

* 1500-1700 - The Age of
Estates, Courts, and Kings

A. The Core Political Issues
1 WAR And Peace (Who Pays)

2 Law And Legal Change

3 Religious Code

B The Estates Persist And

Become Modern Parliaments

Or
Are Replaced by Bureaucratic
Rule (Absolutism) (France)

C. The Estates Emerge From
Royal Courts And Treat

Politics First As An Issue
of Law And Legal Reform

D. Representation of Corporations & Groups

XX The Fate of the Estates

A. Ruler's Preference, —
Eliminate Estates or Incorporate
the Estates As Bureaucratic Agencies
of the Ruler's Will.

B. In Cases of Highly Cohesive
Estates that Had Low Bargaining
Costs, Rulers Over Time Arrived
At Stable Bargains with Estates
that Allowed them To Survive
As Legislatures (Chief Example:
British Parliament)

C. This Is Very Significant,
Because It Is
Crucial For Democracy
In Europe

B. The Estates Typically Consist
Of Three Social Groups
Defined By Socio-Economic
And Political Status.

1. Clergy 2. Nobility 3. Towns
(Also Villages in Some Cases)

2. The Estates Institutions
Can Be Conceptualized In
Two Dimensions.

a. Cohesion (Collective
Action Capacity; Ability To
Resist Outside Threats and Bribes)

b. Bureaucratic Costs (Fe-
Rule - Ranges From
Low To High)

* The Persistence or Elimination of the Estates
Can be represented as follows

		Bargaining Costs	
		low	High
Costs of Estate	High	1. England	3. Poland
	low	2. Russia	4. France

1 = Recontracting
2 = Elimination
3 = Domination
4 = Circumvention