

**From Red to Orange, or Dutch and English relations  
leading to the Glorious Revolution**

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Slide 1: TITLE SLIDE

“From Red to Orange” –or- the Dutch and English relations leading to the Glorious Revolution.

Slide 2: Habsburg Empire

Image: map of Habsburg possession in 15<sup>th</sup> century

In the 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> centuries, which marked the wealth and power of the Spanish empire, the English and the Dutch were the minor characters who vied for the riches and power of the Habsburg monarchs. England led by Elizabeth I and the Stuart kings and the Dutch Republic led by the Stadholders of the House of Orange were involved a complicated international contest for survival against Spain and France. In the 16<sup>th</sup> century, Philip II of Spain used his wealth and power to re-establish Roman Catholicism in the European world; while by the 17<sup>th</sup> century, Louis XIV of France was trying to create an empire.

**(Slide Notes: same)**

Slide 3: Holy Mission

Image: map of Low Countries (Netherlands)

During the Reformation, Phillip II sought religious uniformity in the “Low Countries” which was a part of the Spanish Habsburg Empire. To the Southern provinces which were predominantly Catholic and the Northern provinces which were predominantly “Protestant,” Philip II (1527-1598) with missionary zeal sent his representative, Ferdinand Alvarez, the Duke of Alba to re-establish religious and political unity under Habsburg rule in August 1567. While political motives dominated Philip II desire for Habsburg hegemony in the Low Countries, the wealth of the Netherlands - as an entrepôt for the products from Northern and Central Europe and the Mediterranean - was attractive as an additional source of income (later, the spices and luxury goods from the East Indies were to be added in the 17<sup>th</sup> century). Grain, herring, and naval stores

from the north were transshipped south to the Mediterranean in exchange for manufactured goods and wines from the south.

**Slide Notes:** *During the Reformation, Philip II sought religious and political unity in his realm. He sent Ferdinand Alvarez, the Duke of Alba to re-establish Habsburg dominion over the Netherlands in August 1567.*

#### Slide 4: Rebellion

Visual: Spanish encampment

In fear of the Inquisition, Non-Catholics (Protestants and Jews) fled to the Northern provinces. William I, Prince of Orange, was selected as Stadholder, or military commander-in-chief of the armed forces by the States General to defend and lead the resistance in the Northern provinces against the famous Army of Flanders. Upon William's assassination (1584) and the defeat of the Protestants in the Netherlands imminent, Queen Elizabeth I of England responded by sending monetary support to the Protestant rebels in the Netherlands and in France. She also ordered Sir Francis Drake to attack the Spanish treasure ships in the Caribbean and the Pacific.

**Slide Notes:** *The fear of the Inquisition began the rebellion against Spain under the leadership of House of Orange and ended with the independence of the Netherlands. The Orange-Nassau family became "defacto" hereditary Stadholders of the Netherlands. The stadholder's office combined political, military, administrative and judicial power. From William I, to his sons Maurice (1567-1625), and Frederick Hendrik (1584-1647), William II (1626-1650), and William III (1672-1701, the stadholders led the effect for an independent Dutch Republic against foreign powers.*

#### Timeline of the 80 Years War:

1566: Riots led by Calvinist in the Netherlands; Duke of Alba ordered to restore order

1568: William, the Silent, led resistance against Duke of Alba; beginning of Eighty Years war (ending with independence of United Provinces); Antwerp, financial capitol of Netherlands provided economic resources for Spanish

1572: Dutch privateers known as Sea Beggars (watergeuzen) seized coastal towns in support of William I (William, the Silent)

1574: Siege of Leiden lifted by releasing of the water from the dykes

1576: Philip II forced to accept bankruptcy. 80,000-man army of occupation in the Netherlands mutinied and looted southern provinces. Southern provinces joined the rebellion.

- 1579: Union of Arras between Spain and Southern provinces settles rebellion in the South
- 1584: Assassination of William, the Silent  
(The House of Orange-Nassau, became “defacto” hereditary Stadholders of the Netherlands -William I, to his sons Maurice (1567-1625), and Frederick Hendrik (1584-1647), William II (1626-1650), to (1650-1672) none; to William III (1672-1702).
- 1588: Spanish Armada against England (Philip II); Dutch ships assist with
- 1590: Renewed warfare with Netherlands after peace with France and England; Maurice of Nassau (son of William, the Silent) is Stadholder
- 1607: Spanish bankruptcy prevents Spanish Commander Ambrogio Spinola from conquering Netherlands
- 1609: Twelve Year Truce begins (Philip III)
- 1618: Spain enters Thirty Years war with Austrian alliance; Spinola appointed Commander of Army of Flanders
- 1621: Philip III replaces Philip II; war with Netherlands renewed (end of Twelve Year Truce)
- 1623: Fortress of Breda captured by Spanish commander, Spinola
- 1627: Collapse of Castilian economy; war debts caused debasing of currency and inflation.
- 1636: France enters the Thirty Years War (Louis XIII) against Habsburgs; Spanish forces under Spinola march to France.
- 1639: Dutch navy defeat the Spanish at Battle of Downs; fleet unable to supply Spanish Army of Flanders in the Netherlands.
- 1643: Spanish Army of Flanders defeated by French at Battle of Rocroi (end of Spanish military dominance in Europe)
- 1648: Treaty of Westphalia recognized independence of Dutch Republic (end of Thirty Years War; end of Eighty Years War)

Slide 5: Spanish Armada, Spanish Vengeance

Visual: Spanish Armada, Elizabeth I, and Philip II

In retaliation for English interference, Philip II gathered the largest fleet and army to invade England. The Spanish Armada consisted of 130 ships commanded by Medina Sidonia and the Army of Flanders (80,000 soldiers) led by the Duke of Parma. The fleet was to safeguard the passage of the army across the channel from the English and Dutch ships and to transport the necessary supplies and siege artillery. While the Armada waited for the arrival of the Spanish troops in Calais, the English and Dutch set adrift fireships, causing the Spanish to cut their anchors. On the following day, the English attacked using modern tactics of rapid reloading and firing of canons. Commander Sidonia retreated to the North Sea and encountered gale storms, which sunk the large, slow Spanish galleons. The defeat of the Spanish Armada revealed Spanish vulnerability.

**Slide Notes:** *same*

Slide 6: Dutch Republic

Visual: Map of the Dutch Republic

The Dutch Republic consisted of seven provinces: Frisia, Gronigen, Overijssel, Holland, Gelderland, Utrecht, and Zeeland. Regents who came from the class of wealthy aristocrats/merchants ruled this federation of individual states. The Dutch Republic from its origins was aristocratic and dominated by mercantile wealth (later evolving into an oligarchy of inherited power). The survival of this federal form of government (States General) was based on a shared vision by decision-makers and aristocrats/merchant elite who would levy taxes in response to crisis. Unlike its monarchical neighbors, funding for the army or the navy was available.

The Dutch Republic was an "entrepôt" economy. From the establishment of early trading cities in the Middle Ages, the Dutch cities served as entrepôt – centers for trade and transshipment. The Dutch economy supported the concept of the entrepôt system by creating industries in response to the needs of the various sectors. As ships were the main transportation system, the shipbuilding industry arose. Warehouses stored goods (at times stockpiling goods) until distribution of goods based on price and buyers could be arranged. The armament industry provided arms to protect the sea-lanes and obstruct competitors. The banking industry established in Antwerp (later Amsterdam) provided investment funds and guaranteed payment. Private enterprises (Joint Stock companies) formed which limited the liability for the individual in a new venture.

**Slide Notes:** *The Dutch Republic consisted of seven provinces: Frisia, Gronigen, Overijssel, Holland, Gelderland, Utrecht, and Zeeland. Since the Middle Ages the economy of the Dutch Republic relied heavily on trade. This federation of states was governed by the regents (aristocrats/merchants) who made decisions at the States*

*General regarding the welfare of their provinces and protection of the maritime interests.*

*When war threatened the entrepôt economy of the Dutch, a Stadtholder was elected to conduct warfare. The Dutch Republic during the Twelve Year Truce from 1609 until 1621 invested in the development of its navy.*

*Official recognition of Dutch independence from Spain occurred with the signing of the Treaty of Westphalia which ended the Eighty Years War with Spain and the Thirty years War (religious wars) in 1648.)*

Slide 7: Competition in the Atlantic

Visual: Map of Dutch in the Caribbean

Although participating jointly in the raids on the Spanish ports in the New World and in Europe, the Dutch Navy seized Brazil as their territory in 1599. The success of the Dutch in building their navy resulted in expansion in the West Indies. The rich sugar islands of Spain in the Caribbean (Jamaica to the British, 1655; Antilles and Surinam to the Dutch), the treasure galleons filled with gold and silver, and exotic Asian cargo were the prizes sought by both England and the Dutch Republic. From 1650, as the products from America became highly desirable in Europe and the competition for the “carrying trade” (transshipment of goods) including the supplying the plantations with slaves increased, England and the Dutch Republic vied for supremacy.

**Slides Notes:** To defeat and harass the Spanish, the English and the Dutch navies attacked the Spanish ports in the Caribbean and the Atlantic for sugar and treasure galleons using privateers. After the Dutch seized Brazil, control of the seas and naval supremacy in the Caribbean became vital.

Slide 8: Competition North America

Visual: Map Dutch in North America

The early competition with England in North America involved the search for the Northwest Passage in 1609. Henry Hudson sailing for the United East India Company (VOC) explored and claimed the area around the present New York state. Later, Dutch trading settlements established from 1611 – 1650 competed with other European nations for beaver and otter pelts in exchange for liquor, cloth, firearms, and trinkets. Peter Minuit in 1626 purchased the island of Manhattan from the Indians for the WIC, Dutch West India Company, as a safe haven for Dutch sponsored settlements in North America. The proximity of the Dutch colonies to the English colonies caused boundaries disputes, which led to the Hartford Convention of 1650, which mutually drew the boundary lines. The Dutch in North America owned the area in the north from the New York-Connecticut border to south in New Jersey along the Delaware River. The English established themselves in Virginia by 1650 (original Jamestown settlement in 1607); New England (Puritans) from 1630-1640, Maryland (Catholics) in 1632 and Carolinas in 1663, Georgia by 1700, and Pennsylvania.

The trading relationship between the Dutch and English settlements met the needs of the colonist until the passage of the Navigation Act of 1651 (Oliver Cromwell). The English colonist could only purchase good brought in English ships.

**Slides Notes:** *The early competition with England in North America dealt with the search for the Northwest Passage in 1609. Later, Dutch and European traders including the English, established trading colonies and settlements. Beaver and otter pelts were traded with the Indians for liquor, cloth, firearms, and trinkets.*

Slide 9: Competition in East Indies

Visual: Map- Dutch in Asia

The Dutch Republic chartered private enterprises -VOC and the WIC- as instruments of the state with permission to trade and use violence to guarantee overseas trade (corporate colonialism). The VOC established a monopoly over the Spice trade in the Indies, which was contentious for other Western nations, England and France.

In 1599, the Dutch began to sail to Africa and the East taking over the trading ports of the Portuguese. In 1602, with the formation of the VOC (Dutch East Indies company), the Dutch successfully established fueling stations and command over strategic ports in Ceylon and Malacca. In 1619, Jan Pieterzoon Coen established direct rule and founded Batavia (Java) for the VOC, which controlled the spice trade (clove/nutmeg) on the islands of Amboyna and Banda. Taiwan (1624) and Deshima (1641, Japan) became part of the Dutch trading zone with sugar from plantations and luxury products. Utilizing the armed merchant ships and establishing a partnership with local potentates, the Dutch eliminated competition by the English and the French in the East. The European trading companies operated under the policy of Corporate Colonialism, which stressed economic incentives for the company instead of national or state policy.

A major confrontation between trading interests of the British East Indies Company and the VOC occurred at Amboyna in 1623. Disregarding the Treaty of Defense (1619) signed between England and the Dutch Republic to share in the spice trade, officials of the VOC attacked and captured British interests and citizens and proceeded to torture and kill their associates. After the Amboyna Massacre, Britain yielded supremacy of the Spice Islands to the Dutch. (The Dutch monopoly of the spice trade was finally broken with the advent of other desirable products.)

**Slide Notes:** *The VOC, United East India Company, chartered in 1602, established spheres of Dutch influence with fueling stations, strategic ports, and areas of direct control. The competition for the Spice trade was directly responsible for Dutch and British hostilities. The Amboyna Massacre was one such event in 1623, which eliminated English competition in the Spice Islands.*

Slide 10: Competition in Africa

Visual: Map of South Africa

The rule of “entrepôt-ship” which required that sea-lanes be open for transshipment motivated the Dutch to acquire desirable and strategic ports in Africa. These ports were refueling bases for trading missions in Asia and holding areas for slaves used on plantations in the Atlantic trade. The Dutch Republic established two types of regional control: colonies and forts. The colonization by the Dutch Republic was limited due to the relatively small population of the home country. Strategic location of the forts assured monopolistic control over vast regions in Africa and over the East Asian trade. Such policies caused friction between England and the Dutch Republic and a race for strategic ports without regard for international agreements made in Europe.

Some colonies and areas of regional control included:

- Cape Colony, 1652

- Mauritius, 1638

- Gold Coast (Ghana), 1637

- Madagascar, 1641

- Angola, 1641

- Sao Tomé, 1599

- Sierra Leone (1664 destroyed by Admiral De Ruyter)

- Liberia

- St. Helena

**Slide Notes:** *To assure the safety and delivery of goods, the Dutch established control over strategic areas. The Cape of Good Hope at the tip of Africa provided both a fueling station and control over the East Indies maritime trade. Ports along the western coast of Africa were involved with the Atlantic slave trade.*

Slide 11: Open Warfare between England and the Dutch Republic

Visual: Admiral de Ruyter

The competition between England and the Dutch Republic arose from trade. England’s major trade zone was outside of Europe; while the Dutch Republic’s “mother” trade was in Northern and Western Europe. The economy of maritime nations was vulnerable during the transshipment period of cargo. Spain had been the first nation to exploit economic warfare with the Dutch Republic during the Eighty Years war with sea battles and embargoes.

To defend its maritime interests, the Dutch developed the convoy system. At first private companies (VOC; WIC) had hired armed escorts. During the Twelve Year Truce, the Dutch Republic developed a system to provide for the maintenance and provisioning of armed warships by the admiralty of each province (reflecting the federal nature of the Dutch Republic). Warships became a part of the national defense of the Dutch Republic and were deployed by the Stadtholder during warfare.

The continuing friction between the Dutch Republic and Britain and shifting political alliances to maintain a balance of power in Europe between England, France, Sweden, Spain, and the Dutch Republic erupted in warfare – collectively called the Anglo-Dutch Wars - and ended without major advantage to either navy.

- The 1st Anglo-Dutch War (1652-1654) began with the passage of the Navigation Acts, which demanded that all goods shipped to British colonies be carried in British ships. English demands for tribute from herring fishing and saluting of English warships in the Channel resulted in armed conflict at sea.
- The 2<sup>nd</sup> Anglo-Dutch War (1664 - 1667) confirmed the appropriation of New Amsterdam by the English (1664) for the Duke of York (James II) and recognized Surinam as Dutch. The successful attack on the English seaport of Chatham by Admiral de Ruyter revealed the improvements in the Dutch Navy. But the war ended without advantage to either side as Louis XIV threatened to overrun the Southern Provinces.
- The 3<sup>rd</sup> Anglo-Dutch War (1672-1674) was caused by the secret treaty signed between France and England (Treaty of Dover by Charles II, in 1670) and began with the invasion of the Netherlands by Louis XIV. The English Parliament demanded the end to this war. The marriage of William III, Prince of Orange and Mary, daughter of James II, was a part of Charles II (England) diplomatic policy to bring about peace between the two countries and Parliament.
- By the 4<sup>th</sup> Anglo-Dutch war in 1780-1784, the Dutch were no longer able to compete with the British Royal Navy and the end of the Dutch Republic was imminent with coming of the French Revolution and the rise of Napoleon.

**Slide Notes:** *The continuing friction between the Dutch Republic and Britain and shifting political alliances in Europe between England, France, Sweden, Spain, and the Dutch Republic to maintain a balance of power erupted in warfare. – collectively called the Anglo-Dutch Wars, which ended without major advantage to either side.*

Slide 12: The throne of England for a promise

Visual: William III and James II

Louis XIV's militarism and his Roman Catholicism alarmed the Dutch Republic and the British parliament.

In Britain, James II (r. 1685-1688) ascended to the throne espousing anti-Parliamentary ideas such as the king's prerogative to rule according to his own will and asserting his Roman Catholic leanings. When James II failed to implement the Test Act (1673), which required all office holders to take communion in the Church of England and appointed Roman Catholics to positions in public life, the Tories (political party representing "middle class" interests) joined the Whigs (political party of the aristocrats) in opposition to James II. Further, the birth and Catholic baptism of James II's son in 1688 (James)

alarmed both parties with the future of Catholic England seemingly assured with this male heir. Both parties feared the loss of privilege and domination in political life by Anglicans inevitable.

At that point, the Whigs and the Tories offered the throne to William of Orange and Mary Stuart, Protestant adult daughter of James II, as co-regents.

In the Dutch Republic, the William III of Orange, the Stadtholder, feared Louis XIV's incursions into western Germany. The combined threat of invasion from France by land and England, by sea became a real possibility with the ascension of James II of England who had been accepting a pension from France.

When the co-regency was offered to William, he accepted the offer to prevent the alliance of England and France against the Dutch Republic and with hopes to utilize the strength of Britain for defense of the Dutch Republic

William III was a capable politician who had demonstrated his statesmanship in balancing the various political and religious factions in the Dutch Republic and who was an experienced (somewhat successful) military leader in the field. In the Dutch Republic he had managed the country under the federal mechanism of the States General and respected the limits of his position, regardless of his personal desire for a centralized authority.

William III was a very desirable candidate to the British.

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**Slide Notes:** *As England pondered the threat of Catholicism and absolutism of James II, William III, Stadholder of the Dutch republic and spouse of Mary Stuart, daughter of James II, became an attractive alternative. The Convention Parliament offered the throne of England to William in exchange for a promise to uphold the Bill of Rights.*

*With the military successes of Louis XIV in Germany, the alliance between England and France seemed possible, especially since James II had been accepting a pension from Louis XIV and both were Roman Catholic kings. The throne and resources of England became attractive to William III in his effort to defend the republic.*

*With the mutual advantage clear, the transfer of authority in exchange for a promise to uphold the Bill of Rights satisfied both the English and the Dutch. William III was offered and accepted the co-regency of England in 1688.*

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Slide 13: Glorious Revolution

Visual: Coronation of William III and Mary II

On November 5, 1688, William, Prince of Orange, landed with an army and entered London. The English army offered no resistance and the Convention Parliament was summoned to offer the throne of England to William and Mary, as co-regents and to end the reign of James II. William III accepted the Bill of Rights as a contractual agreement between the crown and the people. Provisions included that no law could be suspended by the King, no taxes raised without the consent of Parliament, no army maintained except by parliamentary consent, and no subject detained without due process. The era of a constitutional monarchy had begun in England.

**Slide Notes:** *same*Slide 14: William, the Conqueror

Visual: William III

The Glorious revolution was not a bloodless revolution. When James III sought support in Ireland, William led his troops to Ireland and defeated the opposition at the Battle of Boyne on July 11, 1690. The Battle affirmed Protestant supremacy in a predominantly Catholic nation. William and his troops were referred to as King Billy and the Orange men.

In Scotland, William III annihilated resistance by the Catholic MacDonald Clan in 1692. William III's desire to muster the resources of England for the defense of the Dutch Republic against Louis XIV necessitated the suppression of rebellion in Britain..

As Stadholder of the Dutch Republic and King of England, he assigned the task of protection of the seas to the English navy and the control of the land to the Dutch army. Ironically the triumph of the English over the Dutch in sea power and commercial dominance was a result of the loss of Dutch naval pre-eminence attributed to this time in history. By the 4<sup>th</sup> Anglo-Dutch wars the English navy was far superior to the Dutch.

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**Slide Notes;** The Glorious Revolution was not a bloodless revolution. James II fled causing rebellion in Ireland and Scotland. In Ireland William III was referred to as “King Billy and the Orange men” after defeating the Jacobites (defenders of James II) in the Battle of Boyne and confirmed Protestant supremacy in a predominantly Catholic Ireland. The final insurrection in Scotland saw the annihilation of the Catholic MacDonald clan in 1692.

With peace established in England, William III proceeded to war against Louis XIV with the assistance of the British navy and the Dutch land forces.

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