Louis De Bonald

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Louis Gabriel Ambroise, Vicomte de Bonald (2 October 1754 – 23 November 1840), was a French counter-revolutionary philosopher and politician. Mainly, he is remembered for developing a set of social theories that exercised a powerful influence in shaping the ontological framework from which French sociology would emerge. Cardinal, b. at Millau, in Rouergue (now Aveyron), 30 October, 1787, d. at Lyons, 25 Feb., 1870. He was the fourth son of the Vicomte de Bonald, the celebrated statesman and philosopher. Destined for the Church, he studied at Saint-Sulpice and was ordained priest in 1811. He was first attached to the imperial chapel and after the Restoration went to Rome as secretary to Archbishop de Presigny Louis Gabriel Ambroise Viscount de Bonald was born the only son of a landowning family near Millau in the Rouergue region of Southern France in 1754. The area had long been a center of religious strife, with a Protestant rebellion
breaking out as late as 1702. Louis Gabriel Ambroise, Vicomte de Bonald (2 October 1754 – 23 November 1840), was a French counter-revolutionary philosopher and politician. Mainly, he is remembered for developing a set of social theories that exercised a powerful influence in shaping the ontological framework from which French sociology would emerge. BONALD, LOUIS DE. BONALD, LOUIS DE (1754–1840), French counterrevolutionary theorist. Most of the major European political ideologies of the nineteenth century can be traced to the French Revolution, whose apparent overthrow of the old order, or alleged failure to achieve that end, could each give warrant to conservatives' and socialists' shared ambition of reestablishing communal bonds. Louis de Bonald, a radical traditionalist thinker, This review of Louis de Bonald’s important work, On Divorce, published at National Review in 1992, represents my first articulation of a traditionalist conservative perspective, that is, a conservatism which recognizes that we need something more than an individually experienced transcendent as the source of moral truth and individual rights. Louis-Gabriel-Ambroise, (Millau, 2 de outubro de 1754 - Millau, 23 de novembro de 1840) Visconde de Bonald, foi um filósofo francês adversário do iluminismo e da teoria política em que se baseou a Revolução Francesa. Juntamente com Lamennais no domínio da filosofia, Joseph de Maistre na religião, Ferdinand d'Eckstein na história, Louis de Bonald é considerado, no domínio da filosofia Bonald published at Constance, in 1797, his first work: "Théorie du pouvoir politique et religieux", which was suppressed in France by order of the Directory. In 1797 Bonald returned to France under the name of Saint-Séverin, and published "Essai analytique sur les lois naturelles de l'ordre social" (1800); "Du divorce" (1801); and "La Media in category "Louis de Bonald" The following 5 files are in this category, out of 5 total. Louis de Bonald by Julien Léopold Boilly.jpg 328 × 386; 82 KB. Louis de Bonald.jpg 144 × 155; 11 KB. Louis-de-Bonald.png 179 × 217; 72 KB. Portrait of Louis Gabriel Ambroise de Bonald.jpg 913 × 1,141; 397 KB. Bonald
published at Constance, in 1797, his first work: "Théorie du pouvoir politique et religieux", which was suppressed in France by order of the Directory. In 1797 Bonald returned to France under the name of Saint-Séverin, and published "Essai analytique sur les lois naturelles de l'ordre social" (1800); "Du divorce" (1801); and "La Louis Gabriel Ambroise de Bonald, född 2 oktober 1754 på Le Monna, nära Millau i Aveyron, död där 23 november 1840, var en fransk kontrarevolutionär filosof och politiker, ledamot av Franska akademien. de Bonald företrädde konservativa tankeströmningar.

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Divorce links a theory of the family to a theory of politics and argues the family is a basic component of Louis-Gabriel-Ambroise, viscount de Bonald, (born Oct. 2, 1754, Le Monna, near Millau, Fr.—died Nov. 23, 1840, Le Monna), political philosopher and statesman who, with the French Roman Catholic thinker Joseph de Maistre, was a leading apologist for Legitimism, a position contrary to the values of the French Revolution and favouring monarchical and ecclesiastical authority.

Born in 1754 to a family of provincial nobility, Viscomte Louis Gabriel Ambroise de Bonald remained always proud to be a native of Rouergue, a hard, rocky region inhabited by self-reliant, pious