

1: Let Them Eat Cake

Marie Antoinette was born an Austrian princess. Born in Vienna, Austria, in , Archduchess Marie Antoinette was the 15th and last child of Holy Roman Emperor Francis I and the powerful Habsburg.

Instagram Twitter Facebook Amazon Pinterest When I was in college, I went through this phase of ritualistically devouring fluffy, chick-lit style historical fiction a la Philippa Gregory. You can tell from the way its packaged - that gorgeous dress, the elaborate cover, the fact that the fellow author blurb that they decided to showcase on the cover says, "Exuberant, sparkling, beguiling! To their collective horror, they are bound as prostitutes. Only a suspicion of sketchy documents and an unwillingness to sign whatever is presented to them saves Claudette, as well as Elizabeth and Beatrice and her young daughter Marguerite, from their fates. Beatrice and Claudette end up working as servants for this hilariously caricatured social climber named Maude Ashby. It takes off, and soon Claudette is making more and more dolls, flush with coin, and filled with a new sense of self-confidence. Maude Ashby can take her aspirations and shove them! At one point, Claudette becomes so famous that her talents reaches the ears of Marie Antoinette herself, who requests commissioned dolls for herself and her friends. This is when the book gets a little weird, because when she goes to France, she meets her childhood friend, Jean-Phillipe, and the meeting awakens some awkward feelings in her Where the book really jumped the shark for me, though, is when Claudette receives a letter - mid French Revolution, mind - from the "queen," requesting her presence in this time of terror, with the escort of Jean-Phillipe. Claudette goes off without a thought I felt bad about what happened - but at the same time, man, how stupid can you be? French Revolution, aside, why would you ditch your husband yet again to be alone with an impassioned, crazy guy who basically said he would do anything to have you? The last one hundred pages or so achieve bodice-ripper levels of craziness, with deception, imprisonment, rape attempts, people being rended limb from limb by screaming mobs only to have their organs paraded tauntingly before the windows of the nobility, descriptions of the guillotine that are almost excessively colorful, and a general feeling of rage and hysteria as the old is quite forcibly shoved aside to make way for the new. Imagine this - and now, imagine alternating chapters that set scenes of happy domestic bliss in England between Claudette and William. Robespierre is screaming his way to the guillotine with a gag in his mouth Ashby just got hoisted by her own petard, L-O-L. It was very jarring, tone-wise, and had me blinking several times. Overall, though, I really enjoyed this story. I love these saga-like tales that start off with the heroine as a child or adolescent and then follow her adventures over the years until she reaches adulthood.

2: Rekord;ron kelt el Marie Antoinette gy;ngyberak;sos med;lja | Param;ter

The majority of Marie Antoinette's and Louis XVII's biographers believe that the young prince was the biological son of Louis XVI, including Stefan Zweig and Antonia Fraser, who believe that Fersen and Marie Antoinette were romantically involved.

The man who spoke these words, This is no trial; Louis is not a prisoner at the bar; you are not judges; you are "you cannot but be" statesmen, and the representatives of the nation. You have not to pass sentence for or against a single man, but you have to take a resolution on a question of the public safety, and to decide a question of national foresight. It is with regret that I pronounce, the fatal truth: Louis ought to perish rather than a hundred thousand virtuous citizens; Louis must die, so that the country may live. Now he is dead himself. This driving force behind the Reign of Terror has finally been put to rest. He said the Terror was the time of discovery for France, and for revealing the enemy inside Paris. I saw the Terror as a time of brutality and death. I am not joyous nor am I saddened by the death of Robespierre, I feel some relief but mostly I am tired. I wish all this trouble inside France could be stopped, but I do not believe that the death of one of the strongest revolutionaries will bring it. I did see hope when the Convention ordered the arrest of Robespierre but with ensuing violence I wonder what is the point. There is some irony however, Robespierre was held in the same Chambers as both my Louis and Marie were before their executions. I wonder if during that night their souls haunted Robespierre for all that he had caused. The next day he was guillotined. Perhaps he too was misunderstood, however it is very difficult for me to find sympathy for this man who brought so much terror to my life. I still doubt that the Terror was necessary, but it is not my place to speak of such matters. I am starting to doubt that I will ever be able to return to Paris. I was once a noble who had respect and a truly wonderful life. Yes, the life of our people was not what I thought, they faced many struggles but I wish I could have helped them. Every day I regret that the nobility and the monarch was not more aware when it came to Frances struggles. I really do wish that we could have remained in power yet helped our own people. All of this anguish has been a lesson to those who have survived. I have become to broken to continue writing, yes it is amazing that I have survived this much of the Revolution but I am all too aware that the people I so adored do not love me back. I find it very difficult to live with my status and myself so for that I will go into solitude. So long I will miss you, for you in these troubling times have been my only friends.

3: Tragédia; k sorozata volt Marie Antoinette -lete -» Műlt-kor történelmi magazin -» Há-rek

Antonia Fraser has written such acclaimed and bestselling historical works such as Mary Queen of Scots, and three highly praised books on women in history, including The Warrior Queens and The Wives of Henry VIII. The winner of the Wolfson History Prize, and the Medal of the Historical Association.

Visit Website Did you know? Life at Versailles Life as a public figure was not easy for Marie Antoinette. Her marriage was difficult and, as she had very few official duties, she spent most of her time socializing and indulging her extravagant tastes. For example, she had a model farm built on the palace grounds so that she and her ladies-in-waiting could dress in elaborate costumes and pretend to be milkmaids and shepherdesses. Eighteenth-century colonial wars—particularly the American Revolution, in which the French had intervened on behalf of the colonists—had created a tremendous debt for the French state. Louis XVI and his advisers tried to impose a more representative system of taxation, but the nobility resisted. In 1789, representatives from all three estates—the clergy, the nobility and the common people met at Versailles to come up with a plan for the reform of the French state, but noblemen and clergymen were still reluctant to give up their prerogatives. At the same time, conditions worsened for ordinary French people, and many became convinced that the monarchy and the nobility were conspiring against them. Marie Antoinette continued to be a convenient target for their rage. In October 1793, a mob of Parisian women protesting the high cost of bread and other goods marched to Versailles, dragged the entire royal family back to the city, and imprisoned them in the Tuileries. This incident, it seemed to many, was proof that the queen was not just a foreigner: She was a traitor. However, many revolutionaries began to argue that the most insidious enemies of the state were not the nobles but the monarchs themselves. In April 1794, partly as a way to test the loyalties of the king and queen, the Jacobin radical revolutionary government declared war on Austria. The French army was in a shambles and the war did not go well—a turn of events that many blamed on the foreign-born queen. In August, another mob stormed the Tuileries, overthrew the monarchy and locked the family in a tower. In September, revolutionaries began to massacre royalist prisoners by the thousands. The campaign against Marie Antoinette likewise grew stronger. In July 1793, she lost custody of her young son, who was forced to accuse her of sexual abuse and incest before a Revolutionary tribunal. In October, she was convicted of treason and sent to the guillotine. She was 37 years old. Legacy The story of revolution and resistance in 18th-century France is a complicated one, and no two historians tell the story the same way. She and the people around her seemed to represent everything that was wrong with the monarchy and the Second Estate: They appeared to be tone-deaf, out of touch, disloyal along with her allegedly treasonous behavior, writers and pamphleteers frequently accused the queen of adultery and self-interest. What Marie Antoinette was actually like was beside the point; the image of the queen was far more influential than the woman herself.

4: AIDA (MTI Libretto Vocal Book / Score) : MusicalTheatreScores

Marie Antoinette was a child of only 14 years, delicately beautiful, with gray-blue eyes and ash-blond hair. In May, she set out for France to be married, escorted by 57 carriages,

She learned to play the harp, [13] the harpsichord and the flute. Their common desire to destroy the ambitions of Prussia and Great Britain and to secure a definitive peace between their respective countries led them to seal their alliance with a marriage: Upon her arrival in France, she adopted the French version of her name: A further ceremonial wedding took place on 16 May in the Palace of Versailles and, after the festivities, the day ended with the ritual bedding. On the one hand, the Dauphine was beautiful, personable and well-liked by the common people. Her first official appearance in Paris on 8 June was a resounding success. On the other hand, those opposed to the alliance with Austria had a difficult relationship with Marie Antoinette, as did others who disliked her for more personal or petty reasons. At the outset, the new queen had limited political influence with her husband, who, with the support of his two most important ministers, Chief Minister Maurepas and Foreign Minister Vergennes, blocked several of her candidates from assuming important positions, including Choiseul. She and her court also adopted the English fashion of dresses made of indienne a material banned in France from until in order to protect local French woolen and silk industries, percale and muslin. On 19 September she appointed her superintendent of her household, [50] [51] an appointment she soon transferred to her new favourite, the duchesse de Polignac. In, she took under her patronage her former music teacher, the German opera composer Christoph Willibald Gluck, who remained in France until This gave the impression, partially justified, that the queen had sided with Austria against France. This controversial portrait was considered by her critics to show improperly informal attire for a queen, [65] whereas a similar portrait in formal dress did not create controversy. Meanwhile, the queen began to institute changes in court customs. Some of them met with the disapproval of the older generation, such as the abandonment of heavy make-up and the popular wide-hooped panniers [66]. From left to right: In, the queen played a decisive role in the nomination of Charles Alexandre de Calonne, a close friend of the Polignacs, as Controller-General of Finances, and of the baron de Breteuil as the Minister of the Royal Household, making him perhaps the strongest and most conservative minister of the reign. Empress Maria Theresa died on 29 November in Vienna. Marie Antoinette feared that the death of her mother would jeopardise the Franco-Austrian alliance as well as, ultimately, herself, but her brother, Joseph II, Holy Roman Emperor, wrote to her that he had no intention of breaking the alliance. On the other hand, both the king and the queen trusted Mme de Polignac completely, gave her a thirteen-room apartment in Versailles and paid her well. There were and still are claims that the two were romantically involved, [84] but since most of their correspondence has been lost or destroyed, there is no conclusive evidence. As time went on, these came to focus more and more on the Queen. They described amorous encounters with a wide range of figures, from the duchesse de Polignac to Louis XV. It was publicly suggested that her supposed behavior was learned at the court of the rival nation, particularly lesbianism, which was known as the "German vice". In the queen was busy with the creation of her "hamlet", a rustic retreat built by her favoured architect, Richard Mique, according to the designs of the painter Hubert Robert. Those on music, often dedicated to her, were the most read, though she also liked to read history. The play was a disaster for the image of the monarchy and aristocracy. This was unpopular, particularly with those factions of the nobility who disliked the queen, but also with a growing percentage of the population, who disapproved of a Queen of France independently owning a private residence. Marie Antoinette had profoundly disliked Rohan since the time he had been the French ambassador to Vienna when she was a child. Despite his high clerical position at the Court, she never addressed a word to him. Judged by the Parlement, Rohan was found innocent of any wrongdoing and allowed to leave the Bastille. Marie Antoinette, who had insisted on the arrest of the Cardinal, was dealt a heavy personal blow, as was the monarchy, and despite the fact that the guilty parties were tried and convicted, the affair proved to be extremely damaging to her reputation, which never recovered from it. In her new role and with increasing political power, the queen tried to improve the awkward situation brewing between the assembly and the king.

Miniature of Marie Antoinette by Louis Marie Sicard , Continuing deterioration of the financial situation despite cutbacks to the royal retinue and court expenses ultimately forced the king, the queen and the Minister of Finance, Calonne , at the urging of Vergennes, to call a session of the Assembly of Notables , after a hiatus of years. The assembly was held for the purpose of initiating necessary financial reforms, but the Parlement refused to cooperate. The first meeting took place on 22 February , nine days after the death of Vergennes on 13 February. Marie Antoinette did not attend the meeting and her absence resulted in accusations that the queen was trying to undermine its purpose. It did not pass any reforms and, instead, fell into a pattern of defying the king. He began to institute more cutbacks at court, while trying to restore the royal absolute power weakened by parliament. The continued poor financial climate of the country resulted in the 25 May dissolution of the Assembly of Notables because of its inability to function, and the lack of solutions was blamed on the queen. She had played a decisive role in the disgrace of the reformer ministers of finance, Turgot in , and Jacques Necker first dismissal in . It further deteriorated when Louis XVI tried to use a lit de justice on 11 November to impose legislation. Finally, on 8 August, Louis XVI announced his intention to bring back the Estates General , the traditional elected legislature of the country, which had not been convened since . As the Third Estate declared itself a National Assembly and took the Tennis Court Oath , and as people either spread or believed rumors that the queen wished to bathe in their blood, Marie Antoinette went into mourning for her eldest son. In addition, she showed her determination to use force to crush the forthcoming revolution. It thus met at the tennis court in Versailles and took the Tennis Court Oath not to separate before it had given a constitution to the nation. Marie Antoinette, whose life was as much in danger, remained with the king, whose power was gradually being taken away by the National Constituent Assembly. She blamed him for his support of the Revolution and did not regret his resignation in .

5: Free Reading â™™ âˆ»â†, The Queen's Dollmaker by Christine Trent â©® Books Online

SUPERB MARIE ANTOINETTE PORCELAIN CHIMING MANTLE CLOCK in Antiques, Antique Clocks, Mantel/ Carriage Clocks. PopScreen - Video Search, Bookmarking and Discovery Engine.

Lauren I had not considered the role of dolls in the 18th century until I received a very welcomed heads up from author Christine Trent who has done her own extensive research on the fascinating subject. From start to finish you will get a glimpse of both the domestic and business cultures of the 18th Chris I cannot buy the opening sequence. Not the bit with the children, but the bit with the fire. Donna After losing her home and family to a fire, Claudette Laurent seeks work in London. She makes a friend on the journey and the two are accepted as domestic servants in the home of a social climber, but Claudette wants to start her own business with the doll making skills learned from her late father. April For the most part, I really liked this book. What I liked best was that, for once, the main character in a historical romance was an entrepreneur and not some pampered nobility or some downtrodden peasant-type. The heroine is in trade and really does make something of herself; I truly enjoyed watching Claudette taking a tiny opportunity and somehow growing it into a small business, and then from there growing it into a well-known business that ca What I got instead was a Cinderella story of an orphaned young girl who makes a name for herself as a dollmaker. For what it was, it was pretty good. The story begins when teenage Claudette, the daughter of a CS The second book in a row to get two stars from me, but for very different reasons. Claudette Laurent lives in a France in turmoil in the latter half of the s. Young and alone, unable to find her betrothed, she finds herself on a boat to England to Claudette Laurent, the young daughter of a renowned dollmaker, and her best friend, Jean-Philippe, join the French people in welcoming their new princess, Marie Antoinette of Austria. They are determined to see her or die trying if need be. Treated with kindness by this lovely and gentle princess, Claudette never really forgets this day. Years later, the young girl loses all she has in a fire that ravages her neighborhood. Silver I was really on the fence about this book because I am not really into romance, and so I worried it might go too much in that direction, but I am fascinated by the French Revolution, and the story sounded intriguing so I decided to give it a chance and I am glad that I did. The romance aspect of the story I found do not really predominate the book too much, and seemed much more in the background, and so it did not interfere with the actual story The Journey, which I have not yet read. Then I was given an opportunity to read Th The story begins when Marie Antoinette is arriving in France. A little girl and her best friend run to catch a glimpse and her cart stops and she visits with the children. Who would guess that thier pathes would cross again once adults. The little girl is the daughter of a well loved doll maker in France. Tragety strikes and their village burns down. Her father and mothe Amy There were so many adverbs and cliches that I nearly lost my mind!!! Really, this was quite a rough read. It was not well-written in the least; the characters were nothing more than caricatures and not even cleverly written caricatures, at that. They remained stiff and one dimensional throughout the book. Likewise, the narrative switched points of view with such a jolt tha Jenn I had zero expectations for this book going in. I had never heard of it or the author and chose it simply because it was available for free on my kindle. I was more than pleasantly surprised. I enjoy most historical fiction and this is no exception. Viewing it through lead character Claudette and Marie Antoinette proved The history is well-researched, and the story and characters seem generally good, but the storytelling keeps jumping between a few detailed scenes of the people interacting, and long stretches of describing, in summary form, what happened to them. Tanzanite Entertaining story of a young woman in Paris whose life is forever changed by a fire and she builds a new life for herself in England. Using the skills as a dollmaker that she learned from her father, she finds herself making dolls for Marie Antoinette as France hovers on revolution. A part of history I was anxious to learn more about. I really enjoyed the characters, the narration, and the historical setting. Melanie Bridge Interesting StoryI found this story and interesting take on the French Revolution from the side of the royals. That said the book bogged down in descriptions sometimes and slowed with all the details of dollmaking. Cena Quite frankly, I stopped reading this book about 50 pages in. The dates and ages of Claudette do not match. In the prologue it says she was 5 years old on In chapter three, it says that she was 14

in Madison This was a very well told story with many twists so that you could not predict where it was going to lead to. This novel features a young woman who faces severe and sudden hardships and is forced to leave her native France and sail to England. At the same time, the narration switches to Marie Antoinette who has troubles of her own, concerning her husband and the country she Allie Claudette Laurent is a young French woman who moves to England after a fire destroys her home in France, and sets up shop in London as a dollmaker. Her fashion dolls become the toast of British and French society, and she eventually becomes the official doll maker to the glamorous Queen of France, Marie Antoinette. But before Claudette can gain the independence necessary to set her career plans in motion and become a successful dollmaker, she gain Clark I loved how the author made the heroine of the story, Claudette Laurent, into a strong and intelligent character instead of the hapless ingenue who is victimized by everyone around her. As always, it was very pleasurable to me to read the life of the tragic queen, Marie Antoinette. Claudette Laurent is the daughter of an esteemed doll maker, a craftsman who created the most sought after finely detailed fashion dolls that every moneyed Parisian family coveted to deli Trent paints historically accurate pictures of the Era as her story unfolds, bouncing back and forth between the perspective of the Queen and Dollmaker tradeswoman who was commissioned to make dolls for her extensive collection. Although slow-moving, I enjoyed the book until the last few chapters. Claudette Laurent is the daughter of a highly recognized French doll maker in Paris, France. After a fire tragically destroys her home, and family, Claudette finds herself all alone in the world and unable to locate her betr

6: Marie-Antoinette - HISTORY

Rekordárón, 36 milliár dollárért (10,3 milliárd forint) kelt el Marie Antoinette francia királynő gyémányberakásos medálja szerdán a Sotheby's genfi árverésén - kártyázte Twitter-bejegyzésében az aukcióssház. A Sotheby's szerint ez a legmagasabb ár, amelyet valaha kifizettek.

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7: Marie Antoinette - Wikipedia

Marie-Antoinette: Marie-Antoinette, queen consort of King Louis XVI of France. Her name is associated with the decline in the moral authority of the French monarchy in the closing years of the ancien regime.

8: KCACTF Region IV " Irene Ryan Nominees

Rekordárón, 36 milliár dollárért kelt el Marie Antoinette francia királynő gyémányberakásos medálja szerdán a Sotheby's genfi árverésén - kártyázte csütörtök virradóra Twitter-bejegyzésében az aukcióssház.

9: SUPERB MARIE ANTOINETTE PORCELAIN CHIMING MANTLE CLOCK on PopScreen

Marie Antoinette, the 15th child of Holy Roman Emperor Francis I and the powerful Habsburg empress Maria Theresa, was born in Vienna, Austria, in an age of great instability for European.

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