
La Politique Du Merveilleux Une Autre Histoire Du

A Delicate Matter
Impunity and Capitalism
Annales Politiques, Civiles, Et Littéraires Du Dix-
huitième Siècle
La politique du merveilleux
Caribbean New Orleans
A History of Economic Thought in France
Journal des débats politiques et littéraires
The Politics of Utopia
La bataille de la Ruhr, 1923
The New France
Rumors of Revolution
The New France
Montesquieu
The Economic Turn
Political Economy and Religion
The Political Economy and Feasibility of Bitcoin
and Cryptocurrencies
Revue des deux mondes
The Routledge Handbook of French History
Portraits and Poses
The Transmutations of Chymistry
The Business of Emotions in Modern History
Montesquieu

Boom, Bust, and Beyond
La politique du merveilleux
Capital and Ideology
Research in the History of Economic Thought and
Methodology
Historicizing Self-Interest in the Modern Atlantic
World
Histories of Trade as Histories of Civilisation
The Spirit of French Capitalism
Free Market
The Colonial Dream
Homer's Original Genius
Global Commerce in the Age of Enlightenment
Trading with the Enemy
The Cambridge Companion to Montesquieu
Company Politics
L'esprit des Croisades, ou histoire politique et
militaire des guerres entreprises, par les
Chrétiens contre les Mahometans, pour le
recouvrement de la Terre-Sainte, pendant les 11.
-13. siècles
Revue de Lille
journal des voyages, des sciences, de
l'administration, des moeurs, etc., chez les
différens peuples du globe

*La
Politique
Du Merveilleux
Une Autre
Histoire Du* Downloaded
from
intra.itu.edu
by guest

CARNEY

GIDEON

A Delicate
Matter Yale
University
Press

Contrairement
à ce que l'on a
cru jusqu'ici,
le « système »
mis en place
en France

sous la régence du duc d'Orléans n'a pas été un accident provoqué par un génie solitaire, l'Écossais John Law. Il ne se résume en rien à une expérience financière qui se serait soldée par l'échec du billet de banque et la dérive spéculative. Dans une relecture complète de cet épisode célèbre, Arnaud Orain révèle l'incroyable ambition du « système » qui visait à mettre

en place un contrôle total de l'appareil d'État sur l'activité économique. Au carrefour des utopies et des rêves coloniaux élaborés depuis la fin du xviii^e siècle, grâce à une intense propagande faisant du « système » un conte merveilleux, ce grand Léviathan devait modifier intégralement l'organisation sociale du royaume et répondre à la montée inquiétante du libéralisme.

Son écho allait traverser le siècle des Lumières jusqu'au grand orage de 1789. Arnaud Orain est professeur à l'Institut d'études européennes de l'université Paris 8. Ses travaux portent sur l'histoire culturelle de l'économie politique. Impunity and Capitalism Cambridge University Press Eighteenth-century France witnessed an unprecedented proliferation of materially

unstable art, from oil paintings that cracked within years of their creation to enormous pastel portraits vulnerable to the slightest touch or vibration. In *A Delicate Matter*, Oliver Wunsch traces these artistic practices to the economic and social conditions that enabled them: an ascendant class of art collectors who embraced fragile objects as a means of showcasing their disposable

wealth. While studies of Rococo art have traditionally focused on style and subject matter, this book reveals how the physical construction of paintings and sculptures was central to the period's reconceptualization of art. Drawing on sources ranging from eighteenth-century artists' writings to twenty-first-century laboratory analyses, Wunsch demonstrates

how the technical practices of eighteenth-century painters and sculptors provoked a broad transformation in the relationship between art, time, and money. *Delicacy*, which began the eighteenth century as a commodified extension of courtly sociability, was by century's end reimagined as the irreducible essence of art's autonomous value. Innovative

and original, A
Delicate
Matter is an
important
intervention in
the growing
body of
scholarship on
durability and
conservation
in eighteenth-
century
French art. It
challenges the
art historical
tendency to
see decay as
little more
than an
impediment to
research,
instead
showing how
physical
instability
played a
critical role in
establishing
art's meaning
and purpose.
Annales
Politiques,

Civiles, Et
Littéraires Du
Dix-huitième
Siècle
Cambridge
University
Press
This book
reevaluates
the changes
to chymistry
that took
place from
1660 to 1730
through a
close study of
the chymist
Wilhelm
Homberg
(1653–1715)
and the
changing
fortunes of his
discipline at
the Académie
Royale des
Sciences,
France's
official
scientific
body. By
charting

Homberg's
remarkable
life from Java
to France's
royal court,
and his
endeavor to
create a
comprehensiv
e theory of
chymistry
(including
alchemical
transmutation
) , Lawrence M.
Principe
reveals the
period's
significance
and
reassesses its
place in the
broader
sweep of the
history of
science.
Principe, the
leading
authority on
the subject,
recounts how
Homberg's

radical vision promoted chymistry as the most powerful and reliable means of understanding the natural world. Homberg's work at the Académie and in collaboration with the future regent, Philippe II d'Orléans, as revealed by a wealth of newly uncovered documents, provides surprising new insights into the broader changes chymistry underwent during, and

immediately after, Homberg. A human, disciplinary, and institutional biography, *The Transmutations of Chymistry* significantly revises what was previously known about the contours of chymistry and scientific institutions in the early eighteenth century. [La politique du merveilleux](#) Harvard University Press The mid-eighteenth century witnessed what might be

dubbed an economic turn that resolutely changed the trajectory of world history. The discipline of economics itself emerged amidst this turn, and it is frequently traced back to the work of François Quesnay and his school of Physiocracy. Though lionized by the subsequent historiography of economics, the theoretical postulates and policy consequences of Physiocracy were disastrous at the time, resulting in a

veritable subsistence trauma in France. This galvanized relentless and diverse critiques of the doctrine not only in France but also throughout the European world that have, hitherto, been largely neglected by scholars. Though Physiocracy was an integral part of the economic turn, it was rapidly overcome, both theoretically and practically,

with durable and important consequences for the history of political economy. The Economic Turn brings together some of the leading historians of that moment to fundamentally recast our understanding of the origins and diverse natures of political economy in the Enlightenment . Caribbean New Orleans Routledge Few financial crises, historically speaking, have attracted

such attention as the Mississippi and South Sea Bubbles of 1719–20. The twin bubbles had major economic and political implications, sending shock waves through the whole of Europe; they astonished contemporaries, and, to a large extent, they still resonate today. This volume offers new readings of these events, drawing on fresh research and new evidence that challenge traditional

interpretations . The chapters engage, in particular, with: the geographical frame of the 1719-20 bubbles their social, cultural, economic and political impact the ways in which contemporaries understood speculation the contributions and impact of a diverse array of participants popular and print memorialization of the events Overall, the volume helps to rewrite the

history of the 1719–20 bubbles and to recontextualize their place within eighteenth-century history.

A History of Economic Thought in France

Oxford University Press
How did the economy become bound up with faith in infinite wealth creation and obsessive consumption? Drawing on the economic writings of eighteenth-century French

theologians, historian Charly Coleman uncovers the surprising influence of the Catholic Church on the development of capitalism. Even during the Enlightenment, a sense of the miraculous did not wither under the cold light of calculation. Scarcity, long regarded as the inescapable fate of a fallen world, gradually gave way to a new belief in heavenly as well as worldly

affluence. Animating this spiritual imperative of the French economy was a distinctly Catholic ethic that—in contrast to Weber's famous "Protestant ethic"—privileged the marvelous over the mundane, consumption over production, and the pleasures of enjoyment over the rigors of delayed gratification. By viewing money, luxury, and debt through the lens of

sacramental theory, Coleman demonstrates that the modern economy casts far beyond rational action and disenchanting designs, and in ways that we have yet to apprehend fully.

Journal des débats politiques et littéraires

Penn State Press
Combining Atlantic and imperial perspectives, Caribbean New Orleans offers a lively portrait of the city and a

probing investigation of the French colonists who established racial slavery there as well as the African slaves who were forced to toil for them. Casting early New Orleans as a Caribbean outpost of the French Empire rather than as a North American frontier town, Cecile Vidal reveals the persistent influence of the Antilles, especially Saint-Domingue, which shaped the city's development

through the eighteenth century. In so doing, she urges us to rethink our usual divisions of racial systems into mainland and Caribbean categories. Drawing on New Orleans's rich court records as a way to capture the words and actions of its inhabitants, Vidal takes us into the city's streets, market, taverns, church, hospitals, barracks, and households. She explores the challenges

that slow economic development, Native American proximity, imperial rivalry, and the urban environment posed to a social order that was predicated on slave labor and racial hierarchy. White domination, Vidal demonstrates, was woven into the fabric of New Orleans from its founding. This comprehensive history of urban slavery locates Louisiana's

capital on a spectrum of slave societies that stretched across the Americas and provides a magisterial overview of racial discourses and practices during the formative years of North America's most intriguing city. **The Politics of Utopia** Bloomsbury Publishing The first complete translation of twenty-one texts by Montesquieu, presenting his views on politics, science,

economics, and religion. **La bataille de la Ruhr, 1923** UNC Press Books Aimed firmly at the student reader, this handbook offers an overview of the full range of the history of France, from the origins of the concept of post-Roman "Francia," through the emergence of a consolidated French monarchy and the development of both nation-state and global empire into the modern era,

forward to the current complexities of a modern republic integrated into the European Union and struggling with the global legacies of its past. Short, incisive contributions by a wide range of expert scholars offer both a spine of chronological overviews and a diverse spectrum of up-to-date insights into areas of key interest to historians today. From

the ravages of the Vikings to the role of gastronomy in the definition of French culture, from Caribbean slavery to the place of Algerians in present-day France, from the role of French queens in medieval diplomacy to the youth-culture explosion of the 1960s and the explosions of France's nuclear weapons program, this handbook provides accessible summaries and selected further

reading to explore any and all of these issues further, in the classroom and beyond.

The New

France Fayard

A number of Montesquieu's lesser-known discourses, dissertations and dialogues are made available to a wider audience, for the first time fully translated and annotated in English. The views they incorporate on politics, economics, science, and religion shed light on the overall

development of his political and moral thought. They enable us better to understand not just Montesquieu's importance as a political philosopher studying forms of government, but also his stature as a moral philosopher, seeking to remind us of our duties while injecting deeper moral concerns into politics and international relations. They reveal that Montesquieu's vision for the future was

remarkably clear: more science and less superstition; greater understanding of our moral duties; enhanced concern for justice, increased emphasis on moral principles in the conduct of domestic and international politics; toleration of conflicting religious viewpoints; commerce over war, and liberty over despotism as the proper goals for mankind.
Rumors of

Revolution
Leuven
University
Press
Entrepreneurs
hip and
Economic
Development
addresses the
importance of
business
creation,
which is
endemic in
subsistence
indigenous
cultures,
widespread in
developing
economies,
and a critical
feature of
adaptation in
the most
advanced
economies.
The author
offers
systematic
comparisons
of six stages
of economic
development
which provide
information
about the
adjustments in
the economic
and social
context
affecting
participation
in business
creation, the
sectors where
activities
occur, and the
nature of the
contributions
to economic
growth and
adaptation.
The New
France
Routledge
European
expansion
began in the
early modern
period, but in
the 18th
century
Europeans
were still far
from
establishing
their rule in
Africa or Asia.
Many
attempts at
expansion
failed
miserably.
Nevertheless,
the belief in
European
supremacy
and civilizing
charisma was
consolidated.
This study
examines the
reasons for
these
unrealistic
plans and
shows how a
gap developed
between
imperial
aspirations
and the reality
of intercultural
encounters.
Using the
history of

French attempts at expansion in Madagascar as an example, it analyses the unfolding of colonial fantasy, the production of bureaucratic knowledge and the role of the Enlightenment in the development of colonialism. *Montesquieu* Taylor & Francis
 In the wake of the Seven Years' War and the consolidation of British power on the subcontinent, the French monarchy

chartered a new East India Company. The *Nouvelle Compagnie des Indes* was an attempt to maintain French diplomatic and financial credit among European rivals and trading partners within a region integral to the broader imperial economy. Reimagining French power as subsisting through an informal empire of trade, instead of a territorial empire of conquest, officials and

intellectuals sought to remake the trading company as a private, "purely commercial" actor, rather than a sovereign company-state. *Company Politics* offers a new interpretation of political economy, imperialism, and the history of the corporation during the late Old Regime and the French Revolution. Despite its reputation for speculation, corruption,

and scandal, Elizabeth Cross argues that the "New Company" emerged from the unique circumstances France faced in India as a weakened imperial power vis à vis the expanding British East India Company. Seeking to control the Company for their own purposes, French government officials, theorists, and private financial actors clashed over differing notions of political

economy, debt, and imperial power for Europe and the Indian Ocean world. In doing so, they envisioned new alignments between state and market, challenged the legitimacy of the Old Regime's economic and imperial policies, and sought to revolutionize the underlying corporation itself through progressive demands of corporate self-governance. Thus, the New Company

should be seen as an innovative capitalist actor in its own right, not a mere derivative of its Anglo-Dutch competitors. A valuable contribution to scholarship on capitalism, empire, and globalization, *Company Politics* uses the Company's history to present the Revolutionary Era as one of dynamic economic ideologies, practices, and experimentation, rather than only one

of crisis and decline.

The Economic Turn Anthem Press

This edited collection explores the histories of trade, a peculiar literary genre that emerged in the context of the historiographical and cultural changes promoted by the *histoire philosophique* movement. It marked a discontinuity with erudition and antiquarianism, and interacted critically with universal

history. By comparing and linking the histories of individual peoples within a common historical process, this genre enriched the reflection on civilisation that emerged during the long eighteenth century.

Those who looked to the past wanted to understand the political constitutions and manners most appropriate to commerce, and grasp the recurring mechanisms underlying

economic development. In this sense, histories of trade constituted a declination of eighteenth-century political economy, and thus became an invaluable analytical and practical tool for a galaxy of academic scholars, journalists, lawyers, administrators, diplomats and government ministers whose ambition was to reform the political, social and economic structure of their nations.

Moreover, thanks to these investigations, a lucid awareness of historical temporality and, more particularly, the irrepressible precariousness of economic hegemonies, developed. However, as a field of tension in which multiple and even divergent intellectual sensibilities met, this literary genre also found space for critical assessments that focused on the

ambivalence and dangers of commercial civilisation. Examining the complex relationship between the production of wealth and civilisation, this book provides unique insights for scholars of political economy, intellectual history and economic history. *Political Economy and Religion* Edward Elgar Publishing The querelle des anciens et des modernes - the question whether

writers should imitate the classics or use literary forms which seemed more suited to their own era - had been debated in Europe since the earliest days of the Renaissance. This book analyses the development of the querelle following the adoption of the argument of the modernist faction of seventeenth-century France. *The Political Economy and Feasibility of Bitcoin and Cryptocurrencies* Walter de

<p>Gruyter GmbH & Co KG This volume historicizes the use of the notion of self-interest that at least since Bernard de Mandeville and Adam Smith's theories is considered a central component of economic theory. Having in the twentieth century become one of the key-features of rational choice models, and thus is seen as an idealized trait of human behavior, self-interest has,</p>	<p>despite Albert O. Hirschman's pivotal analysis of self-interest, only marginally been historicized. A historicization(s) of self-interest, however, offers new insights into the concept by asking why, when, for what reason and in which contexts the notion was discussed or referred to, how it was employed by contemporaries, and how the different usages developed and</p>	<p>changed over time. This helps us to appreciate the various transformations in the perception of the notion, and also to explore how and in what ways different people at different times and in different regions reflected on or realized the act of considering what was in their best interest. The volume focuses on those different usages, knowledges, and practices concerned</p>
--	---	---

with self-interest in the modern Atlantic World from the seventeenth to twentieth centuries, by using different approaches, including political and economic theory, actuarial science, anthropology, or the history of emotions. Offering a new perspective on a key component of Western capitalism, this is the ideal resource for researches and scholars of intellectual, political and economic

history in the modern Atlantic World. Cambridge University Press
Contrairement à ce que l'on a cru jusqu'ici, le " système " mis en place en France sous la régence du duc d'Orléans n'a pas été un accident provoqué par un génie solitaire, l'Écossais John Law. Il ne se résume en rien à une expérience financière qui se serait soldée par l'échec du billet de banque et la dérive

spéculative. Dans une relecture complète de cet épisode célèbre, Arnaud Orain révèle l'incroyable ambition du " système " qui visait à mettre en place un contrôle total de l'appareil d'Etat sur l'activité économique. Au carrefour des utopies et des rêves coloniaux élaborés depuis la fin du xvii^e siècle, grâce à une intense propagande faisant du " système " un conte merveilleux,

ce grand Léviathan devait modifier intégralement l'organisation sociale du royaume et répondre à la montée inquiétante du libéralisme. Son écho allait traverser le siècle des Lumières jusqu'au grand orage de 1789. Arnaud Orain est professeur à l'Institut d'études européennes de l'université Paris 8. Ses travaux portent sur l'histoire culturelle de l'économie politique.

Revue des deux mondes
Cambridge University Press
"The Scottish economist John Law has been described as the architect of modern central banking. His "System," established in Regency France between 1716 and 1720, saw the founding of a bank issuing paper money and the establishment of commercial and colonial enterprises aimed at consolidating

public debt. What at first seemed like financial wizardry, however, resulted in rampant speculation and economic collapse. In this book, Arnaud Orain offers a provocative rereading of this well-known episode. Starting in the seventeenth century, he reconstructs the figures and ideas, long predating Law, that anticipated and laid the groundwork for the System,

which, he argues, is best understood as a failed social utopia aimed at the total transformation of society. Overturning familiar narratives of this seismic event, this book rewrites a stunning chapter in economic history, revealing new lessons for today's fraught financial landscape"--
The Routledge Handbook of French History
Taylor & Francis
Interdisciplinary and cross-cultural view

on authority construction among early modern female intellectuals
The complex relation between gender and the representation of intellectual authority has deep roots in European history.
Portraits and Poses adopts a historical approach to shed new light on this topical subject. It addresses various modes and strategies by which learned women (authors, scientists,

jurists, midwives, painters, and others) sought to negotiate and legitimise their authority at the dawn of modern science in Early Modern and Enlightenment Europe (1600-1800). This volume explores the transnational dimensions of intellectual networks in France, Italy, Britain, the German states and the Low Countries, among others. Drawing on a wide range of case studies from different spheres of

professionalisation, it examines both individual and collective constructions of female intellectual authority through word and image. In its innovative combination of an interdisciplinary and transnational approach, this volume contributes to the growing literature on women and intellectual authority in the Early Modern Era and outlines contours for future research. Portraits and

Poses Taylor & Francis The Business of Emotions in Modern History shows how businesses, from individual entrepreneurs to family firms and massive corporations, have relied on, leveraged, generated and been shaped by emotions for centuries. With a broad temporal and global coverage, ranging from the early modern era to the present day in Africa, Asia, Europe and North America, the

essays in this volume highlight the rich potential for studying emotions and business in tandem. In exploring how emotions and emotional situations affect business, and in turn how businesses affect the emotional lives of individuals and communities, this book allows us to recognise the emotional structures behind business decisions and relationships, and how to

question them. From emotional labour in family firms, to affective corporate paternalism and the role of	specific emotions such as trust, fear, anxiety love and nostalgia in creating economic connections,	this book opens a rich new avenue of research for both the history of emotions and business history.
--	---	--

Best Sellers - Books :

- [How To Catch A Mermaid By Adam Wallace](#)
- [8 Rules Of Love: How To Find It, Keep It, And Let It Go](#)
- [A Court Of Frost And Starlight \(a Court Of Thorns And Roses, 4\) By Sarah J. Maas](#)
- [Too Late: Definitive Edition](#)
- [The Boy, The Mole, The Fox And The Horse By Charlie Mackesy](#)
- [How To Catch A Leprechaun By Adam Wallace](#)
- [The Legend Of Zelda: Tears Of The Kingdom - The Complete Official Guide: Collector's Edition](#)
- [The Very Hungry Caterpillar By Eric Carle](#)
- [The Democrat Party Hates America By Mark R. Levin](#)
- [Daisy Jones & The Six: A Novel By Taylor Jenkins Reid](#)