

message; but she first tunneled the Alps, showed the world the first photograph, discovered in Europe the art of making porcelain, built the first interoceanic ship canal, and began the second;¹ while the labors of Pasteur practically laid the foundation of the science of bacteriology which makes known the effects of certain germs in health and disease, and the practical uses of other germs in agriculture and various occupations.² Again, in all forms of art work France still leads the world.

VIII. Finally, let us take up Literature. Here, in two important respects, — clearness of expression and range of influence,³ — France is acknowledged to stand at the head of the countries of Europe.

Sir James Stephen⁴ says, "The palm of habitually expressing the most profound thoughts in the most simple and intelligible forms of speech must be awarded not to England, but to France." Lord Macaulay,⁵ in speaking of England and France, says, "The literature of France has been to ours what Aaron was to Moses — the expositor of great truths, which would else have perished for want of a voice to utter them with distinctness. . . . Isolated in our situation, isolated by our manners, we found truth, but we did not impart it. France has been the interpreter between England and mankind."

Such is a brief summary of the influence of the people whose history we have been examining. It shows us that France has originated much and disseminated more. The Anglo-Saxons are colonizers of nations — the French, of ideas. For this reason, the movements which are now taking place in the great transatlantic republic will be watched with interest, since experience proves that what France is thinking and attempting to-day, Europe, and perhaps America as well, may be thinking and attempting to-morrow.

¹ See Paragraphs 225, 230. ² See Professor H. W. Conn's *Germ Life*, p. 14.

³ See Paragraph 151.

⁴ Stephen's *Lectures on the History of France* (Lecture XVIII, "Power of the Pen in France").

⁵ Macaulay's *Essays* ("Walpole's Letters to Sir Horace Mann").

SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL DATES IN FRENCH HISTORY

[The * marks the most important dates.
The ? marks the dates that cannot be given with exactness.]

I. THE EARLIEST PERIOD

- Greek colony of Massalia (Marseilles) founded in Gaul, 597? B.C.
- Roman colony of Provence (Provence) founded in Gaul, 125 B.C.
- Battle of Aix, 102 B.C.

II. THE ROMAN PERIOD

- *Cæsar conquers and occupies Gaul, 58-51 B.C.
- Christianity introduced into Gaul, A.D. 160?
- Persecution of Christians begins, 170?
- *Constantine tolerates Christianity, 313.
- German invasion of Gaul begins, 350?
- Julian proclaimed Emperor at Paris, 360.
- *Battle of Châlons, 451.

III. THE MEROVINGIAN PERIOD

- *Clovis begins the Merovingian line of kings, 481.
- *Conversion and baptism of Clovis, 496.
- Conquers and consolidates the greater part of Gaul, 500-511.
- His kingdom divided among his sons, 511.
- Rise of Austrasia and Neustria, 558?
- Wars of Brunhilda and Fredegonda, 570-613?
- Mayors of the Palace become prominent, 600?
- Dagobert, 628-638.
- Mayorality of *Pepin* begins, 680.
- *Battle of Testry, 687.
- Mayorality of *Charles Martel* begins, 715.
- *Battle of Tours, 732.

IV. THE CAROLINGIAN PERIOD

- Pepin* begins the Carolingian line of kings, 752.
- *The "Donation of *Pepin*" establishes the temporal power of the pope, 755.
- Charlemagne, 768.

- Campaign in Lombardy, 773.
- Donation to the Church, 774.
- Battle of Roncesvalles, 778.
- Conquers the Saxons, 772-803.
- Establishes the schools of the palace, 788.
- *Is crowned Emperor of the West, 800.
- Struggle of the descendants of Charlemagne for the Empire, 841.
- *Oath of Strasburg (marks the beginning of the French language), 842.
- *Treaty of Verdun (marks the beginning of the kingdoms of France, Germany, and Italy), 843.
- Invasion of the Northmen and siege of Paris, 885.
- *Settlement of Northmen in western France (Normandy), 911.

V. HOUSE OF CAPET

- *Hugh Capet, first king of France proper, 987.
- The feudal system completely organized, 987?
- Robert, 996.
- Expectation of the end of the world, 999.
- Henry I, 1031.
- The Truce of God, 1033.
- Philip I, 1060.
- *William, Duke of Normandy, conquers England, 1066.
- *The First Crusade, 1095.
- Louis VI, 1108.
- *Beginning of the rise of free towns, 1112.
- War with England, 1110.
- Condemnation of the teachings of Abélard, 1122.
- Louis VII, 1137.
- Philip Augustus, 1180.
- *University of Paris established on a firm foundation, 1200.
- *Philip conquers Normandy, 1202-1205.
- *Crusade against the Albigenses begins, 1208.
- *Battle of Bouvines, 1214.
- Louis VIII, 1223.
- Louis IX (St. Louis), 1226.
- *He establishes the Parliament of Paris, 1258.

Leads the last crusade against the Mohammedans, 1270.
Philip III, 1270.
 *He grants the first patent of nobility to a commoner, 1274?
Philip the Fair, 1285.
 He seizes Aquitaine, 1295.
 Battle of Courtrai, 1302.
 Onarrel with the pope, 1302.
 *First States-General summoned, 1302.
 Removal of the papacy to Avignon ("Babylonish Captivity"), 1309.
 Persecution and suppression of the Templars, 1312.
Louis X, 1314.
Philip V, 1316.
Charles the Fair, 1322.

VI. HOUSE OF VALOIS

Philip VI, 1328.
 *Beginning of the Hundred Years' War with England, 1337.
 Battle of Sluys, 1340.
 *Battle of Crécy, 1346.
 *Gunpowder begins to be used in war, 1346.
 Edward III takes Calais, 1347.
 *Acquisition of Dauphiné, 1349.
John the Good, 1350.
 *Battle of Poitiers, 1356.
 Etienne Marcel and the States-General, 1357.
 The Jacquerie, 1358.
 *Treaty of Brétigny, 1360.
Charles V, 1364.
Charles VI, 1380.
 Wars between the Armagnacs and the Burgundians, 1410.
 Battle of Agincourt, 1415.
 Treaty of Troyes, 1420.
Charles VII, 1422.
 *Joan of Arc raises the siege of Orléans, 1429.
 Charles VII is crowned at Reims, 1429.
 Joan of Arc burned, 1431.
 *Institution of a standing army and of fixed taxation to support it, 1445.
 *Conquest of Aquitaine, 1453.
 End of the Hundred Years' War, 1453.
 The "New Learning," 1453.
Louis XI, 1461.
 *Establishes communication by post, 1464.
 Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, 1467.
 *Louis XI introduces printing into France, 1469.
 *Acquires Burgundy, 1477.
 *Acquires Provence, 1481.
Charles VIII, 1483.
 *Rise of Tiers État, 1484.
 First Bible printed in French, 1488.
 *Acquires Brittany, 1491.
 *Begins Italian wars, 1494.
 *The Renaissance begins in France, 1494?
Louis XII, 1498.
Francis I, 1515.
 Continues the Italian wars, 1515.

*Sends exploring expeditions to America, 1524.
 Persecutes the Protestants, 1535.
 *Calvin writes his "Institutes," 1536.
 *Rabelais writes, 1536?
 Peace of Crespy, close of the Italian wars, 1544.
 Vaudois massacre, 1545.
Henry II, 1547.
 Takes Metz, Toul, and Verdun, 1552.
 War with England and Spain, 1557.
 *The French take Calais, 1558.
Francis II, 1559.
Charles IX, 1560.
 Conspiracy of Amboise, 1560.
 Massacre at Vassy, 1562.
 Huguenot wars begin, 1562.
 *Massacre of St. Bartholomew, 1572.
Henry III, 1574.
 *The Catholic League, 1576.
 *Montaigne writes his "Essays," 1580.

VII. HOUSE OF BOURBON

Henry IV, 1589.
 *Battle of Ivry, 1590.
 Conversion of the king to Catholicism, 1593.
 *Edict of Nantes (establishes religious toleration), 1598.
 *Beginning of the French colonization of Canada, 1603.
Louis XIII, 1610.
 *States-General meets; the Tiers État prominent, 1614.
 *Richelieu takes La Rochelle (end of Protestantism as a political power), 1628.
 *First French newspaper (*Gazette de France*), 1631.
 France joins in the Thirty Years' War, 1635.
Louis XIV (ministry of Mazarin), 1643.
 Battle of Rocroy, 1643.
 Part of Alsace joined to France, 1648.
 *The Fronde, 1648.
 *Pascal writes his "Provincial Letters," attacking the Jesuits, 1658.
 The king becomes his own prime minister (reforms of Colbert begin), 1661.
 Colbert begins the great French canals and other improvements, 1668?
 First Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, 1668.
 Secret Treaty of Dover with Charles II of England, 1670.
 War with the United Provinces (Holland), 1672.
 Louis conquers Franche Comté, 1674.
 Peace of Nimeguen, 1679.
 Louis seizes Strasburg, 1681.
 *Eminent orators, authors, and artists: Bossuet, Bourdaloue, Massillon, Fénelon, Corneille, Racine, Molière, La Fontaine, Boileau, La Bruyère, Rochefoucauld, Madame de Sévigné, Descartes, Pascal, Poussin, Claude Lorraine, 1635-1699.

*"Propositions" of Bossuet establishing independence of the French Church in great measure, 1682.
 *Louis revokes the Edict of Nantes (see 1598), 1685.
 Increased severity of the dragonnades, 1685.
 Devastation of the Palatinate, 1689.
 Battle of La Hogue, 1692.
 *Peace of Ryswick, 1697.
 War of the Spanish Succession begins, 1701.
 Revolt of the Camisards, 1685-1703.
 *Battle of Blenheim, 1704.
 Battle of Oudenarde, 1708.
 Battle of Malplaquet, 1709.
 *Peace of Utrecht, 1713.
Louis XV, 1715.
 *Law's Mississippi scheme, 1719.
 War of Polish Succession, 1733.
 France secures Lorraine, 1738.
 War of the Austrian Succession begins, 1740.
 Battle of Dettingen, 1743.
 Battle of Fontenoy, 1745.
 *Montesquieu writes his "Spirit of Laws," 1748.
 Second Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, 1748.
 The French take Madras, India, 1748.
 *Rousseau writes his "Social Contract,"
 Voltaire his "Manners and Spirit of Nations," Buffon his "Natural History" and his "Epochs of Nature,"
 Diderot and D'Alembert edit the "Encyclopædia," 1752-1780.
 *The Seven Years' War begins, 1756.
 Battle of Plassy, India, 1757.
 *The French lose India, 1757-1759.
 *Loss of Canada by the French (battle of Quebec), 1759.
 *Suppression of the Jesuits in France, 1761.
 *Treaty of Paris; France gives up all her American possessions, 1763.
 Conquest of Corsica, 1769.
 Compact of Famine, 1771.
Louis XVI, 1774.
 Ministry of Turgot, attempted reforms, 1774.
 Ministry of Necker, 1776.
 *Alliance with the United States, 1778.
 Treaty of Versailles, 1783.
 Beaumarchais writes "The Marriage of Figaro," satirizing the aristocracy, 1784.
 Sieyès's Pamphlet, "What is the Tiers État?" 1789.
 *Meeting of the States-General at Versailles, May 5, 1789.
 The Tiers État adopts the name of National Assembly, 1789.
 The name National Constituent Assembly is taken, 1789.
 The Tennis-Court Oath, 1789.
 *Fall of the Bastille (Beginning of the Revolution), July 14, 1789.
 Lafayette chosen commander of the National Guard, 1789.
 Insurrection of the peasantry against the nobles, 1789.
 *Abolition of feudal privileges, August 4, 1789.
 *Declaration of the Rights of Man, 1789.
 The king gives a banquet to officers at Versailles, 1789.
 *The mob attack Versailles and bring the royal family to Paris, 1789.
 First emigration of nobles, 1789.
 *France divided into departments (feudal provinces abolished), 1789.
 Titles of honor abolished, 1789.
 *Church property appropriated by the state, 1790.
 *Issue of assignats, 1790.
 Civil Constitution of the Clergy (clergy made subject to the state), 1790.
 *Feast of the Federation, the king ratifies the constitution, July 14, 1790.
 Great emigration of nobles, 1790.
 The Paris Commune organized in forty-eight sections, 1790.
 *Death of Mirabeau, 1791.
 Flight of the royal family, 1791.
 *Declaration of Pilitz (Austria and Prussia propose armed interference in behalf of Louis XVI), 1791.
 Meeting of the Legislative Assembly, October 1, 1791.
 Insurrection in La Vendée and other departments, 1791.
 Girondist ministry appointed, 1792.
 France declares war against Austria, 1792.
 The king mobbed in the Tuileries, 1792.
 *Manifesto of the Duke of Brunswick, 1792.
 *Attack on the Tuileries; massacre of the Swiss Guard, August 10, 1792.
 Imprisonment of the royal family, 1792.
 Suspension of the royal power, 1792.
 Further insurrections in La Vendée, 1792.
 Invasion of France by foreign powers, 1792.
 The September massacres, 1792.

VIII. THE FIRST REPUBLIC

Meeting of the National Convention, 1792.
 *France declared a Republic, September 21, 1792.
 First day of the Year One of the Republic, September 22, 1792.
 *French generals ordered to revolutionize foreign countries, 1792.
 *Execution of the king, January 21, 1793.
 *Civil war in Brittany and La Vendée, 1793.
 France declares war against Great Britain, Spain, and Holland, 1793.
 Revolutionary Tribunal established, 1793.
 Committee of Public Safety organized, 1793.
 *Fall of the Girondists, 1793.
 *Reign of Terror begins June 2, 1793.
 Insurrections in the provinces, 1793.

- Charlotte Corday assassinates Marat, 1793.
 The Maximum Law, 1793.
 The law against "suspects," 1793.
 Execution of the queen, 1793.
 Execution of the Girondists, 1793.
 Execution of Madame Roland, 1793.
 *Destruction of Lyons, 1793.
 *Worship of the Goddess of Reason, 1793.
 Revolutionary calendar decreed, 1793.
 "Noyades" (or massacres by drowning) at Nantes, 1793.
 Execution of the Hébertists or atheistic party, 1794.
 Execution of Danton and his friends, 1794.
 Festival of the Supreme Being, 1794.
 *Execution of Robespierre and end of the Reign of Terror, 1794.
 The White Terror, 1795.
 Batavian Republic proclaimed, 1795.

IX. THE DIRECTORY

- Napoleon Bonaparte suppresses insurrection of the Paris sections, 1795.
 New constitution (Constitution of the Year Three), 1795.
 Government by five directors, 1795.
 Napoleon marries Madame Josephine Beauharnais, 1796.
 *Italian campaign (Lodi, Arcola, Rivoli), 1796.
 Formation of the Cisalpine Republic of Italy, 1797.
 *Treaty of Campo Formio, 1797.
 War in Egypt and Syria, 1798-1799.
 Switzerland organized as the Helvetic Republic, 1798.
 Fall of the Directory, 1799.

X. THE CONSULATE

- *Napoleon made First Consul, 1799.
 Passage of the Great St. Bernard, 1800.
 *Battle of Marengo, 1800.
 *Battle of Hohenlinden, 1800.
 *Peace of Lunéville, 1801.
 French evacuate Egypt, 1801.
 *Concordat with the pope; Catholicism reestablished in a modified form in France, 1801.
 Expedition to San Domingo; seizure of Toussaint Louverture, 1802.
 Peace of Amiens, 1802.
 Napoleon made First Consul for life, 1802.
 War declared against England, 1803.
 Napoleon sells Louisiana, 1803.
 Duke of Enghien shot, 1804.

XI. THE FIRST EMPIRE

- *Napoleon assumes the title of Emperor of the French, 1804.
 Establishes camp at Boulogne for invasion of England, 1804.

- Crowned emperor by the pope at Paris, 1804.
 *Code Napoleon published, 1804.
 Crowned king of Italy at Milan, 1805.
 Capitulation of Ulm, 1805.
 *Battle of Trafalgar, 1805.
 *Battle of Austerlitz, 1805.
 Revolutionary calendar ended December 31, 1805.
 Louis Bonaparte made king of Holland, 1806.
 *Confederation of the Rhine, 1806.
 Battles of Jena and Auerstädt, 1806.
 *Berlin Decree, 1806.
 *Battle of Eylau, 1807.
 Battle of Friedland, 1807.
 *Peace of Tilsit, 1807.
 Jerome Bonaparte made king of Westphalia, 1807.
 Milan Decree, 1807.
 Napoleon occupies Rome, 1808.
 Makes Joseph Bonaparte king of Spain, 1808.
 *Peninsular War begins, 1808.
 Battle of Aspern, 1809.
 Pope excommunicates Napoleon, 1809.
 *Napoleon seizes the pope, 1809.
 *Battle of Wagram, 1809.
 *Divorce from Josephine, 1809.
 *Napoleon marries Marie Louise, 1810.
 *Incorporates Holland with France, 1810.
 Birth of a son ("King of Rome") to Napoleon, 1811.
 Russian campaign, 1812.
 Battle of Borodino, 1812.
 *Burning of Moscow, 1812.
 *Retreat of Napoleon, 1812.
 *Battle of Leipzig, 1813.
 *Napoleon abdicates, 1814.

XII. RESTORATION OF THE BOURBONS

- Louis XVIII, April 6, 1814.
 Louis grants a liberal charter, 1814.
 Napoleon exiled to Elba, 1814.
 Napoleon escapes from Elba, 1815.

XIII. "THE HUNDRED DAYS"

- Napoleon reaches Paris, March 20, 1815.
 *Battle of Waterloo, June 18, 1815.
 Second abdication of Napoleon, 1815.

XIV. SECOND RESTORATION OF THE BOURBONS

- Louis XVIII restored to power, July 8, 1815.
 Napoleon sent to St. Helena (died 1821), 1815.
 Marshal Ney shot, 1815.
 *Chateaubriand, Thiers, Lamartine, Béranger, George Sand, Balzac, Madame

- de Staël, Michaud, Guizot, Sismondi, Martin, Laplace, St. Pierre, Sainte-Beuve, Comte, 1815.
 Murder of the Duke of Berry, 1820.
 French interference in Spain, 1823.
 Charles X, 1824.
 The king disbands the National Guard, 1827.
 War in behalf of Greece (battle of Navarino), 1827.
 *Algiers taken by the French, 1830.
 *Coup d'état (ordinances abolishing the freedom of the press and restricting political liberty), 1830.
 *Revolution of July, and flight of the king, 1830.
 Louis Philippe proclaimed King of the French, 1830.
 Labor troubles, 1831.
 Political insurrections, 1831.
 *The cholera ravages France, 1832.
 *First line of railway opened in France, 1834.
 Fieschi attempts to assassinate the king, 1835.
 Louis Napoleon attempts an insurrection at Strasburg, 1836.
 *Daguerre invents the photograph, 1839.
 Remains of Napoleon I. brought from St. Helena to Paris, 1840.
 Second attempted insurrection by Louis Napoleon, 1840.
 *First French line of ocean steamships, 1840.
 *First French telegraph line, 1845.
 The Spanish marriages, 1846.
 Reform banquets prohibited, 1848.
 *Revolution; abdication of Louis Philippe, 1848.

XV. THE SECOND REPUBLIC

- A provisional government appointed, 1848.
 *National Workshops established, 1848.
 Labor revolt in Paris; Paris in a state of siege, 1848.
 *Louis Napoleon elected president, 1848.
 Louis Napoleon suppresses the Roman Republic and restores the pope, 1849.
 Telegraphic cable laid between France and England, 1851.
 *Coup d'état (Louis Napoleon overthrows the constitution), 1851.
 Louis Napoleon made president for ten years, 1851.

XVI. THE SECOND EMPIRE

- *Louis Napoleon proclaimed Emperor of the French with the title of Napoleon III, 1852.
 Marries the Countess Eugénie, 1853.
 *Crimean War, 1854-1856.
 Industrial exhibition (World's Fair) at Paris, 1855.
 *Great improvements made in Paris, 1856.

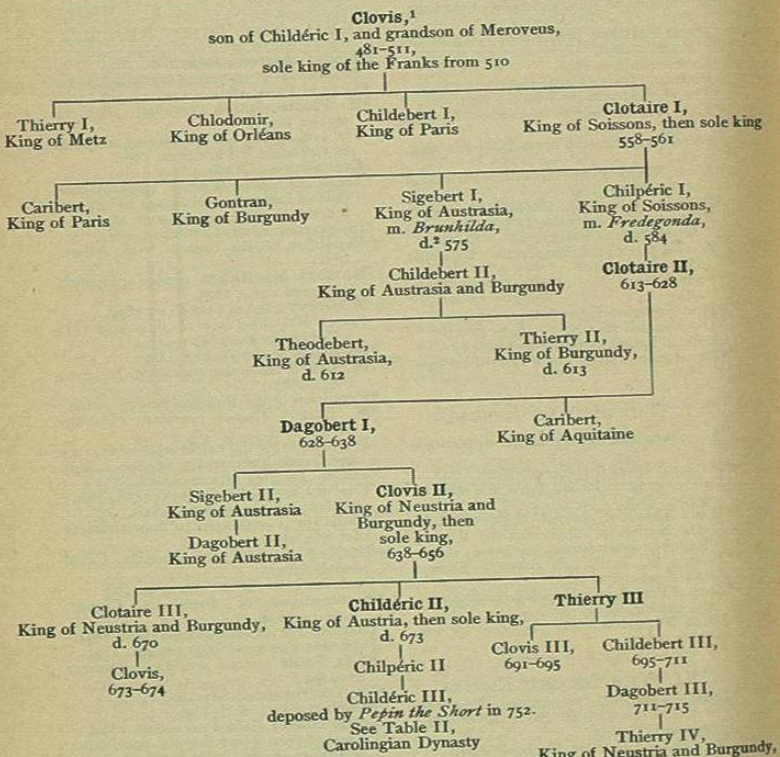
- Orsini attempts to assassinate the emperor, 1858.
 War in Italy, 1859.
 *Nice and Savoy annexed to France, 1860.
 War with Mexico, 1862.
 "The Crowning of the Edifice" (liberal concessions made by the emperor), 1869.
 *Lesseps opens the Suez Canal, 1869.
 A Plebiscite, or vote of the people, sustains the policy of the emperor, 1870.
 *Franco-Prussian War, 1870.
 *Defeat and surrender of Napoleon at Sedan, 1870.

XVII. THE THIRD REPUBLIC

- *France declared a Republic, 1870.
 Provisional government organized, 1870.
 *Siege of Paris, 1870.
 *M. Thiers elected president, 1871 (resigned 1873).
 The king of Prussia proclaimed Emperor of Germany at Versailles, 1871.
 Capitulation of Paris, 1871.
 *Treaty of peace (France loses Alsace, part of Lorraine, and agrees to pay war indemnity of \$1,000,000,000), 1871.
 *Insurrection of the Commune, 1871.
 Expulsion of the French from Alsace, 1872.
 Marshal MacMahon elected president (resigned 1879), 1873.
 M. Grévy elected president, 1879.
 Prince Napoleon (son of Napoleon III) killed in the Zulu War, 1879.
 *Expulsion of the Jesuits, 1880.
 M. Grévy reelected president (resigned 1887), 1885.
 *Expulsion of the Bourbon princes, 1886.
 *M. Carnot elected president (December 3), 1887.
 Preparation for the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the taking of the Bastille (July 14, 1789), 1889.
 Trial of General Boulanger for conspiracy against the government, 1889.
 Boulanger is sentenced to imprisonment for life, 1889.
 Trial of Lesseps for Panama Canal frauds, 1892.
 Outbreak of anarchist outrages, 1893.
 *Assassination of President Carnot, June 24, 1894.
 Casimir-Périer elected president, 1894.
 President Casimir-Périer resigns, 1895.
 Félix Faure elected president, January 17, 1895.
 *The Dreyfus case, 1894-1899.
 President Faure died, 1899.
 Emile Loubet elected president, 1899.
 *Census of 1901 shows that the population of France is practically stationary.
 *Act of Associations compelling religious orders and conventual schools to obtain authorization from the government (1901).

GENEALOGICAL TABLE OF THE SOVEREIGNS
OF FRANCE

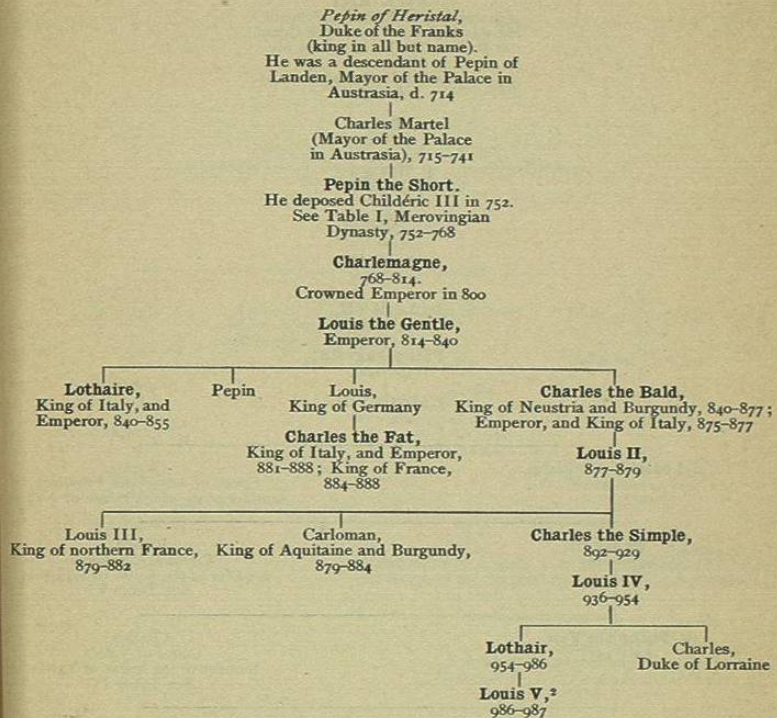
I—THE MEROVINGIAN DYNASTY



¹ The names of the sole rulers are given in bold-faced type.

² d. died.

II—THE CAROLINGIAN¹ DYNASTY

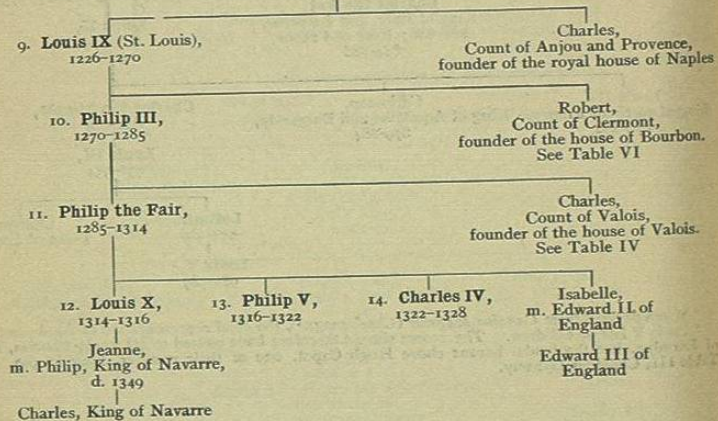


¹ Name derived from *Carolus Magnus* (Charlemagne), the chief representative of the dynasty.
² Louis V left no children. The crown should therefore have passed to his uncle Charles, Duke of Lorraine, but the feudal barons chose Hugh Capet, one of their number, king in 987. See Table III, Capetian Dynasty.

III—THE CAPETIAN DYNASTY

1. **Hugh Capet**,
a descendant of Robert the Strong.
He was Duke of France and Count
of Paris. The barons chose him
King of France in 987.
See Table II, note.

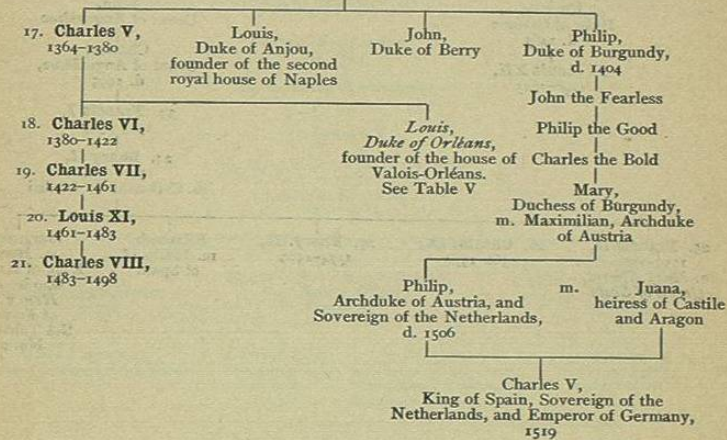
987-996

2. **Robert**,
996-10313. **Henry I**,
1031-10604. **Philip I**,
1060-11085. **Louis VI**,
1108-11376. **Louis VII**,
1137-11807. **Philip Augustus**,
1180-12238. **Louis VIII**,
1223-1226

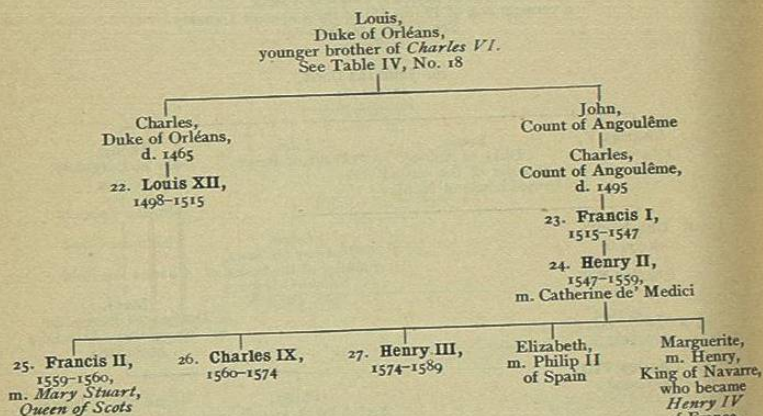
IV—HOUSE OF VALOIS

15. **Philip VI**,
son of Charles, Count of Valois,
a younger son of Philip III of the Capetian Dynasty.
See Table III, No. 10.

1328-1350

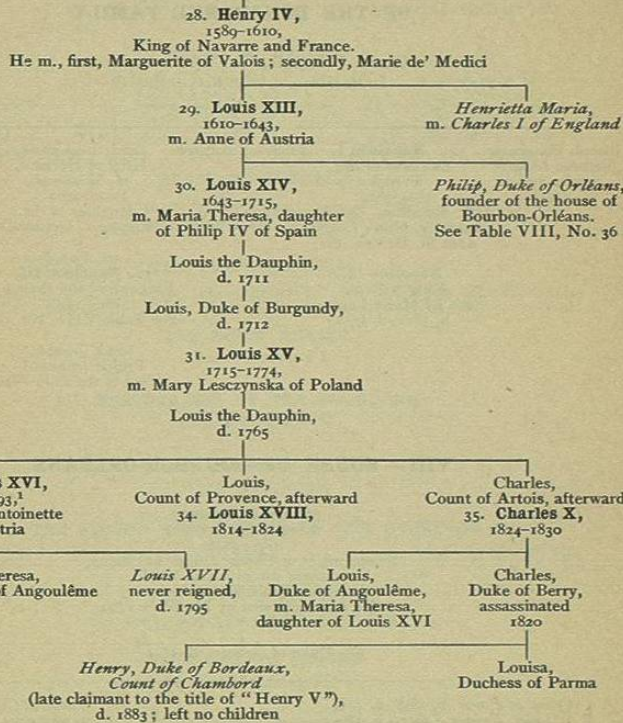
16. **John the Good**,
1350-1364

V—HOUSE OF VALOIS-ORLÉANS



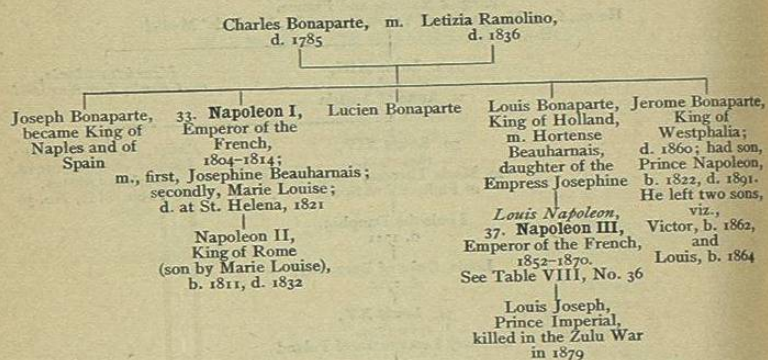
VI—HOUSE OF BOURBON

Robert, Count of Clermont, younger son of St. Louis (see Table III, No. 9), m. Beatrice, heiress of Bourbon. By her he had a son, Louis, Duke of Bourbon. From him descended Antoine, Duke of Vendôme, who m. Jeanne d'Albret, Queen of Navarre. Their descendants were as follows:

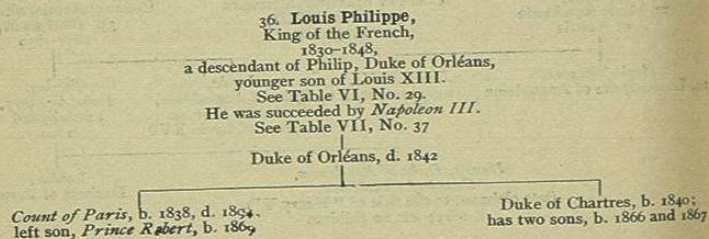


¹The First Republic, 1792-1799; the Consulate, 1799-1804; the First Empire (Napoleon I), 1804-1814; Napoleon exiled to Elba; Louis XVIII proclaimed king; return of Napoleon from Elba; flight of Louis XVIII; the "Hundred Days" (March 20 to June 23); restoration of Louis XVIII, July 8, 1815. See Table VII, No. 33.

VII—GENEALOGY OF THE PRINCIPAL MALE MEMBERS OF THE BONAPARTE FAMILY



VIII—HOUSE OF BOURBON-ORLÉANS



IX—THE RULERS OF FRANCE FROM HUGH CAPET

CAPETIAN DYNASTY

987 Hugh Capet	1137 Louis VII	1270 Philip III
996 Robert	1180 Philip Augustus	1285 Philip IV
1031 Henry I	1223 Louis VIII	1314 Louis X
1060 Philip I	1226 Louis IX (St. Louis)	1316 Philip V
1108 Louis VI		1322 Charles IV

HOUSE OF VALOIS

1328 Philip VI	1461 Louis XI	1547 Henry II
1350 John the Good	1483 Charles VIII	1559 Francis II
1364 Charles V	1498 Louis XII	1560 Charles IX
1380 Charles VI	1515 Francis I	1574 Henry III
1422 Charles VII		

HOUSE OF BOURBON

1589 Henry IV	1643 Louis XIV	1774 Louis XVI
1610 Louis XIII	1715 Louis XV	

THE FIRST REPUBLIC

1792 The Convention	1795 The Directory	1799 The Consulate
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THE FIRST EMPIRE

1804 Napoleon I

RESTORATION OF THE BOURBONS

1814 Louis XVIII

“THE HUNDRED DAYS”

1815 Napoleon I

THE SECOND RESTORATION OF THE BOURBONS

1815 Louis XVIII	1824 Charles X	1830 Louis Philippe
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THE SECOND REPUBLIC

1848 Louis Napoleon, President

THE SECOND EMPIRE

1852 Napoleon III

THE THIRD REPUBLIC

1870 Provisional Government	1887 M. Carnot, President ⁴
1871 M. Thiers, President ¹	1894 M. Casimir-Périer, President ⁵
1873 Marshal MacMahon, President ²	1895 M. Félix Faure, President ⁶
1879 M. Grévy, President	1899 M. Émile Loubet, President
1885 M. Grévy, President ³	

¹ Resigned 1873.

² Resigned 1879.

³ Resigned 1887.

⁴ Assassinated 1894.

⁵ Resigned 1895.

⁶ Died in office 1899.

A SHORT LIST OF BOOKS ON FRENCH HISTORY

[Books marked * are early or contemporaneous history.]

I. GENERAL HISTORIES

1. Kitchin's History of France, revised edition, 3 vols. [From the earliest period to the beginning of the Revolution.] One of the best English histories of France.
2. Guizot's History of France, 8 vols. [From the earliest period to 1789, with a continuation to 1848, by Madame Guizot De Witt. Translated by Robert Black.]
3. Martin, Histoire de France, 17 vols. [Depuis les temps les plus reculés jusqu'en 1789.] Considered the best history of France. The volumes on the reigns of Louis XIV and Louis XV have been translated.
4. Duruy, Histoire de France, 2 vols. [Depuis les temps les plus reculés jusqu'en 1871.] A very excellent work.
5. Guizot's History of Civilization in France, 3 vols.
6. Rambaud, Histoire de la Civilisation Française, 3 vols.
7. Jervis's Student's History of France (Murray or Harpers).
8. Duruy's History of France, abridged and translated by Mrs. M. Carey.
9. C. K. Adams's Democracy and Monarchy (1789-1870).
10. G. B. Adams's The Growth of the French Nation.
11. Masson's Mediæval France.
12. Lebon's Modern France.
13. Lacombe's Short History of the French People.
14. Lavisse and Rambaud, Histoire Générale, A.D. 395-1900, 12 vols. (See chapters on the History of France.)

II. HISTORIES OF PARTICULAR PERIODS

1. Parke Godwin's History of France — Ancient Gaul. [From the earliest times to the Peace of Verdun, 843.]
- *2. Eginhard's Life of Charlemagne.
3. Michlet's History of France, Vols. I and II.
- *4. Joinville's Memoir of Saint Louis.
- *5. Froissart's Chronicles (period of the "Hundred Years' War").
- *6. Comines's Memoirs (Louis XI, Charles VIII, and Charles the Bold of Burgundy).

7. Willert's Life of Louis XI.
8. Ranke's Civil Wars and Monarchy in France in the 16th and 17th Centuries, 2 vols.
9. Baird's History of the Rise of the Huguenots of France, 2 vols.
- *10. Sully's Memoirs of Henry IV, 4 vols.
11. Robson's Life of Richelieu.
12. Pardoe's Louis XIV.
13. Thackeray's Meditations at Versailles.
- *14. Saint Simon's Memoirs of Louis XIV, abridged, 3 vols.
15. Perkins's Louis XV, 2 vols.
16. Thiers's Mississippi Bubble. Translated by Frank S. Fiske.
- *17. Young's Travels in France in 1787-1789, 2 vols.
18. E. J. Lowell's The Eve of the French Revolution.
19. Rambaud, Histoire de la Révolution Française.
20. Gardiner's French Revolution (Epoch Series).
21. Carlyle's French Revolution.
22. Lanfrey's Napoleon, 4 vols. [To the preparation for the Russian campaign.]
- *23. Madame de Rémusat's Memoirs of Napoleon, 2 vols.
24. Emerson's Essay on Napoleon.
25. Ropes's Napoleon.
26. Seeley's Napoleon.
27. Sloane's Napoleon, 4 vols. (beautifully illustrated).
28. Browning's Modern France. [From Louis XVIII to the presidency of MacMahon, 1879.]
29. Other works of value relating to the history of France are Stephen's Lectures, Lamartine's Rise of the Tiers Etat, Burke's Reflections on the French Revolution with Mackintosh's Reply, Van Laun's History of French Literature, Parkman's Pioneers of France in the New World, Martin, Histoire de France Populaire, 5 vols. [Depuis les temps les plus reculés jusqu'à nos jours.] This is an abridgment and continuation of Martin's large work. Lebon and Pelton's France as It Is; Rougemont, La France; Chéruel, Dictionnaire Historique de la France; Lockwood's Constitutional History of France; Wilson's The State (France); Bodley's France (Constitutional and Political), 2 vols. A more recent work is Watson's The Story of France, 2 vols.

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