

How did the French Revolution change France and was it for the better?

Aim:

To evaluate how different life in France was post Revolution



Impact of the French Revolution on **Government**:

- Deputies would be **elected** every 2 years by 'active' citizens (active = men who paid more than the minimum amount of tax)
- France was divided into 83 departments each with an **elected** council
- Active citizens had the right to **elect** local councillors, judges and tax collectors
- The Monarchy was abolished

Impact of the French Revolution on **Society**:

- Jobs would be allocated on the basis of merit (but only to men)
- Women and men could sue for divorce
- Torture and hanging were abolished and everyone had the right to trial by jury
- Girls were granted equal rights to the inheritance of family property
- Feudalism was ended



Impact of the French Revolution on the Church:

- Church lands were sold and the money was used to pay off France's debts
- The Tithe was abolished
- Priests were to be elected by 'active' citizens
- The Church lost all power and France became a **SECULAR** nation

Impact of the French Revolution on the economy:

- Customs barriers were introduced inside France
- Unfair taxes were abolished and new taxes were introduced, based on the ability to pay
- A paper currency (the **assignat**) was introduced, this could be used to buy Church lands
- Slavery was abolished in the French colonies



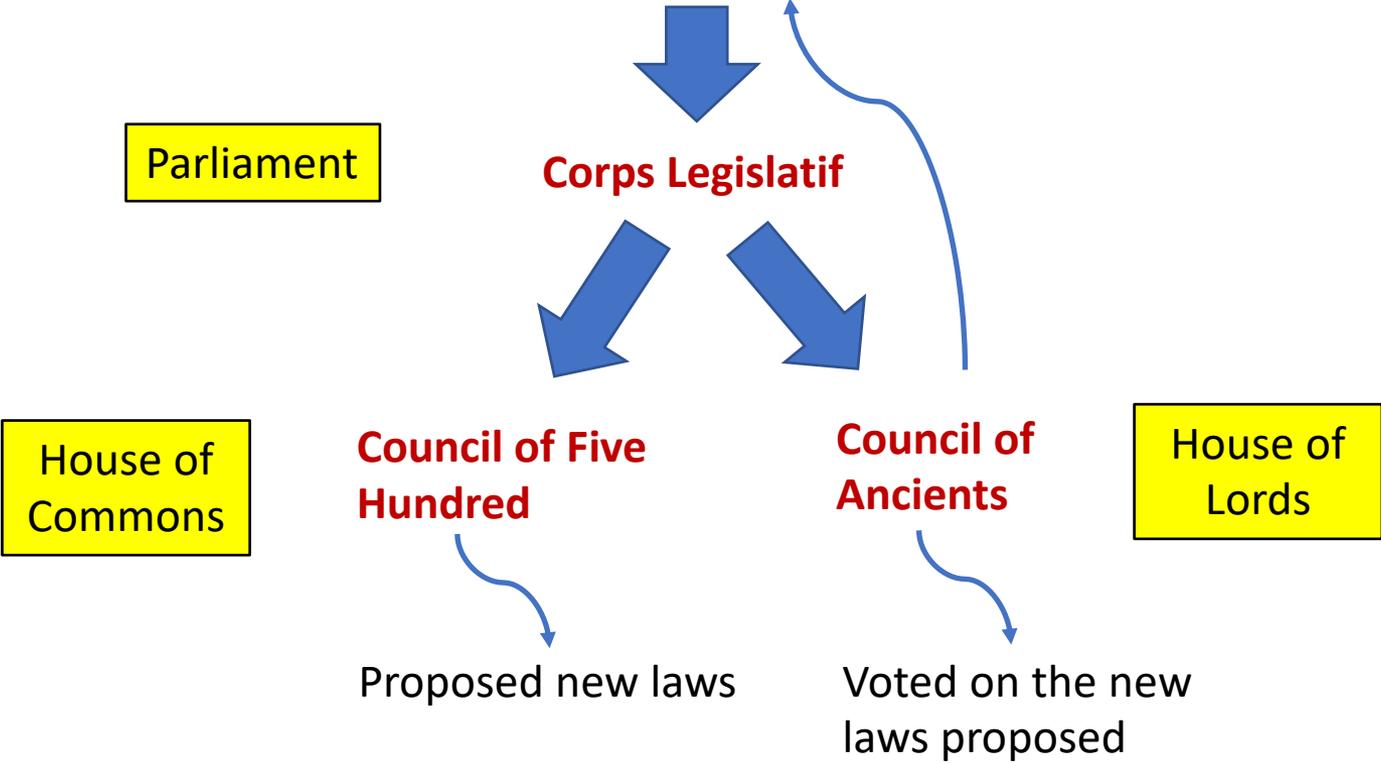
The French Directory



Following the end of Robespierre's Terror, the third phase of the Revolution took control. The Directory was set up and became France's new government based on its new constitution. The Directory ruled France for 4 years from 1795 to 1799.

The 5 directors:

Responsible for the day to day running of France, they have NO say in laws or taxes



How similar do you think the new Directory was to our government?

When the Directory came into power, following the execution of Robespierre, it was faced with many problems:

- Famine
- Civil War
- Corruption
- War with neighbouring countries
- Struggle for power between remaining royalists and revolutionaries.

With this in mind, how far has France progressed so far with their Revolution?

As the Directory moved from crisis to crisis, the people became unhappy with their new government. It frequently used military power to put down uprisings. They annulled elections when they didn't like the results. Despite these issues, the Directory did help France recover somewhat from Robespierre's Terror and set the stage for future governments.

So the Directory hasn't worked? What next...

Napoleon Bonaparte



Who is this?

As the Directory became more and more corrupt, the military leaders of France grew in power. One general in particular gained fame from his many victories in the French wars.

Napoleon overthrew the Directory in November 1799 and established another new government called the **Consulate**.

He was the First Consul and would later crown himself emperor.

Hang on!!!! CROWN???

Many historians mark November 1799 as the end of the French Revolution



After Napoleon took power using force, a coup d'état, he went on to win famous victories for France against Austria. Napoleon also took on the British.

These battles became known as the Napoleonic Wars.

Napoleon lost the war against Britain when Norfolk's Horatio Nelson defeated him at the Battle of Trafalgar in 1805.

Was he a king in all but name? Has anything really changed?

You're going to be given a sheet to stick in your book. Your job is to have a look at what Napoleon did and give it a score out of 5. (5 being a brilliant idea).

When you've read them all and read why he did these things, you need to write a paragraph answer the question "Was Napoleon a king in all but name?"

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Score 1-5 (5= Brilliant idea

Eg.4 because...

Eg. 2 because...

So on...

What Napoleon did	Why he did it
<p>In 1801, Napoleon signed a Concordat (agreement) with the Pope. This said that France rejoined the old Roman Catholic Church. But ...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<p>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!</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>Napoleon set up a Ministry of Police, which had a network of spies all over France. It also censored newspapers, books and plays.</p>	<p>Napoleon wanted to know exactly what people were thinking and doing – especially as France was at war with so many enemies.</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>Napoleon wanted to encourage people to be loyal to their country and their leader by offering titles as rewards.</p>
<p>Napoleon organised a massive building project to improve roads, canals and public monuments.</p>	<p>Roads and canals improved trade and helped Napoleon to move and supply his armies.</p>
<p>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".</p>	<p>The Lycées were designed to produce many educated young men who would serve France loyally in the army and the government.</p>