

Cultural Conflict and Integration in Eighteenth-Century French Literary Works: A Perspective of Cross-Cultural Communication

Shasha Ma

SCHOOL OF FOREIGN STUDIES, CUPL China University of Political Science
and Law 102249, Beijing, China
mashasha_sorbonne@126.com

Abstract: At different times, cultural integration has been a critical issue across the world. The cultural integration has brought about strategies for redefining a new universal culture. However, the programs have not yet borne any fruit for numerous reasons. The confrontation and incorporation of French literary texts represent the fallout of cultural integration. This is exemplified by the periods of the 18th century in which French culture and cultural conflicts were integrated, providing an opportunity for examination and learning. Cultural differences within the French people, the inappropriateness of French cultural values, traditions, and upbringings with the current situation, and the dominance of the existing cultural practices are the ones that create the cultural conflicts. The present study concluded that the host population opposed French culture's integration mainly due to the divergence of ideologies, insufficient cultural integration, and manifold literary works. These narratives, therefore, offer great comprehension of the cultural conflicts of that era and give us a critical lesson for understanding cultural issues in the contemporary world.

Keywords: Cultural Conflict and Integration, Cross-Cultural Communication, French literary

1. INTRODUCTION

The 18th century is an exciting era in French literature and art history. Cultural conflicts and academic work emerged with the concepts of ideas, societal norms, and cross-cultural communication during the cultural integration process (Kinneging, 2021; Way, 2007). The French cultural and literary works are a testament to the complex cultural dynamics and nuances of deciphering cultural integration and conflicts. Cultural conflicts are paramount to the communities' cultural development and socio-cultural integration.

Drawing from the complexities and the landscape in the 18th century, literary works and cross-cultural communication dispense fundamental approaches to cultural integration in the present day (Foulke, 2021). However, understanding the evolution of literary works and cultural values contrasts the current landscape of cultural practices and the 18th century.

The fundamental themes of cultural conflicts display the landscape of cultural relations within cross-cultural communication (White et al., 2019).

Cultural integration in 18th-century French literary works aimed at adopting the French culture while maintaining and sidelining traditional cultural norms, practices, and traditions. As anthropologists define it as a “...complex whole which includes knowledge, belief, art, morals, law, customs, and any other capabilities and habits acquired by man”, integrating two diverse cultures must face the challenge of incompatibility and dissimilarity (Fischer, 2007).

The process of integrating diverse cultural aspects has been associated with cultural conflicts. In cross-cultural communication, cultural conflict and literary works present an excellent opportunity for understanding nuances of cross-cultural interactions, conflicts, and perspectives. Cultural conflicts encompass complex traditions and norms constraining cross-cultural exchanges among diverse cultures (Ndeda, 2009; Oz-Salzberger, 2014; Palmer, 2020).

Contrary to expectations, the integration of French literary works never sailed, marking a significant era of cross-cultural conflicts with the targeted communities. To understand the complexities and the dynamic landscape of the cultural conflicts and French literary works in the 18th century, the study investigates cross-cultural communication to unveil facts surrounding cultural factors. An investigation of the diverse cultural traditions, values, and practices emerges and shows the rationale behind conflicts and disagreements (Wu et al., 2022).

2. CULTURAL CLASS AND COLONIAL ENCOUNTERS

2.1 An overview of colonial representations

French literature in the 18th century depicts mysterious and exotic colonial encounters in their protectorates. The colonized nations emerged as unfamiliar and distant parts of the French culture where the French met and integrated with indigenous tribes. While these representations idealized exoticism in French colonies, they indirectly reinforced colonial power. A case in point is the unbridgeable gap between North Africa and Europe, where the French staged racial exploits (Alami, 2013; Safi, 2008). The French presence in Morocco came with a differential regime of cultural conflict, encompassing racial and social values exploits.

Similar instances were witnessed in other French colonial spaces where cultural domination and demeanor, based on the incivility of indigenous

tribes, ruled the day.

2.2 An overview of cultural clashes between the colonized and colonizers

French literary works of the 18th century document cultural conflicts and integration between colonizers and the colonized. Often, these cross-cultural conflicts stem from profound differences in beliefs, values, and social structures between the French and the colonized or indigenous communities.

While investigating the decolonization observation of former French colonies, one study found that French colonizers dehumanized indigenous communities based on racial and cultural differences (Clement, 2020). Dehumanization occurred when the French ignored cross-cultural tolerance and deployed stereotypical perceptions of their subjects. In most cases, the conflicts arose from cultural conflicts (Safi, 2008; Way, 2007). From the perspective of cross-cultural communication, French rule was a moment of displacement and upheaval.

2.3 Cultural resistance and appropriation in colonial contexts

At the onset of the French occupation, indigenous communities resisted the French incursion into their cultures. The cultural incursion aimed at integrating the French culture with indigenous cultural practices. The move to assimilate indigenous cultural practices was met with resistance and hostility due to incompatibility with the French culture and the erosion of local cultural practices. In West Africa, resistance to the French literary works emerged through economic and religious opposition. West African and French cultures did not integrate as the former and the latter were Muslims and Christians, respectively.

As the masses rebelled against the French occupation, some leaders plotted a quick end to the French regime (Ferretti, 2021; Safi, 2008). Besides cultural incompatibility, the French sought to dominate the local communities, imposing their cultures through education and religious practices. In the 1950s, the French cast Catholicism, with priests teaching Catholic doctrines to aid the capture and control of Algeria and Senegal (Foster, 2015). Rebellions, resistance, and adverse reactions staged by colonized nations to preserve cultural heritage (Gray, 2011).

The French disguised them as mere education and Christianity due to the incompatibility of their culture with their colonies. Education and catholic doctrines were framed to guide French colonies into the French culture.

3. CULTURAL TRANSFORMATION AND ENLIGHTENMENT IDEAS

3.1 A representation of Enlightenment values

The French literature of the 18th century features the Enlightenment era, which was characterized by new ideologies, individualism, and rationality. The then literary works portrayed narratives and characters embodying enlightenment values. Protagonists were depicted as rational thinkers capable of challenging societal norms and traditional beliefs through intellectual exploration. In the perspective of cross-cultural communication, Louis-Antoine Caracciol, in 1776, asserted that "Europe ate, drank, dressed, spoke, read, socialized, and thought" the French culture (Citton, 2010). The representation of enlightenment pushed for the transmission of French culture to other parts of the world. Essentially, the French sought to address challenges in such communities and expand cultural integration with new communities.

3.2 The influence of empiricism and rationalism on traditions and cultural norms

Stemming from enlightenment, rationalism and empiricism profoundly impact cultural practices and norms. French empiricism and rationalism enforced the French language in its colonies, marking the onset of cultural integration. The French deliberated the display of their cultural values to enforce and impose their language on their colonies, initiating cross-cultural communication between the French and the colonies. In most cases, the colonies observed and learned the French language, putting them on the right trajectory for cross-communication and cultural exchanges (Kohnert, 2022). The cultural integration and literary works triggered production changes, conditioning production in the colonies to adopt the French production styles.

Consequently, most industries changed their products to match the French standards. The production processes adopted the French literary works to enable acceptance and compatibility. Figure 1 shows that 56% of French colonies adopted cultural changes to match the standards and meet the requirements of the French market. Cultural changes and product modification arose from French empiricism, in which indigenous communities observed and learned about French cultural aspects and literary works. Even today, the French culture is present in its former colonies (Kohnert, 2022). Over the years, cultural developments have been

witnessed worldwide, especially in former French colonies. Cultural developments are motivated by the importance of cultural integration in the contemporary world.

Countries that changed their productions for the French market

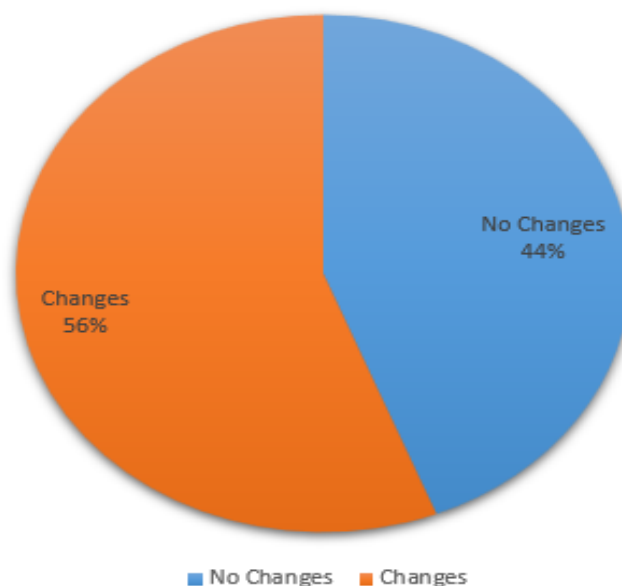


Figure 1: Cultural change across the world reflecting the production of literary works

Even though empiricism was crucial for cross-cultural communication between French colonizers and the colonized, rationalism paved the way for cross-cultural understanding. The French believed in knowledge and experience enforcing cross-cultural interactions to facilitate cultural integration with colonies, especially in West Africa. The francophone West Africa would suffer uncontrollable cultural repercussions (Kohnert, 2022). The French integrated their culture with the colonies by altering their cultural abilities, literary works, and environment.

The French imposed their literary works in North Africa to counter Arabic literature and culture. Interestingly, the French literary works were rejected as they seemed more or less historical and Arabic, suggesting that Moroccans, Algerians, and Tunisians were very familiar with their cultural elements (Hiddleston, 2016). The resistance to French culture and colonialism in the North was attributed to cultural loss. The local communities, the United States of America, and the United Kingdom cited erosion of the indigenous cultures. Arguably, Arabs' initial settlement and domination in North Africa set grounds for the resistance against French literary works and colonialism. Resistance and conflict in the integration of French culture pertained to multiple factors, as summarized in the table

below.

Table 1: An overview of the cultural conflicts in the French culture in the 18th century

Cultural assimilation	Language assimilation and barriers
Arabs Islamized the North African region.	The Arabic language dominated North Africa before the French invasion.
Imposing Western cultures on local tribes to ensure the spread of Western culture through education and religion.	The French-speaking and Arabic-speaking factions could not understand each other.
Widespread cultural resistance in the Northern part of Africa, alongside UK and USA criticism.	The French literary works differed from the Arabic and Islamic works existing before French arrival.

Ultimately, the resistance to the French and cross-cultural communication collapsed due to perceived socio-cultural injustices in the indigenous communities of North Africa; the native communities perceived social injustice when the French imposed their culture through literary works and cultural integration. Despite collaborators, many French colonies preferred retaining their cultural organization and practices. French imperialism perceived Islam as non-European, waging war in Islam-dominated regions (Hiddleston, 2016). This led to unending cultural conflict as Muslims safeguarded their religion as part of their cultural heritage. The war regarded different Islamic dogma and institutions in regions where the French had targeted to convert to Catholicism.

3.3 The integration of philosophical and new scientific ideas in literary works

The cultural integration and related conflicts stretched to philosophical and contemporary scientific ideas in the 18th and 19th centuries. The philosophical perspectives and scientific ideas were paramount for cultural transformation and intellectual discourse. French literary works served as tools for exploring and transmitting enlightenment ideologies in this era. Often, the enlightenment ideologies intersected with cross-cultural communication and experiences (Oz-Salzberger, 2014; Safi, 2008). Essentially, enlightenment thinkers asserted universal qualities of human beings: liberty, equality, and reason. The French literary words grappled with appreciating these values within cross-cultural communication. Protagonists questioned the legitimacy of French exploitations and oppression of the indigenous communities as dispensed on enlightenment.

An investigation of the French literary works depended on ethnocentrism and the promotion of cultural relativism. Authors

challenging ethnocentrism cited the richness and diversity of the French culture and its literary works. Consequently, they campaigned against resistance, intolerance, and negativity in integrating the French culture with the indigenous communities (Safi, 2008). Much resistance to French literary works and cultural integration occurred outside Europe mainly because they bore European cultural values. The fundamental cultural and literary features constraining cultural integration regard philosophical and scientific ideas, literary works, power dynamics, and cross-cultural communication, as illustrated in Table 2. These campaigns would improve cross-cultural communication between the French and the hostile communities rejected in the 18th century.

Table 2: Key cultural and literary aspects in the 18th century

Critical cultural and literary aspects in the 18th century			
Philosophical and Scientific Ideas	Paramount for cultural transformation and intellectual discourse	Intersected with cross-cultural communication and experiences	Enlightenment ideologies: liberty, equality, reason
French Literary Works as Tools for Exploring Enlightenment Ideologies	Protagonists questioned French exploitations and oppression of indigenous communities.	Campaigns against ethnocentrism and promotion of cultural relativism	Resistance to French cultural integration outside Europe
Critique of Colonialism and Power Dynamics	Investigation of the ethical implications of cultural integration	Unveiling complexities of cultural injustices and strained relationships	French literary works inclined towards domination over indigenous and minority groups
Social-Cultural Integration and Cross-Cultural Communication	Aimed at solidarity and global citizenship	Challenges in persuading compliance or collaboration from primary targets	

Even though the integration was considered a smooth process, a critique of colonialism and power dynamics was launched to ascertain the credibility of the literary works. At the beginning of the 18th century, an investigation into the ethical implications of cultural integration and French literary works was performed to ascertain French legitimacy and endeavors. Narratives of the French culture and the implications of integration with other cultures unveiled the complexities of cultural injustices and strained relationships (Safi, 2008). Even though social-cultural integration in the

18th century aimed at solidarity and global citizenship, French literary works were inclined towards domination over indigenous and minority groups. French literary works sought cross-cultural communication and cultural integration in processes that did not persuade and command compliance or collaboration from the primary targets.

3.4 Analysis of societal norms and institutions via literary works

A comprehensive critique of societal institutions and norms was necessary to comprehend the dynamic and evolving cultural phenomenon. The literary works and cultural factors included important factors like gender, birth, and social class (Palmer, 2020). The history of cultural integration and rising conflicts point to social equality and mobility as the wells of divergence between indigenous communities and French culture in the perspectives of cross-cultural communication. The indigenous communities reported perpetuation through rigid social-cultural hierarchies, which was entirely unacceptable. The table below summarizes the main themes and literary works emerging in the literature in the 18th century.

Table 3: Key themes emerging from the literature of cultural conflicts and integration

Literary Works	Main Themes	Key Findings
The Enlightenment and Gender Roles: A cultural critique of the French society	Investigation of gender roles in French society	Highlighting challenges faced by females in the French culture and targeted communities.
Challenges of Social Equality in French literary works and the resulting cultural resistance	Exploration of social equality and mobility	Critique of rigid social-cultural hierarchies imposed changes and conflicts.
Narratives of Autonomy: French Women, gender issues and equality in the cross-cultural communication contexts and cultural conflicts	Analysis of autonomy struggles among French women	Contrasting gender-related cultural attitudes and complexities across the board

At the time, literary works investigated gender roles and highlighted challenges encountered by females in French culture. Unlike other cultures, French females pursued navigated patriarchal roles and fought against societal restrictions (Palmer, 2020). The narratives of the autonomy-bound fights among French women and cross-cultural differences contrasted, revealing divergent gender-related cultural attitudes and complexities. In contrast to the present landscape of the present-day cross-communication perspectives, literary works advocate for social reforms and justice. Unlike

the 18th century, present-day cultural integration pursues equality, liberty, and fraternity within cross-cultural interactions.

4. CULTURAL FRICTION AND SOCIAL HIERARCHIES

Socio-cultural clashes attributed to social injustice and friction in the 18th century were common. French literary works report that socio-cultural clashes involving them stemmed from privilege, wealth, and status disparities (Kinneging, 2021). These conflicts were bound to unfold due to the interaction of culturally diverse communities. The diversity birthed social injustices and inequalities. The clash between Aristocracy and the Bourgeoisie is a classic example of cultural conflicts involving the French. Literature points to tensions between the social classes due to power, status, and influence struggle. Based on the differences, the Bourgeoisie rose to challenge the aristocracy's dominance with their socio-economic significance (Kinneging, 2021). Generally, the cultural conflicts reflect erosion of the traditional social hierarchies and broader social transformations. This resulted in a dynamic cultural environment characterized by social changes and upheaval. The literature shows that cultural conflicts affect the marginalized members of society more than any other group. Likewise, the Bourgeoisie and Aristocracy hardly felt the adverse effects of the cultural conflicts, as illustrated in Figure 2.

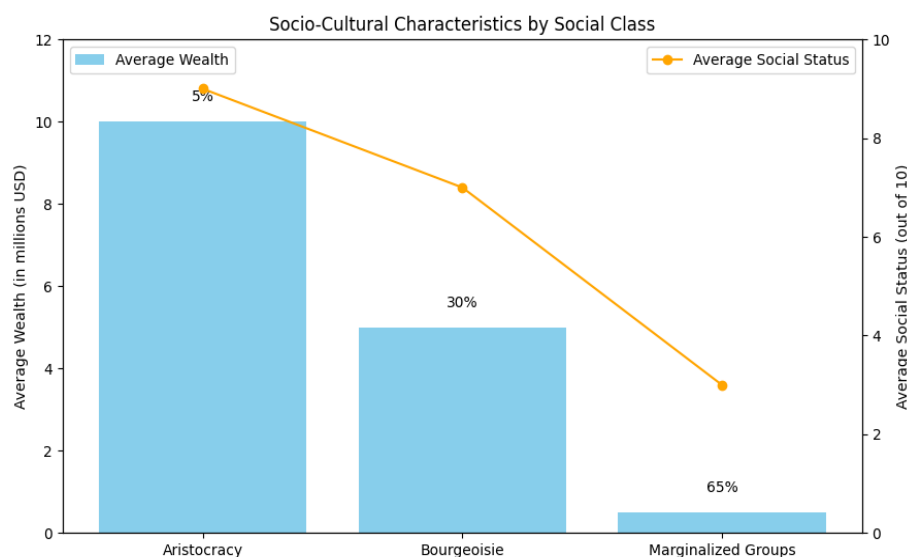


Figure 2: The socio-cultural features of individuals affected by the cultural changes and literary works

The literature on cultural conflicts and integration was marked by group marginalization but limited to particular groups. Members of marginalized groups, especially children, women, and low-income families, bore the

burdens of societal discrimination and injustices (Brown et al., 2023). The French literary works indicate that the marginalization extended to racism and racial discrimination. Marginalized members of the society bear the burden of cross-cultural conflicts. Even as the French posed as they advocated for cultural integration, the marginalized communities demanded equality, inclusion, and recognition. These disparities yielded unpleasant experiences during cross-cultural interactions.

5. CROSS-CULTURAL COMMUNICATION

In the 18th century, cultural integration and cross-cultural communication yielded positive or negative experiences due to its complex and dynamic aspects. Even though cultural conflicts capture attention when critiquing cross-cultural communication, a wide variety of interactions between diverse cultures emerges (Alami, 2013; Safi, 2008). The robust nature of cross-cultural interactions displayed cultural negotiation, contact, and adaptation complexities. As these cultural encounters unfold in diverse settings, they unveil profound cultural diversity. Navigation of the diverse cultural diversity uncovers the conflicts and misunderstandings. Table 4 summarizes the fundamentals of cross-cultural communication in the French literary works of the 18th century.

Table 4: A summary of key themes on the landscape of cross-cultural communication

Key Themes	Description
Cross-cultural interactions	The 18th century saw a rich tapestry of interactions between diverse cultures, showcasing cultural negotiation and adaptation complexities.
Cultural Diversity	Cross-cultural interactions unveiled profound cultural diversity, highlighting conflicts and misunderstandings.
French Cultural Integration	French cultural evolution and integration with other cultures triggered conflicts but also sparked inspiration and innovation across cultures.
Transformational Influence	The integration of French culture transformed art, literary works, and science in other cultures, leading to the adoption of new ideas and perspectives.
Implications of Cultural Understanding	Cross-cultural communication and integration led to innovation and dynamism, emphasizing the importance of cultural understanding.

As the 18th century was crucial for the French cultural evolution and integration with other cultures, fundamental literary features and traditions surfaced and reflected the overall landscape of cultural qualities that could trigger conflicts during interactions. Interestingly, the cultural integration sparked inspiration across different cultures. Integration of the French

culture transformed the philosophy of art, literary works, and science of many cultures throughout the 18th century (Hiddleston, 2016; Safi, 2008). Literary works and cultural integration dispensed and led to adopting new ideas, perspectives, and practices in different communities. Consequently, cross-communication yielded innovation and dynamism, initiating a revolution in communities. Cultural understanding is the long-standing implication of cross-cultural communication and integration of French literary works.

6. CULTURAL HYBRIDITY AND NATIONAL IDENTITIES

Amidst cross-cultural encounters and diversity, the French focused on molding their identity. Literary works, linguistic unity, and cultural symbols were key instruments slated for development as they were the foundations of French culture (Foulke, 2021). Likewise, they would be prioritized during cultural integration. Despite the multidimensional approach to cultural hybridity and national identities, cross-cultural conflicts arose from diverse cultural traditions, linguistic variations, and regional identities. At the time, literary works reflected the influence of cultural hybridity and cosmopolitanism in French society. Therefore, cultural integration and cross-cultural communication must navigate the diverse cultural landscape within the French culture. The conflicts emerging from cross-cultural communications regarded the interplay between the diverse cultural landscape within the French culture and the external cultures. Unfortunately, cultural adaptation was insufficient, a phenomenon that upscaled cultural intolerance during exchanges. The cultural hybridity and cosmopolitanism enriched the French culture with diverse instruments, sparked innovation, and enhanced comprehension of cultural diversity (figure 3). At the same time, it complicated cultural integration and literary works, subjecting the 18th century to cultural disquiet.

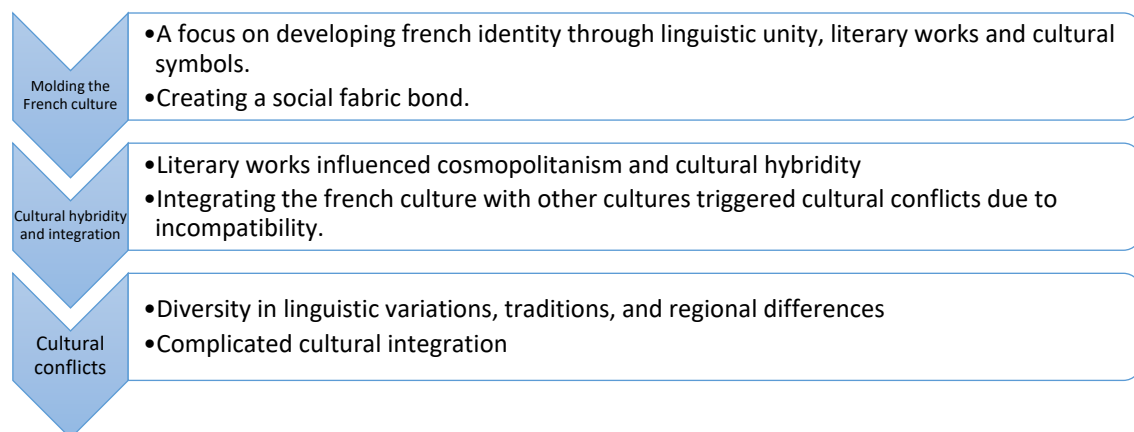


Figure 3: The key features of cultural hybridity and cosmopolitanism

7. CULTURAL DISCOURSE AND LITERARY MOVEMENTS

The cultural phenomenon of the 18th century displays literary criticism that shaped cultural discourse and provided insights into global societal norms, values, and discourse. Literary critics interpreted and critiqued literary works to comprehend fundamental themes, including cultural integration, conflicts, and cross-cultural communication. The critiques contribute to the broader view of the influences of literature in shaping cultural beliefs, attitudes, and traditions (Citton, 2010; Clement, 2020; Siegrist, 2006). Generally, literary criticisms are an excellent lens for viewing the dynamics and complexities of diverse cultures. Cultural criticisms, literary works, conflicts, and cross-cultural communication intertwine, affecting each other. The unfolding phenomenon discloses the implications of literary works and cultural values, as displayed in Figure 4.

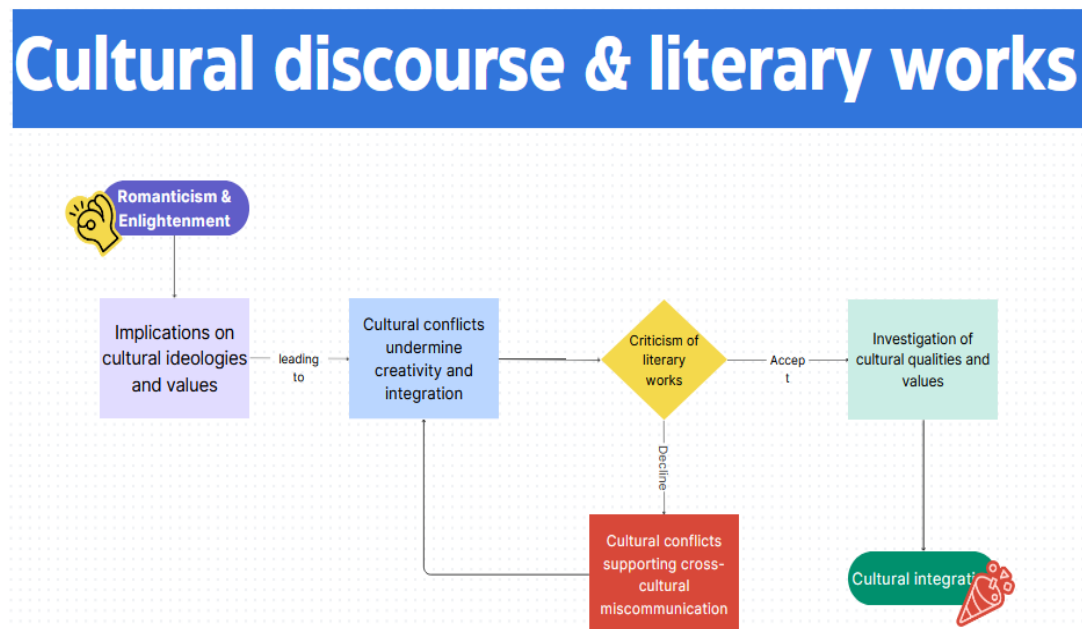


Figure 4: The intertwined nature of the critical themes about cultural discourse and literary works

The 18th century was remarkable for literary works, movements, and developments. The cultural conflicts at this time shaped cultural ideologies and values, hence literary works. A review of the literary developments in the 18th century reveals that the cultural conflicts impacted cultural integration and sparked creativity and approaches (Citton, 2010; Clement, 2020; Jung, 2023). A case in point is the Enlightenment era, where Romanticism's proponents celebrated nature, emotions, and individualism. Alongside materialistic aspects of Enlightenment thoughts, these cultural ideologies shaped styles, themes, and narratives surrounding literary works.

8. Cultural Identities And Religious Conflicts

Religious conflicts were recurrent throughout cultural conflicts in the 18th century. Religious conflicts embodied the cultural diversity and clashes at the time. The literature on cultural conflicts shows diversity among Protestants, Catholics, and Jews, all heightening cross-cultural differences and conflicts (Ndeda, 2009). the developing cultural identities and religious doctrines sparked the clashes with the French. Table 5 summarizes the cultural identities and religious conflicts from this remarkable era's literary works.

Table 5: A summary of religious conflicts and cultural identities

Key Points	Description
Recurrent Religious Conflicts	Religious conflicts were persistent throughout cultural conflicts in the 18th century, reflecting cultural diversity and clashes.
Diversity Among Religious Groups	Literary works depict diversity among Protestants, Catholics, and Jews, heightening cross-cultural differences and conflicts.
Religious Persecutions	Religious persecution targeted groups and individuals based on their religious affiliations, leading to social exclusion, discrimination, and violence.
Defiance and Disagreement	Conflicts triggered by literary works changed views, behaviors, and beliefs about French culture, leading to defiance and disagreement.
Promotion of Religious Orthodoxy	Narratives of persecution prompted unity and promoted religious orthodoxy among different religious groups.

Owing to the diversity and conflicts, literary works indicate religious persecution, with groups and individuals targeted for their religious affiliations. The cultural and religious led to social exclusion, discrimination, and violence against minority groups and defiant individuals (Ndeda, 2009). Moreover, this course of events led to even more defiance and disagreement with the French. The conflicts triggered by literary works further changed views, behaviors, and beliefs on French culture, albeit reducing its influence. Narratives of persecution and social injustices perpetrated prompted unity and promoted religious orthodoxy among the different groups.

9. CULTURAL REVOLT AND RESISTANCE

The cultural revolt marked the beginning of the critique of cultural integration. The critique focused on the French literary works and the

cultural elements set for integration. Importantly, cultural critique focuses on the triggers of the French Revolution, including political, social, and cultural structures. The 18th-century literature indicates that socio-cultural instabilities triggered the revolution in the French community. Similarly, socio-cultural revolt triggered resistance, as witnessed in the difficulties in cross-cultural communication. The political environment plays a crucial role in the incidence of social-cultural resistance. Fundamentally, when the political elite and leaders support cultural integration, the process unfolds smoothly, and the converse is true. The French incident reflects a discourse and resistance between critical elements like autonomy and authority, innovation and traditions, alongside diversity and unity (Foulke, 2021; Oz-Salzberger, 2014; Palmer, 2020; Safi, 2008). Literary works from this era unveil nuanced insights and ideologies driving the resistance and revolt against cross-cultural interactions, expanding knowledge and understanding of the prevailing cultural dynamics.

The cultural conflicts and resistance to integration positively impacted the literature on cultural developments by unmasking the intrigues of cultural changes, diversity, and potential convergence. Cultural conflicts disrupt power structures in societies but catalyze cultural changes and reshape identities, values, and norms (Dutta, 2011). Accounts of cultural conflicts revealed contextualized details of resistance and portrayed the individuals challenging or supporting entrenched socio-cultural injustices. The literary works simultaneously mirror societal upheavals, individual aspirations, fears, and hopes about the cultural changes and literary works. The cultural conflicts unfolded in a multidimensional manner, marking significant events in the history of literary works (Figure 5).



Figure 5: The general landscape of cultural revolt in the 18th culture

In addition, literary works are fundamental instruments and requirements for socio-cultural critique and activism. In academia and the contemporary world, literary works are critical for raising awareness of the socio-cultural injustices in the 18th century. The cross-cultural communication contexts show how literary works advocated for cultural changes and fought against cultural oppression, assimilation, and bias (Ferretti, 2021; Foster, 2015; Gray, 2011; Phuyal, 2022). In the same line of argument, literary works are used to advocate for cultural changes to enable integration. The literature of literary works and cultural conflicts unveiled cultural rebellion and resistance towards the French. A critique of the French literary works of the 18th century enabled a critique of power, including institutions, hierarchies, and structures, offering alternate visions for social and cultural phenomena rooted in the principles of equality, justice, and freedom. Fundamentally, literary activism inspires further questions and investigations on confronting oppression, the status quo, and new possibilities regarding cultural integration and cross-cultural communication.

10. Conclusion

The global landscape of cultural conflicts emerges through examining French cultural and literary works within cross-cultural communication. The study found that cultural diversity, perspectives, perceptions, and experiences shape individuals' approaches to foreign cultures. Often, the diversity results in conflicts, revolt, and resistance. The rejection of ten French cultures marks a fundamental development in understanding cultural diversity and conflicts in human history. The French demonstrated that cultural diversity, ideological differences, and perceptions within cross-cultural communication determine conflicts and acceptance. These nuances and insights shed light on future approaches to cultural integration and literary works.

References

- Alami, A. I. (2013). *Mutual othering: Islam, modernity, and the politics of cross-cultural encounters in pre-colonial Moroccan and European travel writing*. State University of New York Press.
- Brown, J., Acey, C. S., Anthonj, C., Barrington, D. J., Beal, C. D., Capone, D., Cumming, O., Fedinick, K. P., Gibson, J. M., & Hicks, B. (2023). The effects of racism, social exclusion, and discrimination on achieving universal safe water and sanitation in high-income countries. *The Lancet Global Health*, 11(4), e606-e614.

- Citton, Y. (2010). "Spectres of Multiplicity. 18th-Century Literature Revisited from the Outside in." *French Global: A New Approach to French Literary History*. 372-387.
- Clement, V. (2020). "Geographical knowledge, Empire, and the Indigenous Other: Engaging a decolonising introspection into Early French colonial geography". *52(4)*, 741-749.
- Dutta, M. J. (2011). *Communicating social change: Structure, culture, and agency*. Routledge.
- Ferretti, F. (2021). "Other radical geographies: Tropicality and decolonisation in 20th-century French geography" *Transactions of the Institute of British Geographers*, *46(3)*, 540-554.
- Fischer, M. M. (2007). "Culture and cultural analysis as experimental systems". *Cultural anthropology*, *22(1)*, 1-65.
- Foster, E. A. (2015). "Theologies of Colonization": The Catholic Church and the Future of the French Empire in the 1950s. *The Journal of Modern History*, *87(2)*, 281-315.
- Foulke, E. (2021). *Intimate Distances: An Archipelago*. University of Rhode Island.
- Gray, A. (2011). *The French Invasions of Portugal 1807-1811: rebellion, reaction and resistance* [University of York].
- Hiddleston, J. (2016). Francophone North African Literature. *French Studies*, *70(1)*, 82-92.
- Jung, S. (2023). *Eighteenth-century Illustration and Literary Material Culture: Richardson, Thomson, Defoe*. Cambridge University Press.
- Kinneking, A. (2021). *Aristocracy, antiquity and history: classicism in political thought*. Routledge.
- Kohnert, D. (2022). French domination of markets in Francophone Africa: Post-colonialism at its finest?
- Ndeda, M. A. (2009). "The struggle for space: minority religious identities in post-independence Kenya" *Les Cahiers d'Afrique de l'Est/The East African Review*(41), 117-195.
- Oz-Salzberger, F. (2014). "Enlightenment, national Enlightenments, and translation" In *The Routledge Companion to Eighteenth Century Philosophy* (pp. 31-61). Routledge.
- Palmer, J. L. (2020). "Quotidian intimacy: Gender and Slavery in Eighteenth-Century La Rochelle". *Lumières*(1), 57-70.
- Phuyal, K. P. (2022). Writing Off: Approaching Modernity through Social Change. *Tribhuvan University Journal*, *37(2)*, 118-130.
- Safi, M. (2008). "The immigrant integration process in France: Inequalities and segmentation" *Revue française de sociologie*, *49(5)*, 3-44.
- Siegrist, H. (2006). Comparative history of cultures and societies. From cross-societal analysis to the study of intercultural interdependencies. *Comparative Education*, *42(3)*, 377-404.
- Way, P. (2007). French and Indian War: Culture Clashes during Wartime.
- White, A., Schaefer, E., Thompson, C. W., Kribs, C. M., & Gaff, H. (2019). Dynamics of two pathogens in a single tick population. *Letters in biomathematics*, *6(1)*, 50.
- Wu, F., Wang, Z., Song, D., & Lian, H. (2022). Lightweight design of control arm combining load path analysis and biological characteristics. *Reports in Mechanical Engineering*, *3(1)*, 71-82.