

L Education Sentimentale

'For certain men the stronger their desire, the less likely they are to act.' With his first glimpse of Madame Arnoux, Frédéric Moreau is convinced he has found his romantic destiny, but when he pursues her to Paris the young student is unable to translate his passion into decisive action. He also finds himself distracted by the equally romantic appeal of political action in the turbulent years leading each of whom seeks to make him her own: a haughty society lady, a capricious courtesan, and an artless country girl. Flaubert offers a vivid and unsparring portrait of the young men of his generation, struggling to salvage something of their ideals in a city where corruption, consumerism, and a pervasive sense of disenchantment undermine all but the most compromised erotic, aesthetic, and so impartial but unexpectedly intense sympathy in a novel whose realism competes with that of Balzac and whose innovations in narrative plot and perspective mark a turning-point in the development of literary modernism. ABOUT THE SERIES: For over 100 years Oxford World's Classics has made available the widest range of literature from around the globe. Each affordable volume reflects Oxford's wealth of other valuable features, including expert introductions by leading authorities, helpful notes to clarify the text, up-to-date bibliographies for further study, and much more.

A young genius reflects upon his life of philosophy, and then his gradual descent into insanity as he obsesses over a beautiful woman he watches carefully by the ocean.

A Study of Time and Timing in Flaubert's L'education Sentimentale

Formal Revolution in the Work of Baudelaire and Flaubert

Sentimental Education

Flaubert's Parrot

L'education sentimentale

"This work examines the genetic processes that shaped two of the great literary masterpieces of modernity: Flaubert's "'L'Education Sentimentale'" and Proust's "'A la Recherche de Temps Perdu'". A detailed investigation of Flaubert's notebooks and scenarios from 1864 and 1869 and Proust's "'Cahiers'" from 1908 to 1911 reveals the almost diametrically opposed ways in which the two novels evolved in their early stages."

From the summer of 1870 through the spring of 1871, France suffered a humiliating defeat in its war against Prussia and witnessed bloody class warfare that culminated in the crushing of the Paris Commune. In Flaubert in the Ruins of Paris, Peter Brooks examines why Flaubert thought his recently published novel, Sentimental Education, was prophetic of the upheavals in France during this '1870 year' and how Flaubert's life and that of his compatriots were changed forever. Brooks uses letters between Flaubert and his novelist friend and confidante George Sand to tell the story of Flaubert and his work, exploring his political commitments and his understanding of war, occupation, insurrection, and bloody political repression. Interweaving history, art history, and literary criticism—from Flaubert's magnificent novel of historical despair, to the building of the reactionary monument the Sacré-Coeur on Paris's highest summit, to the emergence of photography as historical witness—Brooks sheds new light on the pivotal moment when France redefined herself for the modern world.

Memoirs of a Madman
Flaubert

L'education sentimentale
(Penguin Classics Deluxe Edition)

L'Education sentimentale (version of 1845)

Sentimental Education - Or, The History of a Young Man - By Gustave Flaubert - NEW EDITION - COMPLETE. Sentimental Education (French: L'Education sentimentale, 1869) is a novel by Gustave Flaubert, and is considered one of the most influential novels of the 19th century, being praised by contemporaries George Sand, Emile Zola, and Henry James. The novel describes the life of a young man (Frédéric Moreau) living through the revolution of 1848 and the founding of the Second French Empire, and his love for an older woman (based on the wife of the music publisher Maurice Schlesinger, who is portrayed in the book as Jacques Arnoux). Flaubert based many of the protagonist's experiences (including the romantic passion) on his own life. He wrote of the work in 1864: "I want to write the moral history of the men of my generation-- or, more accurately, the history of their feelings. It's a book about love, about passion; but passion such as can exist nowadays--that is to say, inactive." The novel's tone is by turns ironic and pessimistic; it occasionally lampoons French society. The main character, Frédéric, often gives himself to romantic flights of fancy.

Bourdieu and Literature is a wide-ranging, rigorous and accessible introduction to the relationship between Pierre Bourdieu's work and literary studies. It provides a comprehensive overview and critical assessment of his contributions to literary theory and his thinking about authors and literary works. One of the foremost French intellectuals of the post-war era, Bourdieu has become a standard point of reference in the fields of anthropology, linguistics, art history, cultural studies, politics, and sociology, but his longstanding interest in literature has often been overlooked. This study explores the impact of literature on Bourdieu's intellectual itinerary, and how his literary understanding intersected with his sociological theory and thinking about cultural policy. This is the first full-length study of Bourdieu's work on literature in English, and it provides an invaluable resource for students and scholars of literary studies, cultural theory and sociology.

Phantom Formations

A Critical Bibliography of L'education Sentimentale by Flaubert

Sentimental Education Vol 1

Flaubert and Politics

Reading the Other

Sentimental EducationOxford University Press

Sentimental Education Vol 1 Gustave Flaubert - Sentimental Education is considered the most influential of the nineteenth century novel he describes the life of a young man and his love for an older woman during the revolution of 1848 and the founding of the Second French Empire.

Flaubert ; Resume, Personnages, Themes

Flaubert in the Ruins of Paris

Realist Fiction and the Strolling Spectator (Routledge Revivals)

L'Education Sentimentale

For daring to peer into the heart of an adulteress and enumerate its contents with profound dispassion, the author of Madame Bovary was tried for "offenses against morality and religion." What shocks us today about Flaubert's devastatingly realized tale of a young woman destroyed by the reckless pursuit of her romantic dreams is its pure artistry: the poise of its narrative structure, the opulence of its prose (marvelously captured in the English translation of Francis Steegmuller), and its creation of a world whose minor figures are as vital as its doomed heroine. In reading Madame Bovary, one experiences a work that remains genuinely revolutionary almost a century and a half after its creation.

BOOKER PRIZE NOMINEE • The literary detective story of a retired doctor who is obsessed with the 19th century French author Flaubert—and with tracking down a stuffed parrot that once inspired him • From the internationally bestselling author of The Sense of an Ending Julian Barnes playfully combines a detective story with a character study of its detective, embedded in a brilliant riff on literary genius. A compelling weave of fiction and imaginatively ordered fact, Flaubert's Parrot is by turns moving and entertaining, witty and scholarly, and a tour de force of seductive originality.

A Study of Flaubert's L'Éducation Sentimentale

The Four Main Women Characters in Flaubert's L'Éducation Sentimentale

L'Education Sentimentale

Processes of Literary Creation

Duality in Gustave Flaubert's L'Education Sentimentale

In Formal Revolution in the Work of Baudelaire and Flaubert, Kathryn Mills argues that despite the enduring celebrity of Baudelaire and Flaubert, their significance to modern art has been misunderstood. Mills places Le Spleen de Paris and Trois contes, 'their authors' relatively less well-known but last published works, in relationship with the times and artistic goals of Baudelaire and Flaubert, showing that these seminal authors literally sought to "come to terms with" the changes transforming the nineteenth-century into the modern age by forging a new form for literature.

- Adieu, mon ami, mon cher ami! Je ne vous verrai jamais! C'était ma dernière démarche de femme... Et elle le baisa au front comme une mère... Elle défit son peigne; tous ses cheveux blancs tombèrent. Elle s'en coupa, brutalement, à la racine, une longue mèche. - Gardez-les! adieu! Quand elle fut sortie, Frédéric ouvrit sa fenêtre. Mme Arnoux, sur le trottoir, fit signe d'avancer à un fiacre qui passait. Elle monta dedans. La voiture disparut. Et ce fut tout.

A Propos de "L'Education Sentimentale"

The History of a Young Man

THE CANDIDATE

The First Sentimental Education

Flaubert's L'education Sentimentale Revisited

The classic realist text has long been derided by post-structuralist critics as an unsophisticated and reactionary form. In this study, first published in 1992, John Rignall makes a powerful case for the rehabilitation of realism as a self-aware and reflexive genre. Using the novels of Scott, Balzac, Dickens, George Eliot, Flaubert, James, Ford and Conrad, Rignall argues for an understanding of realism through the recurrent figure of the fl à neur. The fl à neur is the strolling spectator whose problematic vision both of and in the novel makes him the representative figure of the realist text. A significant contribution to the field, this title will be of particular view to students of realism, literary theory, and comparative literature.

This title is part of UC Press's Voices Revived program, which commemorates University of California Press's mission to seek out and cultivate the brightest minds and give them voice, reach, and impact. Drawing on a backlist dating to 1893, Voices Revived makes high-quality, peer-reviewed scholarship accessible once again using print-on-demand technology. This title was originally published in 1972.

Flaubert and Proust

as a reflection of Flaubert's life and of his friendship with Ernest Chevalier

Gustave Flaubert

Correspondance 1865-1870

Aesthetic Ideology and the "Bildungsroman"

Set amid the revolution of 1848, Flaubert's masterpiece combines political and social upheaval with scrutiny of individual motives in a compelling blend of romance, history, and satire.

Marc Redfield maintains that the literary genre of the Bildungsroman brings into sharp focus the contradictions of aesthetics, and also that aesthetics exemplifies what is called ideology. He combines a wide-ranging account of the history and theory of aesthetics with close readings of novels by Goethe, George Eliot, and Gustave Flaubert. For Redfield, these fictions of character formation demonstrate the paradoxical relation between aesthetics and literature: the notion of the Bildungsroman may be expanded to apply to any text that can be figured as a subject producing itself in history, which is to say any text whatsoever. At the same time, the category may be contracted to include only a handful of novels, (or even none at all), a paradox that has led critics to denigrate the Bildungsroman as a phantom genre.

Histoire D'un Jeune Homme

Form and Meaning: a Study of Flaubert's "L'Education Sentimentale"

A Study of L'education Sentimentale

L'education Sentimentale (1869)

A Concordance to Flaubert's L'education Sentimentale

Analyse - Edition des ébauches, brouillons et travaux préparatoires de G. Flaubert pour "L'éducation sentimentale."

The Story of a Friendship, a Novel, and a Terrible Year

L'Education Sentimentale and the Critics of 1869

Form and Meaning

Illusion and Reality in Flaubert's L'education Sentimentale

Madame Bovary (1856) -- Salammbô (1862) -- L-education sentimentale (1870).