

## Third French republic

Republican government of France between the end of the Second French Empire in ..... and the Vichy Regime after the invasion of France by the German Third Reich in .....

Third French republic as a result of defeat in war between .....

The French lost their national pride to Germans as they lost the rich provinces to Prussia (which ones? .....). For the next forty years, the French nursed a desire for revenge against the Germans.

France as a republic was ruled by king or president? Who of them is elected and who inherits the state position? Raymond Poincaré (in office from 1913 – 1920) was one of those.

The Republic admired the legacy of ..... (hint: event as a part of movement of Enlightenment in France)

French political system was one of the most democratic in Europe. Characteristics:

Head of the state: president, election to the Parliament on the basis of general electoral rights – limited to ..... , civil rights. Education: Cousin's reform: educational system which forms the student as a human being and citizen. That is connected with free thinking not teaching of the absolute dogmas; education free of charge.

**Dreyfus's affair/scandal** – Jewish officer, Alfred Dreyfus, condemned in 1894 for espionage in favor of German Empire. Judgment influenced by the racial prejudices. After political pressure rehabilitated in 1906. The case led to campaign against racism.

**Paris** – Exotic feathers and furs were more prominently featured in fashion than ever before, as *haute couture* was invented in Paris, where fashion began to move in a yearly cycle. Bohemian lifestyles gained a different glamour, pursued in the cabarets of Montmartre, e.g. .... opened in 1889. In 1891 Toulouse-Lautrec made the very first poster for this cabaret.

The largely decorative style known as Art Nouveau (Jugendstil in central Europe), characterized by its curvilinear forms, became prominent from the mid-90s and dominated progressive design throughout much of Europe. Many successful examples of this style, with

notable regional variations, were built in France, Germany, Belgium, Spain, Austria (the Vienna Secession), Hungary, Bohemia and Latvia.

**Eiffel Tower** – named after constructor ..... Built in 1887-1889 for the ..... held in Paris.

**Impressionism** (..... art): revolt against classical republican virtues. Minister of fine arts, Nieuwerke: “These are the paintings of democrats, men who do not change their underwear and who want to intrude into good society. I do not like this kind of art, it is disgusting.”

The ..... (for "Beautiful Era") was a period in European social history that began during the late 19th century and lasted until World War I. Occurring during the time of the French Third Republic and the German Empire, the "Belle Époque" was named in retrospect, when it began to be considered a "golden age" the major powers of Europe, new technologies improved lives and the commercial arts adapted Renaissance and eighteenth-century styles to modern forms.

**The French Empire:** Statistics for 1914:

Population of France: 39.6 million, Population of the colonies: 58 million, Number of French colonies: 29, Size of the French colonies: 11 million sq. km, France’s army: 3 700 000 soldiers, France’s navy: 207 ships.

Country	Continent	Conquest	Loss	Notes
Egypt	Africa	1798	1801	
Madagascar	Africa	1885	1960	
Louisiana	America	1683	1803	1682: St. Louis, 1718: New Orleans. 1762: Western Louisiana and „Isle of New Orleans“ to Spain, 1763: Eastern Louisiana to GB. 1863: Louisiana bought by USA, from Napoleon
New France	America	1534	1759	1524: first expedition. 1608 foundation of province of Québec (city established in 1605, capital

				of province). 1663: New France part of France. 1753 conquered by GB. After Parisian peace in 1763 part of GB
French Indochina	Asia	1863	1954	1887 conquest of Vietnam and Cambodia. 1893 conquest of Laos. 1954 independence of them all
The Lebanon	Asia	1920	1943	1920 mandatory territory, 1943 independence

..... largest empire in the world. Most of the colonies in ..... where the French were popular because they built schools, hospitals, roads, ports, etc. Other main colonies in the ..... where the French were not so popular. The French army was often at war with groups of rebels who wanted independence.



