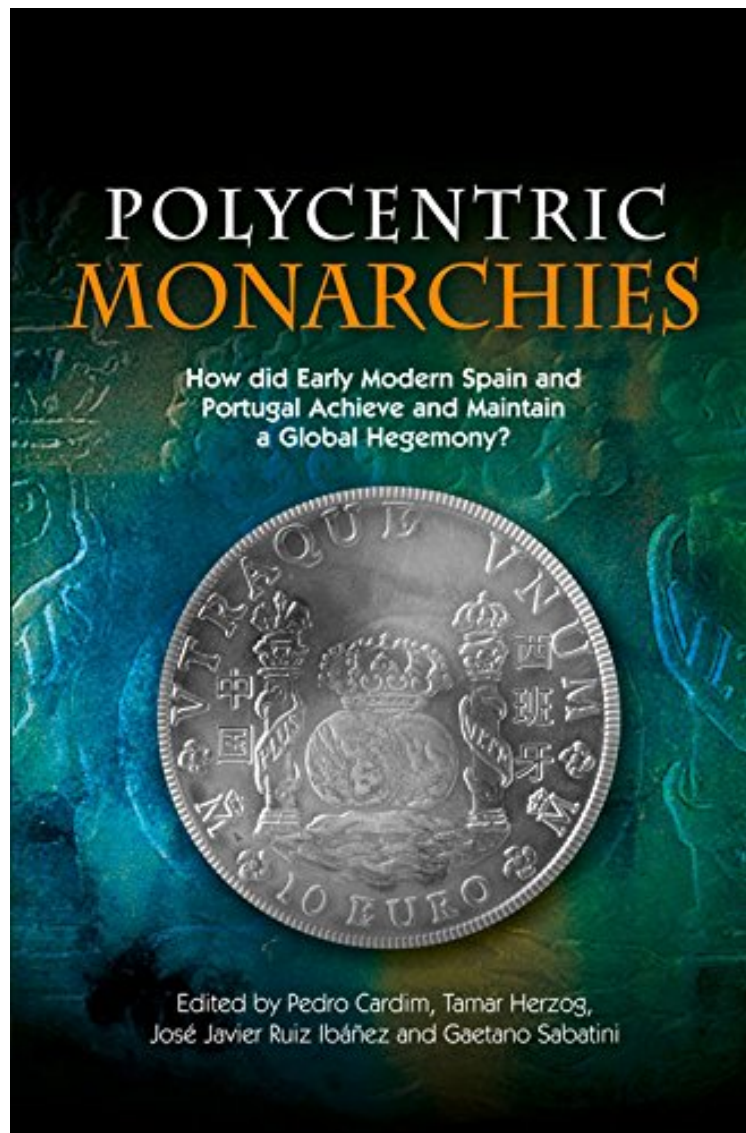


[Download] Polycentric Monarchies: How Did Early Modern Spain Portugal Achieve Maintain a Global Hegemony?

## **Polycentric Monarchies: How Did Early Modern Spain Portugal Achieve Maintain a Global Hegemony?**

*From Sussex Academic Press*

*\*Download PDF | ePub | DOC | audiobook | ebooks*



**DOWNLOAD**



+

**READ ONLINE**

#4144358 in Books 2014-06-01Original language:EnglishPDF # 1 9.00 x .60 x 6.00l, .0 #File Name: 1845196813224 pages | File size: 65.Mb

**From Sussex Academic Press : Polycentric Monarchies: How Did Early Modern Spain Portugal Achieve Maintain a Global Hegemony?** before purchasing it in order to gage whether or not it would be worth my time, and all praised Polycentric Monarchies: How Did Early Modern Spain Portugal Achieve Maintain a Global Hegemony?:

Having succeeded in establishing themselves in Europe, Asia, Africa and the Americas, in the early 16th century Spain and Portugal became the first imperial powers on a worldwide scale. Between 1580 and 1640, when these two entities were united, they achieved an almost global hegemony, constituting the largest political force in Europe and abroad. Although they lost their political primacy in the seventeenth century, both monarchies survived and were able to enjoy a relative success until the early 19th century. The aim of this collection is to answer the question how and why their cultural and political legacies persist to date. Part I focuses on the construction of the monarchy, examining the ways different territories integrated in the imperial network mainly by inquiring to what extent local political elites maintained their autonomy, and to what a degree they shared power with the royal administration. Part II deals primarily with the circulation of ideas, models and people, observing them as they move in space but also as they coincide in the court, which was a veritable melting pot in which the various administrations that served the Kings and the various territories belonging to the monarchy developed their own identities, fought for recognition, and for what they considered their proper place in the global hierarchy. Part III explains the forms of dependence and symbiosis established with other European powers, such as Genoa and the United Provinces. Attempting to reorient the politics of these states, political and financial co-dependence often led to bad economic choices. The Editors and Contributors discard the portrayal of the Iberian monarchies as the accumulation of many bilateral relations arranged in a radial pattern, arguing that these political entities were polycentric, that is to say, they allowed for the existence of many different centres which interacted and thus participated in the making of empire. The resulting political structure was complex and unstable, albeit with a general adhesion to a discourse of loyalty to King and religion.

"...this volume should provide a stimulus not only to the historiography of the Iberian empires but to imperial historiography in general." - Gabriel Paquette, The Johns Hopkins University, USA, *European History Quarterly*, Vol. 44 No. 3. About the Author Pedro Cardim is associate professor at the Universidade Nova de Lisboa in Portugal. Tamar Herzog is the Monroe Gutman Professor of Latin American Affairs and the Radcliffe Alumnae Professor at Harvard University. Jos Javier Ruiz Ibez is the author of *Las Milicias del Rey de Espana. Sociedad, Politica E Identidad En Las Monarquias Ibericas*. Gaetano Sabatini is a professor of economic history at the University of Rome III. He is a former researcher at the National Research Council and has taught at the University Murcia and Pablo de Olavide Universtiy in Spain.