Signs and Symbols

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

   a. French royalty (Before French Revolution)
   b. Christ's royalty (signum regis)
   c. signify perfection, light, and life

2. Symbols instituted by Napoleon

   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
         2) Used on all kinds of article
      v. Napoleon's coronation bee
      1) The Coronation by David
         a) Josephine's coronation coat
      2) "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

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

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

Ancient Rome

Charlemagne
   Emperor of the Rome (800)

Holy Roman Empire (962 AD)

Napoleon I
   (1804-1815)
   Emperor of French

German Empire (1871-1918)
   Second Reich

Nazi Germany (1933-1945)
   Das Reich

European Economic Community
   (European Union)
   Treaty of Rome (1957)
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

---

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)