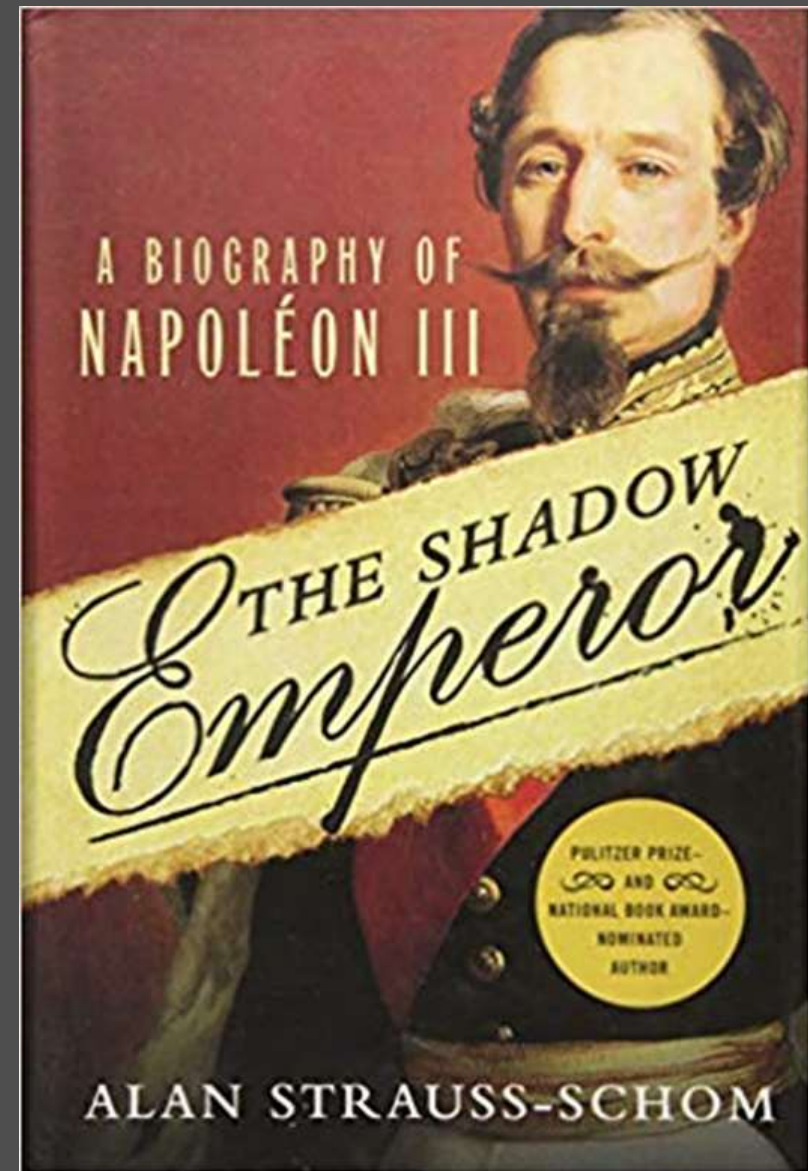


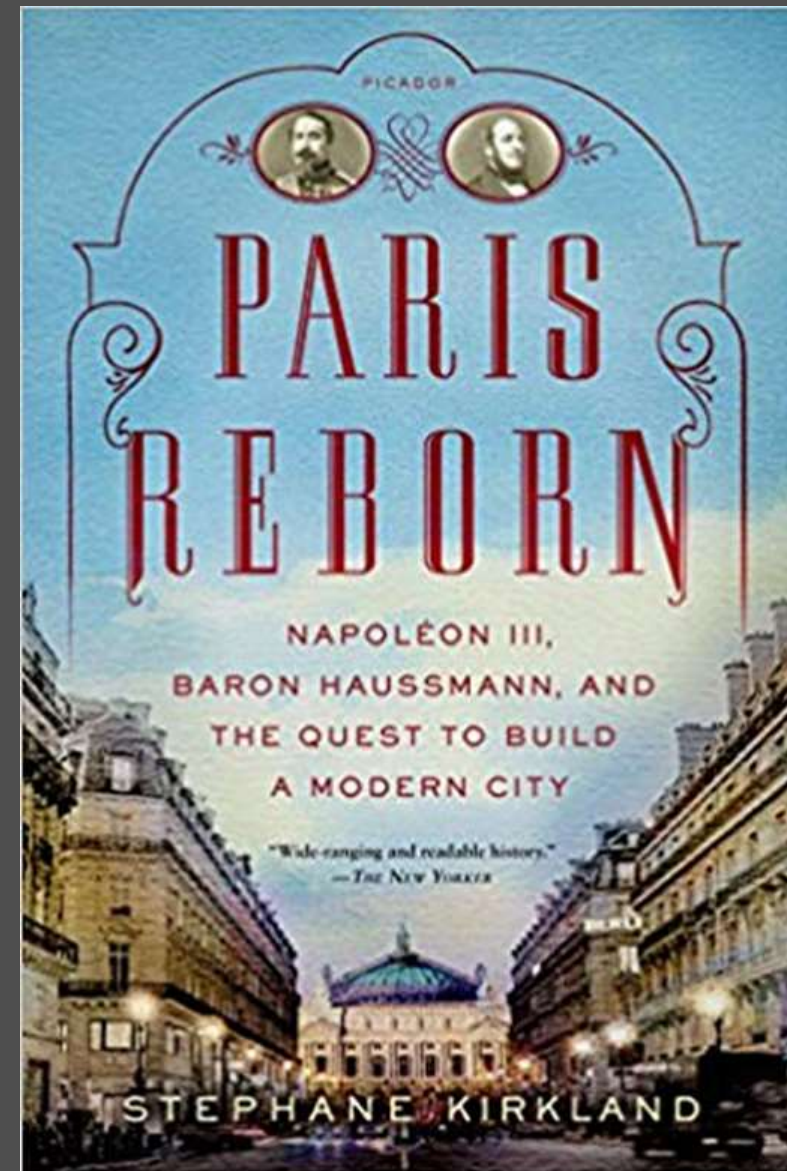
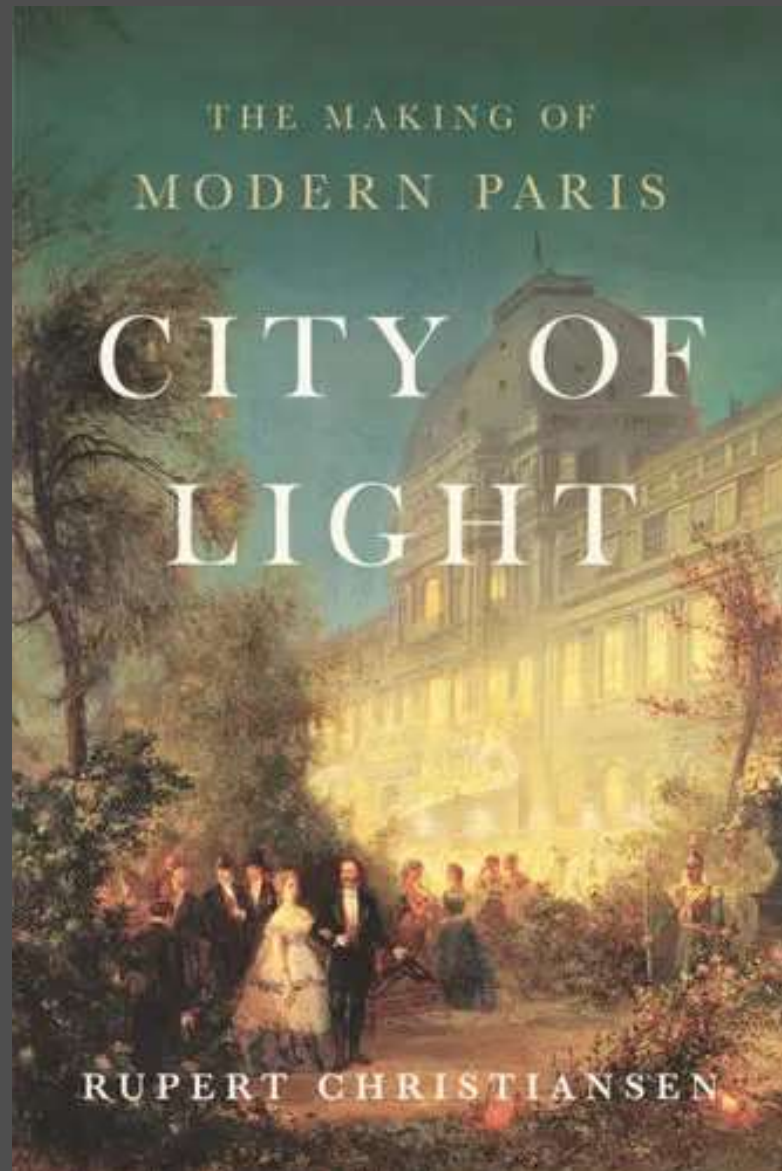


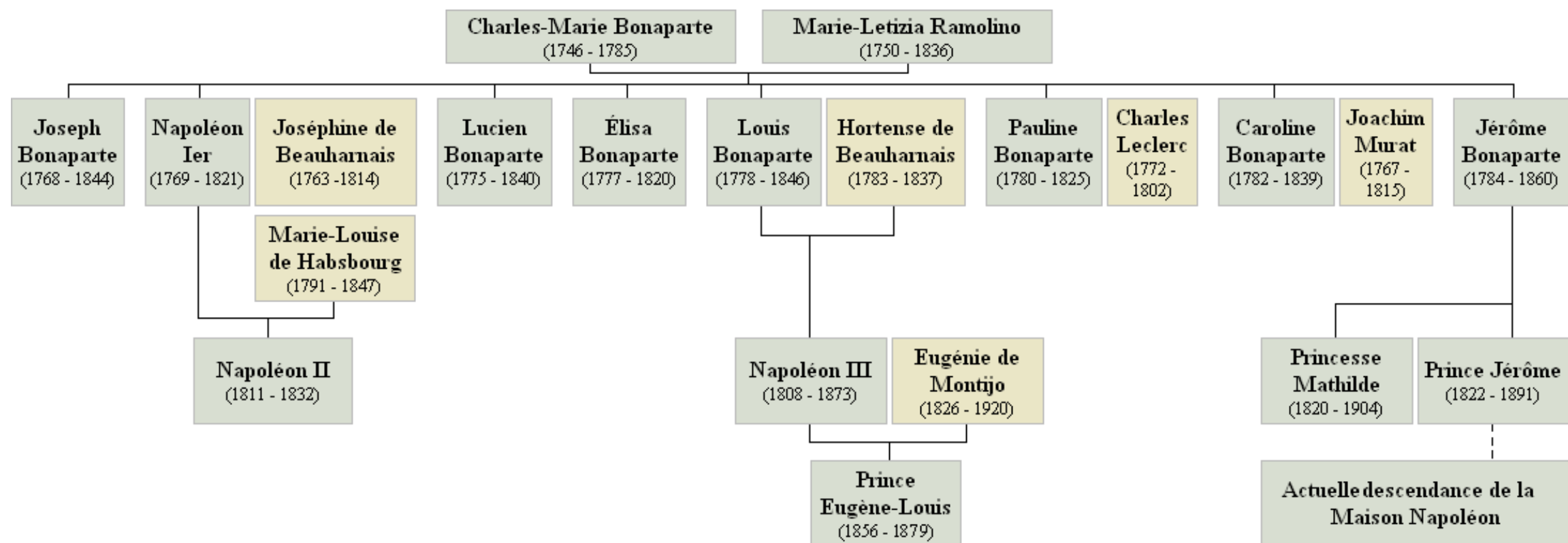
Napoléon III & the Second Empire

« France's first mistake was to take him for an idiot; her second was to take him for a genius » (Victor Hugo)

**Two decades that
transformed France**



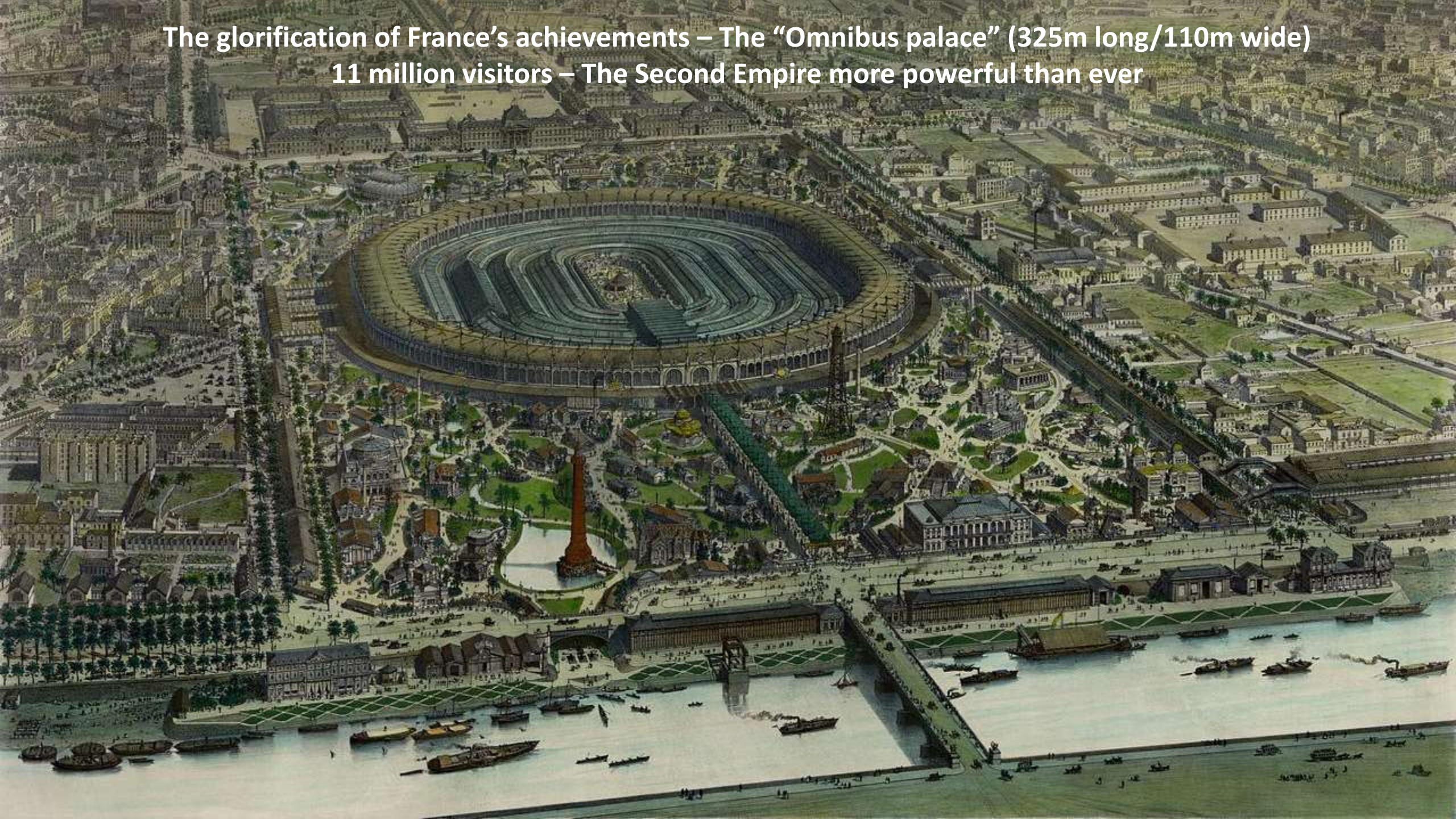


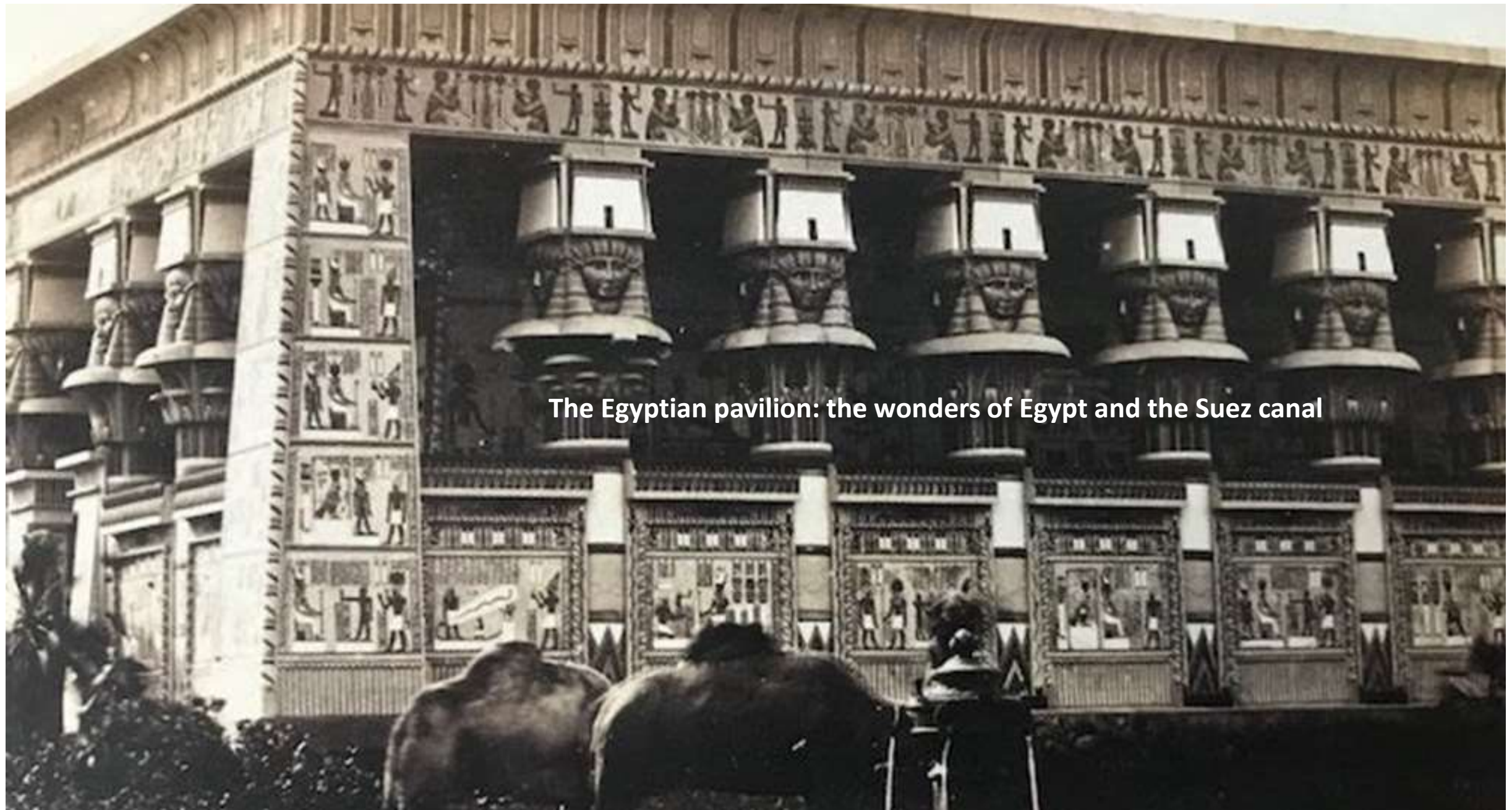




The international exposition of 1867
Paris, the capital of the world

The glorification of France's achievements – The “Omnibus palace” (325m long/110m wide)
11 million visitors – The Second Empire more powerful than ever





The Egyptian pavilion: the wonders of Egypt and the Suez canal





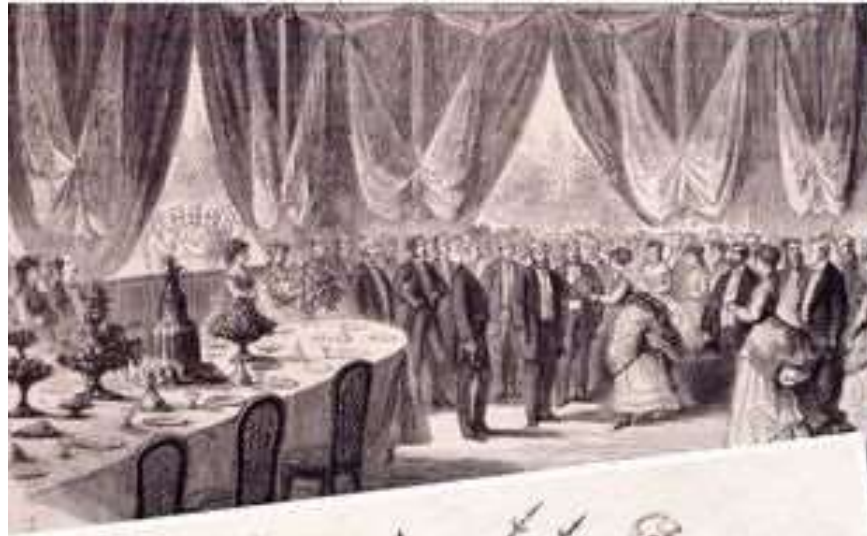
"It rains kings"

"So many (kings) will come that one will be forced to have 2 of them sleep in the same bed" (Prosper Mérimée)



Night evening at the Tuileries palace
10 June 1867

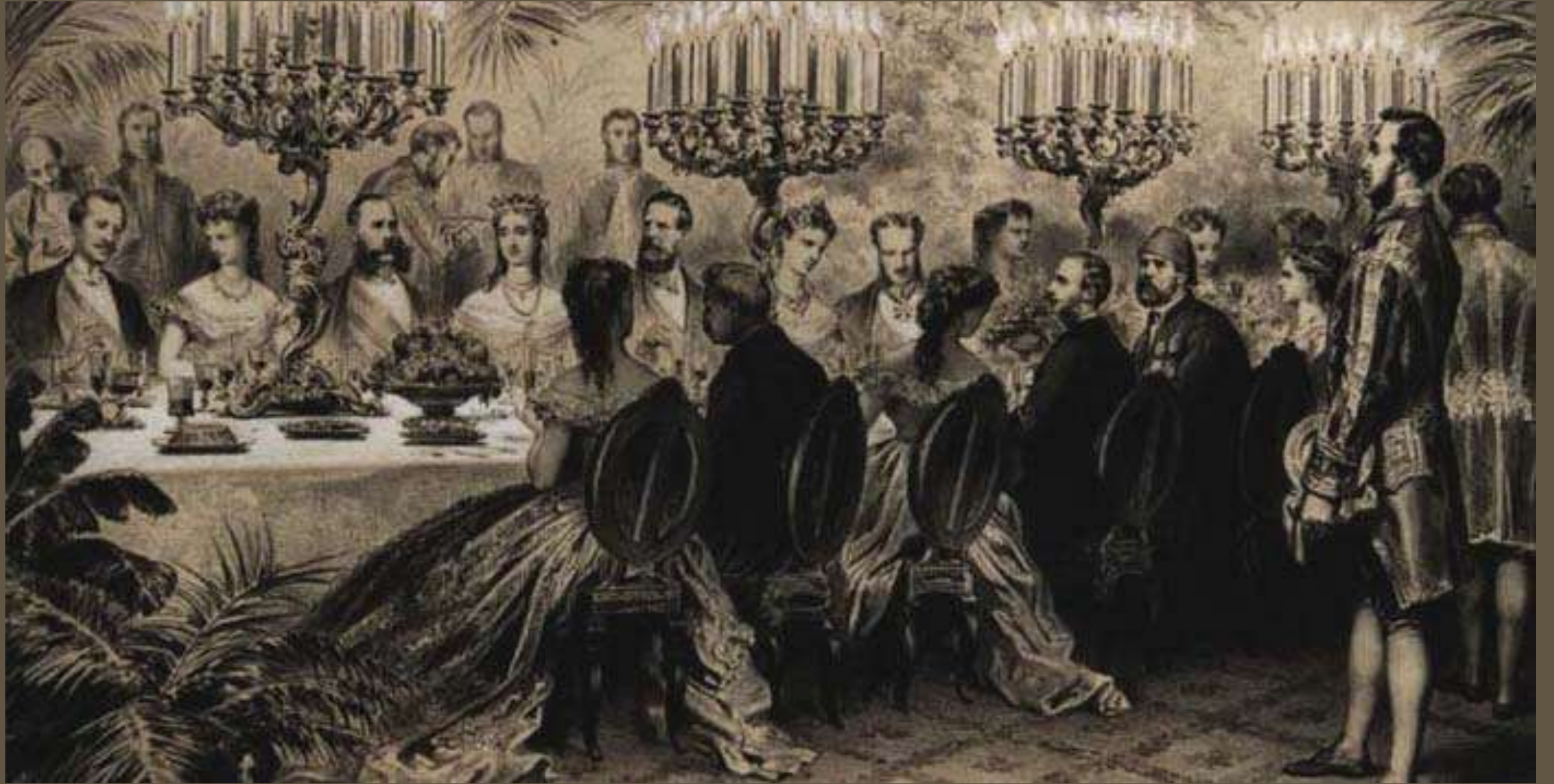
November 1869: the inauguration of the Suez Canal – A personal triumph for Empress Eugénie











4 September 1870: the Franco-Prussian War and the collapse of the Second Empire





1. Louis-Napoleon: the Bonaparte no one expected

(1830-1848)



Louis-Napoleon: the **third child** of Louis Bonaparte & Hortense de Beauharnais

The golden youth of a Bonaparte prince (1808-1815)

"Monsieur Oui-Oui"

Admiration for Napoleon

The defeat of Waterloo (June 1815): a life in exile – The Bonaparte family forbidden to return to France

Arenenberg
(Switzerland)

Education (1820-1827): the ideals of the French Revolution





July 1830: another revolution in France – The Bourbons in exile



The beginning of a
new era?

November 1830 – March 1831: fighting for **Italian unity** (self-determination) – The power of the name Bonaparte



Rebellion in Rome against the temporal power of the Pope & Austrian influence

A constitutional monarchy for Italy

Austrian military intervention:
Louis-Napoleon saved by Hortense

Belief in an **exceptional destiny**
His goal: to restore the imperial monarchy in France

May-August 1831: exile in London



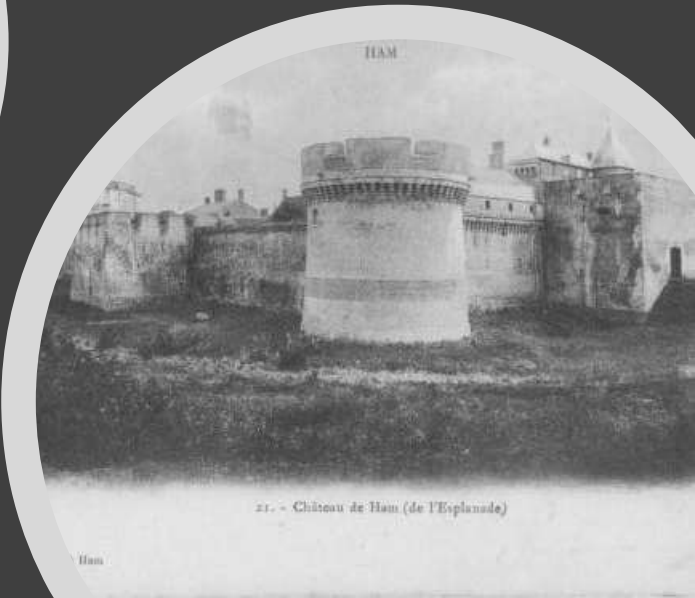
Louis-Napoleon
fascinated by **London's
modernity**

1832: the death of Napoleon II – Louis-Napoleon: the hope of the Bonaparte family



2 failed coups (1836 & 1840) & 6 years in jail
The belief the army would rally to his side by the mere
mention of the Bonaparte name

- Louis-Napoleon: a threat to the regime
of King Louis-Philippe
 - 1846: Louis-Napoleon escaped
- The revolution of 1848: the opportunity
to revive the Napoleonic ideal



The Revolution of 1848: Louis-Napoleon elected deputy



10 December 1848: Louis-Napoleon elected **president of the Second French Republic** (universal male suffrage)



The belief Louis-Napoleon is weak and
can be manipulated

From president to emperor

The Constitution: an incumbent president
unable to seek re-election

2 December 1851: a **coup d'état**

**A plebiscite (national referendum): 7.1 million
approved the coup**

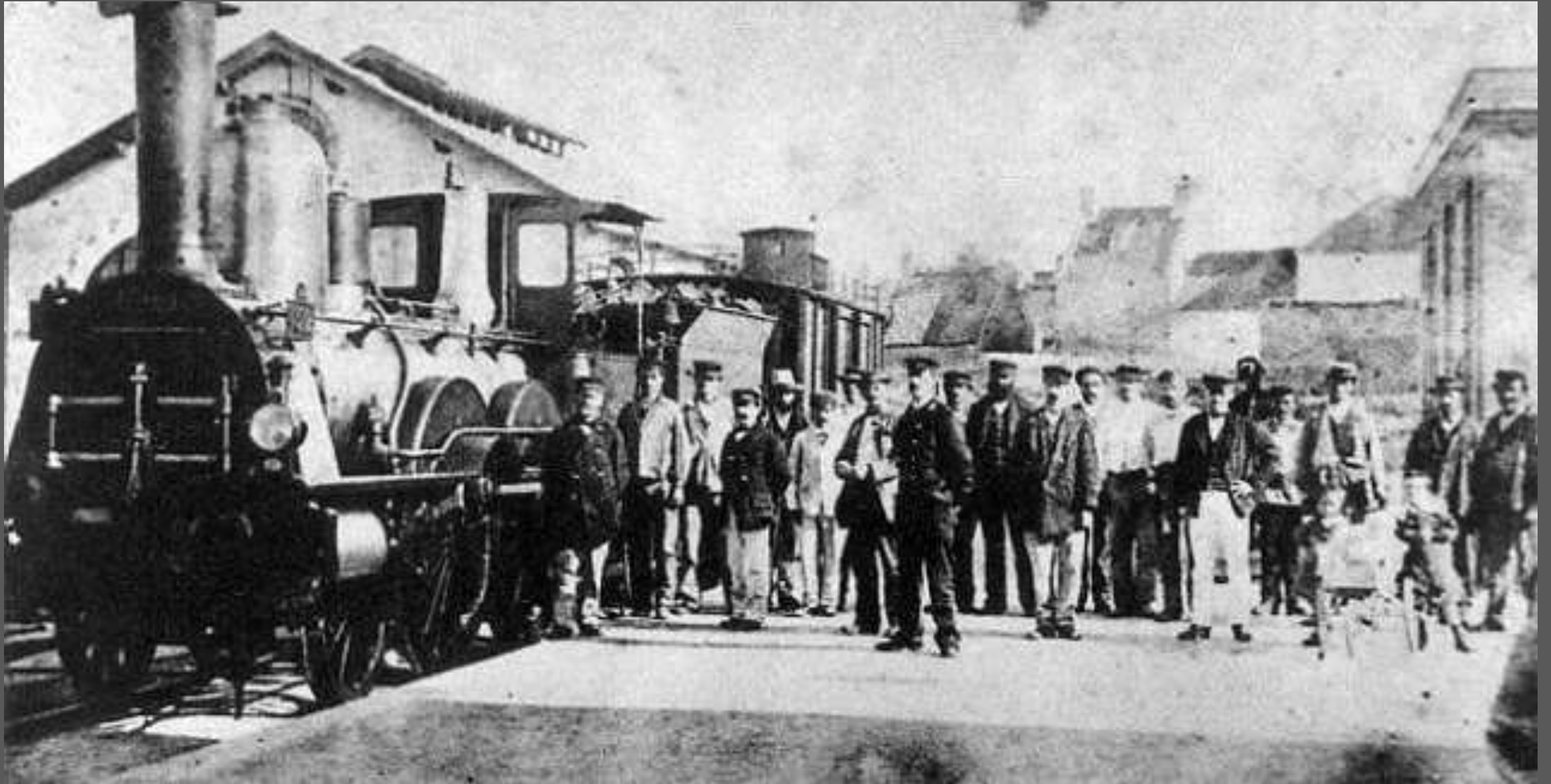
2 December 1852 (the anniversary of
Napoleon's coronation) : the re-establishment
of the Empire



2. A society in mutation – A prosperous France (1850-1869): tremendous economic growth



The railroad boom



A railroad revolution

1851: 3 560 km

1870: 17 000 km

The role of Napoleon III:

1. **To encourage** competition between private companies
2. Severe control by the State

L'évolution du
réseau ferroviaire
en France



Cost of transport divided by 4 – The shrinking of distances
Paris-Bordeaux in 9 hours

Industrialization
Banks & free trade
A triumphant bourgeoisie
Mass consumerism

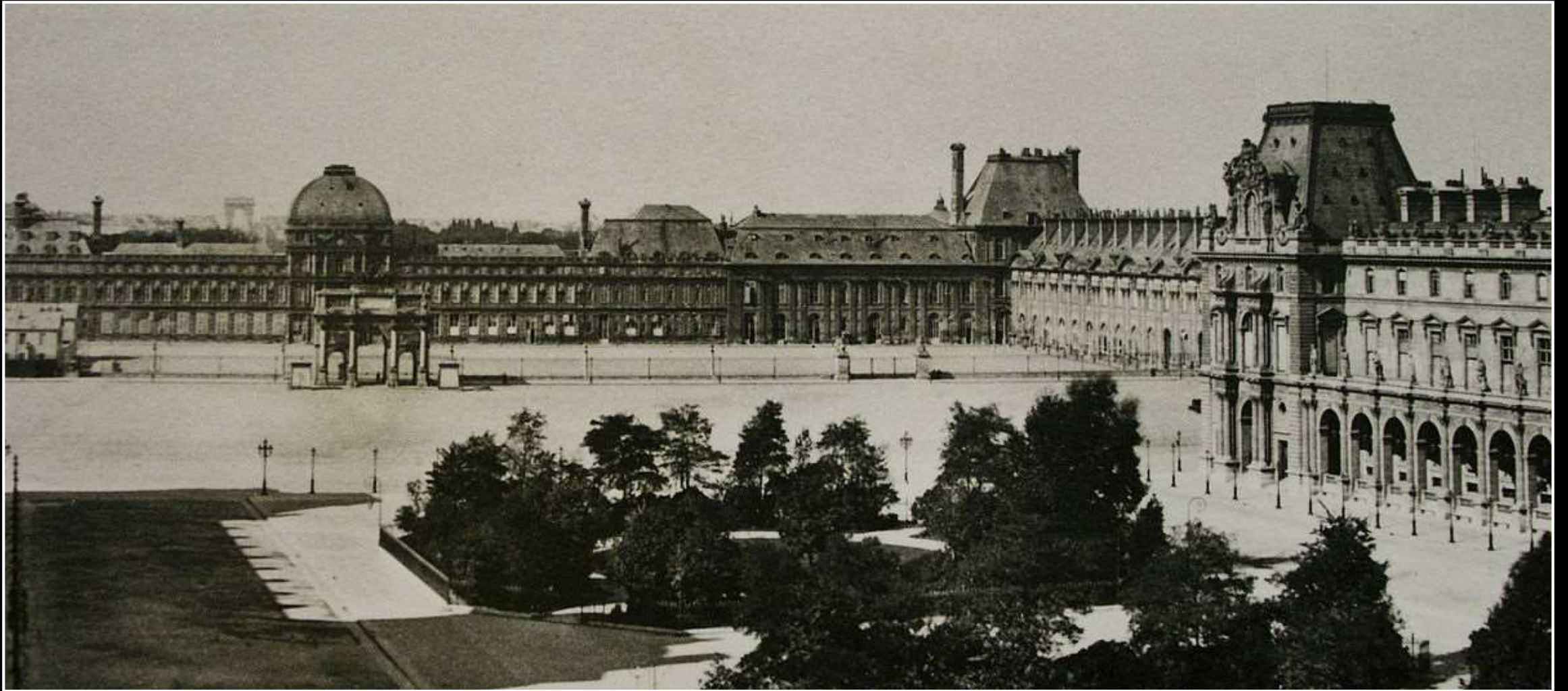


3. Napoleon III and the **spectacle of power** – Imperial propaganda

The Second Empire: a **glittering spectacle**

The goal: **to rally** the French elites to the imperial regime & **fascinate** the masses



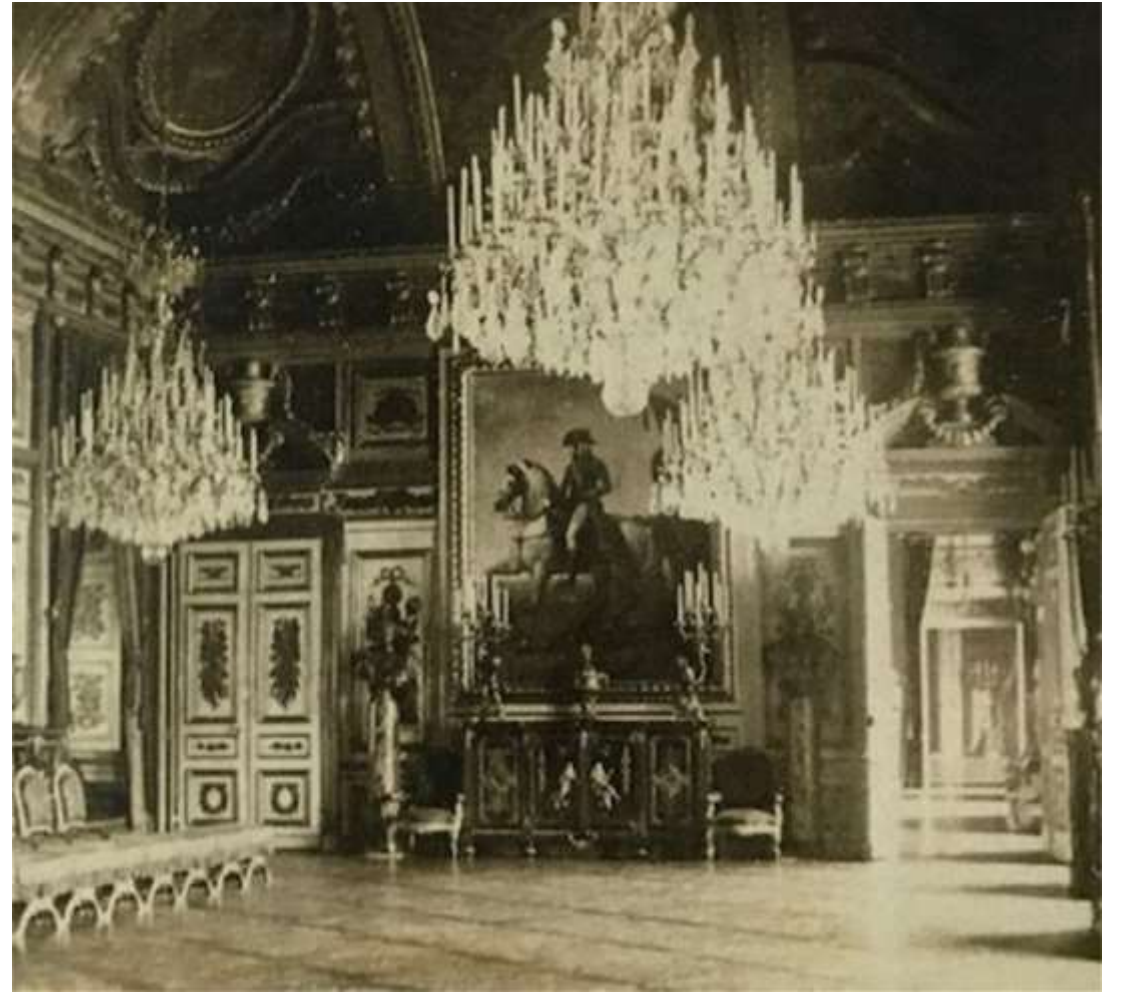


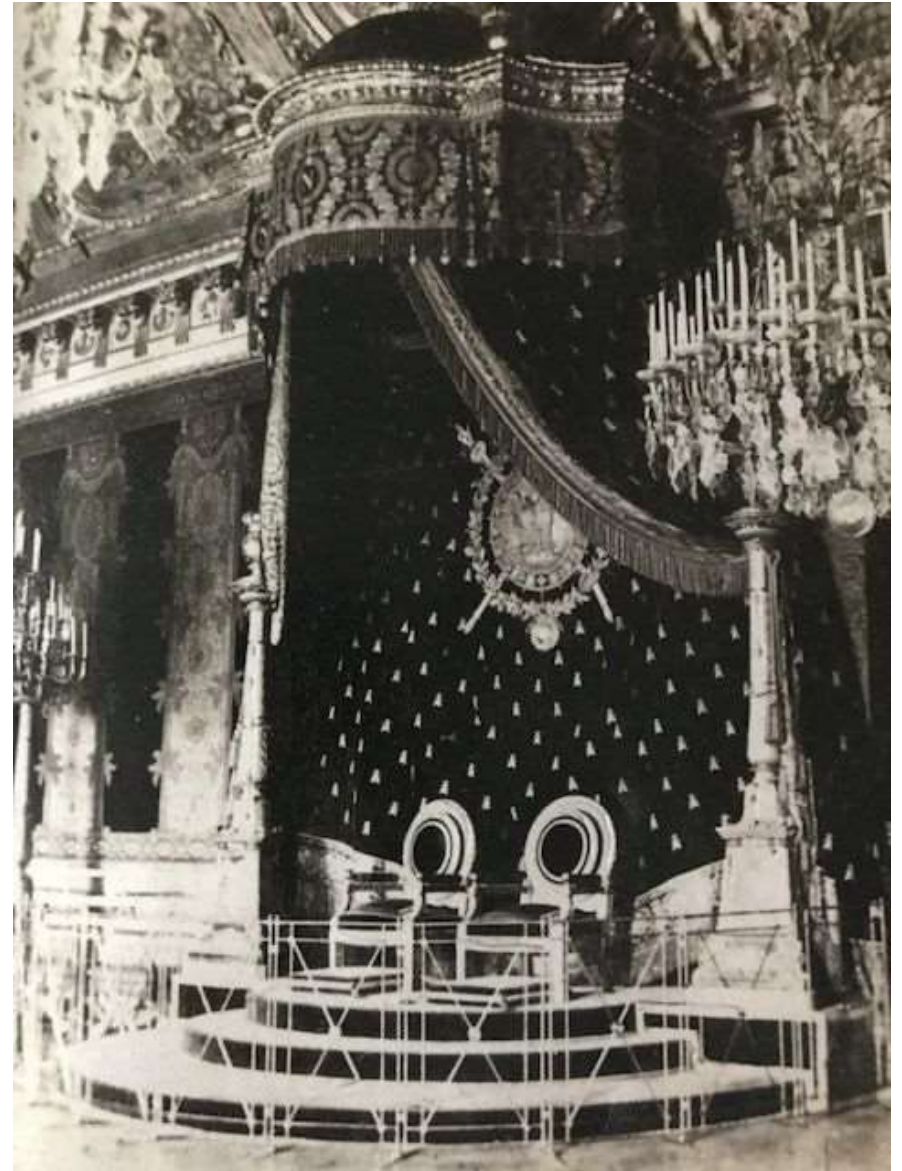
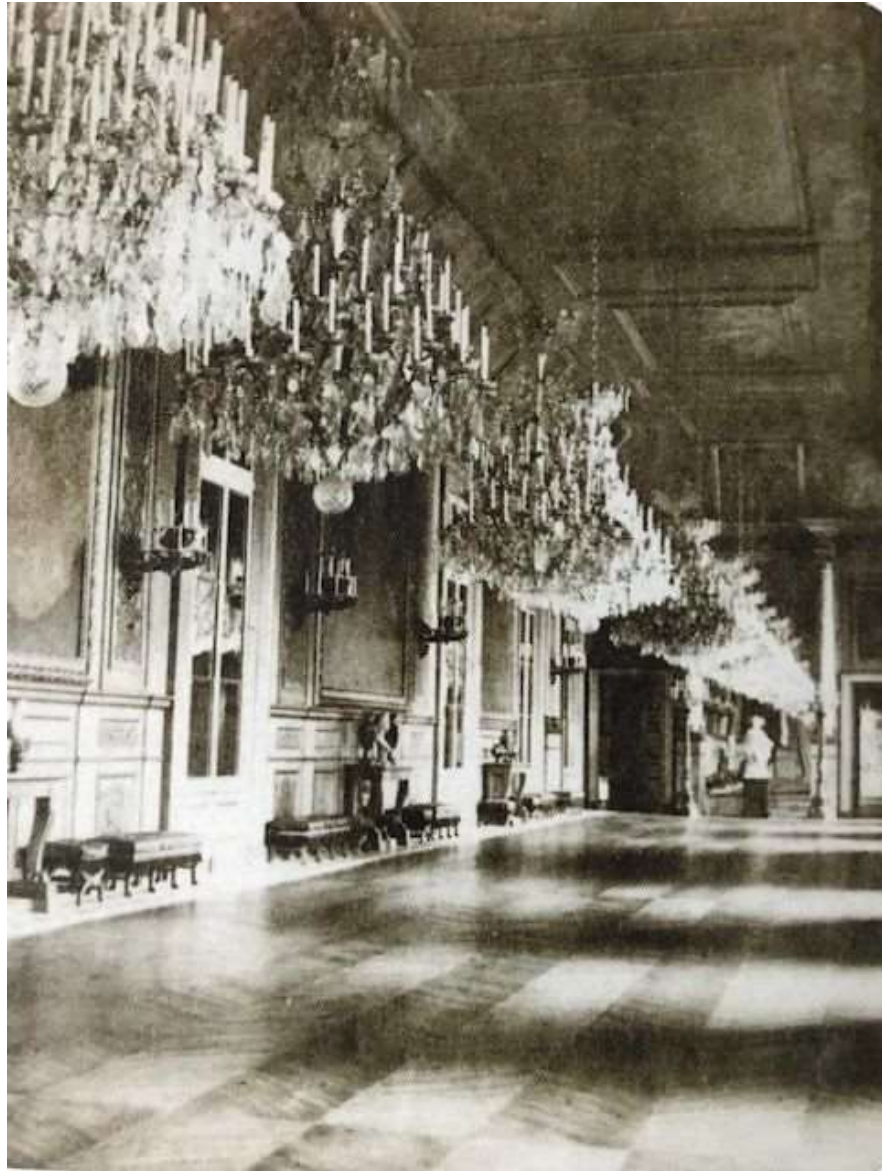
2 December 1851: Louis-Napoleon at the Tuileries Palace – The resurgence of Court life















January 1853: Napoleon III marries Eugénie, Countess of Teba – The modern concept of a **love match**



A popular marriage among the masses & the bourgeoisie

Religious marriage at Notre-Dame: a magnificent ceremony



Eugénie: the Second Empire's **First Lady** – An undeserved reputation of frivolity & bigotry

"The ornament of the throne"



A role of representation





Empress Eugénie et her ladies (Winterhalter, 1855)



Paris: capital of fashion

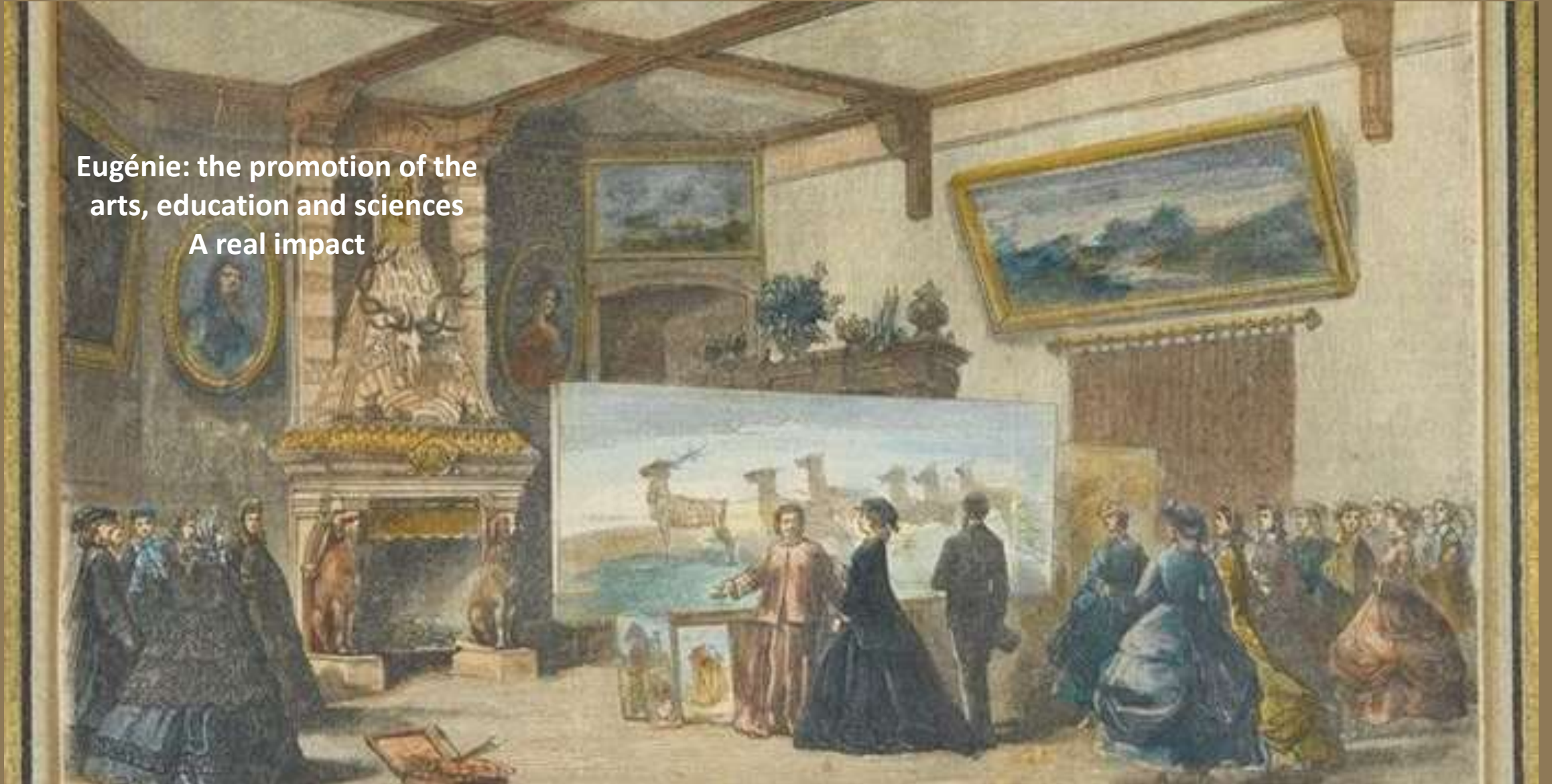


Charles Frederick Worth



Fighting for women – Education – Rosa Bonheur: the first woman granted the Légion d'honneur by Eugénie

Eugénie: the promotion of the
arts, education and sciences
A real impact





A political couple

Complicity despite Napoleon III's many extramarital affairs

Eugenie: no real **political influence** until 1870

16 March 1856: the birth of the Prince Impérial – Glittering festivities

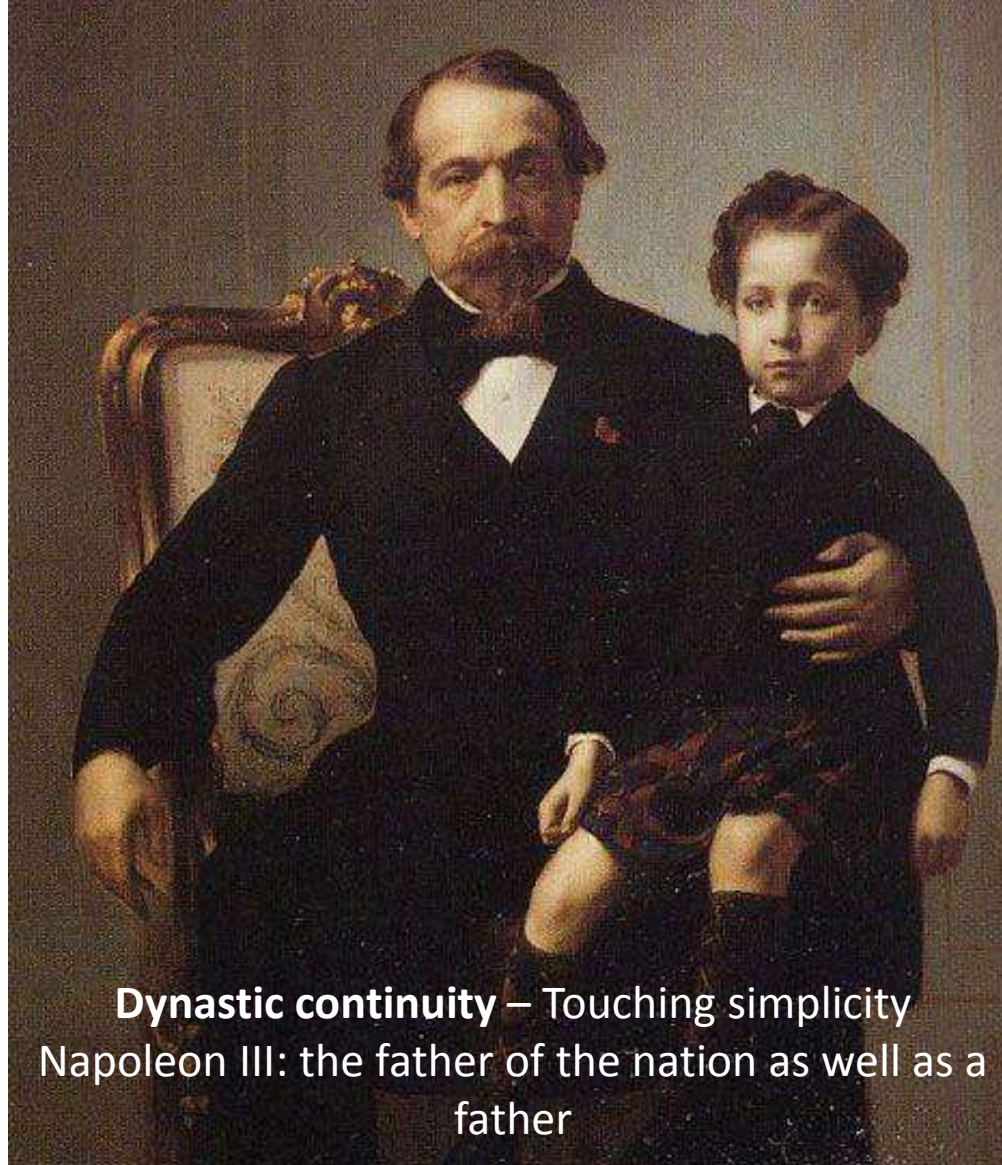


The baptism of the Prince Imperial at Notre-Dame



"It was certainly the most beautiful religious ceremony one could witness"
(Count Hübner, Austrian ambassador to Paris)

Napoleon III and his son (1861): a political message – The emperor presents proudly his son



Dynastic continuity – Touching simplicity
Napoleon III: the father of the nation as well as a father

A protective mother



Eugénie: an increased **political** role after 1858 – 3 regencies



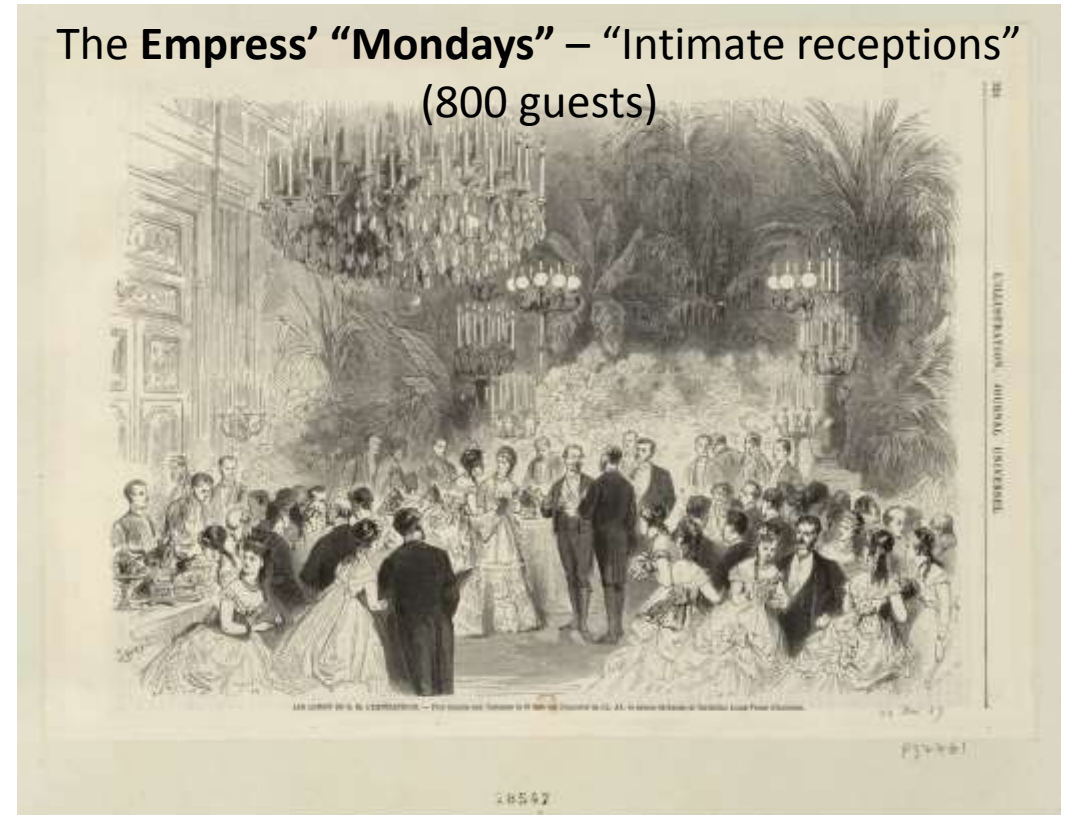
A glittering imperial Court: where to be seen?



The Tuileries Palace: the heart of the Second Empire – The official imperial residence in Paris



The Empress' "Mondays" – "Intimate receptions"
(800 guests)



Grand balls & official receptions – Their purposes: to impress & facilitate the merging of the elites





Costumed balls and concerts at the Tuileries

Saint-Cloud









Fontainebleau

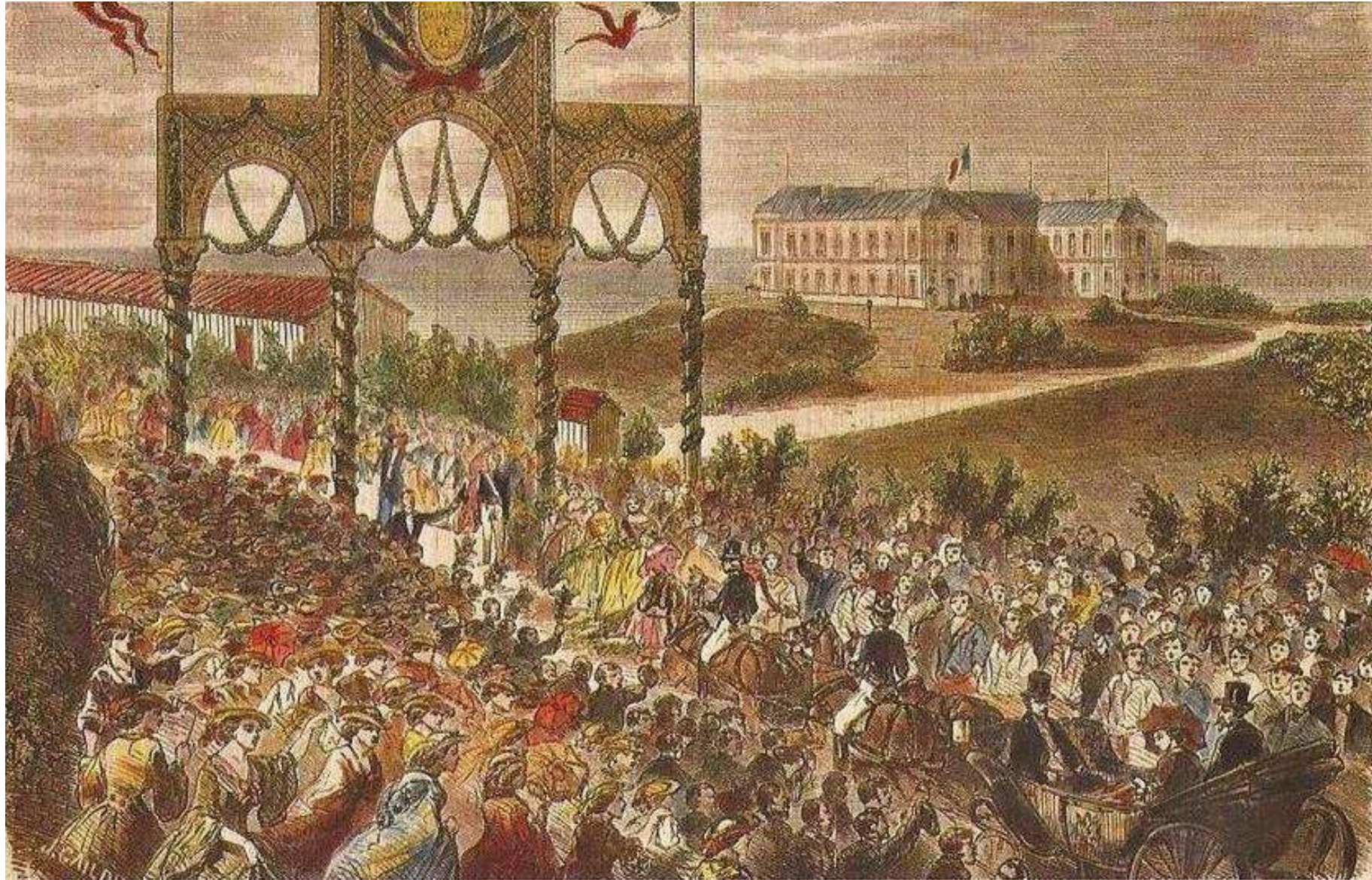




Empress Eugénie's Chinese museum at Fontainebleau



Biarritz





The introduction of sea bathing: the latest fashion



Compiègne



- Compiègne sous le Second Empire -



The reception of the ambassadors of Siam at Fontainebleau by Gérôme (1861)



The reception of the Shah of Persia's emissaries (19 February 1715)



Evening illuminations at Versailles in honor of the King of Spain (21 August 1864)

Versailles: an echo to the munificence of Louis XIV



Queen Victoria at Versailles (1855)



Victoria's official visit to France: the first British sovereign since the Hundred Years War – A complete success









Napoleon III visiting the flood victims of Tarascon (1856)



The image of a sensitive & human sovereign, protector of the Nation and his subjects

Paris transformed & embellished: a titanic enterprise



Napoleon III: a **key role**

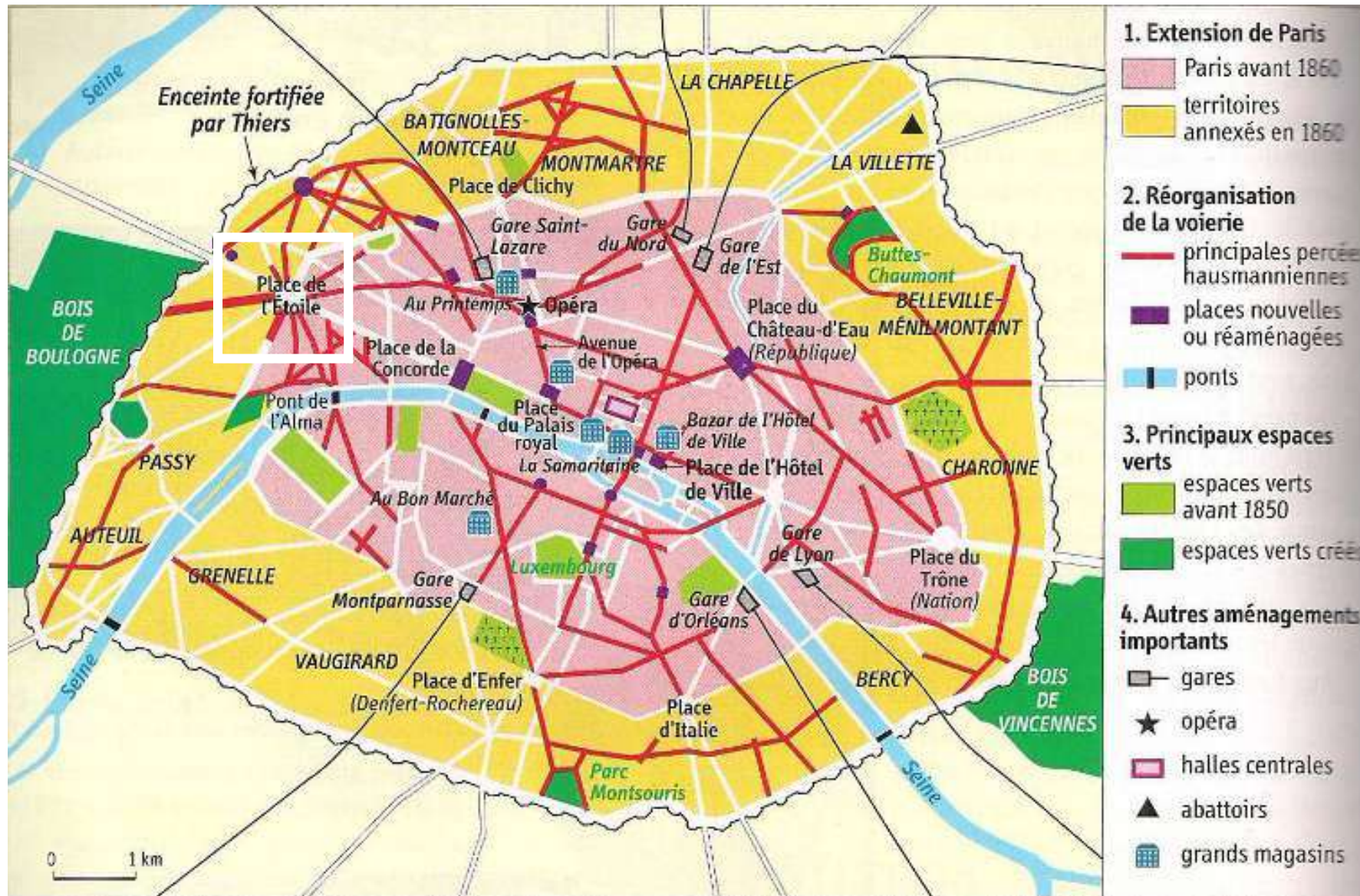


8 000 construction companies
20 000 houses razed to the ground
30 000 new buildings
400 km of sewage
1 million trees planted



1860: a greater Paris – The annexation of 8 surrounding communes – The arrondissements





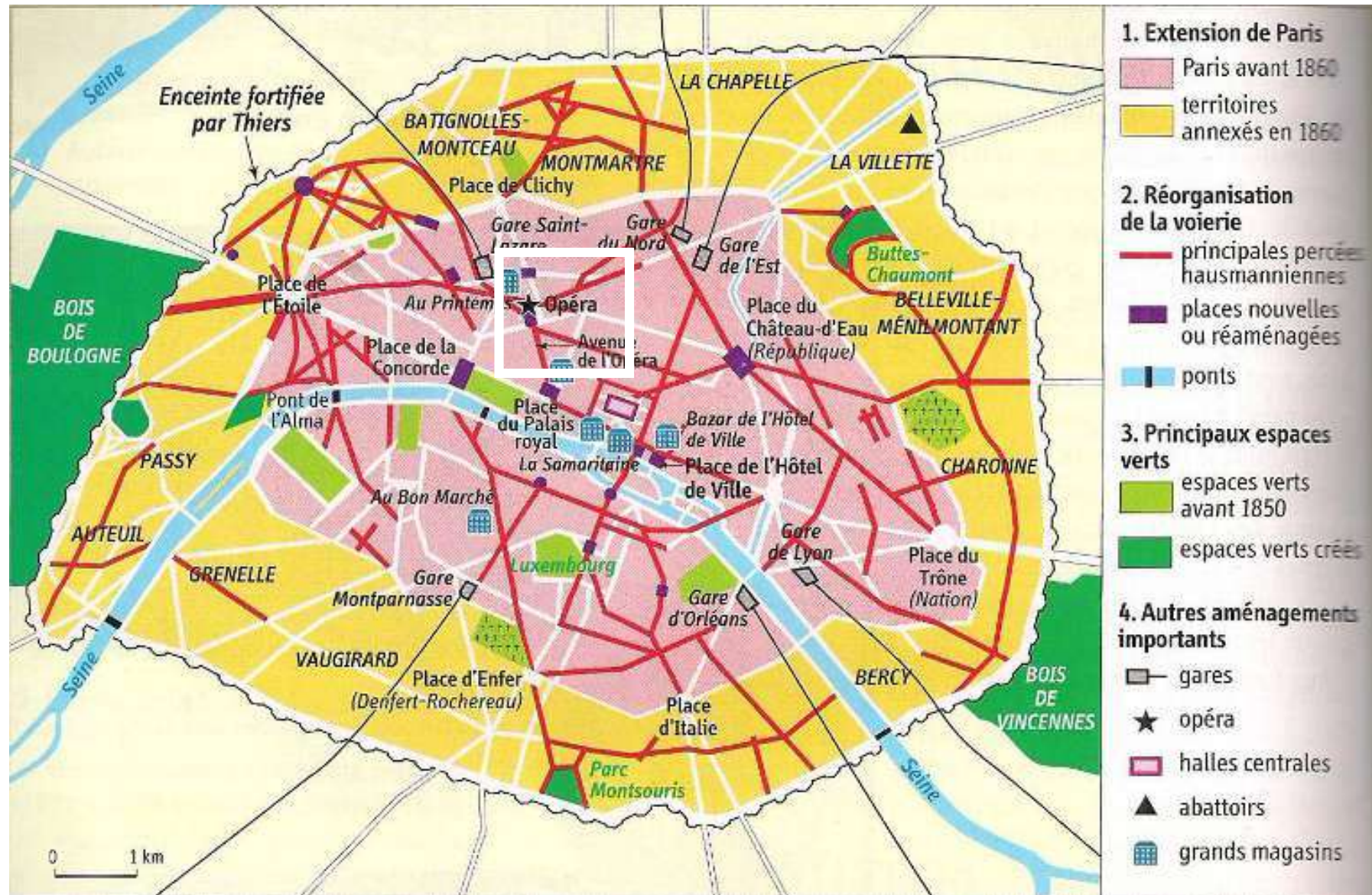
A network of large
**avenues and
boulevards** linked to
railroad stations and
interconnected
(large squares)





L'île de la Cité: the heart of Paris razed to the ground (except Notre-Dame, the Sainte-Chapelle and the Conciergerie) and rebuilt



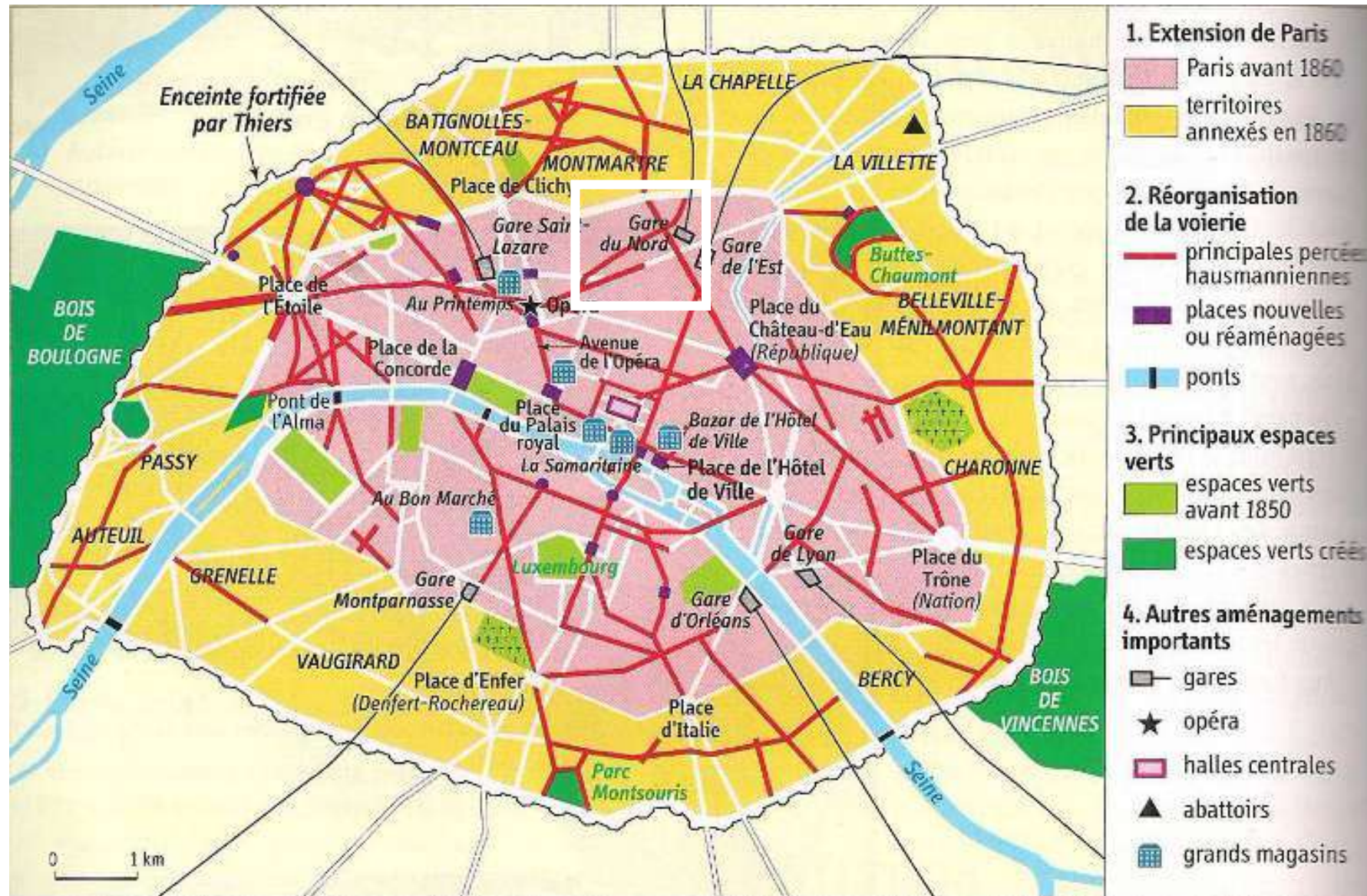


The Opera house: a monument in itself – The **reorganization** of an entire neighborhood











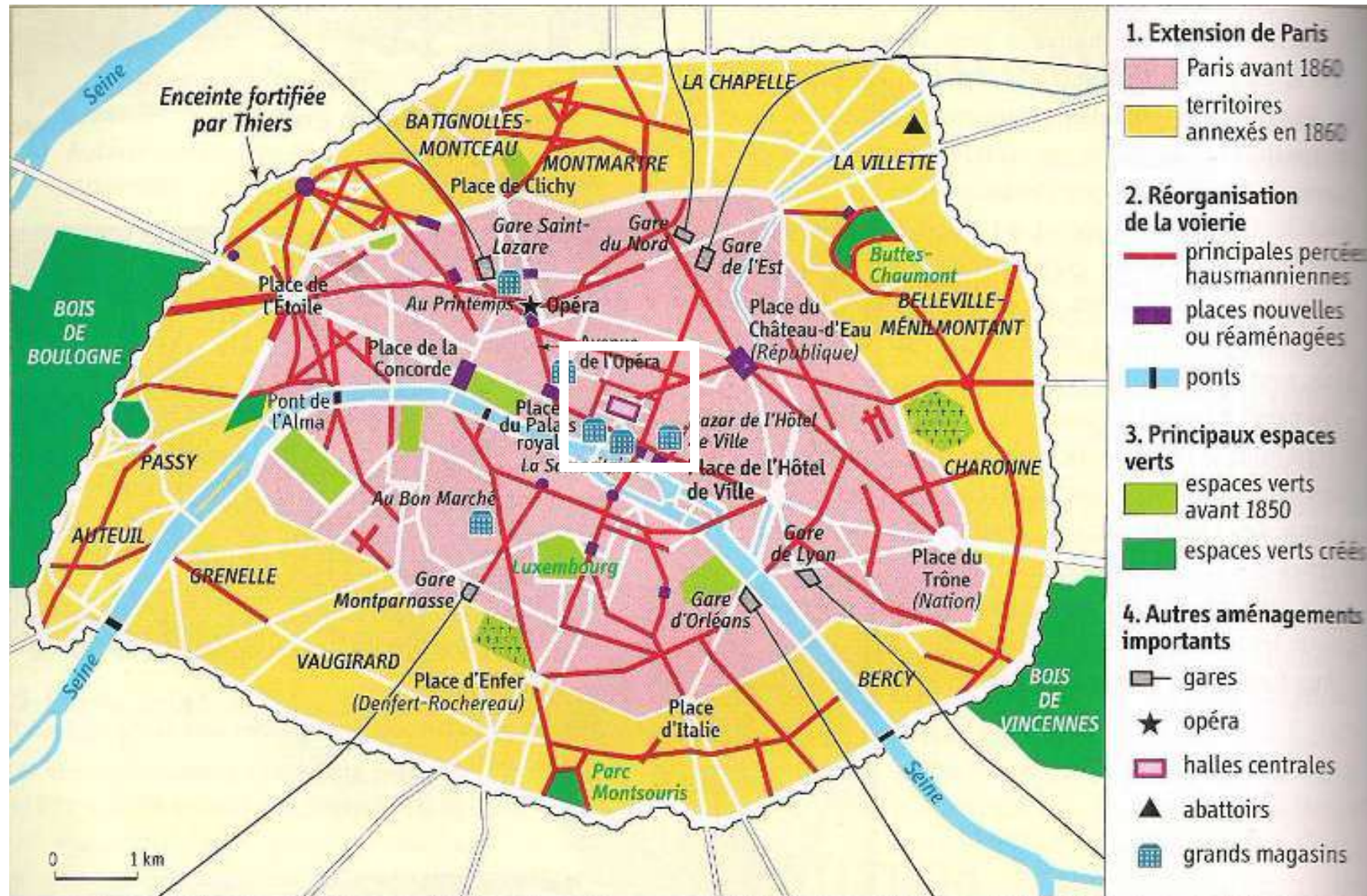
Charles Rivière del et Lith

GARE DU CHEMIN DE FER DU NORD.

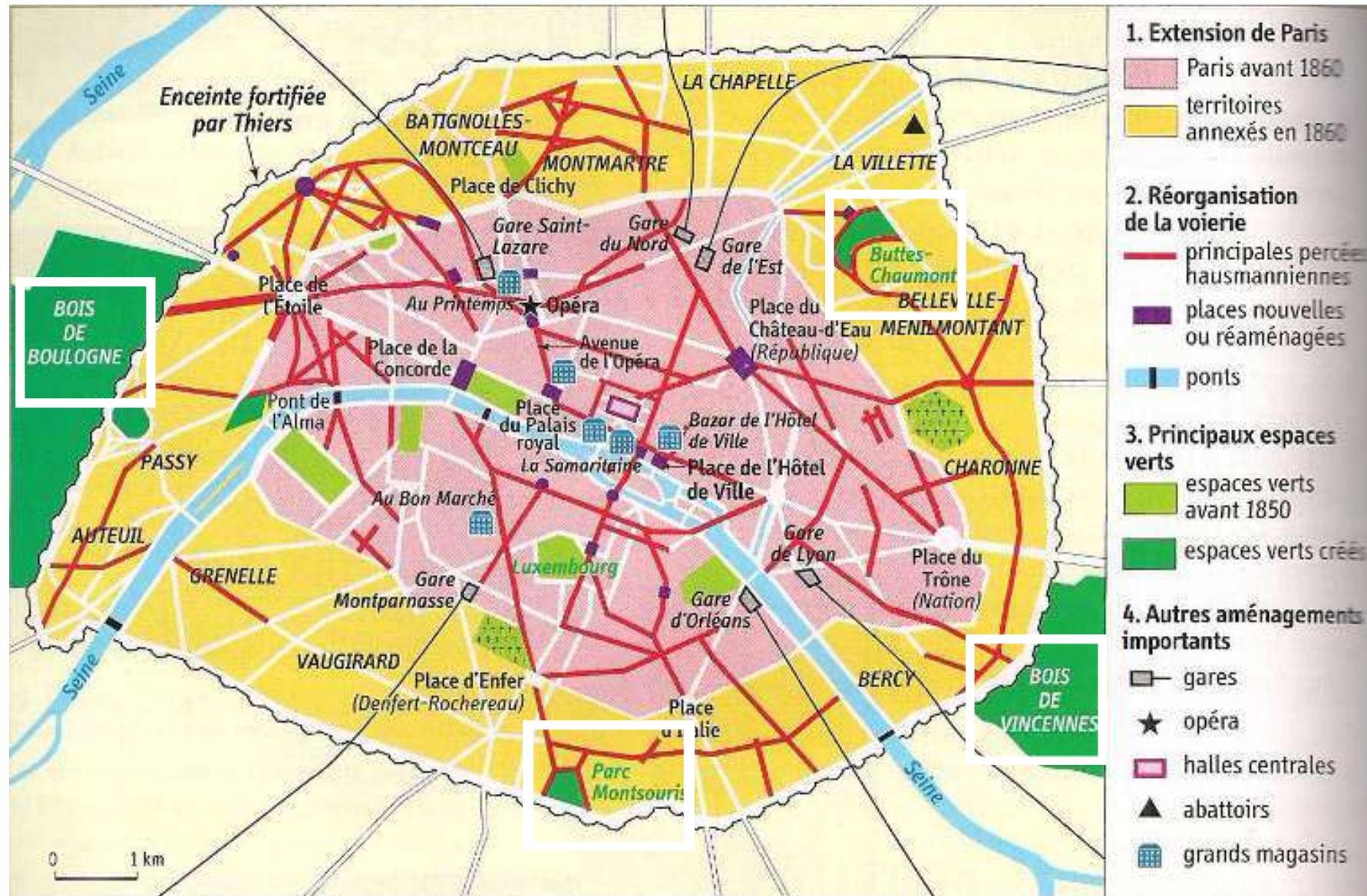
Paris Maison Marinnet

37

Imp: Godard Paris



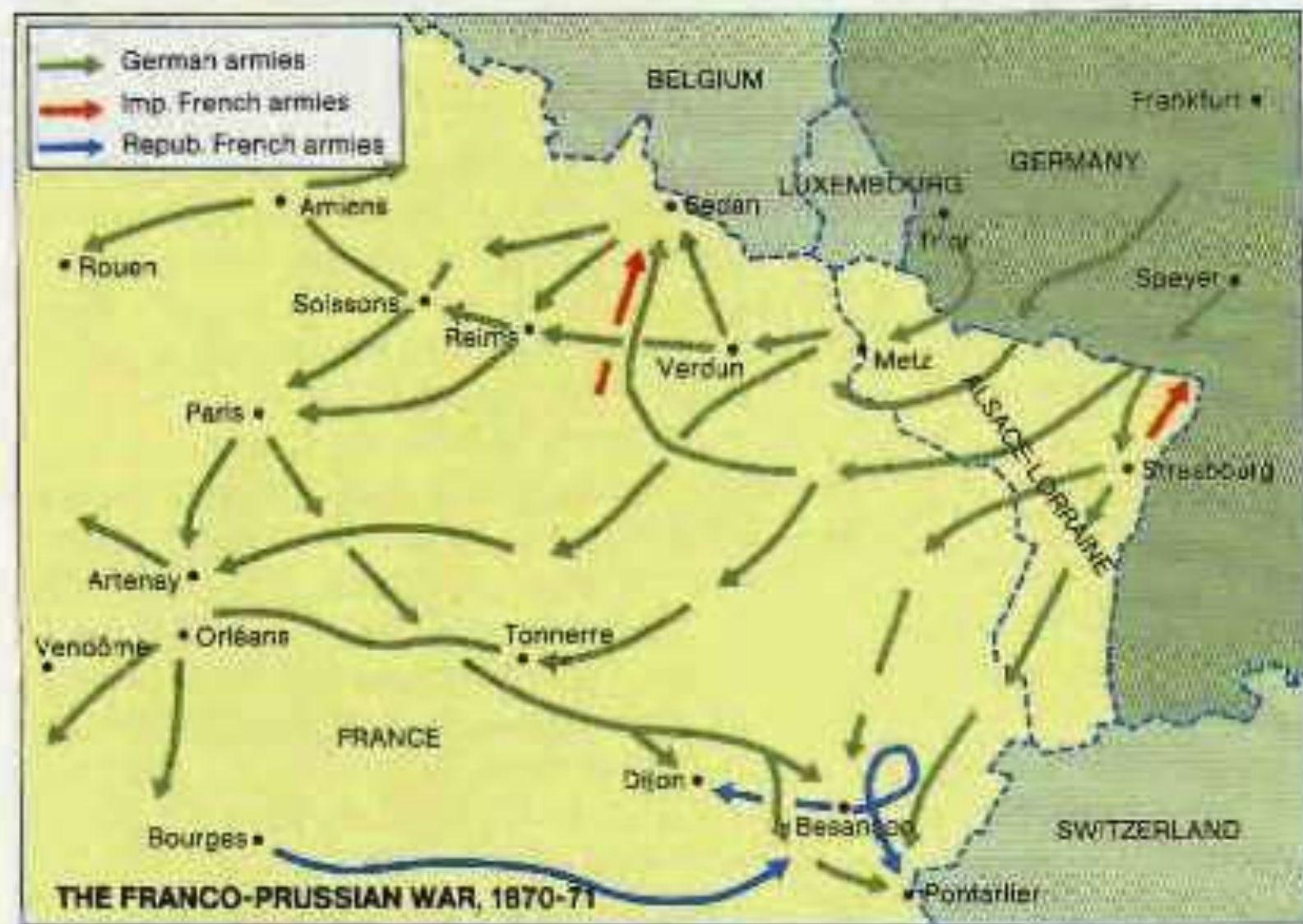




The development of green spaces: bois de Boulogne – a rendez-vous of elegance



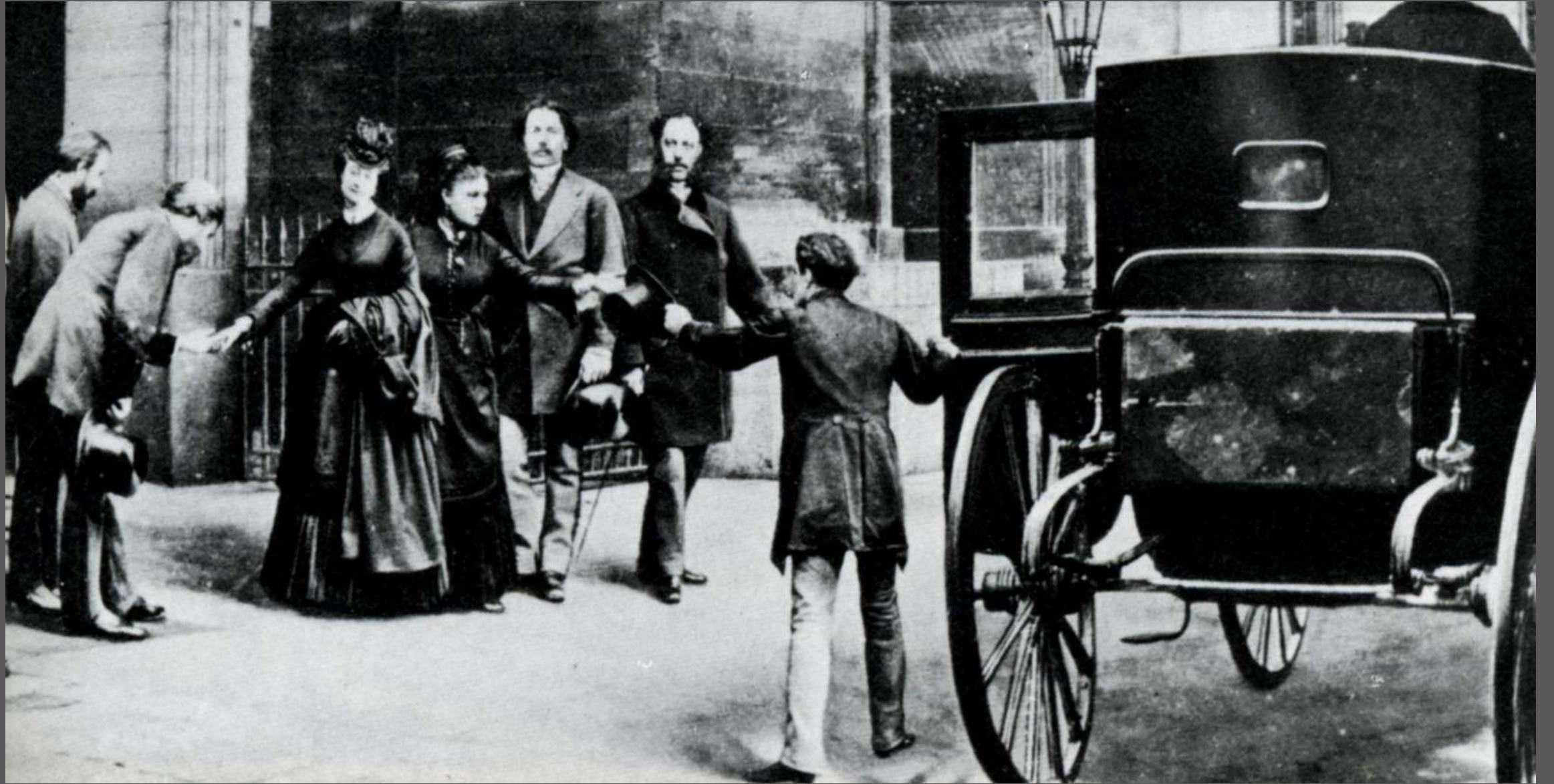
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4 September 1870: proclamation of the republic





Exile in England



