



PROANTIC
LE PLUS BEAU CATALOGUE D'ANTIQUITES

Cast Iron Profile Medallion Representing Adolphe Thiers, President Of The French Republic



300 EUR

Period : 19th century

Condition : Très bon état

Material : Cast iron

Width : 24.5 cm

Height : 28.5 cm

Description

Cast iron medallion representing the profile of Adolphe Thiers, President of the French Republic from 1871 to 1873. We have a second medallion representing Louis Mie as a counterpart. 19th century period. Delivery 18 euros in France, 35 euros in the EU and 80 euros rest of the world. Small price not negotiable, thank you. Adolphe Thiers, born on April 15, 1797 (26 Germinal year V) in Marseille (Bouches-du-Rhône) and died on September 3, 1877 in Saint-Germain-en-Laye (Seine-et-Oise), is a French lawyer, journalist, historian and statesman. Arriving in Paris at the age of 24, ambitious and penniless--he is said to have served as a model for Balzac for the character of Rastignac--an anticlerical journalist and patriot of the liberal opposition, and the successful author of a History of the French

Dealer

Le Grenier d'Augustine

Free delivery once a month for Paris

Tel : 06 76 95 92 10

Mobile : www.legrenierdaugustine.com

Fax : contact@legrenierdaugustine.com

2 rue Fourie

Limoges 87000

Revolution, he is an example of the evolution of the French ruling classes in search of a new, stable institutional order after the collapse of the absolute monarchy in 1789, through his major role in the establishment of the successive political regimes following the failure of the Restoration in 1830. He contributed to the Three Glorious Days and played a decisive role in the establishment of the July Monarchy. Elected to the Académie française, married and having become wealthy, he was a deputy, several times a minister, and twice president of the Council. A supporter of a constitutional monarchy in which "the king reigns, but does not govern," he distanced himself from King Louis-Philippe I in the name of the "national" spirit on foreign policy (crisis of 1840) and became Guizot's opponent in the name of parliamentary freedoms. After the revolution of 1848, he rallied to the Republic and became one of the leading figures of the Party of Order. Opposed to the coup d'état of December 2, 1851, of the future Napoleon III, whose candidacy for the presidency of the Republic he had supported in 1848, he did not rally to the Second Empire and began a long crossing of the desert. He wrote the sequel to his *Revolution*, the *History of the Consulate and the Empire* in twenty volumes, which were again a bestseller. Elected in 1863 in Paris, he became one of the main speakers of the liberal opposition and opposed the Franco-German War of 1870. In February 1871, after the fall of the Second Empire following the defeat at Sedan during the war against Prussia and the failure of the Provisional Government of National Defense, he became "head of the executive power of the French Republic," that is, both head of state and government, with Jules Dufaure serving as vice-president of the Council. He negotiated the peace treaty with Bismarck and bloodily suppressed the insurrection of the Paris Commune. He is considered by all revolutionary leftists to be an architect of the massacre of the Communards. During Bloody Week, he is said to

have given the order to exterminate between 15,000 and 20,000 Communards in one week. The figures vary according to historians. In August 1871, through the Rivet Law, he became President of the French Republic. He notably organized the national loan that allowed the early evacuation of the territory by the occupying troops. In March 1873, he was hailed by the National Assembly as "the liberator of the territory." His rallying to a "conservative Republic" led to his being outvoted in May 1873 by the monarchists, who held the majority in the National Assembly, and led to his resignation as President of the Republic. But he paved the way for a rapprochement between the liberal Orleanist right and the moderate republicans led by Léon Gambetta, an alliance that, through "opportunism," would found the Third Republic.