

First French Republic (1792-1799)

- Maximilien Robespierre: committee of public safety
- Jacobins start reign of terror (1793-94)
- Thermidorian Reaction (July 27, 1794)
- 1796: Napoleon invades Italy



First French Empire (1804-1814)



- Marked by French domination
- Europe reorganized
- 1802: Napoleon named first emperor for life
- Napoleon spent his first years as emperor trying to take down Britain.
- Treaties of Tilsit, July 1807
- Peninsular War
- Continental system failing -> Napoleon's invasion of Russia
- 1814 Napoleon abdicated as emperor
- Louis XVIII installed as King (brother of Louis XVI), France regained its 1792 boundaries
- 11 months later, Napoleon was back
- Waterloo

Restoration (1814-1830)

- Louis XVIII is in power
- Charles X takes over once Louis XVIII dies
- Charles X tried to reinstate the absolute monarchy and the Catholic church



July Monarchy (1830-1848)

- Bourgeoisie is dominant
- Louis-Phillipe crowned “King of the French”
- Louis-Phillipe associated more with the middle class
- The president of the council became unpopular but Louis-Phillipe didn't remove him
- Revolutions of 1848 caused the fall of the monarchy and the start of the second republic



Second Republic (1848-1852)



- Constitution ratified in September 1848
- Napoleon's nephew, Charles Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, elected president of the republic in December of that year
- In 1852 he declared himself emperor of the Second Empire, Napoleon III

Second Empire (1852-1870)

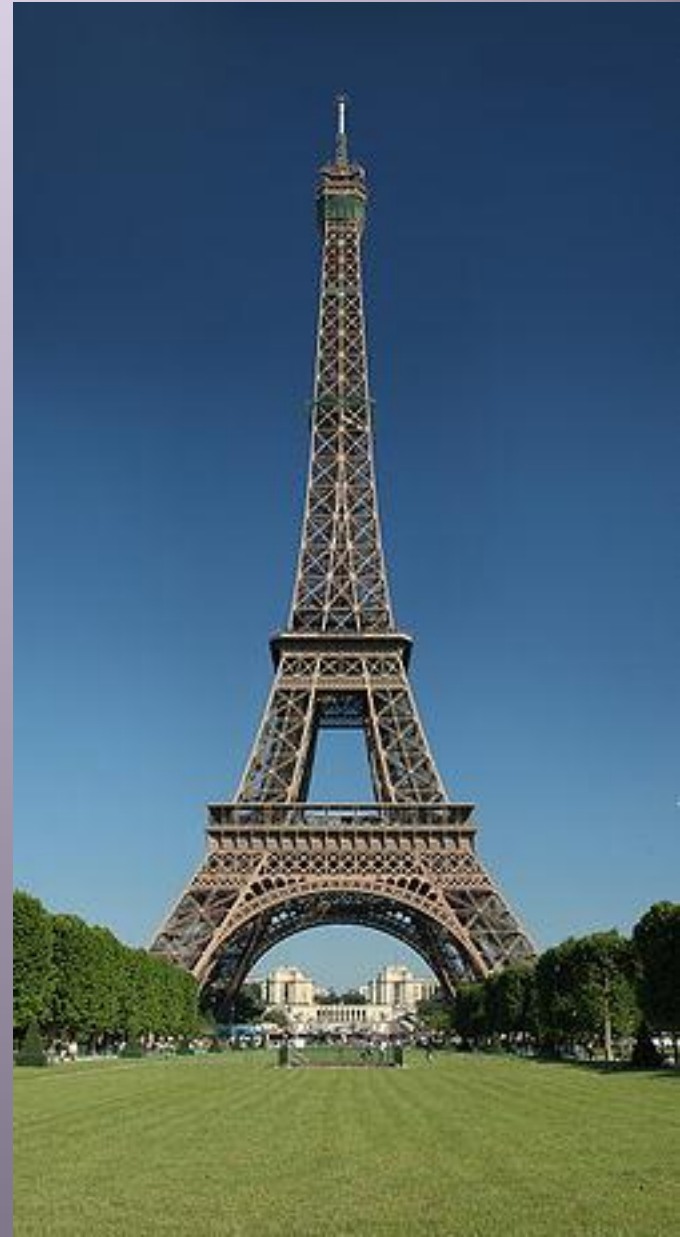
- Napoleon III ruled France
- Little freedom of press and assembly
- Industrial, urban, and economic growth, but catastrophic foreign policies
- Napoleon III aided the confederacy during the civil war
- Defeated by Prussia only two months after declaring war in July 1870
- Napoleon III exiled to England. He died in 1873

Third Republic (1870-1940)

- Paris Commune: interested in social reforms
 - Abolished the guillotine
 - Put down by the royalists
- Royalist Domination
 - Put down Paris Commune in a brutal battle
 - As many as 30,000 people murdered during “bloody week”
- “Radicals”
 - Known as the “opportunists”
 - Showed the fragility of the republic

The Eiffel Tower- Quick Facts

- Built 1887-1889
- 1,063 ft. tall (81 stories)
- Tallest building in the world until 1930 when the Chrysler building was built in NYC
- Entrance arch for the 1889 World's Fair and the 100 year anniversary of the French Revolution
- Single most visited monument in the World
- Only one man died during the building process



The Eiffel Tower- History



- Arts community in Paris thought it would be an “eye sore”
- Permit for the tower only allowed it to stand for 20 years
- It had the first radio transmission technology
- During German occupation the French cut the cables on the lift so that Hitler would have to climb the stairs to the top

The Eiffel Tower- Design and Building

- Engineer Gustave Eiffel
- Iron lattice tower
- 2.5 million rivets
- 15,000 pieces of iron
- 40 tons of paint
- Uses 7.5 kilowatts of power annually



- Montreal tried to have the tower relocated for the expo 67
- Dozens of replicas around the world all of different heights

The Eiffel Tower- Visiting

- two restaurants
- 3 levels for visitors
- 1665 steps- original stairs were only 80 cm wide
- More than 200 million visitors since it opened



Inventions

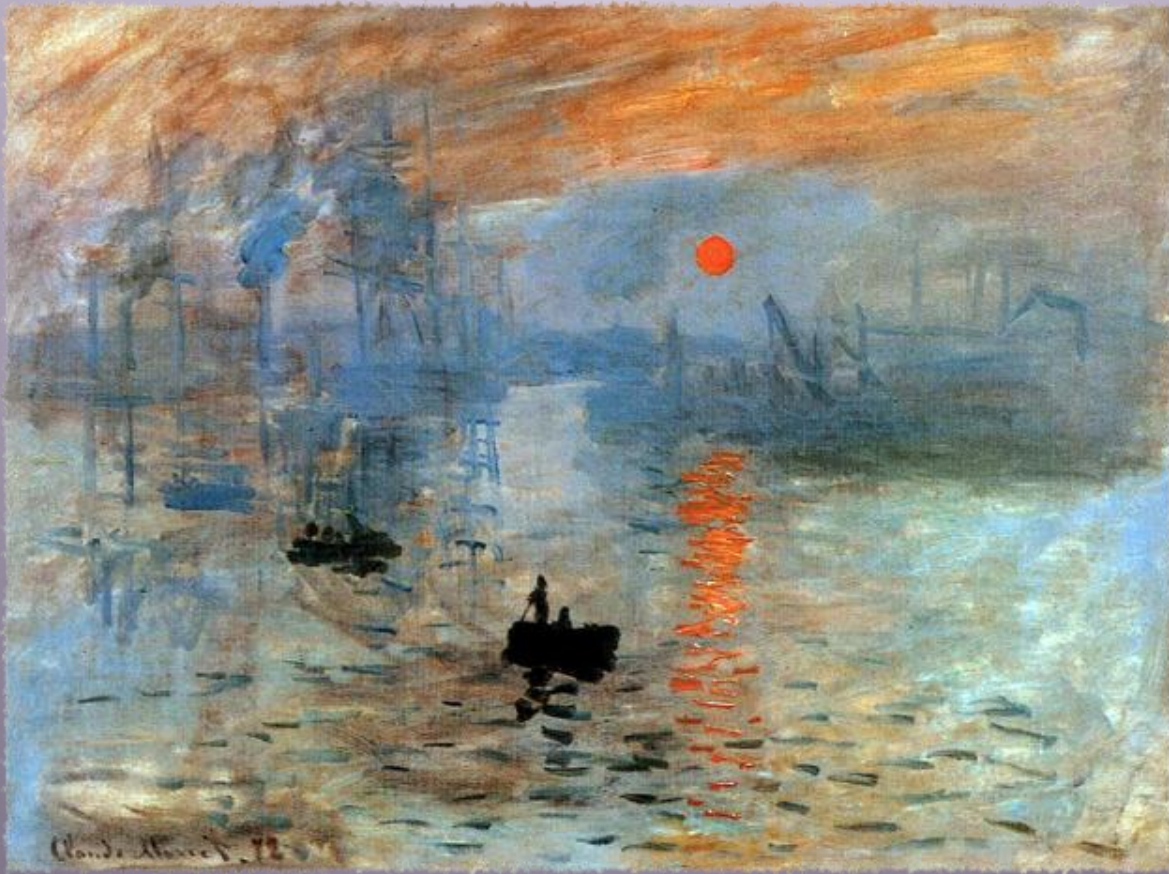
- Braille
 - Louise Braille blinded at three
 - Desperately wanted to read
 - Sent to a blind school in 1819 and invented Braille
- Statue of Liberty
 - Designed by Bartholdi as a gift of friendship to U.S.
 - Arrived in New York Harbor in June 1885
- Diesel Engine: Invented by Rudolf Diesel in 1894
- Stethoscope: Invented by the father of cardiothoracic surgery, R.T.H. Laennec. His first stethoscope was made from a paper tube.
- Pasteurization: Louis Pasteur (1822-1895)
- Sewing Machine

Invent of Photography

- 1814: Joseph Niepce produces the first permanent image. Required 8 hours of exposure and faded overtime
- 1837: Louis Daguerre produced a fixed image after 30 minutes of exposure time
- 1840: Alexander Wolcott produced the first camera
- 1888: George Eastman patents Kodak roll-film camera



Impressionist Art Of the 19th Century



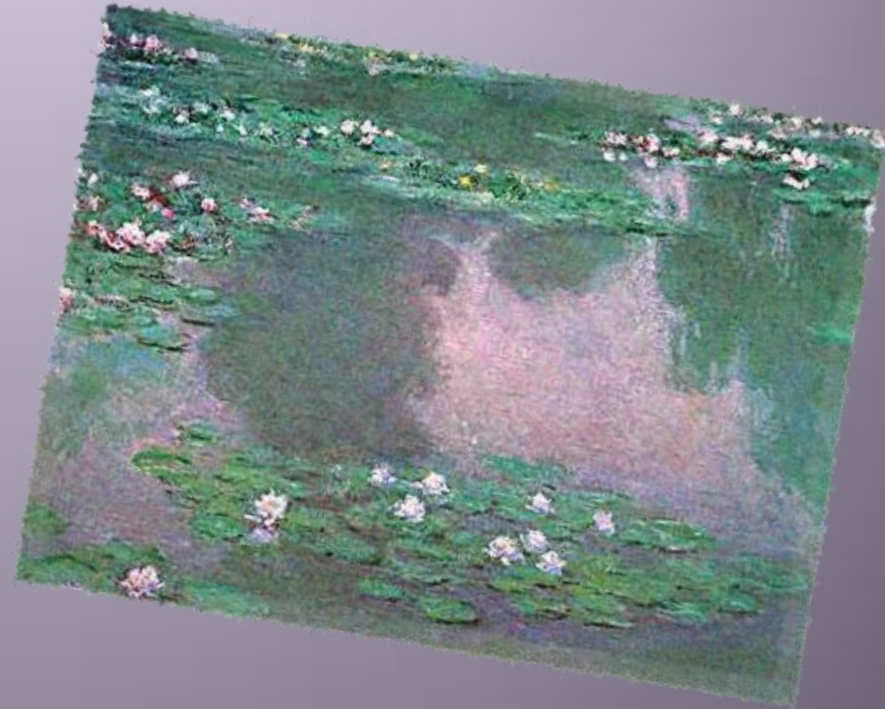
CLAUDE MONET(1840-1926)

Monet's Early Life

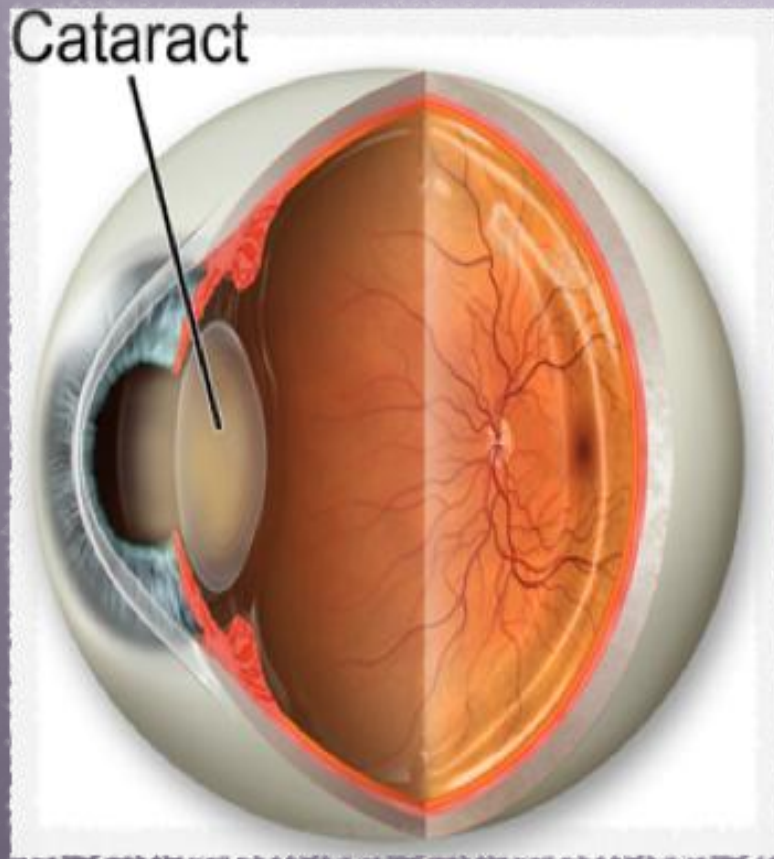
- Unsupportive parents
- Enrolled in art school at the age of 20



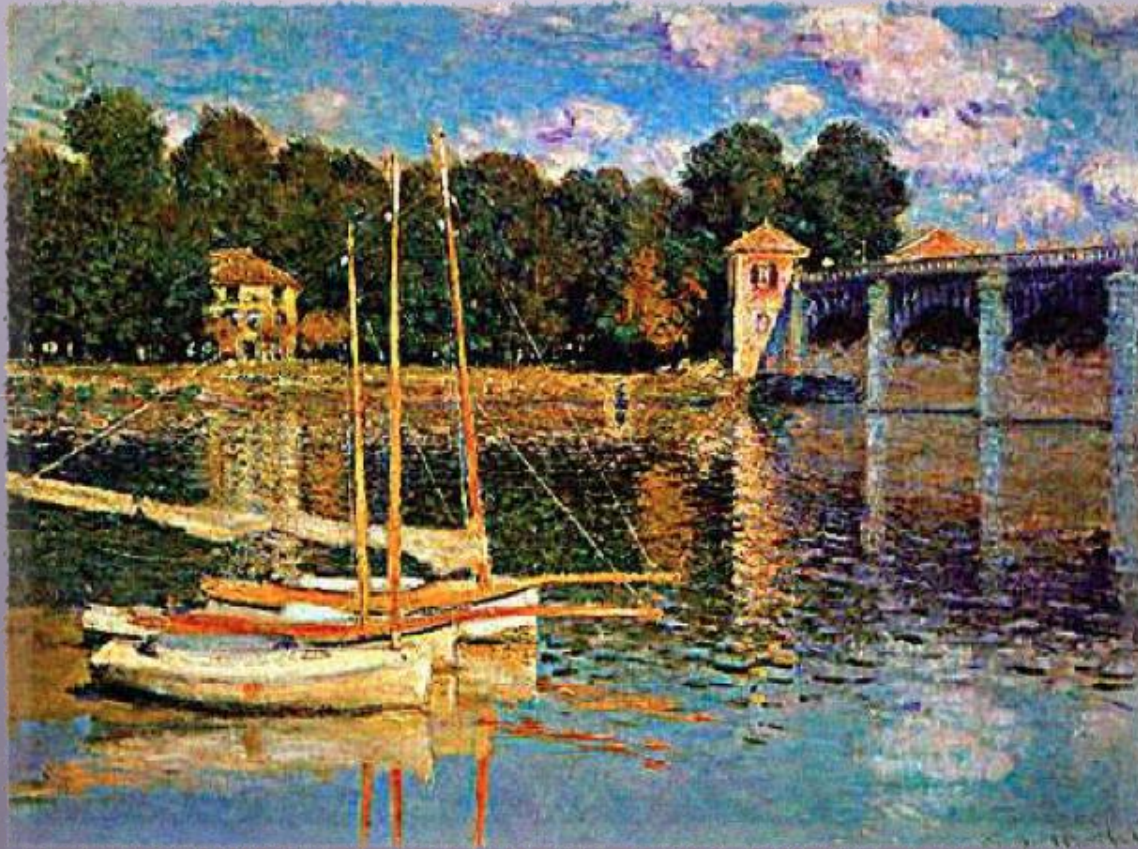
Giverny



Monet's Vision



Monet's Death in 1926



Edgar Degas (1883-1917)

1859 Portraits



Degas' Ballerinas



Degas' Pastels

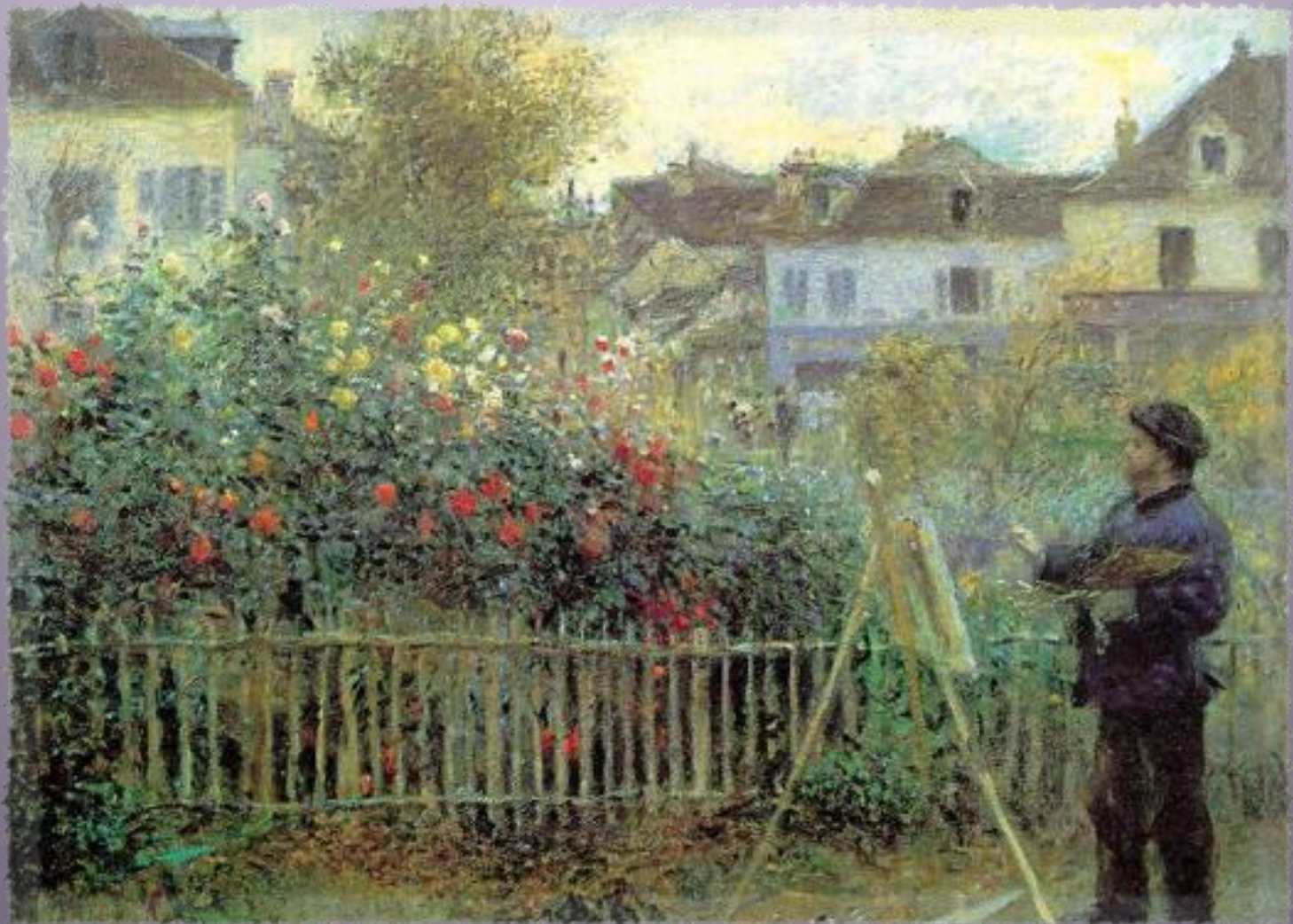


Pierre Auguste Renoir (1841-
1919)



The Early Days

Renoir and Monet



Luncheon of the Boating Party





Dead Birds in 1919

Vincent Van Gogh (1853-1890)

Van Gogh's Early Life

- Born March 30, 1853 to a protestant minister
- Named after older brother, Vincent who died.
- Religious passion in early life.



Self-Portrait

Van Gogh Finds His Calling



The Evolution of Van Gogh's Art



Mental Illness

- Illness effected work
- Increasingly course brush strokes
- “Halo Effect”
- Van Gogh’s Ear



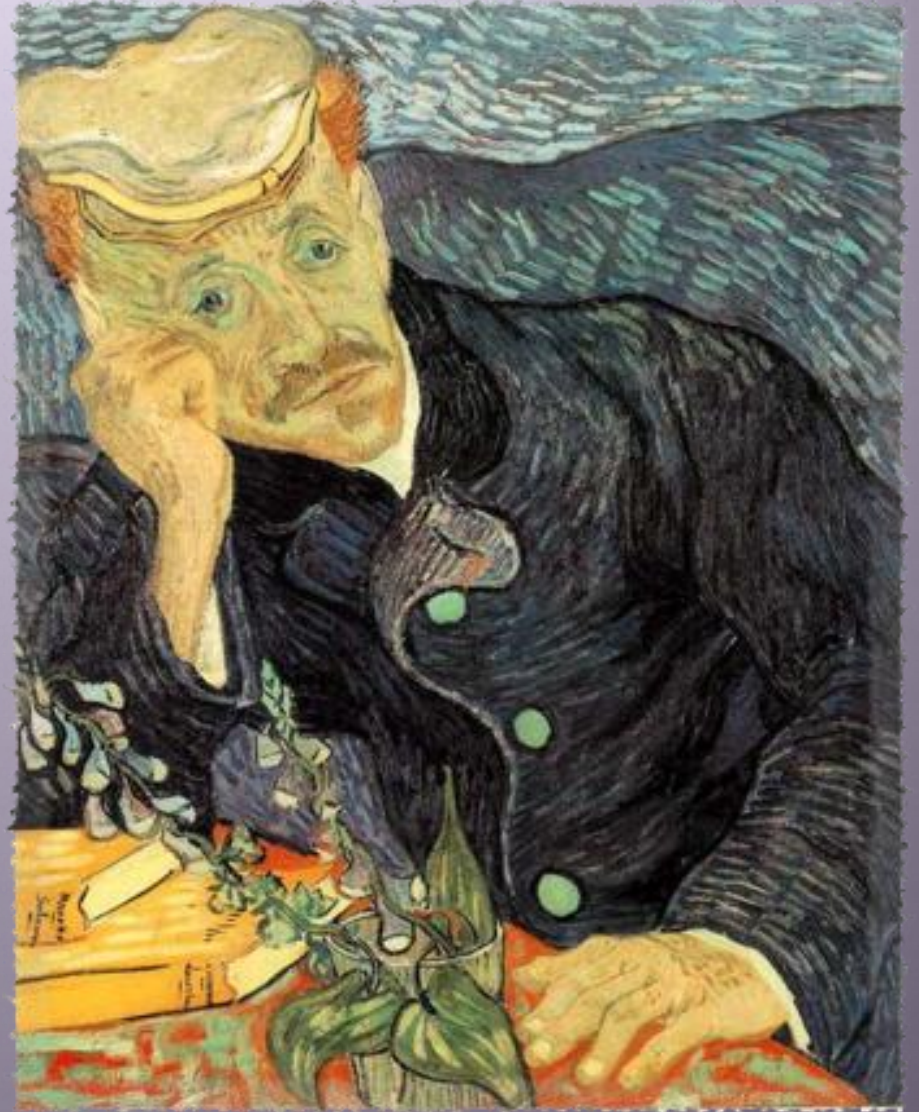
The Final Years



Wheat Field With Crows



A Living Legacy



Humorous Tributes

