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MOONEY KEITH

Contemporary American Opinion of the French Revolution
 Bloomsbury Publishing USA

This is a very different book about the French Revolution of 1789-94. The concern is less with a change in society than a change in the relation that a society establishes with itself. Here the focus is on society's presentation (and representation) considered not simply from the perspective of a few privileged intellectuals, but as a social and historical process inseparable from the institution of society's political dimension. Through a close reading of the revolutionary texts of the period, the author is able to trace behind the surface of events and conflict themes of a more abstract, fundamental character - themes relative to the 'discovery' of society, the construction of the nation-state, and what for the revolutionaries was the scandal of their separation. While retaining a fidelity to the eighteenth century, this book opens up new theoretical perspectives that illuminate the character of both a certain revolutionary heritage and a more general political modernity.

Social and Political Thought of the French Revolution, 1788-1797
 Cambridge University Press

"In this interpretation of the French Revolution, Professor Hunt argues that it gave birth to many essential characteristics of modern politics -- in particular, it marks the discovery of the potential of political action to consciously transform society by molding character, culture, and social relations. The author emphasizes the dynamic interaction between the socio-cultural and political, between the unconscious structures of symbolic forms and the collective actions of committed politicians."--back cover.

Yearbook - National Council for the Social Studies Springer
 Now in its fourth edition, P.M. Jones' *The French Revolution* has been extensively revised and incorporates the most recent research on race, religion, gender and citizens' rights. It also covers, in detail, the colonial repercussions of the revolution in both the Caribbean and the Indian Ocean. Written with the needs of students in mind, this volume recounts the dramatic years from 1787 to 1804 when the ancien régime was replaced by a constitutional monarchy and then a republic. Jones covers the difficulties facing King Louis XVI in the run up to the attack on the Bastille, and explains how the Revolution led to the creation of the First French Empire by France's most successful General - Napoleon Bonaparte. Wherever possible, the actions and reactions of ordinary men and women who found themselves caught up in the turmoil are recorded. By analysing the

revolution's significance for both Europe and the world beyond, the concluding section sets the revolution in a global context. With study aids such as a chronology, who's who, glossary and an enlarged selection of documents to allow for research and discussion, this book remains a useful tool for students interested in politics, culture and society during the French Revolution. *Handbook for Social Studies Teaching* Lexington Books
 This anthology traces contemporary responses to some of the fundamental questions raised during the French Revolution concerning the world of social and political humankind. What is a constitution? What is the nature of sovereignty? Who are the people? What is the nation? What is the meaning of popular sovereignty, of national sovereignty? What is the origin and meaning of rights? Given differences in the abilities of individuals, is economic equality in society possible? Is it desirable? Is it really in the interest of the poor? What is their interest? What is the general interest, the common interest of society? Do commoners and the privileged share a common interest? Do the rich and the poor? If so, what is it? If not, how - to paraphrase Rousseau - is a moral society possible?

Thomas Paine and the French Revolution Social Studies
 In theory the CMPS was set up to enshrine the human and social studies that were at the heart of Enlightenment culture. Staum illustrates, however, that the Institute helped transform key ideas of the Enlightenment in order to maintain civil rights while upholding social stability, and that the social and political assumptions on which it was based affected notions of social science. He traces the careers of individual members and the factions within the Institute, arguing that the discord within the CMPS reflects the unravelling of Enlightenment culture. Minerva's Message presents a valuable overview of the intellectual life of the period and brings together new evidence about the social sciences in their nascent period.

The French Revolution and Social Democracy Peter Lang
 Incorporated, International Academic Publishers

This book explores Thomas Paine's French decade, from the publication of the first part of *Rights of Man* in the spring of 1791 to his return trip to the United States in the fall of 1802. It examines Paine's multifarious activities during this period as a thinker, writer, member of the French Convention, lobbyist, adviser to French governments, officious diplomat and propagandist. Using previously neglected sources and archival material, Carine Lounissi demonstrates both how his republicanism was challenged, bolstered and altered by this French experience, and how his positions at key moments of the history of the French experiment forced major participants in the Revolution to defend or question the kind of regime or of republic they wished to set up. As a member of the Lafayette circle when

writing the manuscript of *Rights of Man*, of the Girondin constellation in the Convention, one of the few democrats who defended universal suffrage after Thermidor, and as a member of the Constitutional Circle which promoted a kind of republic which did not match his ideas, Paine baffled his contemporaries and still puzzles the present-day scholar. This book intends to offer a new perspective on Paine, and on how this major agent of revolutions contributed to the debate on the French Revolution both in France and outside France.

Daily Life during the French Revolution Routledge

The first full-length study of German and Austrian social-democratic readings of the French Revolution, now available in English.

Friedrich Gentz, an Opponent of the French Revolution and Napoleon McGill-Queen's Press - MQUP

When this book was published in 1984, it reframed the debate on the French Revolution, shifting the discussion from the Revolution's role in wider, extrinsic processes (such as modernization, capitalist development, and the rise of twentieth-century totalitarian regimes) to its central political significance: the discovery of the potential of political action to consciously transform society by molding character, culture, and social relations. In a new preface to this twentieth-anniversary edition, Hunt reconsiders her work in the light of the past twenty years' scholarship.

The Social Interpretation of the French Revolution Princeton University Press

A 1999 reissue of a classic text on the French revolution, with an introduction by Gwynne Lewis.

Modern France Routledge

This scarce antiquarian book is a facsimile reprint of the original. Due to its age, it may contain imperfections such as marks, notations, marginalia and flawed pages. Because we believe this work is culturally important, we have made it available as part of our commitment for protecting, preserving, and promoting the world's literature in affordable, high quality, modern editions that are true to the original work.

The French Revolution in Social and Political Perspective Greenhaven Publishing LLC

Beginning with a discussion of familiar images of the French Revolution, this work looks at how the ancien régime became ancien as well as examining cases in which achievement failed to match ambition.

Citizens Free Spirit Publishing

Economic inequality and abuse of power by the reigning government were two major factors in the outbreak of the French Revolution. The French peasants' anger about these issues was so great that they turned to extreme violence, killing anyone who

voiced dissent with the revolutionary cause. Informative sidebars and primary sources are presented alongside the engaging main text to help illustrate the danger of allowing social and economic disparity to remain unaddressed by governing bodies. A fact-filled timeline highlights key events before, during, and after the revolution.

[World History in Pictures: The French Revolution](#) Univ of California Press

First published in 2006. Routledge is an imprint of Taylor & Francis, an informa company.

Secret Societies and the French Revolution Palgrave Macmillan

During the French Revolution, hundreds of domestic and working-class women of Paris were interrogated, examined, accused, denounced, arrested, and imprisoned for their rebellious and often hostile behavior. Here, for the first time in English translation, Dominique Godineau offers an illuminating account of these female revolutionaries. As nurturing and tender as they are belligerent and contentious, these are not singular female heroines but the collective common women who struggled for bare subsistence by working in factories, in shops, on the streets, and on the home front while still finding time to participate in national assemblies, activist gatherings, and public demonstrations in their fight for the recognition of women as citizens within a burgeoning democracy. Relying on exhaustive research in historical archives, police accounts, and demographic resources at specific moments of the Revolutionary period, Godineau describes the private and public lives of these women within their precise political, social, historical, and gender-specific contexts. Her insightful and engaging observations shed new light on the importance of women as instigators, activists, militants, and decisive revolutionary individuals in the crafting and rechartering of their political and social roles as female citizens within the New Republic.

Revolution and the European Experience 1789-1914

Kessinger Publishing

Situating the French Revolution in the context of early modern globalization for the first time, this book offers a new approach to understanding its international origins and worldwide effects. A distinguished group of contributors shows that the political culture of the Revolution emerged out of a long history of global commerce, imperial competition, and the movement of people and ideas in places as far flung as India, Egypt, Guiana, and the Caribbean. This international approach helps to explain how the Revolution fused immense idealism with territorial ambition and combined the drive for human rights with various forms of

exclusion. The essays examine topics including the role of smuggling and free trade in the origins of the French Revolution, the entwined nature of feminism and abolitionism, and the influence of the French revolutionary wars on the shape of American empire. The French Revolution in Global Perspective illuminates the dense connections among the cultural, social, and economic aspects of the French Revolution, revealing how new political forms-at once democratic and imperial, anticolonial and centralizing-were generated in and through continual transnational exchanges and dialogues. Contributors: Rafe Blaufarb, Florida State University; Ian Coller, La Trobe University; Denise Davidson, Georgia State University; Suzanne Desan, University of Wisconsin-Madison; Lynn Hunt, University of California, Los Angeles; Andrew Jainchill, Queen's University; Michael Kwass, The Johns Hopkins University; William Max Nelson, University of Toronto; Pierre Serna, Université Paris I Panthéon-Sorbonne; Miranda Spieler, University of Arizona; Charles Walton, Yale University

The French Revolution: A Very Short Introduction Historical Materialism

From King Louis XVI to Napoleon Bonaparte, readers will discover the incredible people, ideas, and battles that lived and occurred during the French Revolution. Through captivating photos, images, supportive text, and compelling facts, this book provides an exciting reading experience as children learn about the events that led to the storming of the Bastille, the Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizens, Robespierre, and King Louis XVI's wife, Marie Antoinette. This book also includes text features like a table of contents, glossary, and index, as well as an in-class writing activity to further students' understanding of the storming of Bastille.

Pierre Bourdieu Social Studies

This study argues that the Europe which is now being united was originally the product of the French revolution, 1789-95, and then formed by the emergent industrial capitalism. Given the prediction - and fear - that the new working class would launch another revolution which would spread, the author investigates why that did not in fact prove to be the case. Rather, the new working classes were incorporated as part of the dynamics of capitalist development.

Politics, Culture, and Class in the French Revolution Oxford Paperbacks

For undergraduate history courses covering the French Revolution and Modern French History, and as a supplement in courses on European History. Also for advanced placement high school courses in European and French History. Written for today's undergraduates, this up-to-date survey of the French Revolution

and Napoleonic Period offers a shorter, concise alternative to the longer, detailed texts more appropriate for advanced study. This text introduces students to the major events that comprise the story of the French Revolution; to the different ways in which historians have interpreted them; to the political, social, and cultural origins of the Revolution; and to the latest methodological approaches.

[Publications of the National Council for the Social Studies](#) OUP USA

Pierre Bourdieu: The Last Musketeer of the French Revolution argues that Bourdieu appointed himself as the representative of the French people and acted as its National Assembly. In that capacity, he set himself to work with the charter of the preamble to the Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen to remind the members of the social body of their rights and obligations; to monitor the legislative and executive powers and compare them with the Republican purposes of ideal political and social agendas decreed by the revolutionaries of 1789; and, overall, to maintain the tenets of the French constitution. In that sense, like d'Artagnan in Dumas' *The Three Musketeers*, Bourdieu took it upon himself to be the fighter for true France, namely the keeper of the Republican tradition of the French Revolution. Bourdieu's entire oeuvre was indeed motivated by the failed promise of the French Revolution and by the demise of its most noble ideals. His passionate analyses of educational stratification, cultural production and consumption, gender relations, the social structure of the economy, and the effects of globalization were always carried out with the moral benchmark of the revolution in mind. Bourdieu was indeed passionately tied to the values of the French Revolution, notably to liberty and meritocracy, to social equality and to the democratization and universalization of government. But wherever he looked, he saw those values betrayed by the very people who argued for their implementation, and by the governmental bodies which were devised in order to guarantee their effectiveness. Committed to the values of the Declaration, he was constantly frustrated by the betrayals of universalization by the Fifth Republic.

[The French Revolution 1787-1804](#) Univ of California Press

From King Louis XVI to Napoleon Bonaparte, readers will discover the incredible people, ideas, and battles that lived and occurred during the French Revolution. The captivating photos and images and compelling facts work in conjunction with the supportive text, glossary, and index to provide an engaging and exciting reading experience as children learn about the storming of the Bastille, the Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizens, Robespierre, and King Louis XVI's wife, Marie Antoinette.