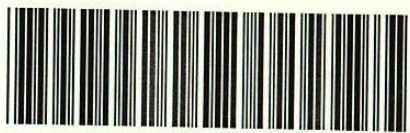


POLITICAL
HISTORY
OF
MODERN
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A POLITICAL HISTORY OF
MODERN EUROPE

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MODERN EUROPE

FROM THE REFORMATION TO
THE PRESENT DAY

BY

FERDINAND SCHEVILL, PH.D.

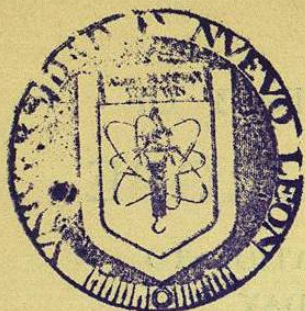
PROFESSOR OF MODERN HISTORY IN THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

WITH SIXTEEN GENEALOGICAL TABLES
AND TWENTY-TWO MAPS

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS

NEW YORK CHICAGO BOSTON

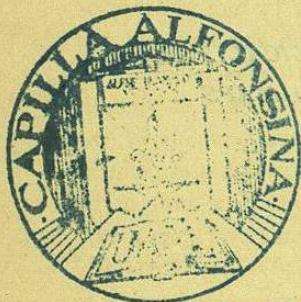
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PREFACE

A HISTORY which, like the present one, compresses the political development of Europe during the last four eventful centuries into a single volume, must needs give the impression of being hurried and superficial, and be guilty of a large number of glaring omissions. In excuse of these shortcomings the author begs leave to call attention to his purpose merely to raise one of those scaffoldings which must precede the erection of an edifice, and which is destined to be cleared away when the edifice is completed. In the author's view his book is no more than an introduction to the field, planned for the convenience of the student who is taking his first survey of this branch of knowledge. In the hope of facilitating the beginner's labors, the text is accompanied with references and illustrated by means of maps and genealogical tables. A word upon the text and the auxiliary features will show how they are correlated.

1. The *text* presents the political development of Modern Europe in the following order: a Preliminary Survey, introducing the reader to the intellectual, moral, and political conditions of the Renaissance, is followed by three parts, entitled respectively, Part I., The Reformation (1500-1648); Part II., The Absolute Monarchy (1648-1789); Part III., Revolution and Democracy (1789-1906). Each part is divided into a convenient number of chapters. As soon as a chapter has been carefully read and fully understood the student should turn to the references.

2. The *references* at the head of each chapter enable the student to penetrate more deeply into the chapter matter.

They are of two kinds, first, *secondary authorities*, pointing a way by which the student may gather additional information, and, second, *sources*, or rather *source readings*, facilitating immediate contact with specimens of the original material, upon which, and upon which alone, all solid historical knowledge must in the end be based. With the beginner in mind the author has seen fit to limit his references to books and documents in the English language.

3. The *maps*, the close perusal of which cannot be too much insisted on, are scattered through the text at the most appropriate places, while the Chronological Table of the Popes (Appendix B) and the Genealogical Tables of the Sovereign Houses (Appendix C), bound together at the end of the volume, should prove helpful in solving problems of succession and family alliances.

At the end of the volume will be found a complete list of the books recommended under the references together with their publishers and prices (Appendix D). In Appendix A I have selected from the complete list of books a small number costing \$25-\$30 and calculated to constitute the nucleus of a serviceable reference library for every student with a serious interest in the period.

A general atlas, always within reach during the preparation of the daily lesson, will be found a most useful supplement to the maps in this volume. Several excellent works of this kind may be recommended to the student: 1. Dow, E. W., *Atlas of European History*. Henry Holt. New York. 2. Putzger, *Historischer Schulatlas*; with English Introduction and German-English Glossary. American agents: Lemcke & Buechner. New York. \$1.25. Putzger makes a specialty of German history. 3. Gardiner, S. R. *A School Atlas of English History*. Longmans, Green. London and New York. \$1.50.

A word for advanced students and teachers, desirous of

going behind the simple references supplied in this volume. Readers of this class should aim primarily at a first-hand acquaintance with the sources, even though access to them is not always easy and will be found entirely impossible without an extensive knowledge of languages. Of course the sources of Modern European History cannot be classified here. But the following bibliographical works, which enumerate and discuss the sources and authorities, may be set down for the benefit of the more ambitious student:

For General European History.

Langlois. *Manuel de Bibliographie Historique*. Librairie Hachette. Paris. 1901-4. 2 vols.

For English History.

Gardiner and Mullinger. *Introduction to the Study of English History*. Kegan Paul. London.

For German History.

Dahlmann-Waitz. *Quellenkunde der Deutschen Geschichte*. 6. Auflage Bearbeitet von E. Steindorff. Göttingen. 1894.

For French History.

Monod. *Bibliographie de l'Histoire de France*. Librairie Hachette. Paris. 1888 (goes only to 1789).

For the History of the Nineteenth Century excellent, though not exhaustive, bibliographies will be found in *Seignobos. A Political History of Europe Since 1814*. Translation edited by S. M. Macvane. Henry Holt. New York.

Of the greatest importance for the whole period are the various collections of treaties, such as the following: DUMONT. *Corps Universel Diplomatique . . . contenant un recueil des Traités d'Alliance . . . depuis le Règne de l'Empereur Charlemagne jusqu'à présent*. Amsterdam. 1726. 8 vols., with Supplements. GARDEN. *Histoire Générale des Traités de Paix . . . depuis la paix de Westphalie*.

15 vols. Amyot. Paris. MARTENS (and others). *Recueil de Traités . . . depuis 1761 jusqu'à présent*. 69 vols., with Supplements and Indexes. Librairie de Dieterich. Göttingen.

The author desires to take this occasion to thank the many friends, and particularly the members of his own department at the University of Chicago, for valuable assistance rendered in the preparation of this book.

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INTRODUCTION

SCOPE AND OBJECT OF THE PRESENT BOOK

THIS book aims to present the history of Europe during the Modern Period. To avoid misunderstanding, I desire at the outset to come to an agreement with the reader upon the term Modern, and to examine the meaning of the elastic word history.

Preliminary definitions.

Everybody is agreed that Modern History refers to the recent stages in the development of the human race, but opinions differ widely as to the point where it properly begins. A moment's reflection will show that agreement is not essential, for let it be once understood that history is a continuous and uninterrupted evolution, during which man passes slowly from barbarism to civilization, and it will be granted that hard-and-fast divisions are out of the question. The familiar terms Ancient, Mediæval, and Modern conveniently designate broad successive stages in the progress of mankind, but it is absurd to pretend that each period has a precise beginning and ending. Modern History, for instance, must begin with the modern man; but as he emerged very gradually from the mediæval world, it is impossible to say at what exact point his story begins and that of his predecessor terminates. For this reason I am content to conform to the current usage, according to which Modern History begins with the Protestant Reformation. Nobody will dispute that by that time the modern man was in full possession of the scene. From the Reformation in the sixteenth century to the early years of the twentieth century is a period

Chronological limits of this book.

of four hundred years, whose story is to be told in this book.

The term
history
defined.

Far more important and subject to reasonable contention is the term history. In former times all scholars who made it their business to collect the facts of the past were called historians, and the books wherein they recorded them were called histories. Thus it came to pass that the most diversified materials were crowded within the covers of a single work, a history, say of France, telling us of the kings and of their court, of the government and administration, of the economic resources and industrial methods, of religion and morals, and of the progress of the arts. And many people, accepting the old tradition, believe that all these matters should still be included in a book putting forth the pretension to be a history. On the other hand, there is no denying that historical materials have swelled so enormously in the last fifty years that for a single man to acquaint himself with all the various phases of even a limited period of the past is difficult, and to compress them into a single volume an impossibility. We hear much in these days of the principle of specialization, which has been applied, and is destined in still larger measure to be applied, to every form of manual and intellectual labor. Under the specializing influence of our time the province of history has been subdivided into many fields, such as economics, political science, sociology, and diplomacy; and the work which used to be done by the historian alone, now engages the energy of many special groups of investigators. In consequence, the need has been felt on the part of many to redefine history in accordance with the new conditions. But, unfortunately, no general agreement has yet been reached. Pending the settlement, I am prepared to adopt the view which commands the greatest number of adherents, and which affirms that history is concerned primarily with politics, and secondarily

with everything else in the life of a nation affecting politics. By politics I understand the development of government in the different countries, the work of these governments in making laws and administering home affairs, and the relations of the governments among themselves in peace and war. It is therefore understood that the present volume will treat of the politics of the countries of Europe, not, however, without duly taking note of those changes in economics, morals, religion, art, and literature which are the causes, and therefore furnish the explanation, of every new political upheaval.

PRELIMINARY SURVEY

CHAPTER I

EUROPEAN SOCIETY DURING THE RENAISSANCE

REFERENCES: ADAMS, *Civilization During the Middle Ages*, Chapters XII., XV.; SYMONDS, *A Short History of the Renaissance in Italy*; SYMONDS, *Renaissance in Italy*, especially the volumes, *Age of the Despots*, *Revival of Learning*, *Fine Arts*; BURCKHARDT, *The Civilization of the Renaissance* (excellent for the many aspects of Italian culture); FISKE, *Discovery of America*; BEAZLEY, *Prince Henry (of Portugal)*; THE CAMBRIDGE MODERN HISTORY, Vol. I., *The Renaissance*, Chapters I., II., XV., XVI., XVII.; CARTWRIGHT, *Beatrice D'Este*, also *Isabella D'Este* (for court life in Italy).

SOURCE READINGS: WHITCOMB, *Literary Source Book of the Italian Renaissance* (extracts from Dante, Petrarch, Boccaccio, etc.); ROBINSON and ROLFE, *Petrarch* (selections from his correspondence); ROBINSON, *Readings in European History*, Vol. I., Chapter XXII.; Vol. II., Chapter XXIII.; BENVENUTO CELLINI, *Life Written by Himself* (full of Renaissance atmosphere); MACHIAVELLI, *The Prince* (on Italian state-craft); VASARI, *Lives of the Painters*; CASTIGLIONE, *The Book of the Courtier* (excellent for the manners of the great world); OLD SOUTH LEAFLETS, Nos. 29, 33 (Columbus).

THE Introduction has informed the reader what centuries I intend to cover and what material I purpose to include in this book. We are now prepared to take up the general

The Renaissance.