Napoleon’s Reforms: Pro or Counter Revolutionary?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reform/Policy</th>
<th>What the reform or policy did</th>
<th>Cause of the French Revolution Addressed</th>
<th>Social Group (bourgeoisie etc.) whom it favored or who liked it</th>
<th>Problems or limitations of the policy</th>
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</thead>
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| Concordat     | 1. France was officially a Catholic Country  
2. Religious tolerance for Protestants  
3. Separation of Church & State (Church had no official role in government) | Ideas of the Enlightenment  
Inequalities in Society (privileges of the 1st Estate) | Peasants (regained church traditions)  
Clergy (reinstated in place of Cult of the Supreme Being) | Did not provide religious tolerance for Jews and Muslims |
| Economic Reforms | 1. National Bank  
2. Uniform Tax Code  
All classes paid taxes proportionate to income/property | Financial Crisis | Bourgeoisie  
Peasants | Clergy & Nobility resented new taxes |
| Code Napoleon | Uniform law Code for all citizens of France | Inequalities in Society | Bourgeoisie | Did not provide equality for women  
Still allowed for slavery in the colonies (those who were not French citizens)  
Did not provide complete freedom of speech/press |
| Educational Reforms | 1. National elementary schools, trade schools and universities  
2. Allows for advancement by merit/talent | Inequalities in Society  
Poor leadership | Bourgeoisie | 1. Women do not receive the same education as men  
2. Peasants often do not take advantage of educational opportunity |