

#### Slide 2

#### Napoleon's Background

- Born in Corsica in 1769
- Military education
- Favored Jacobins and republicanism

#### • Military hero

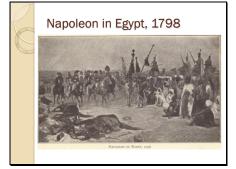
- ° Drove British forces from port of Toulon in 1793 Captured northern Italy and forced Austrian Hapsburgs to make peace
- 1798 Egyptian expedition

Slide 3

#### Napoleonic Campaign in Egypt: 1798-1801 • Napoleon's attempt to seize Egypt and undermine Britain's access to India

- Britain's access to India

  Napoleon took control of Egypt on land
  Brought along scientists
  Sudied the pyramids, etc.
  Discovered the Roest as to a factor of the second discoveries following the defeat of the French foress in Egypt
  Battle of the Nile August 1-3, 1798
  Britain's Horatio Nelson defeated French naval forces
  Napoleon and his troops became stranded in Egypt
  August, 1799 Napoleon snuck past the British blockade in the Mediterranean and returned to Paris



#### Slide 5

# Napoleon's Rise to Power 1799 Snuck past British blockade in Mediterranean Took control of the Directory by coup d'état Set up three-man Consulate With himself as First Consul 1802 Consul for life 1804 Crowned himself emperor Plebiscitte Popular vote done by hallot Napoleon always held plebiscites Everyone always voted for his policies Democratic despotism He had absolute power regardless of the fact that he held plebiscites



Slide 7

| $\mathcal{I}$ | Napoleon's                      | s Reforms   |
|---------------|---------------------------------|---|
| Te            | Class System                    | Émigrés could return if swore loyalty to new French gov't.     Peasants kept lands they'd bought from Church and nobles     New noblity established through a meritocracy (e.g., Legion     of Honor) |
|               | Economy                         | Controlled prices     Encouraged industrial growth     Strengthened the nation's infrastructure   |
|               | Education                       | Nationally-controlled public schools  |
|               | Government                      | Strengthened the national government     Ran an efficient bureaucracy   |
|               | Laws – Napoleonic Code          | Equality before the law     Religious tolerance     End to feudalism     But women lost many of their rights  |
|               | Religion – Concordat of<br>1801 | Church under government control     Religious freedom   |

#### Napoleon's Empire

- 1804-1812: Military successes due to leadership skills, large armies, an disuprise tactics
  Annexed parts of Germany and Italy as well as Belgium and the Netherlands
  Replaced Holy Roman Empire with French-controlled Federation of the Rhine
  Cut off half of Prussia to form Grand Duchy of Warsaw (historical Poland)
  Placed puppet rulers on conquered thrones (e.g., Joseph Bonaparte as king of Spain)
  Formed alliances
  Including divorcing losephine de Beauharnais to marry Marie

- Formed animates
   Including divorcing Josephine de Beaubarnais to marry Marie Louise of Austria
   Nationalism grew with Napoleon's successes
   Both in France and in the areas he conquered

Slide 9

#### Empress Josephine

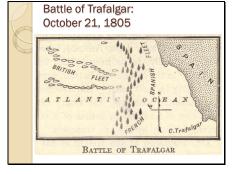
Napoleon's first wife, Josephine de Beauharnais, aided her husband's career through her interpersonal skills and political connections.



## British Opposition to Napoleon • 1805 1805 France tried to invade Great Britain Admiral Horatio Nelson defeated him at the Battle of Trafalgar Nelson was killed in this naval battle Napoleon struck back with the Continental System No trade battanees the Every

- System
  No trade between the European continent and Great Britain
  Great Britain responded with blockades
  British attacks on American ships still trading with France helped spark the War of 1812 in the LS.
  Continental system failed because European countries wanted and needed trade

### Slide 11





#### **Review Questions**

- 1. What were the results of France's Egyptian Campaign?
- 2. How did Napoleon come to power in France?
- 3. Describe Napoleon's reforms.
- 4. Why did nationalism spread throughout Europe during the Napoleonic era?
- Who was Nelson and what role did he play in 5. the eventual defeat of Napoleon?

#### Slide 14

#### Napoleon Spreads Revolution

- Napoleon spread revolution with his Grande Armée
- Supported liberal reforms in conquered lands
- Abolished nobility and feudalism
- Set up meritocracies
- Ended Church privileges
- Napoleonic Code spread even to areas beyond the French empire  $^{\circ}\,$  Such as the Spanish and Portuguese colonies in Latin
- America

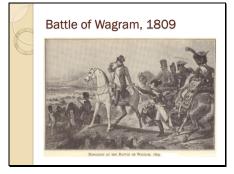
Slide 15

#### Decline of Napoleon's Empire

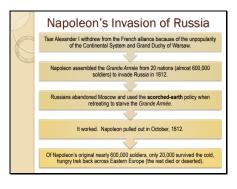
- · Europeans hated the Continental System
- Europeans hated the Continental System
   Revolutionary ideals of self-government spurred nationalism in conquered states
   PeninsularWar in Spain and Portugal
   People of Iberian Peninsula pledged loyalty to Church and king
   Aided by the British
   Local rulers formed juntas to maintain power
   Did not actually want to give up all of their power to a returning spansh or Pertypases king
   Warted to keep many elements of republicanism
   Guerrilla warfare against French rule of Joseph Bonaparte
   War with Austria

- Outerina wainate against French Tue to Joseph Bohapate
   War with Austria
   1805 Battle of Austerlitz French won
   1809 Battle of Wagram French won
   Butt he Austrian opposition illustrated the commitment to
   end French domination in Europe

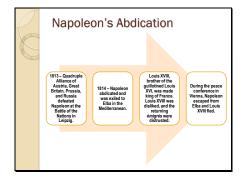
Slide 16

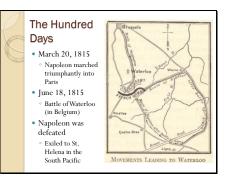






Slide 19







| Napoleon's Legacy   |
|---|
| Died in 1821 on St. Helena     Controversial historical figure     Pros     Established meritocracy     Hidd plebistens     Spread revolutionary ideals     Cons     Absolute ruler     Ruled an empire with puppet kings     Took waw many rights of women |
| <ul> <li>International legacy</li> <li>Destruction of the Holy Roman Empire led to the creation<br/>of Germany</li> <li>1803 – Sold the Louisiana Territory to the United States</li> <li>Created nationalistic fervor throughout the world</li> </ul>      |

#### Slide 23

#### Congress of Vienna

September, 1814, through June, 1815Austria, Great Britain, Prussia, and Russia

sought to: ° Restore the Old Regime

Establish a balance of power



Slide 24

#### Important Leaders at the Congress of Vienna Prince Clemens von Metternich of Austria – warted to roll back the clock to 1792 Tsar Alexander I of Russia – wanted to set up a "holy alliance" of Christian rulers who would unite to suppress future revolution

Slide 25

| R | Results of the Congress of Vienna<br>Redrew the European map to surround France<br>with strong countries |
|---|--|
| - | Principle of legitimacy – restored the   |
|   | hereditary ("legitimate") monarchies   |
|   | Concert of Europe – European leaders<br>would meet to address their concerns                             |
|   | For the most part, large-scale war was avoided<br>for 100 years (until World War I in 1914)              |
|   | Failure to realize the power of nationalism  |
|   |  |



Slide 27

#### **Review Questions**

- 1. What political and social reforms did Napoleon make in the lands he conquered? 2. Describe the events of the Peninsular War.
- Bescribe the map of Europe in 1812.
   What events brought about Napoleon's abdication?
- aodication?
  5. At what battle was Napoleon finally defeated?
  6. Was Napoleon a good leader? Why or why not? Look at this question from the perspectives of a French peasant, French *émigré*, Spanish peasant, and Spanish noble.