



B CAEN GRACE DE DIEU

522

twisto

4022-XX 14

twisto

# History B357 Final Exam

Monday, 15 December, 5-7 in this room

first short exercise	5%
participation	20%
midterm	20%
paper	25%
final exam	25%

two essays (from six questions):

must make an *argument* (not merely describe some events)

must support the argument with *evidence*

plan on writing at least five paragraphs/essay

DO NOT repeat material from your paper or midterm

35% each

six (out of fifteen) short-answer “identification” terms:

make sure you account for *significance* to modern France

a short paragraph (several sentences) should suffice

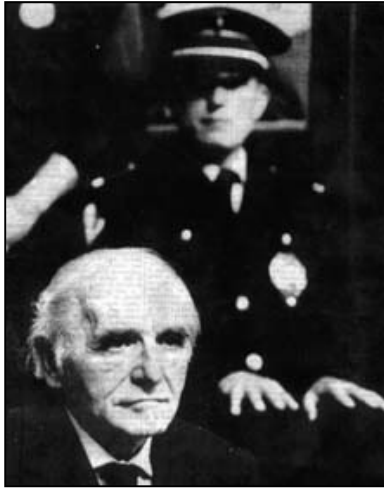
2.33% each

five (out of eight) places to put on a map of France and/or

the modern French empire (i.e., post-1789)

2% each

# 1987, The Klaus Barbie Trial



Barbie on trial

1913 born near Bonn, Germany  
1935 joined the SS  
1942 became head of Gestapo in Lyon  
1947-1951 worked for U.S. Counter Intelligence  
1951-1983 Bolivia; Argentina  
1950s found guilty *in absentia* of Moulin's murder  
1983 extradited  
1987 trial for "crimes against humanity"  
1991 dies in jail in Lyon

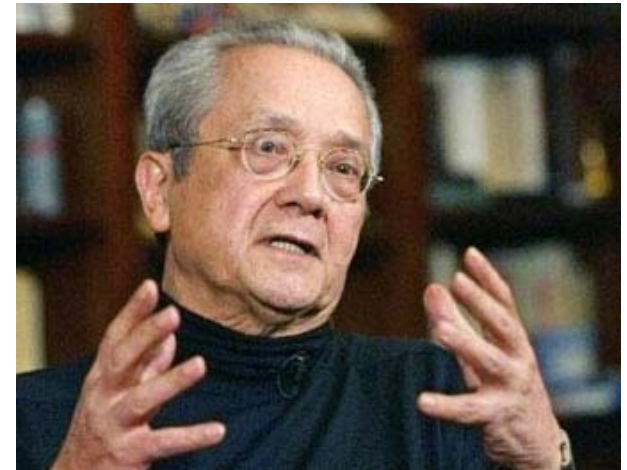


Barbie's victim? Jean Moulin

1990: Gayssot Law (introduced by PCF deputy) makes Holocaust denial a crime



Klaus Barbie in 1943



Barbie's lawyer: Jacques Vergès

# 1998, The Maurice Papon trial

## Maurice Papon, 1910-2007

1942-1944 Secretary General of the Gironde (Bordeaux)

1958 named director of Paris Police

1961 awarded Legion of Honor (personally awarded by Charles de Gaulle)

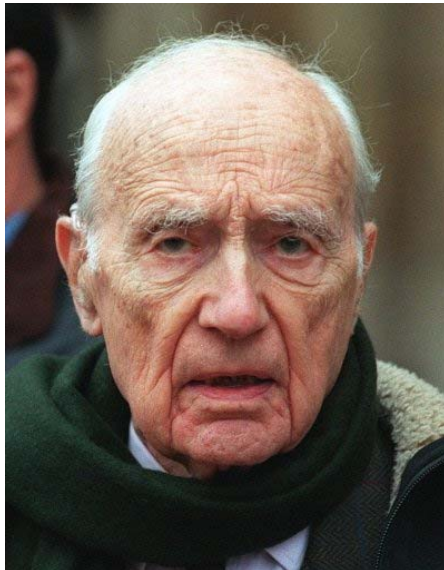
1965 named director of Sud Aviation (French firm involved in building Concorde)

Oct. 1997-April 1998 trial for “crimes against humanity” (longest trial in French history)  
found guilty; fled to Switzerland before charged; eventually extradited

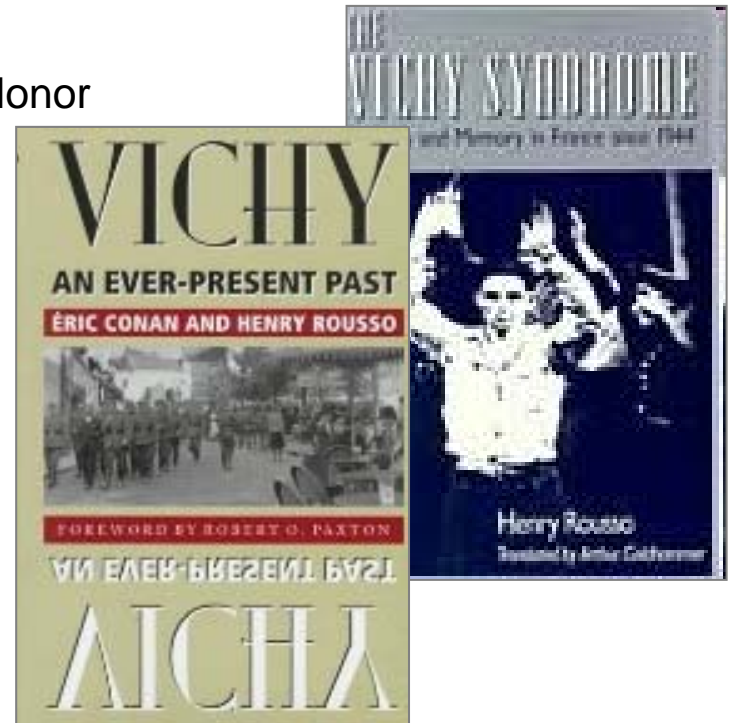
1999-2002 serves three years of ten-year sentence

2002 released on grounds of ill health

2007 controversy over being buried with Legion of Honor



Papon at his trial



Henry Rousso, *The Vichy Syndrome* (1987)  
and *Vichy, an Ever-Present Past* (1994)

# Should historians be judges?

## Why Henry Rousso did *not* serve as an expert witness

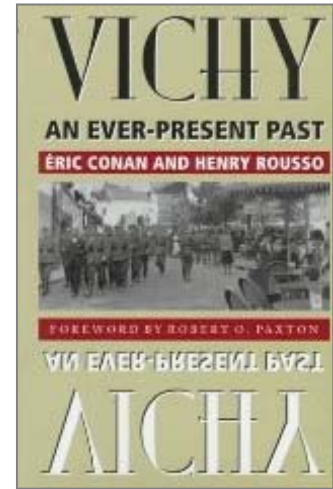
France has *already* judged Vichy

10,000 executed without trial; > 100,000 trials; > 700 executions

1964 French law distinguishes “crimes against humanity” from “war crimes”

trials do not produce new knowledge, they are not “historical” work (rather they give survivors a place to speak + confirm history already written)

trial serves as moral leveler (France=Germany) and re-enforces simplistic distinction of collaboration/Resistance (as if there were no anti-semitic resisters)



"Once again, only a morbid memory emerges from the past, only criminal history deserves to be commemorated with a bang. These days only utilitarian use is made of history, nothing that conveys its complexity and its depth. The past has become a warehouse of nationalistic political resources, into which anyone can dip and help themselves to whatever serves their immediate interests. It is worrying to see that, once again, the *bad* example has been set at the highest level (...)." ."

Rousso on President Sarkozy's proposal to “twin” each final-year elementary-school student with a deported Jewish child (*Libération*, Feb. 2008).

# History, Memory, and the Law

1990 Gaysot Law (introduced by PCF deputy)  
makes Holocaust denial a crime

2001 law of 29. Jan. “France publicly recognizes the Armenian genocide of 1915”  
Taubira Law declares Atlantic slavetrade and slavery  
“crime against humanity”

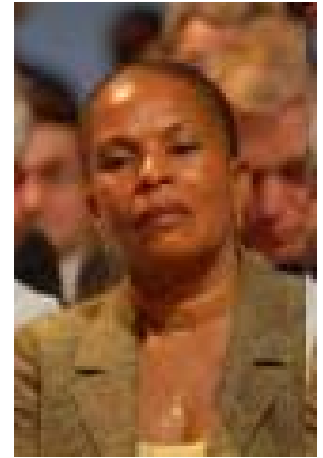
2005 law of 23 Feb. 2005 expresses France’s gratitude  
to those who served in colonies and calls for  
teaching “the positive role France has played overseas”

“If we want to integrate these young people who have only recently acquired French nationality, it’s not enough to give them lodging and a job. Let’s make them proud to be French, and begin by being proud, ourselves.”

Jean-Claude Guibal (UMP representative) in later debate on Feb. 23 Law

“We have to end this constant repenting, this endless revisiting of our history. This permanent repentance, so that we have to make excuses for French history—it comes close to being ridiculous sometimes.”

Nicolas Sarkozy (then Interior Minister), late 2005.



Christiane Taubira, 1952-  
(French politician from Guyana)

# Can France “outlaw” eating disorders?

law proposed by UMP in April 2008 would fine websites, billboards, magazines, etc. (any “public” communication) that encourage “excessive thinness”



Our fathers, we must repeat, did all that it was necessary then to do... They found despotism in heaven and on earth, and they instituted law. They found individual man disarmed, bare, unprotected, confounded...

It was necessary, above all things, to vindicate the rights of man, which were so cruelly outraged, and to re-establish this truth: “Man has rights, he is something; he cannot be disowned or annulled, even in the name of God; he is a responsible creature, but responsible for his own actions alone, for whatever good or evil he himself commits.”



Thus does this false liability for the actions of others disappear... The unjust transmission of good, perpetuated by the rights of the nobility; the unjust transmission of evil, by original sin, or the civil brand of being descended from sinners, are effaced by the Revolution.

Jules Michelet  
*History of the French Revolution,*  
1847.

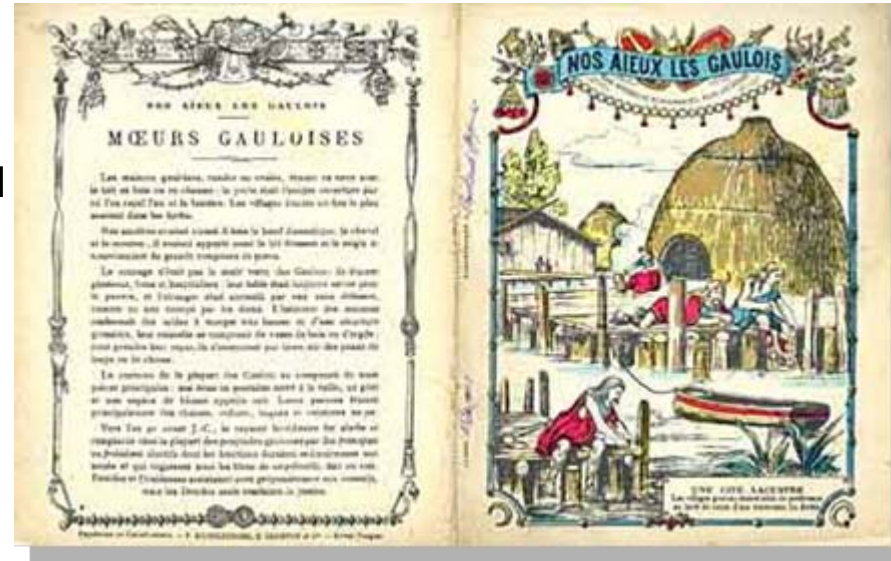
To Monsieur the Teacher:

The school year that has just begun is the second during which the law of 28 March 1882 applies.

I did not want to let it begin without personally addressing several comments to you...

The law ...excludes any particular dogma from the school program and, on the other, it emphasizes moral and civic education.

Religious instruction belongs to the family and to the church; moral education belongs to the schools. In passing this law, the legislature doubtlessly wanted to separate school and church, to guarantee freedom of conscience for both teachers and students, and to distinguish two domains that have long been confused: that of faith, which is free and individual, and that of knowledge, which must be common and available to all. ... [This] affirms our wish to create a truly national education, and to base this education on the ideas of duty and of rights...



Jules Ferry, circular to schoolteachers, 1884.

# What is Modern?

modern politics

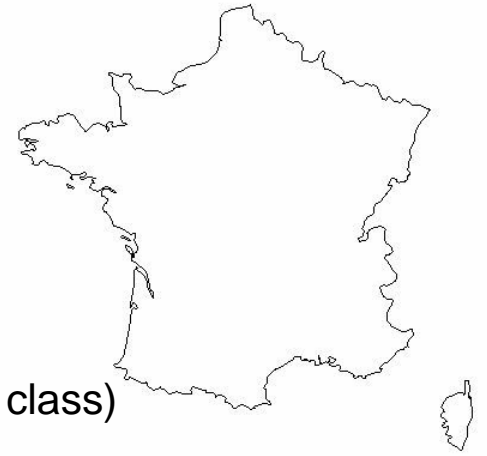
structures that allow for mass participation in public life

modern society  
(and economy)

industrialization and mass production  
(peasantry replaced by “modern” working class)

modern culture

awareness of change, which seems to be speeding up, such that “all that is solid melts into air”\* and nothing is left but dizzying excitement of the always new as experienced via mass consumption and mass communication



\* Marx and Engels, *The Communist Manifesto* (1848)



Courbet, *Burial at Ornans* (1849-1850), detail



World War One graves



C. Guys "French Officer on Horseback" (1850s?) Basel