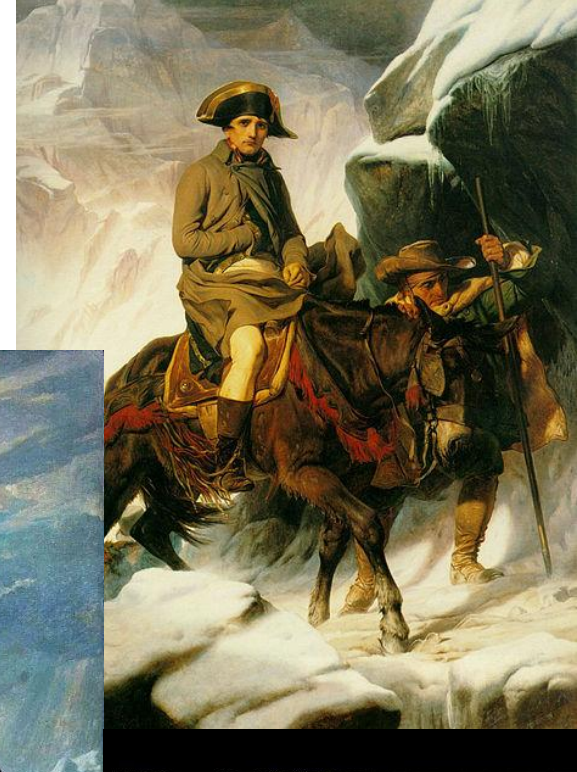


SILENT Bell Ringer 1/28/2019

1. Who is pictured in the 2 paintings?
2. What is he doing?
3. Which painting do you feel is probably more accurate? Why?





Marie Antoinette

Queen of France



tinder profile vs reality

Schedule

- Objective: I can describe the influence of Napoleon on the French Revolution
- Notes
- Crash Course Video
- DBQ

The Age of Napoleon



NAPOLEON



NAPOLEOFF

Stages of the French Revolution

Stage 1: The Eve of Revolution - We need more bread!

Stage 2: Creating a New France - The National Assembly

Stage 3: The Radical Days - Off with your head!

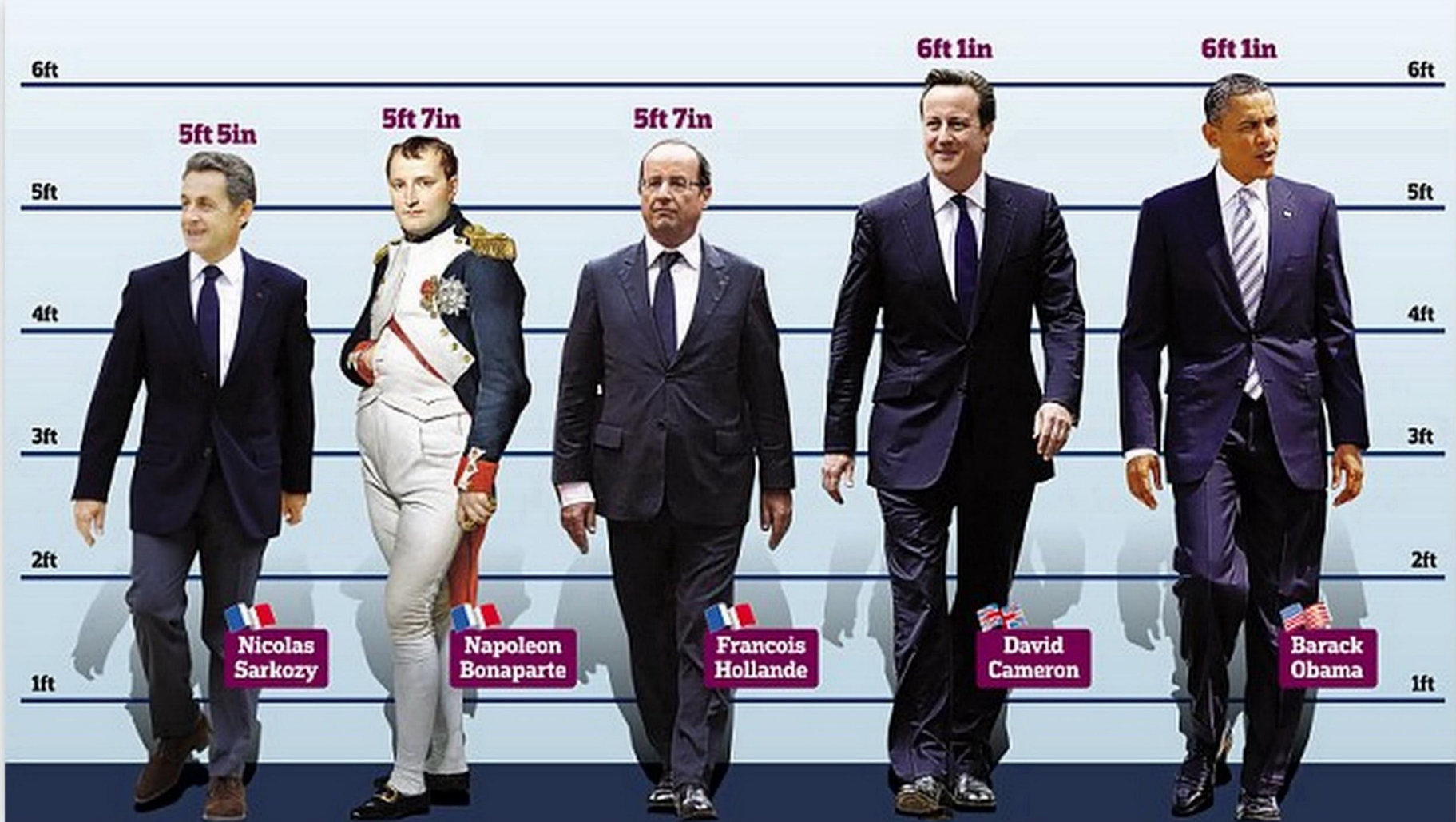
Stage 4: The Age of Napoleon Begins - A new leader

Stage 5: The End of an Era - Fall of Napoleon



Napoleon Bonaparte





Shortest and Tallest U.S. Presidents

5'4 ~ James Madison,



6-4 ~ Abraham
Lincoln & Lyndon B.
Johnson



Napoleon Bonaparte



- Born in 1769 on the island of Corsica – Napoleon was educated in French military schools.
- Napoleon was a radical Jacobin – meaning that he believed in the radical ideals of the French Revolution.
- The revolutionary government used Napoleon and his military expertise to battle the Austrians (and other Europeans) who were attacking France in order to end the Revolution.

Fourth Stage of the Revolution

- As the government got out of hand, people began to turn to Napoleon Bonaparte, a popular military hero



Napoleon's Rise to Power

- In 1799, the Directory fell apart and Napoleon used his troops to restore order and take control.
- Napoleon used terms from the old Roman Republic and named the new French government THE CONSULATE with himself as First Consul.
- Napoleon continued to attack the nations of Europe – first saying France needed to defend the revolution – then justifying the attacks by stating that France needed to spread the ideals of the revolution throughout Europe.



France Under Napoleon

- Consolidated his power by strengthening the central government.
 - Order, security, and efficiency
- Napoleon instituted a number of reforms to restore economic prosperity:
 - Controlled prices, built roads and canals, public school system, encouraged nobles to come back.



Napoleonic Code

- No privileges based on birth
- Freedom of religion
- Government jobs should go to the most qualified



The French Revolution



Go to Google Classroom and answer the following question:

- Was the French Revolution revolutionary? Why or why not?
- Use evidence from the video and your notes to answer the question. Remember, a revolution is “a complete change, or an overthrow of a government, a social system, etc.”
 - Submit when done

Was the French Revolution Successful?



Was the French Revolution successful? You will construct an argument that addresses the compelling question, using specific claims and relevant evidence from historical sources while acknowledging competing

views.



**Are Revolutions relevant
in today's world?**

Photographs of the Egyptian Revolution, 2011-2013



Image 1: Egyptians protest against the regime of Hosni Mubarak in January 2011.
Copyright © 2011 AP Photos/Victoria Hazou.



Image 2: Egyptians celebrate the resignation of Hosni Mubarak on February 11, 2011.
Getty image/AFP by Pedro Ugarte.



Image 3: Egyptian soldiers take positions alongside armored vehicles as they guard the entrance to Tahrir Square in Cairo on Friday, August 16, 2013.
Copyright © 2011 AP Photos/Hassan Ammar.



Image 4: A man checks a list of names of those killed in the government crackdown on August 15, 2013.
Getty image by Ed Giles.

Sources for the French Revolution

- Work through the sources, one at a time, and answer the questions.
- You need to decide if the sources show”
 - A cause of the revolution
 - An effect of the revolution
 - How the revolution did or did not resolve the problems that caused it
- We will be spending time over the next few days working on this