

From categorization, the author moves on to the actual migration and what Northern Europeans did in Spain and/or America. Among the Northerners there were merchants, artisans, artillerymen, servants, sailors, and captives, but the group Poggio most focuses on were those involved in mining and metallurgy. Rather than import gunpowder to America, Spanish officials sought to produce it in New Spain, and Dutch emigrants in particular were crucial in processing local nitrates to that end. Northerners also were prominent in the shipping sector and gradually were able to establish their own *consulados*, or commercial associations.

Part 3 and the conclusion return to the criteria of belonging. Northerners spoke different languages, they included Protestants and Catholics, and they worked in many different sectors. But at the same time, they shared certain features, including having been (at least initially) categorized as foreigners and harboring deep antipathy toward Philip II. Not surprisingly (there is nothing surprising in this book), they gradually assimilated, adopting Spanish surnames, speaking Spanish, attending Catholic churches, and intermarrying. German, Dutch, and Flemish migrants became essential members of New World communities, to some degree facilitated by their commercial connections in Seville.

Despite the copious and interesting material, this book suffers from a lack of argument, indicated by the title itself: the impact on what? Poggio's research is careful and impressive. However, though she says at the start that her approach is different than previous studies in that she proposes to *redimensionar* the matter, it is not clear to this reader what that means or how it plays out. The discussion of belonging and place attachment draws largely on other historians' work, which is fine, but one would like some new direction. (In her many footnotes, the huge page spreads of works with no indication of what they are about are not helpful.) Additionally, given the length and density of the book, readers (at least this one) would benefit from chapter summaries and topic sentences to guide them through the dense and detailed material and structure the book's direction. Their absence also speaks to the missing argument.

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*Frederik Hendrik and the Triumph of the Dutch Revolt: Comparative Insurgencies.*  
Nick Ridley.

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\$160.

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This book consists of two units. The first unit (parts 1 and 2) traces the development of the Eighty Years' War, broadly covering the period of Habsburg rule in early sixteenth century to the achievement of the Dutch Republic's independence in 1648. The

stadholdership of Frederik Hendrik (1625–47), particularly his military and diplomatic activities, occupies this unit's central focus. The second unit (part 3) attempts a comparative analysis, taking up five further examples of revolts and insurgences from modern history: the French resistance, the Basques, the East Timorese, the Tuaregs in Mali, and the Islamist group Al-Shabaab in the Somalian Peninsula. The axis of comparison entails four factors that the author lists in the introduction as those principally contributing to the success of such struggles for independence: national identity, adequate armed forces, the international dimension, and finance.

Relying on sources mainly, but not exclusively, in the English language, Ridley contextualizes Frederik Hendrik's and his predecessors' struggle for independence in the nexus of contemporary international politics. The actors studied are not limited to the Spanish court and its agents as the principal target of their war, or England and France as their strategic partners. The author's interest extends to lesser princes like that of Savoy, a small community of European diplomats at Istanbul, and other interesting players. Each battle fought by Maurits, and then by Frederik Hendrik, is chronologically presented as a part of a constantly progressing chess game of international politics throughout Europe before and during the Thirty Years' War. The book also surveys detailed information regarding tax systems, logistics, and other economic factors that were operative on both sides and influenced the success and failure of the entire war.

The author does not, however, clearly demonstrate how these surveys correspond to the four factors listed in the introduction, and how his investigation of the earlier period informs his understanding of the later, or vice versa. Part 3 analyzes the four factors without explicitly mentioning what was discussed in parts 1 and 2 and the conclusion exclusively discusses Frederik Hendrik without specifying what can be learned from the later struggles. This weakness unfortunately reduces the persuasiveness of the author's ambitious project of comparison, especially when it concerns concepts that are not self-evident and can accommodate a diversity of understanding.

Let's take the example of national identity. His text gives the impression—impression, because the author in parts 1 and 2 does not concretize what he means with that term—that he may perhaps assume that such great leaders as Willem the Silent and his successors, including Frederik Hendrik, embodied a national unity, enabled the inhabitants of the rebelling provinces to regard themselves as Dutch under their leadership, and gave them a clear vision of victory as a national cause. However, the meaning that people in the sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries attached to their community's leaders can be significantly different from that which, say, the French under German occupation attached to De Gaulle.

When Frederik Hendrik was reluctant to suppress the return of the Remonstrants from exile, an Amsterdam preacher, Adriaan Jorissen Smout, criticized the stadholder alluding to the example of Rehoboam, the biblical king who caused a schism of the

divine kingdom. Frederik Hendrik was thought to have deviated from the right path laid by his wise predecessor Maurits—who exemplified Solomon—by rejecting the late king’s old advisors, namely the clergy of true faith in the Contra-Remonstrant sense. God’s wrath caused the failures of Frederik Hendrik’s operation in the Spanish South. Apparently, Smout, as well as the listeners of his sermon, saw their republic in the shadow of the *respublica Hebraeorum* and understood the cause of war within that paradigm. It is not self-evident whether or not such a republic’s citizenship fully included an Episcopus or a Grotius, not to mention the Catholic population in the South.

This is not to deny the possibility for a historian to speak of national identity within the context of the remote past, nor to deny the possibility that an alternative, more secular conceptualization of the nation’s unity was emerging. The point is that this study would have benefited from a concretization of what is meant by the key criteria and a clear articulation of what resonances and dissonances exist, with respect to each of those criteria, between Frederik Hendrik’s time and the twentieth- and twenty-first-century cases.

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*Early Modern Knowledge Societies as Affective Economies*. Inger Leemans and Anne Goldgar, eds.

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A 2017 workshop held in Amsterdam is the origin of this rich and captivating volume, edited by Inger Leemans and Anne Goldgar. The main title of that workshop singled out the three foci of the volume under review: knowledge, market, and affect. The relevance of these terms, and, most of all, their interaction, has been at the center of important recent studies that made concepts like “affective economies” and “knowledge economy” current among scholars. *Early Modern Knowledge Societies as Affective Economies* admirably shows and analyzes the interplay of knowledge, market, and affects. And even if the contributions in the collection are all devoted to Northern and Southern Netherlands case studies, an early modern knowledge hub, the volume is remarkably—and programmatically—global and transnational in its outreach.

The inclusion of the study of affects—desires and anxieties of early modern merchants and consumers, real emotional communities—in the discussion of knowledge economies is particularly generative. Also noteworthy and valuable is the recurring use of visual sources, an aspect common to several essays in the volume, which allow deep understanding of issues central to the Netherlands’ early modern society, relying on pieces of arts that would be normally overlooked when visiting