

Professor's Guide: Haussmannization of Paris

This assignment is aimed for an upper level class focused on modern art (such as Art 55 for Bronx Community College).

The assignment is scaffolded, and it uses a variety of techniques that help students excel in reading difficult texts (e.g. art historical articles or book chapters that use disciplinary jargon) and learn through the writing process.

I suggest that you hand out the final project sheet early on in the semester, so that the students can become familiar with the assignment and think about it or take notes throughout the semester.

The assignments are designed to be handed out in the following order:

1. **Article Summary:** Paris as the Hub of French Industrialization: Building a European Capital under the Second Empire, 1852-70
2. **Article Freewrite:** "Modern Art and Life: Manet and the Impressionists."
Freewrite allows students to express their train of thought without worrying about such thought-inhibiting factors as style and grammar. Such exercises are especially important in the early process of writing a paper since they allow the student to devote his or her whole attention to the content. I suggest that the student should freewrite on this article for about 10 min.
3. **Research Narrative:**
..... weeks before the final paper is due the students need to submit their choice of the socio-economic class member they will represent and a single-page informal narrative of their research and thinking process for the assignment. The narrative should include, for example, their opinion on Napoleon III's statement that the renovation will benefit all, what their plans are for the writing, what sources (paintings etc) they plan to concentrate on, what they are struggling with, or what they think they are doing well.
This will allow students to take a moment to clearly think about their research paper and the stage that they are at. It should clarify their thoughts, identify progress or areas they struggle with allowing ample time for remediation. The narrative also helps the professor to identify the students that may need more supervised help and advice in advance.
4. **Final Assignment**
Make sure to hand out the final assignment and discuss it in detail again when the deadline is approaching.

RÉALISATIONS URBAINES À PARIS
SOUS LE SECOND EMPIRE ET AU DÉBUT DE LA TROISIÈME RÉPUBLIQUE

1852 - 1854 - 1856 - 1858 - 1860 - 1862 - 1864 - 1866 - 1868 - 1870 - 1872 - 1874 - 1876 - 1878 - 1880 - 1882 - 1884 - 1886 - 1888 - 1890 - 1892 - 1894 - 1896 - 1898 - 1900 - 1902 - 1904 - 1906 - 1908 - 1910 - 1912 - 1914 - 1916 - 1918 - 1920 - 1922 - 1924 - 1926 - 1928 - 1930 - 1932 - 1934 - 1936 - 1938 - 1940 - 1942 - 1944 - 1946 - 1948 - 1950 - 1952 - 1954 - 1956 - 1958 - 1960 - 1962 - 1964 - 1966 - 1968 - 1970 - 1972 - 1974 - 1976 - 1978 - 1980 - 1982 - 1984 - 1986 - 1988 - 1990 - 1992 - 1994 - 1996 - 1998 - 2000 - 2002 - 2004 - 2006 - 2008 - 2010 - 2012 - 2014 - 2016 - 2018 - 2020

SECOND EMPIRE
 1852 - 1870

TROISIÈME RÉPUBLIQUE
 1870 - 1914

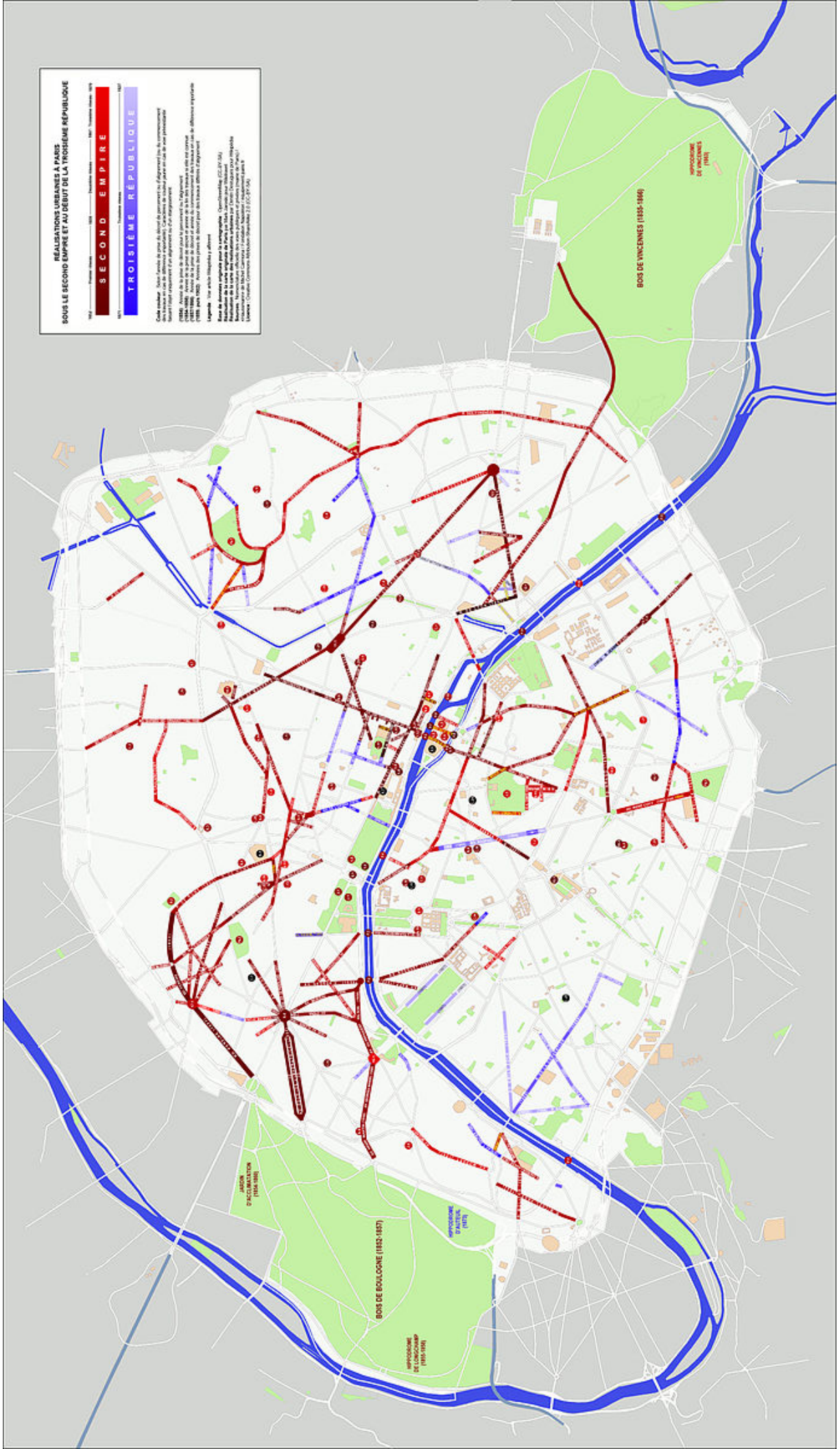
Legende : voir notice thématique p. 107

Bois de Boulogne (1852-1870)
 Bois de Boulogne englobé dans le département de la Seine en 1859, intégré au territoire de Paris en 1860. Le bois est aménagé en parc public en 1860. Le bois est divisé en 10 secteurs par des boulevards et des avenues. Le bois est divisé en 10 secteurs par des boulevards et des avenues. Le bois est divisé en 10 secteurs par des boulevards et des avenues.

Bois de Vincennes (1859-1866)
 Bois de Vincennes englobé dans le département de la Seine en 1859, intégré au territoire de Paris en 1860. Le bois est aménagé en parc public en 1860. Le bois est divisé en 10 secteurs par des boulevards et des avenues. Le bois est divisé en 10 secteurs par des boulevards et des avenues. Le bois est divisé en 10 secteurs par des boulevards et des avenues.

Bois de St-Mandé (1859-1866)
 Bois de St-Mandé englobé dans le département de la Seine en 1859, intégré au territoire de Paris en 1860. Le bois est aménagé en parc public en 1860. Le bois est divisé en 10 secteurs par des boulevards et des avenues. Le bois est divisé en 10 secteurs par des boulevards et des avenues. Le bois est divisé en 10 secteurs par des boulevards et des avenues.

Bois de St-Germain (1859-1866)
 Bois de St-Germain englobé dans le département de la Seine en 1859, intégré au territoire de Paris en 1860. Le bois est aménagé en parc public en 1860. Le bois est divisé en 10 secteurs par des boulevards et des avenues. Le bois est divisé en 10 secteurs par des boulevards et des avenues. Le bois est divisé en 10 secteurs par des boulevards et des avenues.



I Haussmannization of Paris: Article Summary

Write a concise 300 to 400-word summary of the chapter titled “Paris as the Hub of French Industrialization: Building a European Capital under the Second Empire, 1852-70” by Anthony Sutcliffe from his book *Paris: an Architectural History*.

As you read write a one-sentence summary of each of the paragraphs that include the mention of “what it says” (content) and “what it does” (purpose or function within the essay) statements. In this way, it will be much easier for you to recall the essential information and author’s aim once you are done with the whole text. On the day the assignment is due hand in both the summary and the “Says/Does” sheet.

These first four paragraphs from Sutcliffe’s chapter may serve as an example:

1. “The transformation of Paris under the Second Empire is the biggest commonplace of urban history after the Great Fire of London....” - Introduces the subject of Paris’s transformation and presents author’s point that it was one of the most significant renovations in the urban planning history.
2. “The basic building unit was the apartment house, ...” - Transitions to explain that the aim of the renovation was an architectural coherence and unity, and emphasizes that the public was encouraged to participate in making the changes.
3. “In 1850 Leonce Reynaud published the first volume ...” - Introduces Leonce Reynaud, a professor of architecture, and discusses his view to show that the Parisian architects saw modernization and industrialization as compatible with the French classical tradition and not a threat to it.
4. “The Second Empire nevertheless posed new problems in Paris....” - Nuances the argument by describing how rapid industrialization in Paris resulted in overpopulation that caused housing shortages and rent escalation.

And so forth - You should do the rest.

II Haussmannization of Paris: Article Freewrite

Read chapter 15 of *Nineteenth Century Art: A Critical History*, titled “Manet and the Impressionists.” Afterwards freewrite (write without stopping and without worrying about style and grammar) on this article for 10 minutes. Topics you might consider thinking about for this freewrite:

- How did the author’s description of the Parisian art world inform your view of Haussmannization of Paris?
- Why was the city and its landscape so important to the modern painters?
- What can we learn from this article about different classes that inhabited Paris?
- Which artworks discussed do you see as most suitable for your final assignment and why?

III Haussmannization of Paris: Research Narrative

Please submit a one-page informal narrative of your research and your thinking process for the Haussmannization assignment. On the top of the page you should state your decision concerning the choice of the Parisian class member (aristocrat, a member of bourgeoisie, or a working class person) that you will represent. In the following paragraphs you should discuss your plan for the paper:

- Do you agree with Napoleon III's belief that the renovation of Paris benefitted all?
- What sources (paintings, maps) will you use to support your answer?
- What is your plan for the writing, what are you struggling with?
- What have you done so far?
- What do you still need to do in order to perfect your paper?
- This is an informal writing assignment, so make sure to concentrate on the content and clarity of ideas rather than your writing style and grammar.

IV Haussmannization of Paris - Final assignment

Starting in 1853 emperor Napoleon III designated Georges-Eugene Haussmann to design and direct a renovation of the city of Paris. The renovation was a vast public works program meant to demolish crowded and unsanitary medieval neighborhoods that included such dangerous places as open-grave cemeteries in the middle of courtyards surrounded by townhouses. The aim was to build new, wide avenues, fill the city with parks and squares, construct new sewer systems as well as fountains and aqueducts. In addition, the wide open streets and vistas provided a much easier means of public control by the state army and police which helped to reduce both crime and danger of public protests (this is especially significant in post 1789 and 1830 revolutions). Haussmann's work met with fierce opposition and he was finally dismissed by Napoleon III in 1870.

Unquestionably, Haussmann's renovation changed the lives of all, including the aristocracy, bourgeoisie, and the poor. Its impact on modern ways of life was also noticed by the Realist and Impressionist painters, who recorded the old and renovated Paris in their works. Napoleon III and Haussmann clearly believed that the renovation benefited every citizen of Paris. Would you agree?

Based on your observations of the works of the Realist and Impressionist painters featuring 19th-century Paris, map supplements, the class discussions, and readings, write a 6-8 page (typed, double-spaced, stapled) essay discussing the city's change and its impact on your life from the point of view of either an aristocrat, a member of a bourgeoisie, or a working class poor. In what ways did it improve or deteriorate your life in the city?

Assume that you are writing a memoir for the new generations, who did not witness the change. Assume that the audience is not familiar with the works of art discussed in your paper, therefore, make sure to carefully describe them and attach the pictures at the end. Below you may find the list of the works available in the New York City museums that record the city's change and its influence on the life of its inhabitants.

The assignment is due on

Paintings found in the Metropolitan Museum:

1. Street Scene, Place Clichy by Pierre Bonnard

Date: 1895; Medium: Oil on cardboard

Accession Number: 1999.363.4

On view in Gallery 904

2. The Third-Class Carriage, ca. 1862-64 by Honoré Daumier

Date: 1862-64; Medium: Oil on canvas

Accession Number: 29.100.129

On view in Gallery 802

3. The Laundress by Honoré Daumier

Date: 186[3?]; Medium: Oil on wood

Accession Number: 47.122

On view in Gallery 802

4. Camille Monet (1847-1879) on a Garden Bench by Claude Monet

Date: 1873; Medium: Oil on canvas

Accession Number: 2002.62.1

On view in Gallery 821

5. Landscape: The Parc Monceau by Claude Monet

Date: 1876 Medium: Oil on canvas

Accession Number: 59.206

On view in Gallery 818

6. The Parc Monceau by Claude Monet

Date: 1878; Medium: Oil on canvas

Claude Monet (French, 1840-1926)

Accession Number: 59.142

On view in Gallery 818

7. The Boulevard Montmartre on a Winter Morning by Camille Pissarro

Date: 1897; Medium: Oil on canvas

Accession Number: 60.174

On view in Gallery 820

8. The Garden of the Tuileries on a Spring Morning by Camille Pissarro

Date: 1899; Medium: Oil on canvas

Accession Number: 1992.103.3

On view in Gallery 820

9. The Garden of the Tuileries on a Winter Afternoon by Camille Pissarro

Date: 1899; Medium: Oil on canvas

Accession Number: 66.36

On view in Gallery 820

10. Study for A Sunday on La Grande Jatte by Georges Seurat

Date: 1884; Medium: Oil on canvas

Accession Number: 51.112.6

On view in Gallery 826

11. Circus Sideshow by Georges Seurat

Date: 1887-88; Medium: Oil on canvas

Accession Number: 61.101.17

On view in Gallery 826

12. The Streetwalker by Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec

Date: c. 1890-91; Medium: Oil on cardboard

Accession Number: 2003.20.13

On view in Gallery 822