
Les Reines De France Au Temps Des Bourbons La Rei

Princes and Princely Culture

Female Beauty Systems

Ruling Women, Volume 1

La vie intime d'une reine de France au XVIIe
siècle--Marie de Médicis

Printed Voices

SOMMES-NOUS À LA FIN D'UN TEMPS?

La vie intime d'une reine de France au XVIIe
siècle

Servants of the Dynasty

Memoires Concernant Christine Reine de Suede,
Love and Louis XIV

Capétiennes - Les reines de France au Moyen Âge
(Xe-XIVe siècle)

Subject Index of the Modern Works Added to the
Library of the British Museum

Marie Antoinette at Petit Trianon

A Court in Exile

Princes and Princely Culture 1450-1650, Volume
1

Women Writing Back / Writing Women Back

Forgotten Queens in Medieval and Early Modern
Europe

Marie-Antoinette

Queenship in Medieval France, 1300-1500
Reading the Reverse Fa?e of Reims Cathedral
A Compendium of World Sovereigns: Volume III
Early Modern
The Politics of Female Households: Ladies-in-
waiting across Early Modern Europe
Performance, Poetry and Politics on the Queen's
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The Bookseller
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The Creation of the French Royal Mistress
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de Medici
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1885-1890
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Becoming a Queen in Early Modern Europe
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Scottish Queens, 1034-1714
Early Modern Dynastic Marriages and Cultural
Transfer
Women in the Lusophone World in the Middle
Ages and the Early Modern Period
Liberty or Death
The Queen's Library

The Medieval Chronicle

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WELCH WILSON

Princes and Princely Culture Univ of California Press
Toward the end of the fifteenth century, the Habsburg family began to rely on dynastic marriage to unite an array of territories, eventually creating an empire as had not been seen in Europe since the Romans.

Other European rulers followed the Habsburgs' lead in forging ties through dynastic marriages. Because of these marriages, many more aristocrats (especially women) left their homelands to reside elsewhere. Until now, historians have viewed these unions from a primarily political viewpoint and have paid scant

attention to the personal dimensions of these relocations. Separated from their family and thrust into a strange new land in which language, attire, religion, food, and cultural practices were often different, these young aristocrats were forced to conform to new customs or adapt their own customs to a new cultural setting. Early Modern Dynastic

Marriages and Cultural Transfer examines these marriages as important agents of cultural transfer, emphasizing how marriages could lead to the creation of a cosmopolitan culture, common to the elites of Europe. These essays focus on the personal and domestic dimensions of early modern European court life, examining such areas as women's

devotional practices, fashion, patronage, and culinary traditions.

Female Beauty Systems
Taylor & Francis
This collaborative, interdisciplinary study explores a variety of issues in theatrical and literary history that converge in two performances given at the palace of Fontainebleau on 13 February 1564. Part of the fabled Fêtes de Fontainebleau,

this carnival Sunday entertainment was produced at the behest of Catherine de Médicis and created by courtiers and artists including Pierre de Ronsard, the greatest lyric poet of the French sixteenth century. While focused on the text and production of Ronsard's *Bergerie* and the choice and production of the tale of *Ginevra* from Ariosto's *Orlando furioso*, the study also examines the

<p>urgent circumstances of the festival - the moment, shortly after the end of the First War of Religion, was critical and highly charged - as well as its political program and the rhetorical strategies employed by Catherine and Ronsard to promote harmony among the opposing factions of nobles. The authors' exploration of the Queen's Day also leads them to consider a range of</p>	<p>questions pertaining to Renaissance and early modern court performance practices and literary-cultural traditions. The book is distinctive in that it crosses disciplinary and national boundaries, and in that a number of the issues it addresses have received little or no previous scholarly attention.</p> <p>Ruling Women, Volume 1 BRILL Publisher Description <i>La vie intime</i></p>	<p><i>d'une reine de France au XVIIe siècle-- Marie de Médicis</i> Springer Significant Others explores the transformative possibilities of alterity or otherness and offers concrete case studies that provide a greater understanding and nuance with regard to aspects of deviance and difference in premodern court cultures. Both public and nominally private spaces were subject to the important</p>
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influence of significant others, such as women, ethno-religious minorities, and marginalized and/or difficult-to-categorize men. From their positions within and ties to court cultures, these diverse outsiders - 'others' - played crucial roles in maintaining a fluidity essential for the successful sustaining of territorial monarchies and polities, challenging our

understanding of the more narrowly defined elite behaviours that shaped premodern dynasties, rulers, societies, and cultures of the past. By exploring a variety of case studies from history and literature, such as Moroccan Jews as dhimmis ('protected persons'), to bastards, mistresses, and sodomites in ancien régime France, to the transformative role of magic in Sir Gawain and the Green

Knight, this volume makes use of empirical and contextually informed research to respond to theoretical questions posed by recent historiography. With a cross-disciplinary approach, this collection of essays will be a valuable resource for all students and scholars interested in the diverse aspects and contexts of premodern 'others'. *Printed Voices* Routledge In a book addressing

those interested in the transformation of monarchy into the modern state and in intersections of gender and political power, Katherine Crawford examines the roles of female regents in early modern France. The reigns of child kings loosened the normative structure in which adult males headed the body politic, setting the stage for innovative claims to

authority made on gendered terms. When assuming the regency, Catherine de Medicis presented herself as dutiful mother, devoted widow, and benign peacemaker, masking her political power. In subsequent regencies, Marie de Medicis and Anne of Austria developed strategies that naturalized a regendering of political structures. They

succeeded so thoroughly that Philippe d'Orleans found that this rhetoric at first supported but ultimately undermined his authority. Regencies demonstrated that power did not necessarily work from the places, bodies, or genders in which it was presumed to reside. While broadening the terms of monarchy, regencies involving complex negotiations among child kings, queen mothers, and

royal uncles made clear that the state continued regardless of the king--a point not lost on the Revolutionaries or irrelevant to the fate of Marie-Antoinette. *SOMMES-NOUS À LA FIN D'UN TEMPS?* BRILL Vols. for 1871-76, 1913-14 include an extra number, The Christmas bookseller, separately paged and not included in the consecutive numbering of the regular series.

La vie intime

d'une reine de France au XVIIe siècle
Routledge
Qui connaît le nom de la femme d'Hugues Capet ? En dehors de quelques figures célèbres comme Aliénor d'Aquitaine ou Blanche de Castille, les reines capétiennes demeurent largement inconnues. Leur absence dans notre histoire n'est pas due à un manque de sources. Elles sont partout présentes dans les

enluminures, la littérature, les cérémonies, les processions, les entrées royales. Elles commandent des chapelles, des sculptures et des livres d'heures, fondent des abbayes et des églises. La reine n'est jamais reine par elle-même, elle se trouve toujours dans une position dépendante, femme, mère, veuve, mais elle est sacrée et couronnée et conserve sa qualité royale jusqu'à sa mort. Du

vivant de son mari, elle porte ses enfants, dirige la maison royale, voyageant avec la cour de châteaux et châteaux au sein du domaine royal. Elle apparaît aux côtés du roi lors des cérémonies publiques et s'engage dans des dons charitables et aux églises. Veuve, elle se retire sur les terres de son douaire ou dans un monastère ; parfois elle reste à la cour pour prodiguer des

conseils à son fils, ou comme régente, plus rarement elle se remarie. À chaque étape de sa carrière, la reine capétienne joue un rôle public et sa mort donne lieu à des cérémonies officielles. C'est ce pouvoir au féminin que cet ouvrage souhaite révéler. À chaque génération, entre 987 à 1328, les reines de France ont façonné l'histoire de notre pays. Servants of the Dynasty

Birlinn Ltd
A striking account of the impact of the French Revolution in Paris, across the French countryside, and around the globe The French Revolution has fascinated, perplexed, and inspired for more than two centuries. It was a seismic event that radically transformed France and launched shock waves across the world. In this provocative new history, Peter McPhee draws on a lifetime's

study of eighteenth-century France and Europe to create an entirely fresh account of the world's first great modern revolution—its origins, drama, complexity, and significance. Was the Revolution a major turning point in French—even world—history, or was it instead a protracted period of violent upheaval and warfare that wrecked millions of lives? McPhee

evaluates the Revolution within a genuinely global context: Europe, the Atlantic region, and even farther. He acknowledges the key revolutionary events that unfolded in Paris, yet also uncovers the varying experiences of French citizens outside the gates of the city: the provincial men and women whose daily lives were altered—or not—by developments

in the capital. Enhanced with evocative stories of those who struggled to cope in unpredictable times, McPhee's deeply researched book investigates the changing personal, social, and cultural world of the eighteenth century. His startling conclusions redefine and illuminate both the experience and the legacy of France's transformative age of revolution.

“McPhee...skill fully and with consummate clarity recounts one of the most complex events in modern history.... [This] extraordinary work is destined to be the standard account of the French Revolution for years to come.”—Publishers Weekly (starred review) Memoires Concernant Christine Reine de Suede, Springer This book contains thirteen essays on European princes and princely culture between 1450 and 1650. Many products of medieval and renaissance culture – literature, music, political ideology, social and governmental structures, the fine arts, and even forms of devotional practice – found their best expression in the context of the courts of greater and lesser princes. This volume, the first of two concentrating on the late Middle Ages and the Early Modern Era, has essays on selected courts north of the Alps and the Pyrenees: the court of Burgundy under the Valois dukes, that of France under Catherine de Médicis and of Henry IV, that of Scotland under Jameses III, IV, V, VI and of Mary, Queen of Scots, that of Margaret of Austria at Mechelen, of Scandinavia, of Heidelberg under Frederick the

<p>Victorious and Philip the Upright, and that of Maximilian I. Contributors include: Gayle K. Brunelle, Dagmar Eichberger, Annette Finley-Croswhite, Martin Gosman, Margriet Hoogvliet, Michael Lynch, Alasdair A. MacDonald, Olaf Mörke, Jan-Dirk Müller, Rita Schlusemann, Alan Swanson, Arjo Vanderjagt, and Janet Hadley Williams.</p> <p>Love and Louis XIV</p>	<p>Cambridge University Press The Politics of Female Households is the first collection that seeks to integrate ladies-in-waiting into the master narrative of early modern court studies. Presenting evidence and analysis of the multifarious ways in which ‘women above stairs’ shaped the European courts of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, it argues for a re-assessment of their political</p>	<p>influence. The cultural agency of ladies-in-waiting is viewed in the reflection of portraiture, pamphlets and masques: their political dealings and patronage are revealed through analysis of letters, family networks, career patterns, gift exchange and household structures, as well as their activities in the fields of intelligence-gathering and espionage. By concentrating on a previously</p>
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neglected area of female agency, this collection demonstrates clearly that the political climate of Europe was often shaped outside the male-dominated institutions of government and administration . Contributors include: Helen Graham-Matheson, Hannah Leah Crummé, Katrin Keller, Vanessa de Cruz, Birgit Houben, Dries Raeymaekers, Janet Ravenscroft, Una McIlvenna,

Rosalind K. Marshall, Oliver Mallick, Cynthia Fry, Nadine Akkerman, Sara J. Wolfson, Fabian Persson, and Jeroen Duindam.
Capétiennes - Les reines de France au Moyen Âge (Xe-XIVe siècle)
University of Toronto Press
The present collection echoes and contributes to a number of the issues defined by both the traditional and revisionist historiography . The intent of

this special issue of the Portuguese Studies Review was to highlight some of the new research on late medieval and early modern Portuguese women, subjects typically situated outside of the academic mainstream, and to complement the four major collections on the history of Portuguese women published since 1986, as well as the larger literature dealing with

Spain. The essays are organized into six general themes: “Female Characters in Late Medieval Chronicles,” “Women and Power in the Late Middle Ages,” “Habsburg Queens and Portugal,” “Women and the Economy,” “Attitudes Toward Women,” and “Women and Religion.” The volume presents essays by Amélia P. Hutchinson, José Valente, Jutta Sperling, Ivana Elbl, Susannah C. Humble Ferreira, Félix Labrador Arroyo, Annemarie Jordan, Almudena Pérez de Tudela, Amélia Polónia, Amândio Jorge Morais Barros, Darlene Abreu-Ferreira, Pedor Miguel Reboredo Marques, Marcia Eliane Alves de Souza e Mello, Jessiva V. Roitman, Inês Amorim, Elisbete de Jesus and Célia Rego, and Haruko Nawata Ward, with an Introduction by Darlene Abreu-Ferreira and Ivana Elbl. The volume also contains an Addendum on the Portuguese Estado Novo, with studies by Sonny B. Davis and Antonio Muñoz Sánchez. *Subject Index of the Modern Works Added to the Library of the British Museum Editions Ellipses Queens of Poland* are conspicuously absent from the study of European queenship—an absence which, together with

early modern Poland's marginal place in the historiography, results in a picture of European royal culture that can only be lopsided and incomplete. Katarzyna Kosior cuts through persistent stereotypes of an East-West dichotomy and a culturally isolated early modern Poland to offer a groundbreaking comparative study of royal ceremony in Poland and France. The

ceremonies of becoming a Jagiellonian or Valois queen, analysed in their larger European context, illuminate the connections that bound together monarchical Europe. These ceremonies are a gateway to a fuller understanding of European royal culture, demonstrating that it is impossible to make claims about European queenship without considering eastern Europe. *Marie*

Antoinette at Petit Trianon Routledge
Though long recognized as one of the most beautiful works from the second half of the thirteenth century, the magnificent sculptural program of the reverse facade at Reims Cathedral has received little in the way of scholarly attention. Interpreting the iconography in the light of Latin texts associated with the building, its history and its ceremonial

<p>use, Donna Sadler assesses the significance of the reverse facade in light of other thirteenth-century visual programs associated with the court of Louis IX. The book's chapters deal with the history of the cathedral and its architectural antecedents; the iconographic message of the visual program, the meaning of the reverse facade and how it intersects with the overall</p>	<p>iconography; the function of the verso and how it is enhanced by the marriage of form and content; and a consideration of contemporary works linked to the court of Saint Louis, concluding with a brief look at the new roles sculpture assumes as it migrates inside cathedrals. Ultimately this book reveals how the imagery on the reverse facade not only conforms to a system of memory and</p>	<p>mode of medieval narratology, but also articulates a dominant ideological position regarding the interdependence of ecclesiastical and royal powers. <u>A Court in Exile</u> Taylor & Francis Marie Antoinette at Petit Trianon challenges common perceptions of the last Queen of France, appraising the role she played in relation to the events of French Revolution</p>
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through an original analysis of contemporary heritage practices and visitor perceptions at her former home, the Petit Trianon. Controversy and martyrdom have placed Marie Antoinette's image within a spectrum of cultural caricatures that range from taboo to iconic. With a foundation in critical heritage studies, this book examines the diverse range of

contemporary images portraying Marie Antoinette's historical character, showing how they affect the interpretation and perception of the Petit Trianon. By considering both producers and receivers of these cultural heritage exponents - Marie Antoinette's historical figure and the historic house museum of the Petit Trianon - the book expands current understanding

s of twenty-first century cultural heritage perceptions in relation to tourism and popular culture. A useful case study for academics, researchers and postgraduate students of cultural heritage, it will also be of interest to historians, keepers of house museums and those working in the field of tourism studies.
Princes and Princely Culture 1450-1650,

Volume 1

Routledge
Privileging
both a
transnational
and a
sociological
approach, this
volume
explores the
position of
women in the
early modern
literary field,
emphasising
the
international
scope of their
literature and
examining
their historical
position,
influence,
network and
dialogues.

Women**Writing Back
/ Writing**

Women Back
BRILL
Prevalent but
long-

neglected
genres such
as dialogue
have recently
been
attracting
attention in
Renaissance
studies. In
view of the
pervasive and
varied nature
of this genre's
use in the
European
Renaissance,
it has become
crucial to
widen the
perspective so
as to take into
account more
diverse
approaches to
this hybrid
form. For this
reason,
Dorothea
Heitsch and
Jean-François
Vallée have
assembled a

broad
collection of
essays by
international
scholars that
presents
comparative,
interdisciplinar
y, and
theoretical
inquiry into
this neglected
area. The
contributors ?
who bring with
them different
linguistic,
cultural, and
disciplinary
backgrounds ?
examine
dialogue from
a variety of
perspectives,
taking into
account
various factors
linked to the
upsurge of the
genre in the
Renaissance.
These factors

include the emergence of a complex and multifarious subjectivity, the advent of modern utopias, the social and political importance of courtliness, the rise of print culture, religious and scientific controversy, the prevalence of pedagogy and rhetorical culture, the ethos of humanism, the gendering of dialogue, and Renaissance 'logocentrism.' Discussed are some of the most

important works in Italian, French, German, Neo-Latin, and English, as well as some lesser known texts, making *Printed Voices* a truly essential volume for the Renaissance scholar. *Forgotten Queens in Medieval and Early Modern Europe* Harvard University Press *Mistresses and wives, mothers and daughters -* Antonia Fraser brilliantly explores the relationships

which existed between The Sun King and the women in his life. This includes not only Louis XIV's mistresses, principally Louise de La Vallière, Athénaïs de Montespan, and the puritanical Madame de Maintenon, but also the wider story of his relationships with women in general, including his mother Anne of Austria, his two sisters-in-law who were Duchesses d'Orléans in succession,

Henriette-Anne and Liselotte, his wayward illegitimate daughters, and lastly Adelaide, the beloved child-wife of his grandson.

Marie-Antoinette

Hachette UK
In the summer of 1996 the first international conference was held on the medieval chronicle, a genre which until then had received but scant attention from historians or specialists in literary history or art history. There are

several reasons why the chronicle is particularly suited as the topic of an international conference. In the first place there is its ubiquity: all over Europe and throughout the Middle Ages chronicles were written, both in Latin and in the vernacular, and not only in Europe but also in the countries neighbouring on it, like those of the Arabic world. Secondly, all chronicles raise such

questions as by whom, for whom, or for what purpose were they written, how do they reconstruct the past, what determined the choice of verse or prose, or what kind of literary influences are discernable in them. Finally, many chronicles have been beautifully illuminated, and the relation between text and image leads to a wholly different set of questions. It is the aim of the present

volume to provide a representative survey of the on-going research in the field of chronicle studies, illustrated by examples from specific chronicles from a wide variety of countries, periods and cultural backgrounds. Queenship in Medieval France, 1300-1500 Baywolf Press Kings throughout medieval and early modern Europe had extraconjugal sexual partners. Only

in France, however, did the royal mistress become a quasi-institutionalized political position. This study explores the emergence and development of the position of French royal mistress through detailed portraits of nine of its most significant incumbents: Agnès Sorel, Anne de Pisseleu d'Heilly, Diane de Poitiers, Gabrielle d'Estrées, Françoise

Louise de La Baume Le Blanc, Françoise Athénaïs de Rochechouart de Mortemart, Françoise d'Aubigné, Jeanne-Antoinette Poisson, and Jeanne Bécu. Beginning in the fifteenth century, key structures converged to create a space at court for the royal mistress. The first was an idea of gender already in place: that while women were legally inferior to men, they were men's equals in

competence. Because of their legal subordination, queens were considered to be the safest regents for their husbands, and, subsequently, the royal mistress was the surest counterpoint to the royal favorite. Second, the Renaissance was a period during which people began to experience space as theatrical. This shift to a theatrical world opened up new ways of imagining political guile,

which came to be positively associated with the royal mistress. Still, the role had to be activated by an intelligent, charismatic woman associated with a king who sought women as advisors. The fascinating particulars of each case are covered in the chapters of this book. Thoroughly researched and compellingly narrated, this important study explains why the tradition of a politically

powerful royal mistress materialized at the French court, but nowhere else in Europe. It will appeal to anyone interested in the history of the French monarchy, women and royalty, and gender studies. *Reading the Reverse Fa?e of Reims Cathedral*, Routledge Forgotten Queens in Medieval and Early Modern Europe examines queens dowager and queens consort who

have disappeared from history or have been deeply misunderstood in modern historical treatment. Divided into eleven chapters, this book covers queenship from 1016 to 1800, demonstrating the influence of queens in different aspects of monarchy over eight centuries and furthering our knowledge of the roles and challenges that they faced. It also promotes a deeper

understanding of the methods of power and patronage for women who were not queens, many of which have since become mythologized into what historians have wanted them to be. The chronological organisation of the book, meanwhile, allows the reader to see more clearly how these forgotten queens are related by the power, agency, and patronage they displayed,

despite the mythologization to which they have all been subjected. Offering a broad geographical coverage and providing a comparison of queenship across a range of disciplines, such as religious history, art history, and literature, *Forgotten Queens in Medieval and Early Modern Europe* is ideal for students and scholars of pre-modern queenship and of medieval and early modern

history courses more generally.