Political Culture in the French Revolution, 1788-1791 #Harriet Branson Applewhite #1971
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However, in Hunt’s view, this political culture can be seen as the necessary element for the creation of such policies and institutions; in Hunt’s view, without this Revolutionary political culture much of the Revolution's successes would not have come to pass. Hunt writes that much of her focus is trained on the "underlying patterns in political culture that made possible the emergence of distinctive policies and the appearance of new kinds of politicians conflicts, and organizations the general principles of revolutionary language, to the operation of revolutionary sym French revolutionary culture also borrowed symbols from classical mythology, the Enlightenment and the American Revolution. One of the most famous was the bonnet rouge or "liberty cap". This symbol, derived from the ancient Phrygian cap given to liberated slaves, had been used extensively during the American Revolution. Revolutionary music. The culture of the French Revolution also included its own soundtrack. The ideas of the Enlightenment and the revolutionary struggle were incorporated into poetry and song. Rose-Marie Hagen. 1. The French Revolution was not only a political and ideological movement. Its ideas and values were also expressed in a variety of ways, including through symbolism, art, fashion and music. See what's new with book lending at the Internet Archive. Political culture in the French Revolution, 1788-1791. Harriet Branson Applewhite. Political culture in the French Revolution, 1788-1791. —Close. Not in Library. Want to Read. 1 2 3 4 5. Buy this book. Better World Books. Share this book. The French Revolution and Romanticism are two cardinal movements which have produced great politicians, thinkers, dramatists and poets; the former is political the latter literary and philosophical. This paper discusses the impact of the French Revolution on the poetry of Blake, Wordsworth and Coleridge-the older generation of the Romantics; their poems reflected the spirit of the age; the French Revolution is a dramatic event in the human history which inspired the intelligentsia of literary, political and artistic circles. Following the destruction of the Bastille, its effects hit first the French… — This chapter discusses key themes in the peasantry’s experience of and involvement in the French Revolution.