**More about Charles Dickens**

Born in Portsmouth, Dickens left school at age 12 to work in a boot-blacking factory when his father John was incarcerated in a debtors' prison. After three years, he returned to school before beginning his literary career as a journalist. Dickens edited a weekly journal for 20 years; wrote 15 novels, five novellas, hundreds of short stories and nonfiction articles; lectured and performed readings extensively; was a tireless letter writer; and campaigned vigorously for children's rights, education and other social reforms. Source:Wikipedia

(Bruk denne lenka: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charles\_Dickens)

**More about "A Tale of Two Cities"**

A Tale of Two Cities is Charles Dickens’s great historical novel, set against the violent upheaval of the French Revolution. The most famous and perhaps the most popular of his works, it compresses an event of immense complexity to the scale of a family history, with a cast of characters that includes a bloodthirsty ogress and an antihero as believably flawed as any in modern fiction. Though the least typical of the author’s novels, A Tale of Two Cities still underscores many of his enduring themes—imprisonment, injustice, social anarchy, resurrection, and the renunciation that fosters renewal. Source:Goodreads.com

(Bruk denne lenka: https://www.goodreads.com/book/show/1953.A\_Tale\_of\_Two\_Cities)

**More about previleges in Revolutionary France**

Mériter sa place. Les fondements inégalitaires de la société d'ordres sont de plus en plus remis en cause. Dans une société des Lumières où chacun veut être reconnu pour ses talents, le fait qu'il existe des privilèges grâce à la naissance dérange. Ces nouvelles idées circulent notamment grâce au théâtre.

La critique des privilèges. La fiscalité qui pèse sur le tiers état, particulièrement sur la paysannerie, est de plus en plus fréquemment dénoncée. Dans les villes, cafés et salons réunissent de plus en plus de monde, et les esprits s'y échauffent.

La bourgeoisie en quête de reconnaissance. Bien que riches et instruits, les bourgeois se trouvent exclus des rôles de commandement du royaume. Ils réclament un accès au pouvoir. En effet, les ascensions sociales fulgurantes comme celle de Jacques Necker, roturier devenu ministre des Finances, sont très rares.

Source: https://www.lelivrescolaire.fr/page/6095521