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ARIAS YARELI

The Body Populace BRILL
In many ways, Marie Curie
represents modern
science. Her considerable
lifetime
achievements—the first
woman to be awarded a
Nobel Prize, the only
woman to be awarded the

prize in two fields, and the
only person to be
awarded Nobel Prizes in
multiple sciences—are
studied by schoolchildren
across the world. She is a
role model to women
embarking on a career in
science, the pride of two
nations—Poland and
France—and, not least of
all, a European Union
brand for excellence in
science. In *Making Marie
Curie*, Eva Hemmungs
Wirtén traces a career
that spans two centuries

and a world war,
providing an innovative
and historically grounded
account of how modern
science emerges in
tandem with celebrity
culture under the
influence of intellectual
property in a dawning age
of information. How did
one create and maintain
for oneself the persona of
scientist at the beginning
of the twentieth century ?
What special conditions
bore upon scientific
women, and on married

women in particular ?
How, and with what consequences, was a scientific reputation secured ? In its exploration of these questions and many more, Making Marie Curie provides a composite picture not only of the making of Marie Curie, but of the making of modern science itself.
Trans-Mediterranean France and the Construction of French Modernity Springer
A repositioning of French women's struggle for suffrage within the

distinct cultural landscape of the masculine honour system. Whether activists demanded admission to the popular ritual of the duel or publicly shamed men for their extramarital sexual behaviour, they appropriated extralegal honour codes to enact new civic and familial identities.
Ambivalence, Reflexivity and Morality Cambridge University Press
The first monograph to examine the depiction of reading women in French art of the early Third Republic, Women Readers

in French Painting 1870-1890 evaluates the pictorial significance of this imagery, its critical reception, and its impact on notions of femininity and social relations. Covering a broad range of paintings, prints, and sculptures, this book shows how the liseuse was subjected to unprecedented levels of pictorial innovation by artists with widely differing aesthetic aims and styles. Depictions of readers are interpreted as contributions to changing notions of public and

private life, female agency, and women's participation in cultural and political debates beyond the domestic household. This highly original book explores images of women readers from a range of social classes in both urban and rural settings. Such images are shown to have articulated concerns about the impact of female literacy on labour environments and family life while, in many cases, challenging conventions of gendered reading. Kathryn Brown also

presents an alternative way of conceiving of modernity in relation to nineteenth-century art, a methodological departure from much recent art historical literature. Artists discussed range from Manet, Cassatt and Degas, to less familiar figures such as Lavieille, Carri?, Toulmouche and Tissot. University of Chicago Press
Sacred Sounds, Secular Spaces provides the first fundamental reconsideration of music's role in the relationship

between the French state and the Catholic Church in the Third Republic, revealing how composers and critics from often opposing ideological factions undermined the secular/sacred binary through composition and musical performance. **A New History and Interpretation of Christian Universalism** Manchester University Press
This monograph studies the professionalization of History of religions as an academic discipline in late 19th and early 20th

century France and Europe. Its common thread is the work of the French Modernist priest and later Professor of History of religions at the Collège de France, Alfred Loisy (1857-1940), who participated in many of the most topical debates among French and international historians of religions. Unlike his well-studied Modernist theology, Loisy's writings on comparative religion, and his rich interactions with famous scholars like F. Cumont, M. Mauss, or J.G. Frazer, remain largely

unknown. This monograph is the first to paint a comprehensive picture of his career as a historian of religions before and after his excommunication in 1908. Through a contextual analysis of publications by Loisy and contemporaries, and a large corpus of private correspondence, it illuminates the scientification of the discipline between 1890-1920, and its deep entanglement with religion, politics, and society. Particular attention is also given to

the role of national and transnational scholarly networks, and the way they controlled the theoretical and institutional frameworks for studying the history of religions.

Women Readers in French Painting 1870-1890

University of Pennsylvania Press

Mobilizing nature traces the environmental history of war and militarisation in France, from the creation of Châlons Camp in 1857 to military environmentalist policies in the twentieth century.

It offers a fresh perspective on the well-known histories of the Franco-Prussian War, Western Front (1914-18), Second World War, Cold War and the anti-base campaign at Larzac, whilst uncovering the largely 'hidden' history of the numerous military bases and other installations that pepper the French countryside. Mobilising nature argues that the history of war and militarisation can only be fully understood if human and environmental histories are considered in

tandem. Preparing for and conducting wars were only made possible through the active manipulation and mobilisation of topographies, climatic conditions, vegetation and animals. But the military has not monopolised the mobilisation of nature. Protesters against militarisation have consistently drawn on images of peaceful and productive civilian environments as the preferable alternative to destructive tanks and bombs. Written in an

accessible style, Mobilizing nature will appeal to readers interested in modern France, environmental history, military geographies and histories, anti-military protests, and environmentalism.

Dogopolis MHR A

The definitive history of the infamous scandal that shook a nation and stunned the world In 1894, Alfred Dreyfus, a Jewish officer in the French army, was wrongfully convicted of being a spy for Germany and imprisoned on Devil's

Island. Over the following years, attempts to correct this injustice tore France apart, inflicting wounds on the society which have never fully healed. But how did a fairly obscure miscarriage of justice come to break up families in bitterness, set off anti-Semitic riots across the French empire, and nearly trigger a coup d'état? How did a violently reactionary, obscurantist attitude become so powerful in a country that saw itself as the home of enlightenment? Why did the battle over a junior

army officer occupy the foremost writers and philosophers of the age, from Émile Zola to Marcel Proust, Émile Durkheim, and many others? What drove the anti-Dreyfusards to persist in their efforts even after it became clear that much of the prosecution's evidence was faked? Drawing upon thousands of previously unread and unconsidered sources, prizewinning historian Ruth Harris goes beyond the conventional narrative of truth loving democrats uniting against proto-

fascists. Instead, she offers the first in-depth history of both sides in the Affair, showing how complex interlocking influences—tensions within the military, the clashing demands of justice and nationalism, and a tangled web of friendships and family connections—shaped both the coalition working to free Dreyfus and the formidable alliances seeking to protect the reputation of the army that had convicted him. Sweeping and engaging, Dreyfus offers a new

understanding of one of the most contested and significant moments in modern history.

The Devil's Redemption : 2 volumes Oxford University Press

"A reassessment of the Third Republic as the first long-term successful French experiment with a democratic republic. Born of violent revolution against church, monarchy, and aristocracy, it was fraught with contradictions between the universalism of human rights and the practical need to deny

certain categories of people the rights of citizenship"--Provided by publisher.

Military Statistics and Demography in Europe before the First World War Routledge

A fascinating exploration of three individuals in fin-de-siècle France who pushed the boundaries of gender identity. Before the term "transgender" existed, there were those who experienced their gender in complex ways. Before Trans examines the lives and writings of Jane Dieulafoy

(1850–1916), Rachilde (1860–1953), and Marc de Montifaud (1845–1912), three French writers whose gender expression did not conform to nineteenth-century notions of femininity. Dieulafoy fought alongside her husband in the Franco-Prussian War and traveled with him to the Middle East; later she wrote novels about girls becoming boys and enjoyed being photographed in her signature men's suits. Rachilde became famous in the 1880s for her

controversial gender-bending novel *Monsieur Vénu*s, published around the same time that she started using a calling card that read "Rachilde, Man of Letters." Montifaud began her career as an art critic before turning to erotic writings, for which she was repeatedly charged with "offense to public decency"; she wore tailored men's suits and a short haircut for much of her life and went by masculine pronouns among certain friends. Dieulafoy, Rachilde, and Montifaud established

themselves as fixtures in the literary world of fin-de-siècle Paris at the same time as French writers, scientists, and doctors were becoming increasingly fascinated with sexuality and sexual difference. Even so, the concept of gender identity as separate from sexual identity did not yet exist. *Before Trans* explores these three figures' lifelong efforts to articulate a sense of selfhood that did not precisely align with the conventional gender roles of their day. Their

intricate, personal stories provide vital historical context for our own efforts to understand the nature of gender identity and the ways in which it might be expressed. [2010 Metropolitan Books](#) A magisterial reconstruction and analysis of the heated debates around the 'woman question' during the French Third Republic. **Practiced Citizenship** Ashgate Publishing, Ltd. In *Heroes and Legends of Fin-de-Siècle France* Venita Datta examines representations of

fictional and real heroes in the boulevard theater and mass press during the fin de siècle (1880–1914), illuminating the role of gender in the construction of national identity during this formative period of French history. The popularity of the heroic cult at this time was in part the result of defeat in the Franco-Prussian War in 1870, as well as a reaction to changing gender roles and collective guilt about the egoism and selfishness of modern consumer culture. The author analyzes

representations of historical figures in the theater, focusing on Cyrano de Bergerac, Napoleon and Joan of Arc, and examines the press coverage of heroes and anti-heroes in the Bazar de la Charité fire of 1897 and the Ullmo spy case of 1907.

Dancing in the Blood
Cambridge University Press

Every year, the Bibliography catalogues the most important new publications, historiographical monographs, and journal

articles throughout the world, extending from prehistory and ancient history to the most recent contemporary historical studies. Within the systematic classification according to epoch, region, and historical discipline, works are also listed according to author's name and characteristic keywords in their title.

A History of France's Most Venerated Carceral Institution SAGE

Revising Dreyfus explores the use of both old and new media in the

historical legacy of the Dreyfus Affair.

The Cult of the Modern Springer

In the 1890s, the Pasteur Institute established a network of laboratories that stretched across France's empire, from Indochina to West Africa. Quickly, researchers at these laboratories became central to France's colonial project, helping officials monopolize industries, develop public health codes, establish disease containment measures, and arbitrate political

conflicts around questions of labor rights, public works, and free association. Pasteur's Empire shows how the scientific prestige of the Pasteur Institute came to depend on its colonial laboratories, and how, conversely, the institutes themselves became central to colonial politics. This book argues that decisions as small as the isolation of a particular yeast or the choice of a laboratory animal could have tremendous consequences on the lives of Vietnamese and African

subjects, who became the consumers of new vaccines or industrially fermented intoxicants. Simultaneously, global forces, such as the rise of international standards and American competitors pushed Pastorians to their imperial laboratories, where they could conduct studies that researchers in France considered too difficult or controversial. Chapters follow not just Alexandre Yersin's studies of the plague, Charles Nicolle's public health work in Tunisia, and Jean Laigret's work on yellow

fever in Dakar, but also the activities of Vietnamese doctors, African students and politicians, Syrian traders, and Chinese warlords. It argues that a specifically Pastorian understanding of microbiology shaped French colonial politics across the world, allowing French officials to promise hygienic modernity while actually committing to little development. In bringing together global history, imperial history, and science and technology studies, Pasteur's Empire deftly

integrates micro and macro analyses into one connected narrative that sheds critical light on a key era in the history of medicine.

Carnal Spirit U of Nebraska Press
 In Geneviève Straus: a Parisian Life, Joyce Block Lazarus offers an account of the life and times of Geneviève Straus (1849-1926), a Parisian salon hostess and political activist during the Dreyfus Affair who was a close friend of Marcel Proust.
The House of Fragile Things Cengage Learning

The Mettray Penal Colony was a private reformatory without walls, established in France in 1840 for the rehabilitation of young male delinquents. Foucault linked its opening to the most significant change in the modern status of prisons and now, at last, Stephen Toth takes us behind the gates to show how the institution legitimized France's repression of criminal youth and added a unique layer to the nation's carceral system. Drawing on insights from sociology, criminology,

critical theory, and social history, Stephen Toth dissects Mettray's social anatomy, exploring inmates' experiences. More than 17,000 young men passed through the reformatory before its closure, and Toth situates their struggles within changing conceptions of childhood and adolescence in modern France. Mettray demonstrates that the colony was an ill-conceived project marked by internal contradictions. Its social order was one of subjection and

subversion, as officials struggled for order and inmates struggled for autonomy. Toth's formidable archival work exposes the nature of the relationships between, and among, prisoners and administrators. He explores the daily grind of existence: living conditions, discipline, labor, sex, and violence. Thus, he gives voice to the incarcerated, not simply to the incarcerators, whose ideas and agendas tend to dominate the historical record. Mettray is, above

all else, a deeply personal illumination of life inside France's most venerated carceral institution.

The environmental history of war and militarization in

modern France John

Hunt Publishing

Why have so many remarkable men fought for women's rights, often risking their careers and ruining their health? Who were these men, what were their backgrounds, above all: what kind of relationships did they have with women? Finally, if there have been so

many deviations from the male-oppressor/female-victim cliché, doesn't this stereotype need to be relativized or indeed rejected? Feminism's Founding Fathers is the first book to tell the untold story of the "traitors" to the men's cause - the pioneers and fellow-travellers of female emancipation. It challenges accepted wisdom and reveals the vital role that men have played in making Women's Lib happen.

Sex, Honor and Citizenship in Early

Third Republic France
University of Chicago Press
Will all evil finally turn to good, or does some evil remain stubbornly opposed to God and God's goodness? Will even the devil be redeemed? Addressing a theological issue of perennial interest, this comprehensive book (in two volumes) surveys the history of Christian universalism from the second to the twenty-first century and offers an interpretation of how and why universalist belief

arose. The author explores what the church has taught about universal salvation and hell and critiques universalism from a biblical, philosophical, and theological standpoint. He shows that the effort to extend grace to everyone undermines the principle of grace for anyone. Before Trans MIT Press
"In exploring the long history of dogs in cities, Chris Pearson shows that the canine's inherently violent, filthy, and offputting aspects have significantly shaped

contemporary western urban environments, as people sought to contain strays, rabies, and waste. And yet, the special bond between humans and dogs has also been a constitutive force. Investigating this history

in Paris, London, and New York, Pearson details the complex interrelations among emotions, sentiment, and the ways we manifest our feelings through physical forms and social structures. The story of humans and dogs can illuminate the story of

the rise and shape of urban modernity itself"--
Confronting Modernity in Fin-de-Siècle France
Baker Academic
Confronting Modernity in Fin-de-siècle France
Bodies, Minds and Gender