

Les Marquis De Ladur E Lo Spirito Cioccolato

History as a Profession The Study of History in France, 1818-1914 Princeton University Press

The universe of chocolate is a world shaped by a thousand secrets, by perseverance and by know-how founded on passion (Les Marquis de Laduree). Laduree continues its quest for the ultimate indulgence with Les Marquis de Laduree, opening a magical portal to a dreamlike world, where dainty meets delicious, a universe exclusively dedicated to chocolate. In this book, chocolate lovers will discover its many varieties and virtues, but also its history, its process of fabrication, the art of enjoying chocolate, as well as famous chocolate connoisseurs of the past and present. And since you could hardly be expected to read about chocolate without treating yourself to a taste, Laduree proposes a selection of recipes for chocolate bonbons and other pastries that you can make at home..."

This is a vivid portrait of the French historical profession in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, concluding just before the emergence of the famous Annales school of historians. It places the profession in its social, academic, and political context and shows that historians of the period have been unfairly maligned as amateurish and primitive in comparison to their more celebrated successors. Pim den Boer begins by sketching the contours of French historiography in the nineteenth century, examining the quantity of historical writing, its subject matter, and who wrote it. He traces the growing influence of professional historians. He shows the increasing involvement of the national government in historical studies, paying special attention to the impact of political factions, ranging from ultraroyalists to radical republicans. He explores how historical research and teaching changed at schools and universities. And he shows how nineteenth-century historians' keen understanding of the past and of historical methodology laid the foundations for historiography in the twentieth century. archives, including official documents, confidential reports, and personal letters. Den Boer makes use of statistical, biographical, and methodological analysis and demonstrates comprehensive knowledge of both minor historians and leading scholars, including Charles Seignobos and Charles-Victor Langlois. Originally published in 1998. The Princeton Legacy Library uses the latest print-on-demand technology to again make available previously out-of-print books from the distinguished backlist of Princeton University Press. These editions preserve the original texts of these important books while presenting them in durable paperback and hardcover editions. The goal of the Princeton Legacy Library is to vastly increase access to the rich scholarly heritage found in the thousands of books published by Princeton University Press since its founding in 1905.

The Everett D. Graff Collection of Western Americana consists of some 10,000 books, manuscripts, maps, pamphlets, broadsides, broadsheets, and photographs, of which about half are described in the present catalogue. The Graff Collection displays the remarkable breadth of interest, knowledge, and taste of a great bibliophile and student of Western American history. From this rich collection, now in The Newberry Library, Chicago, its former Curator, Colton Storm, has compiled a discriminating and representative Catalogue of the rarer and more unusual materials. Collectors, bibliographers, librarians, historians, and book dealers specializing in Americana will find the Graff Catalogue an interesting and essential tool. Detailed collations and binding descriptions are cited, and many of the more important works have been annotated by Mr. Graff and Mr. Storm. An extensive index of persons and subjects makes the book useful to the scholar as well as to the collector and dealer. The book is not a bibliography but rather a guide to rare or unique source materials now enriching The Newberry Library's outstanding holdings in American history.

L'Espagne de la fin du XVIIe siècle se trouvait dans un état de profonde décadence économique, politique et psychologique _ même si celle-ci a été exagérée et si les facteurs de renouveau ont été certains. Avant de mourir en 1700, le dernier roi de la maison de Habsbourg, Charles II, a légué ses Etats au duc d'Anjou, petit-fils de Louis XIV, qui fut, sous le nom de Philippe V, le premier Bourbon d'Espagne. Charles II, malgré ses répugnances, s'était fait l'interprète du sentiment général: on comptait sur la nouvelle dynastie pour restaurer la monarchie. Après la guerre de succession d'Espagne, Philippe V, puis Ferdinand VI et Charles III, ses fils, servis par d'excellents ou de bons ministres, ont mené avec succès ce relèvement. Malheureusement Charles IV et Godoy n'ont pas résisté d'une manière efficace à la Révolution française et à Napoléon Ier. Ce dernier, en détrônant les Bourbons et en voulant imposer son frère Joseph comme roi, a ruiné l'oeuvre de redressement menée depuis un siècle et déclenché le bain de sang de la guerre d'indépendance. L'optique adoptée par l'auteur est celle des souverains, de leur famille, de leur entourage et de leurs ministres; mais l'Espagne n'est jamais oubliée: elle est présente et évoquée depuis les fenêtres des résidences royales. Ancien pensionnaire de la Casa de Velázquez et docteur honoris causa de l'Université complutense de Madrid, ancien professeur à l'université de Paris X-Nanterre, spécialiste de l'art et de l'histoire des pays latins aux XVIIe siècles, Yves Bottineau est l'auteur, en particulier, de deux ouvrages considérés comme des classiques, Les Chemins de Saint-Jacques (Arthaud) et L'Art baroque (Citadelles et Mazenod).

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