

Bonapartism and revolutionary tradition in France - the fédérés of 1815

Cambridge University Press - Bonapartism and revolutionary tradition in France : the fédérés of 1815

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- Napoleon I, Emperor of the French, 1769-1821 -- Elba and the 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.
This edition was published in 1991

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By the time that Napoleon came to power, these policies had created a stigma surrounding religious persecution.

The Legacy of the First Republic and the Napoleonic Empire

At Elba, as Sir noted, he became inactive and proportionately. As much as the Ultraroyalists insisted that the White Terror was the result of political differences, the evidence, their own rhetoric during the latter part of 1815 and during 1816, and their obvious equation of Protestantism and Bonapartism belied these protestations.

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I would also like to thank Lebanon Valley College for numerous faculty grants.

Bonapartism

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. In 1815 he escaped from Elba and made his way to London.

Revolutionizing Religious Politics during the Restoration on JSTOR

Hazareesingh has uncovered a healthy trade in Napoleonic objects of all sorts: coins, drawings, cartoons, playing cards, tobacco boxes, tiny

statuettes.

Bonapartism

Napoleon was remembered in songs, especially those of Pierre-Jean de Béranger 1780—1857 , flags, medals, the popular woodcut images d'Epinal, and countless other illustrations. Children of the Revolution: The French, 1799—1914 reprint ed. Next Alexander looks at Napoleon's relationship to the political Right.

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