

neous and revealing dialogue never became part of our civilization's print record until comparatively recently makes its immediacy rather stunning to the modern reader. Rarely do we see so clearly, without "mediation," into the heart of seventeenth-century political and social consciousness.

Philippe Contamine, ed. *War and Competition Between States*. New York and Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2000. xi + 347 pp. \$74.00. Review by MICHAEL R. LYNN, AGNES SCOTT COLLEGE.

States in early modern Europe lived under the constant shadow of warfare. Even during those rare times when a war was not being fought somewhere during this period, preparations for future wars were underway. The daily reality for state leaders, members of the military, and the general population always included the possibility of war. As such, the very construction of the modern state came to depend heavily on how people went about participating in or preparing for war. Based on this premise, Philippe Contamine has edited a volume that examines the nature of interactions between states in early modern Europe, looking at war as well as peacetime exchanges. Competition between states, Contamine notes, played a crucial role in the development of the modern state. It affected not just the creation of the army and navy but the very financial system used to pay for military matters as well as such disparate things as European laws, recruitment, bureaucratic structures, the welfare state, and the fine arts. In addition, war itself was not static but underwent significant changes between 1300 and 1800. The practice of warfare altered as armies became both larger and more professional. At the same time, the effect of war on the general population changed as states formulated customs and laws to deal with topics such as non-combatants, looting, and violence.

This volume is the first in a planned series on the development of the modern state. Based on a number of conferences sponsored by the European Science Foundation, these books seek

fundamentally to reconceptualize the process of European state formation. Seven themes were identified and over one hundred scholars recruited to come together over a four-year period to discuss these topics. The result will be seven volumes on diverse issues such as economic systems and state finance; legislation and justice; power elites and state building; resistance, representation, and community; the individual in political theory and practice; propaganda, iconography, and legitimation; and, of course, war and competition, the topic of the present volume. Contamine has brought together scholars from all corners of Europe to contribute to our understanding of the development of military matters in early modern Europe. The ten main chapters examine political and military bonds; types of armies; navies; the army, roads, and the organization of space; financing the military; ransom and booty; military society; patriotism; peacemaking; and international law.

The various authors each approach their topics with a specificity grounded in a particular time period or region while at the same time many of them try to speak to the larger issues at hand. Jan Lindegren, for example, analyzes the military resources available in Denmark and Sweden in order to discuss the impact of money on both warfare and the creation of the state throughout Europe. Luis Ribot Garcia's essay on types of armies, on the other hand, examines the emergence of the army in early modern Spain. As with many of the essays in this volume, however, the lessons learned here are applicable to the rest of Europe. Garcia argues that the developing state relied heavily on the army; this importance arose from the usurpation by the monarch of the role as the sole individual responsible for the practice of war. A transition occurred in early modern Europe from private to state warfare that complemented the development of the notion of the state. The monarch came to occupy an absolutist position over the nobility even as the obligation of warfare shifted from nobles to the king. Alongside this transition came changes in the technology and organization of warfare, sometimes referred to as a "military revolution," that ultimately led to the creation of the modern army. This new army was much larger than before, tended to be perma-

ment, and was made up largely of members of the lower classes. Garcia examines multiple aspects of this development including the use of mercenaries and the idea of conscription. The result, argues Garcia, is the creation of a modern nation at arms.

Not all of the articles deal so explicitly with fighting. Françoise Autrand, for example, looks at the efforts of the papacy to foster a peace between England and France in the fourteenth century. Heinz Duchhardt, on the other hand, examines how warfare aided in the formation of international law between the sixteenth and eighteenth centuries. Jean Meyer takes a different approach and analyzes the more ephemeral development of how nations organize, and defend, space. The relationship between the state and the land was complex, dynamic, and crucial to the preservation of the nation. The state had to develop a system for blocking its land from invaders while simultaneously allowing its armies to move about freely and defend the borders where necessary. Thus, the military needed a varied transportation infrastructure; in some cases it required a road system suitable for the rapid passage of couriers while in other instances entire armies had to be able to move from place to place. Not surprisingly, geography became a crucial component in the education of princes as states came to realize that the safety of the nation depended on a series of physical and military buffers. Similarly, knowledge of geometry and the science of fortifications also became crucial for the early modern monarch. Louis XIV, Louis XV, and Louis XVI all patronized savants who taught them mathematics, physics, geography, and other sciences useful for an understanding of space, defense, and the military. Most European monarchs were keen to collect maps and funded numerous cartographic enterprises to aid in their knowledge. The state, then, exerted a fair amount of energy trying to master their internal space, work that required the assistance of the general population who labored to build roads and fortifications.

All of the articles in this collection make a concerted effort to illustrate the ways in which successful state-building relied on warfare. More importantly, many of these essays also reveal the

ways in which everyday people, such as road builders, taxpayers, and conscripts, also participated in the developing state. While much more could have been said about how war and competition affected the common people over time, the authors do at least implicitly acknowledge the importance of people in both war and the creation of the state. The volume includes a useful bibliography for all of the essays that includes much of the most important research on military history from throughout Europe. Ultimately, this volume will have great appeal to historians of the military and of the state.

Steve Hindle. *The State and Social Change in Early Modern England, c. 1550-1640*. New York: St. Martin's Press, 2000. x + 338 pp. \$60.00. Review by NICOLE GREENSPAN, UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

In this provocative and well-argued study Steve Hindle calls for a fundamental change in the way historians conceptualize the formation of the early modern English state. Political historians tend to view the "increase in government" in Tudor and Stuart England primarily as the product of institutional development and the growth of central authority which gradually spread outward to the provinces and "trickled down" through society. On the other hand, social historians commonly view early modern government as an essentially local affair and consequently pay scant attention to developments at the center. Finally, the growth of criminal and civil litigation in the later sixteenth century is still not widely accepted as an integral part of the process of government and is rarely incorporated into studies of state formation. Hindle advances a "comprehensive" model for the study of early modern English politics and society, one which takes account of the "sedimentary" and "discontinuous" (ix) process of state development and stresses the "participatory nature" (114) of government. Hindle concludes that "the early modern state did not become more active at the expense of society; rather, it did so as a consequence of social need" (16).