

Stage 1: Research Phase

- The class will be divided into two teams: Group A and Group B. Each person in the class needs to conduct research on at least one of the themes covered in the rows of this table.
- Use the evidence you gather to frame a question (either 'prosecution' or 'defence' as appropriate) in the "Is it not true that...?", complete with substantiating evidence.
- When all the questions have been formulated, record them in this table.

Stage 2: Formulating the responses

- Each person in the class will now be given responsibility for forming a reply to one of the questions formulated by someone else in their own group (i.e. you will switch from prosecution to defence or vice versa, and you will look at a different theme).
- This will involve finding evidence which undermines the argument and/or challenging the reliability/completeness of the evidence used.

Stage 3: The Trial

- The teacher will co-ordinate the trial.
- Starting with the issues considered by Group A, listen to the arguments from the prosecution and the defence. The members of the class not directly involved in this debate should act as judges.
- The job of the judges at the end of the discussion of the first issues is to decide which of the following words best applies to Napoleon in this case, chosen from this continuum:
- **Revolutionary – Reformer – Consolidator – Underminer – Destroyer** -
- Record your thoughts in the final column.
- Repeat for the other rows of the table.



LADIES

Look at your man. Now back to me. Now back at your man.
Now back to me. I'm on a horse.

	Prosecution Question, plus substantiating evidence	Defence Response, plus substantiating evidence	
Legal and Judicial: The Code Napoleon	Is it not true that Napoleonic legal code reintroduced slavery in the French Colonies in accordance with the laws of 1789? Is it not true that Napoleonic code	...Napoleon abolished the slave trade in 1815 Is it not true that Bonaparte remarked that the judicial system should preserve personal freedoms, "these courts would have a great strength, they should be prohibited from abusing this situation against weak citizens without connections?" Is it not true that Napoleon reformed the Judicial system to outlaw only "true crimes", and not "phony offenses created by superstition, feudalism, the tax system, and royal despotism," such as blasphemy, heresy, sacrilege, witchcraft, incest, and homosexuality?	
Finance, Economy and Labour Relations	Is it not true that Napoleon implemented indirect taxes such as the gabelle tax in 1806?	Is it not true that Napoleon swept away the old guilds, monopolies and loosened trade restrictions? Is it not true that Napoleon introduced the standardised metric system and thus fostered the study of engineering? Is it not true that Napoleon founded the Bank of France and reformed the Finance sector, making Paris an international hub for business, second only to London?	
Children / Education	Is it not true that Napoleon neglected the education of ordinary people as it had been during the ancien régime? Is it not true that Napoleon implemented education with the intention of creating a system that was centrally	Is it not true that Napoleon created the lycée system of schools for universal education, built many colleges Is it not true that Napoleon reduced the rights of illegitimate children?	

	controlled by the government? Is it not true that Napoleon formed a system to promote military training in order to provide a supply of disciplined army officers?		
Local Government		Is it not true that Napoleon maintained the Administrative departments introduced by the previous Revolutionary governments and abolished the feudal system in satellite kingdoms such as the Dutch Republic and Switzerland, thus exporting the ideas of the Revolution outwards into Europe.	
Defence Question, plus substantiating evidence		Prosecution Response, plus substantiating evidence	
Central Government	Is it not true that as Napoleon proclaimed the constitution of 1799 was based on the principles as he said of "The true principles of representative government and on the sacred rights of property, equality and liberty. The powers it sets up will be strong and lasting." is it not true that Napoleon created an army of officials, civil servants and bureaucrats this army reached into every village, town and city. This cause the nation to be linked together under rational administration. In the end result Napoleon was concentrated on power and it left him with taxes and soldiers. Is it not true that under napolean feudalism was dead, society was secularized, the modern nation state replaced the dynastic state, and the bourgeoisie became the	Is it not true that Napoleon had made himself first consul for life in 1802, making himself a dictator of France? However, is it not true that Napoleon had enforced himself as the Emperor of France as early as 1804? Is it not true that Napoleon appointed life-long senators himself to enforce a level of bias in voting? Is it not true that Napoleon amended the new constitution by enforcing that only notables be elected for political positions?	

	new class of privilege and status		
Censorship / Propaganda / Police	Is it not true that Napoleon's suppression of free speech and his extension of police powers mirrored the Revolutionary Jacobin government	Is it not true that Napoleon forbade the creation of new publishers, limiting free speech, which is against one of the core values of the revolution, liberty?	
Religion	Is it not true that Napoleon forced the Catholic Church to recognize the revolution, abandon its efforts to reclaim lost lands and relinquish control over French bishops, through the introduction of the Organic Articles in April 1802? Is it not true that Napoleon created a state-controlled church which had a clergy consisting of paid civil servants bound to oath, and thus ended the era of the First Estate's privileges of vast estates, tax exemptions and government favour? Is it not true that Napoleon enshrined the right to freely worship any religion within France?	Although, Napoleon did make catholicism the national religion of France, did he not? Is it not true that Napoleon believed that Christianity was the basis of all civilization?	
Women	is it not true that Napoleon Bonaparte respected his mother and put two of his sisters in charge of small territories Is it not true that under the Code Napoléon, the new separation of debts and goods benefitted women Wasn't the revolution based on Fraternité? The spirit of the revolution was never ment to include women Rousseau In his book Emile, he described his vision of an ideal education for women. Women should	However the Napoleonic code did in fact state that women were forbidden from entering legal contracts, nor could they be a party to lawsuits or testify in court Is it not true that Napoleon said 'the wife was made for the husband' Despite this, didn't women play a significant role in the revolution, in the women's march on versailles in 1789, for instance	

	take an active role in the family, Rousseau insisted, by breast-feeding and educating their children, but they should not venture to take active positions outside the home.	Is it not true that under the napoleonic code, women were restricted from getting divorce without consent? Is it not true that women were restricted from handling money unless they were registered traders under napoleon's rule?	
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Suggested Weblinks

<http://napoleononline.ca>

<http://www.napoleon.org>

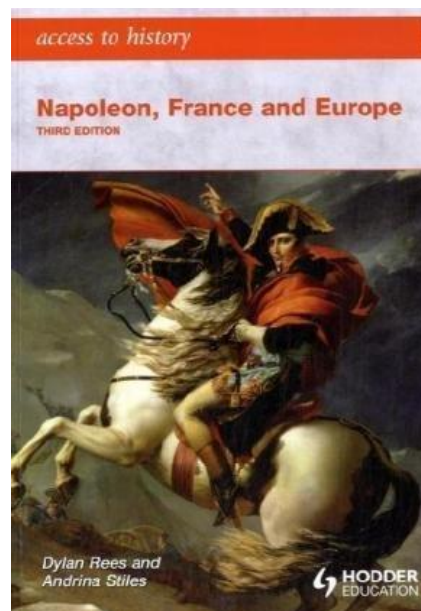
<http://www.napoleon-series.org>

<http://www.napoleonbonaparte.nl>

<http://www.napoleonguide.com>

<http://chnm.gmu.edu/revolution/>

<http://www.thecaveonline.com/APEH/>



Recommended Textbook