

DOWNLOAD PDF FRENCH REVOLUTION IN RUSSIAN INTELLECTUAL LIFE, 1865-1905

Chapter 1 : The French Revolution in Russian Intellectual Life: - - Google Books

In The French Revolution in Russian Intellectual Life, Dmitry Shlapentokh describes the role that the French democratic revolution played in Russia's intellectual development by the end of the nineteenth century.

In the first instance, this influence was cultural. The adoption of the French language as the language of conversation and correspondence by the nobility encouraged access to French literature. The influence of France was equally strong in the area of social and political ideas. The empress conducted regular correspondence with Voltaire, and received Diderot at her court. Convinced that it was her duty to civilize Russia, she encouraged the growth of a critical outlook and, as an extension of this, of thought regarding Russian society and a repudiation of serfdom, which had consequences following her own reign. The support of Catherine II for the spirit of the Enlightenment was nonetheless shaken by the French Revolution of 1789. The empress was unable to accept such a radical challenge to the very foundations of autocratic rule. From the close of her reign onward, restrictions on foreign travel increased, and contacts were severely curtailed. Despite this change, however, liberal ideas that had spread during the eighteenth century continued to circulate throughout Russia during the nineteenth, and the French Revolution continued to have a persistent influence on the political ideas of Russians. When travel resumed under Alexander I ruled "the Good", Russians once again began to travel abroad for pleasure or study. This stimulated liberal ideas that pervaded progressive and radical political thought in Russia during the nineteenth century. The welcome that France extended to political exiles strengthened its image as a land of liberty and of revolution. During the nineteenth century, travel in France was considered a form of cultural and intellectual apprenticeship. Study travel abroad by Russians, as well as trips to Russia by the French, shared a common cultural space, encouraging exchanges most notably in the areas of fine arts, sciences, and teaching. This resulted, in December 1807, in the ratification of a defensive alliance, the French-Russian military pact. At the same time, French investment capital helped finance the modernization of the Russian economy. Between 1800 and 1850, numerous French industrial and banking houses established themselves in Russia. French and Belgian capital supplied the larger part of the flow of investment funds, the largest share of which went into mining, metallurgy, chemicals, and especially railroads. Public borrowing by the Russian state, totaling between eleven and twelve billion gold francs, was six times greater than direct investment on the part of the French. On the eve of 1871, there were twelve thousand French nationals in Russia. Forty consuls were in the country looking out for French interests. French newspapers had permanent correspondents in St. Petersburg. Following the close of the nineteenth century, the role of France as a land that welcomed political exiles and refugees had a reciprocal influence on the countries from which they came. When they returned to Russia, some of these individuals brought back ideas as well as social, pedagogical, and political experiences. After the October Revolution of 1917, Paris, along with Berlin and Prague, was one of the three principal cities of Russian emigration in Europe. A hub of intellectual activity from the 1880s onward, the French capital was among the leading centers abroad for publishing Russian newspapers and books, of which a portion subsequently made its way into Russia, thereby helping to bind the emigrant population with Soviet Russians back home. The suspension of scientific and cultural relations between the USSR and the rest of the world, starting in the mid-1920s, put an end to this exchange. The cultural influence of France did not disappear, however. Beginning in 1925, new attempts were made to bring France and the USSR closer together, beginning with cultural exchanges. Later, the trip by General Charles de Gaulle to Moscow, in June of 1944, marked the beginning of a time of privileged relations between the two countries. A joint commission was created to foster exchange, and numerous cultural agreements were signed, some of which remained in effect during the early twenty-first century. French teaching assistants were appointed in Soviet universities, the teaching of French was expanded at the secondary school level, and agreements were signed for the distribution of French films in the USSR. In the end, in the perception of the Russian people, France has remained the country of the Revolution of 1789 and the homeland of the Rights of Man. From the 1880s onward, French intellectuals outside of Russia strengthened this

DOWNLOAD PDF FRENCH REVOLUTION IN RUSSIAN INTELLECTUAL LIFE, 1865-1905

image by supporting the cause of Soviet dissidents. It is again in the name of human rights that France has attempted, since , to soften the position of the Russian government with regard to Chechnya. Politics and Culture in Eighteenth-Century Russia. The Solidarity of a Philosophe: Diderot, Russia, and the Soviet Union. Political Ideas and Institutions in Imperial Russia. A History of Russia, 6th ed. Voltaire and Catherine the Great: Napoleon in Russian Cultural Mythology. Martine Mespoulet Pick a style below, and copy the text for your bibliography.

DOWNLOAD PDF FRENCH REVOLUTION IN RUSSIAN INTELLECTUAL LIFE, 1865-1905

Chapter 2 : Dmitry Shlapentokh | Open Library

*The French Revolution in Russian Intellectual Life: [Dmitry Shlapentokh] on calendrierdelascience.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. The interest of Russian intellectuals in the French Revolution demonstrates that some Russian thinkers of the 19th century had begun to question the concept of Russia's uniqueness.*

In the seventeenth century the French explored and colonized much of the future United States. They claimed an area stretching from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico and from the Appalachians to the Rocky Mountains and named it Louisiana in honor of their king, Louis XIV, who had established French supremacy on the European continent. France was soon contending directly with England for dominance in the New World. They fought a long series of European wars, many of which, beginning in 1756, were extended to American ground. At the end of the French and Indian War, the decisive struggle between the French and the British for control of the North American continent, France had been defeated by the British and their colonists. By the Treaty of Paris of 1763, all of the French lands east of the Mississippi became British, and the French possessions west of the Mississippi were ceded to Spain. Two Revolutions Eager to gain revenge for this defeat, France became the strongest ally of the American colonies in their war for independence. A number of prominent Americans traveled to Paris to enlist help from the French. Benjamin Franklin, the U. The Marquis de Lafayette, a nineteen-year-old officer in the French cavalry, who was among the young French aristocrats and intellectuals inspired by republican idealism and the American cause, arranged with Silas Deane, the American agent in Paris, to enter service on the side of the revolutionaries as a major general. Because the war was going badly for the Americans, the French king forbade Lafayette to leave the country. A determined Lafayette departed anyway, escaping British efforts to seize him. After fighting in a number of important battles, he joined Washington and the French military officer, the Comte de Rochambeau, to overcome the British general, Lord Cornwallis, in the climactic Battle of Yorktown in 1781. The French navy also played a crucial part in that battle by keeping the British navy at bay, thereby preventing any reinforcements from reaching Cornwallis, who was forced to surrender. The American Revolution became the model for the French Revolution. When Lafayette returned to Paris he became active in politics and on 11 July 1789, as vice president of the National Assembly, he presented a declaration of rights based on the American Declaration of Independence. He participated in the early stages of the French Revolution but resisted the chaos into which it deteriorated. While the Americans had sought a democracy under an orderly government with the power to protect the rights of the majority, the French sought an absolute democracy with no limits on individual liberty. The failure of French democracy led to the Napoleonic Wars and rule by an emperor. The Jay Treaty and the Quasi-War The United States, a fledgling nation trying to pursue a policy of neutrality, came perilously close to war, first with Britain and then with France, in the last decade of the eighteenth century. War erupted between France and Britain in 1793. Despite the American Revolution, old bonds with the British, based on a common language and culture and bloodlines, endured—especially in the North, which was also heavily dependent on the British mercantile system. The United States preferred to trade with both nations, but the British blockaded France and her colonies and began seizing American ships transporting goods to French ports. War with Britain was averted as a result of the Jay Treaty, but war with France then became the problem. France denounced the Jay Treaty as a violation of the French-American alliance of 1778 and began full scale attacks on American merchant ships. By the summer of 1798 the French had seized more than three hundred. Instead, he designated three agents, whom the Americans called X, Y, and Z. The Americans were shocked when these three demanded a large bribe before they would negotiate. War fever seized the country with rumors circulating of an imminent French attack. The Republicans blamed Adams for insulting the French in the past and thus causing the impasse, but they ceased wearing the tricolor cockade of France in their hats. Adams increased American military strength. Napoleon, however, did not want to fight the United States, and Talleyrand sent word in that American envoys would be welcomed in Paris. A treaty ended the Quasi-War,

DOWNLOAD PDF FRENCH REVOLUTION IN RUSSIAN INTELLECTUAL LIFE, 1865-1905

and the French-American alliance was nullified. Jefferson sent Robert R. The United States agreed and acquired with its purchase from France a doubling of its land area, control of the Mississippi River, and a new dominance on the North American continent. The war between Britain and France resumed in , and after , the United States became involved in the hostilities. The British announced a blockade of the lands held by Napoleon, which they partly carried out by seizing American ships, cargoes, and sailors just outside of American ports. Napoleon in turn sent privateers to seize any neutral ships that obeyed the British blockade, and after Napoleon captured more American ships than the British. The United States declared war on Britain in , and when the war was settled in , little had been gained by either side. Lafayette returned to the United States for a year-long triumphal tour in . Wherever Lafayette went, he was met by large crowds and great public acclaim as Americans recalled the debt they owed to France for its help in the American Revolution. In and , he published volumes one and two of *Democracy in America*, which has endured as a highly respected work of political analysis. The emperor sought to acquire territory in Central and South America while the United States was not in a position to enforce the Monroe Doctrine. He installed the Archduke Maximilian of Austria as emperor of Mexico. The American government withheld recognition of this puppet government, at the same time informing France that there was no threat of war in this action. The Statue of Liberty , dedicated in , is a primary symbol of American freedom. From its inception, World War I produced staggering losses of life and was at an impasse in April , when the United Statesâ€”abandoning its neutral positionâ€”declared war on Germany. The spring offensive of the French had ended in failure and mutiny. Their new commander, Henri Philippe Petain , was at the end of his resources. Stanton announced upon his arrival: Senate refused to uphold this guarantee when it declined to ratify the Treaty of Versailles in ; consequently, Britain was also released from its obligation. The relations between France and the United States continued to be strained in the s as the latter demanded that the French pay war debts to her that they could not afford. Germany took Alsace-Lorraine and occupied northern and western France. Unoccupied France, with its capital at Vichy, became an ally of Germany. The French general Charles de Gaulle formed a government in exile based in London while underground Resistance fighters harassed the Germans in France. The United States brought its economic and military strength to bear against European fascism and Japanese imperialism between and and with the Soviet Union and the United Kingdom and its dominions, defeated Germany and its allies, Japan and Italy. After World War II , France was in economic crisis, and its voters turned to socialism and even communism for solutions to its problems. As the economy of France recovered with the help of American aid, the influence of communism declined. Jean-Paul Sartre , a French intellectual who championed the working classes and who was part of the French Resistance during World War II , was influential in encouraging anti-Americanism in France in the period after the war. Sartre hated the preeminence of the middle class in the United States. Like de Gaulle, he was strongly opposed to American political, military, and cultural hegemony in Europe. The nationalist policies of Charles de Gaulle , who served as president of France from to , challenged American hegemony in world power. De Gaulle envisioned France in a new role as the head of a third force that would stand between the United States and the Soviet Union. De Gaulle initiated a French nuclear development program, and in France conducted its first atomic bomb test. Gaullism lived on in France after . While this refusal provoked a surge of anti-French sentiment in the United States, Gaullism allowed the French to recover their shattered pride, preserve their unique qualities, and become stronger and more independent. When the Socialist Party lost its parliamentary majority in France in , the conservative Jacques Chirac became prime minister and then was elected president in and again in . Also, France was moving away from Gaullism by becoming an integral part of the European Union. The French have continued to resist incursions of American culture such as fast food restaurants and Disneyland, and they dislike any Americanization of their language. Nevertheless, there have always been many cultural connections between France and the United States. American writers, jazz musicians, and performing artists have often taken their talents to Paris and other parts of France, where they have found receptive audiences. Lafayette is only the sixth person in the history of the country to receive this special recognition. A Portrait of France and the

DOWNLOAD PDF FRENCH REVOLUTION IN RUSSIAN INTELLECTUAL LIFE, 1865-1905

French. Words of Fire, Deeds of Blood: The Mob, the Monarchy, and the French Revolution. University of California Press, The Rise and Fall of the Great Powers: Economic Change and Military Conflict from to Simon and Schuster, Oxford University Press,

Chapter 3 : Truten - Wikipedia

The French Revolution in Russian intellectual life, [Dmitry Shlapentokh] -- The interest of Russian intellectuals in the French Revolution demonstrates that some Russian thinkers of the 19th century had begun to question the concept of Russia's uniqueness.

Chapter 4 : The French Revolution in Russian Intellectual Life : Dmitry Shlapentokh :

The French Revolution in Russian Intellectual Life: by Shlapentokh, Dmitry available in Hardcover on calendrierdelascience.com, also read synopsis and reviews. The interest of Russian intellectuals in the French Revolution demonstrates that some Russian.

Chapter 5 : Relations With France | calendrierdelascience.com

The interest of Russian intellectuals in the French Revolution demonstrates that some Russian thinkers of the 19th century had begun to question the concept of Russia's uniqueness. Yet most of them came to believe that the French Revolution (which they tended to equate with the Western experience).

Chapter 6 : The French Revolution in Russian intellectual life, - ECU Libraries Catalog

The French Revolution in Russian intellectual life, / Dmitry Shlapentokh.

Chapter 7 : Dmitry Shlapentokh

The French Revolution in Russian Intellectual Life: by Dmitry Shlapentokh starting at \$ The French Revolution in Russian Intellectual Life: has 2 available editions to buy at Half Price Books Marketplace.

Chapter 8 : Vladimir Guerrier - Wikipedia

Showing all editions for 'The French Revolution in Russian intellectual life, ': Sort by.

Chapter 9 : William James in Russian culture - ECU Libraries Catalog

(All our books are sent securely packaged in cardboard) French Revolution in Russian Intellectual Life, Very Good. Soft cover. " -- winghale books @ Lincolnshire, United Kingdom Alibris Marketplace ratings @ % positive ships from United Kingdom Very Good \$ + = \$ Buy it " pages. clean paperback.