

The Beginning and End of The Napoleonic Age



Napoleon in the campaign of France 1814, by E. Meissonier, from "A History of the Nineteenth Century, Year by Year," Edwin Emerson, Jr., 1900.

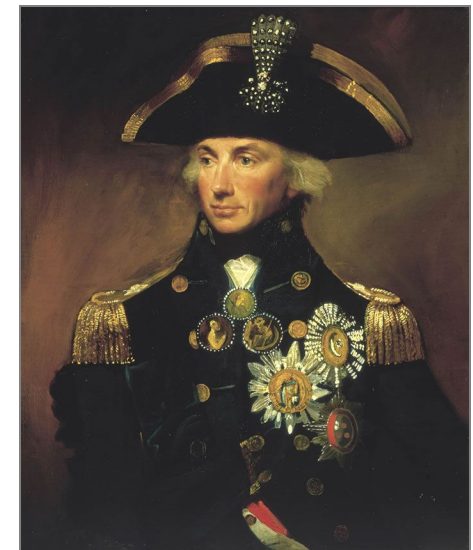
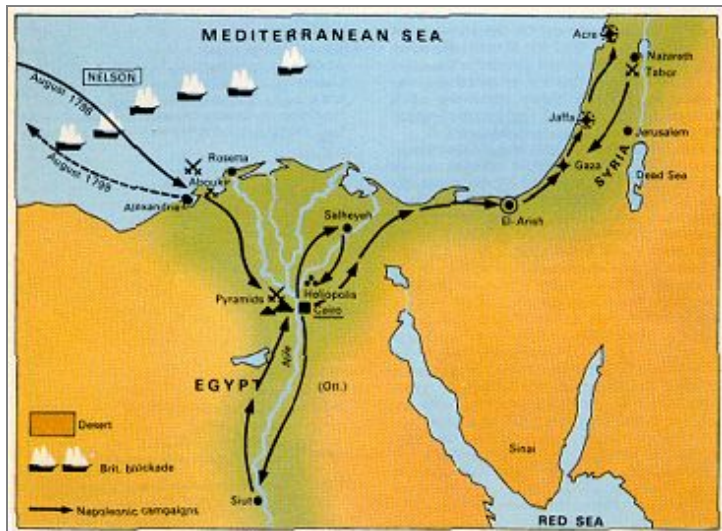
Napoleon's Rise To Power

- Born August 16, 1769 in Corsica, Italy to parents of minor nobility
- Attended the elite French Military Academy beginning in 1784, graduating one year later in artillery studies
- Married his wife Josephine in 1796
- Between 1796-1797, Napoleon led a French military campaign taking majority of Northern Italy.
- Here Napoleon focused on ending serfdom, suppressing church power, and ending age-old nobility's power



The Egyptian Campaign

- 1798, Napoleon was extremely popular due to his military successes in Italy.
- He was given command of an army set to invade Britain, but instead of invading the British Isles Napoleon invaded Egypt.
- He met up with Horatio Nelson's dominating navy and failed miserably
- Napoleon abandoned his army, and was welcomed to France as a hero.



Napoleon: First Consul



- With the government in disarray, Napoleon launched a successful coup d'état in November 1799
- He proclaimed himself First Consul and did away with elected assemblies
- He appointed members (normally friends and family) to Senate
- 1802, made Consul for life
- 1804, made emperor
- Government structure of the Consulate consisted of The Council of State, the Tribunate, Legislature, and Senate.



Reforms of Napoleon

- 1801- Established the Bank of France, successful in stabilizing French currency
- 1801- Concordat- established peace with the Roman Catholic Church by recognizing Catholicism as the religion of France. In return, the pope agreed not to seek the restoration of church lands
- 1801- Reform of education system to include students based on merit and not on birth
- 1804- The Napoleonic Code is passed. Codified laws of equality, religious toleration, abolition of serfdom, and property rights. Also included a bureaucracy based on merit; however, took away women's property rights.

Napoleon the Emperor



- He crowned himself and his wife Josephine emperor and empress of France, Italy, and Lombardy in 1804
- Napoleon was hated throughout Europe—especially by the British
- 1805 Great Britain organized the Third Coalition including themselves, Austria, Russia, and Sweden fighting Napoleon and his ally Spain both by water and sea

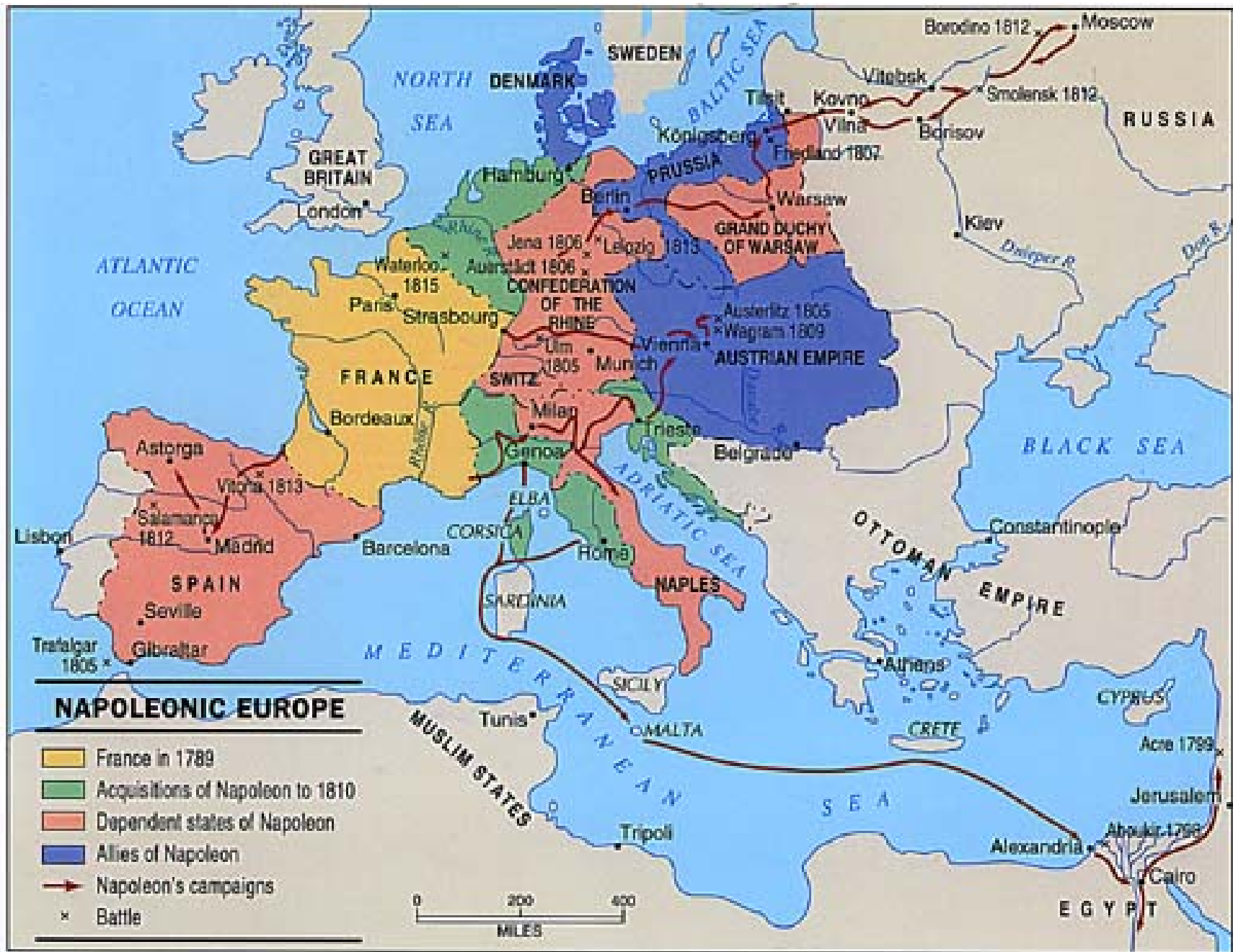


I'll Blockade You... no I will Blockade you

- Napoleon introduced the Continental System which was put in place to end “the nation of shopkeepers”
- Great Britain retaliated by blockading the French—this really hurt the United States
- Napoleon struck the Third Coalition in 1805—crushing Austria at the Battle of Austerlitz
- The Domination of Europe begins with humiliating treaties given to Prussia and Austria -- 1808

Napoleon Draws the Lines

- After the treaties came the territories-- Napoleon ruled France, Spain, Austrian and Dutch Netherlands
- He abolished the HRE and forced small German states into the Confederation of the Rhine
- Unified Italy under the Kingdom of Italy
- He also forced Denmark and the Papal States into Alliance
- Friends receive presents- to the king of Saxony, Napoleon gives the Duchy of Warsaw
- Family members became monarchs



Napoleonic Europe

The Double “N”

- Napoleonic Code- makes civil laws instead of traditional feudal laws
- The Code was established everywhere Napoleon went- feudalism and serfdom abolished with new ways of living introduced
- The Napoleonic Era and Napoleonic Code led to increased nationalism-- love of nation (i.e. Italy) versus love of native region (i.e. Milan)

CODE CIVIL DES FRANÇAIS.

TITRE PRÉLIMINAIRE.

*DE LA PUBLICATION, DES EFFETS
ET DE L'APPLICATION DES LOIS
EN GÉNÉRAL.*

ARTICLE 1.^{er}

LES lois sont exécutoires dans tout le territoire français, en vertu de la promulgation qui en est faite par le PREMIER CONSUL.

Elles seront exécutées dans chaque partie de la République, du moment où la promulgation en pourra être connue.

La promulgation faite par le PREMIER CONSUL sera réputée connue dans le département où siègera le Gouvernement, un jour après celui de la promulgation; et dans chacun des autres départemens, après l'expiration du même délai, augmenté d'autant de jours qu'il y aura de fois dix myriamètres [environ vingt lieues anciennes] entre la ville où la

A

Décreté le 14 Ven-
tôse an XI.
Promulgué le 24 du
même mois.

The Peninsular Campaign

- 1808- People of Spain were revolting against Napoleon's brother Joseph
- The British sent in troops to help Spain and Napoleon took the journey through the Pyrenees which lasted from 1808-1814 when Joe was captured.



The Russian Blunder

- Napoleon decided to take care of business with 600,000 troops when Czar Alexander I. was not following Continental System
- They set out in May 1812 only to find the Russian using the scorched earth policy
- The French took Moscow only to have the Russians set the city on fire—no where left for French to stick out the winter
- The retreat was a disaster—when it reached Prussia 4/5ths of troops were gone or dead



CARTE FIGURATIVE des pertes successives en hommes de l'Armée Française dans la campagne de Russie 1812-1813.

Dressée par M. Minard, Inspecteur Général des Ponts et Chaussées en retraite.

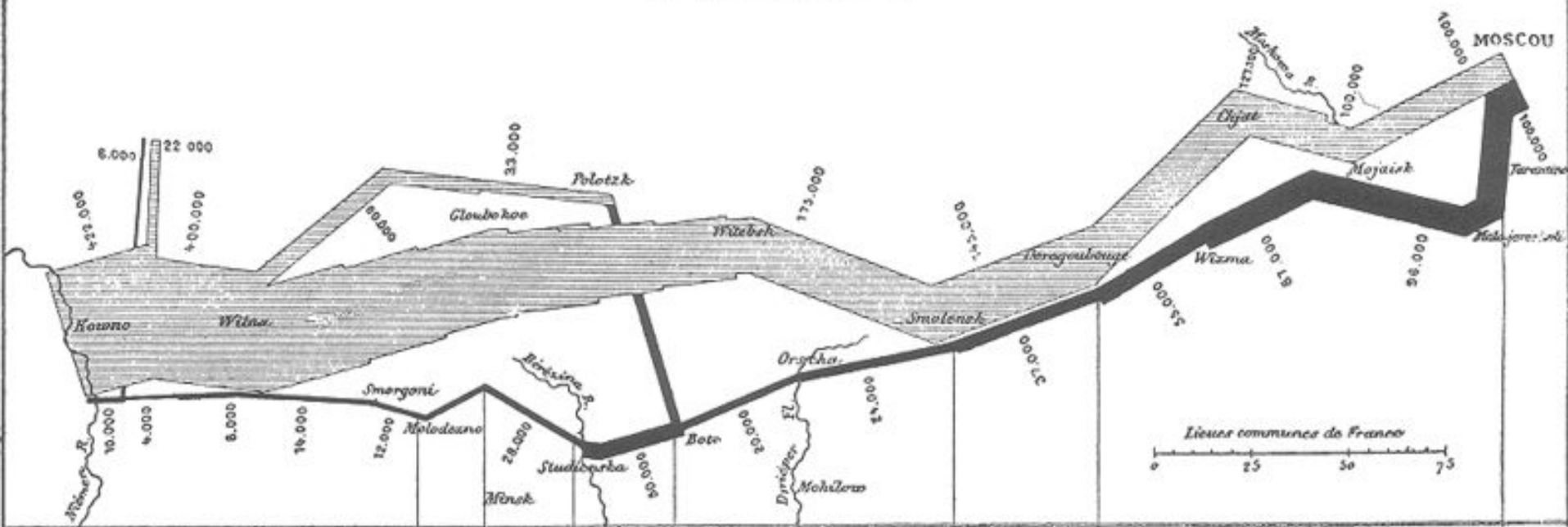
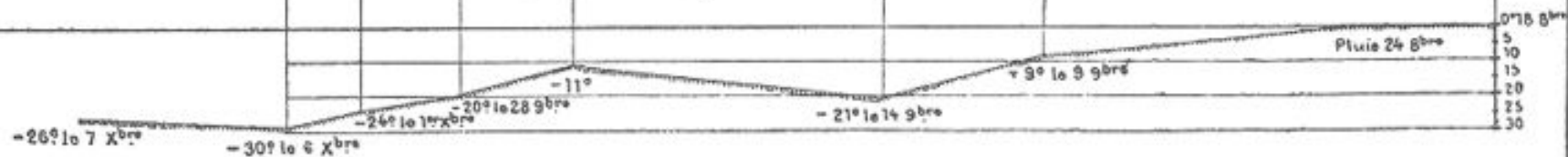


TABLEAU GRAPHIQUE de la température en degrés du thermomètre de Réaumur au dessous de zéro



Defeat- Act one

- Alliance wanted to hit Napoleon while he was down— by March 1814 Paris was taken and Bourbons were placed back on the crown
- Oops the French don't like the Bourbons- One year later Napoleon escaped Elba to find an army in Paris
- Placed himself back as emperor— but the Alliance was not happy

Defeat- Act Two

- Allies are back together again meeting Napoleon at Waterloo (near Brussels, Belgium)
- Napoleon suffers a humiliating defeat led by British Duke of Wellington
- Napoleon abdicated again...Bourbons restored again
- Exiled to live his life on Saint Helena



Congress of Vienna

- Prussia, Austria, Russia, and Great Britain are the big players— with Klemens von Metternich leading the pack
- Four Principles:
 1. Legitimacy- who gets to lead
 2. Balance of power- one nation should not be too strong
 3. France must be weakened
 4. Countries that suffered must be compensated by France