

Napoleon Bonaparte

The French Revolution – Part Two

SS 20-1 – Ms.Gill

Background

- Born 1769 in Corsica
- Known as “Little Corsican”
 - Only 5 foot 2 inches tall
- Attended military school in Paris
- Joined French army at age 16
- Jacobin, friend of Robespierre’s brother



Military Career

- 1793-1797: The War of the First Coalition
- 1785 – 1795
 - Moves through a series of military rankings including Lieutenant and Captain
 - Gains control of the Army of Italy
- 1795 – Promoted to Commander of the Army of the Interior
 - Defends the National Convention against 30,000 Royalists trying to overthrow the government due to exclusion from the Directory
- 1796-1798: Italian Campaign
 - Shows skills as a general, effective tactics, fast thinker
 - Could not be stopped
- 1797 – Defeats Austria and successfully invades Italy
- 1798-1799: Egyptian Campaign
- 1799: Syria Campaign



Return to France

- Returns to France after a series of successful campaigns and is welcomed as a hero
- Concentrated on improving military reputation and considering pursuing political power
- Took a large army to Egypt in hopes of cutting off India from Great Britain
- Suffers defeat to British Admiral Horatio Nelson
- Leave troops stranded in Egypt
- Returns to France in 1799 before news of the fiasco so he is still welcomed as a great hero
 - Joined a plot to topple the Directory



COUP D'ETAT - 1799

- Worked with Emmanuel Sieyes to overthrow Directory
- New Constitution put forth by Napoleon and overwhelmingly approved by the people
- Directory replaced by a three-member Consulate
 - **Napoleon was First Consul**



**Was Napoleon a man of
Opportunity, Ambition,
or Destiny?**

THE FIRST CONSUL

- 1799 – New government (The Consulate) in France and Napoleon is First Consul
- Goals were to reorganize his armies and restructure his defense
- 1800: Begins a series of military campaigns
 - With each victory, France gains more land

NAPOLEON'S GOALS

- ✓ Heal the division between the church and the people that developed during the French Revolution
- ✓ Economic recovery
- ✓ Create an equal education system for the population
- ✓ Establish a legal system

NAPOLEON'S GOALS – Relationship with the church

- THE CONCORDAT OF 1801
 - Napoleon wanted to heal the division with the Pope/Catholicism that developed during the French Revolution
 - Signed agreement with Pope Pius VII
 - Gives Catholics the right to free practice
 - Declared Catholicism as the religion of the majority of Frenchmen



NAPOLEON'S GOALS – Economic Recovery

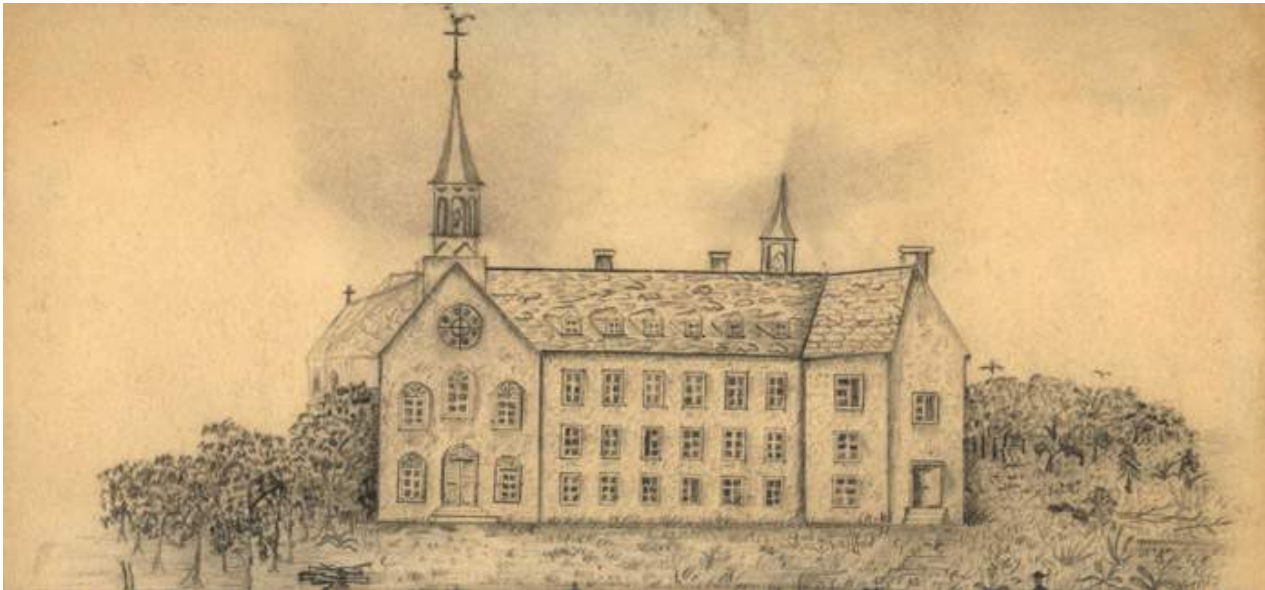
- **Banque de France**, national bank of France, created in 1800 to restore confidence in the French banking system after the financial upheavals of the revolutionary period. Headquarters are in Paris.
- **Louisiana Purchase (1800)**, sold in 1802 to raise money for the war

NAPOLEON'S GOALS – Education System

- Napoleon's thoughts on education:
 - **Napoleon felt that education was important for girls, but did not generally expect them to have the same sort of education given to boys.** He suggested religion and assorted domestic skills necessary for the attraction of husbands should be stressed at this girls' school. While Napoleon's comments in this note regarding women are hardly designed to win him favor in the modern world, he at least does call for their learning numbers, writing, and the principles of their language, as well as history, geography, physics and botany. Napoleon has been criticized for his attitude toward women and their education, but he was simply a reflection of the historical trend in France.
 - **Secondary education was extremely important to Napoleon, especially for boys.** Napoleon outlined in some detail his opinions on the structure of education for boys. He divided such education into two parts: under age twelve and over age twelve. The first four classes [grades] would teach general topics such as reading, writing, history, and the use of arms. The second class would be divided into those boys who were destined for a civil career, and those destined for a career in the military. Civil careers would stress languages, rhetoric and philosophy; military education would stress mathematics, physics, chemistry, and military matters.

NAPOLEON'S GOALS – Education System

- Education was high on Napoleon's list of priorities, which were in large part those of the middle class. Napoleon believed in a system of merit, and for such a system to be effective there must be some form of widespread education, especially at the secondary level.



NAPOLEON'S GOALS – Education System

- The heart of the new system was the establishment of thirty *lycées*, which provided educational opportunities beyond the secondary schools and replaced the *écoles centrales*. Every appeal court district was to have a *lycée*, and they were to be completely supported, and controlled, by the state. Scholarships were provided, with about one-third going to sons of the military and government, and the rest for the best pupils from the secondary schools.
- **Lycée System**, in France, an upper-level secondary school preparing pupils for the *baccalauréat* (the degree required for university admission). The first lycée was established in 1801, under the educational reforms of Napoleon Bonaparte.

NAPOLEON'S GOALS – Education System

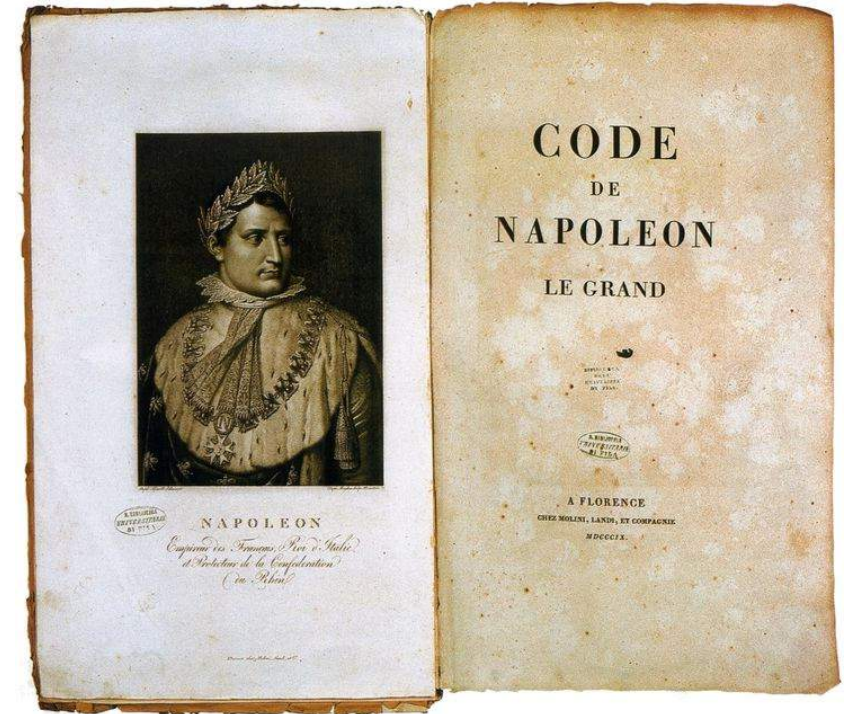
- The *lycées* had a **six year term of study**, building on the work of the secondary schools. The curriculum included **languages, modern literature, science, and all other studies necessary for a "liberal" education**. Each *lycée* was to have at least eight teachers, as well as three masters (a headmaster, an academic dean, and a bursar). In a reflection of modern debate on the subject, the government provided **a fixed salary for teachers, but also provided bonuses for successful teachers**. They were also provided a pension. Teachers were, incidentally, chosen by Napoleon from a list of recommendations provided by inspectors and the Institute. The inspectors were given over-all **responsibility for inspecting the schools on a regular basis**.

NAPOLEON'S GOALS – Education System

- It is clear that the new system of education introduced by Napoleon had more than one purpose. It was intended, of course, to provide an educated elite that could help run the country and the military. It was also designed to provide for an increased middle class; a middle class that would be successful and hence non-revolutionary. Moreover, there was a great emphasis on nationalism in the schools; an emphasis that was to increase during the years of the empire.

NAPOLEON'S GOALS – Legal System

- **Napoleonic Code (1804)**
 - Reform French legal code to reflect the values of the French Revolution.
 - Divides civil law into: Personal status, property, and the acquisition of property
 - largely on common sense rules instead of on legal theories or principles
 - <https://study.com/academy/lesson/napoleonic-code-the-civil-code-of-1804.html>



NAPOLEONIC CODE



Where ever Napoleon conquered, the Napoleonic Code was implemented

NAPOLEON'S ROLES

- 1785: Increasingly prominent military positions (Lieutenant, Captain, Artillery Commander of the republican forces, Brigadier General in charge of France's army in Italy)
- 1802: First Consul **for Life**
- 1804: **Emperor** Napoleon
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=M_u_a3tb17zQ
- **What is significant about Napoleon declaring himself as Emperor?**



NAPOLEON'S FAMILY

- Jerome Bonaparte (brother) → King of Westphalia
- Joseph Bonaparte (brother) → King of Spain
- Louise Bonaparte (brother) → King of Holland
- Pauline Bonaparte (sister) → Princess of Italy
- Napoléon Francis Joseph Charles (son) → King of Rome
- Elisa Bonaparte (sister) → Grand Duchess of Tuscany
- Caroline Bonaparte (sister) → Queen of Naples

- **Why is this important to note?**