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RIYA LANEY

*Singing the French
Revolution* Stanford
University Press

This book examines the
impact of rumour during
the French Revolution,
offering a new approach

to understanding the
experiences of those who
lived through it. Focusing
on Paris during the most
radical years of the
Jacobin republic, it argues
that popular rumour
helped to shape
perceptions of the
Revolution and provided
communities with a
framework with which to
interpret an unstable
world. Lindsay Porter
explores the role of
rumour as a phenomenon

in itself, investigating the
way in which the informal
authority of the 'word on
the street' was subject to
a range of historical and
contemporary prejudices.
Drawing its conclusions
from police reports and
other archival sources,
this study examines the
potential of rumour both
to unite and to divide
communities, as rumour
and hearsay began to
play an important role in
defining and judging

personal commitment to the Revolution and what it meant to be a citizen.

Paris Duke University Press

Sexual Antipodes is about how Enlightenment print culture built modern national and racial identity out of images of sexual order and disorder in public life. It examines British and French popular journalism, utopian fiction and travel accounts about South Sea encounter, pamphlet literature, and pornography, as well as more traditional literary sources on the eighteenth

century, such as the novel and philosophical essays and tales. The title refers to a premise in utopian and exoticist fiction about the southern portion of the globe: sexual order defines the character of the state. The book begins by examining how the idea of sexual order operated as the principle for explaining national differences in eighteenth-century contestation between Britain and France. It then traces how, following British and French encounters with Tahiti, the comparison of

different national sexual orders formed the basis for two theories of race: race as essential character and race as degeneration.

Bastards Cornell University Press

Laura Mason examines the shifting fortunes of singing as a political gesture to highlight the importance of popular culture to revolutionary politics. Arguing that scholars have overstated the uniformity of revolutionary political culture, Mason uses songwriting and singing

practices to reveal its diverse nature. Song performances in the streets, theaters, and clubs of Paris showed how popular culture was invested with new political meaning after 1789, becoming one of the most important means for engaging in revolutionary debate. Throughout the 1790s, French citizens came to recognize the importance of anthems for promoting their interpretations of revolutionary events, and for championing their aspirations for the

Revolution. By opening new arenas of cultural activity and demolishing Old Regime aesthetic hierarchies, revolutionaries permitted a larger and infinitely more diverse population to participate in cultural production and exchange, Mason contends. The resulting activism helps explain the urgency with which successive governments sought to impose an official political culture on a heterogeneous and mobilized population. After 1793, song culture

was gradually depoliticized as popular classes retreated from public arenas, middle brow culture turned to the strictly entertaining, and official culture became increasingly rigid. At the same time, however, singing practices were invented which formed the foundation for new, activist singing practices in the next century. The legacy of the Revolution, according to Mason, was to bestow new respectability on popular singing, reshaping it from an essentially

conservative means of complaint to an instrument of social and political resistance.

Patroness of Paris

Oxford University Press, USA

There can be few more mesmerising historical narratives than the story of how the dazzlingly confident and secure monarchy Louis XIV, 'the Sun King', left to his successors in 1715 became the discredited, debt-ridden failure toppled by Revolution in 1789. The further story of the bloody unravelling

of the Revolution until its seizure by Napoleon is equally astounding. Colin Jones' brilliant new book is the first in 40 years to describe the whole period. Jones' key point in this gripping narrative is that France was NOT doomed to Revolution and that the 'ancien regime' DID remain dynamic and innovatory, twisting and turning until finally stoven in by the intolerable costs and humiliation of its wars with Britain.

The Streets of Europe

Oxford University Press
White conducted more

than 130 interviews in Kenya, Uganda, and Zambia to compile this "stimulating and provocative . . . book on vampires (that) reverses strong mythologies" (Valentin Mudimbe, author of "The Idea of Africa") about the subject. 2 maps.

Histories Springer

In an original and evocative journey through modern Paris from the mid-eighteenth century to World War II, Patrice Higonnet offers a delightful cultural portrait of a multifaceted,

continually changing city. In examining the myths and countermyths of Paris that have been created and re-created over time, Higonnet reveals a magical urban alchemy in which each era absorbs the myths and perceptions of Paris past, adapts them to the cultural imperatives of its own time, and feeds them back into the city, creating a new environment. Paris was central to the modern world in ways internal and external, genuine and imagined, progressive and

decadent. Higonnet explores Paris as the capital of revolution, science, empire, literature, and art, describing such incarnations as Belle Epoque Paris, the Commune, the surrealists' city, and Paris as viewed through American eyes. He also evokes the more visceral Paris of alienation, crime, material excess, and sensual pleasure. Insightful, informative, and gracefully written, "Paris" illuminates the intersection of collective

and individual imaginations in a perpetually shifting urban dynamic. In describing his Paris of the real and of the imagination, Higonnet sheds brilliant new light on this endlessly intriguing city.

The Great Nation: France from Louis XV to Napoleon
Cambridge Scholars Publishing

In the playhouses of eighteenth-century France, clerks and students, soldiers and merchants, and the occasional aristocrat stood in the pit, while the

majority of the elite sat in loges. These denizens of the parterre, who accounted for up to two-thirds of the audience, were given to disruptive behavior that culminated in full-scale riots in the last years before the Revolution. Offering a commoner's eye view of the drama offstage, this fascinating history of French theater audiences clearly demonstrates how problems in the parterre reflected tensions at the heart of the Old Regime. Jeffrey S. Ravel vividly depicts the scene in the

parterre where the male spectators occupied themselves shoving one another, drinking, urinating, and confronting the actors with critiques of the performance. He traces the futile efforts of the Bourbon Court—and later its Enlightened opponents—to control parterre behavior by both persuasion and force. Ravel describes how the parterre came to represent a larger, more politicized notion of the public, one that exposed the inability of the government to

accommodate the demands of French citizens. An important contribution to debates on the public sphere, Ravel's book is the first to explore the role of the parterre in the political culture of eighteenth-century France.

Singing the News of

Death Taylor & Francis
Tracing the historical evolution of legal debates over the rights and disabilities of children born out of wedlock in early modern France, *Bastards* offers a political history of the family from

the oblique perspective of those who were theoretically excluded from it.

The Wanton Jesuit and the Wayward Saint Columbia University Press

This book traces changing attitudes towards secrecy in eighteenth-century France, and explores the cultural origins of ideas surrounding government transparency. The idea of keeping secrets, both on the part of individuals and on the part of governments, came to be viewed with more suspicion as the century

progressed. By the eve of the French Revolution, writers voicing concerns about corruption saw secrecy as part and parcel of despotism, and this shift went hand in hand with the rise of the idea of transparency. The author argues that the emphasis placed on government transparency, especially the mania for transparency that dominated the French Revolution, resulted from the surprising connections and confluence of changing attitudes towards honour, religious

movements, rising nationalism, literature, and police practices. Exploring religious ideas that associated secrecy with darkness and wickedness, and proto-nationalist discourse that equated foreignness with secrecy, this book demonstrates how cultural shifts in eighteenth-century France influenced its politics. Covering the period of intense fear during the French Revolution and the paranoia of the Reign of Terror, the book highlights the complex interplay of

culture and politics and provides insights into our attitudes towards secrecy today.

Folklore and the Fantastic in Nineteenth-Century British Fiction Penguin

A comparative study of the French Revolution's most famous artist and a little-known illustrator.

Orphans and Abandoned Children in European History New

Press Postwar French

Thoug

This lucid and wide-ranging survey is the first study in English to identify a distinctive urban phase

in the history of the early modern crowd. Through close analysis of the behaviour of protesters and authorities in more than fifteen seventeenth-century French cities, William Beik explores a full spectrum of urban revolt from spontaneous individual actions to factional conflicts, culminating in the dramatic Ormeé movement in Bordeaux. The 'culture of retribution' was a form of popular politics with roots in the religious wars and implications for future

democratic movements. Vengeful crowds stoned and pillaged not only intrusive tax collectors but even their own magistrates, whom they viewed as civic traitors. By examining in depth this interaction of crowds and authorities, Professor Beik has provided a central contribution to the study of urban power structures and popular culture.

Centuries of Child Labour
Penn State Press

From the Roman Emperor Julian, who waxed rhapsodic about Parisian

wine and figs, to Henry Miller, who relished its seductive bohemia, Paris has been a perennial source of fascination for 2,000 years. In this definitive and illuminating history, Colin Jones walks us through the city that was a plague-infested charnel house during the Middle Ages, the bloody epicenter of the French Revolution, the muse of nineteenth-century Impressionist painters, and much more. Jones's masterful narrative is enhanced by numerous photographs and feature

boxes—on the Bastille or Josephine Baker, for instance—that complete a colorful and comprehensive portrait of a place that has endured Vikings, Black Death, and the Nazis to emerge as the heart of a resurgent Europe. This is a thrilling companion for history buffs and backpack, or armchair, travelers alike.

Paris in Modern Times
SUNY Press

From the book: "Paris was fond of stormy weather and emerging toads; the thirst for knowledge was supreme, and the first to

read and reread the news were the first to render it with criticism. Authors and readers, great and small, all shared the impression that they were caught between truth and falsehood, and moreover that the 'probable-improbable' they relished so much was being manipulated by the complex strategies of the court, the police and the petty hordes of the evil-minded. We cannot understand the curiosity of the Parisian public without realizing that they did at least know one

thing: the extent they were being made fools of." The eighteenth century was awash with rumor and talk. The words and opinions of ordinary people filled the streets of Paris. But were these simply the isolated grumblings and gossip of the crowd, or is it possible to speak of genuine "public opinion" among the common people? This is the subject of *Subversive Words*, the newest book by French historian Arlette Farge. Farge begins with Jürgen Habermas's notion of a

bourgeois public sphere. However, whereas Habermas was concerned mostly with the "cultured classes," Farge focuses on the uneducated common people. Drawing on chronicles, newspapers, memoirs, police reports, and news sheets from the time, she finds that by the second half of the eighteenth century ordinary Parisians had come to assert their right to hold and declare clear opinions on what was happening in their city-- visible, real, everyday events such as

executions, price rises, and revolts. Yet the government preferred to regard ordinary Parisians as unsophisticated, impulsive, or inept. In the years leading up to the Revolution, however, the administration increasingly feared the mobilization of these people. Officially, it denied the existence of any distinct popular public opinion, but in practice it kept the streets of Paris under regular surveillance through a system of spies, inspectors, and observers. Amid this curious tension

between denial and action, Farge argues, popular rumors arose and gained a life of their own. Wise and filled with vivid descriptions of everyday life, *Subversive Words* is cultural and intellectual history at its best.

Religion and the

Politics of Time BRILL

This book explores how the institution of privilege and liberty shaped early modern economic development in France between 1650 and 1820.

Rumor in Early Chinese

Empires Scarecrow Press

Religion and the Politics of

Time is an extensive study of the changes in religious holidays in Old Regime and Revolutionary France.

The Vanishing Children of Paris University of Chicago Press

In the spring of 1750 children began to disappear from the streets of Paris as they made their way to school, as they ran errands for their parents, even from the presence of their parents-- no child was safe. Astonishing rumors quickly spread ... In fact, the police had been given

sweeping powers of arrest to control the problems of vagrancy; some were clearly abusing that power. An atmosphere of mounting fear and suspicion between the populace and the police erupted in a two-day series of riots which culminated in the lynching and murder of an alleged abductor. The authors use this incident to view broader issues concerning the power of rumor, the logic of mob psychology, and the exercise of authority and the maintenance of peace in

Paris under the Ancien Régime.
Popular Rumour in Revolutionary Paris, 1792-1794 Cambridge University Press
In the spring of 1750 children began to disappear from the streets of Paris as they made their way to school, as they ran errands for their parents, even from the presence of their parents-- no child was safe. Astonishing rumors quickly spread ... In fact, the police had been given sweeping powers of arrest to control the problems of

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Foucault, the Family and Politics Cambridge University Press
This book argues that during the Middle Ages there was a pillaging problem attached to ecclesiastical interregna, that the nature of ecclesiastical elections contributed to the problem, and the problem in turn contributed to the initiation of the Great Western Schism.
Urban Protest in Seventeenth-Century France Univ of California Press
The Enlightenment

Movement changed society forever, driving it forward through new and fresh ways of thinking about science, religion, history, politics, and culture. This dictionary offers a balanced overview and helps us to understand and appreciate the Enlightenment through its coverage of the basic assumptions and values that structured the movement; explanation of how these ideas were articulated; the paths of communication they followed; how its key

ideas grew, developed and were refracted; and how new problems grew out of what were advanced as solutions to older problems. An engaging introductory essay along with hundreds of cross-referenced dictionary entries defines the significant persons, places, events, institutions, and literary works of the movement. A chronological table charts the progression of the movement by indicating the date, the main figures involved, the political or

society events, and the science, arts, or letters that resulted. The comprehensive bibliography, with an introductory essay to the literature, categorized by subject complements this reference that will be valued by all seeking basic details about this important period. *Historical Dictionary of the Enlightenment* Harvard University Press Discusses the legal, social, and religious position of women in the Greco-Roman world, Middle Ages, Renaissance,

Industrial Revolution, and modern era.