

FRENCH REVOLUTION PART 3

From the Directory 1794-1799

to

Napoleon Bonaparte

The Terror

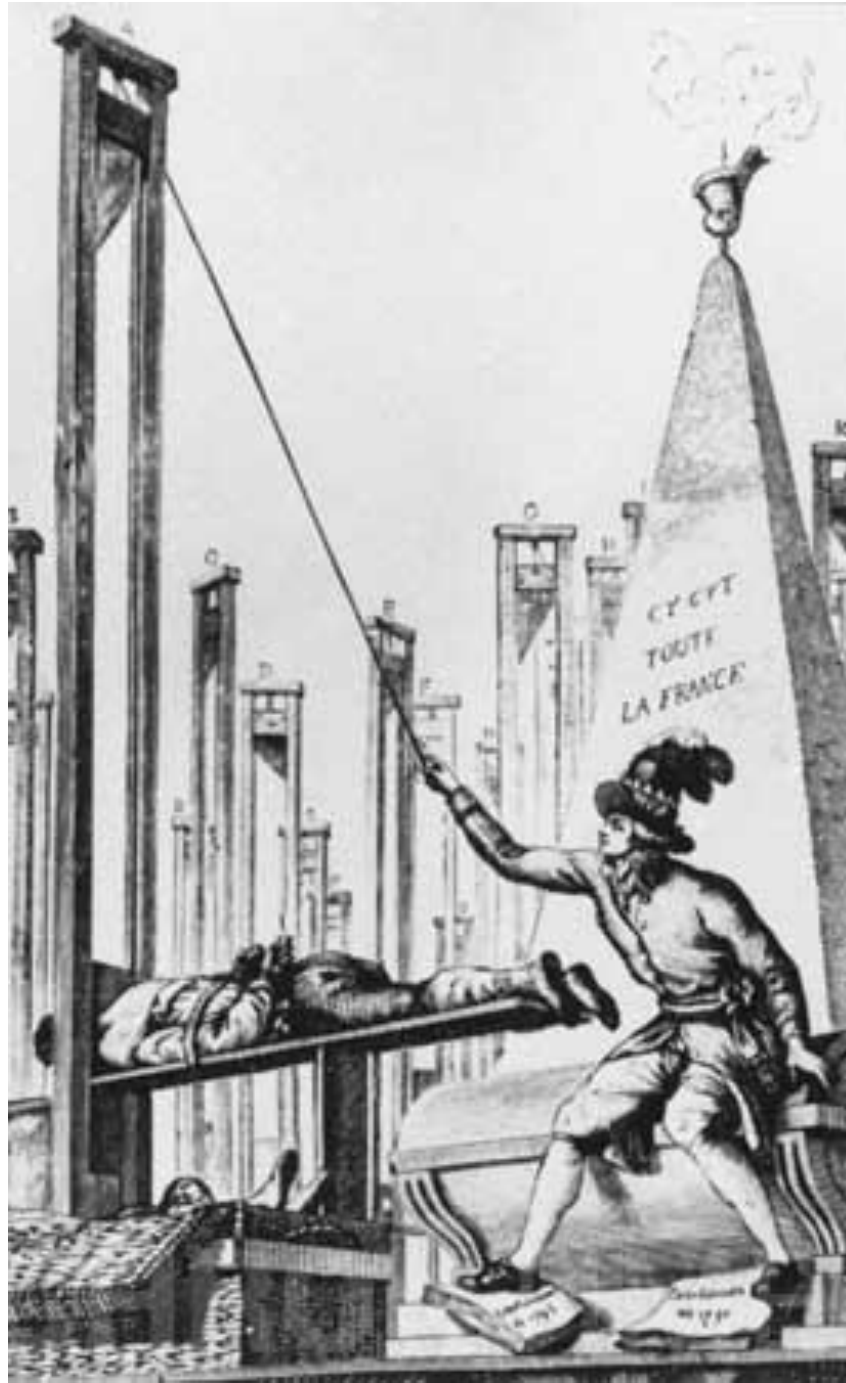
July 1793-July 1794

Robespierre and the Committee of Public Safety

Engraving from 1795, after
Thermidor

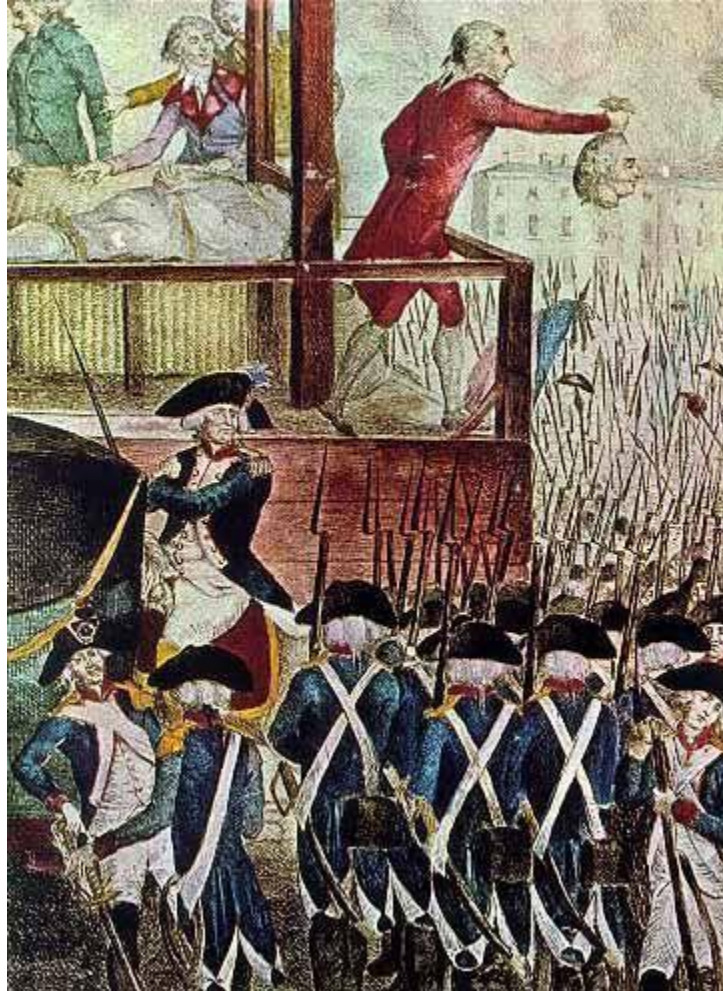
Robespierre guillotines the
executioner, after all France
has been guillotined

Constitutions of
1791 and 1793 are
beneath his feet



Inscription on
pyramid:
“Here lies all
France.”

COUP D'ÉTAT OF THERMIDOR JULY 1794



Execution of Robespierre,
Saint Just, Couthon

July 1794

End of the Jacobin Terror, start of

White Terror" -- execution of 72
leading Jacobins in one day

The Directory takes power 1794-
1799

**The Directory:
July 1794-1799**

Paul Barras

one of the five Directors
making up the
executive council



Legislature under Directory is
bicameral:

Council of Elders = upper house

Council of 500 = lower house



Drawing of
member of
Council of
Elders --
pseudo-Roman
robes

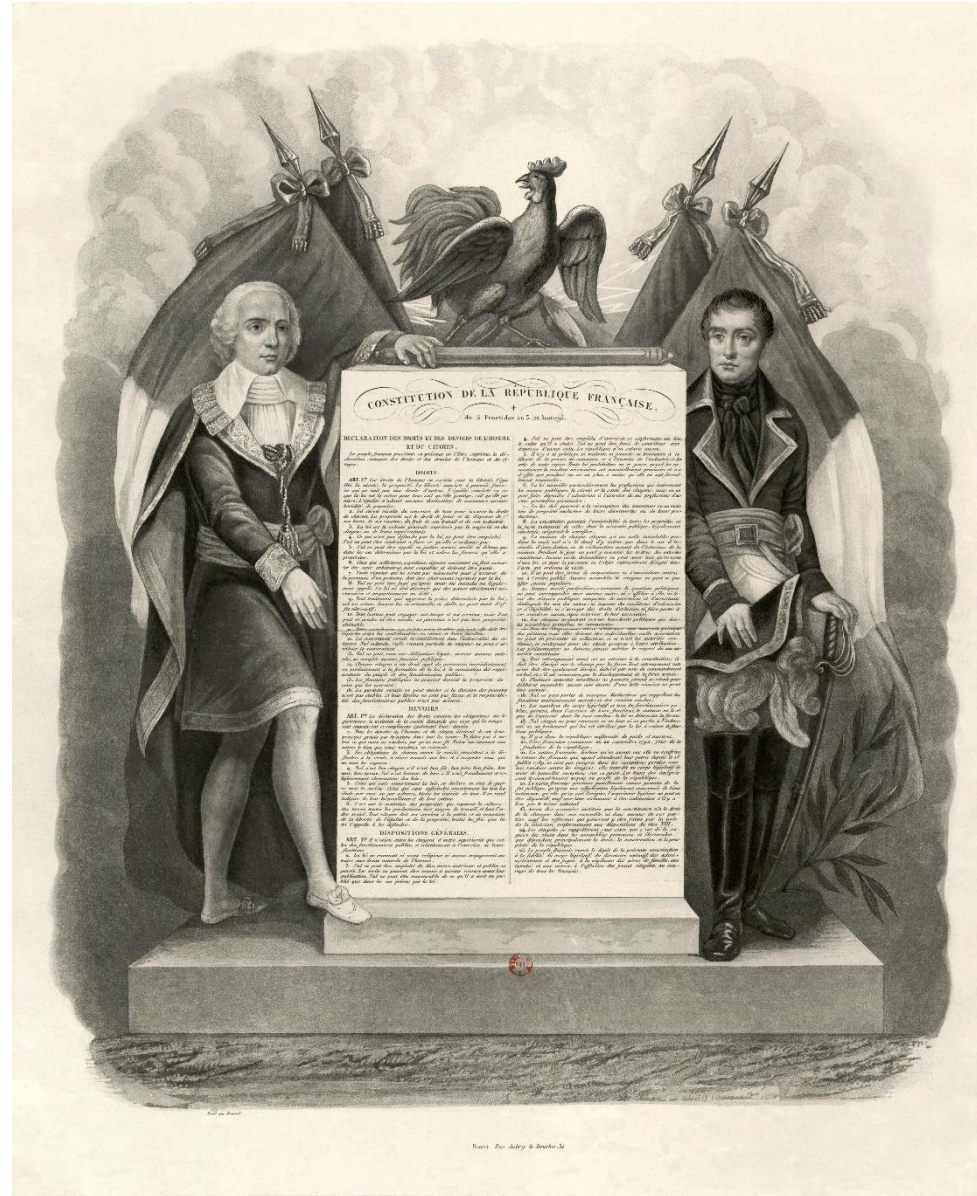
Constitution of the Year V 1795

Third constitution – one every two years 1791, 1793

Ends universal male suffrage

Indirect elections (electoral college like USA)

Bicameral legislature
upper house as more elite
restraint on lower house



LOUIS XVII -- never reigned
son & heir of Louis XVI & Marie Antoinette

b. 1785

d. 1795 June in prison of illness at age 10

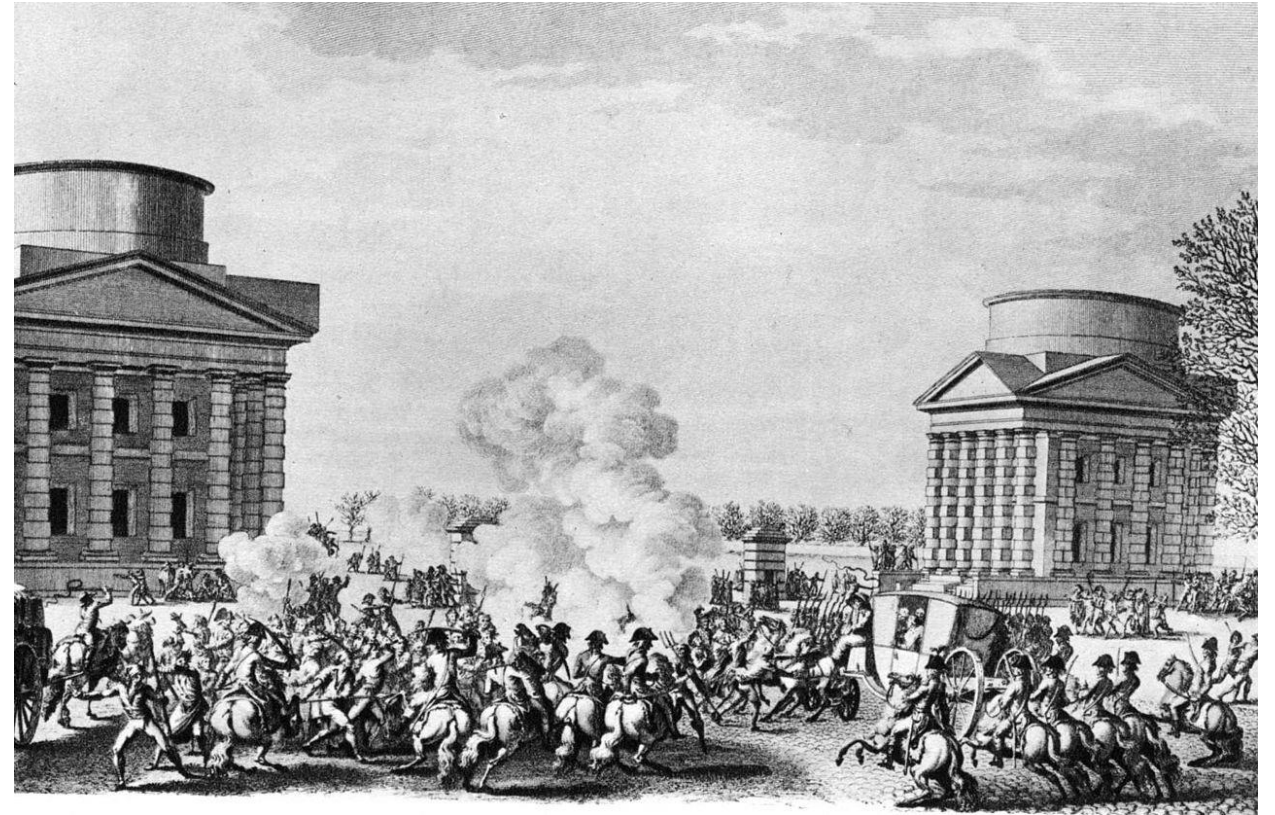
(age 8 at time of Marie Antoinette's trial)

Set back for royalist hopes for restoration of monarchy – but the eventual Louis XVIII restored in 1814 was the brother (in exile since 1792) of King Louis XVI executed in Jan 1793.



REVOLT OF GERMINAL (Spring 1795):

Parisian sans culottes riot,
call for "bread & Constitution of 1793,"
but no more political support;
rising suppressed by the National Guard





1795 Popular rising in Paris (Vendémiaire)
against the Directory
suppressed by young General Bonaparte
in his first appearance on national scene



RISE OF NAPOLEON:

1795 Parisian rising suppressed by young General Bonaparte
rewarded with command of army in Italy

NAPOLEON'S INVASION OF ITALY 1796-1814

1797 Napoleon's conquest of Italy: end of Venetian Republic
Rome: Pope Pius VI taken as prisoner to France
start of Napoleonic looting of Italian art
Italian kingdoms set up as part of French Empire
Northern Italy: Cisalpine Republic
Naples: Parthenopean Republic
suppresses the Roman Inquisition in areas conquered

1798 INVASION OF EGYPT – aimed against England's naval power
Admiral Nelson of England destroys the French fleet
beginning of Europe's involvement in Middle East : (

NAPOLEONIC LOOTING OF ITALIAN ART – Venetian examples

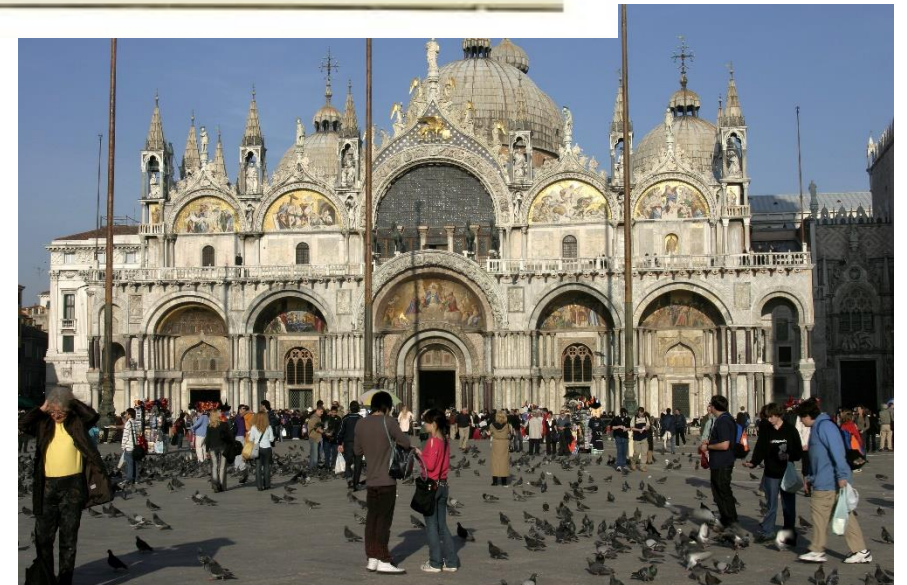
1) Horses of San Marco, Venice
ancient Roman bronze statues

2) Lion of S. Mark medieval symbol of city



13th C. horses taken by Venice from
Constantinople in 4th Crusade

1797 Napoleon takes horses
and lion to Paris



THE DIRECTORY 1794-1799: live by the coup, die by the coup

Coups and suppressed risings: **Thermidor 1794** -- the opening coup

Risings: Germinal 1795, Vendémiaire 1795, Fructidor 1797 (royalists)

Brumaire 1799 -- -- the final coup ending the Directory

1797 Elections held by the Directory – considered first free elections of French Revolution

COUP AGAINST THE RIGHT

Royalists gain majority in Legislative body (Council of 500) wrong result

1797: COUP D'ÉTAT OF FRUCTIDOR Spring

suppression of royalists by Directory

Army occupies Paris to prevent royalist takeover

first free elections of French Revolution annulled

Royalists exiled to Guyana in French West Indies

no real chance of survival, called “dry guillotine” (no blood spilled)

LEFT: CONSPIRACY OF EQUALS 1797

the first French communists

FRANCOIS BABEUF:

editor of radical newspaper *Le tribun du peuple* ("tribune of the people")

- advocacy for the poor and for a popular revolt against Directory

communist theory of "property as theft"

leading advocate for democracy

abolition of private property and social equality

Arrested & executed May 1797

COUP D'ÉTAT of
18th Brumaire
(Nov 9, 1799)

End of the Directory
Napoleon takes over
Council of 500

New Republican regime
called
THE CONSULATE with
Napoleon as First Consul

19th C. painting by
Bouchot



Ingres

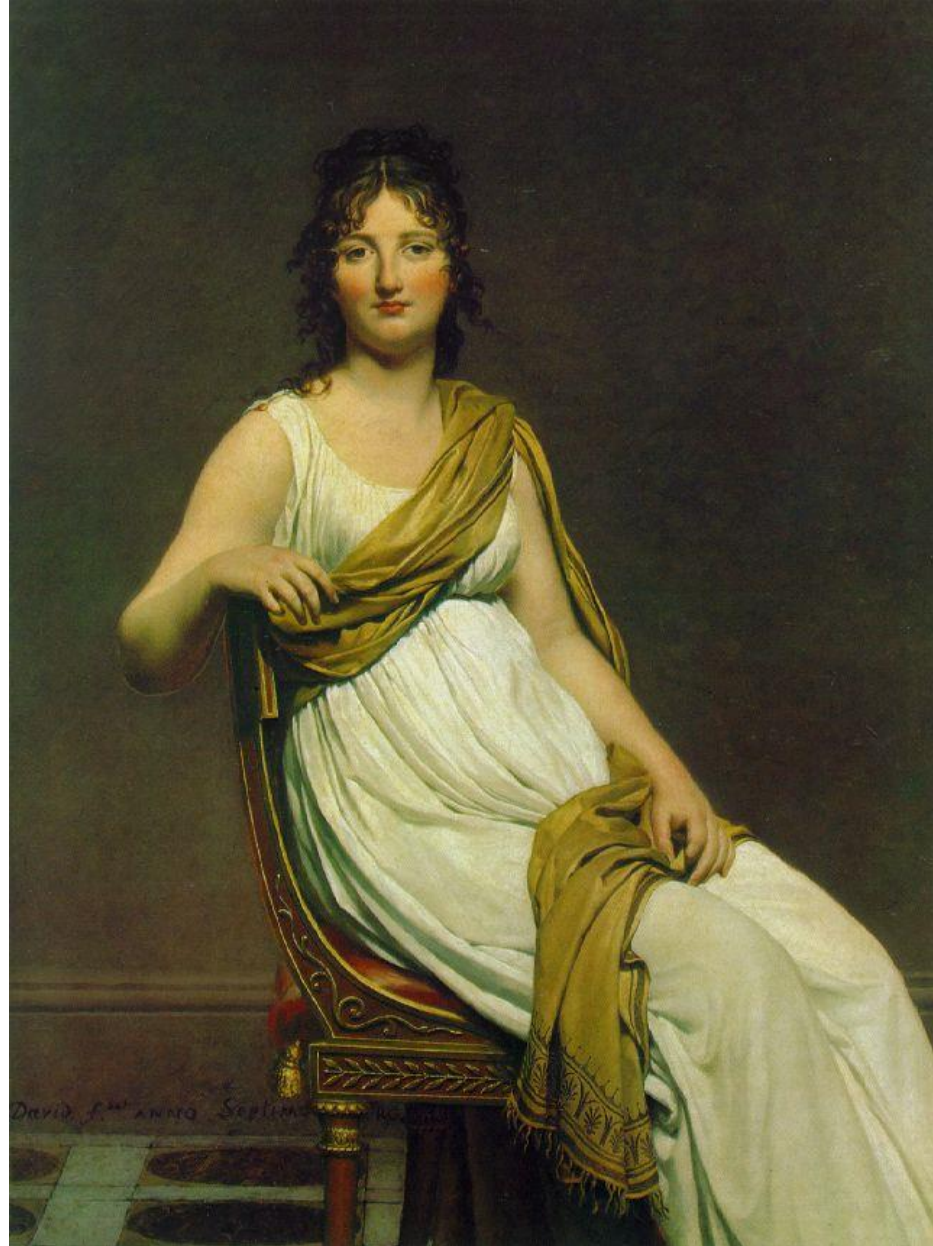
Napoleon as First Consul in
1799

1802 New Constitution (#4)
First Consul for Life



David,
Madame de
Verninac,
1799

Empire
waistline



David, Madame Recamier, 1800



1799-1804 CONSULATE:

Napoleon is one of three consuls; end of revolutionary democracy
1802 Napoleon declares himself "consul for life"

1804 -1815 NAPOLEONIC EMPIRE

1804 "the government of the Republic is entrusted to an Emperor"
echoes of Augustus as *princeps* in ancient Rome

Major domestic achievements:

CONCORDAT WITH ROME 1802:

Catholicism recognized as "religion of the majority of Frenchmen,"
but not an established church; toleration retained

NAPOLEONIC CODES: 1804 Civil Code; 1807 Code Napoleon

model of Roman legal code of Justinian
civil rights extended to entire population
including women, Protestants, Jews
political rights (voting & electoral office) for property holders

David

Napoleon
Crossing the Alps
(as First Consul)
1800

Note carving of the
name of
Charlemagne in rock
in the left corner

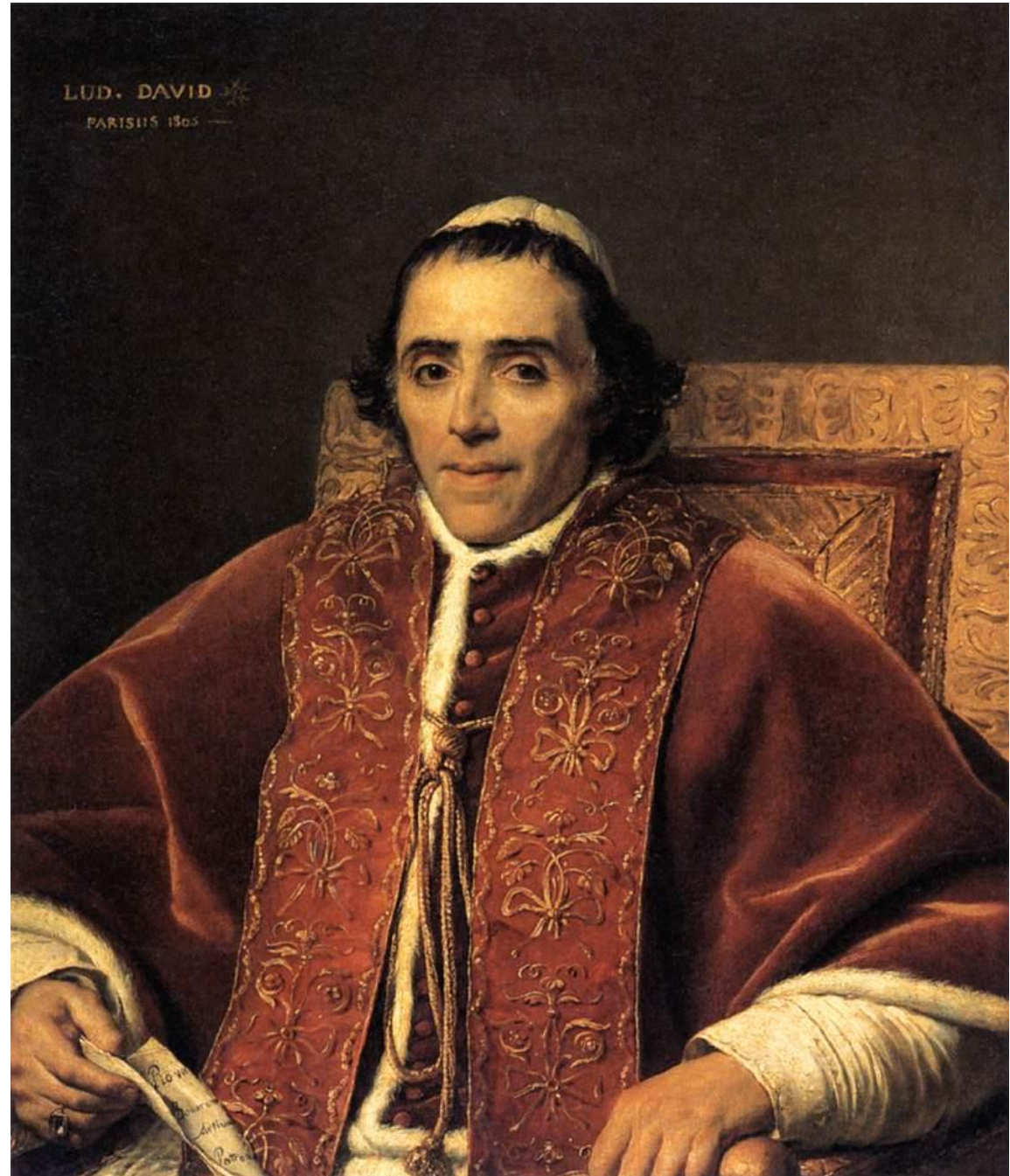


David painting

Pope Pius VII 1805

the second Pope
brought to France
under duress by
Napoleon

this time to preside
over Napoleon's
coronation as
Emperors



David, Consecration of the Emperor Napoleon I and Coronation of Empress Josephine in the Cathedral of Notre Dame de Paris on 2 Dec 1804
key point: Napoleon crowns himself, not crowned by Pope, but Pope is witness



800 Coronation of Charlemagne as Emperor of the Romans
in St. Peter's Rome by Pope Leo III -- image of Papal supremacy

Napoleon's coronation
self-consciously
reverses this image:

Napoleon crowns
himself in presence of
the Pope instead of
being crowned by Pope



Josephine
Bonaparte in
coronation dress

Empress of the
French

Divorced in 1810
for lack of heir
but retains her
title as Empress

Portrait by Gerard



Ingres
Napoleon as
Emperor in
coronation
robes from 1804

painting done in
1806 after
victory at Jena





Painting by Meynier

1806
Napoleon enters Berlin
through Brandenburg Gate
after victory at Jena

End of the
Holy Roman Empire of the
German Nation
(800 Charlemagne to 1806)

Later called The First Reich
(1,000 years)
Second Reich = Bismarck's
Prussia;
Third Reich = Hitler

Arc de triomphe du carrousel modelled on Arch of Constantine 1806-1808
in the Tuileries Garden with *quadriga* (4 horses taken from Venice, returned after fall of Napoleon)



Arc de triomphe, modelled on Arch of Titus in Rome, begun 1806
after the victory at Jena



NAPOLEONIC EUROPE: export of ideals of French Revolution
Napoleon as “the Enlightenment on horseback”
or was he essentially an “Enlightened Despot”?

Themes:

- abolition of feudalism & servile (peasant) taxation in all conquered areas
- commutation of feudal dues (but with compensation)
- legal equality of all citizens: universal civil rights
- religious toleration for all (Protestants, Catholics, Jews)
- confiscation of Church lands (anti-clericalism)







CONTINENTAL SYSTEM

1806 by Berlin Decree: no English goods may enter Europe
aim is to destroy English commerce by closing European markets

Results:

- no real effects on Britain: compensates with trade with Americas
- annual British income from trade doubles between 1792-1814
- severe effects in Europe: shipping industry destroyed

EUROPE IN 1812

-  French Empire in 1804
-  French territorial acquisitions after 1804
-  States dependent on Napoleon
-  France and its allies before Napoleon's Russian Campaign in 1812
-  Confederation of the Rhine in 1812
-  Continental system since 1806/1807



David,
Napoleon in
his study
1812

maybe he
should have
stayed
home...





1812

September: Moscow
Napoleon finds city
abandoned and set on fire
by the inhabitants;

October: Beginning of the
Great Retreat in frigid
winter

December: the Grande
Armée expelled from from
Russia

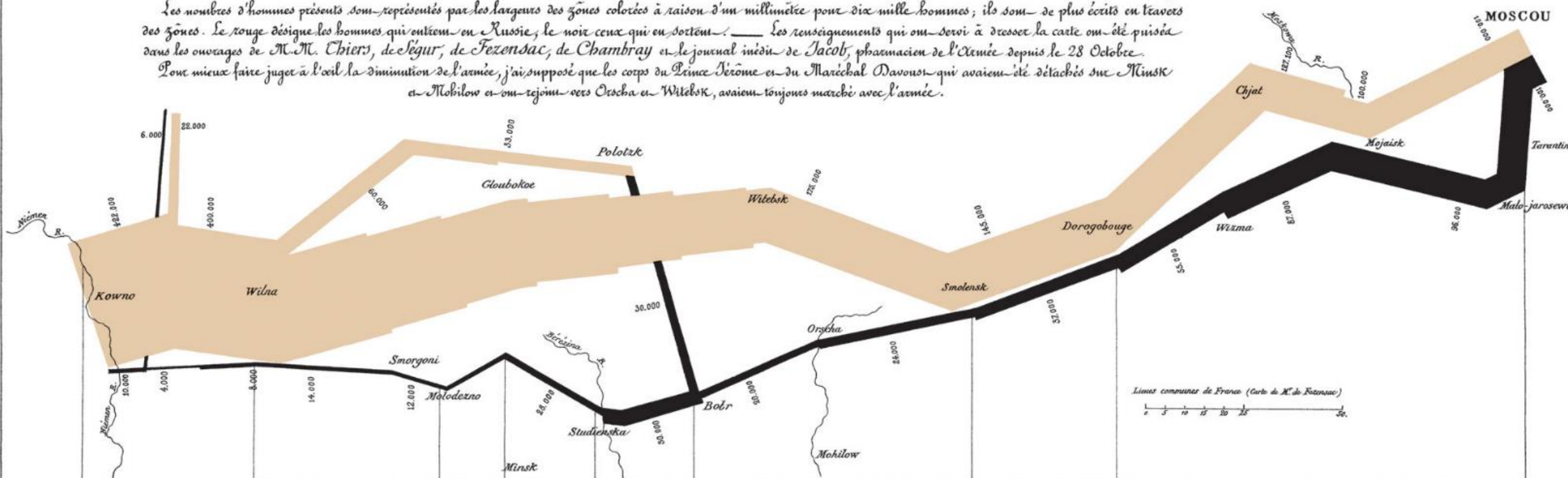
Major losses during retreat

Graph by Minard (1869) of Napoleon's invasion of Russia showing multiple variables: distance, number of troops, temperatures on the return (black)

Carte Figurative des pertes successives en hommes de l'Armée Française dans la campagne de Russie 1812-1813.

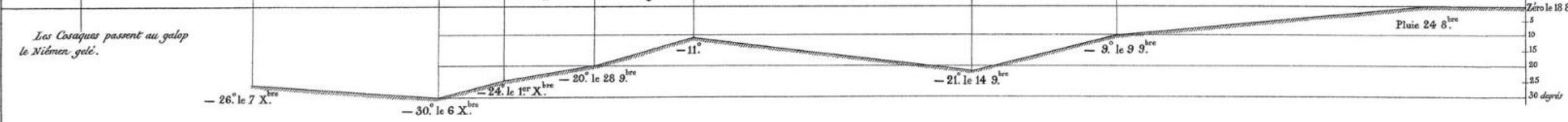
Dressée par M. Minard, Inspecteur Général des Ponts et Chaussées en retraite Paris, le 20 Novembre 1869.

Les nombres d'hommes présents sont représentés par les largeurs des zones colorées à raison d'un millimètre pour dix mille hommes; ils sont de plus écrits en travers des zones. Le rouge désigne les hommes qui ont été en Russie, le noir ceux qui en sont sortis. — Les renseignements qui ont servi à dresser la carte ont été puisés dans les ouvrages de M. M. Chiers, de Ségur, de Fezensac, de Chambray et le journal inédit de Jacob, pharmacien de l'Armée depuis le 28 Octobre. Pour mieux faire juger à l'œil la diminution de l'armée, j'ai supposé que les corps du Prince Jérôme et du Maréchal Davout qui avaient été détachés sur Minsk et Mohilow et ont rejoint vers Orscha et Witebsk, avaient toujours marché avec l'armée.



Liens communs de France (Carte de M. de Fezensac)
 0 5 10 15 20 25 30

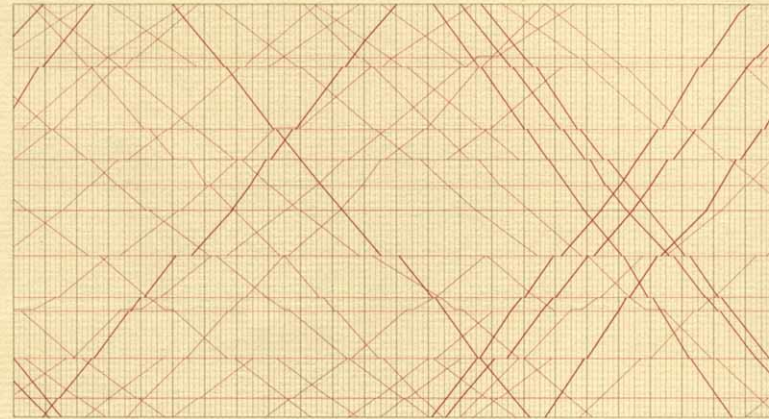
TABLEAU GRAPHIQUE de la température en degrés du thermomètre de Réaumur au dessous de zéro.



Les Cosaques passent au galop le Niemen gelé.

Tufte on Minard:

Minard's graph of
Napoleon's 1812
march on Russia as
first modern (1869)
graphical image



The Visual Display
of Quantitative Information

EDWARD R. TUFTE
1983



- Coalition powers against Napoleon after 1812:

- British Empire
- Hanover
- French Royalists
- Austrian Empire
- Russian Empire
- Prussia
- Sweden
- Spanish Empire
- Portuguese Empire

- Ottoman Empire
- Persian Empire
-

- 
- Two Sicilies
 - Hungary
 - Bavaria
 - Württemberg
 - Saxony
 - Sardinia
 - United Netherlands
 - Brunswick
 - Tuscany
 - Nassau
 - Montenegro
-

NAPOLEON AT WAR WITH EUROPE SAFTER RUSSIA – it looks exhausting....

1813

- April 2: [Battle of Lüneburg](#)
- May 2: [Battle of Lützen](#).
- May 20–21: [Battle of Bautzen](#).
- May 26: [Battle of Haynau](#)
- June 4–26: [Armistice of Poischwitz](#).
- June 21: [Battle of Vitoria](#).
- August 15: [Siege of Danzig](#).
- August 23: [Battle of Großbeeren](#).
- August 26–27: [Battle of Dresden](#).
- August 26: [Battle of Katzbach](#).
- August 27: [Battle of Hagelberg](#)
- August 29–30: [Battle of Kulm](#).
- August 31: [Battle of San Marcial](#)
- September 6: [Battle of Dennewitz](#).
- September 16: [Battle of the Göhrde](#).
- September 28: [Battle of Altenburg](#).
- October 3: [Battle of Wartenburg](#).
- October 7: [Battle of Bidassoa](#).
- October 14: [Battle of Liebertwolkwitz](#).
- October 16–19: [Battle of Leipzig](#).
- October 30–31: [Battle of Hanau](#).
- November 10: [Battle of Nivelle](#).
- October 31: End of the [Siege of Pamplona](#)
- December 7: [Battle of Bornhöved](#).
- December 9–13: [Battles of the Nive](#).
- December 10: [Battle of Sehestedt](#).

1814

- February 10–14: [Six Days Campaign](#).
- February 15: [Battle of Garris](#)
- February 27: [Battle of Orthez](#)
- April 10: [Battle of Toulouse](#)
- March 30–31: [Battle of Paris](#).
- April 4: Napoleon abdicates

TREATY OF FONTAINEBLEUE France, 11 April 1814,
between Napoleon and representatives from the
Austria, Russia and Prussia -- Napoleon agrees to exile
on island of Elba (between Italy and Corsica)

“The allied powers having declared that the Emperor Napoleon is the sole obstacle to the re-establishment of a general peace in Europe, the Emperor Napoleon, faithful to his oath, declares that he renounces, for himself and his heirs the throne of France and Italy; and that there is no personal sacrifice, not even that of life itself, which he is not willing to make for the interests of France.”
— *Napoleon: Fontainebleau, 6 April 1814*^[7]

Louis XVIII (1755 - 1824),

Brother of Louis XVI

in exile 1791 to 1814, during
French Revolution and
Napoleonic eras

Restored to French throne by
Treaty of Fontainebleau 1814





The Hundred Days

March to July 1815

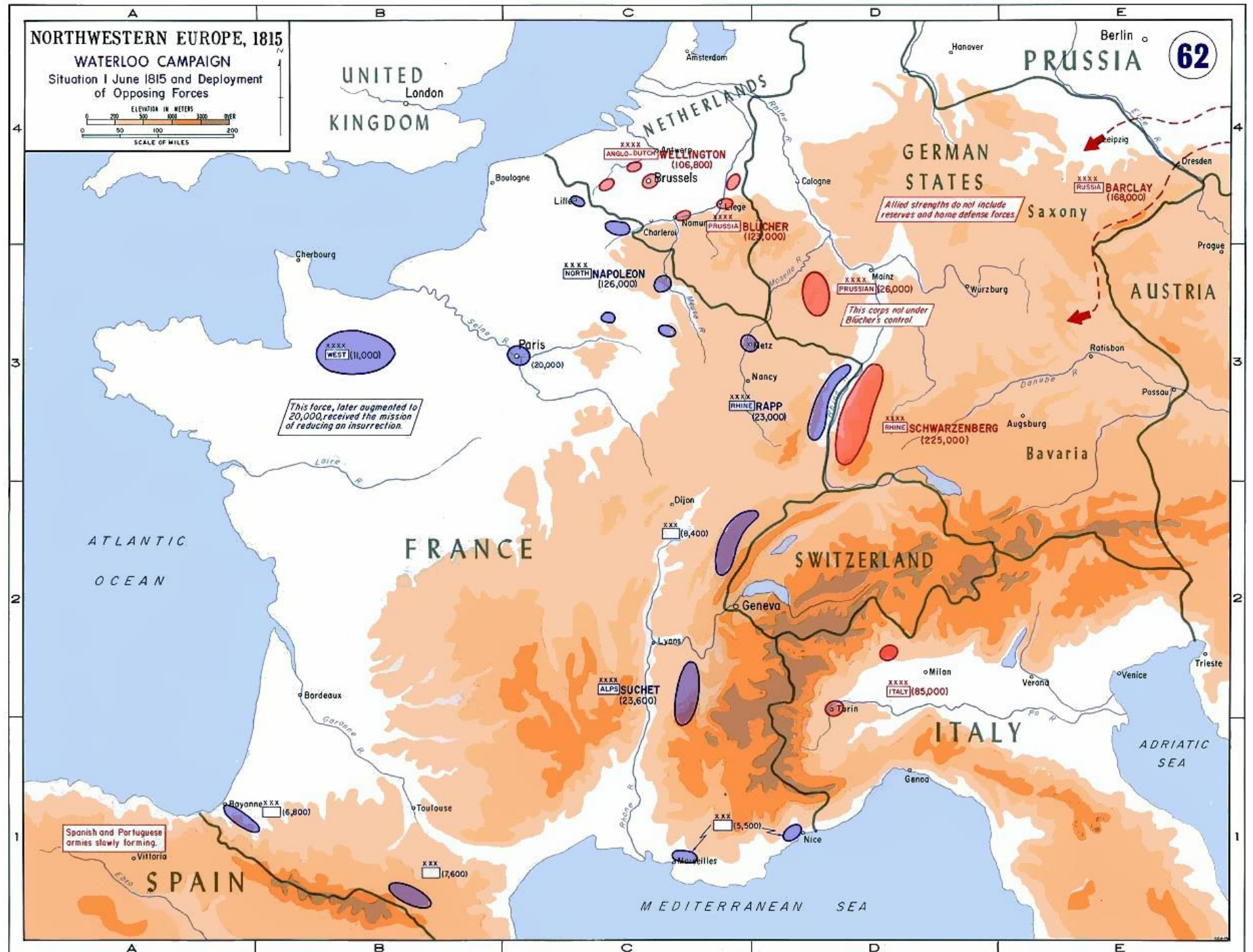
Napoleon escapes
from Elba,
raises Army, finally
defeated at Waterloo

See silent movie by Abel Gance
<Napoleon>
for scenes of return from Elba

1815: BATTLE OF WATERLOO

250,000 Frenchmen
faced a coalition of
about 850,000 soldiers
on four fronts.

20,000 soldiers left in
Western France to
defeat a royalist
insurrection.





BATTLE OF WATERLOO

French casualties **25,000** men killed or wounded, **9,000** captured

Allied casualties **17,000**.

Napoleon exiled to
Saint Helena, volcanic,
barren island in
South Atlantic
between Africa & Brazil

1815 to his death in 1821



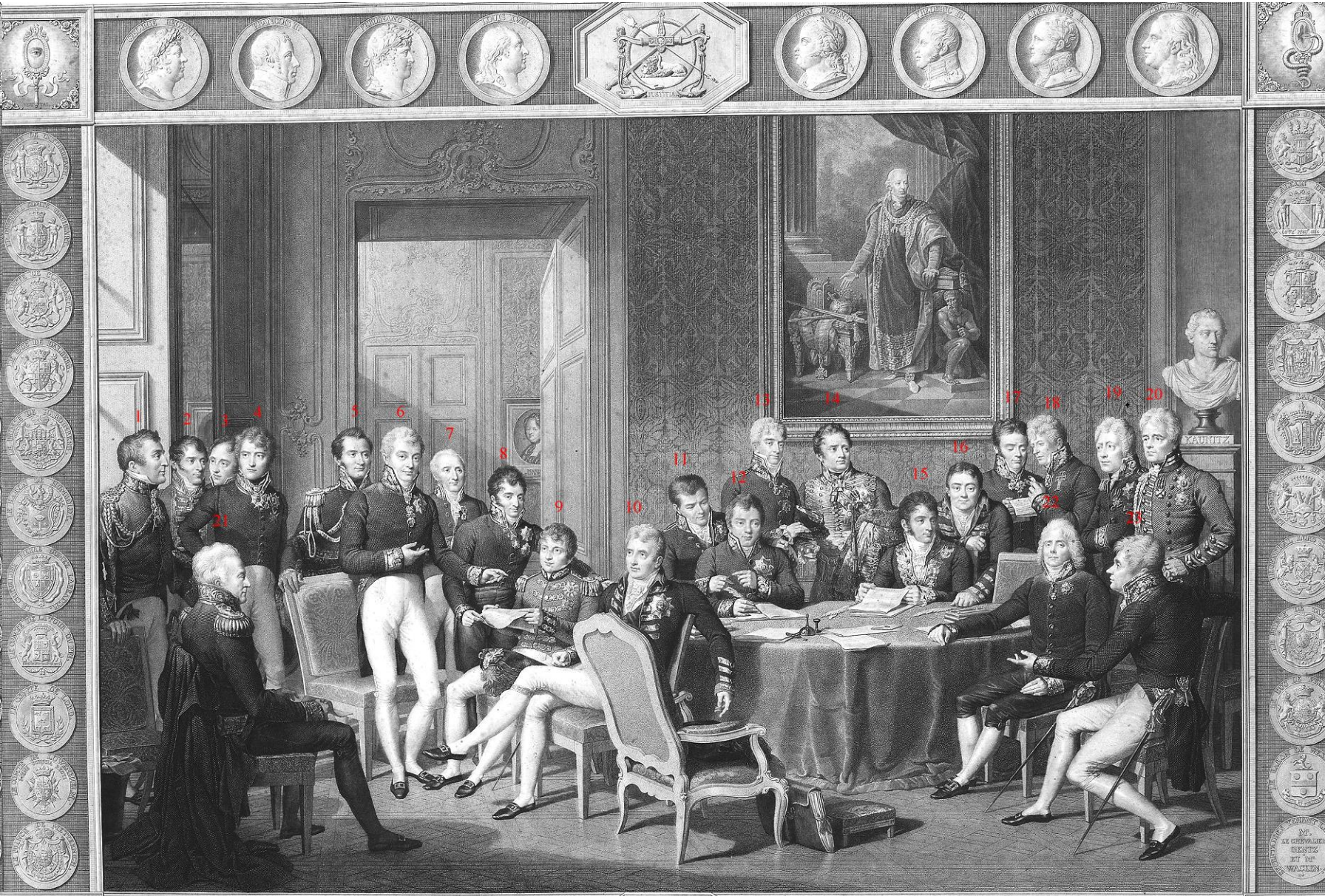
Napoleon on Saint Helena

NAPOLEON ON ELBA – COMPLAINTS:

“We were all assembled around the emperor, and he was recapitulating these facts (about the poor food, wine and other supplies) : 'For what infamous treatment are we reserved!' he exclaimed. This is the anguish of death. To injustice and violence they now add insult and protracted torment. If I were so hateful to them, why did they not get rid of me? **How can the monarchs of Europe permit the sacred character of sovereignty to be violated in my person?** ...They styled me their brother, and I had become so by the choice of the people, the sanction of victory, the character of religion, and the alliances of their policy and their blood. Do they imagine that the good sense of nations is blind to their conduct? And what do they expect from it? At all events, make your complaints, gentlemen; let indignant Europe hear them. Complaints from me would be beneath my dignity and character; I must either command or be silent.”

The account of the Comte de Las Cases, with Napoleon on St. Heleva

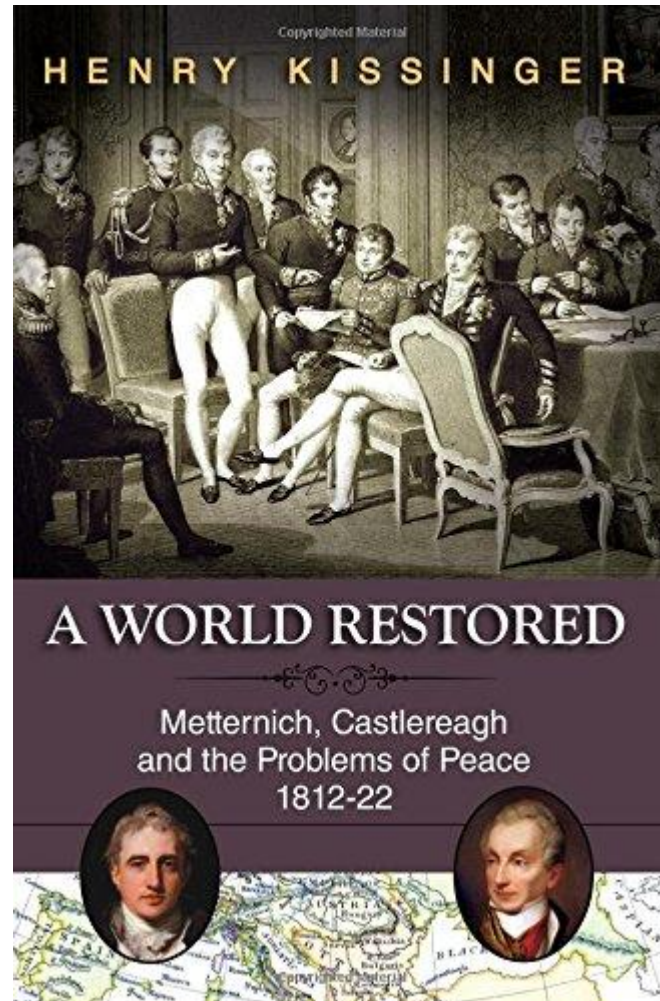
CONGRESS OF VIENNA 1814-1815



1. Wellington England
6. Metternich Austria
10. Castlereagh England
22. Talleyrand France

Representatives from
all European countries

Henry Kissinger, Harvard doctoral thesis of 1954 on Metternich <A World Restored>
theme of conservative return to traditional rule after revolutionary upheaval



Personal comment:

I was assigned this book as an undergraduate at the University of Chicago during the Vietnam War of which Kissinger was a major architect.

It is a famous historical account of the Congress of Vienna by a conservative German-American academic, later a political advisor to Nixon. I found the book ponderous and didn't like it much, but then again, I had to read it over a weekend before an exam at the end of the course.... So my thoughts are with you.

Europe after the Congress of Vienna 1815



**VICTORS AT
CONGRESS OF
VIENNA**

**Austria, Prussia
and Russia**

IMPACT OF FRENCH REVOLUTION & NAPOLEON:

1. SOCIAL REVOLUTION OF THE *BOURGEOISIE*:
elimination of aristocratic privileges and exemptions
individuals as equal before the law; religious toleration
2. NATIONALISM: nation in arms against the King.
1789 Abbé Sieyès: *What is the Third Estate?* the French nation.
French conquests & Empire create national movements
as opposition, especially in Germany & Spain
Romantic nationalism as major 19th C. intellectual movement
3. CONSERVATIVE, COUNTER-REVOLUTIONARY POSITIONS articulated
Edmund Burke, *Reflections on the Revolution in France 1790*
theory: chivalric defense of royalty, inherited rights not natural rights
Metternich at Congress of Vienna
practice: political restoration of the old order
4. REVOLUTIONARY NATIONAL MOVEMENTS OF THE 19TH C.
especially in Germany and Italy , leading to their national unification movements