

Les Misérables (French pronunciation: [le mizeˈabl(É™)]) is a French historical novel by Victor Hugo, first published in , that is considered one of the greatest novels of the 19th century. In the English-speaking world, the novel is usually referred to by its original French title.

The hydra at the beginning, the angel at the end. The novel contains various subplots, but the main thread is the story of ex-convict Jean Valjean , who becomes a force for good in the world but cannot escape his criminal past. The novel is divided into five volumes, each volume divided into several books, and subdivided into chapters, for a total of 48 books and chapters. Each chapter is relatively short, commonly no longer than a few pages. The novel as a whole is one of the longest ever written , [5] with approximately 1, pages in unabridged English-language editions, [6] and 1, pages in French. It addresses England as well as Spain, Italy as well as France, Germany as well as Ireland, the republics that harbour slaves as well as empires that have serfs. Social problems go beyond frontiers. Wherever men go in ignorance or despair, wherever women sell themselves for bread, wherever children lack a book to learn from or a warm hearth, *Les Misérables* knocks at the door and says: One biographer noted that "the digressions of genius are easily pardoned". The one about convents he titles "Parenthesis" to alert the reader to its irrelevance to the story line. It opens volume 2 with such a change of subject as to seem the beginning of an entirely different work. Hugo draws his own personal conclusions, taking Waterloo to be a pivot-point in history, but definitely not a victory for the forces of reaction. Waterloo, by cutting short the demolition of European thrones by the sword, had no other effect than to cause the revolutionary work to be continued in another direction. The slashers have finished; it was the turn of the thinkers. The century that Waterloo was intended to arrest has pursued its march. That sinister victory was vanquished by liberty. The novel opens with a statement about the bishop of Digne in and immediately shifts: One of the strangers was a man who had stolen a loaf of bread similar to Jean Valjean. The officer was taking him to the coach. The thief also saw the mother and daughter playing with each other which would be an inspiration for Fantine and Cosette. Hugo imagined the life of the man in jail and the mother and daughter taken away from each other. He was also a businessman and was widely noted for his social engagement and philanthropy. He went to Toulon to visit the Bagne in and took extensive notes, though he did not start writing the book until On one of the pages of his notes about the prison, he wrote in large block letters a possible name for his hero: In December he witnessed an altercation between an old woman scavenging through rubbish and a street urchin who might have been Gavroche. He also slipped personal anecdotes into the plot. He sleeps on the street, angry and bitter. When the police capture Valjean, Myriel pretends that he has given the silverware to Valjean and presses him to take two silver candlesticks as well, as if he had forgotten to take them. The police accept his explanation and leave. Myriel tells Valjean that his life has been spared for God, and that he should use money from the silver candlesticks to make an honest man of himself. This inspired a very similar scene in *Places in the Heart*. When opportunity presents itself, purely out of habit, he steals a sous coin from year-old Petit Gervais and chases the boy away. He quickly repents and searches the city in panic for Gervais. At the same time, his theft is reported to the authorities. Valjean hides as they search for him, because if apprehended he will be returned to the galleys for life as a repeat offender. Walking down the street, he sees a man named Fauchelevent pinned under the wheels of a cart. When no one volunteers to lift the cart, even for pay, he decides to rescue Fauchelevent himself. He crawls underneath the cart, manages to lift it, and frees him. He has known only one other man, a convict named Jean Valjean, who could accomplish it. The men abandon the women, treating their relationships as youthful amusements. Fantine is unaware that they are abusing her daughter and using her as forced labor for their inn, and continues to try to meet their growing, extortionate and fictitious demands. Fantine is slowly dying from an unspecified disease. A dandy named Bamatabois harasses Fantine in the street, and she reacts by striking him. She begs to be released so that she can provide for her daughter, but Javert sentences her to six months in prison. Valjean Mayor Madeleine intervenes and orders Javert to release her. Javert resists but Valjean prevails. Valjean, feeling responsible because his factory turned her away, promises Fantine that he will bring Cosette to her. He

takes her to a hospital. Javert comes to see Valjean again. Javert admits that after being forced to free Fantine, he reported him as Valjean to the French authorities. He tells Valjean he realizes he was wrong, because the authorities have identified someone else as the real Jean Valjean, have him in custody, and plan to try him the next day. Valjean is torn, but decides to reveal himself to save the innocent man, whose real name is Champmathieu. He travels to attend the trial and there reveals his true identity. Fantine discovers that Cosette is not at the hospital and fretfully asks where she is. Weakened by the severity of her illness, she falls back in shock and dies. Valjean goes to Fantine, speaks to her in an inaudible whisper, kisses her hand, and then leaves with Javert. The king commutes his sentence to penal servitude for life. Spectators call for his release. Valjean fakes his own death by allowing himself to fall into the ocean. Authorities report him dead and his body lost. Valjean arrives at Montfermeil on Christmas Eve. He finds Cosette fetching water in the woods alone and walks with her to the inn. Valjean leaves and returns to make Cosette a present of an expensive new doll which, after some hesitation, she happily accepts. Valjean and Cosette flee to Paris. Valjean rents new lodgings at Gorbeau House, where he and Cosette live happily. Valjean takes Cosette and they try to escape from Javert. Valjean also becomes a gardener and Cosette becomes a student at the convent school. Lamarque was a victim of a major cholera epidemic that had ravaged the city, particularly its poor neighborhoods, arousing suspicion that the government had been poisoning wells. One of the students, Marius Pontmercy, has become alienated from his family especially his grandfather M. Gillenormand because of his liberal views. At the Luxembourg Garden, Marius falls in love with the now grown and beautiful Cosette. To impress him, she tries to prove her literacy by reading aloud from a book and by writing "The Cops Are Here" on a sheet of paper. Marius pities her and gives her some money. The philanthropist and his daughter enterâ€”actually Valjean and Cosette. Marius immediately recognizes Cosette. After seeing them, Valjean promises them he will return with rent money for them. Javert gives Marius two pistols and instructs him to fire one into the air if things get dangerous. Marius returns home and waits for Javert and the police to arrive. Valjean tries to escape through a window but is subdued and tied up. He also orders Valjean to write a letter to Cosette to return to the apartment, and they would keep her with them until he delivers the money. It is during this time that Valjean manages to free himself. Valjean manages to escape the scene before Javert sees him. He and Cosette then finally meet and declare their love for one another. Hearing this, they reluctantly retire. The next day, Valjean is sitting in the Champ de Mars. Unexpectedly, a note lands in his lap, which says "Move Out. Marius tries to get permission from M. Gillenormand to marry Cosette. When tempers flare, he refuses his assent to the marriage, telling Marius to make Cosette his mistress instead. The following day, the students revolt and erect barricades in the narrow streets of Paris. Gavroche spots Javert and informs Enjolras that Javert is a spy. When Enjolras confronts him about this, he admits his identity and his orders to spy on the students. Enjolras and the other students tie him up to a pole in the Corinth restaurant. He then hears a voice telling him that his friends are waiting for him at the barricade. Distraught to find Cosette gone, he heeds the voice and goes. When Marius arrives at the barricade, the "revolution" has already started. When he stoops down to pick up a powder keg, a soldier comes up to shoot Marius. The soldier fires, fatally wounding the man, while missing Marius. Meanwhile, the soldiers are closing in.

It has been said that Victor Hugo has a street named after him in virtually every town in France. A major reason for the singular celebrity of this most popular and versatile of the great French writers is Les Misérables ().

It follows the lives and interactions of several French characters over a seventeen-year period in the early nineteenth century culminating in the June Rebellion. The novel focuses on the struggles of ex-convict Jean Valjean and his experience of redemption. It examines the nature of law and grace, and expounds upon the history of France, architecture of Paris, politics, moral philosophy, anti monarchism, justice, religion, and the types and nature of romantic and familial love. The story is historical fiction because it contains factual and historic events. The service works on any major device including computers, smartphones, music players, e-readers, and tablets. She has also worked at the laundry of the Enfants-Rouges, where the water comes through faucets. You are not in the tub there; you wash at the faucet in front of you, and rinse in a basin behind you. As it is enclosed, you are not so cold; but there is that hot steam, which is terrible, and which ruins your eyes. Her husband beat her. We have not been very happy. She was a good girl, who did not go to the ball, and who was very peaceable. There, I am telling the truth; you have only to ask. Paris is a gulf. Who knows Father Champmathieu there? Baloup does, I tell you. Go see at M. He had said these things in a loud, rapid, hoarse voice, with a sort of i. In this case, I will have to say: When I read it I hoped for the same experience, instead I had one more powerful. In life there are few truly great men: So, as you will have concluded, this is not a happy book, it is the very opposite of fluffy happiness, it is a story about the lowest and darkest part First, a thank you to Rachel for recommending the Fahnestock and MacAfee translation, which is wonderful so far! Why have I been so drawn lately to these 1, page 19th century behemoths? I thought the book was okay. THAT work of art exudes all beauty and majesty in one continuous song that unites the c I would not choose my top three favorites, nor would I choose the one whose remnants are permanently inked upon me. I would choose this one. You argue, the length! Kind of like going out with

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Melody I've read the Norman Denny translation and to me he truly grasped the poetry and drama of Victor Hugo's writing. Hugo wasn't just a novelist, he was a more I've read the Norman Denny translation and to me he truly grasped the poetry and drama of Victor Hugo's writing.

Denis oJean Valjean -All five stories revolve around homeless ex-con Valjean and his attempts to escape the relentless pursuit of rabid, rule-bound cop Javert, while trying to turn his life around and do good for others. This fact aloneâ€”that a major work of art features a working-class heroâ€”stood as revolutionary in The book went on to sell 9, bazillion copies worldwide. Top that, hipster ironists. His wandering, unfocused style sometimes turns tedious and paternalistic. Hugo famously wrote entire digressive sections of Les Miserables about The Battle of Waterloo, Parisian street slang argot , prostitution, the case against closed religious orders, the Paris sewers and whatever else struck his fancy. It takes enormous ambition and bold confidence to do what Hugo did. Because of it, Victor Hugo became for 40 years the progressive conscience of what he famously named The United States of Europe. And this big old doorstop of a tome, in spite of or because of its desultory pace, continues to inspire even at its advanced age. Les Miserables has been the source of several recent films and television mini-series, which is pretty funny, since the book itself constitutes a mega-series. This novel, so visually descriptive and endlessly, minutely observational, delivered a cinematic scope and feel even before cinema came into being. Spring in Paris is often accompanied by keen and sharp north winds, that do not exactly freeze, but do produce frostbite; these winds, which mar the most beautiful days, have precisely the effect of those cold drafts that sneak into a warm room through the cracks around a window or a poorly closed door. It seemed as though the dreary door of winter were partly open and the wind coming that way. In the spring of , the time when the first great epidemic of this century broke out in Europe, these winds were sharper and more piercing than ever. A door still more icy than that of winter was ajar, the door of the sepulcher. The breath of cholera was felt in those winds. This huge change in human fortunes took a gigantic toll, and that toll justifies the monumental scope of Les Miserables and its focus on the poor people who bore the brunt of the vast social movement from monarchy to democracy through revolution and war and hunger. The romantic, visual and hyperbolic Hugo style has its detractors: Yes, the storytelling can drag, the dialogue can get pretty rococo, the minor characterizations can sometimes be a little two-dimensionalâ€”but oh, what beautiful bone structure! Naturalistic despite its romanticism, sociologically penetrating and psychologically acute, Les Miserables can rightly be called one of the first modern novels. The Fantine section begins, for example, by concentrating for a scant hundred pages or so on the gentle, saintly Bishop of Digne in rural France. The Bishop, Hugo writes, actually had the Christ-like concern for the poor that most church officials severely lacked: The universe appeared to him a vast disease; he perceived fever everywhere, he auscultated suffering everywhere, and without trying to solve the enigma, he endeavored to stanch the wound. The formidable spectacle of created things prompted a tenderness in him; he was always busy finding for himself and inspiring in others the best way of sympathizing and comforting; the whole world was to this good and rare priest a permanent subject of sadness seeking to be consoled. This selfless, kind gesture convinces Valjean that human goodness is possible, and he resolves to remake himself in that image. Each human being has that morality within, Hugo argues and his characters continue to exemplify. And every one of us, he insists, has the potential for charity, courage and compassionâ€”we all possess an essential, inherent human nobility. Reading his art may remind you who you are and why we humans create. David Langness is a writer, literary critic and hot rodder who lives in Northern California. Tags victor hugo Recently in Books.

Chapter 4 : Les Misérables - Wikipedia

*Les Misérables (Radio Theatre) [Victor Hugo, Focus on the Family] on calendrierdelascience.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. The story that has thrilled millions comes to life in a brand new way in Focus on the Family Radio Theatre's Les Misérables.*

So, as you will have concluded, this is not a happy book, it is the very opposite of fluffy happiness, it is a story about the lowest and darkest parts of French society in the first half of the nineteenth century. Not only this, but I can say that not one page of this giant bored me. The book is, as is often the case, a much deeper and well-developed version of the same story, but I still recognised many of my favourite scenes from the stage production. Les Misérables is a nasty, gritty, haunting novel that cannot fail to stay with you for a long time whether or not you found the tone of it impressive or just plain distressing. It seems wrong to try and simplify the amazing plot of Les Misérables but I have to somehow fit all that greatness into this little review space. So, the main plot line of this story is about the ex-convict, Jean Valjean, who has been released from prison after serving nineteen years for stealing a loaf of bread and then trying to escape. He comes away from all those years doing hard labour with anger running in his veins, what kind of society sends a man to that disgusting fate for trying to quell his hunger? His thoughts turn to revenge and rebellion - he no longer even wants to try playing by the rules of a country which has done this to him. Until he is shown an act of kindness beyond his imagination by the bishop of the town he has wandered into. Lovely ladies ready for the call Standing up or lying down or any way at all Bargain prices up against the wall Taking the little money and the vast amount of kindness he has been given, Jean Valjean slowly becomes an honest and wealthy man who helps those in need. But his new found way of life and the respect he has earned becomes threatened one day when the police officer, Javert, starts to recognise him. But that is just one story being told here, several stories run parallel to one another through this book and begin to entwine more and more as the novel progresses. Another is the story of Fantine and her illegitimate daughter - Cosette. Forced into prostitution in order to feed her child, Fantine is a woman who looks old for her age and no longer has the sparkle of joy in her eye that she enjoyed back when she was allowed to be naive. Cosette, meanwhile, is mistreated by the foster family who agree to take care of her while Fantine "works" in the nearby town. Other stories include that of Marius and Eponine, but there are many more. Marius describes her as an "unhappy soul" and nothing can be much more accurate. She is a sad, complex and unfortunate character, which I suppose they all are in Les Misérables, but Eponine has a special place in my heart because of several important actions on her part which have always deeply affected me in the musical and now in the book. But she is far from weak, she has been toughened by life, made ugly by poverty, and she is ferociously independent. Yeah, I like her. Here they talked of revolution Here it was they lit the flame Here they sang about tomorrow And tomorrow never came. This book is also often considered historical fiction, indeed it is hard to fit it into any one genre, but it does chronicle the events leading up to and including the Paris uprising of and the messages in the novel include themes of revolution. It is a deeply thoughtful novel that challenges attitudes held at the time in many ways. Perhaps this book is nothing more than an entertaining but dark story that Hugo wrote to grip and shock people, but to me this is a highly political novel that makes many statements about law and justice in France during this period. But that is just me. I think I can say that you will be affected by this, whether you will thank me for it or not, well, that depends on how easily you tolerate a depressing read. Do you hear the people sing? Singing a song of angry men? It is the music of a people who will not be slaves again! When the beating of your heart Echoes the beating of the drums There is a life about to start when tomorrow comes!

Chapter 5 : Victor Hugo - Wikipedia

*Les Miserables [Victor Hugo] on calendrierdelascience.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. On one level Les Miserables is a detective story in which the relentless Inspector Javert obsessively pursues the escaped convict Jean Valjean.*

At Digne, he is repeatedly refused shelter for the night. Only the saintly bishop, Monseigneur Myriel, welcomes him. When the police bring him back, the bishop protects his errant guest by pretending that the silverware is a gift. With a pious lie, he convinces them that the convict has promised to reform. After one more theft, Jean Valjean does indeed repent. Under the name of M. Madeleine he starts a factory and brings prosperity to the town of Montreuil. Next, Hugo introduces the pathetic young girl Fantine. Alone and burdened with an illegitimate child, she is on the way back to her hometown of Montreuil, to find a job. Defeated by her difficulties, Fantine turns to prostitution. Tormented by a local idler, she causes a disturbance and is arrested by Inspector Javert. She catches a fever, however, and her health deteriorates dangerously. Death is imminent and M. Madeleine promises to bring her daughter, Cosette, to her. Madeleine, however, is faced with serious problems. A man has been arrested as Jean Valjean and is about to be condemned for his crimes. After a night of agonizing moral conflict, Madeleine decides to confess his past. At Arras, the seat of the trial, he dramatically exonerates the accused. The shocking scene kills the young woman. That same night Valjean escapes, but he is quickly recaptured and sent to Toulon, a military port. One day he saves a sailor about to fall from the rigging. He plunges into the sea and manages to escape by establishing the belief that he has drowned. In Paris, he lives like a recluse in a dilapidated tenement, the Gorbeau House, in an outlying district. In spite of his precautions, however, Javert manages to track him down. Valjean is forced to flee abruptly. After a hectic chase and imminent capture, he finds a miraculous refuge in a convent. With the cooperation of the gardener, Fauchelevent, a man whose life he has saved in the past, Valjean persuades the prioress to take him on as assistant gardener and to enroll Cosette as a pupil. Valjean and Cosette spend several happy years in the isolation of the convent. Hugo now turns to another leading character, Marius. Marius is a seventeen-year-old who lives with his grandfather, M. Gillenormand, a relic of the Old Regime. Gillenormand, by threatening to disinherit Marius, has forced Georges Pontmercy to relinquish custody of his son. He has completed the estrangement by communicating his aversion for Pontmercy to Marius. He takes refuge in the Latin Quarter and falls in with a group of radical students, the Friends of the A. Material difficulties increase his unhappiness. Finally he manages to create a tolerable existence by finding a modest job, living frugally, and withdrawing into his inner dreams. His peace is shattered when he falls passionately in love with a beautiful young girl in the Luxembourg Gardens. Too timid for bold actions, he courts her silently. A fatal indiscretion ruins his nascent love affair. He quizzes the doorman where the girl lives and a week later she moves without leaving an address. Coincidence puts him back on the track. One day curiosity impels him to observe his neighbors through a hole in the wall. He glimpses a family â€” father, mother, and two daughters â€” living in unspeakable squalor. Soon after he witnesses the entrance of a philanthropist, M. Leblanc, and his daughter. To his immense surprise, the daughter is Cosette. His jubilation is replaced by consternation when he discovers that his neighbors are planning to draw M. Leblanc into a trap the same evening. Marius contacts the police and on the instructions of Inspector Javert returns to his room. The plot fails with the timely arrival of the inspector. In the confusion of the arrest, Leblanc escapes. Once again, the young girl has vanished. After worshiping Cosette from afar, Marius summons the courage to declare his love. As a first step he moves to a hideaway prepared for this kind of emergency. Absorbed by his love, Marius has been unaware of the deteriorating political situation. Now his private crisis is echoed by the crisis of an imminent insurrection. His friend Enjolras directs the erection of a barricade in front of the Corinth wine shop. It is Javert, who is unmasked as a spy and tied up to await execution. Marius, driven by despair, decides to seek death in the insurrection. He joins the fighters at the barricade and fights valiantly to the end. Valjean also joins the insurgents, but for special reasons. Before the final assault, Valjean volunteers to execute Javert. Then Valjean returns to the barricade as the few surviving defenders are driven inside the wine shop. He seizes

the seriously wounded Marius, disappears into a manhole, and undertakes a heroic and harrowing passage through the sewers of Paris. Unfortunately, Javert arrests him at the exit. However, he allows Valjean to take Marius to his grandfather and later, in a quandary, releases Valjean. But he cannot forgive himself for this breach of duty and commits suicide. The marriage, however, is a mortal blow to Valjean. He has confessed his past to Marius, and the latter, in spite of his magnanimity, slowly estranges Cosette from Valjean. Marius does not know that Valjean is the man who saved his life in the sewers.

Chapter 6 : Les Miserables by Victor Hugo :: Books :: Reviews :: Paste

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Table of Contents Plot Overview The convict Jean Valjean is released from a French prison after serving nineteen years for stealing a loaf of bread and for subsequent attempts to escape from prison. When Valjean arrives at the town of Digne, no one is willing to give him shelter because he is an ex-convict. Desperate, Valjean knocks on the door of M. Myriel, the kindly bishop of Digne. Myriel treats Valjean with kindness, and Valjean repays the bishop by stealing his silverware. When the police arrest Valjean, Myriel covers for him, claiming that the silverware was a gift. The authorities release Valjean and Myriel makes him promise to become an honest man. Eager to fulfill his promise, Valjean masks his identity and enters the town of Montreuil-sur-mer. Under the assumed name of Madeleine, Valjean invents an ingenious manufacturing process that brings the town prosperity. Fantine, a young woman from Montreuil, lives in Paris. Fantine returns to her home village with her daughter, Cosette. On the way to Montreuil, however, Fantine realizes that she will never be able to find work if the townspeople know that she has an illegitimate child. She is to be sent to prison, but Madeleine intervenes. Fantine has fallen ill, and when she longs to see Cosette, Madeleine promises to send for her. Javert tells Madeleine that a man has been accused of being Jean Valjean, and Madeleine confesses his true identity. Valjean and Cosette move to a run-down part of Paris. Javert discovers their hideout, however, and they are forced to flee. They find refuge in a convent, where Cosette attends school and Valjean works as a gardener. Marius Pontmercy is a young man who lives with his wealthy grandfather, M. Because of political differences within the family, Marius has never met his father, Georges Pontmercy. While in law school, Marius associates with a group of radical students, the Friends of the ABC, who are led by the charismatic Enjolras. One day, Marius sees Cosette at a public park. It is love at first sight, but the protective Valjean does his utmost to prevent Cosette and Marius from ever meeting. Alarmed, Marius alerts the local police inspector, who turns out to be Javert. Marius is finally able to make contact with Cosette, and the two declare their love for each other. Valjean, however, soon shatters their happiness. Worried that he will lose Cosette and unnerved by political unrest in the city, Valjean announces that he and Cosette are moving to England. In desperation, Marius runs to his grandfather, M. Gillenormand, to ask for M. Their meeting ends in a bitter argument. When Marius returns to Cosette, she and Valjean have disappeared. Heartbroken, Marius decides to join his radical student friends, who have started a political uprising. Armed with two pistols, Marius heads for the barricades. The uprising seems doomed, but Marius and his fellow students nonetheless stand their ground and vow to fight for freedom and democracy. The students discover Javert among their ranks, and, realizing that he is a spy, Enjolras ties him up. Marius quickly scribbles a reply and orders a boy, Gavroche, to deliver it to Cosette. Valjean manages to intercept the note and sets out to save the life of the man his daughter loves. Valjean arrives at the barricade and volunteers to execute Javert. When alone with Javert, however, Valjean instead secretly lets him go free. As the army storms the barricade, Valjean grabs the wounded Marius and flees through the sewers. When Valjean emerges hours later, Javert immediately arrests him. Javert feels tormented, torn between his duty to his profession and the debt he owes Valjean for saving his life. Ultimately, Javert lets Valjean go and throws himself into the river, where he drowns. Their wedding is a happy one, marred only when Valjean confesses his criminal past to Marius. Alarmed by this revelation and unaware that it was Valjean who saved his life at the barricades, Marius tries to prevent Cosette from having contact with Valjean. Lonely and depressed, Valjean takes to his bed and awaits his death. Ashamed that he mistrusted Valjean, Marius tells Cosette everything that has happened. Happy to be reunited with his adopted daughter, Valjean dies in peace.

Chapter 7 : Les Misérables by Victor Hugo - Free at Loyal Books

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On a childhood family trip to Naples , Hugo saw the vast Alpine passes and the snowy peaks, the magnificently blue Mediterranean, and Rome during its festivities. They stayed in Naples for a few months and then headed back to Paris. On 4 September, she drowned in the Seine at Villequier , pulled down by her heavy skirts when a boat overturned. Her young husband also died trying to save her. I will see that instant until I die, that instantâ€”too much for tears! Although Napoleon III proclaimed a general amnesty in , under which Hugo could have safely returned to France, the author stayed in exile, only returning when Napoleon III was forced from power as a result of the French defeat in the Franco-Prussian War in . After the Siege of Paris from to , Hugo lived again in Guernsey from to , before finally returning to France for the remainder of his life. In his youth, Hugo resolved to be "Chateaubriand or nothing", and his life would come to parallel that of his predecessor in many ways. Like Chateaubriand, Hugo furthered the cause of Romanticism, became involved in politics though mostly as a champion of Republicanism , and was forced into exile due to his political stances. Though the poems were admired for their spontaneous fervour and fluency, the collection that followed four years later in Odes et Ballades revealed Hugo to be a great poet, a natural master of lyric and creative song. Claude Gueux , a documentary short story about a real-life murderer who had been executed in France. Hugo became the figurehead of the Romantic literary movement with the plays Cromwell and Hernani . One of the effects of the novel was to shame the City of Paris into restoring the much-neglected Cathedral of Notre Dame , which was attracting thousands of tourists who had read the popular novel. The book also inspired a renewed appreciation for pre-Renaissance buildings, which thereafter began to be actively preserved. On one of the pages of his notes about the prison, he wrote in large block letters a possible name for his hero: The Belgian publishing house Lacroix and Verboeckhoven undertook a marketing campaign unusual for the time, issuing press releases about the work a full six months before the launch. It also initially published only the first part of the novel "Fantine" , which was launched simultaneously in major cities. Installments of the book sold out within hours and had enormous impact on French society. Today, the novel remains his most well-known work. It is popular worldwide and has been adapted for cinema, television, and stage shows. An apocryphal tale [9] about the shortest correspondence in history is said to have been between Hugo and his publisher Hurst and Blackett in . He queried the reaction to the work by sending a single-character telegram to his publisher, asking?. The publisher replied with a single! His last novel, Quatre-vingt-treize Ninety-Three , published in , dealt with a subject that Hugo had previously avoided: Political life and exile[edit].

Chapter 8 : Victor Hugo (Author of Les Misérables)

Considered to be French novelist Victor Hugo's masterpiece, Les Misérables, which was published in , is a sprawling historical and philosophical epic that covers from through the Paris Uprising in . Notable for its many subplots and digressions from the main storyline, the novel's stated aim is a progress from evil to good, from .

Chapter 9 : Les Misérables by Victor Hugo | calendrierdelascience.com

Les Misérables is a novel by Victor Hugo that was first published in or refresh your memory of the book by reading these key quotes. Les Misérables.