

History Of The Paris Commune Of 1871

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The Proletarian Revolt G. B. Benham 2015-07-10 Excerpt from The Proletarian Revolt: A History of the Paris Commune of 1871 Most of the historians of the Commune have said very little concerning the situation of affairs which gave birth to this extraordinary uprising. It is true that some of them have recognized its essentially proletarian character, but few have connected the Commune with the long series of events which led up to it. These authors have seen in the Paris revolution merely an outbreak of the turbulent members of society, discontented without reason and engaged in hopeless rebellion against the position in life to which ignorance and incapacity had consigned them. Many writers upon this subject, unable to divest themselves of their prejudices, and striving rather to give a popular than a just description of this revolt, have declared the aspirations of the French proletariat to have been compounded of folly and iniquity, leading, on this occasion, to an attempt to destroy the foundations of society and inaugurate a reign of lawlessness and disorder. Contentedly believing all things old to be good and all usages established to be necessary, these writers have taken but little notice of the developments in industrial and political economy, or of the increasing intelligence of the workers and their consequent realization of their changed condition. About the Publisher Forgotten Books publishes hundreds of thousands of rare and classic books. Find more at www.forgottenbooks.com This book is a reproduction of an important historical work. Forgotten Books uses state-of-the-art technology to digitally reconstruct the work, preserving the original format whilst repairing imperfections present in the aged copy. In rare cases, an imperfection in the original, such as a blemish or missing page, may be replicated in our edition. We do, however, repair the vast majority of imperfections successfully; any imperfections that remain are intentionally left to preserve the state of such historical works.

From Appomattox to Montmartre Philip Mark Katz 1998 The American Civil War and the Paris Commune of 1871, Philip Katz argues, were part of the broader sweep of transatlantic development in the mid-nineteenth century--an age of democratic civil wars. Katz shows how American political culture in the period that followed the Paris Commune was shaped by that event. The telegraph, the new Atlantic cable, and the news-gathering experience gained in the Civil War transformed the Paris Commune into an American national event. News from Europe arrived in fragments, however, and was rarely cohesive and often contradictory. Americans were forced to assimilate the foreign events into familiar domestic patterns, most notably the Civil War. Two ways of Americanizing the Commune emerged: descriptive (recasting events in American terms in order to better understand them) and predictive (preoccupation with whether Parisian unrest might reproduce itself in the United States). By 1877, the Commune became a symbol for the domestic labor unrest that culminated in the Great Railroad Strike of that year. As more powerful local models of social unrest emerged, however, the Commune slowly disappeared as an active force in American culture.

The Paris Commune in French Politics, 1871-1880; the History of the Amnesty of 1880 Jean T. Joughin 1973

Utopia's Discontents Faith Hillis 2021 "In the years before the 1917 revolution, exiles who had fled the Russian empire created large and boisterous "Russian colonies" across Western and Central Europe. Centers of radical activity in the heart of bourgeois cities, these émigré settlements evolved into revolutionary social experiments in their own right. Feminists, nationalist activists, and Jewish intellectuals seeking to liberate and uplift populations oppressed by the tsarist regime treated the colonies as utopian communities, creating new networks, institutions, and cultural practices that reflected their values. Prefiguring the ideal world of freedom and universal fraternity of which radicals dreamed, émigré communities played a crucial role in defining the Russian revolutionary tradition and transforming it into praxis. The dreams born in the colonies also influenced their European host societies, informing international debates about the meaning of freedom on both the left and the right. But if the utopian visions forged in exile inspired populations far and wide, they developed a tendency to evolve in unexpected directions. Colony residents' efforts to transform the world unwittingly produced explosive discontents that proved no less consequential than their revolutionary dreams"--

The Paris Commune Karl Marx 1920

Paris and the Commune, 1871-78 Colette E. Wilson 2007 Colette Wilson writes clearly and authoritatively and her original, scholarly and beautifully illustrated book makes a strong contribution to our understanding of the Paris Commune, its aftermath in the early years of the Third Republic and French cultural memory overall

The History of the Paris Commune of 1871 ... Thomas March 1896

The Paradise of Association Martin Phillip Johnson 1996 Combines a detailed social analysis of club militants with a "new cultural history" perspective.

Paris Under the Commune John Leighton 1871

Paris Babylon Rupert Christiansen 1995 Explaining how and why the revolutionary conflagration occurred, the Franco-Prussian War, and life in 1869 in Paris--a city obsessed with sex and money--an examination of the Paris Commune draws on various sources to evoke dramatic episodes of history.

The History of the Paris Commune Of 1871 Thomas March 2015-12-08

Voices of the Paris Commune 2015-11-01 The Paris Commune of 1871, the first instance of a working-class seizure of power, has been subject to countless interpretations; reviled by its enemies as a murderous bacchanalia of the unwashed while praised by supporters as an exemplar of proletarian anarchism in action. As both a successful model to be imitated and as a devastating failure to be avoided. All of the interpretations are tendentious. Historians view the working class's three-month rule through their own prism, distant in time and space. Voices of the Paris Commune takes a different tack. In this book only those who were present in the spring of 1871, who lived through and participated in the Commune, are heard. The Paris Commune had a vibrant press, and it is represented here by its most important newspaper, Le Cri du Peuple, edited by Jules Vallès, member of the First International. Like any legitimate government, the Paris Commune held parliamentary sessions and issued daily printed reports of the heated, contentious deliberations that belie any accusation of dictatorship. Included in this collection is the transcript of the debate in the Commune, just days before its final defeat, on the establishing of a Committee of Public Safety and on the fate of the hostages held by the Commune, hostages who would ultimately be killed. Finally, Voices of the Paris Commune contains a selection from the inquiry carried out twenty years after the event by the intellectual review La Revue Blanche, asking participants to judge the successes and failures of the Paris Commune. This section provides a fascinating range of opinions of this epochal event.

The Paris Commune 1871 Robert Tombs 2014-06-11 The Paris Commune was the biggest and last popular revolution in western Europe - ending the cycle of revolutions that started in 1789. The Parisians, reeling from defeat in the Franco-Prussian War set up their own revolutionary administration. Government troops eventually retook the city and took a terrible revenge: thousands died in the bloodbath that followed. The short-lived Commune and its repression cast a long shadow. It exposed deep divisions in French society and became a potent inspiration for the radical left. This stirring new study written with great zest, and a vivid sense of time and place lets the reader experience these tumultuous events at first hand and provides a comprehensive synthesis of recent research in both French and English.

The Paris Zone James Cannon 2016-02-24 Since the mid-1970s, the colloquial term zone has often been associated with the troubled post-war housing estates on the outskirts of large

French cities. However, it once referred to a more circumscribed space: the zone non aedificandi (non-building zone) which encircled Paris from the 1840s to the 1940s. This unusual territory, although marginal in a social and geographical sense, came to occupy a central place in Parisian culture. Previous studies have focused on its urban and social history, or on particular ways in which it was represented during particular periods. By bringing together and analysing a wider range of sources from the duration of the zone's existence, this study offers a rich and nuanced account of how the area was perceived and used by successive generations of Parisian novelists (including Zola and Flaubert), poets, songwriters, artists, photographers, film-makers, politicians and town-planners. More generally, it aims to raise awareness of a neglected aspect of Parisian cultural history while pointing to links between current and past perceptions of the city's periphery.

History of the Paris Commune Of 1871 Lissagaray 2013-09 This historic book may have numerous typos and missing text. Purchasers can usually download a free scanned copy of the original book (without typos) from the publisher. Not indexed. Not illustrated. 1886 edition. Excerpt: ... APPENDIX. I.--(Page 29.) The Central Committee found in the bureau of the War-Office, and the Officiel of the Commune published on the 25th April, the following letter from the supreme commander of the artillery of the army to General Suzanne: -- "Paris, 12th December 1870. 'My Dear Suzanne, --I have not found among the young auxiliaries your protegee' Hetzel, but only a M. Hessel. Is it he who is meant? "Tell me frankly what you desire, and I will do it. I will attach him to my staff, where he will be bored, having nothing to do, or else I will send him to Mont Vale'rien, where he will run less risk than at Paris (this for the parents), and where he will have the air of firing the cannons into the air, according to Noel's method. "Unbutton--your mouth, of course.--Yours, GuiOD." The Noel mentioned at that time commanded Mont Vale'rien. II.--(Page 83.) The rdle of the Central Committee during the day of the i&th March. "I would remind you that the members of the Committee had separated at about half-past three in the morning of the 17 th to the 18th. Before raising the sitting it had been decided that the meeting of the following day should take place at eleven o'clock in the evening, at a school requisitioned for the purpose in the Eue Basfroi. "Despite the lateness of the hour, nothing had transpired as to the movements which the Government had decided upon, and the Committee having only just constituted itself for the examination of its powers and the distribution of the commissions, had received no information which might have led it to suppose the imminence of the peril. Its military commission had not yet begun to work; it had taken possession of the documents, notes, and minutes of the former one, and that was all. "You know how...

The Third Republic in France 1870-1940 William Fortescue 2002-01-04 An essential introduction to the major political problems, debates and conflicts which are central to the history of the Third Republic in France, from the Franco-Prussian War of 1870-71 to the fall of France in June 1940. It provides original sources, detailed commentary and helpful chronologies and bibliographies on topics including: * the emergence of the regime and the Paris Commune of 1871 * Franco-German relations * anti-Semitism and the Dreyfus Affair * the role of women and the importance of the national birth-rate * the character of the French Right and of French fascism.

The War Against Paris, 1871 Robert Tombs 1981-12-03 The Paris Commune of 1871 is one of the great romantic failures in revolutionary history. Yet very little is known about its enemies, and especially the army, which first fraternized with the revolutionaries and then, two months later, crushed them with the utmost violence. This book, based on extensive archival research, is the first serious study of the role of the army in the civil war. It examines its composition and organization, its weaknesses and their effect on government policy, the steps taken to improve morale and discipline, the state of mind of officers and men and, finally, the conduct of the army in battle and the causes of the final bloodshed, in which about 20,000 Parisians were killed in the fighting or executed afterwards. Its purpose is to cast new light on the policy of the government and the problems of using an army in a civil war, and to tell for the first time the full tragedy of the suppression of the Comune, one of the bloodiest and least understood social conflicts in the history of modern Europe.

A History of the Paris Commune of 1871 George B. Benham 1898

History of the Commune of 1871 Lissagaray 2019-11-27 During the hardships of the Franco-Prussian War, working-class radicalism grew among soldiers. In March 1871, soldiers of the National Guard seized control of the city. They refused to accept the authority of the French government instead of attempting to establish an independent government. These events entered history under the name of the Paris Commune of 1871. The Commune governed Paris for two months. Their policies were directed toward a progressive, anti-religious system of social democracy, including the separation of church and state, self-policing, the remission of rent during the siege, the abolition of child labor, and the right of employees to take over an enterprise deserted by its owner. The Commune was eventually suppressed by the French national Army in May 1871. This book presents the history of Commune from the point of view of the participants.

The Paris Commune CAROLYN J. EICHNER 2022-03-18 The Paris Commune, France's revolutionary civil war, rocked the nineteenth century and shaped the twentieth. A pivotal moment in history, it is the linchpin between revolutionary pasts and futures and as the crucible allowing alternate possibilities. Upending hierarchies, the Commune became a touchstone for subsequent revolutionary and radical social movements.

History of the Paris Commune of 1871 Prosper Lissagaray 1876-06-13 How the Prussians got Paris and the Rurals France Daring - this word sums up all the politics of the day. (St. Just's Report to the Convention) August 9, 1870 - In six days the Empire has lost three battles. Douai, Frossart, MacMahon have allowed themselves to be isolated, surprised, crushed. Alsace is lost, the Moselle laid bare. The dumb-founded Ministry has convoked the Chamber. Ollivier, in dread of a demonstration, denounces it beforehand as 'Prussian'. But since eleven in the morning an immense agitated crowd occupies the Place de la Concorde, the quays, and surrounds the Corps Législatif. Paris is waiting for the word from the deputies of the Left. Since the announcement of the defeat they have become the only moral authority. Bourgeoisie, workingmen, all rally round them. The workshops have turned their army into the streets, and at the head of the different groups one sees men of tried energy. The Empire totters - it has now only to fall. The troops drawn up before the Corps Législatif are greatly excited, ready to turn tail in spite of the decorated and grumbling Marshal y d'Hilliers. The people cry, 'To the frontier'. Officers answer aloud, 'Our is not here'. In the Salle des Pas Perdus well-known Republicans, the men of the clubs, who have forced their way in, roughly challenge the Imperial deputies, speak loudly of proclaiming the Republic. The pale-faced Mamelukes [originally a militia of Egyptian slave-soldiers, here used to mean the Right.] steal behind the groups. M. Thiers arrives and exclaims: 'Well, then, make your republic!' When the President, Schneider, passes to the chair, he is received with cries of 'Resign!' The deputies of the Left are surrounded by delegates from without. 'What are you waiting for? We are ready. Only show yourselves under the colonnades at the gates.' The honourable gentlemen seem confounded, stupefied. 'Are there enough of you? Is it not better to put it off till tomorrow?' There are indeed only 1 00,000 men ready. Someone arrives and tells Gambetta, 'There are several thousand of us at the Place Bourbon.' Another, the writer of this history, says, 'Make sure of the situation today, when it may 'Still. be saved. Tomorrow, having become desperate it will be forced upon you.' But these brains seem paralysed; no word escapes these gaping mouths.

Insurgent Identities Roger V. Gould 1995-12 In this important contribution both to the study of

social protest and to French social history, Roger Gould breaks with previous accounts that portray the Paris Commune of 1871 as a continuation of the class struggles of the 1848 Revolution. Focusing on the collective identities framing conflict during these two upheavals and in the intervening period, Gould reveals that while class played a pivotal role in 1848, it was neighborhood solidarity that was the decisive organizing force in 1871. The difference was due to Baron Haussmann's massive urban renovation projects between 1852 and 1868, which dispersed workers from Paris's center to newly annexed districts on the outskirts of the city. In these areas, residence rather than occupation structured social relations. Drawing on evidence from trail documents, marriage records, reports of police spies, and the popular press, Gould demonstrates that this fundamental rearrangement in the patterns of social life made possible a neighborhood insurgent movement; whereas the insurgents of 1848 fought and died in defense of their status as workers, those in 1871 did so as members of a besieged urban community. A valuable resource for historians and scholars of social movements, this work shows that collective identities vary with political circumstances but are nevertheless constrained by social networks. Gould extends this argument to make sense of other protest movements and to offer predictions about the dimensions of future social conflict.

Surmounting the Barricades Carolyn J. Eichner 2004-11-12 This book vividly evokes radical women's integral roles within France's revolutionary civil war known as the Paris Commune. It demonstrates the breadth, depth, and impact of communard feminist socialisms far beyond the 1871 insurrection. Examining the period from the early 1860s through that century's end, Carolyn J. Eichner investigates how radical women developed critiques of gender, class, and religious hierarchies in the immediate pre-Commune era, how these ideologies emerged as a plurality of feminist socialisms within the revolution, and how these varied politics subsequently affected fin-de-siècle gender and class relations. She focuses on three distinctly dissimilar revolutionary women leaders who exemplify multiple competing and complementary feminist socialisms: Andre Leo, Elisabeth Dmitrieff, and Paule Mink. Leo theorized and educated through journalism and fiction, Dmitrieff organized institutional power for working-class women, and Mink agitated crowds to create an egalitarian socialist world. Each woman forged her own path to gender equality and social justice.

The Paris Commune Donny Gluckstein 2011 In 1871, the workers of Paris took control of the city. When they established the world's first workers' democracy, they found no blueprints or precedents for how to run their city without princes or politicians. As they built new institutions of collective power to overturn social and economic inequality, their former rulers sought to thwart their efforts. By noting the historic problems of the Commune, debates over its implications and the glimpse of a better world it provided, Gluckstein reveals its enduring lessons and inspiration for today's struggles.

Revolutionary Thought after the Paris Commune, 1871-1885 Julia Nicholls 2020-08-20 This first comprehensive account of French revolutionary thought in the years between the crushing of France's last nineteenth-century revolution and the re-emergence of socialism as a meaningful electoral force offers new interpretations of the French revolutionary tradition. Drawing together material from Europe, North America, and the South Pacific, Julia Nicholls pieces together the nature and content of French revolutionary thought in this often overlooked era. She shows that this was an important and creative period, in which activists drew upon fresh ideas they encountered in exile across the world to rebuild a revolutionary movement that was both united and politically viable in the changed circumstances of France's new Third Republic. The relative success of these efforts, moreover, has significant implications for the ways in which we understand the founding years of the Third Republic, the nature of the modern revolutionary tradition, and the origins of European Marxism.

Communards Mitchell Abidor 2010 Communards: The Story of the Paris Commune of 1871, As Told by those Who Fought for It. Texts selected, edited, and translated by Mitchell Abidor. Published by Marxists Internet Archive Publications, 2010. In this unique collection of texts translated into English for the first time, we hear the genuine voices of the Paris Commune of 1871. Every Communard drew something different from the experience of the Commune, and "Communards" allows all of them to have their say. "If socialism wasn't born of the Commune, it is from the Commune that dates that portion of international revolution that no longer wants to give battle in a city in order to be surrounded and crushed, but which instead wants, at the head of the proletarians of each and every country, to attack national and international reaction and put an end to the capitalist regime." - Edouard Vaillant, a member of the Paris Commune. Documents include the records of stormy meetings of the Commune deciding on the execution of hostages, minutes of meetings of the First International throughout the siege as well as reminiscences of participants written down 25 years after the event. Much of this would be new to French-speakers; it is all new for those who do not normally read in the French language. No history of the Commune may be written in the future without reference to "Communards." Communards is available only through Erythros Press and Media and proceeds go towards the operations of the Marxists Internet Archive.

The Terrible Year Alistair Horne 2004 A bestselling historian on a crucial episode in French history. Beneath the glittering façade of Louis-Napoleon's Second Empire there were forces of seething social and political unrest. When France succumbed to the Prussian invaders these forces came to the surface and the Commune took over. It ruled for only a brief seventy days before it died in a holocaust of fire and bloodshed that was far worse than anything perpetrated during France's Great Revolution of 1789, but it left behind an indelible mark which spread far beyond the boundaries of France. 'A brilliant writer' New York Times Book Review

The History of the Paris Commune of 1871 Thomas March 1936

The History of the Paris Commune of 1871 (Classic Reprint) Thomas March 2015-07-15 Excerpt from The History of the Paris Commune of 1871 Lausanne. Whilst it did so, another congress, composed entirely of French republican politicians - headed by M. Jules Favre, the leader of the Opposition party in the Legislative Assembly - met at Geneva under the title of the League of Peace and Liberty, and made overtures to the democratic International - overtures which the latter reciprocated, but, in its own mind, attached too much importance to. A few months afterwards the Parisian Internationalists indulged in a novel enterprise; to wit, an open-air political demonstration. After the interchange of compliments which had occurred in Switzerland, the Internationalists not unnaturally expected the personal support of M. Jules Favre at their demonstration; but this gentleman did not appear, and, in consequence, was written to and expostulated with. M. Favre, however, esteemed himself too considerable a personage to be connected intimately with workmen or with a manifestation that was sure to come under the aegis of Napoleonic law; he curtly replied that there was no alliance betwixt them. The demonstration had more tangible result in attracting the attention of the police, as a result of

which the executive commission of the International was by legal process dissolved, and its leaders fined 100 francs each. About the Publisher Forgotten Books publishes hundreds of thousands of rare and classic books. Find more at www.forgottenbooks.com This book is a reproduction of an important historical work. Forgotten Books uses state-of-the-art technology to digitally reconstruct the work, preserving the original format whilst repairing imperfections present in the aged copy. In rare cases, an imperfection in the original, such as a blemish or missing page, may be replicated in our edition. We do, however, repair the vast majority of imperfections successfully; any imperfections that remain are intentionally left to preserve the state of such historical works.

The Proletarian Revolt. a History of the Paris Commune of 1871 Benham George B 2016-05-05 This work has been selected by scholars as being culturally important, and is part of the knowledge base of civilization as we know it. This work was reproduced from the original artifact, and remains as true to the original work as possible. Therefore, you will see the original copyright references, library stamps (as most of these works have been housed in our most important libraries around the world), and other notations in the work. This work is in the public domain in the United States of America, and possibly other nations. Within the United States, you may freely copy and distribute this work, as no entity (individual or corporate) has a copyright on the body of the work. As a reproduction of a historical artifact, this work may contain missing or blurred pages, poor pictures, errant marks, etc. Scholars believe, and we concur, that this work is important enough to be preserved, reproduced, and made generally available to the public. We appreciate your support of the preservation process, and thank you for being an important part of keeping this knowledge alive and relevant.

The Paris Commune of 1871 Frank Jellinek 2013-04-16 Originally published in the 1930s this is a fascinating examination, using documents and eye-witness accounts, of the famous Paris Commune. Contents include: The End of An Empire; The Government of National Defence; The National Assembly; The Eighteenth of March; The Government of Monsieur Assi; The Commune War; Cluseret Rossel Delescluze; Last Days of the Commune; The Battle of Paris; The End The Restoration of Order; The Commune At Work. Many of these earliest books, particularly those dating back to the 1900s and before, are now extremely scarce and increasingly expensive. We are republishing these classic works in affordable, high quality, modern editions, using the original text and artwork.

Communal Luxury Kristin Ross 2016-11-22 Reclaiming the legacy of the Paris Commune for the twenty-first century Kristin Ross's highly acclaimed work on the thought and culture of the Communard uprising of 1871 resonates with the motivations and actions of contemporary protest, which has found its most powerful expression in the reclamation of public space. Today's concerns—internationalism, education, the future of labor, the status of art, and ecological theory and practice—frame and inform her carefully researched restaging of the words and actions of individual Communards. This original analysis of an event and its centrifugal effects brings to life the workers in Paris who became revolutionaries, the significance they attributed to their struggle, and the elaboration and continuation of their thought in the encounters that transpired between the insurrection's survivors and supporters like Marx, Kropotkin, and William Morris. The Paris Commune was a laboratory of political invention, important simply and above all for, as Marx reminds us, its own "working existence." Communal Luxury allows readers to revisit the intricate workings of an extraordinary experiment.

History of the Paris Commune of 1871 Prosper-Olivier Lissagaray 2012-08-21 The classic history of the Paris Commune In 1871, the working class of Paris, incensed by their lack of political power and tired of being exploited, seized control of the capital. This book is the outstanding history of the Commune, the heroic battles fought in its defence, and the bloody massacre that ended the uprising. Its author, Lissagaray, was a young journalist who not only saw the events recounted here first-hand, but fought for the Commune on the barricades. He spent the next twenty-five years researching and writing this history, which refutes the slanders levelled at the Communards by the ruling classes and is a vivid and valuable study in urban political revolution, one that retains its power to inspire to this day. This revised edition includes a foreword by the writer and publisher Eric Hazan.

The Proletarian Revolt George B. Benham 2013-11 This is a reproduction of a book published before 1923. This book may have occasional imperfections such as missing or blurred pages, poor pictures, errant marks, etc. that were either part of the original artifact, or were introduced by the scanning process. We believe this work is culturally important, and despite the imperfections, have elected to bring it back into print as part of our continuing commitment to the preservation of printed works worldwide. We appreciate your understanding of the imperfections in the preservation process, and hope you enjoy this valuable book.

Massacre John Merriman 2014-12-09 The Paris Commune lasted for only 64 days in 1871, but during that short time it gave rise to some of the grandest political dreams of the nineteenth century—before culminating in horrific violence. Following the disastrous French defeat in the Franco-Prussian War, hungry and politically disenchanting Parisians took up arms against their government in the name of a more just society. They expelled loyalists and soldiers and erected barricades in the streets. In *Massacre*, John Merriman introduces a cast of inimitable Communards—from les pétroleuses (female incendiaries) to the painter Gustave Courbet—whose idealism fueled a revolution. And he vividly recreates the Commune's chaotic and bloody end when 30,000 troops stormed the city, burning half of Paris and executing captured Communards en masse. A stirring evocation of the spring when Paris was ablaze with cannon fire and its citizens were their own masters, *Massacre* reveals how the indomitable spirit of the Commune shook the very foundations of Europe.

History of the Paris Commune of 1871 Lissagaray 1976

The Paris Commune, 1871 Karl Marx 1971 This book comprises Marx's three addresses to the International Working Men's Association, together with Engel's introductions, and several additional pieces of correspondence and related material. A modern introduction by Christopher Hitchens analyzes the attitude of these thinkers to the Commune, examines the nature of the Commune itself, and traces its impact on the Europe of 1871 and its significance for today. -- Book jacket.

The Civil War in France Karl Marx 1900

The Proletarian Revolt George B. Benham 1898

Sisters of Liberty Louis M. Greenberg 1971 First published in 1971, this book offers an exploration of the insurrection as part of the nationwide struggle for municipal and departmental liberties, bringing to the fore the Commune's relationship to the broader historical problem of the consolidation and future character of the Third Republic, especially in the provinces.