

Bellringer

Description of the Painting “Napoleon on Horseback”:

In the foreground, the French emperor Napoleon Bonaparte is on a strong white horse. Bonaparte is in a stylized military uniform, turning toward the painter / viewer and beckoning with his right hand as if urging troops forward.

The horse is rearing up on its hind legs.

In the background can be seen troops moving forward, including cannon.

Who is on horseback?

Napoleon Bonaparte

He rose to power from the tumult of what Revolution?

The French Revolution

What is the purpose of this painting?

This is a piece of **PROPAGANDA** to portray the Emperor of France, Napoleon, as a conqueror during the **Napoleonic Wars** in the early 1800s.

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Mr. Wyka - World History

The French Revolution and Napoleon Review 1791

Why does it matter?

Two events occurred in 1789 that had FAR REACHING effects on the world:

- The beginning of the United States of America
- The beginning of the French Revolution

The French Revolution was much more complex than the American War for Independence and far more radical.

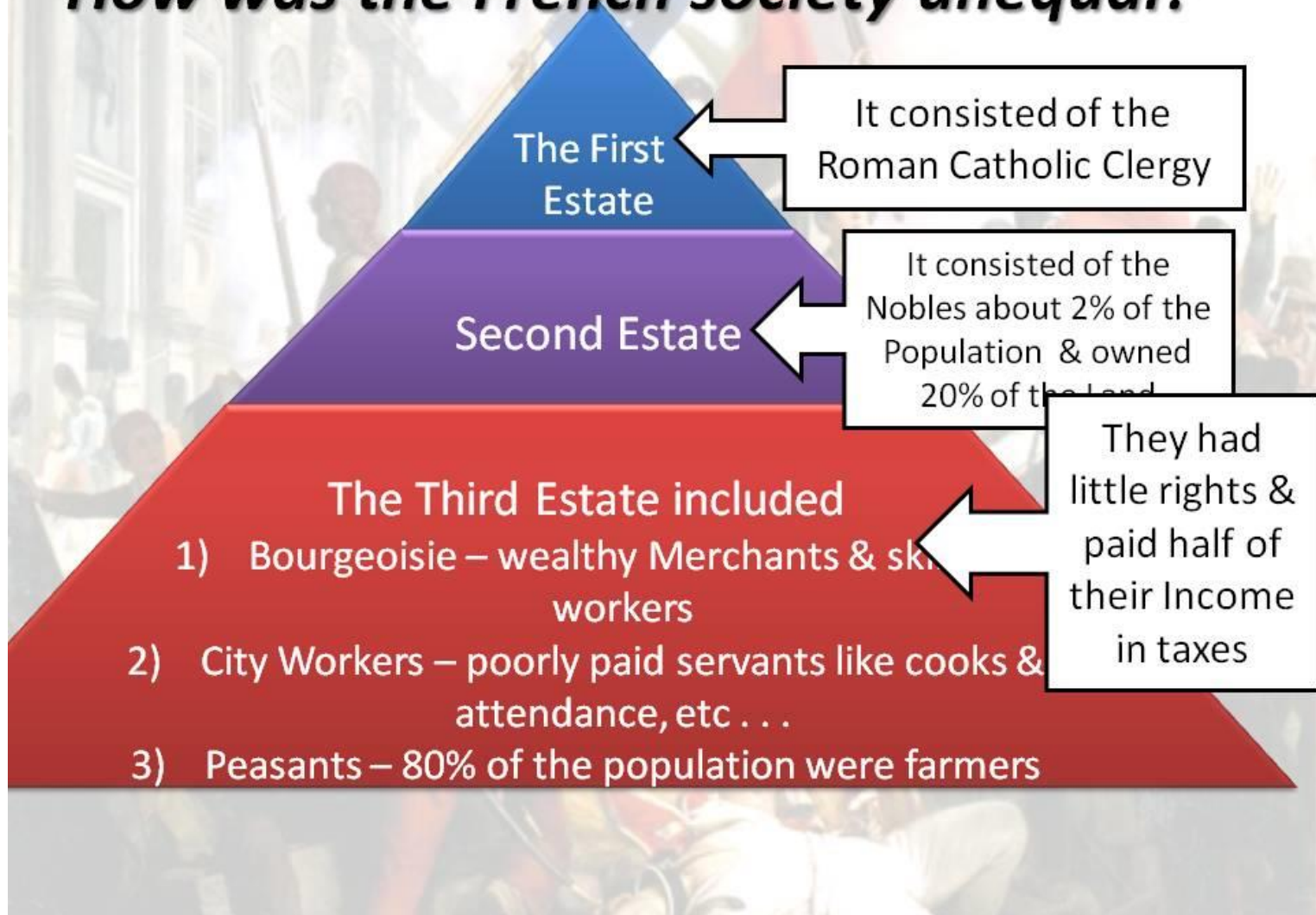
Lesson Vocabulary

- estate
- bourgeoisie
- taille
- sans culottes
- coup d'état
- nationalism



The Estates of France

How was the French society unequal?





1st Estate – The French Clergy

2nd Estate – The French Nobility

3rd Estate – Everyone else. Bourgeoisie, farmers, peasants, servants, workers.

Who were the Bourgeoisie?

- Merchants (i.e. small business owners)
- Skilled craftsmen and artisans

A growing Middle Class

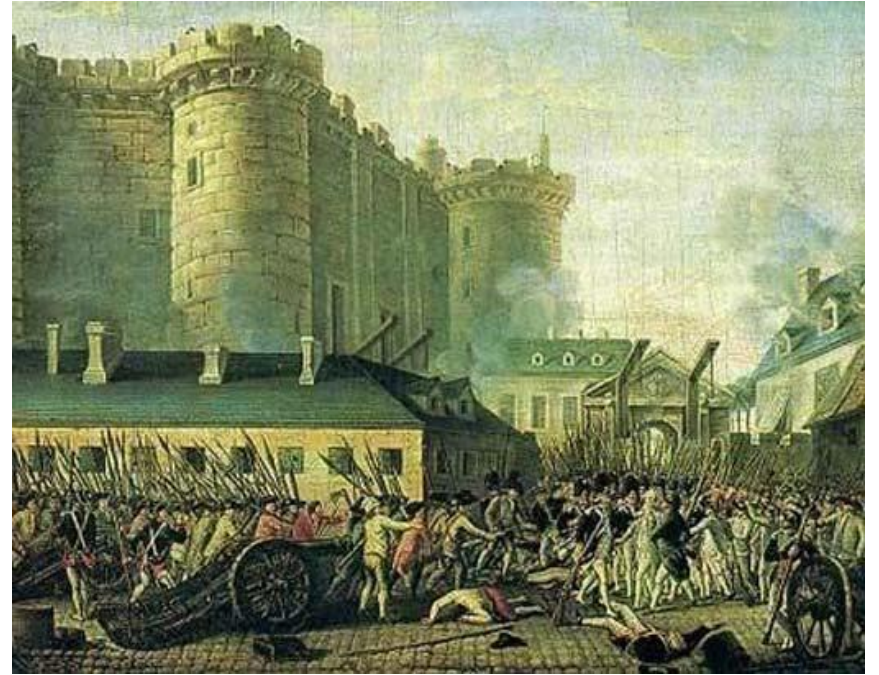
French Revolution Begins

1. Burdened with debt and a bad harvest, King Louis XVI asked the 1st & 2nd Estates to pay taxes for the 1st time.
 - They said “NAY”



French Revolution Begins

2. The Third Estate demanded New Rights
3. Third Estate proclaimed itself the **NATIONAL ASSEMBLY** and drafted a **new constitution** (inspired by the American Revolution).
4. A crowd in Paris stormed the Bastille.
Peasants rose up in the countryside.



French Revolution Begins

5. The National Assembly issues the Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen.

- Think of it as a radical version of our Bill of Rights.
- Established the rights of the people as coming from God, not the king.

French Revolution Begins

6. The Constitution of 1791 sets up a limited monarchy.

7. Louis XVI and his family are imprisoned after attempting to flee France.

French Revolution Begins

8. The National Assembly shackles the Catholic Church, placing it under state control.

- Priests and bishops who protest this are imprisoned or killed.

9. The Revolutionaries themselves split into competing camps and the Reign of Terror begins. (Bring in the Guillotine!)

10. The French invade Austria to prevent an attempt by the Austrians to suppress the Revolution.
11. 1792 – the king was deposed and beheaded in 1793 (with his queen).
12. Napoleon Bonaparte rose to power due to his military successes and the chaos caused by the French Revolution and seized power.
13. As such, the French Revolution was the revolution that began with a king and ended with an emperor.
14. Phwew!

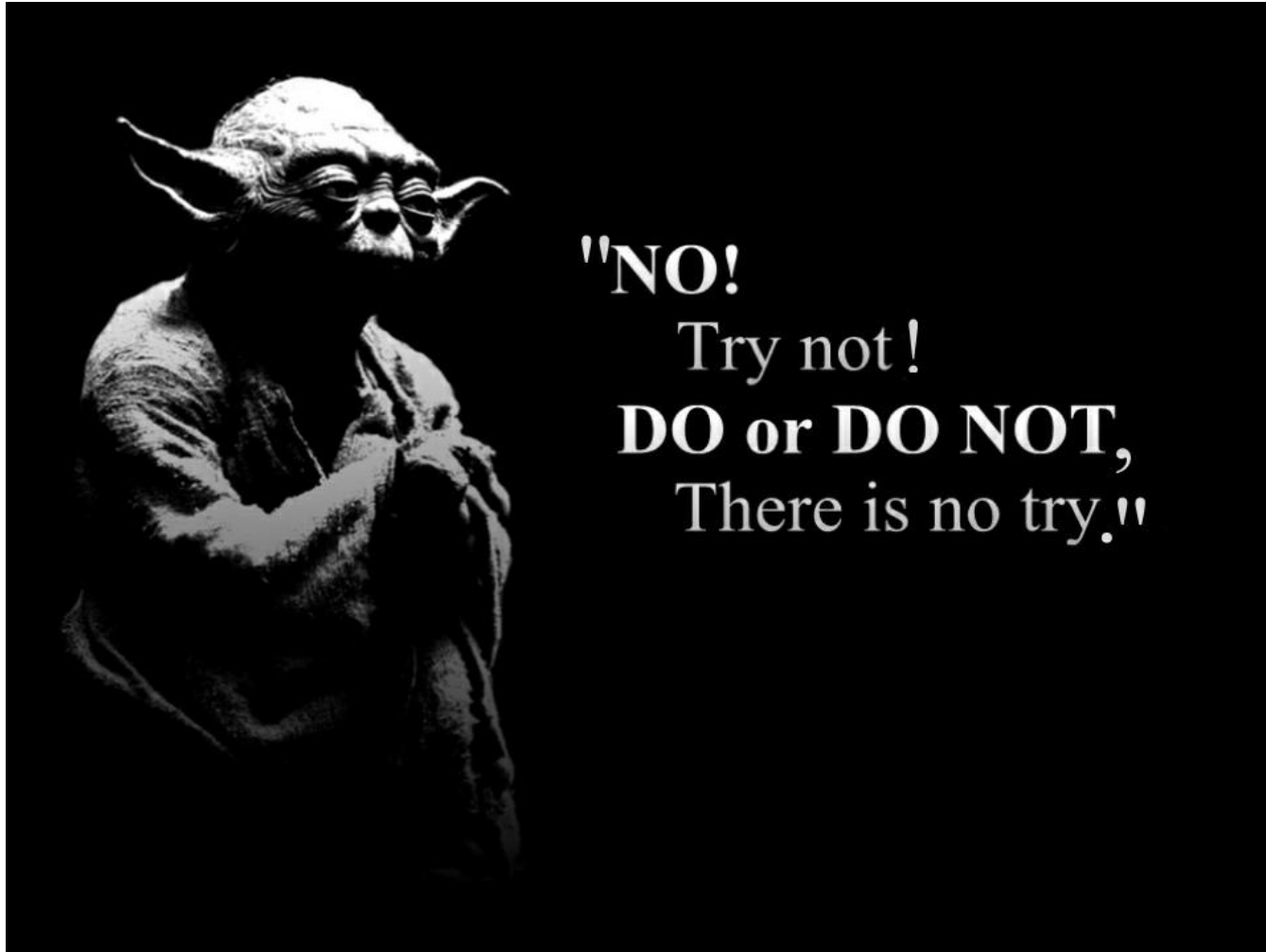
Looking back...



The man who united much of Europe in the late 700s and early 800s.

Charlemagne





"NO!

Try not!

DO or DO NOT,
There is no try."