1. Record Nr. UNINA9910809194803321 Autore Popkin Jeremy D. Titolo News and Politics in the Age of Revolution: Jean Luzac's "Gazette de Leyde" / / Jeremy D. Popkin Pubbl/distr/stampa Ithaca, N.Y.:,: Cornell University Press,, [2016] ©1989 **ISBN** 1-5017-0150-9 1-5017-0151-7 Edizione [1st ed.] Descrizione fisica 1 online resource (310 p.) Disciplina 302.23/22/09409033 Press and politics - Europe - History - 18th century Soggetti Europe Politics and government 18th century Lingua di pubblicazione Inglese **Formato** Materiale a stampa Livello bibliografico Monografia Includes index. Note generali Nota di bibliografia Bibliography: p. 267-285. Nota di contenuto Front matter -- Contents -- Preface -- Abbreviations -- 1. News and European Culture in the Eighteenth Century -- 2. The Environments of an Eighteenth-Century Newspaper -- 3. The Eighteenth-Century European Press -- 4. Making News' in the Eighteenth Century -- 5. Producing a Newspaper in the Eighteenth Century -- 6. The Gautte de Leyde's Readership -- 7. The Gazette de Leyde and the Crises of the 1770s -- 8. Engagement and Disillusionment: Jean Luzac and the Gautte de Leyde from 1782 to 1787 -- 9. The Challenge of the French Revolution -- 10 An Old Regime Gazette in the Revolutionary Maelstrom -- 11. The Gazztte de Leyde, Politics, and Journalism --Sources and Bibliography -- Index Sommario/riassunto At the center of this book stands the story of a great but forgotten newspaper: the Gazette de Leyde, edited by Jean Luzac from 1772 to 1798. A French-language biweekly newspaper published in the Dutch city of Leiden from 1677 to 1811, the Gazette de Leyde was regarded as the international newspaper of record, occupying the cultural niche filled today by the New York Times and Le Monde. Jeremy D. Popkin reconstructs the Gazette's history, providing a comprehensive picture of the environment that produced it, how it gathered and printed its

reports, its relationship with its readers, and the way it depicted the

great events of three critical decades. In rich detail he shows that absolutist regimes often cooperated with the Gazette's editors, providing information and condoning its publication in open violation of their own censorship regimes. He also examines the Dutch context which fostered both the freedom that made the paper's publication possible and the technology and business skills that allowed for its rapid publication and successful marketing. In addition, he draws on a wide reading of the press of the period to compare the Gazette with other major newspapers. He concludes with a treatment of the paper's fortunes during the era of the French Revolution.