

# Sprite chart

[History](#), [French Revolution](#)



SPRITE CHART Historical era: French revolution, napoleon time span: 18th century S | \*French revolution- starving peasants who had no rights like freedom of speech and were exploited, huge class gap-There was social turmoil, people received more rights based upon enlightenment ideals, many people died, women became more involved in non household duties, Everyone is equal, and class lines were not recognized so everyone was referred to as " citizen". Bread Riots; Crazy Fish Ladies; Charlotte Corday killing Jean-Paul Marat; -everyone is still equal, Thermidorran Reaction continued, White Terror against Jacobins\*napoleon- Throughout his career, Napoleon dominated Europe. One of his many tactics was to appeal to the people, which he mastered and used it often. In the beginning he used this tactic to get to his " Emperor" status. Another key " Social" point lies in his Egyptian campaign of 1798-99, in which he discovered the Rosetta Stone. That find was extremely essential gaining an enormous amount of knowledge about the Egyptians and their early societies. Another key part to his success with the people was his intelligence and deception skills. | P | \*French revolution-A shrubby, indecisive king, a hard partying foreign queen, and partying of nobles who ruled the peasants badly, lots of wars, acceleration of the rights of man, American Revolution-The Constitutional government was more representative of the people, many political opponents of the revolution were killed, the government was more centralized then became unstable, there was political turmoil, other countries wanted to end the violence so they went to war with the revolutionaries.; Robespierre, Danton and Marat led the Committee of 12 or the Committee on Public Safety which guided the government. Sans culottes

and Jacobins very important in Parliament in Paris. Thermidoran reaction where Robespierre is overthrown and killed, white terror against Jacobins, War with Europe all end this section of the French Revolution-Directory of 5 incredibly corrupt men, last revolution of 1795 by sans-culottes, new constitution of 1795, more of less anarchy waiting for Napoleon which made his takeover easy, lack of troops, supplies for troops, foreign invasions\*napoleon- Napoleon started out as a soldier in the French army, although, he wasn't born in France he continued to rise in his military status to brigadier general and eventually to Emperor of France. As Emperor, Napoleon instated many things in the government, one of them being the Napoleonic Code. This code was made by him, and developed for the citizens of the French Country and his newly conquered states. Another thing that was ingenious of Napoleon was the Continental System, which was instated to help protect the borders of France. After crowning himself emperor, he invaded Russia, which was not a good play on his part, because his army froze to death and eventually was defeated. After defeat, he was exiled to Elba. But, he eventually returned to fight at Waterloo. | R | \*French revolution-Rich, powerful church that ignored the peasants and exploited them.-The Church had been brushed aside, Rome-Paris connections were not good, Robespierre new religion the Cult of Reason started to become implemented. Robespierre concepts of Deism, the goddess of Reason, (Cult of Supreme Being), and Hebert's atheist movement tried to " dechristianize society"-Breakdown of Cult of the Supreme Being, General atheism\*napoleon- Being so good in the army, Napoleon thought of himself highly, and he thought it would be nice to overthrow the Pope (Pope Pius II),

so after his Italian Campaign and his Egyptian Campaign, Napoleon overthrew the Pope and crowned himself Emperor of France along with his wife. | I | \*French revolution-Liberty, Equality, fraternity, U. S. constitution and Thomas Jefferson, John Locke, justice, Thomas Hobbes, Marat's great and inspiring speeches, constitutionalism.-Many intellectuals were killed because some opposed the revolution, many intellects started to question enlightenment ideals because they had just been tested and the results were not good, intellectuals started of thinking of a more practical governmental system that would work, many people wrote novels depicting the horrors of this stage, newspapers took a strong position on the Revolution and either discouraged it or called for action to continue it. Constitutional Government; Liberty, Equality, Fraternity; Revolutionary Calendar; the Metric system of measurement that Europe still uses. 10 day week, new names of months (exe. July= Thermidor), New year dating system starting from year of Frances independence-moderatism returns, anti-radical sentiment, anarchy, new constitution of 1795, reinstatement of old week/month/year system\*napoleon- As I stated before, Napoleon was a genius when it came to making plans or introducing new ideas such as the Napoleonic Code or the Continental System. For instance, his idea to keep the riots away was to place cannon all the way around the street and fire at anyone who tries to attack. But the main ideas that were used in his time period were: Empiricism, Nationalism, and many others. But Napoleon's main idea was to take over Europe and rule all of it at once, this, he was very close to. But, he made one important mistake and was exiled. | T | \*French revolution-guillotine-Because of the need for an efficient killing device the guillotine was

created\*napoleon- While Napoleon was Emperor; he didn't instate many new military concepts, except for the new technology of conscripting. Even if he didn't introduce a ton of new theories he was still great, because he used theories from former, great generals. But, while he was general of the army, he re-instated the conduct of war, changing the whole concept of it from blood and guts to quick, clean warfare. With this new idea came the fact that sieging was now obsolete and was almost irrelevant to the modern armies. | E | \*French revolution-Cold winter of 1788, famile, Taille, Corvees, Gabelle, Banalites, no bread, high prices, inflation, wars, hard partying nobles-The economy became unstable due to political instability, trade was lessened because of bad relations with other nations, the peasants were taxed less, the government attempted to make everyone equal economically, everyone was taxed equally, committees were assigned to monitor the economy-Sans-Culottes bread riots, starving peasants\*napoleon- Instead of saving all of the country's wealth for him, Napoleon used the money to increase his popularity with the people and rebuild or repair old bridges, roads and other things like that. As well as that, Napoleon aided the country with loans or tariffs. During his rule he established the Bank of France to aid the country and his finances. Along with that, Napoleon kept the career area open to many men and kept the bread prices low, and he didn't re-instate the old feudal rules on economy. |