

## What Napoleon did

In 1801, Napoleon signed a **Concordat** (agreement) with the Pope. This said that France rejoined the old Roman Catholic Church. But ...

- The French government, not the Pope, chose the Bishops and paid the clergy.
- No one paid **tithes**
- No one had to return any church property taken during the revolution

Napoleon allowed people in each area of France to elect local councils – but real power lay with local prefects, chosen by the government in Paris. Napoleon also used the army and special courts to end the threat of local bands of robbers.

Between 1800 and 1808, Napoleon led a group of experts in removing or replacing old and foolish laws. The new laws were called the Code Napoleon. Men kept many rights that they had won during the revolution – but women's rights were cut.

Napoleon set up a Ministry of Police, which had a network of spies all over France. It also censored newspapers, books and plays.

Napoleon introduced The Legion of Honour (1802). This system of titles rewarded the achievements of talented men. He created about 3000 new nobles and gave awards to politicians, soldiers and artists.

Napoleon organised a massive building project to improve roads, canals and public monuments.

Napoleon introduced new schools called Lycées. These concentrated on subjects such as maths, science and history rather than Latin and Greek. Napoleon said that "women were not suited to being educated".

## Why he did it

Napoleon called religion the "cement of social order". He knew that millions of French people missed the hope and security the old Church gave them. Napoleon also knew that priests would encourage people to do what the government wanted. After all, the government now paid priests' wages!

Napoleon wanted the people who ran local government to be of good quality – and to do what he wanted. The prefects quickly improved law and gave people peace in their home area.

Napoleon wanted government to be clear and efficient wherever he had power. The Code Napoleon was used in every part of France and in all the lands he conquered throughout Europe.

Napoleon wanted to know exactly what people were thinking and doing – especially as France was at war with so many enemies.

Napoleon wanted to encourage people to be loyal to their country and their leader by offering titles as rewards.

Roads and canals improved trade and helped Napoleon to move and supply his armies.

The Lycées were designed to produce many educated young men who would serve France loyally in the army and the government.

How good were Napoleon's changes? Give each one a score out of 5 (5 being brilliant) and explain why. Then write a paragraph arguing whether or not Napoleon was a king in all but name, is this what the Revolution happened for?