

THE WEAKNESS OF THE POLISH MONARCHY

- Elected position
- The Sejm = the Polish Diet/legislature
- Sejm chose weak monarchs
- Liberum veto
- 17th century Poland = weak/decentralized state



1

The Dutch "Golden Age"



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The Dutch "Golden Age" (1580s - 1670s)

Darrell Duncan
Merrol Hyde Magnet School

Susan M. Pojer
Horace Greeley HS

3

The Netherlands: The "Low Country"



4

17c: The "Dutch" Century

- 🏰 It was a political model.
- 🏰 A radical attitude towards religion in the country.
- 🏰 A certain level of religious toleration.
- 🏰 Stable, thriving economy.
- 🏰 "Golden Age" of artists and thinkers.
 - Religion and everyday life were recurring themes in their art.

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THE GOLDEN AGE OF THE DUTCH REPUBLIC

- 17th century Dutch Republic = the golden age/was one of Europe's great powers
- Dutch revolted against King Philip II of Spain in the 16th century
- The seven northern provinces form the United Provinces of the Netherlands
- The Dutch Republic was recognized as independent by the Treaty of Westphalia in 1648



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17TH CENTURY DUTCH REPUBLIC



- ❑ THE FIRST MIDDLE CLASS SOCIETY
- ❑ THE TRIUMPH OF THE BURGHERS
- ❑ HARDWORKING, THRIFTY, SHREWD, AND PRACTICAL

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Dutch Society

8

THE DUTCH BURGHERS

- ❑ Middle class/business class dominated
1. Serious and hardworking -> thrifty and shrewd business sense
 2. Open minded, worldly, religiously tolerant
 3. Simple in style and manner



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Dutch Society

- ☰ Amsterdam, Rotterdam: granaries with enough surplus for one year.
- ☰ Generally higher salaries than in any other parts of W. Europe.
 - Even women had higher wages.
- ☰ "Protestant work ethic."
 - Thrift and frugality.
- ☰ Had the highest standard of living in Europe!

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View of Doordrecht
Aelbert Cuyp, 1650s



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Oude Kerk [Old Church], Amsterdam



First built in 1300.

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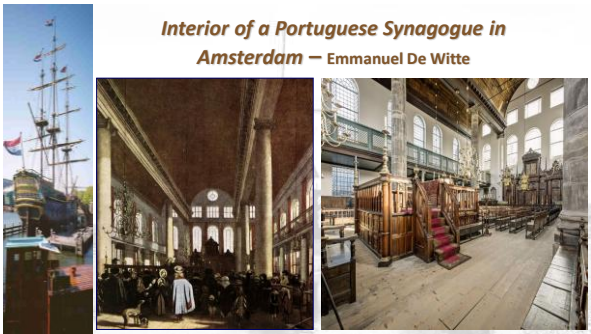
Interior of the Oude Kerk in Amsterdam

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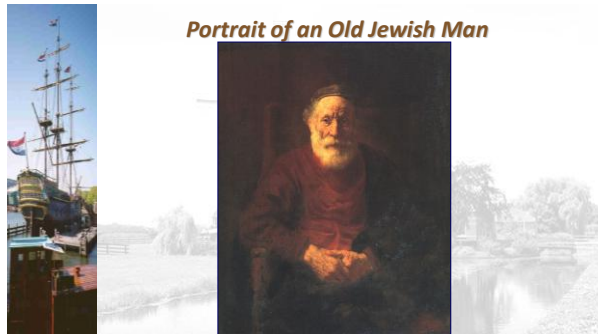
Catholic "Hidden" Church in the Attic, Amsterdam, 1630s

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Interior of a Portuguese Synagogue in Amsterdam — Emmanuel De Witte

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Portrait of an Old Jewish Man

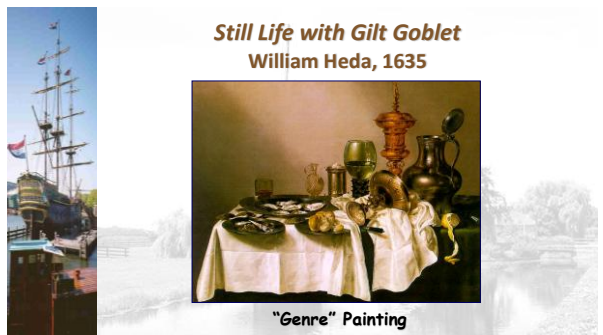
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Beware of Luxury — Jan Steen

"Genre" Painting

17



Still Life with Gilt Goblet William Heda, 1635

"Genre" Painting

18



**Upper-class Homes, Amsterdam
Early 1600s**



19



Patrician Houses Along the Canal



20



The Burgher of Delft & His Daughter – Jan Steen



21



**The Leiden Baker & His Wife
Jan Steen**



22



**A Young Woman with a Water Jug
- Jan Vermeer, 1662**



23



**Girl with a Pearl Earring
Jan Vermeer, 1665**



24



25

LIFE IN 17TH CENTURY AMSTERDAM

- Amsterdam = financial/commercial capital of Europe
- Massive number of ships -> dominated fishing and transport
- Dutch manufacturing – cloth, sugar, tobacco, glass, beer, jewelry, military goods
- Financial center -> banking and stocks
 1. The Bank of Amsterdam est. 1609
 2. The Amsterdam Stock Exchange

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The Dutch Economy

- 🏰 Exported diamonds, linens, pottery.
- 🏰 Not much inflation.
- 🏰 Great Dutch land reclamation project was accelerated during this time.
- 🏰 Masters of the “**carrying trade**” (lowest shipping rates in Europe).

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17c Dutch Global Commerce

28

Dutch East India Ship, mid-17c

29

Government grants royal charters to **joint-stock companies** like the V.O.C. (Dutch East India company).

- Gov't controlled who traded by issuing charters.
- V.O.C. Granted a 21 year monopoly on Asian spice trade.
- Stock was sold to the public, while gov't collects more in taxes (a win—win).

The Dutch East India Company

30



**Sampling Officials of the Drapers Guild –
Rembrandt - 1662**



37



**The Lace Maker
Nicolaes Maes**



38



**The Lace Maker
Jan Vermeer, 1669-1670**



39



**The Account Keeper
Nicolaes Maes, 1656**



40



**A Woman Holding a Balance
Jan Vermeer, 1662**



41



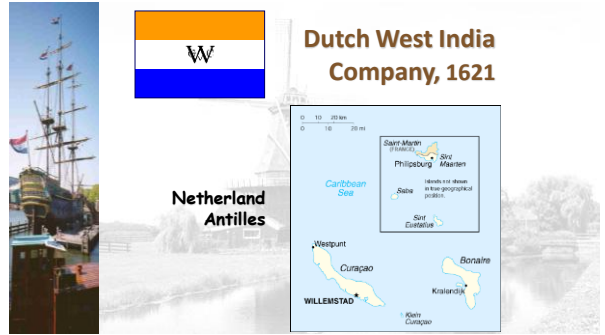
**View of Delft
Jan Vermeer, 1660-1661**



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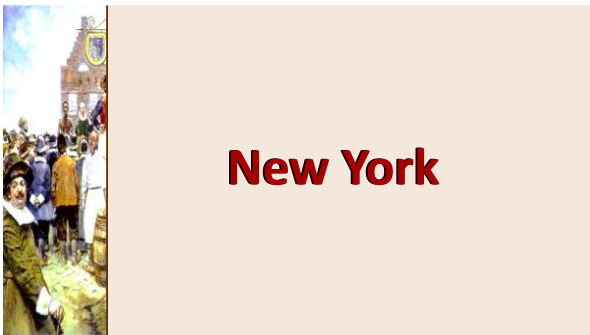
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Old Netherlanders at New Netherlands

- 🏰 1600s → Golden Age of Dutch history.
 - Major commercial and naval power.
 - Challenging England on the seas.
 - 3 major Anglo-Dutch Wars
 - Major colonial power [mainly in the East Indies].

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Henry Hudson's Voyages



50



New Netherlands

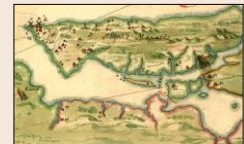
- 🏰 New Netherlands → founded in the Hudson River area (1623-1624)
 - Established by Dutch West India Company for quick-profit fur trade.
 - Company wouldn't pay much attention to the colony.
 - Manhattan [New Amsterdam]
 - Purchased by Company for pennies per (22,000) acre.

51



New Amsterdam Harbor, 1639

- 🏰 Company town run in interests of the stockholders.
- 🏰 No interest in religious toleration, free speech, or democracy.
- 🏰 Governors appointed by the Company were autocratic.
- 🏰 Religious dissenters against Dutch Reformed Church [including Quakers] were persecuted.
- 🏰 Local assembly with limited power to make laws established after repeated protests by colonists.



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New Amsterdam, 1660



- 🏰 Characteristics of New Amsterdam:
 - Aristocratic → **patroonships** [feudal estates granted to promoters who would settle 50 people on them].
 - Cosmopolitan → diverse population with many different languages.

53



New York Manors & Land Grants

Patroonships



54



55



Swedes in New Netherlands

- 🏰 Mid-1600s → Sweden in Golden Age settled small, under-funded colony [called "New Sweden"] near New Netherland.
- 🏰 1655 → Dutch under director-general **Peter Stuyvesant** attack New Sweden.
 - Main fort fell after bloodless siege.
 - New Sweden absorbed into New Netherland.




56




New Netherlands Becomes a British Royal Colony

- 🏰 Charles II granted New Netherland's land to his brother, the Duke of York, [before he controlled the area]
- 🏰 1664 → English soldiers arrived.
 - Dutch had little ammunition and poor defenses.
 - Stuyvesant forced to surrender without firing a shot.
- 🏰 Renamed "New York"
 - England gained strategic harbor between her northern & southern colonies.
 - England now controlled the Atlantic coast!

57




Duke of York's Original Charter




58



59



Hudson River Aristocrats in Colonial



Felt Circles attached to your face and hair were a fashion statement

60



New York City [1673]




NYC Coins
[17th - Early 18th]

61



Dutch Residue in New York



Early 20th Dutch Revival Building in NYC.



New York City seal.

- Names → Harlem, Brooklyn
- Architecture → gambrel roof
- Customs → Easter eggs, Santa Claus, waffles, bowling, sleighing, skating, kolf [golf].

62



New Amsterdam (NYC)

Settled in 1624.



Official Flag of the of the City of NY.



NYC Seal

63



New Amsterdam (NYC)



Early 20th Dutch Revival Building in NYC.

64



Dutch East India Company, 1602




65



"Africa" Center Panel

Jan van der Heyden, 1664-66



66



The Dutch in Japan, 18c



67



Dutch Ship in Nagasaki Late 18c



68



69



Dutch Intellectual Life

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University of Leiden, 1575



R By 1645, it was the largest university in the Protestant world.

R The separation of the strong provinces hindered the power of any church to control intellectual life in the Dutch Republic!

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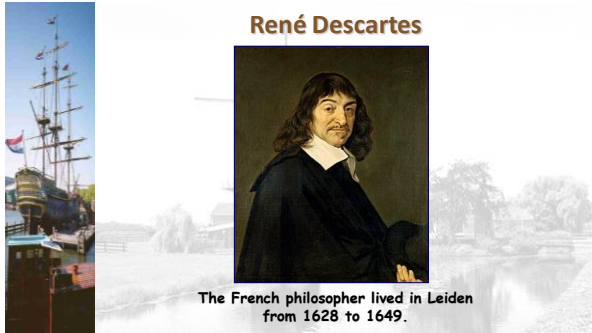
University of Gröningen, 1614



R Along with Leiden, they were the first international universities.

R Half of the students were foreigners.

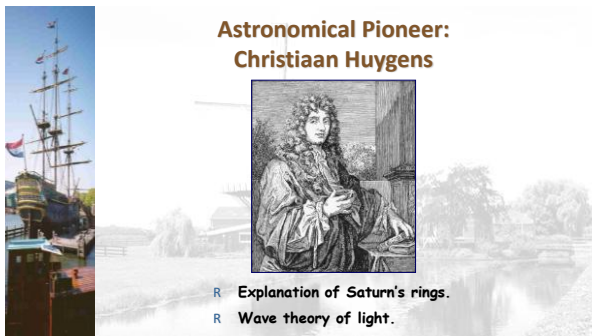
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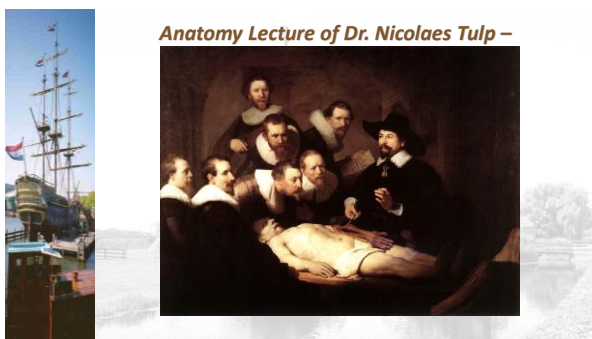
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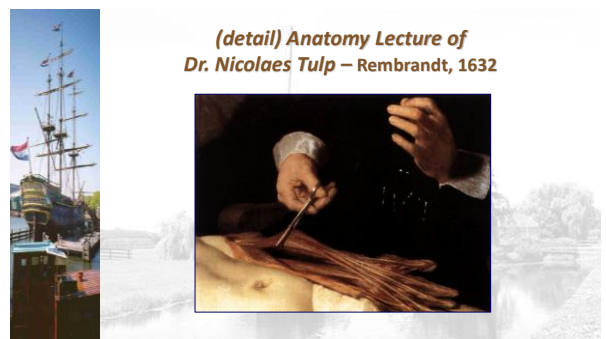
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Jan Vermeer and Optics

- R Did Vermeer use some of the new discoveries in optics?
- R Did he use lenses to project the image of the subject [*camera obscura*] onto the canvas?
- R It is argued that van Leeuwenhoek was the model for his painting, "The Astronomer."

79



The Astronomer Jan Vermeer, 1668



80



The Geographer Jan Vermeer, 1668-1669



81



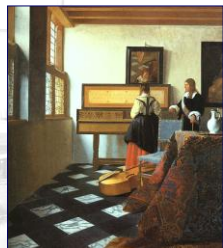
Girl Reading a Letter with the Window Open - Jan Vermeer, 1657



82



The Music Lesson Jan Vermeer, 1662-1665



83



Dutch Politics

84

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT IN THE DUTCH REPUBLIC

- Two centers of political power
 1. the Stadtholder/the House of Orange-> wanted to create a monarchy
 2. The States General -> opposed the Orangists -> wanted no monarchy
- Brief period William III of Orange ruled as Dutch monarch 1672-1702
- Dutch become great power -> economic strength and wealth -> shipping, trade, banking
- English and French begin to challenge the Dutch Republic -> wars against it to seize their commercial power

85



The Spanish Hapsburgs & Europe (1556)

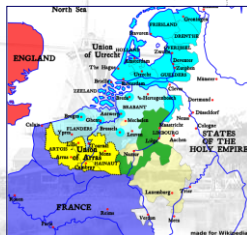


Philip II consolidated Hapsburg lands at the end of the 16c.

86



The Spanish Netherlands: Union of Utrecht, 1579



The United Provinces still recognized Spanish rule, but, in 1581, they declared their independence.

87



The Dutch had a **republic** rather than an absolute monarchy.

- A confederation formed of the "Low Countries" after the **Union of Utrecht**.
- Each county elected a **stadholder** as chief executive, often times all choosing the House of Orange to have unity in international affairs.



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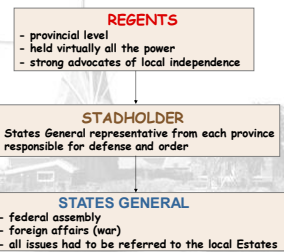
The Netherlands (1609)



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The Dutch Federation



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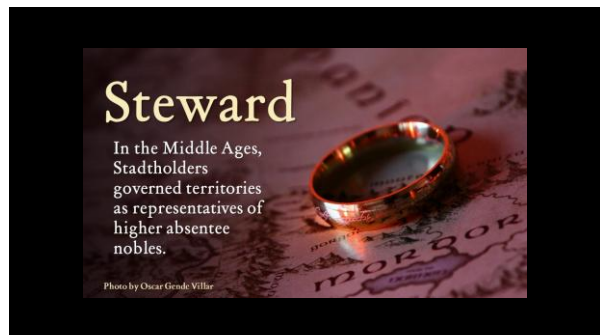
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Habsburg Netherlands
1472-1581

Stadtholders appointed by Habsburg emperors



Map Credit: Denis Jacquerey

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William of Orange

Stadtholder of Holland, Zeeland, and Utrecht



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William vs. Philip II
The Dutch Revolt



99

William of Orange

Stadtholder of Holland, Zeeland, and Utrecht (1572-1684)



100

Confederation

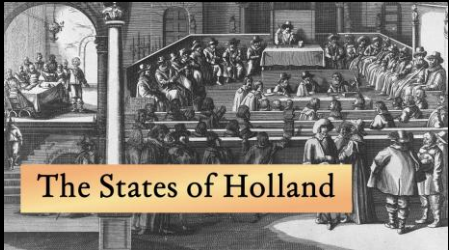
In the Republic, each province appointed its own stadtholder.



Map by Jonath (Public Domain)

101

The States of Holland



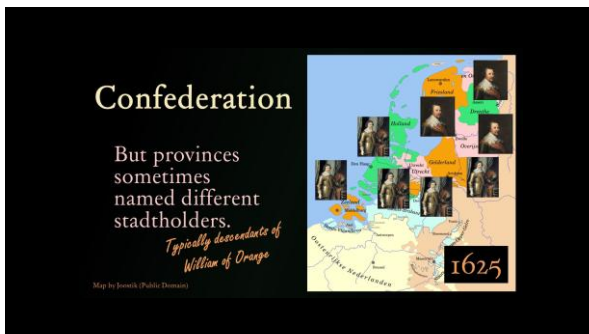
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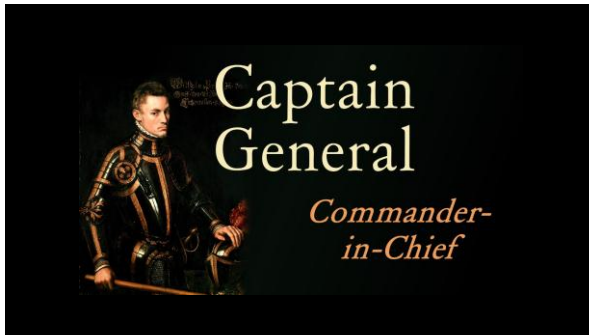
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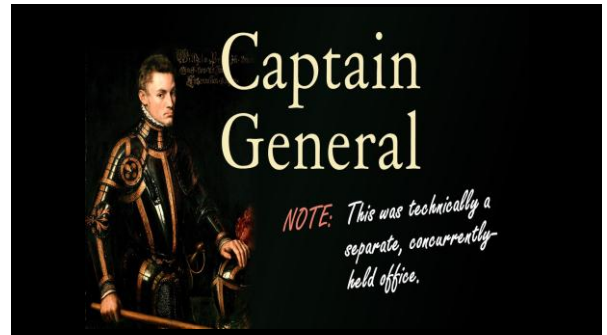
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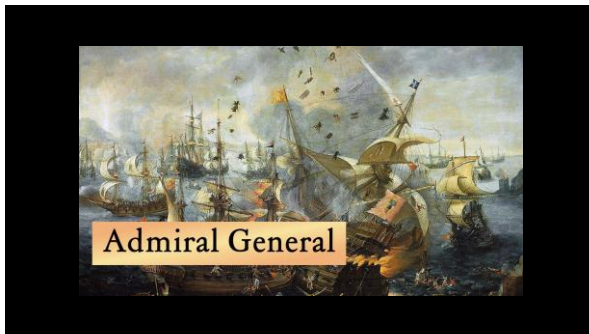
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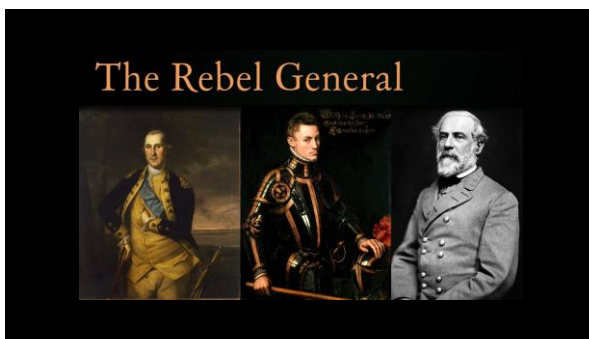
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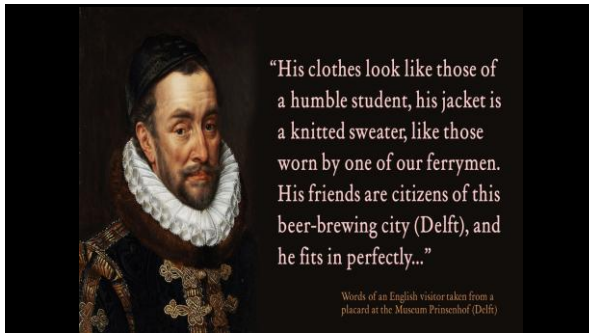
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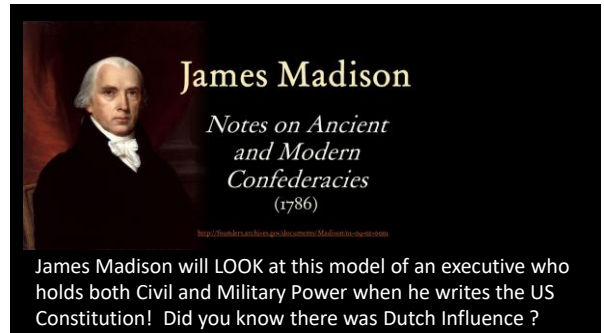
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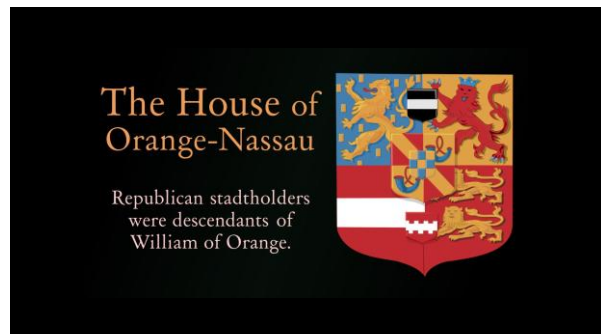
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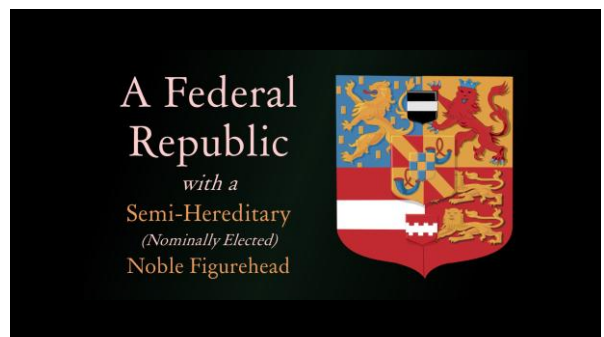
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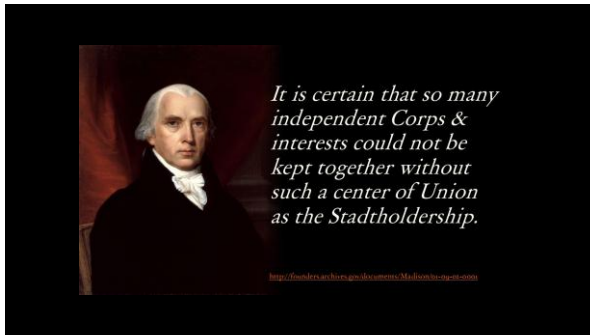
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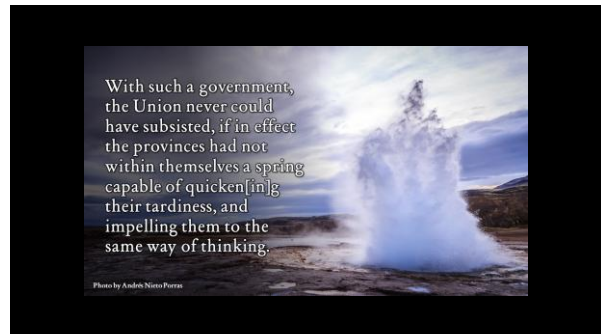
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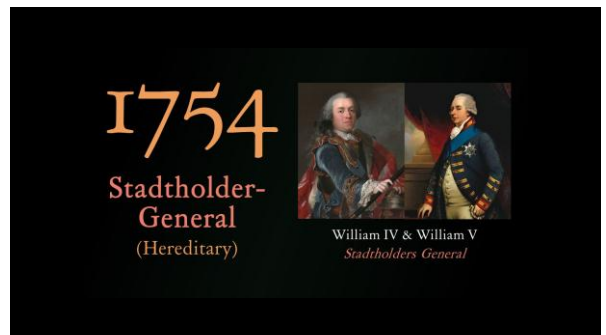
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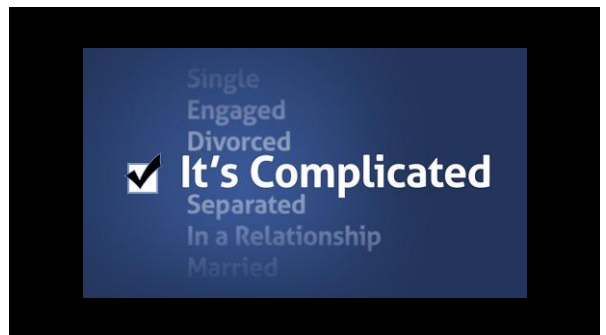
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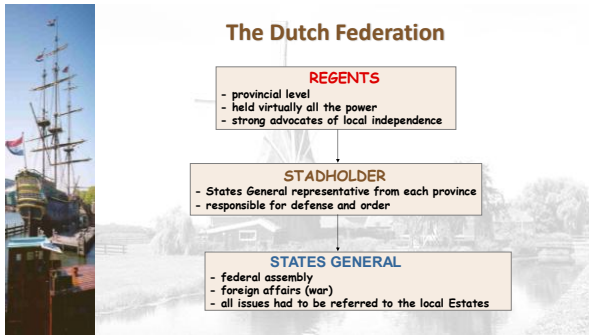
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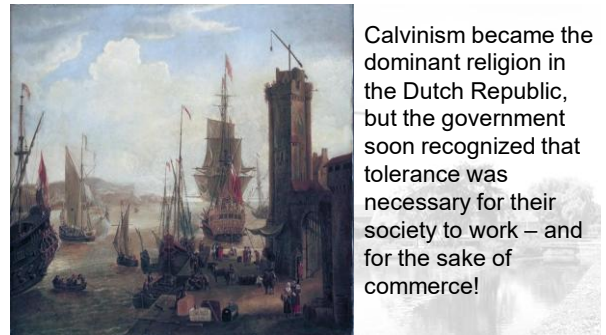
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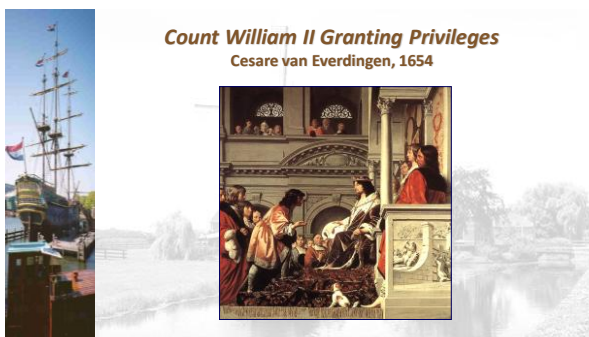
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**William III of England:
"Dutch William"**



The final "revenge" of the Dutch?