Suggestions for Further Reading


Useful Web Sites and Online Resources

Readers will find excellent documents, images, and accounts of the French Revolution by visiting a Web site at George Mason University, Liberty, Equality, Fraternity: Exploring the French Revolution, which is at http://chnm.gmu.edu/liberty-equality-fraternity-exploring-the-french-revolution/. Readers should also be sure to consult all the resources offered by George Mason University’s Ray Rosenzweig Center for History and New Media at http://chnm.gmu.edu/. There are additional sources to explore in the Internet History Sourcebook, www.fordham.edu/Halsall/index.asp, and in Links on the French Revolution at the University of Portsmouth in Britain, http://culturalform.wordpress.com/frlinks/.

10. NAPOLEONIC EUROPE

Many of the books on the Revolution cited for chapter 9 continue on into the Napoleonic age. Informative surveys of Europe in the age of Napoleon are available in M. Broers, Europe under Napoleon, 1799–1815 (1996); and The Napoleonic Empire in Italy, 1796–1814: Cultural Imperialism in a European Context? (2005); R. Harvey, The War of Wars: The Great European Conflict 1793–1815 (2006); and C. Esdaile, Napoleon’s Wars: An International History,
Suggestions for Further Reading


Napoleon and Napoleonic France


The continental blockade is studied in G. Ellis, Napoleon’s Continental Blockade (1991). The Spanish military effort, along with popular resistance, is described in C. Esdaile, Peninsular Eyewitnesses: The Experience of War in Spain and Portugal, 1808–1813 (2008), and in M. Broers, Napoleon’s Other War: Bandits, Rebels and Their Pursuers in the Age of Revolutions (2010). On the campaign in Russia, readers may consult M. Adams, Napoleon and Russia (2006), and the provocative S. Talty, The Illustrious Dead: The Terrifying Story of How Typhus Killed Napoleon’s Greatest Army (2009). Britain’s role in the later Napoleonic wars is examined in R. Muir, Britain and the Defeat of Napoleon, 1807–1815 (1996). On the final phase of the emperor’s career, one may read M. Leggiere,
Suggestions for Further Reading

The career of Napoleon’s most famous diplomat is examined in P. Dwyer, Talleyrand (2002); D. Lawday, Napoleon’s Master: A Life of Prince Talleyrand (2006); and R. Harris, Talleyrand: Betrayer and Saviour of France (2007). Studies of prominent women in this era include A. Stuart, The Rose of Martinique: A Life of Napoleon’s Josephine (2004); E. Bruce, Napoleon and Josephine: The Improbable Marriage (1995); M. Fairweather, Madame de Staël (2005); S. Dixon, Germaine de Staël, Daughter of the Enlightenment: The Writer and Her Turbulent Era (2007); and A. Goodden, Madame de Staël: The Dangerous Exile (2008).

Accounts of Napoleon’s family can be found in F. Markham, The Bonapartes (1975), and W. H. C. Smith, The Bonapartes: The History of a Dynasty (2005).

*Britain in the Time of Napoleon*


*Other Countries in Napoleonic Times*


For the German states, in addition to books cited for the two previous chapters, one may read H. Kohn, Prelude to Nation-States: The French and German Experience, 1789–1815 (1967); H. Brunschwig, Enlightenment and Romanticism in Eighteenth Century Prussia (trans. 1974); and B. Giesen, Intellectuals and the German Nation: Collective Identity in an Axial Age (1998), a sociological account of German national identity in the Napoleonic era. For the reactions in Prussia, one may read W. O. Shanahan, Prussian Military Reforms, 1786–1813 (1966); and on the Prussian military theorist, P. Paret has written a comprehensive biography, Clausewitz and the State (1976, reissued 1985), and also edited the famous tract On War written in 1832 (ed.
The influence of the wars on German nationalism is covered in S. Mustafa, *The Long Ride of Major von Schill: A Journey through German History and Memory* (2008); and German developments in this period are also discussed in M. Broers, P. Hicks, and A. Guimera (eds.), *The Napoleonic Empire and the New European Political Culture* (2012), which is one of the many useful books in a multivolume series, *War, Culture, and Society, 1750–1850*.

For Russia in this era, one may read the early sections of D. Saunders, *Russia in the Age of Reaction and Reform, 1801–1881* (1992); and for Alexander, one may consult A. Palmer, *Alexander I: Tsar of War and Peace* (1975); and J. M. Hartley, *Alexander I* (1994).


**Wartime Diplomacy and the Congress of Vienna**


**Useful Web Sites and Online Resources**

A wide-ranging commercial site, *The Napoleonic Guide*, offers a useful collection of sources, helpful links, and many other materials on the Napoleonic era at www.napoleonguide.com/. Readers will find other valuable information at the site of the Institute on Napoleon and the French Revolution, www.fsu.edu/napoleon, which is maintained at Florida State University, and at the site of the *Napoleon Series*, www.napoleons-series.org, which is a comprehensive, well-maintained resource on all aspects of Napoleon’s career and empire.

11. INDUSTRIES, IDEAS, AND THE STRUGGLE FOR REFORM, 1815–1848

The resettling of European institutions after the French Revolution and Napoleon in many ways marked the opening of a new historical era. There are thus numerous general, national, and topical histories that take their starting point around 1815.