1)

Lycées : schools run on military lines, (secondary schools)

National Assembly: a legislative body in various countries, or parliament

Feudal: relating to the system where the lord holds land

Censor: to delete a word or passage of text

Ancien Regime: the time period from the renaissance to the French revolution

Concordat: Agreement made by Napoleon with the Pope

Privileges: A special advantage, immunity, permission, right, or benefit granted to or enjoyed by an individual, class, or caste.

2) During Napoleon’s time four grades of school were set up; primary, secondary, lycées and technical schools. Schools taught the importance of obedience, military values and math and science became more important in secondary schools.

3) Not much stayed the same, schools still encouraged students to investigate and question.

4) Now that Napoleon became Emperor of France, there were two national assemblies with members elected by the people and all men could vote unlike Louis who said nobody could vote. While Louis was king, he made all the laws but once Napoleon became king the assemblies made all the laws.

5) They are similar because Louis and Napoleon both could not be removed from power while they were King or Emperor.

6) a) -All people were declared equal before the law. There were no longer any special privileges for Nobles, Churchmen or rich people. This is fair because now all people will be treated the same and receive the same amount of goods.

-Feudal rights were ended. This is fair because now all people, even the poor, could own land without having to give a portion to the throne.

-Trial by Jury was guaranteed. This is fair because people could what they deserve and plead for justice.

- Religious Freedom was guaranteed. This is fair because now people could believe in what they want instead of being forced into Catholism.

-Parents were given powers over their children. This is fair only when the child is young and doesn’t know how to live on its own.

b) -Wives were not allowed to sell or give away property. This is unfair because men could as they wish but women had to stand in their shadows.

-A wife could only own property with her husband’s consent in writing. This is unfair because men could do whatever they wanted and women always had to get consent from men.

-Fathers were allowed to imprison their children for any time up to a month. This is unfair because they could imprison them as much as they wanted for whatever they wanted.

7) Napoleon had a secret police force, which could arrest people without trial, he also tried to censor and control the newspapers, and free speech was not slowed in France or the French Empire.

8) Napoleon tried to control the press because it could spread rumours about him or slowly starts a revolution against him.

9) Napoleon made an agreement with the Pope which stated that the Church would not get its land back, and the Bishops were to be chosen by Napoleon. All this meant that the government had greater control over the Church.

10)

a) He made sure that they could keep their land by eradicating Feudalism, he restored the Church to its former importance through the Concordat, and the peasants no longer had to pay tithes.

b) He created titles for some people; he rewarded talented and hard-working people by setting up the Legion of Honour.

11)

a) Napoleon felt entitled and knew he had a lot of power.

b) Napoleon thinks that women are nothing but machines to create babies. He does not believe they deserve anything else then to marry a man.

c) Napoleon thinks that the media controlled the people.

d) He believes that the lower class should not be making laws.

12) Napoleon ordered the building of new roads, canals and bridges. Many older buildings were improved, and new buildings were put up. A better network of roads was planned.