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Réunion des Musées Nationaux/Art Resource, NY

Change Resulting from the French Revolution

- By 1799, the French Revolution had dislodged the old social order, overthrown the monarchy, and brought the Church under state control.
- Many changes occurred in everyday life:
 - New symbols, such as the tricolor, emerged.
 - Titles were eliminated.
 - Elaborate fashions were replaced by practical clothes.
 - People developed a strong sense of national identity.
 - Nationalism spread throughout France.

Napoleon Bonaparte



Rise of Napoleon Bonaparte

- **Napoleon Bonaparte** –
 - born in Corsica
 - attends military school, then joins army
 - appointed commander of armies by Directory
 - wins stunning victories in Italy, gaining popularity; news of his defeats in Egypt is suppressed
 - 1795: Napoleon defeats royalist rebels attacking National Convention,
 - 1799: carries out coup d'état (seizure of power), overthrows Directory.

Napoleon's Rise to Power

- an very eager lieutenant
- Was a supporter of more extreme revolutionaries
 - With Napoleon's help the Directory was overthrown and by 1802 Napoleon takes the title as Consul

Self-Made Emperor

- **Two years** after taking the title as Consul Napoleon had acquired enough power to **assume the title of Emperor**
- As Napoleon gained more power he insisted on the support of the people
 - By taking a **plebiscite** (PLEEHB ih sit) or ballot to say yes or no

Napoleon Creates an Empire

- 1801: Napoleon attempts to retake colony of Saint Domingue but fails; he gives up on the Americas and concentrates on Europe; sells the Louisiana Territory to United States for \$15 million in 1803.
- Britain, Russia, Austria, Sweden join forces against Napoleon; Napoleon crushes enemy forces in several brilliant battles; Napoleon forces Austria, Russia, Sweden to sign peace treaties.
- In 1805, British win Battle of Trafalgar—ensures British naval superiority; this defeat forces Napoleon to give up plan of invading Britain; looks for another way to control Britain.
- Napoleon controls Europe except for Britain, Portugal, Sweden, Ottomans; has puppet rulers/family members on the throne in some countries, alliances with others; French Empire reaches largest extent from 1807 to 1812.

Crowning of Empress Josephine



Battle of Trafalgar



Europe under Napoleon

MAP 17.1

Europe at the Height of Napoleon's Power, 1810–1811

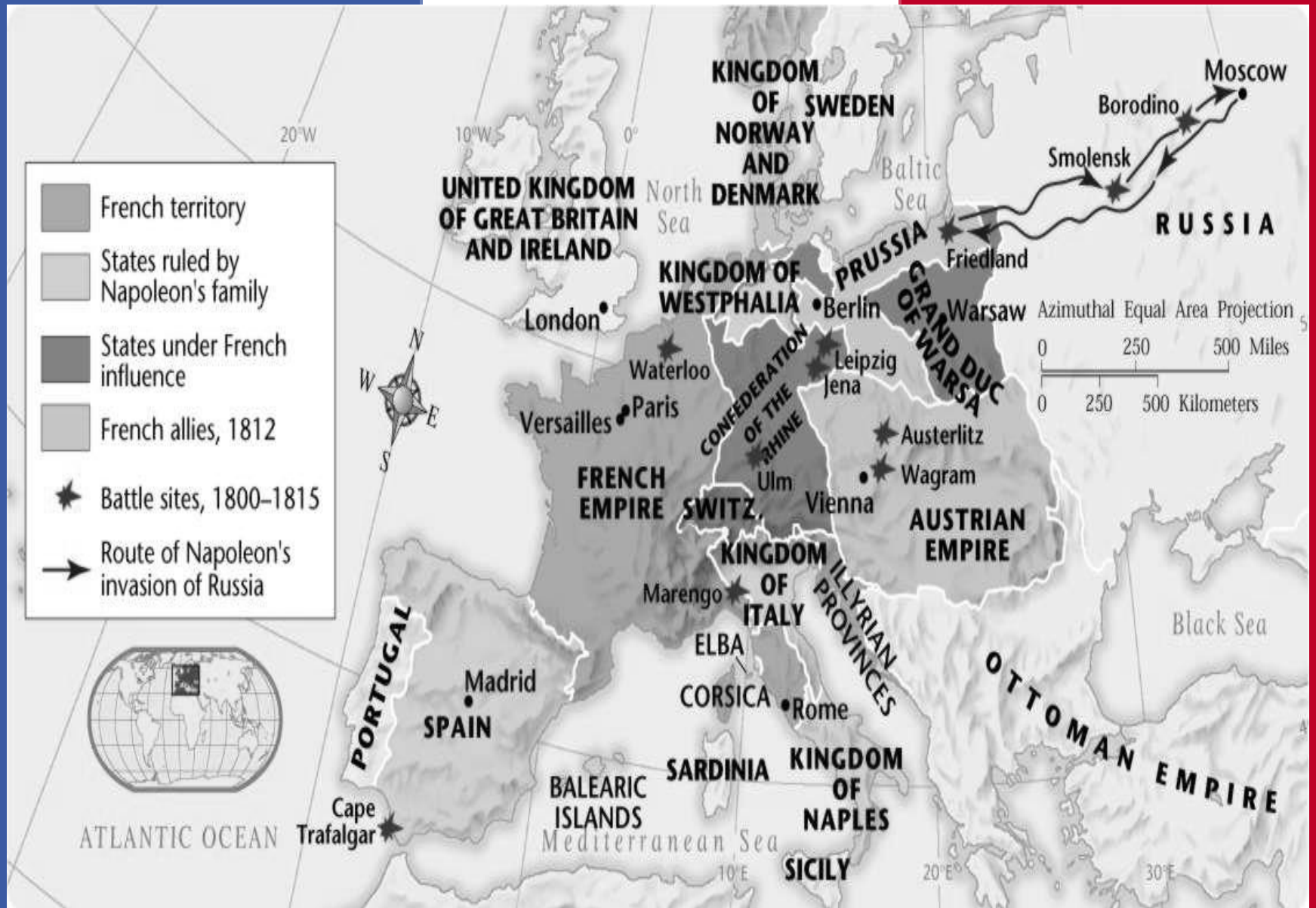


France Under Napoleon

- Napoleon consolidated his power by strengthening the central government.
- Order, security, and efficiency replaced liberty, equality, and fraternity as the slogans of the new regime.
- To fix economy, he sets up national banking system, efficient tax collection; establishes lycées – government run public schools to train officials; signs concordat— agreement—with pope restoring Catholicism in France
- Napoleon developed a new law code, the Napoleonic Code:
 - Equality for all citizens
 - Religious toleration
 - Advancement based on merit

A Preview of Things to Come

- Napoleon's conquests aroused nationalistic feelings across Europe and contributed to his eventual downfall.
- Napoleon strikes Britain through blockade—forced closing of ports; Continental System—Napoleon's economic plan to strengthen Europe and weaken Britain by blockading British ports.
- Britain alone remained outside Napoleon's empire – he was unsuccessful in trying to control Britain
 - Battle of Trafalgar – Napoleon's navy destroyed by Adm. Horatio Nelson, destroys any hope of invading and conquering England
- Smugglers and uncooperative allies make France's blockade fail; Britain responds with blockade of its own, led by its stronger navy; Americans fight Britain in War of 1812; war does no major damage to Britain.



Wars on the Peninsula and in Russia

- Napoleon sends troops across Spain to attack Portugal, causing protest; Napoleon makes his brother king of Spain, making things worse.
- Spanish fight as guerrillas—small groups that attacked and then disappear; British aid Spanish guerrillas; Napoleon loses 300,000 soldiers during this Peninsular War; Nationalist rebels fight the French in other conquered territories.
- Relations with Russia break down, Napoleon decides to invade; in June 1812, Napoleon's army marches into Russia with 420,000 men; Russians use scorched-earth policy—destroying crops, livestock.
- In September 1812, Russians retreat from Moscow after Battle of Borodino; Napoleon finds Moscow abandoned and burning; Napoleon retreats, losing thousands of soldiers to raids, cold weather.

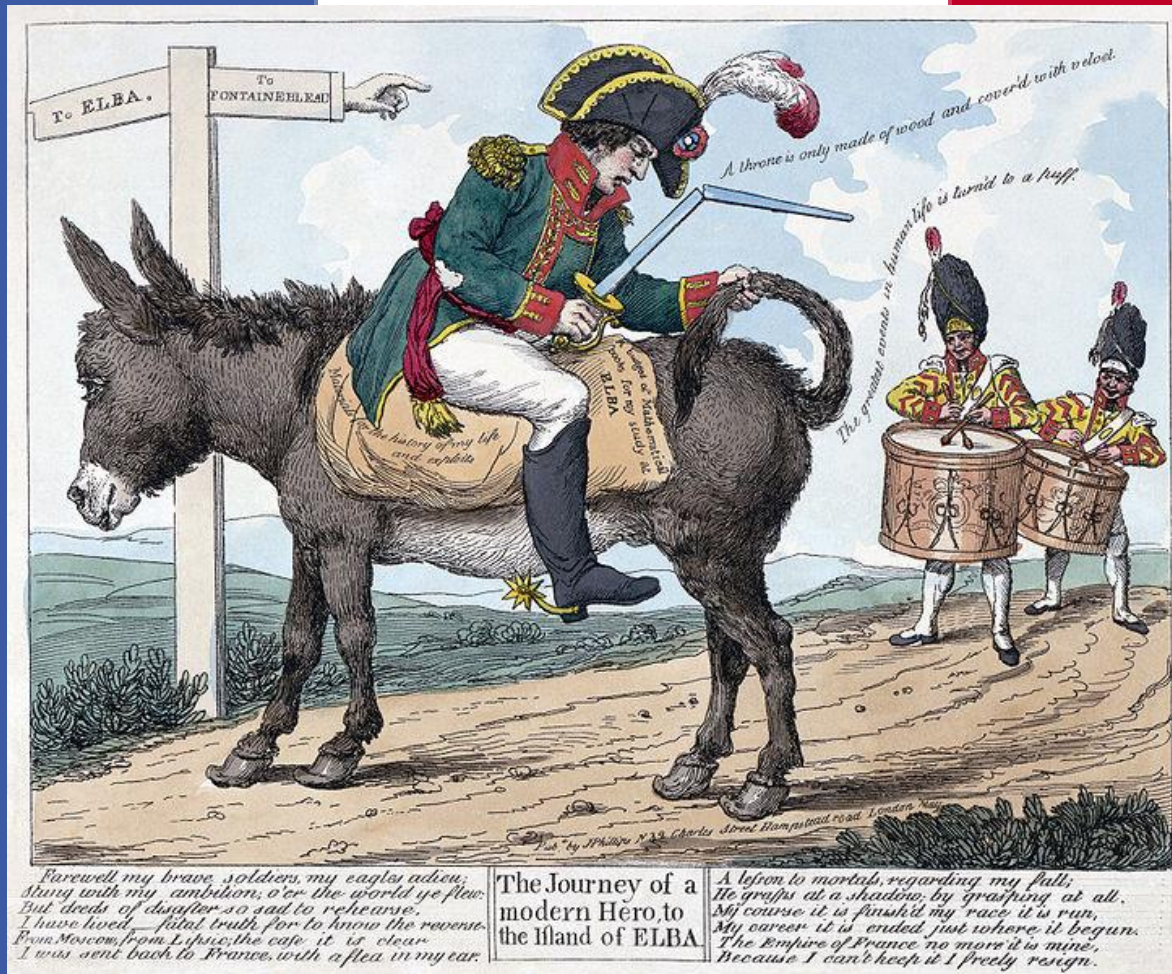
The Retreat from Russia



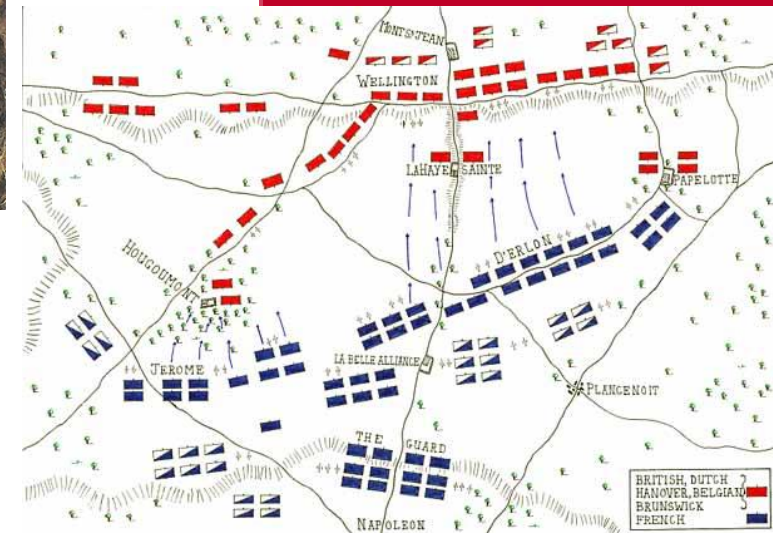
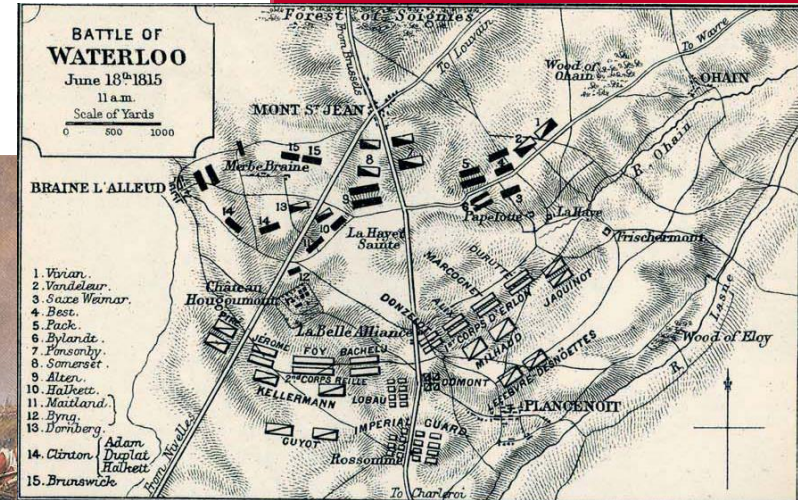
Downfall and The “Hundred Days”

- Britain, Prussia, Sweden, Russia, Austria join forces against Napoleon; Napoleon raises another army, but meets quick defeat by allied powers; Napoleon finally surrenders and is exiled to island of Elba.
- Louis XVIII, new king, is soon overthrown and Napoleon returns from exile; Battle of Waterloo—British, Prussian forces defeat Napoleon’s army; This defeat ends Hundred Days—Napoleon’s last attempt at power.

Napoleon's exile to Elba



Battle of Waterloo



Timeline of Napoleon's Downfall

- 1812—Napoleon's forces were defeated in Russia. Russia, Britain, Austria, and Prussia form a new alliance against a weakened France.
- 1813—Napoleon was defeated in the Battle of Nations in Leipzig.
- 1814—Napoleon abdicated, or stepped down from power, and was exiled to Elba, an island in the Mediterranean Sea.
- 1815—Napoleon escaped his exile and returned to France. Napoleon's last battle where he was defeated by the Duke of Wellington was at Waterloo. Napoleon was forced to abdicate again, and was this time exiled to St. Helena, an island in the South Atlantic.
- 1821—Napoleon died in exile.

Congress of Vienna (1815)

- Will learn about this tomorrow.



Napoleon's Legacy

- Napoleon's replacing king of Spain set off rebellions in Spanish America; many former colonies of Spain and Portugal gain independence. On the world stage, Napoleon's conquests spread the ideas of the revolution and nationalism. Napoleon failed to make Europe into a French empire.
- Napoleon turned France into a centralized state with a constitution. Elections were held with expanded, though limited, suffrage.
- Many more citizens had rights to property and access to education. French citizens lost many rights promised to them during the Convention.
- The abolition of the Holy Roman Empire would eventually contribute to the creation of a new Germany.
- Napoleon's decision to sell France's Louisiana Territory to America doubled the size of the United States and ushered in an age of American expansion.