

# EBSCO Academic Search Elite, Art Full Text and Business Source Elite

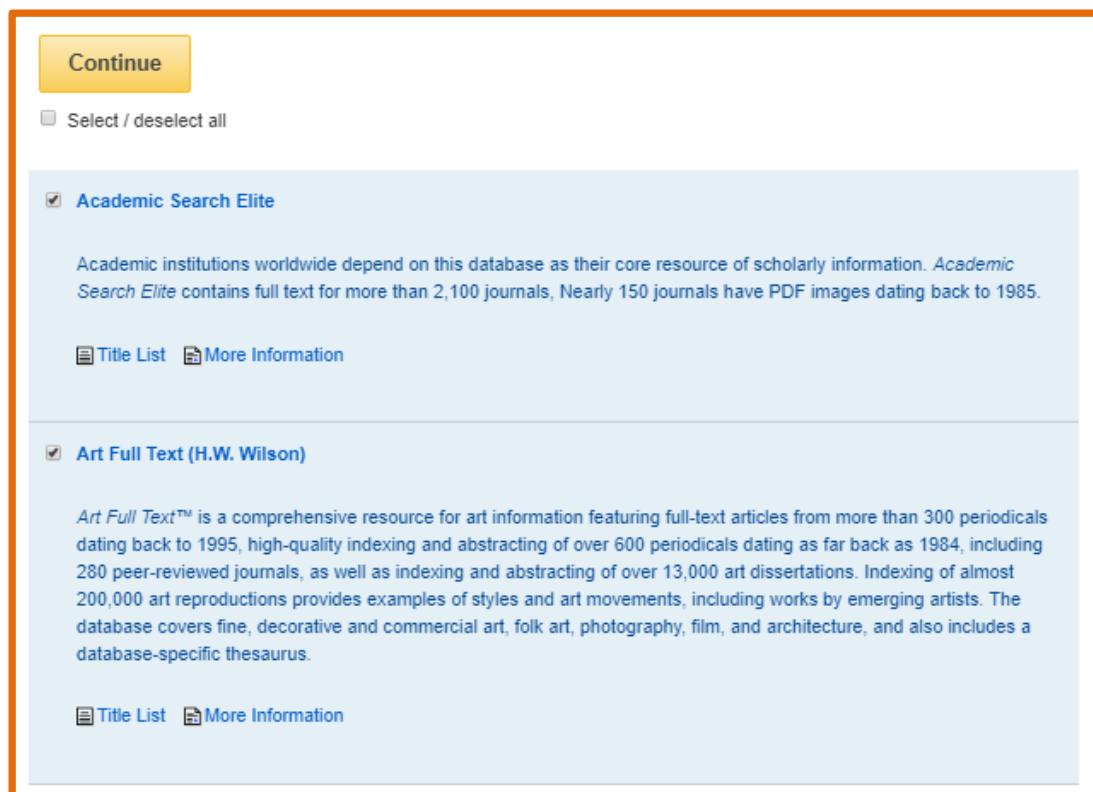
## Basic Search

If you are reading this then you want to know how to use EBSCO online resources. The mission of this guide is to support you through the process. However, you will get the most out of any online resources by exploring them yourselves.

You can access the EBSCO from any college computer by clicking link on the library Moodle page.



This will open up the EBSCO resources that the college is subscribed to. You can click directly onto a resource such as Art Full Text, or you can select multiple resources and click continue. This will allow you to search several databases at once.



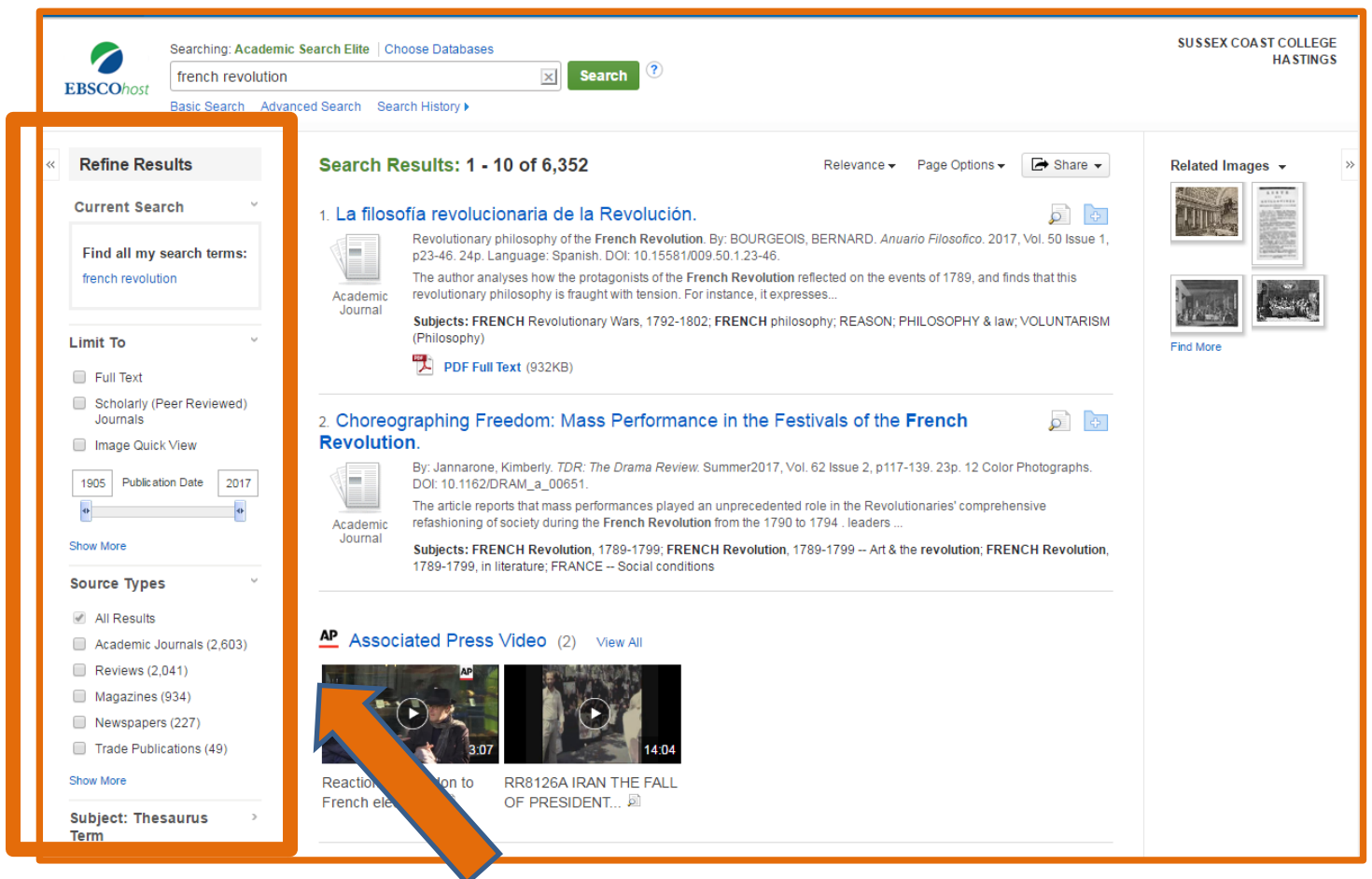
These databases have thousands journals, peer-reviewed journals and primary sources for you to explore...

To get started, type your search term into the box and click 'search'



For the purpose of this guide, I will search for the French Revolution...

Once you have clicked 'search' you will see that you have over 6000 results.



You can narrow these results by selecting filters down the bar on the left hand side. Here you can refine your results by subject, date, publication and many others. You can expand the boxes using the '>' to see more options.

It is also useful to look at 'Limit To' – here you can select the type of document. 'Full Text' will be whole articles, 'Scholarly Journals' will be peer reviewed. This means that they will be written by experts and reviewed by other experts before publishing.

You can also adjust the publication date if you only want articles from a particular time-period.

Once you have selected your article, you will be given a title page containing information about the text. There will usually be an abstract giving you an overview of the article before you decide whether to read it. It is worth noting the title of the source – this can indicate what the article may contain.

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### A Self-Defining “Bourgeoisie” in the Early French Revolution: The Milice Bourgeoise, the Bastille Days of 1789, and Their Aftermath.

**Authors:** Alpaugh, Micah

**Source:** Journal of Social History. Spring2014, Vol. 47 Issue 3, p696-720. 25p.

**Document Type:** Article

**Subject Terms:** \*POLICE  
\*HISTORY  
\*MIDDLE class  
\*CLASS identity  
\*LAW enforcement  
\*VOTERS  
\*MILITIA  
\*INSURGENCY  
\*MILITARY reserve forces  
FRENCH Revolution, 1789-1799  
FRANCE

**NAICS/Industry Codes:** 928110 National Security

**Abstract:** Though recent scholars have argued that no self-defining “bourgeois” identities existed during the French Revolution, such perspectives do not consider the pivotal role Milice bourgeoisie forces played in the Bastille insurrection and France’s broader social upheavals of mid-1789. Combatting perceived lower-class disorder, explicitly “bourgeois” units composed of propertied citydwellers mobilized to seize control of and direct the central uprisings that made the Revolution. In Paris, the motley insurgents of July 12 were forcibly disarmed the next day by a militia hastily organized through the city’s former Third Estate voting districts, which moved first against lower-class disorder instead of the royal forces menacing the city. Following the Bastille’s fall, in municipal revolutions across France such units formed the basis for the new National Guard, which thereafter possessed exclusive policing rights. Based upon a wide reading of participant and observer accounts from the early Revolution, this article attempts to explain the role of socially exclusionary identities in motivating collective action in 1789. The French became revolutionary not through a unified uprising of “the people,” but rather under the aegis of a socially exclusive and self-definably “bourgeois” force. [ABSTRACT FROM PUBLISHER]

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Source: Journal of Social History  
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A Self-Defining “Bourgeoisie” in the Early French Revolution: The Milice Bourgeoise, the Bastille Days of 1789, and Their Aftermath

MICAH ALPAUGH

**A Self-Defining “Bourgeoisie” in the Early French Revolution: The Milice Bourgeoise, the Bastille Days of 1789, and Their Aftermath**

**Abstract**

Though recent scholars have argued that no self-defining “bourgeois” identities existed during the French Revolution, such perspectives do not consider the pivotal role Milice bourgeoisie forces played in the Bastille insurrection and France’s

EBSCO gives access to primary sources. Below is an example. The layout is different here as the article appears below the title page.

The screenshot shows the EBSCOhost interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with 'New Search', 'Publications', 'Subject Terms', 'Images', and 'More'. A search bar contains 'french revolution' and a 'Search' button. The main content area displays a 'Detailed Record' for the 'Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen'. It includes fields for 'Source', 'Document Type', 'Subject Terms', 'Geographic Terms', 'Abstract', 'Full Text Word Count', and 'Accession Number'. A 'Tools' panel on the right offers various actions like 'Google Classroom', 'Google Drive', 'Add to folder', 'Print', 'E-mail', 'Save', 'Cite', 'Export', 'Create Note', 'Permalink', 'Share', 'Listen', and 'Translate'. A large orange arrow points from the top of the page down to the 'Cite' button in the tools panel. Another orange arrow points from the 'Cite' button up to the 'Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen' title.

There is also an option to listen to the article.

As with any of your sources you must cite what you use. All you need to do is click 'Cite' on the right hand panel. You will be given a variety of referencing styles, scroll down to copy the one you use (usually Harvard).

The screenshot shows the 'Citation Format' dialog box. It has a title bar with a close button. Below the title, there's a note: 'NOTE: Review the instructions at EBSCO Support Site and make any necessary corrections before using. Pay special attention to personal names, capitalization, and dates. Always consult your library resources for the exact formatting and punctuation guidelines.' The main area lists three citation styles: 'Harvard' (References), 'Chicago/Turabian: Humanities' (Bibliography), and 'MLA' (Works Cited). Each style shows a sample citation for the same article. At the bottom, there's a yellow box with the text: 'Export to Bibliographic Management Software (EndNote, ProCite, Reference Manager, RefWorks, BibTeX, etc.) »'. A large orange arrow from the previous screenshot points to this dialog box.