



The Bonaparte Saga

From the 18th century to today

WEBSITE

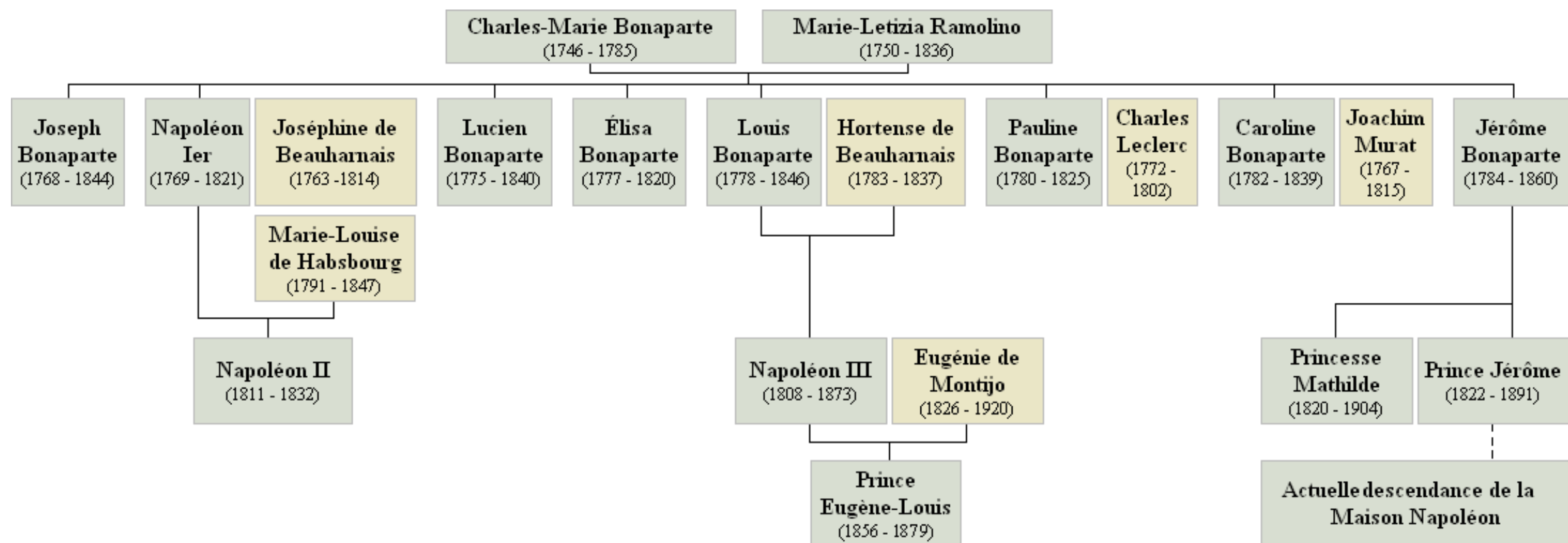
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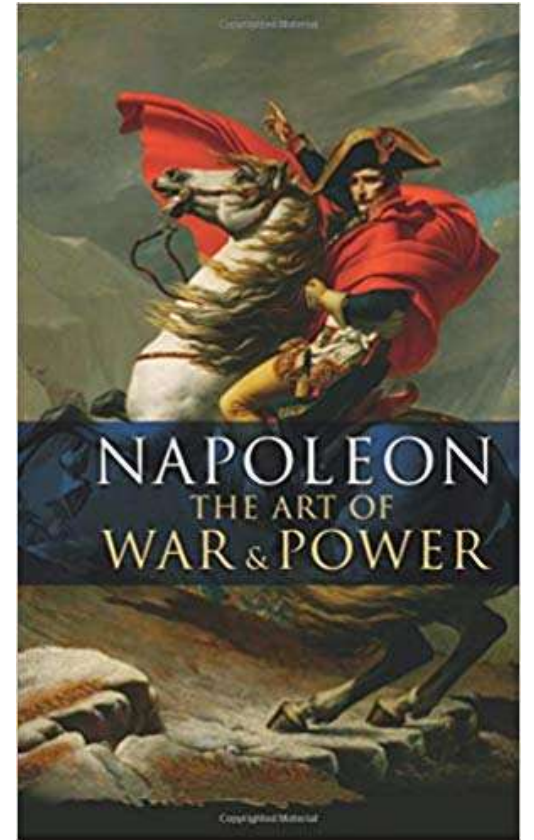
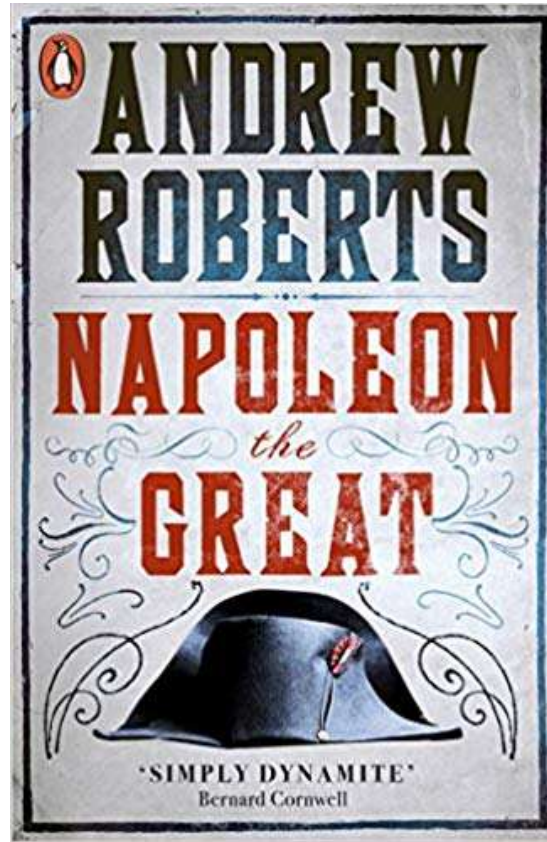
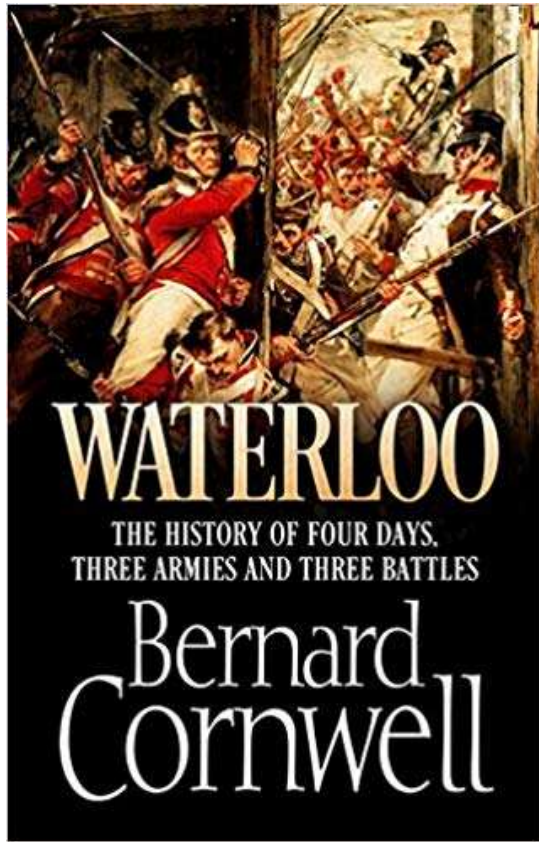
Password to access the PowerPoint presentations: **lifeinstitute**



COURSE OUTLINE

1. Napoleon: the birth of a new dynasty
 2. Napoleon and his family
 3. Napoleon II
 4. Napoleon III: the sphinx who transformed France
5. Charlie: the Bonaparte who founded the FBI
6. Marie: the neurotic who saved Freud





Books: a short selection



10 March 1779: **Charles Marie Bonaparte** is presented to King Louis XVI at Versailles

Elected deputy of the nobility for **Corsica** (1778)



The rise of Napoleon Bonaparte (1793-1804)

Facts & legend





An **unremarkable** youth
(military academy)

Napoleon winning a snowball
fight: the birth of a legend
(No proof it ever happened!)

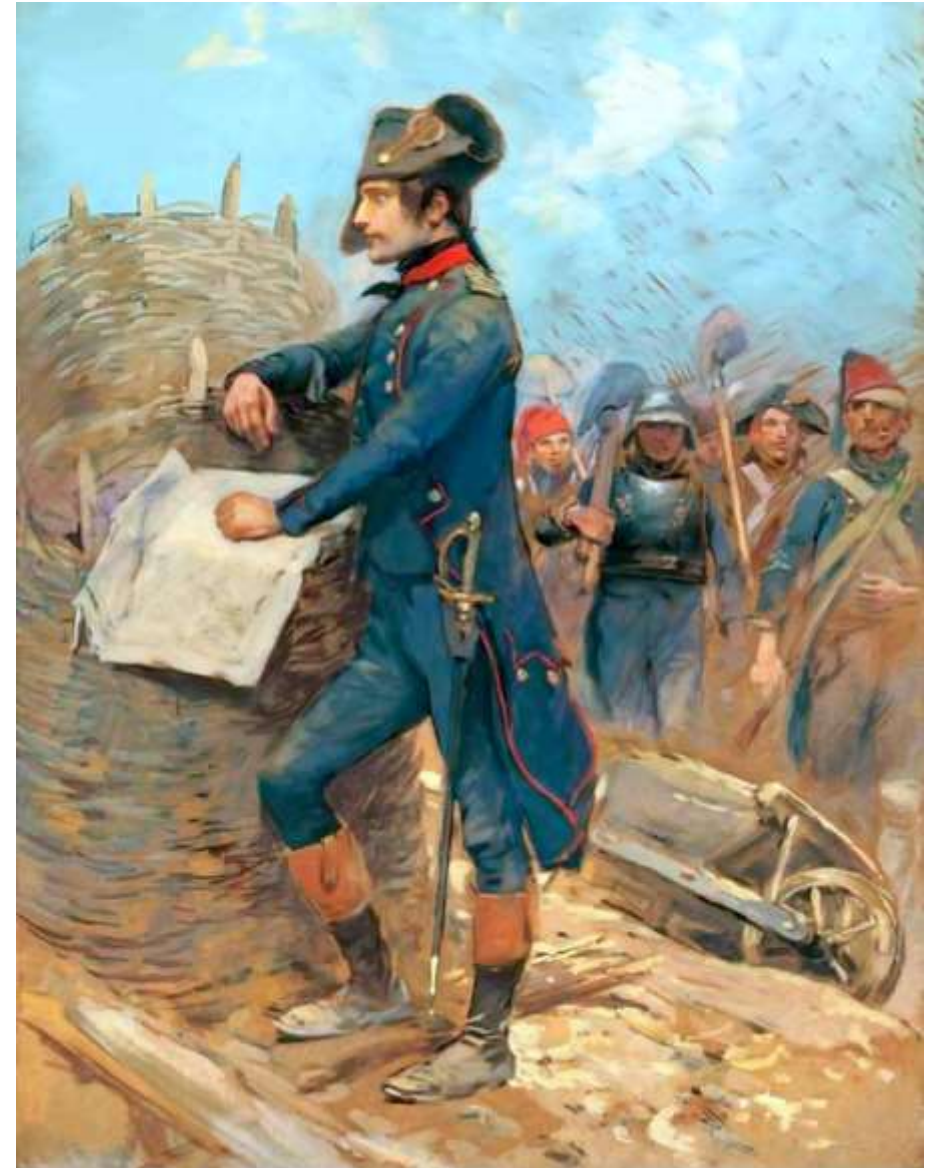


Bonaparte and the French Revolution: the early years in Corsica

The rise of a military leader



The siege of Toulon (1793)



1795: a royalist insurrection defeated in Paris – Bonaparte perceived as a staunch republican



Bonaparte in Italy (1796): the birth of a dictator



"Soldiers, you are naked and ill-fed! Government owes you much and can give you nothing. It is my design to lead you into the most fertile plains of the world. Rich provinces and great cities will be in your power; there you will find honor, glory, and wealth."

Napoleon's address to the army of Italy (1796): most likely a **fake** (apocryphal)



Napoleon by Abel Gance (1927)

LA
CHARTREUSE

DE PARME,

PAR
STENDHAL (HENRI BEYLE);

précédée

D'UNE NOTICE SUR LA VIE ET LES OUVRAGES DE BEYLE, PAR M. COLOMB;

SUIVIE D'UNE ÉTUDE LITTÉRAIRE SUR BEYLE, PAR M. DE BALZAC,
ET D'UNE LETTRE INÉDITE DE L'AUTEUR EN RÉPONSE À CE TRAVAIL.



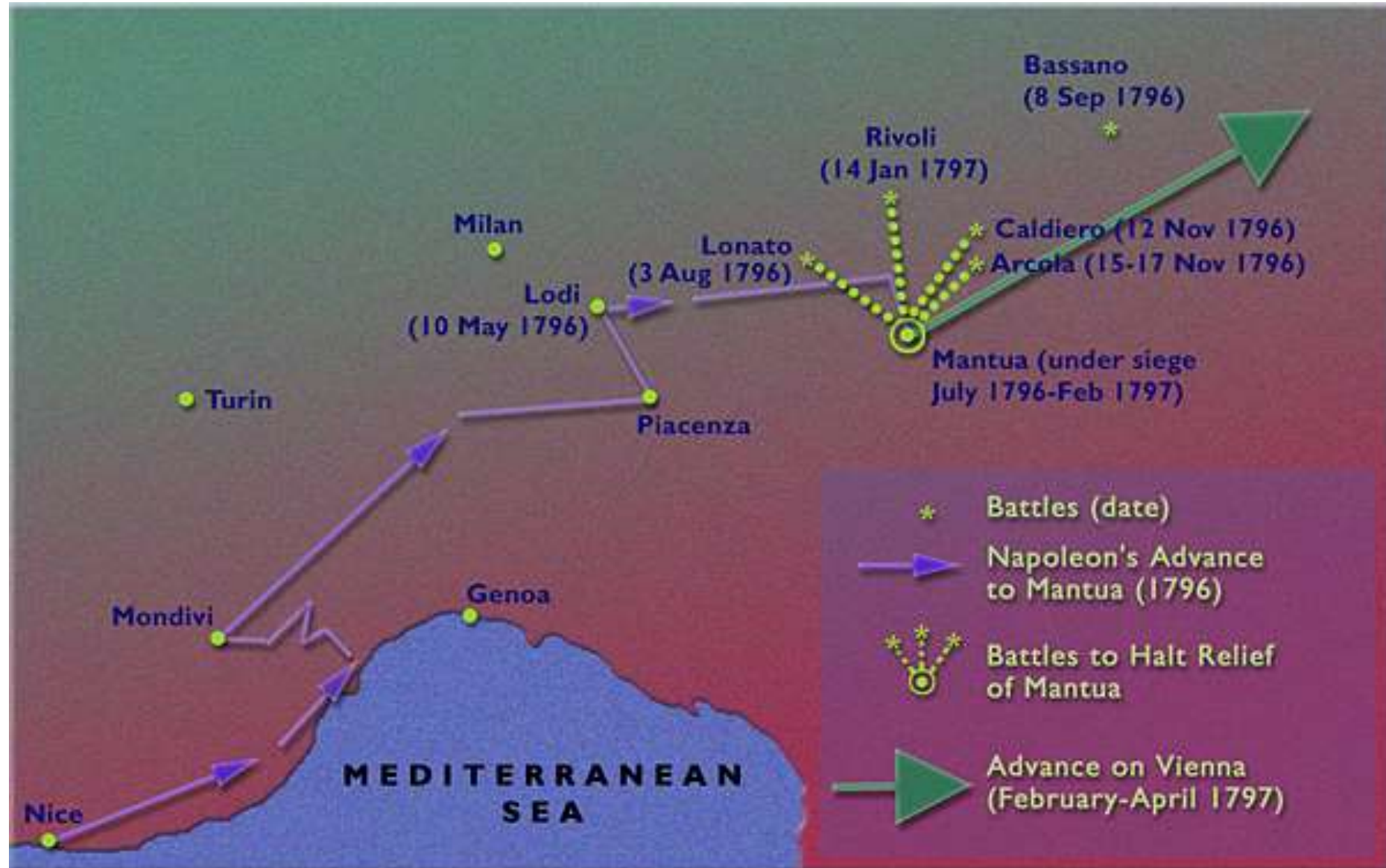
PARIS.

PUBLIÉ PAR J. HETZEL,
RUE NICHELIEU, 76; RUE DE MÉNARS, 10.
1846

Napoleon: a hero spreading the ideals of the French Revolution or a cynical/megalomaniac adventurer?

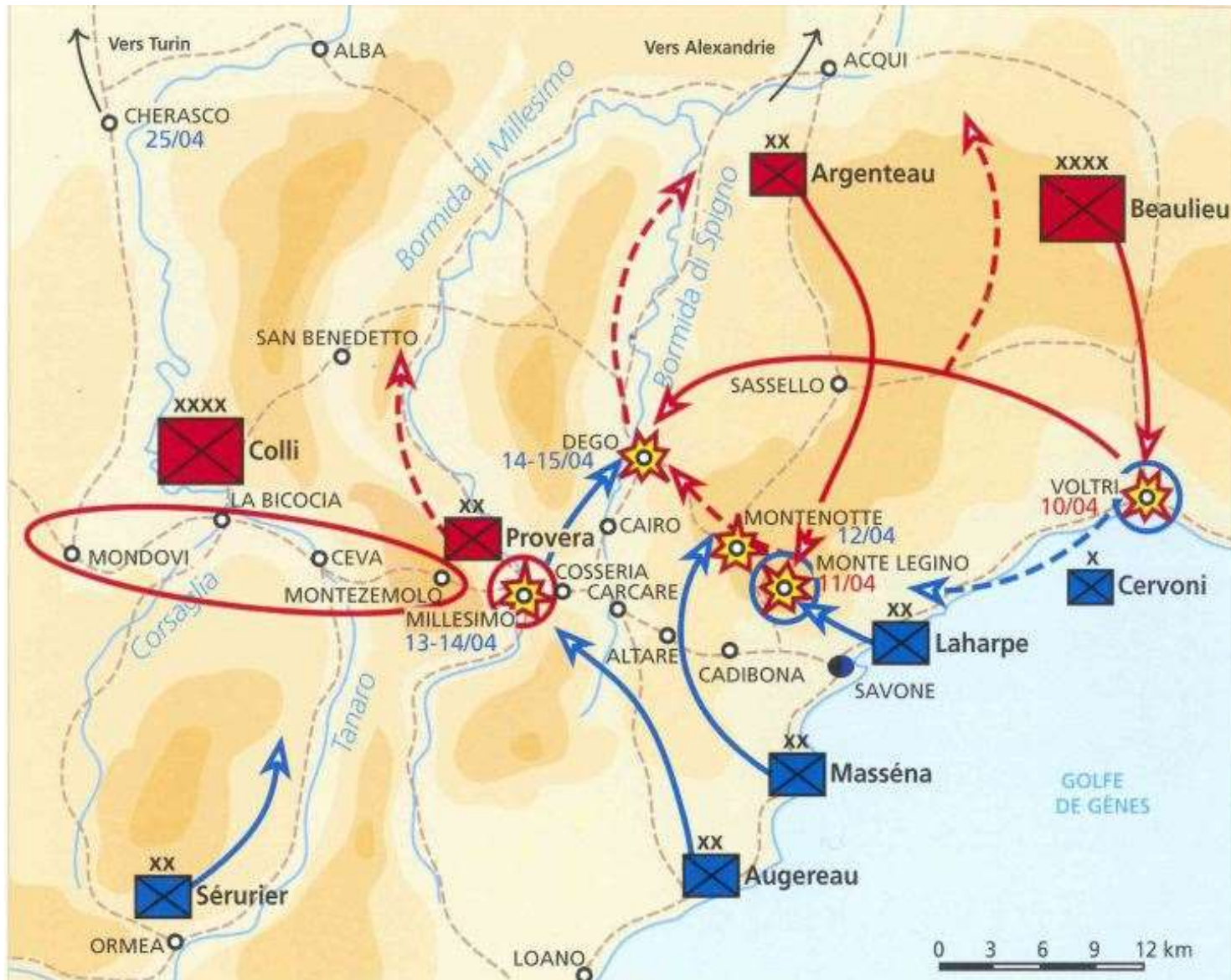


The Italian campaign of 1796-1797 against Austria (anti-French coalition)



Italy in 1796: a mosaic – The plan: to attack Austria via its Italian possessions





Napoleon's military genius: **to concentrate** its main forces against the enemy's weakest point

To prevent his enemies to unite
(One enemy at a time)

Speed and mobility

The **battle of Arcole** (November 1796): Napoleonic propaganda at its best



A growing political autonomy – Diplomacy involving complete submission



Napoleon negotiating peace treaties without referring the terms to Paris



Napoleon & Josephine **holding court** at Mombello: the birth of a power couple
A young and flamboyant circle (Napoleon's family) – **Merit** & glory



Using of the press to propagate the image of Bonaparte as a hero - "The savior of France"



**Napoleon: a
master
communicator**

The Directory (five-member committee): a corrupt, unstable regime – Economic difficulties





Napoleon's **Egyptian campaign** (1798-1801): a **military failure** – British naval & commercial power in the Mediterranean unhindered

The destruction of the French fleet (the battle of Abukir)



From a military defeat to a **propaganda success**: *Napoleon visiting the plague victims at Jaffa* (Antoine-Jean Gros)



Napoleon as the new « Alexander »



The « *return from Egypt* » style – Even furniture emphasized Napoleon's heroism







From a triumphant return to a coup (18 Brumaire)



Napoleon as First Consul (1800-1804) – The name Bonaparte synonymous of glory

A new monarchy considered: the Bonaparte family perceived as the only one able to maintain the revolution's ideals while restoring political stability – Napoleon: the providential man



Josephine and the return of Court life







Emperor vs. king – Legitimacy emanating from the People and its representatives – A constitutional pact

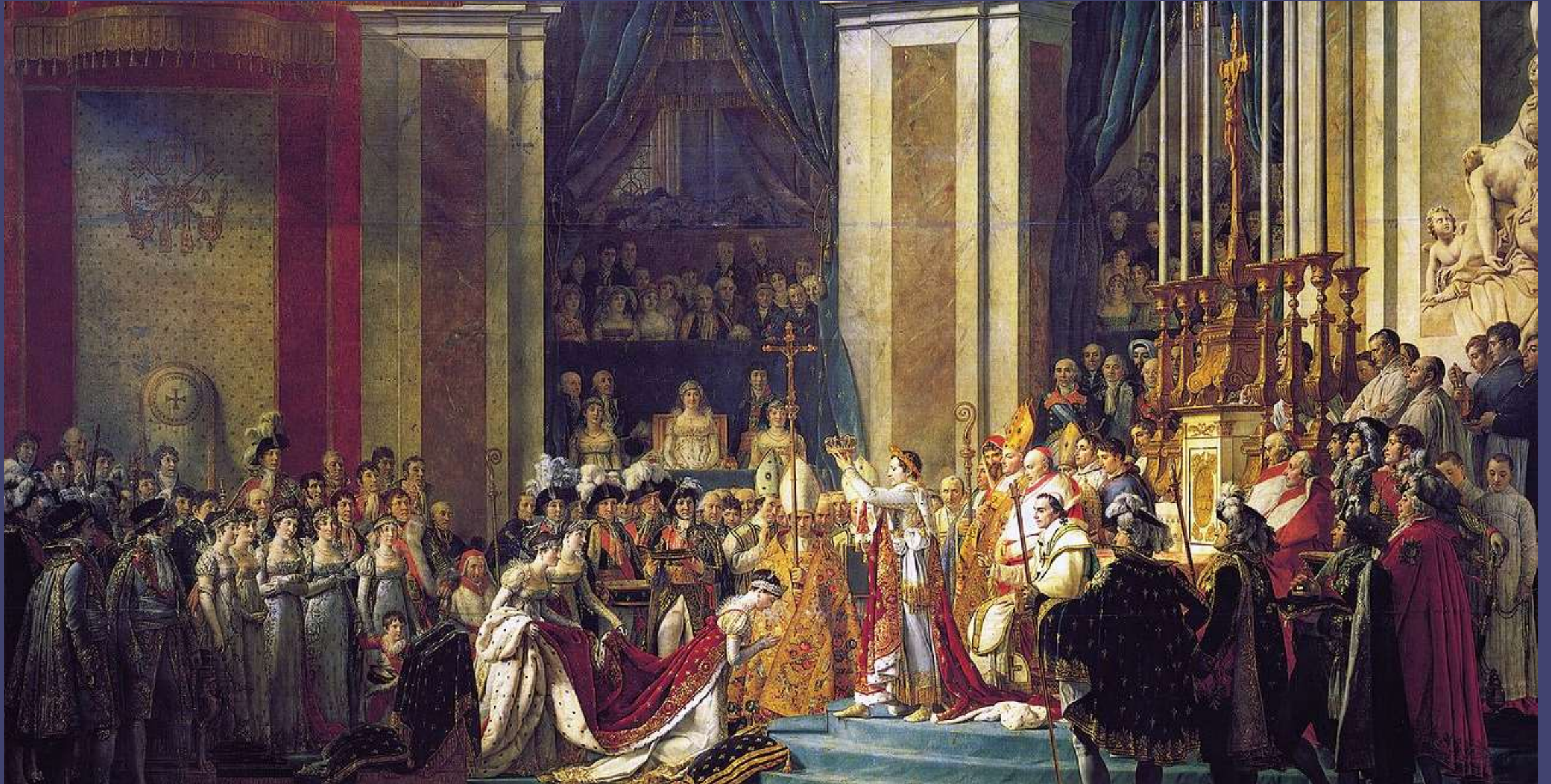


The coronation of Charlemagne

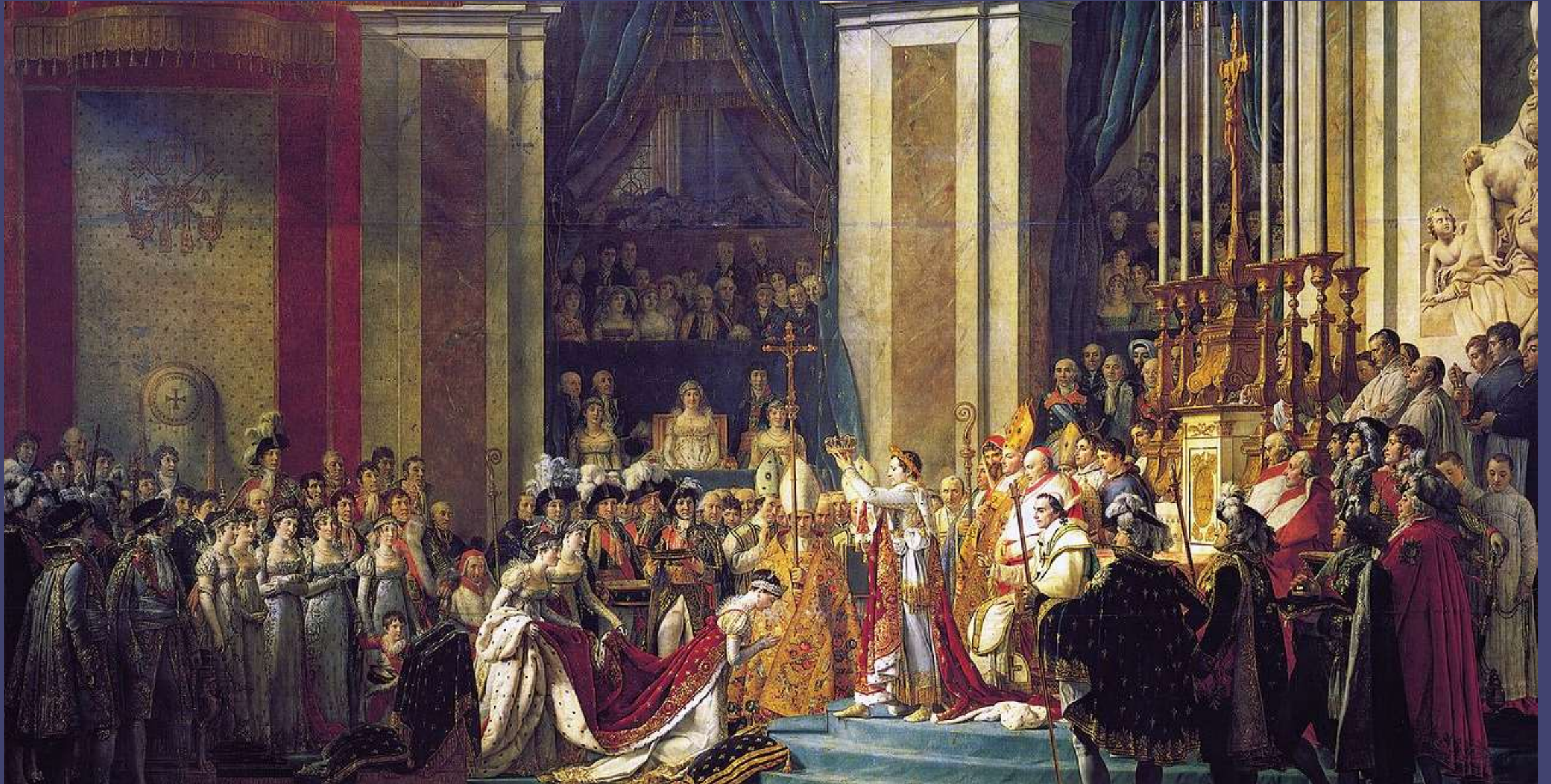




Napoleon: emperor of the French – 2 December 1804



The Coronation of Napoleon by Jean-Louis David: as inexact as it can be!



The restoration of a monarchy approved by the Senate (May 1804) followed by a plebiscite

18 May 1804: Napoleon proclaimed emperor by the Senate (non-representative/advisory body)



A constitutional oath followed by a distribution of imperial eagles (Champs de Mars)





The coronation: different from the old traditions

Many elements borrowed from those same traditions(**12 dignitaries** surrounding Napoleon)

The Pope to be present

New insignias

The hand of justice: 5 fingers instead of 3



A **globe**: a reference to the coronation of emperors of the Holy Roman Empire

The message: a reorganization of Germany to be expected



French Catholics upset at Pope's "*humiliating*" role – Anticlerical revolutionaries upset at Pope's presence



**Lack of enthusiasm – The cost of the ceremony criticized (9 million)
A hybrid ceremony full of symbols most people did not understand**





The coronation: a useless exercise (Napoleon never talked about it!)

Napoleon's **legitimacy**:

The victorious general

The providential man

The man who reconciliated the nation



3 April 1814: the destitution of Napoleon by the Senate



The Rise and Fall of Napoleon (German caricature, 1813)

