
1648 War And Peace In Europe

War and Religion after Westphalia, 1648-1713

1648, War and Peace in Europe

Revolutions in Sovereignty

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26th Exhibition of the Council of Europe , Münster-Osnabrück, 24.10.1998 - 17.1.1999. Exhibition catalogue

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War and Religion after Westphalia, 1648-1713

Cambridge University Press
 A pivotal event in early modern history, the Congress of Westphalia gave birth to our contemporary international political system. This book provides an essential reference for anyone wishing to sort out the complicated negotiations. With over 300 detailed entries, covering a wide variety of topics from the relevant people, places, and influential battles to critical concepts and technical terms, the book will be useful both to scholars and to students interested in the Peace of Westphalia, the Holy Roman Empire, or the events of the 1640s.

1648, War and Peace in Europe
 Routledge

Professor Holsti examines the origins of war and the foundations of peace of the last 350 years.

Revolutions in Sovereignty Princeton University Press

German armies examines the diversity of German involvement in European conflict from the Peace of Westphalia to the age of Napoleon. Challenging assumptions of the Holy Roman Empire as weak and divided, this study provides a comprehensive account of its survival in a hostile environment of centralizing belligerent states. In contrast to the later German states, the Empire was inherently defensive, yet many of its component territories embarked on expansionist, militaristic policies, creating their own armies to advance their objectives. The author examines the resultant tensions and explains the structure and role of the different German forces. In addition, a number of

wider issues are addressed, such as war and the emergence of absolutism, the rise of Austria and Prussia as great powers, non-violent forms of conflict resolution and the relative effectiveness of German military and political institutions in meeting the challenge of revolutionary France. Drawing on a range of sources, the author provides a detailed analysis of the German dimension of the great struggles against Louis XIV's France, competition for supremacy in the Baltic and Mediterranean and the prolonged wars with the Ottoman Turks. German armies extends the boundaries of military history by placing ancien regime warfare within a wider social, cultural and international context.

1648 Ashgate Publishing, Ltd.

The study of war in all periods of prehistory and recorded history has always commanded the attention of historians, dramatists, poets and artists. The study of peace has, however, not yet gained a comparable readership, and the subject is attracting an increasing amount of scholarly research. This volume presents the first work of academic research to tackle this imbalance head on. It looks at war and peace through the ages, from the Classical world through to the 18th century. It considers the nature and advocacy of war and peace both from an historical perspective but also a philosophical one, particularly looking at how universal peace, which began as a personal philosophy, became over the centuries a political philosophy that underpins much of modern society's attitudes towards warfare and militarism. Roger Manning begins his journey through history by looking at the Greek martial ethos and philosophical concepts of peace and war in the ancient

world; moving through the Roman empire's military advances, he explores the concepts of war and peace in the medieval world and the Renaissance, with the writing of Machiavelli and Erasmus; finally, his account of the search for a science of peace in the 17th and 18th centuries brings the book to its conclusion.

26th Exhibition of the Council of Europe , Münster-Osnabrück, 24.10.1998 - 17.1.1999. Exhibition catalogue Bloomsbury Publishing

Many historians consider the Peace of Westphalia, which ended the Thirty Years' War in 1648, to mark a watershed in European international relations. It is generally agreed that Westphalia brought to an end more than a century of religious conflicts and marked the beginning of a new era in which secular power politics was the prime motivating factor in international relations and warfare. The purpose of this volume is to question this assumption and reconceptualise the relationship between war, foreign policy and religion during the period 1648 to 1713. Some of the contributions to the volume directly challenge the idea that religion ceased to play a role in war and foreign policy. Others confirm the traditional view that religion did not play a dominant role after 1648, but seek to re-evaluate its significance and thereby redefine religious influences on policy in this period. By exploring this issue from various perspectives, the volume offers a unique opportunity to reassess the influence of religion in international politics. It also yields deeper insights into concepts of secularisation, and complements the research of many social and cultural historians who have begun to challenge the idea of a decline in the influence of religion in domestic

politics and society. By matching the relationship between conflict and religion with this scholarship a more nuanced appreciation of the European situation begins to emerge.

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Religious War and Religious Peace in Early Modern Europe presents a novel account of the origins of religious pluralism in Europe. Combining comparative historical analysis with contentious political analysis, it surveys

six clusters of increasingly destructive religious wars between 1529 and 1651, analyzes the diverse settlements that brought these wars to an end, and describes the complex religious peace that emerged from two centuries of experimentation in accommodating religious differences. Rejecting the older authoritarian interpretations of the age of religious wars, the author uses traditional documentary sources as well as photographic evidence to show how a broad range Europeans - from authoritative elites to a colorful array of religious 'dissenters' - replaced the cultural 'unity and purity' of late-medieval Christendom with a variable and durable pattern of religious diversity, deeply embedded in political, legal, and cultural institutions.

1648, War and Peace in Europe, Münster-Osnabrück,

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Rethinking Europe offers a selection of essays that reevaluate the Thirty Years' War by contextualizing it within the broader history of the Reformation, military conflicts, peace initiatives, and negotiations of war in the early modern periods.

1648 S.N. Publishing Company

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1648, War and Peace in Europe

Routledge

How did the world come to be organized into sovereign states? This work argues that two historical revolutions in ideas are responsible; the Protestant Reformation which ended Christendom and introduced a system of sovereign states, and the colonial nationalism of the 1960s.

1648 Cambridge University Press

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