

Bonapartism and revolutionary tradition in France - the fédérés of 1815

Cambridge University Press - History 541: France, 1815 to the present

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Hundred Days, 1814-1815. Bonapartism and revolutionary tradition

in France - the fédérés of 1815

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Notes: Includes bibliographical references (p. 286-300) and index.

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Tags: #Protestant #and #Catholic
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Bonapartism

Hazareesingh pursues these themes further in his second, more narrowly focused, but equally instructive new book, *The Saint-Napoléon*. Castlereagh approached King of Prussia to offer him British and Austrian support for Prussia's annexation of Saxony in return for Prussia's support of an independent Poland. Note that Peret was actually moderate Catholic.

The Legacy of the First Republic and the Napoleonic Empire

From the 1820s, numerous histories of the Revolution elaborated aspects of this legend.

Conservative Resistance to Revolution in France

Although the monarchists had lost control of the central government and the large cities, they maintained a grip on most rural communes and held on to their predominant positions in business, banking, and provincial journalism.

Rob Alexander

New York: Columbia University Press, 1923. Paris: Presses Universitaires de France, 1964.

Napoleon Series Reviews: Napoleon

Moreover, conscription and high taxes placed further hardship on French families as their working-age men went off to war and frequently came back wounded, or not at all. Green: The , its protectorates, colonies and allies. In the first major skirmish, the , on 1 July, French dragoons,

supported by infantry and commanded by General , destroyed a Prussian brigade of hussars under the command of Colonel who was severely wounded and taken prisoner during the skirmish , before retreating.

Conspirators and Parliamentarians: Republicans 1814

Prussia had little experience at fighting an enemy of comparable size and military capability but France had spread itself far too thin in overseas adventures and weakened its defenses at home. Part Two discusses how fédérés went on to organize opposition to the Second Restoration and pave the way for the Revolution of 1830. Napoleon presented himself as a national hero and powerful ruler, but he also stressed that he bridged the gap between the old regime and the Revolution.

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