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ANALYTIC SUMMARY

NAZÁROV, VLADISLAV DMÍTRIEVICH; OUVÁROV, PÁVEL YÚRIEVICH; VÉDYUSHKIN, VLADÍMIR ALEKSÁNDROVICH

RUSSIAN REPRESENTATIVE INSTITUTIONS OF THE 16th-17th CENTURIES IN THE EUROPEAN CONTEXT: A HISTORIOGRAPHICAL PERSPECTIVE

Stud. his., H.^a mod., 37, 2015, pp. 21-51

ABSTRACT: The article deals with the history of the origins and development of *Zemsky Sobors* – Russian representative institutions, their main features and differences from corresponding bodies in Western Europe. It marks out those traits of Russian history that determined the character and development dynamics of *Zemsky Sobors*, shows a connection between their heyday and specific condition of Russian society and state during the Time of Troubles, and describes some sources for this subject. The focus of the article is on Russian research of the history of representative institutions in Russia and Western Europe. It also investigates a close attention to European historical experience, inherent in the Russian social thought. In this context reasons for the origin and existence of the term of «estate-representative monarchy», characteristic for the Russian historiography, are analysed. And the main periods of the study of representative institutions from the mid-19th century to the present day are determined and characterised. The article considers the outcome of a Moscow conference of 2013 devoted to the representative Institutions of Russia in the european context and outlines perspectives of further research.

Key words: *Zemsky Sobors*; Representative Bodies; Russia; Western Europe; Historiography; Middle Ages; Early Modern Period.

DMÍTRIEVA, OLGA VLADÍMIROVNA

THE THEORY OF REPRESENTATION AND THE CONCEPT OF IDEAL MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT
IN ELIZABETHAN ENGLAND

Stud. his., H.^a mod., 37, 2015, pp. 53-69

ABSTRACT: The article examines the theoretical views on representation in Elizabethan England, which determined the notion of an exemplary member of parliament (MP). Central to the English theoretical model of representation was the idea of metaphorical embodiment of the whole nation in parliament, which influenced the perception of MP as an independent actor, an attorney, invested with *plena potestas*, and guided by his own independent judgment and experience. The author explores the connection between the notions of parliament as the Great Council and the High Court and the interpretation of MPs' functions and goals, the influence of religious ideas, Renaissance culture and classical republicanism on the ideal of parliament man.

Key words: Representation; Representative bodies; Parliament; England; Elizabeth I.

LISÉYTSEV, DMITRY VLADÍMIROVICH

ZEMSKY SOBORS OF THE LATE 16th- EARLY 17th CENTURY IN RUSSIA: HISTORIOGRAPHICAL
STEREOTYPES IN THE REFLECTION OF HISTORICAL SOURCES

Stud. his., H.^a mod., 37, 2015, pp. 71-71

ABSTRACT: In the works on the history of the Russian *Zemsky Sobors*, there is a tradition to draw a parallel between the *Sobors* and representative bodies of European countries in the 16th–17th centuries (the English Parliament, the French States General, the Spanish *Cortes*). It is believed that the end of the 16th–early 17th century, especially the Time of Troubles, was the heyday of *Zemsky Sobors* (when a weak Central government, in the conditions of the civil war, had to look for support in the organs of estate representation). Meanwhile, the analysis of historical sources does not allow to assume that during this period the *Zemsky Sobors* played a greater role than they did previously. Even the most studied *Zemsky Sobors* – the elective *Sobors* of 1598 and 1613 – were held with serious violations of election procedures, and the provinces were not represented to the extent it was described in the official documents. The question of the place of the *Zemsky Sobors* in the political system of Muscovite state at the beginning of the 17th century requires further analysis.

Key words: *Zemsky Sobor*; Estate Representation; The Time of Troubles; Boris Godunov; Mikhail Romanov.

LÁPTEVA, TATIANA ALEKSÁNDROVNA

THE REPRESENTATIVE BODIES IN RUSSIA IN THE FIRST HALF OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY
Stud. his., H.^a mod., 37, 2015, pp. 93-119

ABSTRACT: The article is concerned with the history of representative institutions in Russia, the *Zemsky Sobor* (the Assembly of the Land, the National assembly) in the 1620s-50s. On the basis of the documents preserved in the Russian State Archive of Ancient Documents and analyzed in the works of major Russian historians, the article discusses the background to the activities of the *Sobors* and their relationship with the social and economic situation in the country; the elections to the *Sobors* and their composition; viewpoints and demands of the important social groups and strata participating in these *Sobors* and their submitted 'opinions'; the main issues discussed at the *Sobors*, results of their activities and decrees reflecting the decisions of the *Zemsky Sobors*. It also examines collective petitions submitted to the *Sobors* which reflect the points of view of the representatives of two main estates – the nobility (nobles and *deti boyarskie*) and the merchants and townspeople. The author comes to a conclusion about significant role of the *Zemsky Sobors* in shaping of the Russian state and overcoming the consequences of the Time of Troubles, as well as in finding solutions to acute and vital problems facing the state, namely, to regulate the financial policy, to repulse an external threat, and to develop the basic principles of the foreign policy. At the *Sobor* a compilation of a uniform Code of Laws was made, i.e. *Sobornoe Ulozhenie* of 1649. The article also discusses the reasons for the decline of the representative institutions in Russia since the 1650s, where, although being a contributory factor, they found no support of the upper stratum of society and bureaucracy.

Key words: *Zemsky Sobor*; Russia; Seventeenth Century; Elections; Nobility; Merchants; Townspeople; Finance; Foreign Policy; Wars.

PRESEDO GARAZO, ANTONIO

THE ÉLITE OF HIDALGOS AND THE LORDLY POWER IN GALICIA: MAIN STRATEGIES OF ACQUIRING A MANOR (1480-1650)
Stud. his., H.^a mod., 37, 2015, pp. 123-151

ABSTRACT: Manor was in Early Modern Galicia, just like in the rest of the kingdom of Castile, a basic cell of everyday good-fellowship in local communities, and a delimited territory under a lord's jurisdiction, who was the receiver of incomes and powers that helped to strengthen its power on a local scale. Taking the demonstrated fact about the great abundance of hidalgos in the little lords and very little ones as a starting point, we analyze in this work the strategies that they used for acquiring one manor, and the tensions and disputes that were generated by this process besides, during the Sixteenth and the first mid-Seventeenth centuries.

Key words: Manor; Local Power; Nobility; Hidalgos; Sixteenth & Seventeenth Centuries.

GARCÍA PRIETO, ELISA

«WHERE THERE ARE LADIES, THERE ARE LOVE AFFAIRS» ILLICIT RELATIONS IN THE COURT OF PHILIP II: THE CASE OF DON GONZALO CHACÓN AND DOÑA LUISA DE CASTRO
Stud. his., H.^a mod., 37, 2015, pp. 153-181

ABSTRACT: In this article we intend to analyze the illicit relationships that some ladies in waiting maintained with gentlemen in the courtly space during Philip II's Reign. Through the cases concerning doña Luisa de Castro –whose history is the central piece of this contribution– and doña Magdalena de Guzmán, we can analyze the feminine strategies in these «dishonor» cases. We are going to make a thematically, and not chronologically, approach to better understand the implications and strategies displayed; so, we are going to pay attention to the beginning of the relationships, the obstacles they suffered and how, once the scandal was notorious in the courtly space, these women and their entourage displayed a good number of strategies to afford themselves and honorable solution.

Key words: Court of PhilipII; Ladies-in-Waiting; Courtship Practices; Feminine Strategies.

LATORRE CIRIA, JOSÉ MANUEL

PIOUS WORKS AS A PATH TO SALVATION: THE BISHOPRIC OF ALBARRACÍN (XVII CENTURY)
Stud. his., H.^a mod., 37, 2015, pp. 183-210

ABSTRACT: This article intends to show the role that various pious works play as instruments of salvation and as an expression of certain forms of religiousness that had deep social repercussions. We highlight the case of the bishopric of Albarracín during the xvii century. The study is mainly concerned with the information furnished by pastoral visits, the book of chaplaincy institutions and two reports on the bishopric written toward the start and the end of the xvii century respectively. The founding of chaplaincies and benefices was effected as an answer to the search for spiritual graces; however these institutions which were offered to the faithful by the Church as paths to salvation provided clear social advantages. Through these institutions the future of a family member could be secured. The memory and name of the founder perpetuated and the vanity of the linages was satisfied. Pious works were instruments of salvation, but also of solidarity, and family support.

Key words: Church; Religiousness; Benefice; Chaplaincy; Alms.

GIL MARTÍNEZ, FRANCISCO

FROM NEGOTIATION TO COERCION: 1635 DONATION'S REVENUE
Stud. his., H.^a mod., 37, 2015, pp. 211-234

ABSTRACT: The bad economic situation of the regal tax office and the war break up with France motivated Phillip IV to require from his subjects a new donation. In this paper

the methods employed by the crown to raise the 1635 donation are studied, specifically the regals delegates practices that requested it individually to Castillian citizens. In said occasion, the monarch did not delivered gifts who served him with prodigiousness like happened before, rather the opposite, his ministers used diverse forms of coercion, from threatens and fines to prison sentences, in order to force population to give donations. Every social class was requested the donation, but with a special stress in the more well-off groups, given the quantity of the remittance had to be based on the vassal's wealthiness.

Key words: Donativo; Coercion; Fiscality; Taxation.

MATEOS ROYO, JOSÉ ANTONIO

PUBLIC POLICY AND CORPORATE PROTECTIONISM: REGIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND TEXTILE GUILDS IN SEVENTEENTH CENTURY ARAGON

Stud. his., H.^a mod., 37, 2015, pp. 235-268

ABSTRACT: Based on a regional case study, this article will argue that the craft guilds could respond adaptively to changing economic and institutional factors. This flexibility would limit any independent and regular impact of these guilds on regional or state economies in early modern Europe. Having contributed to economic growth in the sixteenth century, the Aragonese textile guilds fell prey to technological stagnation in the seventeenth, while restricting competition in urban product and labour markets as the region's economy contracted. Their actions thus undermined quality and raised the cost of domestic manufactures. The regional institutions nevertheless tolerated these strategies within certain limits, because they saw the guilds as necessary to organize urban markets and production.

Key words: Public Policy; Textile guilds; Aragon; Seventeenth Century.

BARTOLOMÉ BARTOLOMÉ, JUAN MANUEL

CONSUMPTION AND EXTERNAL APPEARANCES OF BOURGEOIS FAMILIES IN LEÓN (1700-1850)

Stud. his., H.^a mod., 37, 2015, pp. 269-290

ABSTRACT: Having as reference the bourgeois families, civil servants and employees of Provincial Administration of León, we have studied the consumption history focusing on external appearances such as clothes, jewelry, objects made of silver or gold, etc., according to the different levels of wealth, professions, places where they lived (cities or villages), gender... We have observed several tendencies of consumption among the families above mentioned. Thus liberal professions and employees of administration, were quickly interested in the new trends, as much jewelry as clothes. In contrast, commercial families will imitate these trends much later but in a more intensive way, over all from thirties of the nineteenth century.

Key words: Bourgeois Families; Province of León; Consumption; Trends; External Clothes; Personal Jewelry.

LUXÁN MELÉNDEZ, SANTIAGO DE; GÁRATE OJANGUREN, MONTSERRAT
THE SECOND FACTORY OF HAVANA BEFORE THE WAR OF INDEPENDENCE OF THE THIRTEEN
COLONIES 1760-1779. A READING FROM THE SPANISH ESTANCO
Stud. his., H.^a mod., 37, 2015, pp. 291-321

ABSTRACT: Our main objective is to verify the Spanish problems of Spanish *estanco* relative to its main supplier, the Island of Cuba. The return to direct management by the Monarchy of the production, sale and export of Cuban tobacco as a leading provider of Metropolitan *estanco*, once passed the accident of taking of Havana by the English, was accompanied by the expansion of culture in the Island, but not the increase in long-term consumption of the product in the Metropolitan *estanco*. Two types of tobacco, the Virginian, and especially the Brazilian one, continued to maintain a privileged position in the Spanish market. On the other hand, the more opening of Havana to American market coincides with the creation of *estancos* in the rest of America. According to the known estimations, at least until the period of the War of Independence of the Thirteen Colonies, the solution to the problems of excess production did not take place in the Antillean Island.

Key words: The *Estanco* of Tobacco; Cuba.

GARCÍA PÉREZ, FRANCISCO JOSÉ; RAMIS BARCELÓ, RAFAEL
A CONFLICT INTO THE UNIVERSITY AND THE ORIGINS OF THE ANTI-LULLIAN REPRESSION
IN THE SEMINAR OF MAJORCA BY BISHOP JUAN DÍAZ DE LA GUERRA
Stud. his., H.^a mod., 37, 2015, pp. 323-350

ABSTRACT: This article, by commenting some unpublished sources, tries to study the origins of the Anti-Lullian repression in the Conciliar Seminar of Majorca by Bishop Juan Díaz de la Guerra (1772-1777). The repression started in a conflict between a student that opposed to the cult and doctrine of Ramon Llull and others that believed it. After some violent facts, started a rough repression of the Bishop Díaz de la Guerra against the traditional devotion to Ramon Llull in the Seminar of Majorca.

Key words: Majorca; Lullism; Díaz de la Guerra; University; Seminar.