

Paris Between Empires 1814 1852

This book examines changing responses towards refugees in modern France. The study of the principle of asylum and the treatment of refugees from the French Revolution until the years immediately after the Second World War offers a broad sweep through French legal, intellectual, political and social history. Critical questions framed debates and policy: whether individuals had a natural human right to receive asylum, whether refugee policy was a matter for national government, or whether asylum was determined by international agreement. In Napoleon's Briton's Paul Brunyee presents a fresh study of Napoleon's last years as a captive on St Helena, telling the story of this final chapter in Bonaparte's life as seen through the eyes of the Britons around him. The Royal Navy officers to whom he surrendered; the people of Brixham who came to gaze in awe at the man when he appeared on the deck of the Bellerophon; the British radicals who recalled what he had done to curb the French Revolution; and those whose job it was to guard and entertain the most famous dictator in Europe on the small island to which he was banished. Brunyee offers insight into the reasoning behind the decision to send Napoleon to the remote island, and paints a fascinating portrait of Napoleon's life on St Helena, his turbulent relationships with his captors, his relationship with Admiral Cockburn and his efforts to persuade visitors to the island to his cause.

Louis XVIII was the most European of the Kings of France. A grandson of Louis XV, born in Versailles in 1755, he escaped from Paris in 1791, disguised as an Englishman. He spent the following twenty - four years as an exile, in Germany, Italy, Russia, Poland, and finally, for seven years, in England. In 1814 he was restored to the throne. As King he renounced French conquests and followed a policy of 'union' with his fellow-monarchs in what he called 'the European system'. The interests of France and Britain, in particular, he considered 'as one'. Based on research throughout Europe, Louis XVIII describes not only the public figure, but also the private man, who compensated for a loveless and childless marriage by lavishing affection on male and female favourites. It is the only English biography of this great protagonist of the French Revolution and Empire, the last French monarch to die on the throne.

Louis XIV domine son époque. Sur le plan international, il étend les frontières du royaume, établit des colonies en Amérique, en Afrique et en Inde, et contribue à faire de son petit-fils le roi d'Espagne. Il est l'un des plus grands mécènes de l'histoire européenne - Molière, Racine, Lully, Le Brun, le Nôtre travaillent pour lui, Versailles et ses satellites à Marly sont jaloués. Partout Louis encourage la danse, la chasse, la musique, la conversation,

en particulier avec les femmes, dont le pouvoir est l'un des thèmes les plus originaux de ce livre. Obsédé par les détails du gouvernement, Louis XIV fut un roi politique, même si ses choix de ministres et généraux se sont avérés désastreux, notamment après la mort du très compétent Colbert. C'est de cette figure hypnotique bien qu'imparfaite, incarnation idéale du grand monarque, que Philip Mansel brosse le portrait, en s'appuyant sur les toutes dernières recherches tant en France qu'en Grande-Bretagne et aux Etats-Unis. Il porte une attention particulière à la culture de cour et à la politique étrangère du roi, réintroduisant dans l'histoire européenne puis mondiale un roi de France aux prétentions universelles.

France and 1848

Prince of Europe

Napoleon

Betrayer and Saviour of France

Book Review Digest

Our Friends the Enemies

How an Improbable Controversy over an Ancient Egyptian Artifact Provoked a Modern Debate between Religion and Science

This is the first full-length biography in English of Giovanni Battista Viotti (1755-1824), one of the great violinist-composers in the history of music, and arguably the most influential violinist who ever lived. This study is based on extensive documentary research, much of it here revealed for the first time.

The most enjoyable, glamorous and gripping of all 19th-century autobiographies - a tumultuous account of France hit by wave after wave of revolutions *Memoirs from Beyond the Tomb* is the greatest and most influential of all French autobiographies - an extraordinary, highly entertaining account of a uniquely adventurous and frenzied life.

Chateaubriand gives a superb narrative of the major events of his life - which spanned the French Revolution, the Napoleonic Era and the uneasy period that led up to the Revolution of 1830.

The essays in this volume contribute diversely towards a revision and a reconceptualization of nineteenth-century France, with many adopting interdisciplinary methodologies attentive to the interplay between literature, history, art, popular and high culture, politics and science.

Europe was forged out of the ashes of the Napoleonic wars by means of a collective fight against revolutionary terror. The Allied Council created a culture of in- and exclusion, of people that were persecuted and those who were protected, using secret police, black lists, border controls and fortifications, and financed by European capital holders.

Paris Between Empires, 1814-1852

Adopted Son

Marie-Thérèse

The Literary Review

The Zodiac of Paris

Splendour and Catastrophe on the Mediterranean

Washington, Lafayette, and the Friendship that Saved the Revolution

Using detailed studies of fifteen exiled royal figures, the role of Exile in European Society and in the evolution of national cultures is examined. From the Jacobite court to the exiled Kings' of Hanover, the book provides an alternative history of monarchical power from the 16th to 20th century.

Paris between 1814 and 1852 was the capital of Europe, a city of power and pleasure, a magnet for people of all nationalities that exerted an influence far beyond the reaches of France. Paris was the stage where the great conflicts of the age, between nationalism and cosmopolitanism, revolution and royalism, socialism and capitalism, atheism and Catholicism, were fought out before the audience of Europe. As Prince Metternich said: When Paris sneezes, Europe catches cold. Not since imperial Rome has one city so dominated European life. Paris Between Empires tells the story of this golden age, from the entry of the allies into Paris on March 31, 1814, after the defeat of Napoleon I, to the proclamation of his nephew Louis-Napoleon, as Napoleon III in the Hôtel de Ville on December 2, 1852. During those years, Paris, the seat of a new parliamentary government, was a truly cosmopolitan capital, home to Rossini, Heine, and Princess Lieven, as well as Berlioz, Chateaubriand, and Madame Recamier. Its salons were crowded with artisans and aristocrats from across Europe, attracted by the freedom from the political, social, and sexual restrictions that they endured at home. This was a time, too, of political turbulence and dynastic intrigue, of violence on the streets, and women manipulating men and events from their salons. In describing it Philip Mansel draws on the unpublished letters and diaries of some of the city's leading figures and of the foreigners who flocked there, among them Lady Holland, two British ambassadors, Lords Stuart de Rothesay and Normanby, and Charles de Flahaut, lover of Napoleon's step-daughter Queen Hortense. This fascinating book shows that the European ideal was as alive in the nineteenth century as it is today.

The question of 'the end of metaphysics' is generally considered as a central issue concerning the nature and significance of philosophy as such, and, accordingly, as belonging to the realm of 'pure' or 'fundamental' philosophy. By contrast, this book investigates to what extent the end of metaphysics might be related to specific influences from outside philosophy. Focusing on the period between 1830 and 1848, it argues that metaphysics was not so much challenged by internal philosophical argument, but rather by a transformation of Western culture in its entirety. Metaphysics was overtaken by the modern spirit of the age. In consequence, this book approaches 'the end of metaphysics' as a problem of the philosophy of culture. Three historians of culture provide an overview and analysis of the 'Age of Revolution' by focusing upon the political revolution in France, the industrial revolution in England and the intellectual revolution in Germany respectively. The proclamations of the end of metaphysics by Auguste Comte, Friedrich Engels and Otto Friedrich Gruppe are shown to mirror this threefold cultural transformation. Against this backdrop, the idea of the end of metaphysics is brought into relief as a historical reality during the years

1830 to 1848. The editors are members of the Centre for Metaphysics and Culture at the University of Antwerp.

A renegade bishop and aristocratic revolutionary, he helped make and break the power of Napoleon. With bravura he then dominated the Congress of Vienna which re-shaped Europe, but soon discovered that the Bourbons had, in his own words, 'learned nothing and forgotten nothing'. Disgrace followed. The Revolution of July 1830 finally brought a renewal of Talleyrand's former influence. So, in his late seventies, he arrived as ambassador in London, where he and his beautiful companion, the duchesse de Dino, dazzled and captivated British society. At the end, his famous death-bed reconciliation with the Catholic Church created almost as great a scandal as his notorious early life. In this authoritative new biography, Talleyrand emerges as always ahead of his times. He urged the advantages of peace, while Europe was racked by war; he consistently advocated political moderation, a free press and a liberal constitution; he was a forceful proponent of Anglo-French entente; he understood the importance of free trade as the route to national prosperity; and he foresaw the rise of America as a great power. Robin Harris depicts a statesman of truly world-class stature.

Meetings with Remarkable Muslims

The Eagle in Splendour

France and Its Refugees, from the Revolution to the End of Asylum, 1787-1939

The Rise of Heritage

Roi du monde

The Life of Charles-Joseph de Ligne 1735-1814

Dressed to Rule

The Battle of Waterloo was just the beginning of a long transition to peace. Christine Haynes offers the first comprehensive history of the post-Napoleonic occupation of France. Transforming former European enemies into allies, the mission established Paris as a cosmopolitan capital and foreshadowed postwar reconstruction in the twentieth century.

A detailed portrait of the nineteenth-century opera diva is set against a backdrop of the arts in France, England, and Russia and considers such topics as the notorious back-stage conflicts that marked her career and her relationships with such contemporaries as Dickens, Tolstoy, and Chopin.

Throughout history rulers have used clothes as a form of legitimization and propaganda. While palaces, pictures, and jewels might reflect the choice of a monarch's predecessors or advisers, clothes reflected the preferences of the monarch himself. Being both personal and visible, the right costume at the right time could transform and define a monarch's reputation. Many royal leaders have known this, from Louis XIV to Catherine the Great and from Napoleon I to Princess Diana. This intriguing book explores how rulers have sought to control their image through their appearance. Mansel shows how individual styles of dress throw light on the personalities of particular monarchs, on their court system, and on their ambitions. The book looks also at the economics of the costume industry, at patronage, at the etiquette involved in mourning dress, and at the act of dressing itself. Fascinating glimpses into the lives of European monarchs and contemporary potentates reveal the intimate connection between power and the way it is packaged.

The grandeur and extravagance of the court of Napoleon I once surpassed even that of that Louis XIV, the Sun King. His palaces at Saint-Cloud and the Tuileries shimmered with walls of Lyons silk and exotic treasures gleaned from distant campaigns; it echoed with the rustle of jewel-encrusted gowns, the drums of military marches and the whispers of his courtiers' intrigues. This was the center of Napoleon's magnetic power, a dazzling reflection of the greatest empire in European history. Napoleon's military conquests changed the world, but it was through the splendor of his court that he strengthened his ambitions for empire and retained his control over it. Mansel brings to life in exquisite detail the heady world of this court: the power and ambition, visual magnificence and rigid hierarchy; stories of mistresses, fortune-seekers, servants and courtiers. Ultimately, the life of the court illuminates the life of Napoleon and the great force of a man who conquered half the world yet, in the end, was "devoured by ambition."

Royal and Court Costume from Louis XIV to Elizabeth II

The End of Monarchy

Man of War, Man of Peace

Preserving the Past in France, Germany and England, 1789–1914

Paris Between Empires

King of the World

Louis XIV

An essential work of reference for any student of British history and a fascinating narrative for the general reader, Dr Robert Franklin's revised edition of his biography of Lord Stuart de Rothesay is a significant contribution to 19th century studies.

Meetings with Remarkable Muslims is a collection of travel writing celebrating friendship and the chance encounters that unexpectedly enrich our lives, which shows the diversity of the modern Islamic world and the way in which it continues to inspire, bemuse and enrich the western imagination. What shines through these many stories is our common humanity - the need, indeed the urge, to earn, to love, to protect, to enjoy and to make a sense of life.

An extensive and authoritative study that examines the economic, social and political crises of France during the revolution of 1848. Using analysis of original sources and recent research, Fortescue here offers new interpretations of events leading up to and after the second republic was declared. Looking at Louis Philippe's overthrow, the proclamation of manhood suffrage and the unexpected success of the right-wing in the subsequent elections, this book evaluates the political history of France in 1848 and the French political culture of the time. This should be read by all students of nineteenth century history, political scientists and all those with an interest in the historical development of French political culture.

Winner of the Franco-British Society Book Prize 2019 'The ultimate biography of the Sun King' Simon Sebag Montefiore Louis XIV dominated his age. He extended France's frontiers into Netherlands and Germany, and established colonies overseas. The stupendous palace he built at Versailles became the envy of monarchs all over Europe. In his palaces, Louis encouraged dancing, hunting, music and gambling. He loved conversation, especially with women: the power of women in Louis's life and reign is a particular theme of this book. Louis was obsessed by the details of government but the cost of building palaces and waging continuous wars devastated the

country's finances and helped set it on the path to revolution. Nevertheless, by his death, he had helped make his grandson king of Spain, where his descendants still reign, and France had taken essentially the shape it has today. King of the World is the most comprehensive and up-to-date biography of this hypnotic, flawed figure in English. It draws on all the latest research to paint a convincing and compelling portrait of a man who, three hundred years after his death, still epitomises the idea of le grand monarque.

The Occupation of France after Napoleon

1830-1848, the End of Metaphysics as a Transformation of Culture

Amico

Pauline Viardot - Soprano, Muse and Lover

History Today

The Life of Louis XIV

Envisioning Romantic Political Economy

This new study discusses the visual and verbal city sketches which proliferated during the 'journalistic revolution' of the 1830s and 1840s. English, French and German/Austrian illustrated serials illuminate the pivotal position of sketches in the nineteenth-century culture of knowledge and entertainment. Martina Lauster demonstrates how, as a dynamic form of cognition, sketches transformed models of visual and printed media (panorama and encyclopaedia) and of life science (physiology) into a unique kind of sociology, presenting a self-critique of the middle class on the brink of industrial modernity.

A critical analysis of the unique friendship between American general George Washington and the young French Marquis de Lafayette describes how their bond resulted in extraordinary success on the battlefield and in diplomatic circles, aided an American victory in the Revolutionary War, and paved the way for the French Revolution. 25,000 first printing.

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proclamation of another Bonaparte, his nephew Louis-Napoleon, as Napoleon III in the Hotel de Ville on 2 December 1852. During those years, Paris, the seat of a new parliamentary government, was a truly cosmopolitan capital, home to Rossini, Heine and Princess Lieven, as well as Berlioz, Chateaubriand and Madame Recamier. Napoleon as a man of war was perhaps the cause of more men's deaths than any other warleader before him. The full story of the disruption caused by almost 20 years of warfare will never be told in all its harrowing detail. Across Europe villages were razed by fire and cities destroyed by cannon, monasteries closed and thousands turned into refugees. There were revolts in Ireland, possibly pro-French, and those in Southern Italy, clearly anti-French, all savagely repressed, and the loss of many small states that had dotted the map of Central Europe for centuries. Yet the terrible destruction of wartime does not tell the whole story. The men who eventually brought Napoleon down, chief among them Castlereagh and Metternich, failed to grasp that one of Napoleon's most remarkable gifts was his ability to bring about significant social change that would outlive his own defeat.

Lord Stuart de Rothesay

How Europe Became Secure after 1815

Memoirs from Beyond the Tomb

The Formative Years of Michel Chevalier (1806-1879)

Talleyrand

The Life of Giovanni Battista Viotti

The Unconventional Life of Rosa Bonheur

Between 1814 and 1852 Paris was the capital of Europe, a city of power and pleasure, a magnet for people of all nationalities that exerted an influence far beyond the borders of France. Paris was the stage where the great conflicts of the age, between nationalism and cosmopolitanism, revolution and royalism, socialism and capitalism, atheism and Catholicism, were fought out before the audience of Europe. As a contemporary proverb put it: when Paris sneezes, Europe catches cold.;Paris Between Empires tells the story of this golden age, from the entry of the allies into Paris on 31 March 1814, after the defeat of Napoleon I, to the proclamation of another Bonaparte, his nephew Louis-Napoleon, as Napoleon III in

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Not so long ago, in certain cities on the shores of the eastern Mediterranean, Muslims, Christians, and Jews lived and flourished side by side. What can the histories of these cities tell us? Levant is a book of cities. It describes three former centers of great wealth, pleasure, and freedom—Smyrna, Alexandria, and Beirut—cities of the Levant region along the eastern coast of the Mediterranean. In these key ports at the crossroads of East and West, against all expectations, cosmopolitanism and nationalism flourished simultaneously. People freely switched identities and languages, released from the prisons of religion and nationality. Muslims, Christians, and Jews lived and worshipped as neighbors. Distinguished historian Philip Mansel is the first to recount the colorful, contradictory histories of Smyrna, Alexandria, and Beirut in the modern age. He begins in the early days of the French alliance with the Ottoman Empire in the sixteenth century and continues through the cities' mid-twentieth-century fates: Smyrna burned; Alexandria Egyptianized; Beirut lacerated by civil war. Mansel looks back to discern what these remarkable Levantine cities were like, how they differed from other cities, why they shone forth as cultural beacons. He also embarks on a quest: to discover whether, as often claimed, these cities were truly cosmopolitan, possessing the elixir of coexistence between Muslims, Christians, and Jews for which the world yearns. Or, below the glittering surface, were they volcanoes waiting to erupt, as the catastrophes of the twentieth century suggest? In the pages of the past, Mansel finds important messages for the fractured world of today.

Every 3rd issue is a quarterly cumulation.

The clash of faith and science in Napoleonic France The Dendera zodiac—an ancient bas-relief temple ceiling adorned with mysterious symbols of the stars and planets—was first discovered by the French during Napoleon's campaign in Egypt, and quickly provoked a controversy between scientists and theologians. Brought to Paris in 1821 and ultimately installed in the Louvre, where it can still be seen today, the zodiac appeared to depict the nighttime sky from a time predating the Biblical creation, and therefore cast doubt on religious truth. The Zodiac of Paris tells the story of this incredible archeological find and its unlikely role in the fierce disputes over science and faith in Napoleonic and Restoration France. The book unfolds against the turbulence of the French Revolution, Napoleon's breathtaking rise and fall, and the restoration of the Bourbons to the throne. Drawing on newspapers, journals, diaries, pamphlets, and other documentary evidence, Jed Buchwald and Diane Greco Josefowicz show how scientists and intellectuals seized upon the zodiac to discredit Christianity, and how this drew furious responses from conservatives and sparked debates about the merits of scientific calculation as a source of knowledge about the past. The ideological battles would rage until the thoroughly antireligious Jean-François Champollion unlocked the secrets of Egyptian hieroglyphs—and of the zodiac itself. Champollion would prove the religious reactionaries right, but for all the wrong reasons. The Zodiac of Paris brings Napoleonic and Restoration France vividly to life, revealing the lengths to which scientists, intellectuals, theologians, and conservatives went to use the ancient past for modern purposes.

The Polish Studies Newsletter

Fighting Terror after Napoleon

Monarchy and Exile

The Salisbury Review

The Politics of Legitimacy from Marie de Médicis to Wilhelm II

Sketches of the Nineteenth Century

Enchantress of Nations

'Art is a Tyrant recounts [Bonheur's] life with no little brio.' Michael Prodger, The Times Books of the Year 2020 '[A] diligently researched, beautifully produced and insistently sympathetic biography.' Kathryn Hughes, Guardian **A new biography of the wildly unconventional 19th-century animal painter and gender equality pioneer Rosa Bonheur, from the author of the acclaimed Mistress of Paris and Renoir's Dancer. Rosa Bonheur was the very**

antithesis of the feminine ideal of 19th-century society. She was educated, she shunned traditional 'womanly' pursuits, she rejected marriage - and she wore trousers. But the society whose rules she spurned accepted her as one of their own, because of her genius for painting animals. She shared an intimate relationship with the eccentric, self-styled inventor Nathalie Micas, who nurtured the artist like a wife. Together Rosa, Nathalie and Nathalie's mother bought a chateau and with Rosa's menagerie of animals the trio became one of the most extraordinary households of the day. Catherine Hewitt's compelling new biography is an inspiring evocation of a life lived against the rules.

In January, 1796, Marie-Therese, the only surviving child of Marie Antoinette and Louis XVI arrived in Vienna in the care of her first cousin, the Holy Roman Emperor Francis II, who had smuggled her out of France after the Reign of Terror. For three years Francis tried to convince Marie-Therese to assert her hereditary rights and allow him to invade the newly vulnerable democracy, but Marie-Therese refused, ultimately fleeing her cousin's Hofburg Palace for Mittau, where her exiled uncle, King Louis XVIII, married her off to his son. At Mittau, Marie-Therese wrote her memoirs, and, upon their publication, immediately became the enduring symbol of the Bourbon Restoration and a figure of fascination around the world. Yet for all of her fame Marie-Therese's later life remains shrouded in mystery. To this day, many believe that the real Marie-Therese, traumatized following her family's sudden execution, was spirited away to Eastern Europe, where she switched identities with a childhood playmate and lived out the rest of her life in seclusion as 'The Dark Countess'. Now, two hundred years later, this theory is finally put to rest. Interweaving extensive details gleaned from an impressive cache of undiscovered Bourbon family letters, and Marie-Therese's previously unpublished journals Nagel tells the remarkable story in full and draws a vivid portrait of an astonishing woman who both defined and shaped an era.

Where does our fascination for 'heritage' originate? This groundbreaking comparative study of preservation in France, Germany and England looks beyond national borders to reveal how the idea of heritage emerged from intense competition and collaboration in a global context.

Astrid Swenson follows the 'heritage-makers' from the French Revolution to the First World War, revealing the importance of global networks driving developments in each country.

Drawing on documentary, literary and visual sources, the book connects high politics and daily life and uncovers how, through travel, correspondence, world fairs and international congresses, the preservationists exchanged ideas, helped each other campaign and dreamed of establishing international institutions for the protection of heritage. Yet, these heritage-makers were also animated by fierce rivalry as international tension grew. This mixture of international collaboration and competition created the European culture of heritage, which defined preservation as integral to modernity, and still shapes current institutions and debates.

Visions/revisions

The Fate of Marie Antoinette's Daughter

Monarchy and Revolution 1814-1852

Napoleon's Britons and the St. Helena Decision

Refuge in the Land of Liberty

Inside the Court of Napoleon

Book Review Index