

La Société Française Face Au Racisme De La Révolution Nos Questions L'histoire

[#French racism](#) [#history of racism in France](#) [#French Revolution racism](#) [#contemporary French society](#) [#social justice France](#)

Delve into the complex history of racism within French society, from its roots during the French Revolution to its manifestations in contemporary France. This insightful exploration critically examines how historical racism has shaped national identity and continues to challenge the pursuit of social justice today, prompting crucial questions about France's past and present.

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La société française face au racisme

Le paysage contrasté de la société française face au racisme est comme un raccourci de deux siècles d'histoire durant lesquels se sont constitués deux pôles de notre culture, de nos traditions politiques, au travers de crises parfois aiguës. Mais il montre aussi des aspects nouveaux, car le racisme est une réalité évolutive.

L'armée française dans la guerre d'Indochine (1946-1954)

Entretiens avec l'historien Antonio Polito quant à ses prédictions sur le 21e siècle et un retour sur les questions sur la fin du 20e siècle susceptible de l'influencer: guerre et paix, déclin de l'empire occidental, village planétaire, que reste-t-il de la gauche?, l'homo mundialis, la France, sa culture et ses intellectuels, la date du début du 21e siècle. [SDM].

Les enjeux du XXIe siècle

La comparaison entre nazisme et communisme, qui remonte à l'avant-guerre, continue de susciter nombre de débats, qu'ils soient scientifiques ou idéologiques. L'objet de cet ouvrage est de poser autrement le problème, sans considérer la comparaison comme «taboue», ni comme allant de soi. Dans les pays qui ont subi les deux systèmes totalitaires, cette comparaison est-elle fondée ou tient-elle d'une réalité enracinée dans la mémoire collective ?

Stalinisme et nazisme

La guerre d'Algérie : une histoire apaisée ? Guerre d'Algérie ici, guerre de libération nationale là-bas, quelle que soit la manière dont on le nomme, ce conflit a été, dès son origine, l'objet d'interprétations divergentes. Des hommes politiques construisaient la guerre par les mots quand d'autres la niaient.

Les sociétés algérienne et française ont hérité de ces affrontements. Depuis 1962, les historiens ont dû travailler au milieu des affects, des tensions et des désirs contradictoires exprimés à l'égard de ce passé complexe et sensible. L'analyse des cinquante années écoulées depuis le déclenchement de l'insurrection fait également ressortir le poids du politique sur les conditions d'écriture de l'histoire, qu'il s'agisse de contrôler le récit sur le passé, de le surveiller, de l'interdire mais aussi de l'encourager ou de le faciliter. Ainsi, l'accès aux archives demeure, encore aujourd'hui, une question cruciale de part et d'autre de la Méditerranée. L'étude de l'historiographie française et étrangère révèle pourtant que la recherche avance. Mais un constat s'impose aussi : les voies pour une histoire sereine de la guerre ne se dégagent que lentement. Raphaëlle Branche Maîtresse de conférences en histoire contemporaine à l'université de Panthéon-Sorbonne-Paris-I.

Histoire militaire et sciences humaines

Evoque les émeutes urbaines et la représentation d'une société racialisée qui s'est imposée dans le débat public. Aborde les relations entre le conflit social et les discriminations raciales dans l'emploi, le logement et à l'école, et face à la police et à la justice.

Revue française de science politique

La figure masculine et quelque peu martiale du hussard noir est inséparable de l'image idéalisée de l'école primaire publique sous la IIIe République. Près de vingt-cinq ans après la publication de l'enquête de Jacques et Mona Ozouf, l'étude historique des dossiers de carrière des instituteurs et des institutrices entrés dans l'enseignement public

Revue française de science politique

À la fin des années 1920 naît la première organisation antiraciste française, la Ligue internationale contre l'antisémitisme (LICA, actuelle LICRA). Ciblante d'abord les manifestations antijuives qui surviennent en Europe centrale et orientale, elle doit très vite affronter la résurgence de l'antisémitisme dans une France où on le croyait à tort éteint, et faire face à un défi sans précédent, le national-socialisme. Dans le contexte tourmenté des années 1930, les militants de la LICA inventent une doctrine et se dotent de moyens d'action. À côté des batailles rangées contre leurs adversaires, du boycottage des dictatures et d'une propagande véhémente, ils définissent un projet politique visant à donner une dimension institutionnelle à l'antiracisme dans la France républicaine. S'appuyant sur des fonds d'archives inédits et considérables – dont les archives de la LICA rapatriées de Moscou au début des années 2000 –, Emmanuel Debono retrace l'histoire des pionniers du militantisme antiraciste en France, avant que la défaite de 1940 ne plonge leur idéal dans les ténèbres. Il met en lumière l'attitude des pouvoirs publics, celle des élites politiques et intellectuelles, en métropole comme en Afrique du Nord, face à des démonstrations de haine souvent minimisées.

Population

France achieved national unity much later than is commonly supposed. For a hundred years and more after the Revolution, millions of peasants lived on as if in a timeless world, their existence little different from that of the generations before them. The author of this lively, often witty, and always provocative work traces how France underwent a veritable crisis of civilization in the early years of the French Republic as traditional attitudes and practices crumbled under the forces of modernization. Local roads and railways were the decisive factors, bringing hitherto remote and inaccessible regions into easy contact with markets and major centers of the modern world. The products of industry rendered many peasant skills useless, and the expanding school system taught not only the language of the dominant culture but its values as well, among them patriotism. By 1914, France had finally become La Patrie in fact as it had so long been in name.

Bibliographie nationale française

Albert Memmi's controversial statements about racism and his call to each of us to devote ourselves to its eradication--futile though this effort will be--are straightforward and lucid, yet also powerful and universal. In this remarkable meditation on a subject at the troubled center of contemporary life, Memmi investigates racism as social pathology--a cultural disease that prevails because it allows one segment of society to empower itself at the expense of another. By turns historical, sociological,

and autobiographical, Racism moves beyond individual prejudice to engage the broader questions of collective behavior and social responsibility. Book jacket.

Livres de France

Reveals and challenges the barriers to a truly international scholarship

La Guerre d'Algérie : une histoire apaisée ?

The right to freedom of expression entails duties and responsibilities and is subject to certain limits, provided for in Article 10.2 of the European Convention on Human Rights, which are concerned, among other things, with protecting the rights of others. Identifying what constitutes "hate speech" is especially difficult because this type of speech does not necessarily involve the expression of hatred or feelings. On the basis of all the applicable texts on freedom of expression and the case law of the European Court of Human Rights and other bodies, the author identifies certain parameters that make it possible to distinguish expressions which, although sometimes insulting, are fully protected by the right to freedom of expression from those which do not enjoy that protection.

Annales

Defending ethics in sport is vital in order to combat the problems of corruption, violence, drugs, extremism and other forms of discrimination it is currently facing. Sport reflects nothing more and nothing less than the societies in which it takes place. However, if sport is to continue to bring benefits for individuals and societies, it cannot afford to neglect its ethical values or ignore these scourges. The major role of the Council of Europe and the Enlarged Partial Agreement on Sport (EPAS) in addressing the new challenges to sports ethics was confirmed by the 11th Council of Europe Conference of Ministers responsible for Sport, held in Athens on 11 and 12 December 2008. A political impetus was given on 16 June 2010 by the Committee of Ministers, with the adoption of an updated version of the Code of Sports Ethics (Recommendation CM/Rec(2010)9), emphasising the requisite co-ordination between governments and sports organisations. The EPAS prepared the ministerial conference and stepped up its work in an international conference organised with the University of Rennes, which was attended by political leaders, athletes, researchers and officials from the voluntary sector. The key experiences described in the conference and the thoughts that it prompted are described in this publication. All the writers share the concern that the end result should be practical action - particularly in terms of the setting of standards - that falls within the remit of the EPAS and promotes the Council of Europe's core values.

Livres hebdo

En quinze chapitres nourris des travaux les plus neufs en histoire, sociologie et sciences politiques, Ludvine Bantigny dresse un bilan éclairant des évolutions durant les quarante dernières années. Une histoire très contemporaine dont l'horizon est marqué par la mondialisation, le libéralisme économique et la conscience de crise. Quelle pertinence à réfléchir encore en termes nationaux au temps de l'apparent effacement des frontières ? De François Mitterrand à Emmanuel Macron, de la crise du creuset républicain aux conditions de travail, des genres de vie aux réflexions sur "l'omniprésent \

French books in print, anglais

Il existe aujourd'hui deux types d'ouvrages pour réviser le concours d'entrée de l'IEP de Paris : des manuels d'histoire générale couvrant les thèmes du concours, et des livres de méthodologie sous forme de plans et de dissertations rédigées à partir de ces thèmes. Ce que nous proposons aujourd'hui relève, à certains égards, de la quadrature du cercle : rien moins qu'un manuel d'Histoire du XXe siècle problématisé à partir des thématiques du programme. On y trouvera bien sûr des plans de dissertation et, dans la seconde partie, une technique de commentaire de textes avec des exemples rédigés, mais l'essentiel réside dans une présentation exhaustive, non seulement des grandes problématisations, mais aussi une présentation des éclairages historiographiques de certaines thématiques complexes comme les totalitarismes ou les questions sociétales (femmes, immigration). Nous avons souhaité offrir aux candidat(e)s des problématiques « à cheval » sur différents thèmes du programme, mais encore un regard sur la culture générale autour des thématiques proprement historiques. On trouvera donc ici des fiches de lecture, des bibliographies de romans et d'essais, des fiches-films, tout un environnement culturel des questions d'Histoire. Manuel de révision et outil méthodologique, l'ouvrage

présente aussi ce que demandent en priorité les étudiants : une technique de révision. C'est pourquoi nos fiches-problématisées « fonctionnent » autant comme matière conceptuelle que comme exemple de rédaction de fiches personnelles de révision.

De la question sociale à la question raciale?

Given the continuing relevance of Fanon's insights into the enduring legacy of colonialism on the psyches of the colonised, this compelling and personal account of his life will be required reading for anyone interested in the consequences of empire.

Bibliographie nationale française

This book provides the main findings of a ground-breaking survey on immigrants and the second generation in France. The data, collected from more than 20, 000 persons representative of the population living in France, offer invaluable insights into the trajectories and experience of ethnic minorities. The book explains how France has been an immigrant-receiving country for over a century and how it is now a multicultural society with an unprecedented level of origin diversity. While immigrants and their descendants are targets of clichés and stereotyping, this book provides unique quantitative findings on their situation in all areas of personal and working life. Is origin in itself a factor of inequality? With its detailed reconstitutions of educational, occupational and conjugal trajectories and its exploration of access to housing and health, this book provides multiple approaches to answering this question. One of the work's major contributions is to combine objective and subjective measures of discrimination: this is the first study in France to focus on racism as experienced by those subjected to it, while opening up new methodological perspectives on the experience of prejudice by origin, religion, and skin colour.

Les Fondateurs de l'école républicaine

This French novella narrates the experiences of a Senegalese girl who, after being rescued from slavery, is raised by a noble French family during the French Revolution. She remains unaware of her difference because of being raised in a privileged household until she overhears a conversation that makes her conscious of her race and of the discrimination it faces. After learning about her roots, Ourika lives not as a French woman but as a black person. The story then presents the struggles she faces with her newly discovered identity as an educated African lady in eighteenth-century Europe. Claire de Duras wrote this best-seller twenty-five years before the abolition of the slave trade in France. This period was a time when not a lot of women published their work, so Duras published Ourika anonymously. It marks an important event in European literature as it is the first novel set in Europe to have a black female protagonist. Despite being a short story, this work addresses the themes of race, nationality, interracial love.

Bulletin critique du livre français

This publication contains guidance on developing a methodological framework for social cohesion indicators which can be applied at local, regional, national and European levels, covering the conceptual approach used and its practical application. It sets out the results of the main applications and trials carried out in 2003 and 2004 and how they tie in with devising a framework of action.

Aux origines de l'antiracisme. La LICA (1927-1940)

Drawing on historical records of women's varying experiences as litigants, accused criminals, or witnesses, this book offers critical insight into women's legal status in nineteenth-century Canada. In an effort to recover the social and political conditions under which women lobbied, rebelled, and in some cases influenced change, Petticoats and Prejudice weaves together forgotten stories of achievement and defeat in the Canadian legal system. Expanding the concept of "heroism" beyond its traditional limitations, this text gives life to some of Canada's lost heroines. Euphemia Rabbitt, who resisted an attempted rape, and Clara Brett Martin, who valiantly secured entry into the all-male legal profession, were admired by their contemporaries for their successful pursuits of justice. But Ellen Rogers, a prostitute who believed all women should be legally protected against sexual assault, and Nellie Armstrong, a battered wife and mother who sought child custody, were ostracized for their ideas and demands. Well aware of the limitations placed upon women advocating for reform in a patriarchal legal system, Constance Backhouse recreates vivid and textured snapshots of these and

other women's courageous struggles against gender discrimination and oppression. Employing social history to illuminate the reproductive, sexual, racial, and occupational inequalities that continue to shape women's encounters with the law, *Petticoats and Prejudice* is an essential entry point into the gendered treatment of feminized bodies in Canadian legal institutions. This book was co-published with The Osgoode Society for Canadian Legal History.

Peasants into Frenchmen

The transformations in global communications and political economy are causing changes in the categories on which cultures are based - race, gender, ethnicity, class and nation. The essays in this text address these issues.

Présence africaine

For too long feminism and multiculturalism have been co-opted by the forces they seek to dismantle. However, in this manifesto, Francoise Verges argues that feminists should no longer be handmaidens of capitalism, colonialism and imperialism and fight the system that created the boss, built the prisons and polices women's bodies. Attuned to the temporalities of contemporary struggles, the book incorporates issues such as Eurocentrism, whiteness, power, inclusion and exclusion, within feminist discourse. Throughout we touch upon feminist and anti-racist histories, as well as assessing contemporary activism, including #MeToo and the Women's Strike. Centring colonialism and imperialism within intersectional Marxism, this is an urgent demand to free ourselves from the capitalist, imperialist forces that oppress us.

Racism

Scholars across disciplines on both sides of the Atlantic have recently begun to open up, as never before, the scholarly study of race and racism in France. These original essays bring together in one volume new work in history, sociology, anthropology, political science, and legal studies. Each of the eleven articles presents fresh research on the tension between a republican tradition in France that has long denied the legitimacy of acknowledging racial difference and a lived reality in which racial prejudice shaped popular views about foreigners, Jews, immigrants, and colonial people. Several authors also examine efforts to combat racism since the 1970s.

Cultures of Scholarship

Manual on Hate Speech