

ISSN: 0213-2079 – e-ISSN: 2386-3889 – DOI: <https://doi.org/10.14201/shhmo2018401>
CDU: 94 – IBIC: Historia moderna: c.1450/1500-c. 1700 (HBLH) – BIC: Early Modern History: c 1450/1500 to c 1700 (HBLH) – BISAC: History / Modern / General (HIS037030)
VOL. 40, n. 1 (2018)

ANALYTIC SUMMARY

MORENO, DORIS

APPROACH TO THE NICODEMISM OF THE SPANISH PROTESTANTISM OF THE 16TH CENTURY.
LANGUAGE AND SOCIAL PRACTICES

Stud. his., H.^a mod., 40, n. 1 (2018), pp. 31-73

ABSTRACT: This work deals with the Spanish Protestantism of the mid-sixteenth century from the perspective of social practices of dissimulation, taking into account the self-legitimations developed by its actors, the forms they adopted, individual and collective, written or oral, the scenarios in which they occurred, and the incipient development of a differentiated identity that only matured in the individuals who could go into exile. We will examine the common matrix of many of these practices in the *converso* world and we will approach some illustrative cases.

Key words: Protestantism; dissimulation; Inquisition; Early Modern History; Hispanic Monarchy.

SERRANO MARTÍN, ELISEO

HOLINESS AND PATRONAGE IN THE HISPANIC WORLD IN THE MODERN AGE

Stud. his., H.^a mod., 40, n. 1 (2018), pp. 75-123

ABSTRACT: On March 23, 1630 the Congregation of rites issued a decree on the patron saints that limited their choice to the canonized. In this way direct control was granted to the Holy See. The choice of the cities of their patron saints in the modern age was determined by the interests of their ruling classes, the popular devotion and by the possession of the relics of the proposed saints. Concerning to the homeland of the Saints, martyrs, bishops and hermits, and the control of their relics were published many controversial writings that generated intense debates during the 17th century. In the election of the of the patron saints the Vatican regulation will not always be respected; in the case of Pedro Regalado and Rosa de Lima there were express authorization for the beginning of the canonization processes, his cult and their appointment.

Key words: Patron Saints; relics; hagiography; Pedro Regalado; Rosa de Lima.

ATIENZA LÓPEZ, ÁNGELA

LIMITS OF OBEDIENCE IN EARLY MODERN FEMALE CONVENTS: CONTROVERSIES ON CLOSING CONVENTS IN THE CROWN OF ARAGÓN DURING THE 17TH CENTURY

Stud. his., H.^a mod., 40, n. 1 (2018), pp. 125-157

ABSTRACT: This paper studies the disputes and controversies that arose in the female convents of the Crown of Aragon against the decrees issued at the end of the reign of Felipe IV that sought to impose strict respect for the enclosure, limiting visits and contacts with the external world. This enquiry shall help us to complete our knowledge about the polemics over enclosure that took place in Early Modern Spain. On the other hand, studying these tensions allows us to deepen in the analysis of the social and cultural dynamics of obedience in that religious female world during the Ancien Régime and also in its limits.

Key words: Enclosure; female convents; obedience; conflicts; Early Modern age.

ALABRÚS IGLESIAS, ROSA M.^a

SILENCE AND OBEDIENCE IN THE EDUCATIONAL PROJECT OF THE CATALAN NUN JULIANA MORELL (1594-1653)

Stud. his., H.^a mod., 40, n. 1 (2018), pp. 159-183

ABSTRACT: This article analyzes the projection as Dominican nun of the Catalan Juliana Morell, as well as her thought, and educational discourse within the framework of the recatholizing offensive in France at the beginning of the 17th century after the death of Henry IV. From the documentation of the National Library of France and the Municipal Library and the Library Ceccano of Avignon the works and the correspondence of this personage, who was child prodigy and later prioress in the convent of Sainte-Praxède in Avignon, are examined. In particular, her ideas about education, silence, and obedience are underlined within the framework of conventual discipline. The influence of Jesuit pragmatism (De la Puente and Rodríguez), her distancing from *alumbradismo* and quietism, her vindication of humility and mortification, and the exaltation of the intellectual union with God, far away from Baroque sensory experiences, is clearly evident.

Key words: Education; silence; obedience; *alumbradismo*; quietism; humility.

BETRÁN, JOSÉ LUIS

BETWEEN ORDER AND DISORDER: THE BARCELONA DIOCESAN CLERGY OF THE COUNTER REFORMATION (1564-1700)

Stud. his., H.^a mod., 40, n. 1 (2018), pp. 185-232

ABSTRACT: The implantation of the Tridentine decrees in the diocese of Barcelona was a slow process in time that required the determined impulse of the bishops who governed it from the second half of the 16th century. The analysis of the synodal constitutions and of the processes of the Episcopal court allows us an approach to the reality of the Tridentine Barcelonan clergy.

Key words: Barcelona; diocesan clergy; sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

PEÑA DÍAZ, MANUEL

DAYS OF WINE AND LAUGHTER. ART, LITERATURE AND EVERYDAY TRANSGRESSIONS (16TH-17TH CENTURIES)

Stud. his., H.^a mod., 40, n. 1 (2018), pp. 233-259

ABSTRACT: This paper discusses the continuous interactions that social groups developed in daily life with their respective and interwoven socio-cultural practices, in this case with wine and laughter, as opposed to the classic dichotomy between popular culture and elite culture. The second goal is to analyse the moralising impact of counter-reformist discipline in the daily life of the Spaniards of the Golden Age. The extent of daily, persistent and tolerated transgressions throughout society is examined through the study of Velázquez's

Key words: Everyday life; Wine; Laughter; Casuism; Velázquez; Cultural History.

POSTIGO VIDAL, JUAN

CREATING SPACES TO READ AND THINK. THE STUDIES FROM ZARAGOZA DURING THE 17TH AND 18TH CENTURIES

Stud. his., H.^a mod., 40, n. 1 (2018), pp. 263-297

ABSTRACT: The need to find places and moments for intellectual retreat, made throughout modernity was taking shape inside houses a new class of spaces for members of the elite could conveniently develop their cultural and social activities. This process, begun in Renaissance times, gained great importance and presence in the 17th century, when the presence of these «studies» became much more present and acquired very different connotations. This work focuses on the city of Zaragoza, using inventories of goods as preferred source for observing typologies and evolution of studies throughout the Early Modern Age.

Key words: Privacy; Intellectuality; Luxury; Zaragoza; Early Modern Age.

MÉNDEZ, AGUSTÍN

THE PASTOR AND THE HAMMER. A COMPARATIVE APPROACH TO THOMAS COOPER AND
HENRICH KRÄMER'S DEMONOLOGICAL TREATISES

Stud. his., H.^a mod., 40, n. 1 (2018), pp. 299-330

ABSTRACT: Historians have frequently considered Early Modern English demonological discourse as a moderate variant of the continental one. The almost complete absence of full blown witch-hunts in England was associated both with the allegedly incomplete adoption of the cumulative concept of witchcraft, and with a preference for patristic demonological tradition rather than for its thomistic revision. Focusing in *The Mystery of Witch-craft* (1617), written by the protestant pastor Thomas Cooper, this article will aim to demonstrate that the author understood the relationship between God, the Devil and witches, as well as their roles and powers in the material world, in a similar way to Alsatian inquisitor Heinrich Kramer's *Malleus Maleficarum* (1486), one of the most famous and influential demonological treatises published during the period of witch trials.

Key words: Demonology; England; Patristics; Cooper; Thomism; Krämer.

GABIOLA CARREIRA, DAVID

SEA TITHES AND THE MARITIME COMMERCIAL TRANSPORT IN THE CUATRO VILLAS DE LA
COSTA DE LA MAR IN THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY

Stud. his., H.^a mod., 40, n. 1 (2018), pp. 331-360

ABSTRACT: From information provided by documents relative to the sea tithes and wool exports, we try to define the manner in which the commercial channels between Castile and foreign kingdoms were set up during the sixteenth century in the ports of the Cuatro Villas de la Costa de la Mar. These trade flows were shaped by several different factors: the influence of the Velasco family, who was the beneficiary of the rights to the incomes provided by the sea tithes for nearly a century, as well as the peculiarities of the kind of transport available between the ports of the Cantabrian coastline and Burgos. In this work, we also detail how exports and imports were distributed between the ports of Santander and Laredo.

Key words: Commercial transport; Customs taxes; Cuatro Villas de la Costa de la Mar ports; Sixteenth century.

ECHARRI IRIBARREN, VÍCTOR

TERRITORY AND FRONTIER DEFENCE SYSTEMS: THE PROJECT OF ISIDRO PRÓSPERO VERBOOM FOR THE FORTIFICATION OF SAN SEBASTIÁN IN 1726

Stud. his., H.^a mod., 40, n. 1 (2018), pp. 361-403

ABSTRACT: The modernising of the fortifications on the French-Spanish border was a priority for the Borbon monarchs. In 1725 Jorge Próspero Verboom, accompanied by his son Isidro Próspero, moved to Pamplona. From there he directed the projects for the fortification of San Sebastián, Pamplona and Fuenterrabía. He entrusted Isidro with drawing up the project for San Sebastián, using this as a way of ensuring that he would succeed him in the post of Engineer General. The project consisted of thirty seven plans, the most extensive of any drawn up in the history of Spanish fortifications. This research analyses the technical aspects of it. In addition to repairing the breaches in the siege of 1719, Isidro Próspero Verboom strengthened the defences at strategic points, and established an ambitious system of batteries at the top of Mount Urgull. In this way he gave the square in front of Fuenterrabía an important defensive role, although the investment was much less than that destined for Pamplona.

Key words: San Sebastián; Fortifications; Urban Development; Military Engineers; Verboom.

PERRUPATO, SEBASTIÁN DOMINGO

THINK AGRICULTURAL REFORM FROM EDUCATION. NEW REFLECTIONS ON RODRÍGUEZ DE CAMPOMANES' SPEECH ON FARMER'S EDUCATION

Stud. his., H.^a mod., 40, n. 1 (2018), pp. 405-426

ABSTRACT: During the second half of the eighteenth century it saw the rise of the Hispanic Monarchy countless education reform proposals that sought to transform education into a tool for production. So many associated illustrated the need for economic reform to claims for a more productive education. However, constant requests for land reform did not translate into many speeches about the need for education for farmers. This study aims to analyze one of the few educational proposals that dealt with the agricultural sector, Pedro Rodriguez de Campomanes. In his *Discourse on the education of Spanish farmers*, this illustrated tried to strengthen economic reform which aimed to strengthen the training resources that the monarchy needed to boost its development.

Key words: Spanish illustration; Education; Agrarian Reform; Farmers; Campomanes.

DUBET, ANNE

THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE IN DANGER. POLITICAL CONFLICTS AROUND THE RIGHT GOVERNMENT OF FINANCES IN 1740

Stud. his., H.^a mod., 40, n. 1 (2018), pp. 427-460

ABSTRACT: We study a stage of crisis in the construction of an institutional model of government of Finances, focusing on the activity of the *Junta de Hacienda* (1740). It is the most acute point of a conflict generated after Patiño's death among the Ministers in charge of the «distribution of flows» of the king. Likewise, the *Junta* tries to solve the difficulties caused by the suspension of payments of 1739, restoring the confidence of businessmen. Both concerns lead to an original institutional project –though it's a failure– different from the ideals of collegial government. Beyond the form of the institutions, the study of the argumentation of the people helps to reconstruct the political meaning of their projects.

Key words: Finance Minister; *Junta de Hacienda*; Treasury General; Credit; Fernando Verdes Montenegro; Cardinal Molina.

GARCÍA PICAZO, PALOMA

'HAMLET' AND 'SIGISMUND' TAKEN AS 'POLITICAL EMBLEMS' OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY'S EUROPEAN STATE SYSTEM: SOME INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS THEORY PERSPECTIVES

Stud. his., H.^a mod., 40, n. 1 (2018), pp. 461-501

ABSTRACT: To consider once again the symbolic correlation between the protagonists of the archetypal Baroque dramas –*The Tragedy of Hamlet, Prince of Denmark* and *La vida es sueño*– would not provide any substantial novelty to the mainly concerned studies: Literature, Theatre... But to analyze them from an International Relations Theory perspective could imply an alternative view; intertwined with the historical circumstances, emerge crucial political-philosophical notions: reason of State, balance of power, European State system, sovereign power's legitimacy, rejection of tyranny. Besides, it would be also possible the appraisal of some of the 'biopolitical' conditions involving the modern subject of liberty –reduced to a mere 'body' imprisoned within the 'reason of State'– confronted to the Absolutist oppression: the reflection about the government's functions helps to elucidate the political reason and the political passion (Foucault). Taken as 'emblems', 'Hamlet' and 'Sigismund' express significant ideas, concepts and political beliefs of their time, revealing essential aspects of the European History.

Key words: modern European State system; core, peripheral, semi peripheral European States; balance of power; reason of State; individual and society; sovereign/absolute power vs. liberty; law of war; Baltic Sea control (16th-17th centuries); dynastic conflicts and wars in Northern Europe (16th-17th centuries); Martin Wight's three theoretical traditions: political realism-rationalism-revolutionarism.