

DOWNLOAD PDF CONDUCT OF LOUIS XVIII. ON HIS FIRST RETURN TO FRANCE

Chapter 1 : Louis XVIII of France Facts for Kids

Louis XVIII (Louis Stanislas Xavier; 17 November - 16 September), known as "the Desired" (le Désiré), was a monarch of the House of Bourbon who ruled as King of France from to , except for a period in known as the Hundred Days.

A luxurious ball followed the wedding on 20 May. The marriage remained unconsummated for years. Biographers disagree about the reason. She never brushed her teeth, plucked her eyebrows, or used any perfumes. He never exercised and continued to eat enormous amounts of food. He also proclaimed his wife to be pregnant merely to spite Louis Auguste and his wife Marie Antoinette , who had not yet consummated their marriage. However, the pregnancy ended in a miscarriage. On 27 April , Louis XV fell ill after contracting smallpox and died a few days later on 10 May, aged Louis Stanislas longed for political influence. Louis Stanislas was left in a political limbo that he called "a gap of 12 years in my political life". The birth of a girl came as a relief to the Count of Provence, who kept his position as heir to Louis XVI, since Salic Law excluded women from acceding to the throne of France. This provided the Count of Provence, who abhorred the radical reforms proposed by Calonne, the opportunity he had long been waiting for to establish himself in politics. A frustrated Louis XVI dissolved the assembly. Each province had its own parlement, but the Parlement of Paris was the most significant of all. Louis XVI and Brienne took a hostile stance against this rejection, and Louis XVI had to implement a "bed of justice" Lit de justice , which automatically registered an edict in the Parlement of Paris, to ratify the desired reforms. On 8 May, two of the leading members of the Parlement of Paris were arrested. This unrest was engineered by local magistrates and nobles, who enticed the people to revolt against the Lit de Justice, which was quite unfavourable to the nobles and magistrates. Brienne conceded defeat in July and agreed to calling the Estates-General to meet in He resigned from his post in August and was replaced by the Swiss magnate Jacques Necker. Louis Stanislas was the only notable to vote to increase the size of the Third Estate. Louis XVI was characteristically indecisive. He would join the other princes-in-exile at Coblenz soon after his escape. Provence sent emissaries to various European courts asking for financial aid, soldiers, and munition. Artois secured a castle for the court in exile in the Electorate of Trier or "Treves" , where their maternal uncle, Clemens Wenceslaus of Saxony , was the Archbishop-Elector. Their property and titles were confiscated. This left his young son, Louis Charles, as the titular King. The Count of Provence now unilaterally declared himself regent for his nephew, who was too young to be head of the House of Bourbon. The new king accepted their declaration soon after. The Declaration of Verona beckoned France back into the arms of the monarchy, "which for fourteen centuries was the glory of France". She had been staying in Vienna with her Habsburg relatives since January He lived in a modest two-bedroom apartment over a shop. He attempted to recreate the court life of Versailles at Jelgava, where many old courtiers lived, re-establishing all the court ceremonies, including the lever and coucher ceremonies that accompanied waking and bedding, respectively. The queen refused to leave her friend behind, with unpleasant consequences that rivalled the wedding in notoriety. Despite this, he still pressed for the marriage, which proved to be quite unhappy and produced no children. The court at Jelgava was so low on funds that it had to auction some of its possessions to afford the journey out of Russia. Louise consented, but the Bourbons were forced to assume pseudonyms. They later apologised for their mistake. Louis then intended to set off to the Kingdom of Naples. Accordingly, he created another policy in with a view toward reclaiming his throne: He took up residence in Gosfield Hall , leased to him by the Marquess of Buckingham. His stay at Gosfield Hall did not last long; he soon moved to Hartwell House in Buckinghamshire, where over one hundred courtiers were housed. As Prince Regent, he granted them permanent right of asylum and extremely generous allowances. Louis replaced Avaray with the Comte de Blacas as his principal political advisor. This war would prove to be the turning point in his fortunes, as the expedition failed miserably, and Napoleon was forced to retreat with an army in tatters. The Declaration of Hartwell was even more liberal than his

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Declaration of , asserting that all those who served Napoleon or the Republic would not suffer repercussions for their acts, and that the original owners of the Biens nationaux lands confiscated from the nobility and clergy during the Revolution were to be compensated for their losses. Louis issued letters patent appointing Artois as Lieutenant-General of the Kingdom in the event of his being restored as king, and on 11 April, five days after the French Senate had invited Louis to resume the throne of France, the Emperor Napoleon I abdicated. Upon his return, the King displayed himself to his subjects by creating a procession through the city. The senatorial constitution was burned in a theatre in royalist Bordeaux, and the Municipal Council of Lyon voted for a speech that defamed the senate. Taxation was to be voted on by the chambers. Catholicism was to be the official religion of France. To be eligible for membership in the Chamber of Deputies, one had to pay over 1, francs per year in tax, and be over the age of forty. The King would appoint peers to the Chamber of Peers on a hereditary basis, or for life at his discretion. Deputies would be elected every five years, with one fifth of them up for election each year. The treaty gave France her borders, which extended east of the Rhine. She had to pay no war indemnity, and the occupying armies of the Sixth Coalition withdrew instantly from French soil. Louis XVIII assured the French that the unpopular taxes on tobacco, wine and salt would be abolished when he was restored, but he failed to do so, which led to rioting in Bordeaux. The council was informally headed by Prince Talleyrand. Talleyrand represented France at the proceedings. On behalf of the Allies, Austria agreed to send a force to the Kingdom of Naples to depose Murat in February , when it became apparent that Murat corresponded with Napoleon I, which was explicitly forbidden by a recent treaty. He arrived with about 1, troops near Cannes on 1 March. There was, however, a major underlying problem for the Bourbons: On 19 March, the army stationed outside Paris defected to Bonaparte, leaving the city vulnerable to attack. Louis decided to go first to Lille , and then crossed the border into the United Kingdom of the Netherlands , staying in Ghent. From left to right: King Louis arrived at Cambrai on 26 June, where he released a proclamation stating that those who served the Emperor in the Hundred Days would not be persecuted, except for the "instigators". He promised to grant a constitution that would guarantee the public debt, freedom of the press and of religion, and equality before the law. It would guarantee the full property rights of those who had purchased national lands during the revolution. He kept his promises. He instead called for continuity and reconciliation, and a search for peace and prosperity. The exiles were not given back their lands and property, although they eventually received repayment in the form of bonds. The Catholic Church was favoured. The electorate was limited to the richest men in France, most of whom had supported Napoleon. He and his ministry embarked on a series of reforms through the summer of Prime Minister of France. The ministry wished for moderate deputies, but the electorate voted almost exclusively for ultra-royalists , resulting in the so-called Chambre introuvable. Talleyrand tendered his resignation on 20 September. The people of France committed barbarous acts against some of these officials. That same declaration also banned any member of the House of Bonaparte from owning property in, or entering, France. The previous treaty had been quite favourable to France, but this one took a hard line. Berry was the only member of the family thought to be able to beget children. However the Bourbon succession was still in doubt. These individuals now effectively had two votes.

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Chapter 2 : What was the significant effect of Louis XVIII's return to power in France in

Louis XVIII: Louis XVIII, king of France by title from and in fact from to , except for the interruption of the Hundred Days, during which Napoleon attempted to recapture his empire. Louis was the fourth son of the dauphin Louis, the son of Louis XV, and received the title comte de Provence; after.

Friday, March 20, Monarch Profile: Being fourth in the line of succession, little consideration was given to him at the time that he might actually become King of France one day. However, that changed rather quickly with the death of his eldest brother the Duke of Burgundy in another elder had died before he was born. As a child he was doted on by his governess, Madame de Marsan, and was greatly attached to her. When he began his traditional upbringing as a prince of the blood he was found to be an exceptionally bright child. Classical history and literature were his favorite subjects, he could quote Horace from memory his favorite author , was an expert on the Bible and became fluent in English and Italian as well as his native French language. As he grew into young adulthood, he had many fine qualities but some shortcomings as the inevitable search for a suitable bride for him began. Maria Giuseppina of Savoy The Count of Provence, while very intellectual, never enjoyed exercise or physical activity. He did enjoy eating and there were plenty of fine, French delicacies on hand and, not long after reaching adulthood, he grew increasingly overweight. The Count found her unattractive and woefully ignorant of the complex court etiquette of Versailles the Savoy court in Turin being more simple and military-style and though the two were married in it was several years before he consummated the marriage. There was some debate about this as the marriage of another French prince to a Savoy princess caused a bit of an anti-Italian backlash in the court between the circles of the younger princes and the circle of the Austrian queen-to-be Marie Antoinette. The Dauphin and Count of Provence did not always get along and that bitterness was dutifully taken up by their wives and respective friends at court. When the Dauphin proved unable to consummate his own marriage, many believe this prompted the Count to boast of his own bedroom exploits as a way of making Marie Antoinette jealous. Even more vindictive was the account that he announced that his wife was pregnant, before she actually was, as a way to embarrass Marie Antoinette for not yet producing an heir-to-the-throne. Unfortunately, this did not bring the two brothers closer together but was the cause of more bitterness. As the next in line for the throne, he felt entitled to such a position but King Louis XVI would not allow it and this offended the Count a great deal. Frustrated that his talents were not being put to use, he often left the court and spent much of his time traveling around the country. Proud and ambitious, he was more relieved than happy when the King and Queen were finally able to start having children, starting with a girl. That relief turned to disappointment when a son and heir was born in

The count in his youth By that time the Count of Provence had a mistress and his marriage had been reduced to a mere formality. As he was given no part to play in affairs of state, he withdrew and mostly stayed at home, devoting his time to his mistress and his extensive library. With his improper private life, obesity and lavish spending his brother the King often had to settle his considerable debts the Count of Provence could easily have been held up as a propaganda tool for the revolutionaries as an illustration of what was wrong with the French monarchy. The Count of Provence had, inadvertently, aided the enemies of the monarchy. However, later he was the only one of the Assembly of Notables to support granting more representation to the common people in the Estates-General which was being summoned which the King did agree to. When the Third Estate demanded tax reform, the Count of Provence opposed this and urged the King to adopt a hard-line and refuse to compromise. The political situation began to get out of hand but, while the Count of Artois took his family to the safety of Turin, the Count of Provence remained at Versailles with his big brother. Despite their differences, the French Revolution brought the two brothers together and while he had not been as helpful as he could have, when it came down to it there was no doubt that the Count supported his brother and the Kingdom of France to the utmost. He remained at his side until the attempted escape by the King and Queen to Varennes in The Count of Provence and his family left at the same time, escaping to

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Belgium then the Austrian Netherlands but, of course, the King and Queen were not so fortunate and the attempt sealed their fate. Rather too early for some, the Count declared himself regent of France on the grounds that his brother was the prisoner of the revolutionaries and could not freely rule as King. It was the beginning of many long years of exile for Provence. He soon called on the other crowned heads of Europe to rush their armies to France to rescue their fellow monarch, something which certainly made things difficult for the King but, in reality, he was already a doomed man. After the regicide of King Louis XVI, the Count of Provence declared himself regent for his nephew, the child-King Louis XVII who remained in confinement at the hands of the revolutionaries he would ultimately be left to starve to death. He was haunted by the Revolution and the horror would never leave him for the rest of his life but, for the time being, he had to stay ahead of the revolutionary forces to keep the legitimate royal line alive. He moved to Italy, taking up residence in Verona in what was then the Republic of Venice. He managed to get Princess Marie-Therese, the only surviving child of the late King and Queen, released but only a year later he had to flee again as the forces of Napoleon Bonaparte invaded Italy, eventually splitting the territory of Venice with Austria. He was forced to move to northern Germany, living in very modest conditions, until, as with Austria, political moves forced Prussia to abandon him. Fortunately, the staunchly legitimist Czar Paul I of Russia came to his rescue and offered him asylum in Latvia along with a pension though this was never paid. Louis XVIII tried to unite the royalist enemies of the revolutionary regime, rally the European powers and present a united front on the part of the Royal Family, which was certainly not easy. Feeling he had no other choice, he wrote personally to Napoleon to try to convince him, as he had put a stop to the worst excesses of the Revolution and restored normalcy to France, to restore the legitimate monarchy. Of course, Napoleon would never do such a thing as, even as he moved to the right, he planned to supplant the Bourbons with his own dynasty rather than restore them. In return, Napoleon tried to convince Louis to renounce his own claim to the throne which, naturally, went nowhere as well. Finally, even the Czar of Russia would no longer provide safe haven to the King and he had to assume a disguise and move to Prussia in , selling off personal possessions to pay for the trip. When Prussia proved unfriendly, due to French pressure, Louis returned to Russian territory as the new Czar Alexander I lifted the ban against him but was also less accommodating. The uncrowned King returned to the Baltic but planned to move to Britain as soon as possible. Later, he was advised to leave and traveled to England via Sweden. He ceased to advocate a simple restoration of the old Kingdom of France and began to hint that some of the changes that had come with the Revolution could be retained. However, he was necessarily and increasingly vague in his statements about what France would look like were the monarchy restored. He wanted to win over those who were disillusioned with the current state of affairs but who were farther and farther removed from the old kingdom while also not wishing to alienate his core supporters, most of whom were ardent royalists who wanted a total return to the old regime. Hard times had ensured that only the most zealous royalists were left. This was a difficult balancing act but one that Louis XVIII handled quite well, saying little but just enough to reassure both sides so that they could assume he agreed with them. He finally promised that those who had gone along with the republic and Napoleon would not be punished as traitors which would have been impossible in any event as by this point there were simply too many of them and that confiscated lands would not be returned but that the former owners would be compensated for their loss. When the allied powers finally defeated Napoleon and forced him to abdicate, King Louis XVIII was obviously quite pleased but also careful as he knew, if his most ardent royalist supporters did not, that a restoration was not a forgone conclusion. The French Napoleonic government tried to establish his return on their own terms but Louis was having none of that and, thankfully, the allies supported him. Stranded in Britain by an attack of gout, Louis XVIII had to wait while Artois went before him and acted as ruler of the country, effectively setting up his own private government that would, regardless of their intentions, be a source of division throughout the life of the restored Kingdom of France. Although the King was happy to enjoy his own again, he did not take it to heart. The memory of the Revolution was still with him and he knew the mobs who cheered him could turn on him in an instant. He produced the Charter of which represented his

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best effort at a compromise between the old Kingdom of France and post-Revolutionary France. There would be democracy but with a very limited franchise. Catholicism would again be the state religion but the old religious laws and privileges would not be back. There would be a representative government, enumerated rights and freedoms but, it was made clear, these were gifts of the King who reigned by the grace of God. In short, he would give the moderate liberals at least what they wanted but on his own terms. It was a limited monarchy but built on a traditional foundation. All things considered, it was probably the best that he could have done. Louis XVIII signed the Treaty of Paris, which aimed to go easy on the French in order to smooth the way for the restoration to more firmly establish itself. Unfortunately, it seemed that the King had scarcely got the throne warm when Napoleon escaped from exile and landed on the shores of France. The problem was that most of the army was Napoleonic veterans greatly attached to their former chief and even those units that had been disbanded had been allowed to retain their arms. One unit after another sent to confront the Corsican conqueror collapsed conspicuously into his clench. The King felt very fortunate that the Bourbon monarchy had been given a second chance and was very concerned that, lost again, would not be given a third. He moved to the border and then finally crossed into Belgium then part of the Kingdom of the United Netherlands. Whether he would ever see France again was an open question. Czar Alexander I of Russia openly suggested that Louis-Philippe, Duke of Orleans, might be given the throne instead, if and when Napoleon was defeated. They were really not all that different in terms of practical policy but the King could not forgive the part of the Orleans family in the Revolution and, unlike his cousin, could not countenance the idea of a monarch reigning by public approval rather than by the grace of God. Both were agreed that a limited monarchy and moderate policies were best but, to use a touchy word, it was a matter of legitimacy that most separated them. For Louis XVIII the source of his authority and legitimacy had to come from God alone and while he was willing to share power, he was unwilling to do so on any other basis than that it pleased him to do so. To put it another way, he would give a constitution but would not be given a constitution. Fortunately for the King, Napoleon was decisively defeated at Waterloo and the allies agreed that Louis XVIII would resume his reign, though the restrictions placed on France were much harsher than they had been before. Some French politicians even asked for an imported monarch, undoubtedly hoping for one who would be entirely in their power but, most crucially, the Duke of Wellington staunchly supported Louis XVIII. This time, there were more reprisals on the part of the royalists but it is certainly understandable given how false and ungrateful their enemies had been recently. He pressed on with trying to make his original constitutional settlement take root, this time taking a firmer hold of the army and purging it of Napoleonic elements who had proven their disloyalty. He also sought to uphold the principle of monarchical legitimacy by sending French troops into Spain in where rebellion had risen up against the Bourbon King Fernando VII. However, the King did not last long after that. His health had grown worse and worse and he probably suffered from even more ailments than we know of. He had become so fat that he lacked the strength to even hold his head up and had to have a cushion placed on his desk when he was in his office. His bitterness towards the Duke of Orleans never went away though he also feared that his immediate successor, Artois, lacked good sense, both for being too stridently reactionary in his view and being too friendly with the Duke of Orleans. He was the last French monarch to die as king and pass the crown to his successor. Certainly, his personal behavior was often less than ideal and he could have been of more help to his older brother in the build-up to the Revolution. However, he always had the right priorities and while he escaped the guillotine, he suffered a great deal and carried on with remarkable skill and determination in carrying the torch of traditional French monarchism in the darkest of times. He was very intelligent, very practical and, unlike some, had a firm grasp of what was realistic and what was not. He was never the sort of monarch who would attract admiration but he was probably the best man for the job at such a difficult time.

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Chapter 3 : Louis XVIII by Philip Mansel

Louis XVIII had barely had time to sit on his throne when Napoleon escaped from Elba, where he had been exiled. He was forced to flee France once again. This time, Napoleon was swiftly defeated, and Louis VIII was able to take back his throne.

This document has been sold. Contact Us After a series of wars that lasted 21 years, Napoleon, who had known so many triumphs and had changed the face of Europe, suffered stinging defeats and defections in In April he was compelled to surrender and in May found himself in exile at Elba. News of these stirring events reached After a series of wars that lasted 21 years, Napoleon, who had known so many triumphs and had changed the face of Europe, suffered stinging defeats and defections in News of these stirring events reached Boston on June 3, and within 5 days had made its way to Washington. This intelligence was anything but welcome in the United States, and caused great apprehension. The British had huge, experienced armies in Europe, and very capable military leaders like the Duke of Wellington ; with Napoleon gone and there being peace in Europe, all of these assets could be sent to prosecute the war in America, and the U. On the other hand, the events were so epochal that Americans could not help but watch in amazement, and wonder about the fate of the parties and persons involved, and about the future of Europe and indeed the world. Towards the end of June, word arrived in the U. They contained such measures as a declaration of equality before the law, due process rights, religious toleration, freedom of the press, protection of private property, abolition of conscription. These principles, together with the retention of the Napoleonic Code, represent some of the permanent gains of the French Revolution. This charter was seen in the U. More than that, he was an advisor to the President on the happenings on the Continent. Word had reached America of the fall of Napoleon but the U. Crawford, one of our distinguished citizens, to reside near your Majesty in the quality of Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America. He is well informed of the relative interests of the two Countries, and our sincere desire to cultivate and strengthen the friendship and good correspondence between us; and from a knowledge of his fidelity, probity and good conduct, I have entire confidence that he will render himself acceptable to your Majesty; by his constant endeavor to preserve and advance the interest and happiness of both nations. I therefore request your Majesty to receive him favorably and to give full credence to whatever he shall say on the part of the United States; and most of all when he shall assure you of their friendship and wishes for your prosperity; and I pray God to have your Majesty in his safe and holy keeping. This was acquired by us from a direct descendant of William H. Crawford, and it has never before been offered for sale. Frame, Display, Preserve Each frame is custom constructed, using only proper museum archival materials. The finest frames, tailored to match the document you have chosen. These can period style, antiqued, gilded, wood, etc. Fabric mats, including silk and satin, as well as museum mat board with hand painted bevels. Attachment of the document to the matting to ensure its protection. This "hinging" is done according to archival standards. You benefit from our decades of experience in designing and creating beautiful, compelling, and protective framed historical documents.

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Chapter 4 : Louis XVIII, The Last King Of France To Die Still Ruling | History And Other Thoughts

After Louis XVI's execution in he proclaimed himself regent, and after the death of his brother's heir, Louis XVII, in , he took the title Louis XVIII. He lived as an exile in various European countries until he became king after Napoleon's first abdication in

It was a victory for the people, and bloodshed was natural in revolution. But this was an important turning point for France. There was no longer any possibility for reform—the movement had organically become a revolution. On October 5, , an agitated assembly of women demanding bread marched to Versailles. With a heavy heart, Louis added his signature to the Declaration of the Rights of Man and loaded his family into the royal carriage. They planned an escape and broke from the Tuileries on the night of June 21, , under the guise of servants. The royal family was close to the Austrian border when its carriage was apprehended at the town of Varennes. When Louis and his family were brought back to their quarters at the Tuileries, they were kept under heavier watch. Suspicions against the royal family continued to mount, including founded or unfounded beliefs that Marie Antoinette was writing to her family about confidential military maneuvers. Louis was officially arrested on 13 August and sent to the Temple, an ancient Paris fortress used as a prison. On September 21, the National Assembly declared France to be a republic and abolished the monarchy. Execution of Louis Capet Louis was made to go on trial as an ordinary citizen, and he was quickly proclaimed guilty. Louis Capet had no allies in the Convention, but the Girondins at least wanted to spare his life. Robespierre convinced the people that the monarch must die for the republic to live. For the last time, he was reunited to his family and promised to come back the next morning but he did not. On his way to the guillotine, Louis Capet ominously prophesied, "I trust that my death will be for the happiness of my people, but I grieve for France, and I fear that she may suffer the anger of the Lord" but his speech was drowned out by a roll of drums. Marie Antoinette, the Queen, was executed months later. In , the Virginia General Assembly present this name in honor of the French king, whose soldiers were aiding the American side in the American Revolution. The Virginia General Assembly saw the King as a noble man, but many other continental delegates disagreed. The caption refers to the date of the Tennis Court Oath and concludes "The same Louis XVI who bravely waits until his fellow citizens return to their hearths to plan a secret war and exact his revenge. All content from Kiddle encyclopedia articles including the article images and facts can be freely used under Attribution-ShareAlike license, unless stated otherwise.

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Chapter 5 : Charles X | Palace of Versailles

Louis XVIII le Desiré (the Desired), King of France. was born in the wrong place and time. He had to run from his country as his brother and sister-in-law were guillotined in the French Revolution. He then spent years shunting around Europe while Napoleon ran France. Louis XVIII barely had time to.

Yet, no one thought he would really become king. Born on 17 November in Versailles, he was the third surviving son of the Dauphin Louis and his wife Maria Josepha of Saxony and far too removed from the crown for him to seriously aspire to it. But then first his oldest brother, the Duke of Burgundy, and then his father, died. Louis Stanislas was more confident than his older brother. Louis Stanislas was also the smartest and brightest of the royal boys. He excelled in the classics. He particularly liked history and literature, loved Horace he could quote his verses from memory, was fluent in three languages French, Italian, and English, and knew the Bible well. But he loved eating. So, although not bad looking, Louis Stanislas started to put on weight. Mostly because her hygiene was very poor. She rarely wore perfume or even bathed, and never brushed her teeth. She was boring and, coming from a smaller court, ignorant of the many customs that regulated life at Versailles. Yet, the Count of Provence did boast of exploits in the bedroom just to spite his older brother, who had yet to consummate his own marriage to Marie Antoinette. The two brothers often quarrelled, as did their wives. In the end, Louis Stanislas managed to overcome his aversion towards his wife and got her pregnant twice. Sadly both pregnancies ended in miscarriages. In 1793, Louis XV died. He thought he now deserved a seat on the council, so that he could exercise his influence in politics. But the king had other ideas and refused him the post. Greatly offended, the Count of Provence started travelling around France. When, in the following year, Queen Marie Antoinette gave birth to two sons, Louis Stanislas fell once again down the line of succession. Kept away from politics, the Count enjoyed a retired and sedentary lifestyle. He read a lot, gambled and lost huge sums of money, and spent time with his mistress, Anne Nompar de Caumont. But, in 1791, he had his chance to finally get involved in politics. He was among the notables who opposed the new taxes required to keep the French government afloat. New taxes would now have to be approved by the Estates Generals. In the next Assembly of Notables, Louis Stanislas was the only one to support giving more representation to the common people in the Estates Generals. This measure was supported by the finance minister, Jacques Necker, who managed to convince the King to adopt it. The Estates Generals convened. The Third Estate demanded tax reforms, something Louis Stanislas was absolutely against. He advised his brother not to compromise with them and give in to their requests. The Count of Provence and his wife left at the same time as the King and his family, but were luckier. They managed to arrive safely at their destination in Belgium. As his brother was held prisoner of the Revolutionaries, the Count proclaimed himself Regent. He also asked the various European monarchs for help, money, and soldiers. To convince her, he told her that was what her parents had wanted. He wrote again to Napoleon, asking him to restore him as rightful king but to no avail. As they fell under the control of Napoleon, they were kicked out and forced to look for a new home. The King also realised that, if he wanted back his throne, some things had to change. Too much had happened for the monarchy to be restored as it once was. He started hinting that, once he was back on the throne, he would retain some of the changes wrought by the Revolution. He sent his brother, the Count of Artois, in his place to set up the new government. When he finally returned, amid the cheers of the crowd, he did so as a Constitutional monarch. He issued the Charter of 1791, which included many progressive reforms: It was the best compromise between the old and new order that could have been reached. For the royalists, too much had been conceded. For the republicans, too little. He was forced to flee France once again. In 1795, his health began to fail. Very obese, he suffered from gout and gangrene. He died on 16 September 1795, passing the crown to his younger brother, Charles X. He was the last French monarch to die while still ruling.

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Chapter 6 : What was a significant effect of Louis XVIII's return to power in France in

Louis XVIII of France, November 17, Born Louis Stanislas Xavier, Louis XVIII was the King of France from until his death in , Louis XVIII of France became the first king to rule the country after the French Revolution and the restoration of the monarchy.

He had to run from his country as his brother and sister-in-law were guillotined in the French Revolution. He then spent years shunting around Europe while Napoleon ran France. Louis XVIII barely had time to warm the throne before he again had to flee Paris, after the humiliation of watching his army desert him for Napoleon. I put this down to a combination of feeling sorry for the guy and an admiration for his stoicism and his ability to keep a sense of humour in lousy circumstances. People generally made fun of him. He was given the title of Count of Provence. His grandfather, Louis XV, was king of France. In practice the boy was a prisoner in the Temple. The Count of Artois also lived in England, but preferred to stay in London. Not surprisingly, Napoleon refused. Though they were said not to be close you can read about one well-known spat on the This is Versailles blog , he did miss her. In early , he wrote: A thought occurs to me " sad, or gay, or indifferent " no matter, a recollection of something old, or an emotion at something new; I find myself saying mechanically I must tell HER this, and then I recollect my loss, the illusion vanishes, and I say to myself, the day of those soft intercourses is gone for ever. All this does not hinder my sleeping and eating, nor taking part in the conversation, nor even laughing when the occasion occurs; but the sad thought that she is gone forever mixes itself with everything, and, like a drop of wormwood in food or drink, embitters the flavour without entirely destroying it. During these embraces he grumbled: It must be allowed that Napoleon was a very good tenant; he made everything most comfortable; he has arranged everything excellently for me. Louis viewed the royal authority as derived from God rather than from a contract between king and people. He thus made the constitution the Charte or Charter of a free grant of the King, instead of an agreement between him and his subjects. This gave him more power than the British king. Still, the Charter included many progressive provisions and established a legislature composed of the Chamber of Deputies and the Chamber of Peers. When Napoleon escaped from Elba and returned to France in March , Louis was not particularly worried. However, there were still many Bonapartists in the French army and they quickly defected to their Emperor. Louis again fled Paris for the Netherlands. Several prominent Bonapartists were executed. In general, though, Louis wanted to avoid bloodshed. Louis spent the latter part of his life except when carried behind four galloping horses for his daily drive through the streets of Paris in an armchair behind his writing table, helpless and in almost continual pain. Still he was able to jest: But when I had lunched I felt rather more strength. I made a little trial, and this succeeded, which encouraged me. After Mass, I had myself rolled to the door of the throne-room. There I got up and walked to my armchair, where I waited for the gentlemen; and when they had finished their salutes, which I did not wish to receive standing, as that would have been too tiring, I got on to my legs again, and made the tour of Europe; then I bowed and went to get again into my chair where it was waiting for me. He wrote a dissertation on Horace, his favourite author, whom he frequently quoted. He died on September 16, at the Tuileries Palace in Paris at the age of To read his last words, see my post on last words of famous people. His grave is at the Basilica of St. Though Louis was painted in his coronation robes see the image above , he was never crowned. Read Napoleon in America to find out why. You might also enjoy:

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Chapter 7 : Louis Antoine, Duke of Angoulême - Wikipedia

After a long, painful decline King Louis XVIII of France passed away on September 16, at which point his younger brother became King Charles X. He was the last French monarch to die as king and pass the crown to his successor.

With this development, he went into exile in the United Kingdom, Prussia and Russia, but returned after the Sixth Coalition defeated Napoleon. He received his education first from a governess, Madame de Marsan who was the Governess of the Children of France. After his education, his extravagant independent household was established. He was conferred as the Count of Maine, Count of Provence and several others. They subsequent metamorphosed to the National Constituent Assembly with the aim to give France a Constitution. There were also series of rioting across Paris, which also led to the Storming of the Bastille. The information got the France, which angered the Legislative Assembly, declared all royals in exile traitors in January , and subsequently seized their properties. His son, Louis Charles was to succeed him was also deemed too young since he was 10 years then but was however declared King Louis XVII of France by the royal family in exile. This made Louis Stanislas also declared himself the regent for his nephew, Charles. The family later sought refuge in Prussian but had to use pseudonyms to avoid identification. They lived in the Lazienki Palace in Warsaw to With this, they had to move to England, where they lived in Gosfield Hall in On March 31, , allied troops entered Paris and Napoleon was forced to abdicate the throne on April 11 same year when his senategave the Bourbons their right to the throne. The new charter came with a freedom of religion, a legislature made of Chamber of Deputies and Chamber of Peers among several other freedoms. Nonetheless, the battle of Waterloo on June 18 with the help of allies help secured the country from being invaded again monarchy was restored. Louis then returned to France from exile. He dealt with officials who were allegiance to Napoleon by prosecuting some of them. He was however against shedding blood of such officials and the atrocities that were meted on them by the people. The couple has no children. All the pregnancies that resulted from their marriage ended up with a miscarriage. King Louis also got obese and could hardly walk. His obesity also resulted in health conditions including gout and gangrene. He died on September 16, , becoming the last French monarch.

Chapter 8 : Louis XVIII of France - Simple English Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

During the first defeats of Napoleon I, Louis XVIII resumed diplomatic activity, at the initiative of Talleyrand and with the English support, allows him to return to France in May Forced to flee to Ghent during the Hundred Days, Louis XVIII, at the second Restoration, trying to conduct the same policy of reconciliation as defined in his.

Chapter 9 : Louis XVI of France Facts for Kids

With the First Empire, the monarchical cause seems hopeless and Louis XVIII moved to England in a period of exile and financial discomfort. During the first defeats of Napoleon I, Louis XVIII resumed diplomatic activity, at the initiative of Talleyrand and with the English support, allows him to return to France in May