

Bonapartism and revolutionary tradition in France - the fédérés of 1815

Cambridge University Press - Conservative Resistance to Revolution in France

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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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Bonapartist

This left the way open for his nephew, Louis-Napoléon, an able propagandist, who gave all his energies to winning the throne of. 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. Only the Third Republic, it is generally argued, really managed to establish a viable civic culture in France, and to forge its diverse provinces and populations where half the population still spoke local languages or dialects in preference to standard French into a nation.

France, 1815

Austria had reinforced her armies in under the command of prior to war being declared. This set the stage for the last conflict in the , the defeat of Napoleon at the , the second restoration of the French kingdom, and the permanent exile of Napoleon to the distant island of , where he died in May 1821. Special issues in preparation discuss recent perspectives on the history of Paris, colonialism and the writing of French history, and visual arts in the writing of French History.

Revolutionizing Religious Politics during the Restoration on JSTOR

Mentzer and Andrew Spicer, Cambridge: 2002 , 175-192; Keith P. The next day Rapp continued to retreat to Strasbourg and also sent a garrison to defend.

David A. Bell · Violets in Their Lapels: Bonapartism · LRB 23 June 2005

France was now also ordered to pay 700 million francs in , in five yearly installments, and to maintain at its own expense a Coalition army of occupation of 150,000 soldiers in the eastern border territories of France, from the to the border with Switzerland, for a maximum of five years.

Yet this postponed invasion date allowed Napoleon more time to strengthen his forces and defences, which would make defeating him harder and more costly in lives, time and money.

Napoleon Series Reviews: Napoleon

Napoleon returned while the was sitting.

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For discussions of the patterns of violence, see especially Lewis, Second Vendée, Fitzpatrick, Catholic Royalism; Sottocasa, Mémoires affrontés; and articles by James N. Austria wanted to allow neither of these things, while it expected to regain control of northern Italy.

Revolutionizing Religious Politics during the Restoration on JSTOR

Rather than leading to France's defeat, the wars allowed the revolutionary regime to expand beyond its borders and create.

Catholic Royalism in the Department of the Gard 1814

In fact, the ministers in Paris, despite the dominance of an Ultraroyalist Chamber of Deputies, were insistent on repressing the violence and on adopting a stance of impartiality. The Dispatches of Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington. Second, there were the radicals, anticlericals all, who held to the republican ideals of universal suffrage, with real power exerted through the leadership of the Bonapartes.

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