

Lord Palmerston And The Empire Of Trade Library Of World Biography

Excerpt from *The British Empire: With Essays on Prince Albert, Lord Palmerston, Lord Beaconsfield, Mr. Gladstone, and Reform of the House of Lords* In introducing these Essays in a somewhat enlarged form to the English public, I will make only a few remarks on the subject of each. About the Publisher Forgotten Books publishes hundreds of thousands of rare and classic books. Find more at www.forgottenbooks.com This book is a reproduction of an important historical work. Forgotten Books uses state-of-the-art technology to digitally reconstruct the work, preserving the original format whilst repairing imperfections present in the aged copy. In rare cases, an imperfection in the original, such as a blemish or missing page, may be replicated in our edition. We do, however, repair the vast majority of imperfections successfully; any imperfections that remain are intentionally left to preserve the state of such historical works.

At the opening of the nineteenth century the Holy Roman Empire of the German Nation still existed, after a thousand years of chequered life. Long decadent, it was now moribund, however, and perpetuated only in name an august sovereignty which at one time extended over a large part of the European Continent. Diverse in race, language, religion, and political forms, having no common bond in administration, law, justice, or military organization, the many parts of the imperial dominion were kept together in firm union only so long as they were subject to a strong rule, and when once the centre of authority had become weakened, decline and disintegration ran their certain course.

In serving more than fifty years in public life, Palmerston placed his stamp upon nineteenth-century Britain. Born and bred an eighteenth-century aristocrat, he initially seemed out of place in a world stirred by the twin forces of the French and Industrial Revolutions, and more suited to the dandified life of the beau monde. As a conservative politician, he appeared ill fit for an age of reform, and as Foreign Secretary his gunboat diplomacy courted war and revolution at a time when European diplomats were seeking peace and stability. However, as Paul R. Ziegler's compelling biography shows, the 3rd Viscount Palmerston was a man of contradictions. Despite his aristocratic roots and playboy image, Palmerston was a tireless public servant and a meticulous planner, who identified himself with the people and became their natural spokesperson - a role which culminated in his eventual election as Prime Minister. Whilst fearing the advent of democracy, he was willing to experiment with reform; and although seemingly averse to the onrush of modernity, he nevertheless seized the initiative both at home and abroad in leading his nation into the future. Taking into account recent scholarship and revisionist approaches, Ziegler authoritatively reviews the life of this well-known political figure and reassesses his contribution to the nineteenth century - demonstrating that, in facing new challenges, Palmerston adjusted himself to the times and helped to usher Britain into the modern age.

Aims to bring alive, through the eyes of their contemporaries, three of the greatest political figures of the Victorian era - Henry, third Viscount Palmerston, Benjamin Disraeli and William Gladstone. This four-volume set draws together various documents including journals and diaries, pamphlets, correspondence, and other ephemeral literature. Volume 1 covers the political life of Lord Palmerston.

Excerpt from *The Syrian War and the Decline of the Ottoman Empire, 1840-1848, Vol. 1 of 2: In Official and Confidential Reports, Documents, and Correspondences With Lord Palmerston, Lord Ponsonby, and the Turkish Authorities* About the Publisher Forgotten Books publishes hundreds of thousands of rare and classic books. Find more at www.forgottenbooks.com This book is a reproduction of an important historical work. Forgotten Books uses state-of-the-art technology to digitally reconstruct the work, preserving the original format whilst repairing imperfections present in the aged copy. In rare cases, an imperfection in the original, such as a blemish or missing page, may be replicated in our edition. We do, however, repair the vast majority of imperfections successfully; any imperfections that remain are intentionally left to preserve the state of such historical works.

The history of Britain in the age of Lord Palmerston is also the history of many hundreds of people from all over the globe. It was a period of time when the forces that remade Britain were in the process of casting the world in a new mold-increasingly industrial, mechanized, and linked by global trade-and forging new parliamentary governments that were modeled on the British system. This book attempts a look at the life of Palmerston through the prism of high politics and social life. It examines the transformation of Britain and of the world Palmerston influenced through empire and trade.

British Prime Minister Lord Palmerston has enjoyed a rakish reputation as a womanizer, a careless aristocrat and the apostle of big-stick diplomacy. His lengthy life linked the American Revolution and the Assassination of Lincoln, the French Revolution and the birth of the future of King George V, the age of Pitt with the days of Gladstone and Disraeli. His political career brought him three times to the Foreign Office and twice to the Premiership. He set out as a dutiful Conservative, became the darling of Radicals throughout Europe, and ended his career as "Old Pam", the personification of British courage and lion-heartedness. But there was more Palmerston than bluster and patriotism, as Judd clearly shows in this sympathetic, but critical, biography.

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Lord Palmerston was one of the most successful of all British politicians. Linking the world of the Regency with the middle of Queen Victoria's

reign, he was made Secretary at War in 1809 at the age of twenty-five, and held the post for nineteen years. From 1830 to 1841 he was Foreign Secretary. At first he was regarded as weak and ineffectual, a 'Lord Cupid' who was more active in love affairs than in diplomacy; but before the end of his term of office he had raised English prestige in Europe to a record height. Without any special following in Parliament, he became the most popular statesman in the country, because of his vigorous defence of the rights Englishmen abroad. He played a crucial part in the creation of Belgium, saved Portugal and Spain from complete tyranny, rescued Turkey from Russia and saved the route to India from France. He was again Foreign Secretary from 1846-51, when he was in effect dismissed by Queen Victoria after undertaking to show her his foreign dispatches and then manifestly failing to do so. He would probably have averted the Crimean War if he had been Foreign Secretary at the time; and in 1855, at the age of seventy, he finally became Prime Minister, because the public believed he was the only man who could win the war. With a break of sixteen months, he was Prime Minister until he died in 1865. Palmerston was not greatly concerned with morality. His policy, first, last and all the time, was to protect and strengthen British interests, not least by a policy of brinkmanship that preserved the international balance of power and thus made British nineteenth-century prosperity possible. His personal energy and vitality were phenomenal--at the age of seventy-nine he rode from Piccadilly to Harrow in fifty-five minutes--and his treatment of his fellow men and women, from the humblest clerk in the Foreign Office to Metternich, Napoleon III and Queen Victoria, was consistently robust.

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