

Revolution (2000). For Scotland, see B. Harris, *The Scottish People and the French Revolution* (2008). Longer discussions of the era's political debates and conflicts can be found in M. Morris, *The British Monarchy and the French Revolution* (1998); J. Mori, *Britain in the Age of the French Revolution* (2000); and G. Claeys, *The French Revolution Debate in Britain: The Origins of Modern Politics* (2007). An informative older book that focuses on popular unrest in both France and England is G. Rudé, *The Crowd in History: A Study of Popular Disturbances in France and England, 1730–1848* (1964). Britain's advantageous global position as a result of the Revolution is described in B. Collins, *War and Empire: The Expansion of Britain, 1790–1830* (2010).

The revolutionary career in England, America, and France of a leading revolutionist of the age is studied in J. Keane, *Tom Paine: A Political Life* (1995); E. Foner, *Tom Paine and Revolutionary America* (rev. 2005); and M. Philp, *Thomas Paine* (2007). Paine's political thought receives detailed analysis in A. J. Ayer, *Thomas Paine* (1989), and in S. Rosenfeld, *Common Sense: A Political History* (2011). For the thought and career of a leading Englishwoman of the age, a pioneer feminist sympathetic to the Revolution, one may read J. Todd, *Mary Wollstonecraft: A Revolutionary Life* (2000); C. Franklin, *Mary Wollstonecraft: A Literary Life* (2004); L. Gordon, *Vindication: A Life of Mary Wollstonecraft* (2005); and L. Gordon, *Mary Wollstonecraft: A New Genus* (2005). Her political life and illustrious family are discussed in J. Carlson, *England's First Family of Writers: Mary Wollstonecraft, William Godwin, Mary Shelley* (2007), and D. O'Neill, *The Burke-Wollstonecraft Debate: Savagery, Civilization, and Democracy* (2007).

Early efforts to study the phenomenon of revolution on a comparative basis include C. Brinton, *The Anatomy of Revolution* (1935, 1965), and H. Arendt, *On Revolution* (1963). J. Talmon in *The Origins*

of Totalitarian Democracy (1952) and his other books saw the roots of twentieth-century dictatorship in the radical phase of the French Revolution—a controversial theme that has attracted strong criticism as well as some new support in recent scholarship. There is also a stimulating comparative analysis in A. J. Mayer, *The Furies: Violence and Terror in the French and Russian Revolutions* (2000). Other recent comparative approaches appear in E. Andrew, *Imperial Republics: Revolution, War, and Territorial Expansion from the English Civil War to the French Revolution* (2011), and in L. Auslander, *Cultural Revolutions: Everyday Life and Politics in Britain, North America, and France* (2009).

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*,

1803–1815 (2007). Other useful accounts include M. Lyons, *Napoleon Bonaparte and the Legacy of the French Revolution* (1994); O. Bernier, *The World in 1800* (2000); A. Grab, *Napoleon and the Transformation of Europe* (2003); and F. Kagan, *The End of the Old Order: Napoleon and Europe, 1801–1805* (2006). Two reference works for the age are O. Connelly et al. (eds.), *Historical Dictionary of Napoleonic France* (1985), and C. Emsley, *The Longman Companion to Napoleonic Europe* (1993).

Napoleon and Napoleonic France

For Napoleonic France, a valuable synthetic study of French society is L. Bergeron, *France under Napoleon* (trans. 1981), while R. Blaufarb, *Napoleon, Symbol for an Age: A Brief History with Documents* (2008), offers a good overview and useful source materials. Readers may also wish to consult P. Dwyer and A. Forrest (eds.), *Napoleon and His Empire: Europe, 1804–1814* (2006). Napoleon is described as both a continuation of and a rupture with revolutionary developments in D. Jordan, *Napoleon and the Revolution* (2012). Another helpful account may be found in A. Horne, *The Age of Napoleon* (2004). A. Boime continues his *Social History of Modern Art* with vol. 2: *Art in the Age of Bonapartism, 1800–1815* (1992); and more recent accounts of Napoleon and the arts appear in T. Porterfield and S. Siegfried, *Staging Empire: Napoleon, Ingres, and David* (2006), and in D. O'Brien, *After the Revolution: Antoine-Jean Gros, Painting and Propaganda under Napoleon* (2006). D. Rowell, *Paris: The “New Rome” of Napoleon I* (2012) offers an appraisal of Napoleon's imperial pretensions through a study of his urban planning and architectural ambitions.

Of the many biographies and biographically oriented studies of Napoleon, several older studies may be singled out: J. M. Thompson, *Napoleon Bonaparte: His Rise and Fall* (1952); G. Lefebvre, *Napoleon* (2 vols., 1935; trans. 1969), a work of distinction; and F. M. Markham, *Napoleon* (1964).

Other accounts—all entitled *Napoleon*—by R. Dufraisse (trans. 1990), G. Ellis (1997), R. S. Alexander (2001), A. Forrest (2011), and T. W. Smith (2007) may also be recommended. P. Dwyer, *Napoleon: The Path to Power, 1769–1799* (2007), shows how Napoleon rose to power and controlled his empire, while I. Woloch, *Napoleon and His Collaborators: The Making of a Dictatorship* (2001), is a fine study of his methods of rule. The empire that Napoleon governed is discussed in O. Connelly, *Napoleon's Satellite Kingdoms* (1965, 1990); G. Ellis, *The Napoleonic Empire* (rev. 2003); and C. Emsley, *Napoleonic Europe* (1993). Napoleon as a military leader is appraised in G. E. Rothenberg, *The Napoleonic Wars* (1999); O. Connelly, *Blundering to Glory: Napoleon's Military Campaigns* (rev. 2006); J. Riley, *Napoleon as a General* (2007); R. Bruce, *Fighting Techniques of the Napoleonic Age, 1792–1815: Equipment, Combat Skills, and Tactics* (2008); and A. Horne, *How Far from Austerlitz? Napoleon, 1805–1815* (1997). An excellent study of the legacy of the Napoleonic wars in modern warfare is D. Bell, *The First Total War: Napoleon's Europe and the Birth of Warfare as We Know It* (2007).

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,

The Fall of Napoleon (2007), and D. Smith, *The Decline and Fall of Napoleon's Empire: How the Emperor Self-Destructed* (2005); and for an account of his final stand, see J. Black, *The Battle of Waterloo* (2010).

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

The war-era prime minister receives special attention in J. Ehrmann, *William Pitt the Younger* (2 vols., 1969–1984); P. Mackesy, *War without Victory: The Downfall of Pitt, 1799–1802* (1984); and W. Hague, *William Pitt the Younger* (2004). There are biographies of Lord Nelson by B. Lavery (2003), V. Carolan (2005), and R. Knight (2005), the latter providing perhaps the best scholarly study to date. For the British navy as a whole, see R. Mackay and M. Duffy, *Hawke, Nelson and British Naval Leadership, 1747–1805* (2009), and N. Tracy, *Nelson's Battles: The Triumph of British Seapower* (2008). For Wellington one may turn to R. Holmes, *Wellington: The Iron Duke* (2002), and H. Davies, *Wellington's Wars: The Making of a Military Genius* (2012). The global impact of the war and other economic changes of the age are explored in P. J. Marshall, *Remaking the British Atlantic: The United States and the British Empire after American Independence*

(2012). British expansion overseas is examined in C. A. Bayly, *Imperial Meridian: The British Empire and the World, 1780–1830* (1989); R. Hyam, *Understanding the British Empire* (2010); and J. Severn, *Architects of Empire: The Duke of Wellington and His Brothers* (2007).

Important books on the slave trade in this era include D. B. Davis, *The Problem of Slavery in the Age of Revolution, 1770–1823* (1975, reissued 1999); and J. Walvin, *Making the Black Atlantic: Britain and the African Diaspora* (2000). There is also much helpful information in D. Eltis and D. Richardson, *Atlas of the Transatlantic Slave Trade* (2010).

Other Countries in Napoleonic Times

For Anglo-American relations in the decades from 1795 to 1823, there are useful overviews in W. R. Borneman, *1812, The War That Forged a Nation* (2004), and in T. Bickham, *The Weight of Vengeance: The United States, the British Empire, and the War of 1812* (2012); J. Black, *The War of 1812 in the Age of Napoleon* (2012); and J. C. A. Stagg, *The War of 1812: Conflict for a Continent* (2012). For Franco-American relations, see P. Hill, *Napoleon's Troublesome Americans: Franco-American Relations, 1804–1815* (2005).

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.

1989). 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).

A good account of Spain in the Napoleonic era is available in G. H. Lovett, *Napoleon and the Birth of Modern Spain* (2 vols., 1965), which may be supplemented by C. J. Esdaile, *Fighting Napoleon: Guerrillas, Bandits and Adventurers in Spain, 1808–1814* (2004). The revolutionary events in the Western Hemisphere ignited by Napoleon's invasion of Spain are recounted in C. Belaubre, J. Dym, and J. Savage (eds.), *Napoleon's Atlantic: The Impact of Napoleonic Empire in the Atlantic World* (2010); and in J. C. Chasteen, *Americanos: Latin America's Struggle for Independence* (2008). Interesting accounts of Napoleonic war veterans in the service of Latin American revolutions are found in B. Hughes, *Conquer or Die! Wellington's Veterans and the Liberation of the New World* (2010); E. Ocampo, *The Emperor's Last Campaign: A Napoleonic Empire in America* (2009); and M. Brown, *Adventuring through Spanish Colonies: Simón Bolívar, Foreign Mercenaries and the Birth of New Nations* (2006).

Wartime Diplomacy and the Congress of Vienna

Napoleon's failures in diplomacy are discussed in W. Nester, *Napoleon and the Art of Diplomacy: How War and Hubris*

Determined the Rise and Fall of the French Empire (2012). Informative studies of the era's decisive diplomatic event can be found in T. Chapman, *The Congress of Vienna: Origins, Processes and Results* (1998); A. Zamoyski, *Rites of Peace: The Fall of Napoleon and the Congress of Vienna* (2007); and D. King, *Vienna, 1814: How the Conquerors of Napoleon Made Love, War, and Peace at the Congress of Vienna* (2008). Detailed accounts of Metternich's role are available in E. E. Kraehe, *Metternich's German Policy*, vol. 1: *The Contest with Napoleon, 1799–1814* (1963); vol. 2: *The Congress of Vienna, 1814–1815* (1983); and A. Sked, *Metternich and Austria: An Evaluation* (2008). For the British diplomat, see J. Bew, *Castlereagh: Enlightenment, War and Tyranny* (2011) and *Castlereagh: A Life* (2012). The best account, however, of the broader picture of European diplomacy in this era is P. W. Schroeder, *The Transformation of European Politics, 1763–1848* (1994).

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.napoleon-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.