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*The Facts on File Dictionary of European History: [E. Neville Williams] on www.enganchecubano.com \*FREE\* shipping on qualifying offers. Events, issues, people, and places that figured prominently in the history of Europe between the fifteenth and eighteenth centuries are depicted and defined.*

Fashion, Costume, and Culture: The Seventeenth Century European history in the seventeenth century was dominated on the one hand by the rise of France as the greatest power in the region, and on the other hand by the great fight for political power that occurred between the monarch and the governing body of Parliament in England. These were the great social issues of the age, and they had a great influence on the way people lived and dressed. More subtle historical changes, such as the growth of the middle class and the growing differences between a luxurious Catholic and a plain Protestant sense of style also had an enduring influence on European culture and costume. The century began with power in Europe fairly evenly distributed between France, England, and Spain, but that balance would soon end. France, on the other hand, became a great power, expanding its territory on all sides. The war also led to the creation of the Dutch Republic, or Netherlands, which became a powerful economic force during the century and beyond. With England distracted by years of civil war and political strife, France became the reigning power of Europe. French king Louis XIV, who ruled from 1643 to 1715, slowly won power from the nobles and established himself as the most powerful monarch in the region. He formed a huge army, crushed internal resistance, and fought to expand his territories. Soon, France became the leading producer of such luxury items as lace, silk, ribbons, and wigs, exporting them to the rest of Europe. French political and economic power was thus used to influence taste, for all of Europe followed the fashions introduced in the French court and sold by French industries. Years of strife in England While France strengthened its power, England immersed itself in internal strife. The great conflict of the century was over whether the king or Parliament, which represented not the broad populace but a fairly select group of nobles and landowners, would have the greater power. This conflict was made worse by religious differences, with Catholic-sympathizing or openly Catholic kings pitted against a population that was increasingly Protestant. Long simmering political battles erupted into civil war in 1642, a conflict that ended in 1651 and was capped in January of 1649 by the beheading of Charles I, who reigned from 1629 until his death. Political power in England was effectively transferred to Parliament after 1649, thus creating the first representative government in Europe. Political stability and the defeat of the French in the Nine Years War (1688-97) set the stage for England to become the great world power for the next two centuries. Though the English conflict was primarily about political power, religion played an important role in the conflict and in Europe as a whole. Within England, those who supported a strong monarch tended to be Catholics, while those who supported representative government tended to be Protestants. Accordingly, northern nations tended toward representative forms of government, while southern nations favored a strong monarch closely allied to the leadership of the Catholic Church. The very different religious and political ideas of Protestants and Catholics contributed to real cultural differences between north and south and were eventually reflected in clothing styles as well. Over time, Protestants, and especially the more extreme Puritans, tended toward simplicity and austerity in their clothing styles, while Catholics tended toward luxury and extravagance. Economic expansion Other large-scale changes also had an impact on costume. Perhaps the most important was the continuing expansion of the role of shopkeepers, small landowners, professionals, and skilled workers. The members of this growing middle class of people played an ever more important role in the cultural and economic life of European countries, especially in Protestant countries. The middle classes had greater access to wealth, and their efforts to build businesses and progress financially fueled the economies of every nation. The largest industry in all of Europe was the textile, or fabric, industry, and many people who once worked on farms found employment in this industry, usually by spinning and weaving cloth in their homes in what was known as the putting-out system. One of the biggest innovations of this industry was the creation of something

called "new draperies," a new form of lightweight wool. This adaptable and inexpensive material was used to make clothing for middle-class people, allowing them to wear decent clothing. There remained, of course, large numbers of people in every country who were very poor and who could not afford even this new, cheaper clothing. They had to rely on coarse wool and secondhand clothes. The New World, Spain, Portugal, France, the Dutch Republic, and England all nurtured colonies and fought with each other for control of the larger region. These colonies began to develop cultures and economies of their own during this century, though they mostly reflected the interests and culture of their mother country. Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press, Cook, Chris, and Philip Broadhead. San Diego , CA: Governance of the Consuming Passions: A History of Sumptuary Law. Facts on File, Decline of Sumptuary Laws.

**2: Franco-Flemish School - Wikipedia**

*The Facts on File dictionary of European history, The Facts on File dictionary of European history, by Williams, E. Neville; Facts on File, Inc.*

Gale Encyclopedia of U. The practice was introduced to North America early during European colonization. As early as , Spaniards established a cattle industry and began driving herds northward from central Mexico, as they looked for good pasturage. The cattle culture of the early American Southwest borrowed heavily from the South American and Central American cowboys, who were called "gauchos. By cattle were brought as far north as Texas. Having little commercial value, cattle were left to roam freely in the open range, and by the early s hundreds of thousands of wild longhorns populated the region. Cattle drives were also known in the newly established United States. Cattle were driven several hundred miles from Tennessee to Virginia in the s. It was not until the s, however, that cattle driving became a steady occupation. Drives took place from Texas to the port at New Orleans. Further west, some herds were even driven from California to Oregon in the s. In the s, most drives continued to originate in Texas, bringing beef northward to various Missouri market points. They even extended to California to feed the gold miners following the Gold Rush of With the outbreak of the American Civil War , the focus of Texas cattle drives shifted dramatically to feed Confederate troops in the South. After the Civil War the market for Texas cattle vanished and ranchers were left holding several million head. Drives toward the north began again in , but with little financial gain. Fortunately for the cattlemen, the close of the Civil War also marked a major transition in U. A national preference for pork abruptly gave way to beef. Cattle worth four dollars a head in Texas might be sold at 40 dollars a head in Missouri or Kansas. In addition, a ready workforce was already in place: Responding to the demand for beef, James G. McCoy established a cattle market in Abilene, Kansas in , and the era of massive cattle drives began. Soon others saw the wild Texas herds as a ready means to tap into the lucrative northern market with little start-up capital. The famous Chisholm Trail became a major route. More a corridor than a trail, the route was as much as 50 miles wide in some stretches. Typically rivers and Indian lands had to be crossed, but good grazing, relatively level terrain, and higher prices waiting at the destination made the hazards worthwhile. Drives were cost-effective too—a drive of two thousand or more cattle usually required only a trail boss and a dozen cowhands. The booming demand for beef drew many more settlers to Texas and the Southwest. Cattle ranching had become big business and attracted Eastern investors. In more than , head of cattle were driven along the Chisholm Trail. By more than , head were driven along the route. The practice of branding made it easy to identify the owners. The extermination of buffalo on the Great Plains during the s opened more grasslands for livestock grazing and the Texas longhorn was the first to fill the void. Local economies of towns along the frequently used routes benefited substantially. Fort Worth , Texas, served as a provisioning stop on the Chisholm Trail. Merchants would send out individuals with gifts to entice cowhands into town to spend their money. In the mid-1800s farming crept westward and barbed wire fencing threatened the cattle drives. Cattlemen petitioned Congress to designate a National Cattle Trail. Envisioned as a several mile wide strip from the Red River to Canada , the proposal never came to fruition. The longhorn was the preferred herd breed for cattle drives until the late s. A descendent of Andalusian cattle that the Spaniards had let run wild in the Southwest, the lean, hardy, lanky animals were the product of three centuries of interbreeding. They thrived on buffalo grass and needed less water than other species. Though often dangerous in a herd and not good beef producers—their meat was stringy and tough—the longhorn was readily available and provided a means to establish a cattle industry in the more arid Southwest. Eventually as cattle drives became less frequent, longhorns were interbred with Durhams and Herefords to create more plump and docile varieties. By the mid-1800s the great days of the cattle drives were about over. The farmers and their barbed wire were blocking the right-of-way of the drives. Even with branding, the presence of cattle rustlers lowered the profit margin and made the drives more dangerous. The herds sometimes suffered from "Texas Fever," a

disease transmitted by ticks. Also, the extension of railroad tracks in the south and west largely did away with the need for drives. In addition, abnormally harsh winters during " and " devastated the cattle industry. The drives continued into the s with herds being driven from the Texas panhandle to Montana , but by , the era of cattle drives finally ended as new homestead laws further spurred settlement. With the decline of the open range cattle industry, Southwest ranches became large, fenced livestock farms safe from the westward expansion of civilization. Some communities, such as Fort Worth , became points where herds were assembled for shipping by rail. Packing plants were built and stockyards grew at the turn of the century. The cattle drive lives on in western legend, however, and remains integrally associated with the economic history of Texas. A Tough Job in a Hard Land. University of Utah Press, Cowboys and the Wild West: Facts on File, The West That Was. Short Grass and Longhorns. University of Oklahoma Press, Jordan , Terry G. North American Cattle"Ranching Frontiers: Origins, Diffusion, and Differentiation. University of New Mexico Press, An Encyclopedia of the Old West. Doubleday and Company, Cowboys of the Americas. Yale University Press, Cite this article Pick a style below, and copy the text for your bibliography.

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