

Penser La Grande Guerre Un Essai D Historiographi

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JOSE HALLIE

Warfare and Belligerence Manchester University Press

Originally published in 1919, this book contains the French text of five memoirs written by authors who served in the armed forces for France during WWI. The essays include vivid descriptions of life in the trenches, in French hospitals and in a German prison. This poetically-phrased and insightful book will be of value to anyone with an interest in the French experience of the First World War.

The Embattled Self Rowman & Littlefield
Dieser zweisprachige Sammelband enthält die Beiträge des deutsch-französischen Workshops Den Krieg neu denken? Penser la guerre autrement ?, der vom Institut français d'histoire en Allemagne und dem historischen Seminar der Goethe-Universität Frankfurt im Oktober 2014 veranstaltet wurde. Mit Blick auf methodologische und historiografische Fragen werden Forschungsergebnisse deutsch- und französischsprachiger Nachwuchswissenschaftler vorgestellt, die den Ersten Weltkrieg aus kultur-, erfahrungs- oder erinnerungsgeschichtlicher Perspektive erforschen. Somit wird eine Auswertung erprobter sowie neuerer Quellen und Forschungsgegenstände geboten - so z. B. Straßennamen oder Besucherbücher von Kriegsfriedhöfen - und ein Einblick in die verschiedenen nationalen historiografischen Traditionen gewährt.
Other Combatants, Other Fronts Cornell University Press

Even a century after its conclusion, the devastation of the Great War still echoes in the work of artists who try to make sense of the political, moral, ideological, and economic changes and challenges it spawned. This volume provides the first book-length study of World War I as it is featured in French cinema, from the silent era to contemporary films. Presented in three thematic sections—Recording and Remembering the Great War, Women at

the Front, and Interrogating Commemoration—the essays in this volume explore the ways in which French film contributes to the restoration and modification of memories of the war. Films such as *La Grande Illusion*, *King of Hearts*, *A Very Long Engagement*, and *Joyeux Noel* are among those discussed in the volume's examination of the various ways in which film mediates personal and collective memories of this critical historical event.

Everything to Nothing BRILL

From the invasion of Ethiopia in 1935 through to the waning months of the World War II in 1945, Fascist Italy was at war. This Fascist decade of war comprised an uninterrupted stretch of military and political engagements in which Italian military forces were involved in Abyssinia, Spain, Albania, France, Greece, the Soviet Union, North Africa and the Middle East. As a junior partner to Nazi Germany, only entering the war in June 1940, Italy is often seen as a relatively minor player in World War II. However, this book challenges much of the existing scholarship by arguing that Fascist Italy played a significant and distinct role in shaping international relations between 1935 and 1945, creating a Fascist decade of war.

Sport, Militarism and the Great War

Central European University Press
La Première Guerre mondiale a suscité dans le monde entier des dizaines de milliers d'ouvrages. Personne, jusqu'ici, n'avait tenté de faire l'histoire de cette immense production historique. Le projet des deux auteurs est de comprendre comment des générations d'historiens mais aussi des cinéastes, des muséologues, ont pensé la guerre, et de mettre en évidence les logiques qui ont structuré leur travail. L'enquête démontre qu'il y a plusieurs façons de penser la guerre, plusieurs façons de penser une même histoire qui répondent à des logiques différentes et conduisent à des résultats différents. Ce livre dépasse les clivages nationaux et rend les dialogues possibles en montrant comment les interprétations controversées de la Grande

Guerre sont autant de réponses à des questions elles-mêmes dictées par un présent qui ne cesse de changer.

Tourism and Violence Berghahn Books

This volume of wide-ranging essays by sport historians and sociologists examines the complex relations of war, peace and sport through a series of case studies from South and North America, Europe, North Africa, Asia and New Zealand. From formal military training in the late nineteenth century to contemporary esports, the relationship between military and sporting cultures has endured across nations in times of conflict and peace. This collection contextualizes debates around the morality and desirability of continuing to play sport against the backdrop of war as others are dying for their nation. It also examines the legacy and memory of particular wars as expressed in a range of sporting practices in the immediate aftermath of conflicts such as the World Wars and wars of independence. At the same time, this book analyses the history of sport and peace by considering how sport can operate as a pacification in some contexts and a tool of reconciliation in others. Together, and through an introductory framing essay, these essays offer scholars of sport, conflict studies and cultural history more broadly a multinational analysis of the war-peace-sport nexus that has operated throughout the world since the late nineteenth century. Chapter 11 of this book is available for free in PDF format as Open Access from the individual product page at www.taylorfrancis.com. It has been made available under a Creative Commons Attribution-Non Commercial-No Derivatives 4.0 license. Funded by Tokyo University.

The Great War and the Origins of Humanitarianism, 1918-1924 Cambridge University Press

In this book, Michael F. Palo explains how a historical and theoretical examination of Belgian neutrality, 1839-1940, can help readers understand the behaviour of small/weak democracies in the international system.

La Grande Illusion LIT Verlag Münster

The Great War has been largely ignored by historians of sport. However sport was an integral part of cultural conditioning into both physiological and psychological military efficiency in the decades leading up to it. It is time to acknowledge that the Great War also had an influence on sport in post-war European culture. Both are neglected topics. *Sport, Militarism and the Great War* deals with four significant aspects of the relationship between sport and war before, during and immediately after the 1914-1918 conflict. First, it explores the creation and consolidation of the cult of martial heroism and chivalric self-sacrifice in the pre-war era. Second, it examines the consequences of the mingling of soldiers from various nations on later sport. Third, it considers the role of the Great War in the transformation of the leisure of the masses. Finally, it examines the links between war, sport and male socialisation. The Great War contributed to a redefinition of European masculinity in the post-war period. The part sport played in this redefinition receives attention. *Sport, Militarism and the Great War* is in two parts: the Continental (Part I) and the "Anglo-Saxon" (Part II). No study has adopted this bilateral approach to date. Thus, in conception and execution, it is original. With its originality of content and the approaching centenary of the advent of the Great War in 2014, it is anticipated that the book will capture a wide audience. This book was originally published as a special issue of *The International Journal of the History of Sport*.

Penser la Grande Guerre Leuven University Press

The poets' Great War: violence, revolution and modernism The First World War changed the map of Europe forever. Empires collapsed, new countries were born, revolutions shocked and inspired the world. This tumult, sometimes referred to as 'the literary war', saw an extraordinary outpouring of writing. The conflict opened up a vista of possibilities and tragedies for poetic exploration, and at the same time poetry was a tool for manipulating the sentiments of the combatant peoples. In Germany alone during the first few months there were over a million poems of propaganda published. We think of war poets as pacifistic protestors, but that view has been created retrospectively. The verse of the time, particularly in the early years of the conflict—in Fernando Pessoa or Filippo Tommaso Marinetti, for example—could find in the violence and technology of modern warfare an awful and exhilarating epiphany. In this cultural

history of the First World War, the conflict is seen from the point of view of poets and writers from all over Europe, including Rupert Brooke, Anna Akhmatova, Guillaume Apollinaire, Gabriele D'Annunzio, Vladimir Mayakovsky, Rainer Maria Rilke and Siegfried Sassoon. *Everything to Nothing* is the award-winning panoramic history of how nationalism and internationalism defined both the war itself and its aftermath—revolutionary movements, wars for independence, civil wars, the treaty of Versailles. It reveals how poets played a vital role in defining the stakes, ambitions and disappointments of postwar Europe.

Beyond the Great War Oxford University Press

What World War I meant for architecture and urbanism writ large More than one hundred years after the conclusion of the First World War, the edited collection *States of Emergency. Architecture, Urbanism, and the First World War* reassesses what that cataclysmic global conflict meant for architecture and urbanism from a human, social, economic, and cultural perspective. Chapters probe how underdevelopment and economic collapse manifested spatially, how military technologies were repurposed by civilians, and how cultures of education, care, and memory emerged from battle. The collection places an emphasis on the various states of emergency as experienced by combatants and civilians across five continents—from refugee camps to military installations, villages to capital cities—thus uncovering the role architecture played in mitigating and exacerbating the everyday tragedy of war. ***The Historiography of World War I from 1918 to the Present*** Bloomsbury Publishing How have cultural policies created new occupations and shaped professions? This book explores an often unacknowledged dimension of cultural policy analysis: the professional identity of cultural agents. It analyses the relationship between cultural policy, identity and professionalism and draws from a variety of cultural policies around the world to provide insights on the identity construction processes that are at play in cultural institutions. This book reappraises the important question of professional identities in cultural policy studies, museum studies and heritage studies. The authors address the relationship between cultural policy, work and identity by focusing on three levels of analysis. The first considers the state, the creativity of the power relationship established in cultural policies and the power which structures the symbolic order

of cultural work. The second presents community in the cultural policy process, society and collective action, whether it is through the creation of institutions for arts and heritage profession or through resistance to state cultural policies. The third examines the experience of cultural policy by the professional. It illustrates how cultural policy is both a set of contingencies that shape possibilities for professionals, as much as it is a basis for identification and identity construction. The eleven authors in this unique book draw on their experience as artists and researchers from a range of countries, including France, Canada, United Kingdom, United States, and Sweden.

August 1914 Berghahn Books

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

Le Cameroun et la Grande Guerre (1914-1916) Routledge

A renowned military historian closely examines the first month of World War I in France. On August 1, 1914, war erupted into the lives of millions of families across France. Most people thought the conflict would last just a few weeks . . . Yet before the month was out, twenty-seven thousand French soldiers died on the single day of August 22 alone—the worst catastrophe in French military history. Refugees streamed into France as the German army advanced, spreading rumors that amplified still more the ordeal of war.

Citizens of enemy countries who were living in France were viciously scapegoated. Drawing from diaries, personal correspondence, police reports, and government archives, Bruno Cabanes renders an intimate, narrative-driven study of the first weeks of World War I in France. Told from the perspective of ordinary women and men caught in the flood of mobilization, this revealing book deepens our understanding of the traumatic impact of war on soldiers and civilians alike. "An exceptional book, a brilliant, moving, and insightful analysis of national mobilization." —Martha Hanna, author of *Your Death Would Be Mine: Paul and Marie Pireaud in the Great War* "This book deserves a wide readership from historians, critics and anyone interested in the catastrophe of war." —Mary Louise Roberts, Distinguished Lucie Aubrac and Plaenert-Bascom Professor of History, University of Wisconsin, Madison "The sounds, sights and emotions of August, 1914 are all evoked with exceptional skill." —David A. Bell, author of *The First Total War: Napoleon's Europe and the Birth of Warfare as We Know It*
Atlas, or the Anxious Gay Science Verso Books

Aby Warburg's *Mnemosyne Atlas* (1925–1929) is a prescient work of mixed media assemblage, made up of hundreds of images culled from antiquity to the Renaissance and arranged into startling juxtapositions. Warburg's allusive atlas sought to illuminate the pains of his final years, after he had suffered a breakdown and been institutionalized. It continues to influence contemporary artists today, including Gerhard Richter and Mark Dion. In this illustrated exploration of Warburg and his great work, Georges Didi-Huberman leaps from *Mnemosyne Atlas* into a set of musings on the relation between suffering and knowledge in Western thought, and on the creative results of associative thinking. Deploying writing that delights in dramatic jump cuts reminiscent of Warburg's idiosyncratic juxtapositions, and drawing on a set of sources that ranges from ancient Babylon to Walter Benjamin, *Atlas, or the Anxious Gay Science* is rich in Didi-Huberman's trademark combination of élan and insight.

Inter and Post-war Tourism in Western Europe, 1916–1960 Verso Books

The attack on the World Trade Center in 2001, followed by similarly dreadful acts of terror, prompted a new interest in the field of the apocalyptic. There is a steady output of literature on the subject (also referred to as "the End Times.") This book analyzes this continuously published

literature and opens up a new perspective on these views of the apocalypse. The thirteen essays in this volume focus on the dimensions, consequences and transformations of Apocalypticism. The authors explore the everyday relevance of the apocalyptic in contemporary society, culture, and politics, side by side with the various histories of apocalyptic ideas and movements. In particular, they seek to better understand the ways in which perceptions of the apocalypse diverge in the American, European, and Arab worlds. Leading experts in the field re-evaluate some of the traditional views on the apocalypse in light of recent political and cultural events, and, go beyond empirical facts to reconsider the potential of the apocalyptic. This last point is the focal point of the book.

Empires, Nations and Private Lives Routledge

Voici l'ouvrage de référence sur la Première Guerre mondiale. Sous la direction de Jay Winter, professeur à l'université de Yale, avec le Centre international de recherche de l'Historial de la Grande Guerre et coordonné par Annette Becker, il réunit les plus grands spécialistes internationaux du conflit. Il paraît simultanément chez Fayard et dans la très prestigieuse collection « Cambridge History », au Royaume-Uni. Véritable oeuvre transnationale, et manifeste d'une génération d'historiens, ce livre englobe tous les espaces et les temps de la guerre qui, si elle est née en Europe, devient très vite mondiale par le jeu des Empires coloniaux des grandes puissances. Après le volume 1, *Combats*, qui déclinait les campagnes sur tous les fronts militaires et s'arrêtait sur les atrocités particulières dont le génocide dans l'Empire ottoman, et le volume 2, *États*, qui entrait dans la logique de la guerre totale telle que menée par tous ceux qui participent à l'effort de guerre et le finissent, dans les usines, les villes et les campagnes, le volume 3, *Sociétés*, montre que la guerre a bouleversé les sociétés encore largement traditionnelles. Les femmes, les enfants, les minorités, les réfugiés, sont pris dans le mouvement d'un conflit qui innove sur tous les terrains : nouvelles blessures, physiques et mentales, nouveaux rapports sociaux, nouvelles formes d'expression culturelle de la guerre et du deuil. À l'heure du centenaire, ce livre, appelé à faire date, porte la plume d'une mémoire encore à vif, en deuil de près de 10 millions de combattants et de centaines de milliers de civils. Il soulève le voile des illusions perdues pour retrouver la guerre, telle qu'elle fut. Jay Winter est professeur d'histoire à l'université de Yale

aux États-Unis, auteur de nombreux ouvrages, notamment, avec Antoine Prost, de *Penser la Grande Guerre* (Seuil, 2004) et, plus récemment, d'une biographie de René Cassin (Fayard, 2011). Annette Becker, coordinatrice de l'ouvrage, est professeur d'histoire à l'université de Paris Ouest-Nanterre La Défense et membre senior de l'Institut universitaire de France. Spécialiste des deux guerres mondiales, elle est notamment l'auteur de *Apollinaire, une biographie de guerre* (Tallandier, 2009) et de *Des Cicatrices rouges, 1914-1918, France et Belgique occupées* (Fayard, 2010).

States of Emergency BRILL

Exploring the connection between tourism and violence, this book draws on a range of disciplinary approaches, including social anthropology, cultural geography, sociology, and tourism studies. Ideas and concepts of violence have long been explored in the social sciences literature but in relation to tourism studies specifically the concept has rarely been problematised. Drawing on a range of case studies this book demonstrates the relationship between tourism and violence both in its overt physical form and in the social structures and symbolic landscapes that underpin touristic activity. *Tourism and Violence* offers a timely intervention in this field by bringing together, for the first time, work by scholars who, in their different ways, are engaging with the concept of violence within touristic settings and practices. This unique book paves the way for future research that will probe further the intersections between violence and tourism.

Pandora's Box Routledge

The US invasion of Iraq in 2003 was done mainly, if one is to believe US policy at the time, to liberate the people of Iraq from an oppressive dictator. However, the many protests in London, New York, and other cities imply that the policy of "making the world safe for democracy" was not shared by millions of people in many Western countries. Thinking about this controversy inspired the present volume, which takes a closer look at how society responded to the outbreaks and conclusions of the First and Second World Wars. In order to examine this relationship between the conduct of wars and public opinion, leading scholars trace the moods and attitudes of the people of four Western countries (Great Britain, France, Germany and Italy) before, during and after the crucial moments of the two major conflicts of the twentieth century. Focusing less on politics and more on how people experienced the wars, this volume shows how the distinction between enthusiasm

for war and concern about its consequences is rarely clear-cut.

Revival After the Great War University of Toronto Press

The challenges of post-war recovery from social and political reform to architectural design In the months and years immediately following the First World War, the many (European) countries that had formed its battleground were confronted with daunting challenges. These challenges varied according to the countries' earlier role and degree of involvement in the war but were without exception enormous. The contributors to this book analyse how this was not only a matter of rebuilding ravaged cities and destroyed infrastructure, but also of repairing people's damaged bodies and upended daily lives, and rethinking and reforming societal, economic and political structures. These processes took place against the backdrop of mass mourning and remembrance, political violence and economic crisis. At the same time, the post-war tabula rasa offered many opportunities for innovation in various areas of society, from social and political reform to architectural design. The wide scope of post-war recovery and revival is reflected in the different sections of this book: rebuild, remember, repair, and reform. It offers insights into post-war revival in Western European countries such as Belgium, France, the United Kingdom, Germany, Portugal, Spain, and Italy, as well as into how their efforts were perceived outside of Europe, for instance in Argentina and the United States.

Communication and the First World War Cambridge University Press

The First World War is a subject that has fascinated the public as well as the academic community since the close of hostilities in 1918. Over the past thirty years in particular, the historiography associated with the conflict has expanded

considerably to include studies whose emphases range between the economic, social, cultural, literary, and imperial aspects of the war, all coinciding with revisions to perceptions of its military context. Nevertheless, much of the discussion of the First World War remains confined to the experiences of a narrow collection of European armies on the battlefields of Northern France and Belgium. This volume seeks to push the focus away from the Western Front and to draw out the multi-spectral nature of the conflict, examining forgotten theatres and neglected experiences. The chapters explore the question of what 'total war' meant for the lives of people around the world implicated in this momentous event, broadening current debates on the First World War as well as developing, reinforcing, and refining the existing categories of analysis. The chapters are grouped into sections that reflect neglected elements of the transnational interpretation of the conflict and aspects of the total war debate. These encompass alternative forms of mobilisation, issues of neutrality, ideas of racial identity, and the scope of violence. The volume thus not only expands First World War studies but also contributes to the wider discourse on the shifting nature of warfare in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. With chapters by leading scholars and early career researchers, this volume draws on a diverse range of original archival research undertaken across disciplinary and national boundaries. The contributions to the volume provide an analysis of the conflict that draws out its full breadth and complexity. The First World War demonstrated the critically important relationship between national mobilisation and total war, and saw multiple mobilisations and re-mobilisations of European populations. This theme is explored at the national, regional, and

local levels through examinations of the Sicilian province of Catania, the role of science in France and Britain, and the utilisation of the narrative of maritime heroism surrounding the British sailor Jack Cornwell. For Europe's neutrals the First World War was often as total in its effects as for those states engaged in military operations. Chapters analyse the diverse range of these experiences of neutrality, from the economy and people of the Netherlands to the attitudes of Switzerland's intellectuals. Racial interpretations of modern conflict have defined much of the historiography of total war. The complexities of racial analysis with respect to total war are highlighted in chapters dealing with white colonial internees in German East Africa, the treatment of prisoners of war in Europe, and the recruitment of India's 'primitive' peoples for service in labour units. The final section of the volume considers the scale and broad scope of the violence unleashed during the First World War. Chapters on the continuation of German naval war culture after the conflict, the shaping of personal narratives of the war in the Ottoman Empire, and anti-alien violence among veterans in Canada serve to reinforce the extent to which the conflict affected wider aspects of twentieth-century history around the globe. *Other Combatants, Other Fronts* sheds light on the diverse experiences of neutral and belligerent states, and their combatants and civilians, during the tumultuous events of 1914-18. This brings to the fore the extent to which the mechanisms of conflict developed during the struggle had a truly global reach, and the impact this has had ever since in defining modern conflict. The collection reinforces the notion that although the First World War was a vast and often bewildering industrial conflict, it was ultimately a very human phenomenon.