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of the Third Napoleon The Fall of Napoleon Napoleon's Downfall **The Story of Waterloo; Or, The Fall of Napoleon** History of Europe from the Fall of Napoleon in MDCCCXV to the Accession of Louis Napoleon in MDCCCLII by Sir Archibald Alison, Bart., D.C.L **History of Europe from the Fall of Napoleon in MDCCCXV to the Accession of Louis Napoleon in MDCCCLII**

*Napoleon; the Fall History of Europe, Vol. 1* The Rise and Fall of Napoleon Bonaparte: The fall The Mediterranean World Imperial Sunset Modern Europe, a school history. To 1859. To the fall of Napoleon iii History of Europe from the Fall of Napoleon in MDCCCXV to the Accession of Louis Napoleon in MDCCCLII by Sir Archibald Alison, Bart., D.C.L **The Escape from Elba**

*History of Europe, Vol. 1 History of Europe from the Fall of Napoleon in 1815 to the Accession of Louis Napoleon in 1852, Vol. 3 (Classic Reprint) Waterloo: the Downfall of the First Napoleon*  
**Napoleon and Marie Louise** The Escape From Elba  
**History of Europe, Vol. 1 The Age of Napoleon** The Escape From Elba  
**The Economy of Glory** Restoration  
*Napoleon Italy The Fall of Napoleon: An Historical Memoir History of Europe, Vol. 6*

Excerpt from History of Europe, Vol. 6: From the Fall of Napoleon, in 1815, Accession of Louis Napoleon, in 1852 About the Publisher Forgotten

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of such historical works. Following on from his epic '1812: Napoleon's Fatal March on Moscow', bestselling author Adam Zamoyski has written the dramatic story of the Congress of Vienna. Excerpt from History of Europe, Vol. 1: From the Fall of Napoleon in MDCCCXV to the Accession of Louis Napoleon in MDCCCLII During a period of peace the eras of history cannot be so clearly perceived on a first and superficial glance as when they are marked by the decisive events of war; but they are not, on that account, the less obvious when their respective limits have been once ascertained. The

triumphs of parties in the senate house or the forum are not, in general, followed by the same immediate and decisive results as those of armies in the field; and their consequences are often not fully developed for several years after they have taken place. But they are equally real and decisive. The results do not follow with less certainty from the movements which have preceded them. It is in tracing these results, and connecting them with the changes in legislation Or Opinion in which they originated, that the great interest and utility of the history of pacific periods

consists. About the Publisher Forgotten Books publishes hundreds of thousands of rare and classic books. Find more at [www.forgottenbooks.com](http://www.forgottenbooks.com) This book is a reproduction of an important historical work. Forgotten Books uses state-of-the-art technology to digitally reconstruct the work, preserving the original format whilst repairing imperfections present in the aged copy. In rare cases, an imperfection in the original, such as a blemish or missing page, may be replicated in our edition. We do, however, repair the vast majority of imperfections successfully; any imperfections that remain are

intentionally left to preserve the state of such historical works. The year is 1814. The Allies have driven Napoleon's once-mighty armies back to Paris. Trapped, forced to abdicate after two decades of triumphant rule, the Emperor takes leave of his comrades-in-arms and sets sail for his new domain - the tiny, poverty-stricken, pestilential island of Elba. Yet within ten months Napoleon will enter Paris once again, at the heels of the fleeing Bourbon king, flushed with victory and cheered by the masses. The Escape From Elba tells the heroic story of Napoleon's exile and phoenix-like return. In this

classic account, now republished in paperback, Norman MacKenzie chronicles this extraordinary year: the tense last hours of Napoleon's empire, his humiliating exile, his midnight escape and his whirlwind march over snowbound mountains to Grenoble where, in a dramatic confrontation with the French army, he became a reigning prince again. Described in vivid detail are Napoleon's adventures as the head of Elba. He brought society, splendour, organization and political intrigue to this run-down backwater. And he displayed on this small stage the

many sides of his charismatic. Excerpt from History of Europe, Vol. 1: From the Fall of Napoleon in 1815, to the Accession of Louis Napoleon in 1852 The periods which have passed over during the thirty-seven years of European national peace - from the Fall of Napoleon, in 1815, to the Accession of Louis Napoleon, in 1852 - are not so vividly marked as those which occurred during the wars of the French Revolution, but they have a distinctness of their own, and the changes in which they terminated were not less important. The resumption of cash payments in England in 1819

was not, to outward appearance, so striking an event as the battle of Austerlitz, but it was followed by results of equal permanent importance. The Reform Bill was not the cause of so visible a change in human affairs as the battle of Wagram, but it was attended with consequences equally grave and lasting. Without pretending to have discerned with perfect accuracy, as yet, the most important of the many important events which have signalized this memorable era, it may be stated that it naturally divides itself into five periods. About the Publisher Forgotten Books publishes

hundreds of thousands of rare and classic books. Find more at [www.forgottenbooks.com](http://www.forgottenbooks.com) This book is a reproduction of an important historical work. Forgotten Books uses state-of-the-art technology to digitally reconstruct the work, preserving the original format whilst repairing imperfections present in the aged copy. In rare cases, an imperfection in the original, such as a blemish or missing page, may be replicated in our edition. We do, however, repair the vast majority of imperfections successfully; any imperfections that remain are intentionally left to preserve the state of such historical

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are often not fully developed for several years after they have taken place. But they are equally real and decisive. The results do not follow with less certainty from the movements which have preceded them. It is in tracing these results, and connecting them with the changes in legislation or opinion in which they originated, that the great interest and utility of the history of pacific periods consists. The periods which have passed over during the thirty-seven years of European national peace - from the Fall of Napoleon in 1815, to the Accession of Louis Napoleon in

1852 - are not so vividly marked as those which occurred during the wars of the French Revolution, but they have a distinctness of their own, and the changes in which they terminated were not less eventful. About the Publisher Forgotten Books publishes hundreds of thousands of rare and classic books. Find more at [www.forgottenbooks.com](http://www.forgottenbooks.com) This book is a reproduction of an important historical work. Forgotten Books uses state-of-the-art technology to digitally reconstruct the work, preserving the original format whilst repairing imperfections present in the aged copy. In rare cases, an imperfection in

the original, such as a blemish or missing page, may be replicated in our edition. We do, however, repair the vast majority of imperfections successfully; any imperfections that remain are intentionally left to preserve the state of such historical works. Beginning with a picture of the Cossacks of the Elbe in the spring of 1813, the author proceeds to show the results of the disastrous Russian winter and the defeat of 1812, the effects of the fateful years, 1813-1814, as the outer edges of Napoleon's empire began to crumble; the campaigns in the German states; the situation along the shores of the Baltic,

in Spain and in Italy. On April 20, 1814, after a dizzying series of battles, campaigns, and diplomatic intrigues, a defeated Napoleon Bonaparte made his farewell speech to the Old Guard in the courtyard of the Chateau de Fontainebleau and set off for exile on the island of Elba. Napoleonic legend asserts that the Emperor was brought down by foreign powers determined to destroy him and discredit his achievements, with the aid of highly placed domestic traitors. Others argue that once Napoleon's military defeats began in 1812, his fall became inevitable. But in fact, as

Munro Price shows in this brilliant new book, Napoleon's fall could have been avoided altogether. Exploring a critical and often neglected period of Napoleonic history between 1812 and 1814, *Napoleon: The End of Glory* offers a more complete picture of the Emperor's decline and fall than any previous work. Price analyzes the political, military, and diplomatic events of the period, from Napoleon's disastrous invasion of Russia in 1812 to the multiple failed attempts by Austria to broker peace. He illuminates the dynamic relationships between Napoleon and the wily

Austrian foreign minister Metternich-whose desire for equilibrium within the European states clashed with Napoleon's unshakeable belief in hegemony and subjection-and the charming and enigmatic Alexander I of Russia. And he explores the lasting impact of the bloody Terror of the French Revolution on Napoleon's decisions once he came to power. Rejecting the assumption that defeat was unavoidable, Price considers instead why Napoleon failed to explore a compromise peace that could have allowed him to keep his crown, arguing that the answer to

this question has powerful implications for our understanding of the Napoleonic wars. Ultimately, Price provides a convincing portrait of the Emperor's decline, exposing his blindness, intransigence and miscalculations; his preference for war and his declining ability to wage it; and his nearly pathological fear of a dishonorable peace. A deeply researched study of the moment of a great man's fall, *Napoleon: The End of Glory* forces us to reconsider Napoleon's character, motives, and the reasons for his spectacular failure. Napoleon Bonaparte and Juliette Récamier were both highly

influential and well-known in France, yet they were often at odds with each other. Their story played out on the European stage during a period of political upheaval and new political ideas. Napoleon gained power in the aftermath of the French Revolution, and he would go from spectacular victories to dismal failure. His defeat in the early nineteenth century would result in Europe acquiring new national borders and with that Britain, Russia, and the United States would gain greater international influence. Juliette, on the other hand, wielded her own power. Because of the tumultuous

French Revolution, noble and aristocratic landowners were being replaced by a new wealthy class in the private sector. Juliette and her husband were among the beneficiaries of this growing affluence and influence, and her power came from her new-found position in society. Juliette also viewed life differently than Napoleon. She saw life from the standpoint of a wealthy socialite whereas Napoleon's desires were always shaded by his military experiences and his meteoric rise to power. Along the way, Juliette would have to face the testy Emperor, and she would find that his own brother

would fall for her. Even some of Napoleon's greatest enemies would woo her. From the outset of Napoleon's career, the charismatic Corsican was compared to mythic heroes of antiquity like Achilles, and even today he remains the apotheosis of French glory, a value deeply embedded in the country's history. From this angle, the Napoleonic era can be viewed as the final chapter in the battle of the Ancients and Moderns. In this book, Robert Morrissey presents a literary and cultural history of glory and its development in France and explores the



“economy of glory” Napoleon sought to implement in an attempt to heal the divide between the Old Regime and the Revolution.

Examining how Napoleon saw glory as a means of escaping the impasse of Revolutionary ideas of radical egalitarianism, Morrissey illustrates the challenge the leader faced in reconciling the antagonistic values of virtue and self-interest, heroism and equality. He reveals that the economy of glory was both egalitarian, creating the possibility of an aristocracy based on merit rather than wealth, and traditional, being

deeply embedded in the history of aristocratic chivalry and the monarchy—making it the heart of Napoleon’s politics of fusion. Going beyond Napoleon, Morrissey considers how figures of French romanticism such as Chateaubriand, Balzac, and Hugo constantly reevaluated this legacy of glory and its consequences for modernity. Available for the first time in English, *The Economy of Glory* is a sophisticated and beautifully written addition to French history. This vivid history of the political and military decline of Napoleon Bonaparte recounts the unraveling of

his grip on Europe, beginning with the Russian incursion into France in 1813 and ending with Napoleon's first exile, to Elba, in 1814. "As the French Empire collapsed between 1812 and 1815, artists throughout Europe were left uncertain and adrift. The final abdication of Emperor Napoleon, clearing the way for a restored monarchy, profoundly unsettled prevailing national, religious, and social boundaries. In 'Restoration', Thomas Crow combines a sweeping view of European art centers-Rome, Paris, London, Madrid, Brussels, and Vienna-with a

close-up look at pivotal and significant artists, including Antonio Canova, Jacques-Louis David, Theodore Gericault, Francisco Goya, Jean-Auguste-Dominique Ingres, Thomas Lawrence, and forgotten but meteoric painters Francois-Joseph Navez and Antoine Jean-Baptiste Thomas. Whether directly or indirectly, all became linked in a new international network in which changing artistic priorities and possibilities emerged from the ruins of the old. Crow examines how artists of this period faced dramatic circumstances, from political condemnation and difficult diplomatic

missions to a catastrophic episode of climate change. Navigating ever-changing pressures, they invented creative ways of incorporating critical events and significant individuals into fresh artistic works. Crow discusses, among many topics, David's art and pedagogy during exile, Ingres's drive to reconcile religious art with contemporary mentalities, the titled victors over Napoleon all sitting for portraits by Lawrence, and the campaign to restore art objects expropriated by the French from Italy, prefiguring the restitution controversies of our own time."--

Provided by publisher. Details significant events during the life and career of Napoleon, from his 1813 campaign to his death on St. Helena. Noted historian Digby Smith provides the first detailed study of the mistakes made by Napoleon himself that ultimately lead to his downfall. This is a detailed analysis of fatal flaws in Napoleon's character from a new perspective by a former soldier and leading Napoleonic scholar. Excerpt from History of Europe From the Fall of Napoleon in 1815 to the Accession of Louis Napoleon in 1852, Vol. 3 Battle of Konieh. - Decisive Movement

of Ibrahim on his right. - Victory of the Egyptians. Immense Effects of this Victory. - The opportunities to England for Succor and is refused. Reasons for not applying to France. - The Porte applies to Russia for Aid, which is joyfully accorded - The Porte in vain seeks to countermand the Succors, and Breach of the Negotiations. - Fresh Russian Expedition sails from Odessa - Mission of Lord Durham to St. Petersburg. - Treaty between the Porte and Mehmet Ali. - Treaty of Unkiar-Skelessi. - The important public provisions and secret Articles. - Remonstrances of the Western Powers. -

Affairs of Greece since the Treaty of 1829. - First Settlement of Greece under the Presidency of Capo d'Istria, who is soon overturned. - Otho is elected King of Greece. - Great Successes of the popular Opposition in Greece, and Overthrow of the Government. - Arrival of King Otho, and Joy of the Inhabitants. Institutions and Military Force of the infant State. - Causes of Discord still remaining in the East. - Jealousy awakened in the English Cabinet - Divergence of Views on the Eastern Question between 3 Cabinets of London and Paris. - Causes of the Coldness of France and England.

Commercial Treaty between the latter and Turkey, and with Austria. - Increasing Coldness of the Porte with France. - Mutual Recriminations of the Porte and Mehmet Ali - Efforts of France and England to avert Hostilities. - Commencement of Hostilities by the Sultan. - Forces on both Sides at the Commencement of Hostilities. - Battle of Nezib. - The Turkish Fleet is treacherously given up to the Egyptians. - Death of Sultan Mahmud and his character. - Revival of pacific Views with the Accession of the new Sultan - Farther Reforms of the new Sultan. - Revolution in Servia. - Views of the European Powers at

this juncture. - Ultimate Demands of both Parties. Treaty of July 15, 1840, for the Settlement of the east.-the Pacha refuses the Terms, and military Arrangements of the Allies to enforce it. Conciliatory Note of the allied Powers toward France. Extreme Irritation in France - Imminent Danger Of a Rupture between England and France - Allied Plan of Attack, and Forces on opposite Side - Nature of Syria in a military point of view. - Effect Of this peculiar physical Conformation on the War then waged - Bombardment of Beyrout. - Immense Sensation produced by this event over Europe. -

Views of Louis Philippe at this Crisis - Conference of Louis Philippe and M. Guizot at the Chateau d'eu, and its Results. - M. Thiers' Note of November 8, and its Results - Fall of M. Thiers, who is succeeded by M. Guizot - The British Fleet steers for Acre, and gains great Successes. - Bombardment of Acre. -magnitude of the Conquest, and its Results - Submission of Mehemet Ali to the Terms of the Allies - Terms of final Pacification proposed by M. Guizot, and accepted by the Allies - Important Treaty of the whole European Powers regarding the avigation of the Dardanelles and Bos horns - Uni

versal Joy at this Treaty in Great Britain. - The Advantages of the Treaty were more apparent than real - the Refusal of Succor to the British in 1833 was the fatal Step, which arose from the Reform Bill and the Contraction of the Currency - Danes of the Nation in 1841 from the abolition of the slave trade. About the Publisher Forgotten Books publishes hundreds of thousands of rare and classic books. Find more at [www.forgottenbooks.com](http://www.forgottenbooks.com) Recounts how Napoleon was defeated, exiled to Elba, ruled that tiny island kingdom for a year, and managed to return to the continent and challenge, once again, the

European powers  
The age of  
Napoleon  
transformed  
Europe, laying the  
foundations for the  
modern world. Now  
Alistair Horne, one  
of the great  
chroniclers of  
French history  
gives us a fresh  
account of that  
remarkable time.  
Born into poverty  
on the remote  
island of Corsica,  
he rose to  
prominence in the  
turbulent years  
following the  
French Revolution,  
when most of  
Europe was arrayed  
against France.  
Through a string of  
brilliant and  
improbable  
victories (gained as  
much through his  
remarkable ability  
to inspire his troops  
as through his  
military genius),

Napoleon brought  
about a triumphant  
peace that made  
him the idol of  
France and, later,  
its absolute ruler.  
Heir to the  
Revolution,  
Napoleon himself  
was not a  
revolutionary;  
rather he was a  
reformer and a  
modernizer, both  
liberator and  
autocrat. Looking  
to the Napoleonic  
wars that raged on  
the one hand, and  
to the new social  
order emerging on  
the other, Horne  
incisively guides  
readers through  
every aspect of  
Napoleon's two-  
decade rule: from  
France's newfound  
commitment to an  
aristocracy based  
on merit rather  
than inheritance, to  
its civil code  
(Napoleon's most

important and  
enduring legacy), to  
censorship, cuisine,  
the texture of daily  
life in Paris, and the  
influence of  
Napoleon abroad.  
At the center of  
Horne's story is a  
singular man, one  
whose ambition,  
willpower, energy  
and ability to  
command changed  
history, and  
continues to  
fascinate us today.  
Ever since 1821,  
when he died at age  
fifty-one on the  
forlorn and  
windswept island of  
St. Helena,  
Napoleon  
Bonaparte has been  
remembered as  
either demi-god or  
devil incarnate. In  
The Rise of  
Napoleon  
Bonaparte, the first  
volume of a two-  
volume cradle-to-  
grave biography,

Robert Asprey instead treats him as a human being. Asprey tells this fascinating, tragic tale in lush narrative detail. *The Rise of Napoleon Bonaparte* is an exciting, reckless thrill ride as Asprey charts Napoleon's vertiginous ascent to fame and the height of power. Here is Napoleon as he was—not saint, not sinner, but a man dedicated to and ultimately devoured by his vision of himself, his empire, and his world. An accomplished Oxford scholar delivers a dynamic new history covering the last chapter of the emperor's life—from his defeat in Russia and the

drama of Waterloo to his final exile—as the world Napoleon has created begins to crumble around him. In 1811, Napoleon stood at his zenith. He had defeated all his continental rivals, come to an entente with Russia, and his blockade of Britain seemed, at long last, to be a success. The emperor had an heir on the way with his new wife, Marie-Louise, the young daughter of the Emperor of Austria. His personal life, too, was calm and secure for the first time in many years. It was a moment of unprecedented peace and hope, built on the foundations of emphatic military victories. But in less

than two years, all of this was in peril. In four years, it was gone, swept away by the tides of war against the most powerful alliance in European history. The rest of his life was passed on a barren island. This is not a story any novelist could create; it is reality as epic. *Napoleon: The Decline and Fall of an Empire* traces this story through the dramatic narrative of the years 1811-1821 and explores the ever-bloodier conflicts, the disintegration and reforging of the bonds among the Bonaparte family, and the serpentine diplomacy that shaped the fate of Europe. At the heart of the story is Napoleon's own

sense of history, the tensions in his own character, and the shared vision of a family dynasty to rule Europe.

Drawing on the remarkable resource of the new edition of Napoleon's personal correspondence produced by the Fondation Napoleon in Paris, Michael Broers dynamic new history follows Napoleon's thoughts and feelings, his hopes and ambitions, as he fought to preserve the world he had created. Much of this turns on his relationship with Tsar Alexander of Russia, in so many respects his alter ego, and eventual nemesis. His inability to

understand this complex man, the only person with the power to destroy him, is key to tracing the roots of his disastrous decision to invade Russia—and his inability to face diplomatic and military reality thereafter. Even his defeat in Russia was not the end. The last years of the Napoleonic Empire reveal its innate strength, but it now faced hopeless odds. The last phase of the Napoleonic Wars saw the convergence of the most powerful of forces in European history to date: Russian manpower and British money. The sheer determination of Tsar Alexander and the British to bring

Napoleon down is a story of compromise and sacrifice. The horrors and heroism of war are omnipresent in these years, from Lisbon to Moscow, in the life of the common soldier. The core of this new book reveals how these men pushed Napoleon back from Moscow to St Helena. Among this generation, there was no more remarkable person than Napoleon. His defeat forged his myth—as well as his living tomb on St Helena. The audacious enterprise of the 100 Days, reaching its crescendo at the Battle of Waterloo, marked the spectacular end of an unprecedented

public life. From the ruins of a life—and an empire—came a new continent and a legend that haunts Europe still. An interdisciplinary approach to the Mediterranean's rich, multicultural history. Located at the intersection of Asia, Africa, and Europe, the Mediterranean has connected societies for millennia, creating a shared space of intense economic, cultural, and political interaction. Greek temples in Sicily, Roman ruins in North Africa, and Ottoman fortifications in Greece serve as reminders that the Mediterranean has no fixed national boundaries or stable ethnic and

religious identities. In *The Mediterranean World*, Monique O'Connell and Eric R Dursteler examine the history of this contested region from the medieval to the early modern era, beginning with the fall of Rome around 500 CE and closing with Napoleon's attempted conquest of Egypt in 1798. Arguing convincingly that the Mediterranean should be studied as a singular unit, the authors explore the centuries when no lone power dominated the Mediterranean Sea and invaders brought their own unique languages and cultures to the region. Structured around four interlocking

themes—mobility, state development, commerce, and frontiers—this beautifully illustrated book brings new dimensions to the concepts of Mediterranean nationality and identity. This work has been selected by scholars as being culturally important, and is part of the knowledge base of civilization as we know it. This work was reproduced from the original artifact, and remains as true to the original work as possible. Therefore, you will see the original copyright references, library stamps (as most of these works have been housed in our most important libraries around the



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appreciate your support of the preservation process, and thank you for being an important part of keeping this knowledge alive and relevant. The year is 1814. The Allies have driven Napoleon's once-mighty armies back to Paris. Trapped, forced to abdicate after two decades of triumphant rule, the Emperor takes leave of his comrades-in-arms and sets sail for his new domain - the tiny, poverty-stricken, pestilential island of Elba. Yet within ten months Napoleon will enter Paris once again, at the heels of the fleeing Bourbon king, flushed with victory and cheered by the masses. The Escape

From Elba tells the heroic story of Napoleon's exile and phoenix-like return. In this classic account, now republished in paperback, Norman MacKenzie chronicles this extraordinary year: the tense last hours of Napoleon's empire, his humiliating exile, his midnight escape and his whirlwind march over snowbound mountains to Grenoble where, in a dramatic confrontation with the French army, he became a reigning prince again. Described in vivid detail are Napoleon's adventures as the head of Elba. He brought society, splendour, organization and

political intrigue to this run-down backwater. And he displayed on this small stage the many sides of his charismatic. This book tells the story of the invasion of France at the twilight of Napoleon's empire. With more than a million men under arms throughout central Europe, Coalition forces

poured over the Rhine River to invade France between late November 1813 and early January 1814. Three principal army groups drove across the great German landmark, smashing the exhausted French forces that attempted to defend the eastern frontier. In less

than a month, French forces ingloriously retreated from the Rhine to the Marne; Allied forces were within one week of reaching Paris. This book provides the first complete English-language study of the invasion of France along a front that extended from Holland to Switzerland.