Reading:
Molière, *Middle-Class Gentlemen*.
Montaigne, *Selected Essays*.
Rousseau, *The Discourse on Inequality and the Social Contract*.
Albert Soboul, *A Short History of the French Revolution*.

The books should be available at the University Bookstore and at Brown's. A xeroxed reader (required) is available at Kinko's at 620 University Avenue. These readings are marked (R).

Discussion sections will be held every other Friday. All students will take a one-hour exam (March 2) and a final exam. A paper (3-5 pages for 3-credit students and 7-9 pages for 4-credit students) will be due on April 12. There will also be two films shown during this course: "The Return of Martin Guerre" in Week 2 and "The Flight to Varennes" in Week 13.

**Week 1 (January 22-26): INTRODUCTION: THE DIVERSITY OF FRANCE**

**Week 2 (January 29-February 2): RURAL LIFE**
**Section**
Reading: Robin Briggs, *Early Modern France, 1560-1715*, 35-76
Selections from N. Z. Davis, *The Return of Martin Guerre* (R)
**I will show the film "The Return of Martin Guerre" this week.**

**Week 3 (February 5-9): THE FRENCH RENAISSANCE & REFORMATION**
Reading: Briggs, pp. 1-34
Rabelais; Dunn, Religious Wars; "Vindiciae contra tyrannos" (R)

**Week 4 (February 12-17): WITCHCRAFT/ THE NEW MONARCHY**
**Section**
Reading: Montaigne, *Selected Essays*
Documents on images of women and on witchcraft (R)

**Week 5 (February 19-23): PEASANT REVOLTS AND THE FRONDE**
Reading: Briggs, pp. 77-211
Dunn Selection on the Rise of Absolutism (R)

**Week 6 (February 26-March 2): SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY THOUGHT**
* MIDTERM, Friday, March 2
Reading: Selections from Descartes and Pascal (R)
Week 7 (March 5-9): SOCIETY AND CULTURE UNDER LOUIS XIV

**Section

Reading: Molière, Middle-Class Gentlemen
Selection from Bossuet, from Louis XIV's Letters and from Madame de Sevigné, selected letters (R)

Week 8 (March 12-16): 18TH-C. POLITICS, ECONOMY, & DIPLOMACY

Reading: A. Cobban, A History of Modern France, 1715-1799, 1-81
O. Hufton, "Women and the Family Economy in the 18th-Century" (R)

Week 9 (March 26-30): THE ENLIGHTENMENT

Reading: Cobban, pp. 82-90
Excerpts: Montesquieu, Persian Letters and The Encyclopedia (R)
Robert Darnton, "The High Enlightenment and Low-life Literature in Pre-revolutionary France" (R)

Week 10 (April 2-6): THE ENLIGHTENMENT II: ROUSSEAU

**Section

Reading: Rousseau, The Discourse on the Origins of Inequality
and the Social Contract (pages to be announced)

Week 11: (April 9-11): REFORM VERSUS REVOLUTION

Reading: Cobban, pp. 90-151
*PAPER DUE on Wednesday April 11. Paper topics will be based on readings.

Week 12 (April 16-20): THE OUTBREAK OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

**Section

Reading: Cobban, pp. 152-200
Albert Soboul, A Short History of the French Revolution, pp. 1-85
Revolution Documents: Sieyès and the Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen (R)

Week 13 (April 23-27): THE RADICAL REVOLUTION

Reading: Cobban, pp. 200-241
Soboul, pp. 86-153
Revolution Documents: Olympe de Gouges and Robespierre (R).
**I will show the movie "La Nuit de Varennes" this week.

Week 14 (April 30-May 4): THE DIRECTORY/ REVOLUTIONARY LEGACY

**Section

Reading: Cobban, pp. 241-266
Soboul, pp. 153-168
Excerpt from James Miller, Rousseau: Dreamer of Democracy (R)
Levy & Applewhite, "Women and Political Revolution in Paris" (R)

Week 15: (May 7-11) NAPOLEON

Reading: Selections from G. Wright on Napoleon (R)

Final Exam
James S. Amelang has been Professor of Early Modern History at the Universidad Autónoma of Madrid since 1989. He has published several works on the urban history of early modern Europe, beginning with Honored Citizens of Barcelona: Patrician Culture and Class Relations, 1490–1714 (Princeton, NJ, 1986), and has translated and edited A Journal of the Plague Year: The Diary of the Barcelona Tanner Miquel Parets, 1651 (Oxford, 1991). An inevitable evolution from the first stage to the second, was important for the emergence of early modern as a distinct period of history. Modernization theories assumed not merely the inevitability of linear progress from tradition to modernity in societies which were becoming more advanced. Key military developments occurred in the Early Modern period, during which armies evolved from troops of medieval knights to Napoleon’s mass levies. Firearms impelled change, necessitating new battlefield tactics and fundamentally altering siege and naval warfare. The size and cost of military forces expanded enormously, and new standing armies underpinned the growing absolutist power of princes.