The Anglo Dutch Favourite The Career Of Hans Willem Bentinck 1st Earl Of Portland 1649 1709 Author David Onnekink Apr 2007

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1651-1654Doppelganger DilemmasTHE ANGLO-DUTCH WAR, 1672-1674"The Favourite Child of the Whigs"Battles of the Anglo-Dutch Wars

The Cambridge History of the British Empire

The Primacy of Foreign Policy in British History, 1660-2000

Pepyss Navy

Analyse van de verhoudingen tussen de jonge Nederlandse Republiek en het Engeland van Karel I, met name in diens beginjaren (1625-1629) en de periode van de personal rule (1629-1640).

Getting, Spending and Investing in Early Modern Times

How the Old World Ended

Full of fascinating facts and figures, this book is a highly entertaining look at all aspects of business, including: The biggest firms The biggest bankruptcies Business blunders Bad boys Leading management thinkers Past business giants Inventors and inventions Famous patents A great many questions, including the following, are answered: How many billion spam e-mails are sent each day? Who said, "Business is a combination of war and sport"? Which are the world's most valuable brands? When and what was the Mississippi Bubble? Which company "exists to benefit and refresh everyone it touches"? How much do the best-paid hedge fund managers earn? The editors of The Economist have culled these facts and figures to inform and to amuse anyone interested in the changing world of business. This is an ideal gift for anyone interested in the business world.

War, Religion and Service

Pamphlets and Politics in the Dutch Republic

The World of Business

Encyclopaedia Britannica

Diamonds and Coral

The Dutch were culturally ubiquitous in England during the early modern period and constituted London's largest alien population in the second half of the sixteenth century. While many sought temporary refuge from Spanish oppression in the Low Countries, others became part of a Dutch diaspora, developing their commercial, spiritual, and domestic lives in England. The category "Dutch" catalyzed questions about English self-definition that were engendered less by large-scale cultural distinctions than by uncanny similarities. Doppelgänger Dilemmas uncovers the ways England's real and imagined proximities with the Dutch played a crucial role in the making of English ethnicity. Marjorie Rubright explores the tensions of Anglo-Dutch relations that emerged in the form of puns, double entendres, cognates, homophones, copies, palimpsests, doppelgängers, and other doublings of character and kind. Through readings of London's stage plays and civic pageantry, English and Continental polyglot and bilingual dictionaries and grammars, and travel accounts of Anglo-Dutch rivalries and friendships in the Spice Islands, Rubright reveals how representations of Dutchness played a vital role in shaping Englishness in virtually every aspect of early modern

social life. Her innovative book sheds new light on the literary and historical forces of similitude in an era that was so often preoccupied with ethnic and cultural difference.

Dutch Quarterly Review of Anglo-American Letters

The Anglo-Dutch Favourite

The Journal of Caribbean History

This book provides the first full-scale, scholarly analysis of the political, religious and social rationale which underlay Huguenot support for William of Orange in 1688. In the context of the Huguenot exodus from France and the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, the role of the Huguenot soldiers within an international Protestant political context is explained through the use of rich biographical and historical detail. By examining William of Orange's role as an international Protestant politician, his relationship with the Elector of Brandenburg and Britain's James II, and the response of all three to the persecution of the Huguenots, the international significance of confessional faith to the events of the Glorious

Revolution of 1688 is explained. Special attention is given to the role played by the most prominent Protestant soldiers of William's army, the Huguenot refugees, and the British soldiers of the Anglo-Dutch Brigade. The importance of issues of loyalty and conscience amongst Europe's professional international officer corps is addressed, thereby placing the valuable service rendered to William III by his Huguenot soldiers in an international context encompassing political, religious and social aspects. This book will be a rich source of biographical information about hundreds of Huguenot soldiers in British, Dutch and Brandenburg service in the period 1670 to 1700.

Anglo-Dutch Rivalry in the Malay World, 1780-1824

A magisterial account of how the cultural and maritime relationships between the British, Dutch and American territories changed the existing world order – and made the Industrial Revolution possible Between 1500 and 1800, the North Sea region overtook the Mediterranean as the most dynamic part of the world. At its core the Anglo-Dutch relationship intertwined close alliance and fierce antagonism to intense creative effect. But a precondition for the Industrial Revolution was also the establishment in British North America of a unique type of colony – for the settlement of people and culture, rather than the extraction of things. England's republican revolution of 1649-53 was a spectacular attempt to change social, political and moral life in the direction pioneered by the Dutch. In this wide-angled

and arresting book Jonathan Scott argues that it was also a turning point in world history. In the revolution's wake, competition with the Dutch transformed the military-fiscal and naval resources of the state. One result was a navally protected Anglo-American trading monopoly. Within this context, more than a century later, the Industrial Revolution would be triggered by the alchemical power of American shopping

The Huguenot Soldiers of William of Orange and the "Glorious Revolution" of 1688

Hans Willem Bentinck, 1st Earl of Portland (1649-1709) was the closest confidant of William III and arguably the most important politician in Williamite Britain. Beginning his career in 1664 as page to William of Orange, his fortunes gained momentum with the Prince's rise to power in The Netherlands and Britain, emerging as William's favourite at court from the 1670s onwards. Taking a broadly chronological approach, the central concern of this book is not simply to provide a biographical account of Portland's life, but to explore wider political themes within a European context. By analysing Portland's role within William's government it shows how royal favourites could still wield considerable influence on European events and help shape royal policy, particularly with regard to foreign policy. By engaging with the question of why such a figure emerged, this study helps

illuminate the workings of William's government and the central role of his foreign entourage. Drawing from archival material in England, Scotland, France and The Netherlands, it ties the history of post-Revolution Britain with political events in the Netherlands. It also analyses Anglo-Dutch political relations during the crucial period of the Nine Years War, Britain's first major commitment to a continental war since the sixteenth century. In so doing it connects Dutch and British historiography and significantly contributes to our understanding of British politics during the 1690s, both domestically and within an international context.

The Encyclopaedia Britannica

This work is a full-length study of John Talman, the first director of the Society of Antiquaries and one of the most influential collectors of drawings in early 18th century Britain.

King William III

The English Historical Review

Maritime Bibliography

"An excellent piece of work, not just as an account of the Four Days' Battle itself but also for its account of the entire Second Anglo-Dutch War" (HistoryOfWar.org). On June 1, 1666, a large but outnumbered English fleet engaged the Dutch off the mouth of the Thames in a colossal battle that was to involve nearly 200 ships and last four days. False intelligence had led the English to divide their fleet to meet a phantom threat from France, and although the errant squadron rejoined on the final day of the battle, it was not enough to redress the balance. Like many a defeat, it sparked controversy at the time, and has been the subject of speculation and debate ever since. The battle was an event of such overwhelming complexity that for centuries it defied description and deterred study, but this superbly researched book is now recognized as the definitive account. It provides the first clear exposition of the opposing forces, fills many holes in the narrative and answers most of the questions raised by the actions of the English commanders. It makes for a thoroughly engrossing story, and one worthy of the greatest battle of the age of sail.

Anglo-Dutch Relations and European Unity 1940-1948

Crucial Years in Anglo-Dutch Relations (1625-1642)

The Encyclopaedia Britannica

External challenges, strategic threats, and war have shaped the course of modern British history. This volume examines how Britain mobilized to meet these challenges and how developments in the constitution, state, public sphere, and economy were a response to foreign policy issues from the Restoration to the rise of New Labour.

Encyclopedia Britannica

Ten Studies in Anglo-Dutch Relations

Empire at the Periphery

The Encyclopædia Britannica

The Four Days' Battle of 1666

Anglo-Dutch Relations, 1654-1664

Britain and The Netherlands

The book addresses the role of the Huguenots as an international force both before and after the infamous Revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685 - an overlooked aspect of Early Modern soldiering. The Huguenots were of great importance internationally in armies and this book seeks to redress that scholarly imbalance by focusing on French Protestant soldiers individually and as a group. It also presents a number of thematic and biographical studies that offer a useful insight into the unique experience of one of Europe's best-known contemporary minorities and (later on) the people that gave the word 'refugee' to the English language.

Anglo-Dutch Rivalry During the First Half of the Seventeenth Century

Beginning with a narrative reconstruction of the diplomatic interaction between England and the Netherlands leading up to their naval war of 1652-1654, and concentrating on Milton's involvement in the diplomacy, Miller greatly enhances the current understanding of Milton's life and character with th

The Anglo-Dutch Relations from the Earliest Times to the Death of William the Third

Second Anglo-Dutch Seminar on Cartography

Reynold's Political Instructor

Descended from a long line of doughty warriors and statesmen, William Prince of Orange was born in the Hague during November1650, son of a Dutch father and a Scottish Stuart Princess, eldest daughter of Charles I. Banned at first from succeeding to his hereditary offices by the Act of Seclusion, William's boyhood was rather lonely. His early life was bounded by the Anglo-Dutch naval wars during Cromwell's Protectorate and after the Restoration of Charles II. Acquiring his first military experience during the invasion of Holland by King Louis XIV in 1672, he

revealed qualities of heroism and patriotism, refusing to submit to the might of France. He was, above all, a European, having an intimate knowledge of her various peoples. Bryan Bevan, in his new biography of the Prince, discusses William's qualities as a statesman, revealing his many virtues but not silent as to his marked faults. What were his real motives when invading his father-in-law James' kingdom? William III, reigning jointly with Mary II, had an unusual marriage but the deep attachment he felt for her surprised many. However, for the most part, in his private and public life, men friends mattered more to him than female society. William's bravery in battle has never been questioned. but he was never a great soldier. His greatness shone rather in his patience and skill in forging a grand alliance of nations against Louis XIV's ambition to dominate Europe. He was before his time in belief in the balance of power. 207p, 8 b/w pls (Rubicon Press 1997)

John Talman

This volume explores the relationship between politics and pamphleteering in the Dutch Republic. By analyzing the political role of pamphlets and their interplay with other media in public debates, the articles provide a new understanding of Dutch political culture.

Acta Historiae Neerlandicae

John Milton's Writings in the Anglo-Dutch Negotiations, 1651-1654

This new reference book describes every aspect the English navy in the second half of the seventeenth century, from the time when the Fleet Royal was taken into Parliamentary control after the defeat of Charles I, until the accession of William and Mary in 1689 when the long period of war with the Dutch came to an end. This is a crucial era which witnessed the creation of a permanent naval service, in essence the birth of the Royal Navy. Every aspect of the navy is covered - naval administration, ship types and shipbuilding, naval recruitment and crews, seamanship and gunnery, shipboard life, dockyards and bases, the foreign navies of the period, and the three major wars which were fought against the Dutch in the Channel and the North Sea. Samuel Pepys, whose thirty years of service did so much to replace the ad hoc processes of the past with systems for construction and administration, is one of the most significant players, and the navy which was, by 1690, ready for the 100 years of global struggle with the French owed much to his tireless work. This book is destined to become a major work for historians, naval enthusiasts and, indeed, anyone with an interest in this colourful era of the seventeenth century.

Doppelganger Dilemmas

THE ANGLO-DUTCH WAR, 1672-1674

Chapters: Naval Battles of the First Anglo-Dutch War, Naval Battles of the Fourth Anglo-Dutch War, Naval Battles of the Second Anglo-Dutch War, Naval Battles of the Third Anglo-Dutch War, Four Days Battle, Raid on the Medway, Battle of Vagen, Battle of Solebay, Battle of the Kentish Knock, Battle of Lowestoft, Battle of Schooneveld, Battle of Texel, St. James's Day Battle, Battle of Plymouth, Battle of Portland, Battle of Goodwin Sands, Battle of Lowestoft Ship List, Battle of Dungeness, Battle of Leghorn, Battle of the Gabbard, Battle of Dogger Bank, Battle of Scheveningen, Shirley's Gold Coast Expedition, Battle of Elba, Action of 12 March 1672. Source: Wikipedia. Pages: 61. Not illustrated. Free updates online. Purchase includes a free trial membership in the publisher's book club where you can select from more than a million books without charge. Excerpt: In 1781, Great Britain's declared war on the Dutch Republic, opening the Fourth Anglo-Dutch War. As part of its offensive strategy, the British organized an expedition against Dutch colonial outposts on the Gold Coast of Africa (present-day Ghana). Captain Thomas Shirley led the expedition, commanding HMS Leander and several transports carrying two small regiments of independently-raised troops under the command of Captain

Kenneth Mackenzie of the 78th Foot. The expedition sailed late in 1781, and arrived off the coast of Africa in January 1782. Pursuant to orders, Shirley first stopped at the primary British outpost of Cape Coast Castle on 5 February, where plans were developed to take the principal Dutch castle at Elmina by land while Leander made a diversionary attack on the nearby St. Jago castle. The expedition arrived at Elmina on 15 February, but high surf prevented the 500 troops from landing until 18 February, and contrary winds prevented Leander from coming close enough to shore to bring its guns to bear on the forts until 20 February. On that day, Shirley rMore: http://booksllc.net/?id=26341166

"The Favourite Child of the Whigs"

Throughout history the British Atlantic has often been depicted as a series of well-ordered colonial ports that functioned as nodes of Atlantic shipping, where orderliness reflected the effectiveness of the regulatory apparatus constructed to contain Atlantic commerce. Colonial ports were governable places where British vessels, and only British vessels, were to deliver English goods in exchange for colonial produce. Yet behind these sanitized depictions lay another story, one about the porousness of commercial regulation, the informality and persistent illegality of exchanges in the British Empire, and the endurance of a culture of cross-national cooperation in the Atlantic that had been forged in the first decades of European settlement and still resonated a century later. In Empire at the

Periphery, Christian J. Koot examines the networks that connected British settlers in New York and the Caribbean and Dutch traders in the Netherlands and in the Dutch colonies in North America and the Caribbean, demonstrating that these interimperial relationships formed a core part of commercial activity in the early Atlantic World, operating alongside British trade. Koot provides unique consideration of how local circumstances shaped imperial development, reminding us that empires consisted not only of elites dictating imperial growth from world capitals, but also of ordinary settlers in far-flung colonial outposts, who often had more in common with—and a greater reliance on—people from foreign empires who shared their experiences of living at the edge of a fragile, transitional world.

Battles of the Anglo-Dutch Wars

The theme chosen for the seventh conference of Dutch and British historians - relations between Church and State in the two countries since the Reformation - cannot pretend to any originality. A subject so germane to the history of Europe, and indeed of those parts of the world colonized by Europeans and evangelized by the Christian churches, has naturally attracted the attention of numerous scholars. The particular attraction of this study of the action and reaction of Church and State in Britain and the Netherlands lies in the scope it offers historians and political scientists for making comparisons be tween two states, both of which endorsed the Protestant Reformation while rejecting absolutism. But the

dissimilarities are quite as striking. In the Netherlands the Reformed Church came to hold a curiously equivocal position, being neither an established Church in the English sense nor an independent sect. Yet even after the formal separation of Church and State in 1796 and the rise to political prominence of Dutch Catholicism, ties of sentiment continued to link the Dutch nation and the Reformed Church for some time to come. Within England the Anglican Church maintained its constitutional standing as the established Church and its social position as the Church of the 'Establishment', though it had to recognize a non-episcopal established Church of Scotland and accept its disestablishment in Ireland and Wales.

ROMANCE ACTION & ADVENTURE MYSTERY & THRILLER BIOGRAPHIES & HISTORY CHILDREN'S YOUNG ADULT FANTASY HISTORICAL FICTION HORROR LITERARY FICTION NON-FICTION SCIENCE FICTION