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 ???? (Codex...), 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 Germen 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