

Dreyfus and the Literature of the Third Republic: Secularism and Tolerance in Zola, Barres, Lazare and Proust #252 pages #2012 #McFarland, 2012 #9781476600529 #Evllyn Gould

Emile Zola, Maurice Barres, Bernard Lazare, and Marcel Proust offered fictive articulations of response to these questions. Among them, national citizenship and the roles of secularism and public education, as well as tolerance of Jews and other immigrants to France, loom largest. The four authors considered dilemmas still unresolved in the modern democratic cultures of Europe today. Moreover, as this critical study illuminates, the writers in effect were teaching readers to negotiate individual desires and collective purpose and to assess their own values as the effects of Dreyfus continued. Amidst the dramatic and shifting revelations of what would come to be known as the Dreyfus Affair, authors, Emile Zola, Maurice Barrès, Bernard Lazare, and Marcel Proust offered fictive articulations of response to questions posed by this abuse"--Provided by publisher. Language: en Pages: 224. Culture Wars and Literature in the French Third Republic. Authors: Gilbert D. Chaitin. The articles assembled in Culture Wars and Literature in the French Third Republic describe and analyze the ever-widening attempts in the early years of the Third Republic (1870-1914) to mobilize literary phenomena for the purposes of political and social warfare. Books about Zola and the Dreyfus Affair. Language: en Pages: 329. The Background of Modern French Literature. The French Third Republic (French: La Troisième République, sometimes written as La IIIe République) was the system of government adopted in France from 1870, when the Second French Empire collapsed during the Franco-Prussian War, until 10 July 1940 after France's defeat by Nazi Germany in World War II led to the formation of the Vichy government in France. His book is also a devastating examination of the confusion, corruption, and cynicism that drained the strength and toughness of a democracy which Thomas Jefferson once called "every man's second country." This book complements and completes the dramatic story of The Rise and Fall of the Third Reich and continues to rank as one of the most important works of history of our time. Year: 1969. You can write a book review and share your experiences. Other readers will always be interested in your opinion of the books you've read. Whether you've loved the book or not, if you give your honest and detailed thoughts then people will find new books that are right for them. 1. In Ishmael's House: A History of Jews in Muslim Lands. The Third Republic adopted the motto at its foundation, using fraternit brotherhood as a basis for unity in France. Yet just decades later, the Republic faced its gravest crisis in the Dreyfus Affair, which challenged France to define the boundaries of its brotherhood. Conversely, author Emile Zola encouraged equality and wrote about Frenchmen's destiny of liberty and fraternity.28 Anti-Semitic writer Charles Maurras considered liberty and equality nave, albeit for different reasons than Fourier. However, like Zola, he embraced fraternity.29 Unlike Zola, though, his brotherhood was restrictive, excluding Jews, among others. Dreyfus book contains his personal journals documenting the first five years of the Dreyfus Affair.