

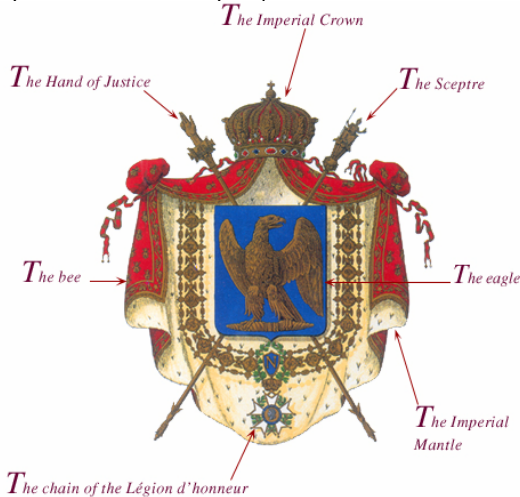
Signs and Symbols

1. Fleur-de-lis (flower of the lily)



on clothes, shields, etc.

- a. French royalty (Before French Revolution)
 - b. Christ's royalty (**signum regis**)
 - c. signify perfection, light, and life
2. Symbols instituted by Napoleon



Napoleon Create a whole new system
He want to follow Charlemagne to inherit his power and glory

http://www.napoleon.org/en/essential_napoleon/symbols/index.asp

The chain of the Légion d'honneur

- a. Monogram: letter "N"
- b. Laurel crown
 - i. Triumph and success
- c. Eagle



- i. Power, courage, freedom and royal authority
- ii. Also for Babylon, Rome, Russia, Hungary,...
- iii. 1782: US Official seal
- iv. Now: Austria and Germany
- d. Bee
 - i. Originally used in ancient Egypt
 - ii. Hard work, industriousness, patience, intelligence, skillful organization of society
 - iii. Honey: bliss, happiness, purity, sweetness
 - iv. Frankish Bee
 - 1) Date back to 5th century AD
 - v. Napoleon's coronation bee



- 1) Used on all kinds of article
- 2) The Coronation by David
 - a) Josephine's coronation coat
- 3) "Napoleon in His Study"
 - a) Bees on his armchair

- e. Articles
 - i. The coronation (Detail 3)
 - 1) Some people holding regalia, swords and scepters
 - 2) Most of these heavily symbolic objects were supposed to have belonged to Emperor Charlemagne himself
 - ii. Charlemagne's Crown of Jewels
 - iii. The hand of Justice



- iv. The hand of Sceptre

- 1) the baton of command, sign of sovereign authority

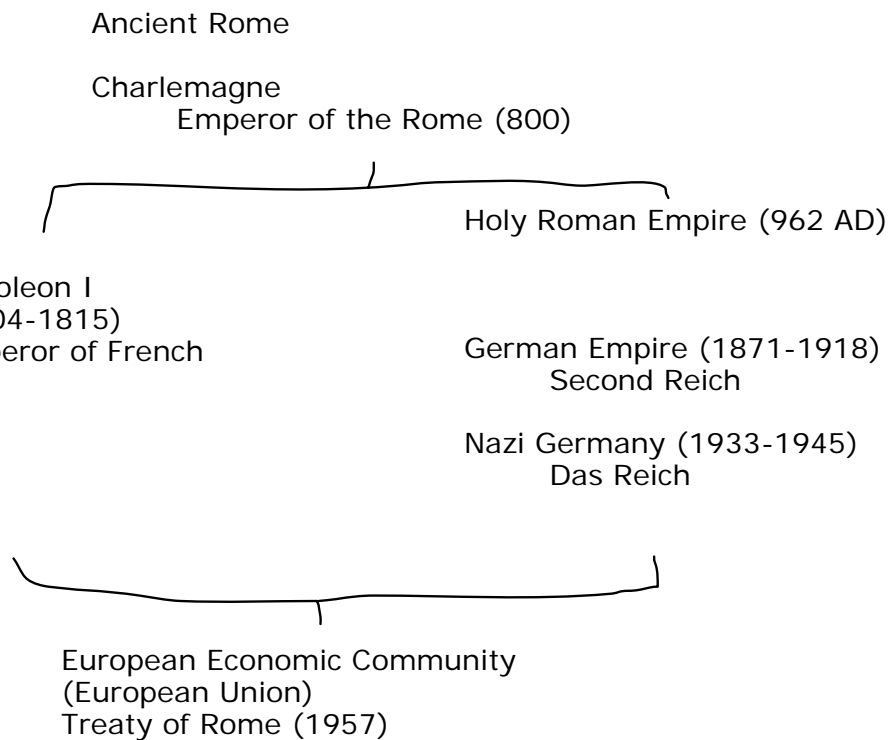
GAUL

1. Area
 - i. Modern France, Belgium, Western Germany, and North Italy
2. History
 - i. Invaded by Roman general Julius Caesar (50 BC) and named by him GALLIA



- ii. Gaul remain a Roman province for 5 centuries
 - i. Learn much Roman culture and get used to it
 - ii. Develop Gallo-Roman Culture
 - 1) A combination
 - 2) Lay the foundation for modern France
 - iii. French = Romance Language (derived from Latin)
- iii. Rome collapse at 476 AD
 - i. marked the end of the "ancient" world and led to history's medieval period
- iv. 3 centuries later
 - i. Charlemagne restore the prosperity of Roman by conquest almost the whole west of Europe (modern France and Germany)
 - ii. 800 AD
 - 1) Charlemagne "Emperor of the Romans"
 - 2) Capital: AACHEN (Now in Germany)
 - iii. Empire divided by his 3 grandsons after his death (843 AD)

1. Holy Roman Empire
 - a. 962 AD Emperor OTTO I
 - i. Used to be a German King
 - ii. Consider Charlemagne his political model
 - b. OTTO III visit the tomb of Charlemagne
 - i. OTTO I's grandson
 - c. 15th century
 - i. The title was passed to House of Habsburg (Austria) until 1804(Napoleon's Coronation)
2. Second Reich
 - a. To indicate it descend from the Roman Empire
 - b. German Empire (1871-1918)
 - i. Unified by Bismarck (**Otto** von Bismarck)
 - ii. Emperor: Wilhelm I
3. Third Reich
 - a. Nazi Germany (1933-1945)
 - b. Commemorative plate for the SS-Division "Charlemagne" (1943)
 - c. Plate: commemorating the resurrection of Charlemagne's Empire
 - i. 1943: 1100 years after 843
4. The European Economic Community
 - a. Original member: France, Germany, Belgium, Netherlands, Luxemburg, Italy
 - b. 1957, Rome: *Treaty of Rome*
 - c. ECU (European Currency Unit)
 - i. Before euro
 - ii. Ecu: an ancient French coin
 - iii. The ECU: with Charlemagne(742-814) on it
 - iv. The international Charlemagne Prize of Aachen
 - 1) 2002: The Euro receives it :P



Key Figures in the Romanticism Movement in France

1. Anne-Louise-Germaine Necker (Madame de Staël)
 - a. De l'Allemagne, a study of German culture\
 - b. appeared in 1810
2. René de Chateaubriand
 - a. French Writer
 - b. Pure and unspoiled beauty of American nature
 - c. "Les mémoires d'outre-tombe" (Paris, 1849-1850, 12 vols.)
3. Alphonse de Lamartine
 - a. Statesman and politician
4. Alfred de Vigny
 - a. Introduce Shakespeare in French
5. Alfred de Musset
6. George Sand (Aurore Dupin)
 - a. Unconventional lifestyle
 - b. Raise women's rights
7. Victor Hugo
 - a. Verse, poetry, novel, and drama
 - b. "Notre Dame of Paris" 1831
 - c. "Les Misérables" 1862
 - d. Play "Hernani" [a trail of romanticism]
 - i. Feb, 25, 1830
 - ii. A tragedy
 - iii. Create conflicts ("the battle of Hernani")
 - iv. Go against the convention of theatres (time, place, action)
 - v. Use "common vocabulary" instead of "noble vocabulary" wherever appropriate
 - vi. Add many scandals: not consider to be dignity
 - vii. "the king overhear sth.": not appropriate as a king
 - viii. Rejected by conservatives!
 - 1) Even lead to one murder of Hugo...

Classicism

17th century France
Reason
Stability
Universality

VS

Romanticism

Imagination, Passion, Emotion
Dynamism
Individuality

Classical Tragedy

1. French: Rule of Three Unities
 - a. To improve order and stability of a play
 - b. Unity of Time (24 hours)
 - c. Unity of Place (one single location)
 - d. Unity of Action (only 1 central plot)
2. Separation of genres
 - a. Eg. Cannot mix tragedy and comedy up
3. Proprieties, decorum
 - a. No blood on stage
 - b. Stage is only for dialog and expression
4. Effect
 - a. Beautiful, dignify
 - b. Concentrated
 - c. Well balanced harmony

Romanticism

1. Time
 - a. At the beginning of 19th century
2. Consider Classicism to be artificial and contrived
3. Revolt against tradition and establishment
4. Revolutionary move to a more realistic point (realism)