

REWRITING THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

The Andrew Browning
Lectures 1989

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The French Revolution continues to generate historical controversy. During the last thirty years, consensus on its meaning has disappeared. Scholarship and debate constantly reinterpret both the event as a whole and its constituent parts, changing our perceptions and understanding of it. Today the French Revolution is still being rewritten as history. In this volume, eight of the most distinguished scholars in the field present new interpretations of major themes in the history of the French Revolution. They explore areas of intellectual, political, religious, and social development. Two hundred Each age, we are often told, rewrites the past in its own image. In the case of the French Revolution, this is an understatement. In the second half of this century the scholarship has seemed to be in a state of almost permanent revolution as historians have taken up one interpretative or methodological approach after another. Some of the story of this historiographical roller-coaster ride may be known to readers, thanks to William Doyle's best-selling text book *Origins of the French Revolution*, which begins with a long and detailed survey 'Writings on Revolutionary Origins since 193

Rewriting the French Revolution book. Read reviews from world's largest community for readers. Exploring the historical controversy over the meaning of the French Revolution, eight of the most distinguished scholars in the field--Francois Furet, Norman Hampson, Colin Jones, Louis Bergeron, Michel Vovelle, Alan Forrest, and T.C.W. Blanning-- present new interpretations of its major themes, focusing on the areas of intellectual, political, religious, and social. Exploring the historical controversy over. The French Revolution is often times viewed as the catalyst for the end of European feudalism. Unlike the British and American Revolutions, the French Revolution witnessed a large social upheaval that took decades of warfare and social changes to bring about. The study of the conflicts between the French nobility, elite classes (to include the bourgeois) and the sans-culottes provide a fascinating examination of the eventual collapse of feudalism in and the transition towards capitalism. The French Revolution was a revolution in France lasted from 1789 until 1799, fought between the common men and the nobles and church of the French society. He rewrote the old French Feudal laws and created a new Napoleonic Code of laws, which remains in France even to this day. Napoleon declared himself the Emperor of France in 1804. France became a republic in 1871.