

Revolution (1990); in H. T. Dickinson (ed.), *Britain and the American Revolution* (1998); and in S. Conway, *The British Isles and the War of American Independence* (2000).

For the military aspects of the war, one may turn to J. Shy, *A People Numerous and Armed: Reflections on the Military Struggle for American Independence* (rev. 1990), and S. Conway, *The War of American Independence* (1995). M. Spring, *With Zeal and with Bayonets Only: The British Army on Campaign in North America, 1775–1783* (2008), covers the British military effort. For the ascension of the British navy in the period, see R. Morriss, *The Foundations of British Maritime Ascendancy: Resources, Logistics and the State, 1755–1815* (2011), which covers the infrastructure of naval dominance. The French contribution is examined in J. Dull, *The French Navy and American Independence* (1975); in L. Kennett, *The French Forces in America, 1780–1783* (1978); and in S. F. Scott, *From Yorktown to Valmy: The Transformation of the French Army in an Age of Revolution* (1998).

For diplomacy and international affairs, there are F. W. Brecher, *Securing American Independence: John Jay and the French Alliance* (2003), and H. M. Scott, *British Foreign Policy in the Age of the American Revolution* (1991); and there is an excellent account of French-American relations in S. Schiff, *A Great Improvisation: Franklin, France, and the Birth of America* (2005). On the peace negotiations, R. B. Morris, *The Peacemakers: The Great Powers and American Independence* (1965), is an outstanding study.

For Britain in the eighteenth century, one should also consult the books described for chapter 7. In addition, the movements for parliamentary reform are discussed in studies by P. D. G. Thomas, *John Wilkes: A Friend to Liberty* (1996); J. Sainsbury, *John Wilkes: The Lives of a Libertine* (2006); and A. Cash, *John Wilkes: The Scandalous Father of Civil Liberty* (2006). And there are broader studies of English radicals in M.

Turner, *British Politics in an Age of Reform* (1999); and E. H. Gould, *The Persistence of Empire: British Political Culture in the Age of the American Revolution* (2000). Two books by I. R. Christie, *Wars and Revolutions: Britain, 1760–1815* (1982) and *Stress and Stability in Late Eighteenth-Century Britain: Reflections on the British Avoidance of Revolution* (1984), are rewarding.

Useful Web Sites and Online Resources

The International Centre for Eighteenth-Century Studies maintains a comprehensive Web site at www.c18.org, where readers will find links to diverse materials on all aspects of eighteenth-century history and culture; although the site is in French, the links on it are easy enough to translate, and they lead also to English-language works. There are more useful links at the International Society for Eighteenth-Century Studies, www.isecs.org. The Voltaire Foundation, www.voltaire.ox.ac.uk, is another good starting point for further research on the Enlightenment as well as the life and work of France's best-known philosopher. The collection of electronic sources at Fordham University, *Internet History Sourcebook*, www.fordham.edu/Halsall/index.asp, cited previously, includes links to many valuable eighteenth-century materials; and for documents on American-British conflicts in this era, readers may consult the excellent collection at the Yale Law School's Avalon Project, http://avalon.law.yale.edu/subject_menus/amerre

9. THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

Still useful works on the revolutionary era include A. Goodwin (ed.), *The American and French Revolutions, 1763–1793* (1965), vol. 8 of the *New Cambridge Modern History*, and its sequel volume, C. W. Crawley (ed.), *War and Peace in an Age of Upheaval, 1793–1830* (1965). Books encompassing the revolutionary era as a whole include E. J. Hobsbawm, *The Age of Revolution: Europe, 1789–1848* (1962, reissued 1996);

N. Hampson, *The First European Revolution, 1776–1850* (1969); and C. Breunig and M. Levinger, *The Revolutionary Era, 1789–1850* (rev. 2002); of special value is G. Best, *War and Society in Revolutionary Europe, 1770–1870* (1982). Readers may also wish to consult D. Andress, *1789: The Threshold of the Modern Age* (2009), and G. Fremont-Barnes (ed.), *Encyclopedia of the Age of Political Revolutions and New Ideologies, 1760–1815* (2007).

The French Revolution

As the bicentennial in 1989 of the French Revolution demonstrated, the French themselves are less divided than formerly over the legacy of 1789, but wide differences in scholarly interpretation, emphasis, and conceptualization persist. The reader may find introductions to the modern scholarship in F. Furet and M. Ozouf (eds.), *A Critical Dictionary of the French Revolution* (trans. 1989), which consists of 99 encyclopedia-type articles covering events, institutions, persons, and ideas, as well as historians of the Revolution. R. Ballard, *A New Dictionary of the French Revolution* (2012), is a recent, more concise and traditional resource. Another informative compendium is S. F. Scott and B. Rothaus, *Historical Dictionary of the French Revolution, 1787–1799* (2 vols., 1985). Four impressive volumes incorporating the contributions of many international scholars have been published as *The French Revolution and the Creation of Modern Political Culture*: vol. 1, K. M. Baker (ed.), *The Political Culture of the Old Regime* (1987); vol. 2, C. Lucas (ed.), *The Political Culture of the French Revolution* (1989); vol. 3, F. Furet (ed.), *The Influence of the French Revolution on Nineteenth-Century Europe* (1989); and vol. 4, K. M. Baker (ed.), *The Terror* (1994). The Revolution is viewed in thoughtful perspective for the general reader by eight scholars in G. Best (ed.), *The Permanent Revolution: The French Revolution and Its Legacy, 1789–1989* (1989); in depth by specialists in

C. Lucas (ed.), *Rewriting the French Revolution* (1991); and in E. J. Hobsbawm, *Echoes from the Marseillaise: Two Centuries Look Back on the French Revolution* (1990), an insightful examination of liberal, Marxist, and revisionist interpretations. P. Hanson, *Contesting the French Revolution* (2009), provides an update to such works.

Among the many narrative histories, S. Schama, *Citizens: A Chronicle of the French Revolution* (1989), carrying the events to 1794, effectively captures their color and drama. Comprehensive political narratives are available in W. Doyle, *The Oxford History of the French Revolution* (rev. 2002); J. F. Bosher, *The French Revolution* (1988); D. G. M. Sutherland, *France, 1789–1815: Revolution and Counterrevolution* (1986) and *The French Revolution and Empire, the Quest for a Civic Order* (2003); and A. Forrest, *The French Revolution* (1995). Other useful, concise surveys include J. Popkin, *A Short History of the French Revolution* (rev. 2010); P. McPhee, *The French Revolution, 1789–1799* (2002); D. Andress, *French Society in Revolution, 1789–1799* (1999); and W. Doyle, *The French Revolution: A Very Short Introduction* (2001). The wider meaning of the Revolution is discussed in the influential work of F. Furet, *Revolutionary France, 1770–1880* (trans. 1992). Accessible general histories of the French Revolution can be found in P. Hanson, *The A to Z of the French Revolution* (2007); S. Neely, *A Concise History of the French Revolution* (2008); and P. Davies, *The French Revolution: A Beginner's Guide* (2009).

For special aspects the reader may turn to E. Kennedy, *A Cultural History of the French Revolution* (1989), which ably communicates the cultural effervescence of the age; F. Aftalion, *The French Revolution: An Economic Interpretation* (trans. 1990); and R. Cobb, *The French and Their Revolution* (1998), a collection of writings by an English historian interested in the history of the lower classes. The popular response

to revolutionary events is examined in D. Andress, *The French Revolution and the People* (2004); and D. Bell discusses the emergence of French nationalism before and during the Revolution in *The Cult of the Nation in France: Inventing Nationalism, 1680–1800* (2001). The art of the era comes alive in R. Paulson, *Representations of Revolution, 1750–1800* (1987), cited in the section for the previous chapter; T. Crow, *Emulation: David, Drouais, and Girodet in the Art of Revolutionary France* (2006); and R. Reichardt and H. Kohle, *Visualizing the Revolution: Politics and the Pictorial Arts in Late Eighteenth-Century France* (2008). Architectural design is explored imaginatively in J. A. Leith, *Space and Revolution* (1991). In another area R. R. Palmer, *The Improvement of Humanity: Education and the French Revolution* (1985), examines the educational institutions that sought to disseminate revolutionary ideals.

There is a helpful introduction to the wide range of historical interpretations of the French Revolution in M. R. Cox (ed.), *The Place of the French Revolution in History* (1998). Debates among historians may be sampled in T. C. W. Blanning (ed.), *The Rise and Fall of the French Revolution* (1996), and in G. Kates (ed.), *The French Revolution: Recent Debates and New Controversies* (1998). A comprehensive summary of French views during the Revolution's bicentennial commemorations is available in S. L. Kaplan, *Farewell Revolution* (2 vols., 1995). There are numerous older volumes, now more important to historiography than to history, by writers of such vastly differing viewpoints as Jules Michelet, Jean Jaurès, Hippolyte Taine, Thomas Carlyle, Louis Madelin, Pierre Gaxotte, Alphonse Aulard, and Albert Mathiez.

Many twentieth-century scholars emphasized the class basis of the Revolution and saw political differences emerging from the economic self-interest of groups and factions. A classical synthesis of this approach, which nonetheless retains a judicious

balance, is G. Lefebvre, *The French Revolution* (1951; 2 vols. in trans. 1962–1964). A more extreme example, stressing class struggle, is A. Soboul, *The French Revolution, 1789–1799: From the Storming of the Bastille to Napoleon* (trans. 1977). The class struggle is also highlighted in G. Rudé, *The French Revolution* (1988). Two books by A. Cobban, *The Myth of the French Revolution* (1953) and *The Social Interpretation of the French Revolution* (1964), vigorously rejected the notion of a “bourgeois revolution.” For an understanding of the everyday experience of the Revolution, see P. McPhee, *Living the French Revolution, 1789–99* (2006), and J. Anderson, *Daily Life during the French Revolution* (2007).

New ways to study the Revolution as a cultural phenomenon rather than as a revolution of social classes are explored in F. Furet, *Interpreting the French Revolution* (1978; trans. 1981), cited earlier. Cultural methodologies are exemplified in two books by L. Hunt: *Politics, Culture, and Class in the French Revolution* (1984) and *The Family Romance of the French Revolution* (1992), which approaches the questions of legitimacy and authority by examining the wide use of family metaphors during the Revolution. Cultural aspects of the Revolution are also explored in J. R. Censor and L. Hunt, *Liberty, Equality, Fraternity: Exploring the French Revolution* (2001), an innovative book that includes a CD with images and songs from the revolutionary era. The emphasis on symbolic meanings appears also in M. Ozouf, *Festivals and the French Revolution* (1988), and in H. J. Lesebrink, *The Bastille: A History of a Symbol of Despotism and Freedom* (trans. 1997).

The Events of the Revolution

For the immediate background of the Revolution, including the financial crisis, one may read M. Vovelle, *The Fall of the French Monarchy, 1787–1792* (trans. 1984); W. Doyle, *Origins of the French Revolution* (rev. 1999); and the two classic volumes by

G. Lefebvre: *The Coming of the French Revolution* (trans. 1947) and *The Great Fear of 1789: Rural Panic in Revolutionary France* (trans. 1982). The final effort at financial reconstruction is recounted in R. D. Harris, *Necker: Reform Statesman of the Ancien Regime* (1979) and *Necker and the Revolution of 1789* (1988); and considered from the viewpoint of intellectual history in M. Sonenscher, *Before the Deluge: Public Debt, Inequality, and the Intellectual Origins of the French Revolution* (2007). Readers may also wish to consult T. Kaiser and D. Van Kley (eds.), *From Deficit to Deluge: The Origins of the French Revolution* (2011). The evolution of the nobility during this period is covered in V. Gruder, *The Notables and the Nation: The Political Schooling of the French, 1787–1788* (2007). J. Hardman's two books, *Louis XVI* (1992) and *Louis XVI: The Silent King* (2000), provide thoughtful accounts of the king and his reputation. The famous queen is described in E. Lever, *Marie Antoinette: The Last Queen of France* (trans. 2000), and in the biographies by A. Fraser, *Marie Antoinette: The Journey* (2002), and J.-L. H. Campan, *The Private Life of Marie Antoinette* (2008). The fate of the royal family is examined in M. Price, *The Road from Versailles: Louis XVI, Marie Antoinette, and the Fall of the French Monarchy* (2004); while the king's attempted escape from France is the subject of an excellent book by T. Tackett, *When the King Took Flight* (2003).

The reform phase of the Revolution under the first two legislative bodies is studied in N. Hampson, *Prelude to Terror: The Constituent Assembly and the Failure of Consensus, 1789–1791* (1989); T. Tackett, *Becoming a Revolutionary: The Deputies of the French National Assembly and the Emergence of a Revolutionary Culture (1789–1790)* (1996); and B. Shapiro, *Traumatic Politics: The Deputies and the King in the Early French Revolution* (2009). The coming of the war in 1792 and the radicalization of the Revolution may

be studied in M. Bouloiseau, *The Jacobin Republic, 1792–1794* (trans. 1984), and in M. J. Sydenham, *The First French Republic, 1792–1804* (1974). Other studies of the Jacobins and their ideas may be found in M. Kennedy, *The Jacobin Clubs in the French Revolution, 1793–1795* (2000), and in P. Higonnet, *Goodness beyond Virtue: Jacobins during the French Revolution* (1998), which offers a more sympathetic view of the Jacobins than most recent works.

For the year of the Terror, the reader may turn to A. Soboul, *The Parisian Sans-Culottes and the French Revolution, 1793–1794* (trans. 1964); R. R. Palmer, *Twelve Who Ruled: The Year of the Terror in the French Revolution* (1941; reissued 2005); C. Lucas, *The Structure of the Terror* (1973); and D. Andress, *The Terror: The Merciless War for Freedom in Revolutionary France* (2006). A broad account of the Terror is found in H. Gough, *The Terror in the French Revolution* (2010); while D. Edelstein, *The Terror of Natural Right: Republicanism, the Cult of Nature, and the French Revolution* (2009), considers the political philosophy behind it. A controversial, sympathetic account of the events of 1793–1794 is developed in S. Wahnich, *In Defence of the Terror: Liberty or Death in the French Revolution* (trans. 2012). H. Brown, *Ending the French Revolution: Violence, Justice, and Repression from the Terror to Napoleon* (2006), considers the lingering use of violence through the era.

Different aspects of the Revolution are explored in M. Vovelle, *The Revolution against the Church: From Reason to the Supreme Being* (trans. 1991); P. Jones, *The Peasantry in the French Revolution* (1988); and J. Markoff, *The Abolition of Feudalism: Peasants, Lords and Legislators in the French Revolution* (1996). R. Ballard, *The Unseen Terror: The French Revolution in the Provinces* (2010), is a rebuttal to the Parisian-centered approach common to many histories of the French Revolution. A. Forrest, *The French Revolution and the*

Poor (1981), examines the welfare legislation adopted in the revolutionary decade, as does L. DiCaprio, *The Origins of the Welfare State: Women, Work, and the French Revolution* (2007). The revolutionaries' conception of time is explored in M. Shaw, *Time and the French Revolution: The Republican Calendar, 1789–Year XIV* (2011). Changes in family life and gender relations are discussed in S. Desan, *The Family on Trial in Revolutionary France* (2004). For a summary of how the revolutionaries conceived of human rights, one may turn to the analysis and documents in L. Hunt (ed.), *The French Revolution and Human Rights* (1996); and an important study of social changes across the entire revolutionary and Napoleonic era appears in I. Woloch, *The New Regime: Transformations of the French Civic Order: 1789–1820s* (1994).

The role of women in this era is explored in J. B. Landes, *Women and the Public Sphere in the Age of the French Revolution* (1988), which argues that the Revolution reduced the rights of women in France; S. E. Meltzerand and L. W. Rabine (eds.), *Rebel Daughters: Women and the French Revolution* (1992); J. Heuer, *The Family and the Nation: Gender and Citizenship in Revolutionary France, 1789–1830* (2005); and L. Beckstrand, *Deviant Women of the French Revolution and the Rise of Feminism* (2009). The essays in D. G. Levy and H. B. Applewhite (eds.), *Women and Politics in the Age of the Democratic Revolution* (1990), study women activists in revolutionary Europe and America; and the work by M. Yalom, *Blood Sisters: The French Revolution in Women's Memory* (1993), examines accounts by women who participated in the revolutionary events. A. Timm and J. Sanborn, *Gender, Sex and the Shaping of Modern Europe: A History from the French Revolution to the Present Day* (2007), considers the legacies of the gendered politics in the French Revolution. On the leading spokeswomen for equal rights and her impact, see S. Mousset,

Women's Rights and the French Revolution: A Biography of Olympe de Gouges (trans. 2007). The expansion of women's writing during the revolutionary decade is the subject of C. Hesse, *The Other Enlightenment: How French Women Became Modern* (2001); and the relation between gender and the new French nationalism is analyzed in J. B. Landes, *Visualizing the Nation: Gender, Representation, and Revolution in Eighteenth-Century France* (2001).

Among R. Cobb's illuminating books about the life and activism of the lower classes are *The Police and the People: French Popular Protest, 1789–1820* (1970); *Paris and Its Provinces, 1792–1802* (1975); and *The People's Armies* (1961, 1987), an impressive study of the armed groups that scoured the countryside for food and other military needs of the revolutionary government. For the urban underclass, see M. Sonenscher, *Sans-Culottes: An Eighteenth-Century Emblem in the French Revolution* (2008). For the counterrevolution, one turns to the broader narratives cited above and to J. Godechot, *The Counter-Revolution* (trans. 1971); J. Roberts, *The Counter-Revolution in France, 1787–1830* (1990); C. Tilly, *The Vendée* (1964); and M. Hutt, *Chouannerie and the Counter-Revolution* (1984).

For the reaction after Robespierre's downfall and the regime that followed, one may turn to D. Woronoff, *The Thermidorean Regime and the Directory, 1794–1799* (trans. 1984), and to M. Lyons, *France under the Directory* (1975). The crushing of the Babeuf uprising is described in R. B. Rose, *Gracchus Babeuf: The First Revolutionary Communist* (1978); Babeuf's ideas are also discussed in I. H. Birchall, *The Spectre of Babeuf* (1997).

War and Diplomacy

On the coming of the war in 1792 and the first two coalitions, one may read T. C. W. Blanning, *The Origins of the French Revolutionary Wars* (1989) and *The French Revolutionary Wars, 1781–1802* (1996);

there is also a useful, brief account in G. Fremont-Barnes, *The French Revolutionary Wars* (2001); while O. Connelly, *The Wars of the French Revolution and Napoleon, 1792–1815* (2006), reviews the long period of conflict initiated by the Revolution. The French army that fought the war is described in impressive detail in J. P. Bertaud, *The Army of the French Revolution: From Citizen-Soldiers to Instrument of Power* (trans. 1988); it may be supplemented by A. Forrest, *Conscripts and Deserters: The Army and French Society during the Revolution and Empire* (1989). A. Forrest also writes perceptively about the Revolution's legacy of conscription and universal military service in *The Legacy of the French Revolutionary Wars: The Nation-in-Arms in French Republican Memory* (2009). Military technologies are discussed in K. Alder, *Engineering the Revolution: Arms and Enlightenment in France, 1763–1815* (1997). On the emergence of Bonaparte, one may turn to M. Crook, *Napoleon Comes to Power: Democracy and Dictatorship in Revolutionary France, 1795–1804* (1998). Additional books on Napoleon are listed for chapter 10.

Biographical Accounts

J. M. Thomson, *Leaders of the French Revolution* (1929, 1988), sketching 11 outstanding personalities, is a classic account that still merits reading. Specific biographical accounts include B. Luttrell, *Mirabeau* (1990); M. Forsyth, *Reason and Revolution: The Political Thought of the Abbé Sieyès* (1987); W. H. Sewell, *A Rhetoric of Revolution: The Abbé Sieyès and "What Is the Third Estate?"* (1994); L. Gottschalk's two volumes on Lafayette in the French Revolution (1969, 1973); and C. D. Connor, *Jean Paul Marat: Scientist and Revolutionary* (1997) and *Jean Paul Marat: Tribune of the French Revolution* (2012), which are sympathetic to Marat's radicalism. N. Hampson has written a fair-minded account of a controversial political leader in *Danton*

(1978, 1988), though readers may also be interested in D. Lawday, *Danton: The Gentle Giant of Terror* (2009). S. Reynolds, *Marriage and Revolution: Monsieur and Madame Roland* (2012), sympathetically portrays some of the prominent Girondins who fell victim to the Terror. The Girondins are also discussed in B. Oliver, *Orphans on the Earth: Girondin Fugitives from the Terror, 1793–1794* (2009). A. G. Sepinwall examines the ideas and actions of another influential leader in *The Abbé Grégoire and the French Revolution: The Making of Modern Universalism* (2005).

Biographical studies of the most prominent figure on the Committee of Public Safety include G. Rudé, *Robespierre: Portrait of a Revolutionary Democrat* (1975), which makes the best possible case for the Jacobin leader; N. Hampson, *The Life and Opinions of Maximilien Robespierre* (1974, 1988), which asks observers to react to the often contradictory evidence; J. Hardman, *Robespierre* (1999); P. McPhee, *Robespierre: A Revolutionary Life* (2012); O. Scott, *Robespierre: The Voice of Virtue* (2011); and R. Scurr, *Fatal Purity: Robespierre and the French Revolution* (2006). A useful collection of scholarly perspectives is available in C. Haydon and W. Doyle (eds.), *Robespierre* (1999). Robespierre's associates are studied in N. Hampson, *Saint-Just* (1991), and in L. Gershoy, *Bertrand Barère: A Reluctant Terrorist* (1962).

The Revolution outside France

For the view of the French Revolution as part of a broader European and Atlantic movement, one may turn to R. R. Palmer, *The Age of the Democratic Revolution: A Political History of Europe and America, 1760–1800* (2 vols., 1959–1964); the first volume, *The Challenge*, carries the account to 1792, and the second, *The Struggle*, to 1800; see also by the same author *The World of the French Revolution* (1970). Similar transatlantic themes appear in the

work of the French scholar J. Godechot and are available in summary form as *France and the Atlantic Revolution, 1770–1799* (1975). The study of transnational revolutionary developments has been expanded in W. Klooster, *Revolutions in the Atlantic World: A Comparative History* (2009), which analyzes the Haitian and Latin American revolutions, which earlier studies of the Atlantic revolutions often excluded. P. Higonnet traces the genesis of republican ideas in *Sister Republics: The Origins of French and American Republicanism* (1988), while M. Durey, *Transatlantic Radicals and the Early American Republic* (1997), looks at British political activists who migrated to America during the era of the French Revolution. American reactions to the French Revolution are discussed in R. H. Cleves, *The Reign of Terror in America: Visions of Violence from Anti-Jacobinism to Antislavery* (2009). There is a useful survey of the Revolution's enduring international influence in J. Klaitis and M. H. Haltzel (eds.), *The Global Ramifications of the French Revolution* (1994). The German states are studied in T. C. W. Blanning, *The French Revolution in Germany: Occupation and Resistance in the Rhineland, 1792–1802* (1983).

Events in the Netherlands are examined in S. Schama, *Patriots and Liberators: Revolution and Government in the Netherlands, 1780–1813* (1977), and in northern Europe in H. A. Barton, *Scandinavia in the Revolutionary Era, 1760–1815* (1986). The Irish rebellion of 1798 is placed in its European setting in M. Elliott, *Partners in Revolution: The United Irishmen in France* (1982), and a key leader is examined in the same author's *Wolfe Tone* (rev. 2012). Irish themes are further explored in P. Higgins, *A Nation of Politicians: Gender, Patriotism, and Political Culture in Late Eighteenth-Century Ireland* (2010), and in the earlier, wide-ranging work of R. B. McDowell, *Ireland in the Age of Imperialism and Revolution, 1760–1801* (1979).

For repercussions of the French Revolution in Haiti and the African-American world, one may read the classic work of C. L. R. James, *The Black Jacobins: Toussaint L'Ouverture and the San Domingo Revolution* (1938, 1963), which should be supplemented by D. P. Geggus, *Slavery, War, and Revolution: The British Occupation of Saint Domingue, 1793–1798* (1982) and *Haitian Revolutionary Studies* (2002). There are also two valuable books by J. Popkin, *A Concise History of the Haitian Revolution* (2012) and *You Are All Free: The Haitian Revolution and the Abolition of Slavery* (2010), both of which contribute to the rapidly expanding historical work on the upheavals in Haiti. Additional information is available in P. Girard, *The Slaves Who Defeated Napoléon: Toussaint Louverture and the Haitian War of Independence, 1801–1804* (2011). L. Dubois, *Avengers of the New World: The Story of the Haitian Revolution* (2004) is an excellent analytical account, which may be supplemented by a broader contextual work, N. Nesbitt, *Universal Emancipation: The Haitian Revolution and the Radical Enlightenment* (2008). The struggle against slavery in Haiti and elsewhere is also the subject of A. Hochschild, *Bury the Chains: Prophets and Rebels in the Fight to Free an Empire's Slaves* (2005). There are helpful essays in D. B. Gaspar and D. P. Geggus (eds.), *A Turbulent Time: The French Revolution and the Greater Caribbean* (1997), and in D. P. Geggus (ed.), *The Impact of the Haitian Revolution in the Atlantic World* (2001). Important sources on the Haitian Revolution may be found in L. Dubois and J. D. Garrigus (eds.), *Slave Revolution in the Caribbean, 1789–1804: A Brief History with Documents* (2006).

An outstanding study of British reaction to the Revolution is A. Goodwin, *The Friends of Liberty: The English Democratic Movement in the Age of the French Revolution* (1979), while an informative account is found in C. Emsley, *Britain and the French*

Revolution (2000). For Scotland, see B. Harris, *The Scottish People and the French Revolution* (2008). Longer discussions of the era's political debates and conflicts can be found in M. Morris, *The British Monarchy and the French Revolution* (1998); J. Mori, *Britain in the Age of the French Revolution* (2000); and G. Claeys, *The French Revolution Debate in Britain: The Origins of Modern Politics* (2007). An informative older book that focuses on popular unrest in both France and England is G. Rudé, *The Crowd in History: A Study of Popular Disturbances in France and England, 1730–1848* (1964). Britain's advantageous global position as a result of the Revolution is described in B. Collins, *War and Empire: The Expansion of Britain, 1790–1830* (2010).

The revolutionary career in England, America, and France of a leading revolutionist of the age is studied in J. Keane, *Tom Paine: A Political Life* (1995); E. Foner, *Tom Paine and Revolutionary America* (rev. 2005); and M. Philp, *Thomas Paine* (2007). Paine's political thought receives detailed analysis in A. J. Ayer, *Thomas Paine* (1989), and in S. Rosenfeld, *Common Sense: A Political History* (2011). For the thought and career of a leading Englishwoman of the age, a pioneer feminist sympathetic to the Revolution, one may read J. Todd, *Mary Wollstonecraft: A Revolutionary Life* (2000); C. Franklin, *Mary Wollstonecraft: A Literary Life* (2004); L. Gordon, *Vindication: A Life of Mary Wollstonecraft* (2005); and L. Gordon, *Mary Wollstonecraft: A New Genus* (2005). Her political life and illustrious family are discussed in J. Carlson, *England's First Family of Writers: Mary Wollstonecraft, William Godwin, Mary Shelley* (2007), and D. O'Neill, *The Burke-Wollstonecraft Debate: Savagery, Civilization, and Democracy* (2007).

Early efforts to study the phenomenon of revolution on a comparative basis include C. Brinton, *The Anatomy of Revolution* (1935, 1965), and H. Arendt, *On Revolution* (1963). J. Talmon in *The Origins*

of Totalitarian Democracy (1952) and his other books saw the roots of twentieth-century dictatorship in the radical phase of the French Revolution—a controversial theme that has attracted strong criticism as well as some new support in recent scholarship. There is also a stimulating comparative analysis in A. J. Mayer, *The Furies: Violence and Terror in the French and Russian Revolutions* (2000). Other recent comparative approaches appear in E. Andrew, *Imperial Republics: Revolution, War, and Territorial Expansion from the English Civil War to the French Revolution* (2011), and in L. Auslander, *Cultural Revolutions: Everyday Life and Politics in Britain, North America, and France* (2009).

Useful Web Sites and Online Resources

Readers will find excellent documents, images, and accounts of the French Revolution by visiting a Web site at George Mason University, *Liberty, Equality, Fraternity: Exploring the French Revolution*, which is at <http://chnm.gmu.edu/liberty-equality-fraternity-exploring-the-french-revolution/>. Readers should also be sure to consult all the resources offered by George Mason University's Ray Rosenzweig Center for History and New Media at <http://chnm.gmu.edu/>. There are additional sources to explore in the *Internet History Sourcebook*, www.fordham.edu/Halsall/index.asp, and in *Links on the French Revolution* at the University of Portsmouth in Britain, <http://culturalform.wordpress.com/frlinks/>.

10. NAPOLEONIC EUROPE

Many of the books on the Revolution cited for chapter 9 continue on into the Napoleonic age. Informative surveys of Europe in the age of Napoleon are available in M. Broers, *Europe under Napoleon, 1799–1815* (1996); and *The Napoleonic Empire in Italy, 1796–1814: Cultural Imperialism in a European Context?* (2005); R. Harvey, *The War of Wars: The Great European Conflict 1793–1815* (2006); and C. Esdaile, *Napoleon's Wars: An International History*,