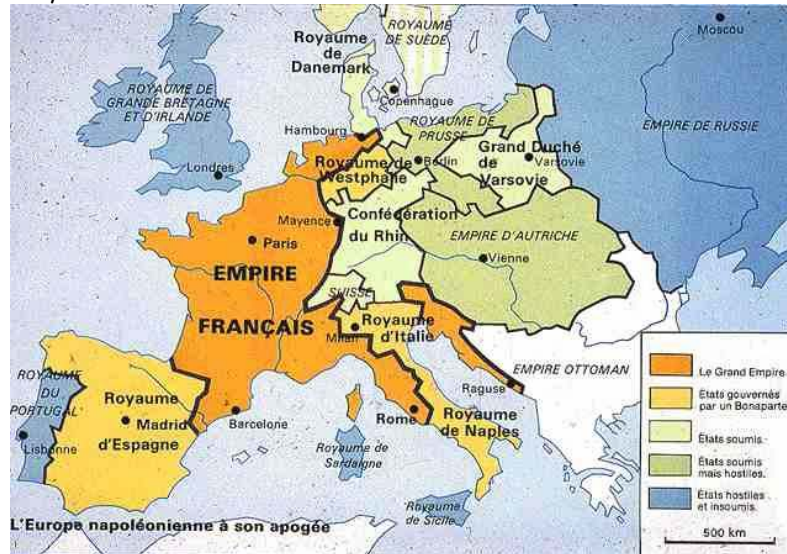


1. Napoleon's empire

a. Peak time

- i. Core French empire
- ii. Invaded by French --- vassal states



- 1) Italy, Spain, Holland, Germany
- 2) Ruled by Napoleon's relatives
 - a) Spain, Germany, Holland,
 - b) Step-son: vice .. Italy
- 3) Bond by treaties: Switzerland, Poland, Austria (bond by marriage)

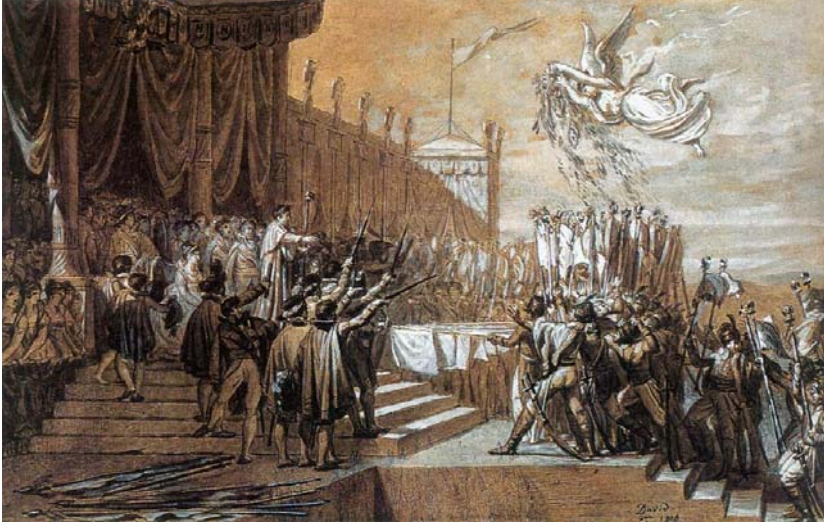
2. Napoleonic iconography

a. Napoleon in his study(1812)



- i. France and Britain are at war since 1803 (draw for a British)
- ii. A strong contrast between "Napoleon passing the St. Bernard Pass"
- iii. Details of the portrait
 - 1) The law of Napoleon
 - a) Legal system in France
 - 2) Clock : 4:30 am (a small lamp and a burn-down candle)
 - a) Napoleon is hard-working
 - b) For the benefits of his people
 - 3) A sword on the chair
 - 4) The scroll --- the Civil Code(1804)
 - a) 1807 rename into Napoleon's Code
- iv. Want to make a political point by showing the positive aspects of Napoleon
 - 1) Send a graph to enemy

- 2) No dangerous image but wise
 - 3) A decent guy, approachable, hard working, modest
 - 4) Napoleon quite liked it
 - 5) "At night, I work for the ???(Code...), At day, I work for the glory on the battle field"
- b. In France, people admire Napoleon. However, in English speaking countries, he was thought to be dictatorial and aggressive
 - c. Parody of "Napoleon in his Study", with Conrad Black
 - d. Jacques-Louis David, "The Distribution of the Eagle Standards" (1810)



- i. Second huge painting after the coronation
- ii. Exactly the same size with "coronation"
- iii. Event took place three days after the coronation (5th, December, 1802)
 - 1) At where the Eiffel tower stands today
 - 2) Imitation of ancient Rome
 - a) Eagle : symbol(building, on top of each military flag)
 - b) Napoleon was distributing eagle's standards from all the departments of the France
 - c) Symbolic meaning of a flag/banner:
 - i) only the ... point in a battle
 - ii) Mark the country's conquer on a land
 - iii) At the time, crucial importance: a victory is not complete until all the enemy's standards were captured
 - d) Eagle standards are carried by military officers
 - e) Raise hand and show loyalty for the leader
 - f) Monumental painting: a powerful leader
 - i) Incredible enthusiasm
 - ii) Unconditional loyalty of those officers
 - iii) Both maintain a cult of military honor
 - g) Historical prestige
- iv. Others who came after Napoleon did the same thing to assert their power and create their own image
 - 1) Image always down from generation to generation
 - 2) A artistic model for later politicians
 - a) Totalitarian
 - b) Nazi Party rally (late 1930s or early 1940s)
 - i) Using ceremony to display loyalty
 - ii) Banners and flags
 - iii) All the region came from Germany (name of all the regions of Germany on the standards)
 - iv) Imitation of Roman empire
 - v) Roman eagle on top of every standard
 - vi) Swastika?
 - vii) Hitler went to visit napoleon's tomb and ...
 - c) Mikhail Khmelko, "The Triumph of the Fatherland" (1949)
 - i) Throwing German flags at the foot of Lenin's tomb
 - ii) Defeated enemy's standards

- iii) Exactly the same German standard in the previous painting
- e. Napoleon's empirical dream last for 10 years
 - i. 1814: have to surrender
- f. Paul Delaroche, "Napoleon I at Fontainebleau, March 31, 1814" (1845)



- i. Where Napoleon surrendered
- ii. Paul Delaroche: a painter focus on historical truth
- iii. Napoleon is dejected
 - 1) Whose ambition has been crashed by defeat
 - 2) Eye still decisive, but body dejected
 - 3) Force to abdicate
- g. 1814: Island of Elba
 - i. Louis the 18th : king
- h. Mar. 20 - June, 28 1815
 - i. The Hundred Days (les Cent Jours)
 - 1) A thousand soldiers with him
 - 2) But win the France nation back his personality and the promise of a bright future
 - 3) Manage soldiers back by addressing
 - ii. 1815: Battle of Waterloo
 - 1) In Belgium
 - 2) The whole country is flat: a good battle field
 - 3) A monument
- i. Exile once again
 - i. To Island of St. Helena (1815)
 - ii. A lonely ending for Napoleon
 - iii. 1821: Death of Napoleon
 - 1) Cancer
 - 2) Or poison
 - 3) Suffer from loneliness, ...
 - iv. His wife went back to his father...with Napoleon's sons