

French Revolution

1. Reason
 - a. King Louis XVI's poor management of country
 - b. Enlightenment Movement in 18th century
2. Facts:
 - a. Liberty, Equality, Fraternity
 - b. 1789 Declaration of the Rights of Men and Citizen
 - i. "All men are born free and equal in rights"
 - ii. Same rights to all citizens, regardless of their social class, religion and culture
 - 1) Protestants and Jews are recognized as citizens
 - c. 1794 Slavery is abolished (little effect)
 - d. 1848 Slavery is finally abolished in French Guyana
3. People:
 - a. Robespierre
 - i. Perfectionist and idealist
 - 1) Very strict law and heavy punishment
 - ii. Totalitarian
 - iii. 1793-1794: the Reign of Terror
 - 1) Execute his colleagues with moderate opinions
 - b. George Danton
 - i. "That fellow is so unpractical, he couldn't even cook an egg."

Louis XVI

executed

Louis XVII

titular king, died at 10 in the prison

Louis XVIII

Louis XVI's brother

Charles X

Forced to abdicate in July Revolution of 1830

Louis XVI's brother

Louis-Philippe of Orleans crowned king

Napoleon Bonaparte

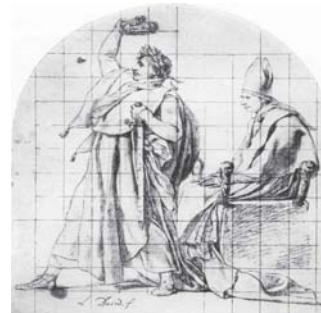
1. Timeline

- a. 1769: Born Napoleone Buonapate in Corsica
- b. 1789: French Revolution: fought for it
- c. 1793:
 - i. 24 years old
 - ii. To a general sent to Italy front
- d. 1796: First Italy Campaign (Napoleon's first great success)
- e. 1796: Marry Josephine de Beauharnais (a noble woman)
- f. 1798-1799: Egypt Campaign
 - i. Egyptian Influence on French Culture
 - 1) Street Names
 - 2) Fountain
 - 3) Architecture Style
- g. 1799: First Consul of France
- h. 1800: Second Italian Campaign
- i. 1801: sign the Concordat with Pope Pius VII
- j. May 1804: crowned Emperor Napoleon I



2. Paintings

- a. Jacques-Louis David
 - i. Napoleon's chief painter
 - ii. Glorify Napoleon frequently in his painting
- b. Jacques-Louis David, "Bonaparte Crossing the St. Bernard Pass" (1801)
 - i. Horse's fear, french flag in the background
 - ii. Stone: (BONAPARTE, HANNIBAL, KAROLUS MAGNUS)
 - 1) Hannibal (Ancient)
 - a) Carthage
 - b) Second Punic War
 - c) Cross the Alps in 218 BC
 - 2) Karolus Magnus (Medieval)
 - a) Charlemagne / Charles the Great
 - b) A French King who conquer the west Europe
 - c) Proclaimed emperor in 800 AD by pope
 - iii. Much more than a painting
 - iv. Glorify the political and spiritual quality of a great man
 - v. An image of power, etc...
 - vi. Increase the standing of Napoleon (in 1800, Napoleon was still an officer trying to keep his position and promote his image)
- c. Paul Delaroche, "Bonaparte Crossing the St. Bernard Pass" (1848)
 - i. Realistic
 - ii. A mule instead of a horse
- d. Engraving by Lavalé, "The Coronation (Napoleon Crowning Himself)"
- e. Jacques-Louis David, "Napoleon Holding Josephine's Crown" (early study)
 - i. A symbol of political rudeness, self-deteriorate ambition
- f. Jacques-Louis David, "The Coronation" (1806-7)



at Notre-Dame Cathedral



- i. Another glorification for Napoleon
- ii. Create new hierarchy
 - 1) "First time title given by commander, not by noble"
 - 2) At that time, Josephine was 41 but appeared to be 18
- iii. Details 1
 - 1) Napoleon's mother: not there due to not going well with Josephine
 - 2) David and his family
- iv. Detail 2

- 1) Napoleon's mother: not there due to not going well with Josephine
- 2) David and his family

iv. Detail 2

- 1) The decisive gesture is Napoleon's, not the Pope's, who was forced to come from Rome

v. Detail 3

- 1) Napoleon's brother, sisters and sisters-in-law
- 2) Josephine's brother

vi. Not a faithful reproduction of the scene,

- 1) Reorganize to show all the people

vii. Detail 4

- 1) Turkish Ambassador
- 2) The cardinal
- 3) Napoleon's stepson
- 4) Pope

David has Pius lifting his hand in a half-hearted blessing gesture. He also lowered the Pope's chair so that Napoleon would appear relatively larger, with his back symbolically turned towards the dwarfed and older man

