
Paris Sous La Terreur

The French Revolution in Miniature
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Library of the British Museum in the Years
1881-1900
Subject Index of the Modern Works Added to the
Library of the British Museum
Price Control and the Reign of Terror
Chronique Médicale
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The Jacobin Republic 1792-1794
French Historians 1900-2000
Evil: A History in Modern French Literature and
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Historicizing the French Revolution
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the Public Library of the City of Boston
Historical Dictionary of the French Revolution
War, Revolution, and the Bureaucratic State :
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1791-1799
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Monthly Bulletin of Books Added to the Public
Library of the City of Boston
The Candle and the Guillotine
Molière, the French Revolution, and the Theatrical
Afterlife
A Subject Index of Modern Works Added to the
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[95]: Works added to the library ... 1880-1885
The French Revolution
Histoire de la Revolution Francaise
The Making of an Insurrection
The Fall of Robespierre
A Subject Index of the Modern Works Added to
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1880-[95]
A Social History of The French Revolution

Social Origins of Dictatorship and Democracy Constructing Paris in the Age of Revolution

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DEACON EVELYN

*The French
Revolution in
Miniature*

University of
Iowa Press

"In the opening section, the author examines Europe and the world on the eve of the revolution, describing in detail not only the countries which were immediately affected by the cataclysm in France but also those which

awakened slowly to the call of liberty. He then presents a vivid narrative of events in France, analyzing the series of revolts--by the aristocracy, the bourgeoisie, the towns, and the peasantry--which set in motion the inexorable course of social, economic, and political upheaval. The forces that propelled the revolution, as well as the

personalities responsible for day-to-day decisions during this momentous period, are described with great insight."--From publisher.

**Subject
Index of the
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the British
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the Years
1881-1900**

Routledge
This study explores the egalitarian policies pursued in the provinces during the

radical phase of the French Revolution, but moves away from the habit of looking at such issues in terms of the Terror alone. It challenges revisionist readings of Jacobinism that dwell on its totalitarian potential or portray it as dangerously utopian. The mainstream Jacobin agenda emphasised 'fair shares' and equal opportunities for all in a private ownership market economy. It

sought to achieve social justice without jeopardising human rights and tended thus to complement, rather than undermine, the liberal, individualist programme of the Revolution. The book stresses the relevance of the 'Enlightenment legacy', the close affinity between Girondins and Montagnards, the key role played by many lesser-known figures and the moral ascendancy of Robespierre. It

reassesses the basic social and economic issues at stake in the Revolution, which cannot be understood solely in terms of political discourse. *Subject Index of the Modern Works Added to the Library of the British Museum* Beacon Press The insurrection of 31 May-2 June 1793 that overthrew the Girondins and brought the Montagnards to power was a decisive event in the history of the French Revolution.

Morris Slavin's study is the first that discusses the background, the mechanisms, and the immediate results of the uprising, as well as the hidden forces that produced it and the contradictions that were inherent in it from the beginning. Slavin's approach to the controversy between the Gironde and the Mountain is from below (d'en bas), from the vantage point of the sections

of Paris and their extralegal assembly, the Eveche assembly, and its Comite des Neuf. He shows how and why the Montagnards used the insurrectionary organs created by the sans-culottes for their own purposes, and how the Montagnards won them over against their Girondin enemies by granting the sans-culottes economic concessions, at the same time disarming them

politically. This revelation of the profound differences between the sans-culottes and the Montagnards on the goals of the insurrection is a major contribution to understanding French revolutionary behavior. Slavin finds that the rank and file in the pro-Girondin sections were just as self-sacrificing and just as patriotic as the followers of the Mountain. The dispute between the

Girondins and the Montagnards was an intraclass contest, not a class struggle. Price Control and the Reign of Terror Routledge Focusing on the social, economic, and political developments in one neighborhood, and particularly on the origin, growth, and decline of its revolutionary institutions, he shows the impact of the Revolution on its citizens. At the same time, he reveals the

contributions of average men and women, the so-called petits gens, to the changes that occurred in France between 1789 and 1795. Originally published in 1984. The Princeton Legacy Library uses the latest print-on-demand technology to again make available previously out-of-print books from the distinguished backlist of Princeton University Press. These editions

preserve the original texts of these important books while presenting them in durable paperback and hardcover editions. The goal of the Princeton Legacy Library is to vastly increase access to the rich scholarly heritage found in the thousands of books published by Princeton University Press since its founding in 1905. Chronique Médicale Berghahn Books

An up-to-date, comprehensive and interdisciplinary interpretation of notions of evil in French literature and thought.

History of the Church: The church between revolution and restoration

Harvard University Press
Examining the social and political history of workers and entrepreneurs engaged in constructing the French capital from 1763-1815, this book argues that

Paris construction was a core sector in which 'archaic' and 'innovative' practices were symbiotically used by guilds, the state, and enterprises to launch the commercial revolution in France.

The Jacobin Republic

1792-1794

A&C Black
Beginning with the simple question, "Why did audiences grow silent?" Listening in Paris gives a spectator's-eye view of

opera and concert life from the Old Regime to the Romantic era, describing the transformation in musical experience from social event to profound aesthetic encounter.

James H. Johnson recreates the experience of audiences during these rich decades with brio and wit. Woven into the narrative is an analysis of the political, musical, and aesthetic factors that produced more engaged

listening. Johnson shows the gradual pacification of audiences from loud and unruly listeners to the attentive public we know today. Drawing from a wide range of sources—novels, memoirs, police files, personal correspondence, newspaper reviews, architectural plans, and the like—Johnson brings the performances to life: the hubbub of eighteenth-century opera, the exuberance of Revolutionary audiences, Napoleon's musical authoritarianism, the bourgeoisie's polite consideration. He singles out the music of Gluck, Haydn, Rossini, and Beethoven as especially important in forging new ways of hearing. This book's theoretical edge will appeal to cultural and intellectual historians in many fields and periods.

French Historians 1900-2000
Harvard University Press

For most of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, classical dogma and royal censorship worked together to prevent French plays from commenting on, or even worse, reenacting current political and judicial affairs. Criminal trials, meanwhile, were designed to be as untheatrical as possible, excluding from the

courtroom live debates, trained orators, and spectators. According to Yann Robert, circumstances changed between 1750 and 1800 as parallel evolutions in theater and justice brought them closer together, causing lasting transformations in both. Robert contends that the gradual merging of theatrical and legal modes in eighteenth-century France has been largely overlooked because it challenges two widely accepted narratives: first, that French theater drifted toward entertainment and illusionism during this period and, second, that the French justice system abandoned any performative foundation it previously had in favor of a textual one. In Dramatic Justice, he demonstrates that the inverse of each was true. Robert traces the rise of a "judicial theater" in which plays denounced criminals by name, even forcing them, in some cases, to perform their transgressions anew before a jeering public. Likewise, he shows how legal reformers intentionally modeled trial proceedings on dramatic representations and went so far as to recommend that judges mimic the sentimental judgment of spectators and that lawyers seek

private lessons from actors. This conflation of theatrical and legal performances provoked debates and anxieties in the eighteenth century that, according to Robert, continue to resonate with present concerns over lawsuit culture and judicial entertainment . Dramatic Justice offers an alternate history of French theater and judicial practice, one that advances new explanations for several

pivotal moments in the French Revolution, including the trial of Louis XVI and the Terror, by showing the extent to which they were shaped by the period's conflicted relationship to theatrical justice. *Evil: A History in Modern French Literature and Thought* Univ of California Press First published in 2006. Routledge is an imprint of Taylor & Francis, an informa

company. **Listening in Paris** Clarendon Press The day of 9 Thermidor (27 July 1794) is universally acknowledged as a major turning-point in the history of the French Revolution. At 12.00 midnight, Maximilien Robespierre, the most prominent member of the Committee of Public Safety which had for more than a year directed the Reign of Terror, was planning to destroy one of

the most dangerous plots that the Revolution had faced. By 12.00 midnight at the close of the day, following a day of uncertainty, surprises, upsets and reverses, his world had been turned upside down. He was an outlaw, on the run, and himself wanted for conspiracy against the Republic. He felt that his whole life and his Revolutionary career were drawing to an

end. As indeed they were. He shot himself shortly afterwards. Half-dead, the guillotine finished him off in grisly fashion the next day. The Fall of Robespierre provides an hour-by-hour analysis of these 24 hours. [Catalogue of Printed Books in the Library of the British Museum](#) John Wiley & Sons While there is no easy way to define terrorism, it may generally be viewed as a method of violence in

which civilians are targeted with the objective of forcing a perceived enemy into submission by creating fear, demoralization, and political friction in the population under attack. At one time a marginal field of study in the social sciences, terrorism is now very much in center stage. The 1970s terrorist attacks by the PLO, the Provisional Irish Republican Army, the Popular Front

for the Liberation of Palestine, the Japanese Red Army, the Unabomber, Aum Shinrikyo, Timothy McVeigh, the World Trade Center attacks, the assault on a school in Russia, and suicide bombers have all made the term terrorism an all-too-common part of our vocabulary. This edition of *Political Terrorism* was originally published in the 1980s, well before some of the

horrific events noted above. This monumental collection of definitions, conceptual frameworks, paradigmatic formulations, and bibliographic sources is being reissued in paperback now as a resource for the expanding community of researchers on the subject of terrorism. This is a carefully constructed guide to one of the most urgent issues of the world today. When the first edition was

originally published, Choice noted, This extremely useful reference tool should be part of any serious social science collection. *Chronicles of Culture* called it a tremendously comprehensive book about a subject that any who have anything to lose--from property to liberty, life to limbs--should be forewarned against. *Subject Index of the Modern Works Added to the Library of the British Museum in the Years*

1881-1900 Cambridge University Press French Historians 1900-2000: The New Historical Writing in Twentieth- Century France examines the lives and writings of 40 of France's great twentieth- century historians. Blends biography with critical analysis of major works, placing the work of the French historians in the context of their	lifestories Includes contributions from over 30 international scholars Provides English- speaking readers with a new insight into the key French historians of the last century <i>Annual Supplement to the Catalogue of the Library of Parliament in Alphabetical and Subject Order ...</i> Oxford University Press Querelles fratricides, luttres pour le pouvoir, dénonciations,	arrestations, exécutions, puissance dévastatrice de la haine et débats passionnels... la bien nommée Terreur fut l'une des plus grandes déchirures de l'Histoire où la force l'a emporté sur la loi et le droit. C'est cette fureur toujours recommencée qu'Evelyne Lever évoque dans ce livre. Elle nous donne un récit brillant des événements ayant pour cadre la capitale pendant les
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mois qui voient la chute de la monarchie, l'exécution du roi, la radicalisation de la Révolution et l'instauration d'une dictature révolutionnaire. La Terreur institutionnalisée devient un moyen de gouvernement. Les principaux acteurs de l'épopée sont présents dans cette fresque haletante : Louis XVI et Marie-Antoinette, les grands leaders des révolutionnaires,

Robespierre, Danton, Marat, des femmes passionnées par les causes qu'elles défendent, telle Mme Roland et aussi les Parisiens dans leur vie quotidienne, qu'ils soient aristocrates, bourgeois ou sans-culottes. Terror John Wiley & Sons As in a number of France's major cities, civil war erupted in Lyon in the summer of 1793, ultimately leading to a siege of the city and a

wave of mass executions. Using Lyon as a lens for understanding the politics of revolutionary France, this book reveals the widespread enthusiasm for judicial change in Lyon at the time of the Revolution, as well as the conflicts that ensued between elected magistrates in the face of radical democratization. Julie Patricia Johnson's investigation of these developments

during the bloodiest years of the Revolution offers powerful insights into the passions and the struggles of ordinary people during an extraordinary time.

Dramatic Justice

Columbia University Press
At the heart of how history sees the French Revolution lies the enigma of the Terror. How did this archetypal revolution, founded on the principles

of liberty and equality and the promotion of human rights, arrive at circumstances where it carried out the violent and terrible repression of its opponents? The guillotine, initially designed to be a 'humane' form of capital punishment, became a formidable instrument of political repression and left a deep imprint, not only on how we see the Revolution, but also on how France's

image has been depicted in the world. This book reconstructs the Terror in all its complexity. It shows that the popular view of a so-called 'system of terror' was retrospectively invented by the group of revolutionaries who overthrew Robespierre, as a way of trying to exonerate themselves from culpability. What we think of as 'the Terror' is best understood as an improvised and

sometimes chaotic response to events, based on the urgent needs of a revolutionary government confronted by a succession of political and military crises. It was a government of 'exception' – a crisis government. Terror brings together a wealth of factual elements, along with recent thinking on the ideological, emotional and tactical dimensions of revolutionary politics, to

throw new light on how the phenomenon of terror came to demonise the image and memory of the French Revolution. It will be essential reading for students and scholars of the French Revolution and for anyone concerned with the ways in which political conflict can descend into violence. Paris Sous Louis XIV Univ of California Press This book provides a

critical examination of over 300 historical works about the French Revolution, published in Europe (in particular in France, Great Britain, Germany, Italy and Russia) as well as in the United States between 1789 and 1989. It also goes on to examine recent trends in French Revolution historiography and consider where histories of this landmark event may go in the future. By emphasizing

the elements which have been valued or hidden, exalted or silenced, Historicizing the French Revolution shows how reflections on 1789 are always fundamentally tied to the times in which they are formulated. Antonino De Francesco looks at the ways in which these historical accounts can be seen to support and, at times, contrast with the formation of political modernity -

both in national and international contexts - as it has taken shape in the hundreds of years that have followed this key moment in world history. **Annual Supplement to the Catalogue of the Library of Parliament in Alphabetical and Subject Order** Princeton University Press This classic work of comparative history explores why some

countries have developed as democracies and others as fascist or communist dictatorships Originally published in 1966, this classic text is a comparative survey of some of what Barrington Moore considers the major and most indicative world economies as they evolved out of pre-modern political systems into industrialism. But Moore is not ultimately concerned with

explaining economic development so much as exploring why modes of development produced different political forms that managed the transition to industrialism and modernization . Why did one society modernize into a "relatively free," democratic society (by which Moore means England)? Why did others metamorphose into fascist or communist

states? His core thesis is that in each country, the relationship between the landlord class and the peasants was a primary influence on the ultimate form of government the society arrived at upon arrival in its modern age. "Throughout the book, there is the constant play of a mind that is scholarly, original, and imbued with the rarest gift of all, a deep sense of human reality . . . This book

will influence a whole generation of young American historians and lead them to problems of the greatest significance." —The New York Review of Books *Political Terrorism* University of Pennsylvania Press This book examines a period of particular importance in the formation of the modern French state. The revolutionary strife and international war of the 1790s had

important and far-reaching consequences for the development of democracy and bureaucracy in France. Howard G. Brown's study of changes in army administration in this period sheds light on the dynamic relationship between the spread of political participation, the rationalization of public power, and the build-up of military might. Dr Brown shows how the exigencies of war and the

vagaries of revolutionary politics wrought rapid and profound changes in the structures and personnel of army administration . Although loath to see a massive military bureaucracy take root, legislators found that their desire to combine civilian control with military effectiveness made a large central administration unavoidable. **Historicizing the French Revolution** Rowman & Littlefield

The French Revolution-- that extraordinary event that founded modern democracy-- continues to provoke a reevaluation of essential questions. This volume presents the research of a wide range of international scholars into those questions. 58 color illustrations, 10 halftones. **Annual List of New and Important Books Added to the Public Library of the City of Boston**

<p>Springer The French Revolution remains the most examined event and period in world history. Most historians would argue that it was the first "modern" revolution, an event so momentous that it changed the very meaning of the word revolution to its current connotation of a political and/or social upheaval that marks a decisive break with the past, moving the society in a</p>	<p>forward or progressive direction. No revolution has occurred since 1789 without making reference to this first revolution, and most have been measured against it. When revolution shook the foundations of the Old Regime in France, shock waves reverberated throughout the western world. The A to Z of the French Revolution examines the causes and origins; the</p>	<p>roles of significant persons; crucial events and turning points; important institutions and organizations; and the economic, social, and intellectual factors involved in the event that gave birth to the Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen, the introduction of universal manhood suffrage, and the Napoleonic Empire. An introductory essay,</p>
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making this a

great resource
for students
and history
enthusiasts
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