



PROJECT MUSE®

The Republic

Published by

Slings, Hubert and Frits van Oostrom.

A Key to Dutch History: The Cultural Canon of the Netherlands.

Amsterdam University Press, 2007.

Project MUSE. <https://muse.jhu.edu/book/76693>.



➔ For additional information about this book

<https://muse.jhu.edu/book/76693>



This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License.

[136.0.111.243] Project MUSE (2025-01-18 20:31 GMT)



1588 - 1795

The Republic

A unique political phenomenon

In 1609, the Twelve-Year Truce resulted in a temporary cessation of the war with Spain that had begun in 1568 with the military attacks of William of Orange. To commemorate the occasion, Claes Janszoon Visscher produced a map of the Low Countries in the shape of a lion, the *Leo Belgicus*. The map depicts the seventeen low countries as a unity, existing peacefully side by side thanks to the silencing of the guns, symbolised by the sleeping figure of Mars at the bottom right. In truth, however, the Low Countries had been split into two states by the Rebellion and the subsequent

war: the southern, Spanish Low Countries and the northern Republic of the Seven United Low Countries. The latter had recorded a diplomatic success with the Truce even though international recognition as a sovereign state would only come in 1648 with the signing of the Treaty of Westphalia in Munster.

Republics were the exception to the rule in early-modern Europe where princes set the tone. Therefore, none of the rebels had actually been aiming to establish a republic: they had simply wanted to bring back "the good old days" when princes had

guaranteed the freedoms and privileges of towns, provinces and subjects. Such a prince had been sought after the renunciation of Philip II, but had not been found. For this reason, in 1588 the seven remaining rebellious provinces took the form of a republic.

This resulted in a remarkable system of government in which, in theory, each province had an equal voice in the general meetings of the States General. Members had the right of consultation. This meant that delegates had to return to their provinces for consultation. Consequently, it could take a long time for decisions to be made. In practice the system was not too bad. Given that the wealthy province of Holland provided the most revenue, it also had the greatest say. The highest official of Holland, the Grand Pensionary, had duties similar to President of the Republic, Minister of Finance and Minister of Foreign Affairs all rolled into one. In addition, a member of the House of Orange usually held the office of *Stadholder* (governor). The Dutch term literally means “deputy” or “replacement”, but

this was now simply a reference to early times: after all, there was now no liege lord who had to be replaced. As a high nobleman from the House of Oranje-Nassau (and therefore a descendant of William of Orange) and commander of the armed forces, the *Stadholder* was positioned well above all other administrators and officials. Whereas such civil servants spent their time largely in meetings, *Stadholders* like Maurice and Frederik Hendrik recorded military successes against the Spanish. They had something of the air of a prince about them, even though they were officially simply servants of the County Council.

143

The *Stadholder* and *Grand Pensionary* could easily come into conflict with one another. During the Twelve Year Truce, this happened for the first time, with a dramatic outcome. After a heated political and religious conflict, *Stadholder* Maurice had Johan van Oldenbarneveldt arrested on the charge of high treason. Oldenbarneveldt was sent to the block on 13 May 1619.

Sub-topics

Primary education sector

The military successes of Maurice and Frederik Hendrik
The death of Oldenbarneveldt
The States General

Secondary education sector

Republic and monarchy (forms of government)
Merchants and the ruling class as the most powerful group in the Republic
The court culture of the House of Orange
The conflict between Maurice and Van Oldenbarneveldt (church vs. state)
The murder of the De Witt brothers

Past and Present

States General, then and now

In the Treasure Chest

Van Oldenbarneveldt's cane
Facsimile of the Treaty of Westphalia

References

Places to Go

The Hague: the Binnenhof and surroundings
Amsterdam: Town Hall/Palace on Dam Square
Gouda: Sint Janskerk (St John's Church), stained glass windows

Books for young people

Arend van Dam, *Onder vuur* (9+)
Lieneke Dijkzeul, *Bevroren tijd* (Nova-Zembla) (12+)

Background literature

A.Th. van Deursen, *De last van veel geluk: de geschiedenis van Nederland, 1555-1702*, Amsterdam 2004.

Websites

cf.uba.uva.nl/goudeneeuw
www.koninklijkhuis.nl/content.jsp?objectid=4551
(Palace on Dam Square)