

Marc Bloch Feudal Society

Feudal Society discusses the economic and social conditions in which feudalism developed providing a deep understanding of the processes at work in medieval Europe

"In the following pages I have tried to explain, as simply and concisely as possible, the historical significance of the feudal system. . . . My purpose has not been to give a comprehensive description of Europe in the feudal age, or even of feudal society. I have taken for granted that the reader will be familiar with the main political events of the Middle ages: the barbarian invasions, the formation of the Carolingian Empire, the establishment of the later monarchies, the Crusades, and the like. I have omitted all but cursory mention of the manorial system and the revival of commerce I have, in other words, restricted the discussion to the few institutions that may be said to have constituted feudalism proper, or to have been peculiarly associated with it."--from the PrefaceThis reprint of the first single-volume work in English (originally published in 1942) to treat the principles of feudalism gives a clear and concise account of the origin, growth, and decay of the feudal system. Special attention is paid to the principles of feudal tenure, chivalry, the military life of the nobility, and the workings of feudal government, as illustrated by actual cases.

"Marc Bloch said that his goal in writing Feudal Society was to go beyond the technical study a medievalist would typically write and 'dismantle a social structure.' In this outstanding and monumental work, which has introduced generations of readers to the feudal period, Bloch treats feudalism as living, breathing force in Western Europe from the ninth to the thirteenth century. At its heart lies a magisterial account of relations of lord and vassal, and the origins of the fief, brought to life through compelling accounts of the nobility, knighthood and chivalry, family relations, political and legal institutions, and the church. For Bloch history was a process of constant movement and evolution and he describes the slow process by which feudal societies turned into what would eventually become nation states. A tour de force of historical writing, Feudal Society is essential reading for anyone interested in both Western Europe's past and present. Published for the first time in English in one volume, this Routledge Classics edition includes a new foreword by Geoffrey Koziol"--

The Death of Democracy

An Essay on Its Basic Characteristics

The History of Feudalism

Hitler's Rise to Power and the Downfall of the Weimar Republic

The Making of the Middle Ages

The Resurrection of the Body in Western Christianity, 200-1336

Feudal Society is the masterpiece of one of the greatest historians of the century. Marc Bloch's supreme achievement was to recreate the vivid and complex world of Western Europe from the ninth to the thirteenth centuries. For Bloch history was a living organism, and to write of it was an endless process of creative evolution and of growing understanding. The author treats feudalism as a vitalising force in European society. He surveys the social and economic conditions in which feudalism developed; he sees the structures of kinship which underlay the formal relationships of vassal and overlord. For Bloch these relationships are mutual as much as coercive, the product of a dangerous and uncertain world. His insights into the lives of the nobility and the clergy and his deep understanding of the processes at work in medieval Europe, are profound and memorable. - from product description.

"Marc Bloch said that his goal in writing Feudal Society was to go beyond the technical study a medievalist would typically write and 'dismantle a social structure.' In this outstanding and monumental work, which has introduced generations of readers to the feudal period, Bloch treats feudalism as living, breathing force in Western Europe from the ninth to the thirteenth century. At its heart lies a magisterial account of relations of lord and vassal, and the origins of the fief, brought to life through compelling accounts of the nobility, knighthood and chivalry, family relations, political and legal institutions, and the church. For Bloch history was a process of constant movement and evolution and he describes the slow process by which feudal societies turned into what would eventually become nation states. A tour de force of historical writing, Feudal Society is essential reading for anyone interested in both Western Europe's past and present. Published for the first time in English in one volume, this Routledge Classics edition includes a new foreword by Geoffrey Koziol"--

*Feudal Society*Routledge

Memoirs of War, 1914-15

The Royal Touch (Routledge Revivals)

the growth of ties of dependence

Feudal Society.by Marc Bloch

Introd. by Joseph R. Strayer. Translated from the French by Peter Patnam

The Historian's Craft

A magisterial tome first published in French in 1980. Not a chronological narrative, but a broad and detailed examination of the institutional, political, social, and mental structures of French feudal society. The extensive bibliography has been revised for the English reader. Annotation copyright"

A riveting account of how the Nazi Party came to power and how the failures of the Weimar Republic and the shortsightedness of German politicians allowed it to happen. Why did democracy fall apart so quickly and completely in Germany in the 1930s? How did a democratic government allow Adolf Hitler to seize power? In *The Death of Democracy*, Benjamin Carter Hett answers these questions, and the story he tells has disturbing resonances for our own time. To say that Hitler was elected is too simple. He would never have come to power if Germany's leading politicians had not responded to a spate of populist insurgencies by trying to co-opt him, a strategy that backed them into a corner from which the only way out was to bring the Nazis in. Hett lays bare the misguided confidence of conservative politicians who believed that Hitler and his followers would willingly support them, not recognizing that their efforts to use the Nazis actually played into Hitler's hands. They had willingly given him the tools to turn Germany into a vicious dictatorship. Benjamin Carter Hett is a leading scholar of twentieth-century Germany and a gifted storyteller whose portraits of these feckless politicians show how fragile democracy can be when those in power do not respect it. He offers a powerful lesson for today, when democracy once again finds itself embattled and the siren song of strongmen sounds ever louder.

The tenth to the thirteenth centuries in Europe saw the appearanceof popular heresy and the establishment of the Inquisition, theexpropriation and mass murder of Jews, and the propagation ofelaborate measures to segregate lepers from the healthy and curtailtheir civil rights. These were traditionally seen as distinct andseparate developments, and explained in terms of the problems whichtheir victims presented to medieval society. In this stimulatingbook, first published in 1987 and now widely regarded as a classic in medieval history, R. I. Moore argues that thecoincidences in the treatment of these and other minority groupscannot be explained independently, and that all are part of apattern of persecution which now appeared for the first time tomake Europe become, as it has remained, a persecutingsociety. In this new edition, R. I. Moore updates and extends his originalargument with a new, final chapter, "A Persecuting Society". Hereand in a new preface and critical bibliography, he considers theimpact of a generation's research and refines his conception of the"persecuting society" accordingly, addressing criticisms of thefirst edition.

Sacred Monarchy and Scrofula in England and France

Feudal Society, V. 2

Social classes and political organization

Feudal society. 1. The growth of ties of dependence

Feudal Society, Volume 2

Feudal Society, Volume I, The Growth of Ties of Independence

From the Preface by Lucien Febvre: MARC BLOCH'S Caracteres originaux de l'histoire ruralefrançaise, which was originally published at Oslo in 1931 and appeared simultaneously at Paris under the imprint Belles Lettres, has long been out of print. As he told me on more than one occasion, he had every intention of bringing out another edition. In Marc Bloch's own mind this was not simply a matter of reissuing the original text. He knew, none better, that time stops for no historian, that every good piece of historical writing needs to be rewritten after twenty years: otherwise the writer has failed in his objective, failed to goad others into testing his foundations and improving on his rasher hypotheses by subjecting them to greater precision. Marc Bloch was not given time to refashion his great book as he would have wished. One wonders whether he would in fact ever have brought himself to do it. I have the impression that the prospect of this somewhat dreary and certainly difficult task (however one may try to avoid it, revision of an earlier work is always hampered by the original design, which offers few easy loopholes for escape) held less appeal than the excitement of conceiving and executing an entirely new book. However this may be, our friend has carried this secret, with so many others, to his grave. The fact remains that one of our historical classics, now more than twenty years old, is due for republication and is here presented to the reader.

Great historians have seldom described the notable events in which they themselves participated. Marc Bloch - author of Feudal Society, the classic study of medieval social systems and co-founder of the influential French historical journal *Annales* - is an exception. In his powerful memoir *The Strange Defeat*, he analysed the fall of France in 1940 from the viewpoint of combatant as well as historian. And in his *Memoirs of War, 1914-15*, here in its first English translation (originally published in hard covers in 1980 by Cornell University Press), Bloch left a keen and affecting account of his earliest experience of war. Carole Fink's introduction includes a brief biography of Bloch, discusses the effect of the war upon his intellectual development, and assesses his achievements as a historian. Though Bloch survived the savage trench warfare of the First World War, he was shot by a Gestapo firing squad in 1944 for his participation in the Resistance. Trenchant, inspiring, and tersely written, *Memoirs of War, 1914-15* is a monument to a great scholar and fierce patriot.

Explores life in medieval France, discussing such topics as Carolingian furniture, medicine, dieting, birth control, astrology, drinking habits, and hygiene.

The growth of ties of dependence

Feudal Society. Vol. 1

Strange Defeat

Feudal Society : Tr. from the French

Marc Bloch

Vol 1 : The Growth and Ties of Dependence

A classic of medieval studies, *The Resurrection of the Body in Western Christianity, 200-1336* traces ideas of death and resurrection in early and medieval Christianity. Caroline Walker Bynum explores problems of the body and identity in devotional and theological literature, suggesting that medieval attitudes toward the body still shape modern notions of the individual. This expanded edition includes her 1995 article "Why All the Fuss About the Body? A Medievalist's Perspective," which takes a broader perspective on the book's themes. It also includes a new introduction that explores the context in which the book and article were written, as well as why the Middle Ages matter for how we think about the body and life after death today.

This work, by the co-founder of the "Annals School" deals with the uses and methods of history. It is useful for students of history, teachers of historiography and all those interested in the writings of the *Annales* school.

A renowned historian and Resistance fighter - later executed by the Nazis - analyzes at first hand why France fell in 1940. Marc Bloch wrote *Strange Defeat* during the three months following the fall of France, after he returned home from military service. In the midst of his anguish, he nevertheless "brought to his study of the crisis all the critical faculty and all the penetrating analysis of a first-rate historian" (*Christian Science Monitor*). Bloch takes a close look at the military failures he witnessed, examining why France was unable to respond to attack quickly and effectively. He gives a personal account of the battle of France, followed by a biting analysis of the generation between the wars. His harsh conclusion is that the immediate cause of the disaster was the utter incompetence of the High Command, but his analysis ranges broadly, appraising all the factors, social as well as military, which since 1870 had undermined French national solidarity. "Much has been, and will be, written in explanation of the defeat of France in 1940, but it seems unlikely that the truth of the matter will ever be more accurately and more vividly presented than in this statement of evidence." - *New York Times Book Review*. "The most wisdom-packed commentary on the problem set [before] all intelligent and patriotic Frenchmen by the events of 1940." - *Spectator*.

A Life In History

The Historian's craft

Documents From the County of Champagne

Changing Perspectives on Society and Culture

900-1200

Daily Life in the World of Charlemagne

A study of the chief personalities and forces that brought Western Europe to pre-eminence as a centre for political experimentation, economic expansion, and intellectual discovery.

First published in English in 1973, The Royal Touch explores the supernatural character that was long attributed to royal power. Throughout history, both France and England claimed to hold kings with healing powers who, by their touch, could cure people from all strands of society from illness and disease. Indeed, the idea of royalty as something miraculous and sacred was common to the whole of Western Europe. Using the work of both professional scholars and of doctors, this work stands as a contribution to the political history of Europe.

Describes social, political, and economic conditions that contributed to the development of and characterized European feudal society. Bibliogs

The Serf, the Knight, and the Historian

Feudal Society

Social Classes and Political Organization

From Slavery to Feudalism in South-Western Europe

Warfare in Feudal Europe, 730-1200

Dominique Barthélemy presents a sharply revisionist account of the history of France around the year 1000, challenging the traditional view that France underwent a kind of revolution at the millennium which ushered in feudalism.

Discusses the social and economic conditions in which feudalism developed to offer an understanding of the processes at work in medieval Europe.

Traces the life of the French-Jewish patriot who was a major participant in the French Resistance during World War II

Feudal Society, Volume 2. Social Classes and Political Organization

Vol 2: Social Classes and Political Organisation

The Feudal Transformation

Feudal Society, Volume 1

Feudal Society in Medieval France

Feudal society. 2. Social classes and political organization

Feudal military practices, which are as varied as those of modern times, are surveyed here for the first time. The author treats in detail the bases on which feudal service was exacted, the mustering and composition of armies and their subsequent operations in the field, and the qualifications of their commanders. He discusses military feudalism as it originated and developed in the Frankish kingdom of the Carolingians and as it operated during the early Capetian period in the Ile de France and the feudal principalities of northern France. He then follows feudal developments, in roughly chronological order, in those states where feudalism was consciously imported--lower Italy and Sicily, England, and Crusader Syria. He finally treats lands in which the military structure revealed some feudal characteristics but where institutions were never more than superficially feudalized--Southern France, Christian Spain, central and northern Italy, and Germany--describing how such factors as native military institutions, the pattern of landholding, economic structure, and manpower problems worked to modify feudal military institutions and practices. This book will illuminate for specialist and lay reader alike a strangely neglected aspect of feudal life.

Theodore Evergates has assembled, translated, and annotated some two hundred documents from the country of Champagne into a sourcebook that focuses on the political, economic, and legal workings of a feudal society, uncovering the details of private life and social history that are embedded in the official records.

(2 Vols-set).

French Rural History

Medieval Feudalism

Authority and Deviance in Western Europe 950-1250

Feudal Society Engl

FEUDAL SOCIETY