

## Summary

### **Rey M.-P.** Ideological and geopolitical goals and consequences of the 1812 war

The author analyzes the ideological and geopolitical goals of the French and Russian Emperors consciously leading their powers to the collision in 1812 and demonstrates the results of such collision.

*Keywords:* global history, ideology, Napoleon, Alexander I, 1812 war.

### **Lentz T.** The European project of Napoleon

Napoleon was sometimes so vague about his intentions for Europe that the project is difficult to decipher. This paper is an attempt to disentangle the twisted threads, an attempt which can only be undertaken taking into account the geopolitics and the «hidden forces» in European diplomacy, some of which had a venerable history. It is true that Napoleon was an original in terms of the history of European politics, but he also acted within the traditions and perennial ambitions of French foreign policy, at least since Louis XIV. With this in mind, it is not surprising that he should find in Britain a constant enemy: London wanted a Europe of middling powers, divided against each other – British diplomats gave this the fine title of «European equilibrium». With this in mind, to believe that the struggle between the Napoleonic Empire and the other European powers was the equivalent of a Manichean struggle between good and bad is a simplification, worse still, a denial of the complexities of international relations. Napoleon's European 'system', roughly speaking, was made up of three concentric circles: the French Empire (*Ancien régime* France and the annexed departments), the Napoleonic kingdoms governed by the Emperor's brothers, and finally a main alliance, a subject about which Napoleon showed himself hesitant and changeable: Spain (1799-1808), then Russia (1807-1811/12) and finally Austria (after the marriage to Marie-Louise of Habsburg-Lorraine). The whole thing was set against a backdrop of French economic dominance and occasionally brutal diplomacy which worried little about the necessity of offering to allies the tandem of pros and cons. We need look no further for reasons for the great and final coalition of 1813... something which makes it possible to note in passing that, up to that point, Napoleon's presence at the centre of the system was not fundamentally a problem for any of the actors in the European «Great Game».

*Keywords:* history of international relations, Europe, Napoleon.

### **Crosby-Arnold M.B.** Was 1812 An Economic War? The Motives For Napoleon's Russia Campaign Reconsidered

Until nowadays scholars have paid little attention to the place of Europe's inland waterways in either economic history or international conflict. As this paper will suggest in the years when France was embroiled in Revolutionary Wars, Russia engaged in a series of military engagements with the Ottoman Empire that resulted in Russian control of key Black Sea trading routes. The progressive successes of the Russian Army, the direction of the Ukrainian grain trade shifted from a northern trade up the Vistula toward the Baltic to the south toward the Black Sea. Not only did this shift trade away from France and Britain, but also because it was the back-up grain supply for France, it posed a fundamental threat to political stability in a time with food riots had often given way to regime change in France. Increased Russian hegemony in the Black Sea Basin created access, not only for Russia, but Central Europe, generally, alternative inland trade routes with East that in fact posed a further threat to French economic power, especially after the loss Saint Domingue (Haiti) in 1805. Finally, this paper suggest that Napoleon's 1812 Russian Campaign was an economic warfare, where he sought not only to occupy the major markets for the re-trade in colonial commodities, but also to prevent the development of alternative inland supply and trading routes that would compete with the Atlantic, Mediterranean and Baltic Sea trades.

*Keywords:* Napoleon's Russian campaign of 1812, Continental system, economic history, European trade.

### **Tchoudinov A.** The «globalization» in historiography of 1812 war (reflections on the recent work of M.-P. Rey)

Analyzing the recent monograph of the French historian Marie-Pierre Rey *L'effroyable tragédie. Une nouvelle histoire de la campagne de Russie* (Paris, 2012) the author notes that it dramatically demonstrates some trend appeared in the newest historical literature on the 1812 war, namely the trespassing of narrow borders of national historiographical traditions. The appearance of the works on this war in many countries which authors based on various traditions at the same time permits to state the gradual formation of the really global historiography of this event.

*Keywords:* history, historiography, 1812 war.

### **Straube G.** Latvian enlighteners and Napoleon

Napoleon's rise to power led to the emotions that were not unequivocal. At the beginning his success arise amazements, but when the French army began to occupy other countries, the attitude was changed. That was observed also by the some representatives of Enlightenment in Russian Baltic provinces. This paper paid attention to two remarkable representatives – Garlieb Merkel and Elisa von der Recke.

*Keywords:* Russian Baltic provinces, Garlieb Merkel, Elisa von der Recke, Enlightenment, Napoleon.

**Malyshev D.** Crimea in the context of the «East question» before and during the Patriotic war of 1812

In this article the question of participation of Crimea opens up in the Patriotic war of 1812 in the context of the «East question». On the basis of the archived documents an author examines the problem of forming of soldiery regiments from Crimean Tatar population of the Tavrida province, lights up their participating in soldiery battles and war campaigns 1812 years, and also their participating in the oversea hikes of the Russian army of 1813-1814 years.

*Keywords:* history, Crimea, the Tatars, the Patriotic war of 1812.

**Blizniakov R.** The participation of New Russia elites in the Patriotic war of 1812

The author of the article studies on the basis of the archived materials of the Autonomous republic Crimea and row of literature the problem of participation of the Tavrida province in the Patriotic war of 1812. The aspects of forming of folk militia (and the difficulties related to it) are affected, and also money payments of habitants of edge. The special attention is spared the epidemic of plague, unexpectedly blazing up in town of Feodosia and his environs. An author examines measures, undertaken a province government for liquidation of epidemy.

*Keywords:* history, New Russia, the Patriotic war of 1812.

**Zemtsov V.** Napoleon's army prisoners at the Ural factories, or how the Russian administration hit the snooze button

The article raises the issue of the degree of influence of French prisoners of the Napoleon's army on the economic development of the metallurgical Urals. On the basis of a set of archival materials were reconstructed several attempts to attract the prisoners to work in the factories of the Urals.

*Keywords:* history, the Patriotic war of 1812, French prisoners, the Urals

**Zozaya Montes M.** The enemy and the frontier. The changes of the image of “the other”

An analysis of a part of the Peninsular war that has been little studied, that of the Spanish prisoners in France, is here presented. Within the scope of a needed revision, how the image that some military engineers had of the French people (as friends) will be shown, which does not correspond to the official version (as enemies) normally accepted.

*Keywords:* history, the Peninsular war, Spanish prisoners.

**Promyslov N., Prousskaya E.** The East in representations of Napoleon's soldiers: from Egypt to Russia

By the end of XVIII<sup>th</sup> century Russia and Arab-Ottoman lands were the front line of European intellectual developing of the world. Both Egypt, and Russia seemed wild orient countries which had number of characteristic features of the barbarous world. The machine of propaganda created in France at a turn of XVIII–XIX centuries, helped to diffuse and fixe in wider part of society of steady stereotypes of perception about Egypt and Russia which survived for a long time.

*Keywords:* history, Napoleon's Russian campaign of 1812, Bonaparte's Egypt campaign, image studies, orientalism.

**Mitrofanov A.** The Echo of royalism in *Journal de l'Empire*

In his article the author analyses some publications of the newspaper *Journal de l'Empire* in 1806-1814 dedicated to French political emigration. Despite the long-lasting studies of the emigration, the history of the oppositional movements in post-revolutionary press didn't attract attention of scientists. The newspaper was chosen not only because it was the most popular one, but also in the light of the fact that many of the editorial staff were confident supporters of the monarchy restoration. Although the newspaper didn't consider the threat of the Bourbon Restoration as something real, many of the prominent emigrants were referred as private persons only or subjects of other European monarchies. Publication examples about the royalist emigration and the House of Bourbon show that Napoleonic censorship in some cases allowed alternative opinions without closing the newspaper. Based on the

content of the newspaper it is possible to assert that in 1813-1814 the appearance of royalists in official French press as coalition-members was incomplete. The author comes to conclusion that this fact considerably affected the popularity growth of the Bourbons in 1814.

*Keywords:* history, Napoleonic Empire, the press, royalists

**Melnikova L.** The anti-Napoleonic propaganda in Russia 1805-1814 and the formation of the image of external enemy

The article examines two propaganda campaigns against Napoleon I launched in Russia in 1806–1807 and 1812–1814. As the author demonstrates, not only Russia's government, but also the Orthodox church, many poets, artists, and journalists took active part in the formation of Bonaparte's negative image, or «black myth». Both clerical and secular propaganda used various methods of exaggeration of the actual facts. Many specific features of this campaign could be explained by the cultural differences between Russia and France.

*Keywords:* history, the Patriotic war of 1812, anti-Napoleon propaganda, construction of an enemy's image, Russian Orthodox church, poetry, political cartoon.

**Smoktii E.** The Spanish Catholic church and Russian Orthodox church against Napoleon 1808-1814

Present essay states a problem of reaction demonstrated by orthodox and catholic clergy towards French invasion during Napoleonic wars with Spain (1808 – 1814) and Russia (1812 – 1813). This research has been carried out using methodology of comparative historical analysis. The estimation of similarities and differences in the activities of Russian and Spanish clergy faced to the foreign enemy is given. Taking as an example both monarchies, the role and impact of religious propaganda aimed to creation of the “Enemy's Image” in order to consolidate confessional absolutist monarchy, is studied.

*Keywords:* history, the Peninsular war, the Patriotic war of 1812, Catholic church, Orthodox church

**Goubina M.** «The war of quills» in 1812

In the politics of conquest led by Napoleon the political and military propaganda was as an important tool as the campaigns of his armies. Consequently, in 1812 Russians tried to fight back not only on the battlefield, but also on paper. This being said, the Bulletins of the Grand Army form a regular corpus, while the Russian documents have a much more heterogeneous character: they are addressed to the Russian people (civilians or soldiers) or to the soldiers of the Grand Army (French, Germans or Italians) etc. Comparative analysis of the Russian and French propaganda texts shines a new light on the mental picture of the campaign in Russia and allows to explore the mutual perception of the two protagonists.

*Keywords:* history, the Patriotic war of 1812, propaganda

**Ivtchenko L.** Napoleon as he was seen by the Russian Army's Officers

The article is dedicated to the perception of Napoleon's image by the Russian officers during the Napoleonic wars as well as in the period of his abdication and exile. The author analyses the personal correspondence, diaries and memoirs of the participants of the military companies 1805-1815.

*Keywords:* Napoleon's Russian campaign of 1812, bulletins of the *Grande Armée*, propaganda, mutual perception of nations, Russian field printing-works.

**Forrest A.** The Russian campaign of 1812 and formation of Napoleonic legend

Napoleon's capacity to appeal to history is legendary. Throughout his career he showed himself to be deeply conscious of his reputation with a wider public, and of the importance of convincing others of his genius as a military commander. These 'others' included his own troops, foreign rulers, and, increasingly, the future generations on whom his legend would depend. The Bulletins he issued from the army were one potent source of such propaganda, to the point where many of them were deliberately misleading, distorting the truth to portray his diplomacy and his strategy in a better light.

*Keywords:* history, 1812 war, Napoleonic legend, Bulletins of Grande Armée, historical memory.

**Datsenko P.** The image of Russia and Russians in memoirs of German soldiers of Napoleon's army

The article examines the image of Russia and Russian people in memoirs of German soldiers, who had invaded Russia with the army of Napoleon in 1812 and were captured during the campaign. The author explores their views

on Russian nature and climate, on Russian soldiers and civilians and on their common everyday live. In their memoirs the Germans didn't use stereotypes, as many French authors did, but described both positive and negative sides of Russian reality, that they observed, by mentioning everything, that attracted their attention for some reasons or others.

*Keywords:* history, Napoleon's Russian campaign of 1812, Germans, image studies

**Mikhailova Yu., Promyslov N.** Poland and Lithuania in memoirs of the French soldiers on the 1812 war

The image of Poland and Lithuania as it was depicted in memoirs of *Grande Armée* soldiers was formed by different previous epochs stereotypes and Napoleonic pre-war and war propaganda. The image of Russia also played significant role in process of Poland and Lithuania image forming and that is why remembrance of these territories became an important part of historical memories about Napoleon's Russian campaign of 1812.

*Keywords:* history, Napoleon's Russian campaign of 1812, mutual perception of nations, image studies, Grand Duchy of Warsaw, Lithuania, Napoleon, memoirs of *Grande Armée* soldiers.

**Postnikova A.** The «French» Berezina and Europe (the last battle of 1812 in memory of Europeans)

The European version of events on Berezina started arising in November, 1812. For the soldiers of the Great army who have engaged despite current situation, this event became a symbol of a moral victory. The image of Berezina which has entered into national historiographies of the countries, taken part in battle, was created at the end of the XIX century. XX century, marked by world wars, buried battle on Berezina in temporary «oblivion». However at the end of the century Swiss, Polish, and French images of Berezina revived again and not only in cultural, but also in communicative memory, as a symbol of absolute obstacles and even the tragedy.

*Keywords:* history, the battle on Berezina, historical memory, Russian campaign of 1812, Great army, political discourse.

**The interpretations of Napoleonic wars in national historiographical traditions («round table»)**

The material represents the publication of papers of the different countries historians that were made during Round table which took place in July, 2012 within the international conference "Patriotic War of 1812 in World History". In this material leading experts on Napoleonic epoch from Russia, France, Great Britain, USA and Spain told about the most actual tendencies of national historiographies of those countries which they represented.

*Keywords:* history, historiography, Napoleonic wars

**Poghosyan V.** The scientific cooperation between Victor Daline and Albert Manfred

The publication concerns to the friendship and scientific cooperation of Albert Manfred and Victor Daline, outstanding Soviet historians, leaders of the French studies in former USSR in 1960-1970's. It includes two documents that the author had found in the personal archives of Manfred. One of them is the reference of Daline, written in 1976, on the book of Manfred "Three Figures of the Great French revolution" and the second is the reference of Manfred, written in 1970, on the two books of Daline ("Gracchus Babeuf Before and During the Great French Revolution" and "Men and Idea's"), which had been advanced in 1971 to award the Prize of V. Volguine of the Academy of Sciences of USSR.

*Keywords:* Soviet historiography, French Revolution, V. Daline, A. Manfred

**Namazova A.** Among Historians (on the book of Varoujean Poghosyan)

The review of Alla Namazova is on the collection of articles of Varoujean Poghosyan "Among the Historians" (Yerevan, 2011), which is on the Soviet (Victor Daline, Abgar Ioannissian, Guennadi Koutcherenko, Eugenie Tarlé), French (Jacques Godechot) and contemporary Russian historians of the French revolution of the 18<sup>th</sup> century. She paid her attention principally on the interpretations of the author on the life and scientific activity of Daline and Koutchertenko. According to her opinion, Poghosyan is a very devoted historian to the memory of his predecessors.

*Keywords:* Soviet historiography, French historiography

**Fedorov S.** «Three centuries of particular relations» or three centenaries under a spell of France

It's a review on the book «Russia – France: 300 years of particular relations» (Moscow, 2011), containing the communications presented at the international conference dedicated to the tercentenary of establishment of Russian-French diplomatic relations.

*Keywords:* history, Russia, France, international relations