THE AGE OF NAPOLEON

Agenda:

1. Finish the Documentary

2. Napoleon Notes

3. Homework

    1. HW Due Thursday 3/5

Stamped:
1. Reign of Terror Textbook Worksheet

TODAY'S GOALS:

▶ Analyze the rise and fall of Napoleon Bonaparte and evaluate his overall achievements and downfalls for France

THE MAN…THE MYTH…

- 5'7"

- Thick Corsican accent

- Haughty, proud, ambitious, "aspiring to everything"

RISE TO POWER

- ▶ Napoleon rose to power in the midst of near-chaos in France.
- ▶ His successes on the battlefield along with his strong governmental control encouraged a French nationalism that brought Europe to its knees.

MILITARY HERO

Napoleon Bonaparte was a military hero who rose quickly through the army. He favored republican rule and the Jacobins.

1793	• Drove British forces from Toulon • Won victories against the Austrians • Captured most of northern Italy
1798	• Lost in Egypt, but hid news of his worst losses by censoring the press
1799	• Overthrew the Directory and set up a three-man governing board known as the Consulate

THE EMPEROR

- In 1802, Napoleon named himself consul for life.

- Two years later, he crowned himself Emperor of the French.

- At each step, Napoleon had held a plebiscite and been strongly supported by the French people.

  - Plebiscite: a popular vote by ballot

BENEFITS OF NAPOLEON

▶ Napoleon restored order and prosperity and strengthened the central government. He:
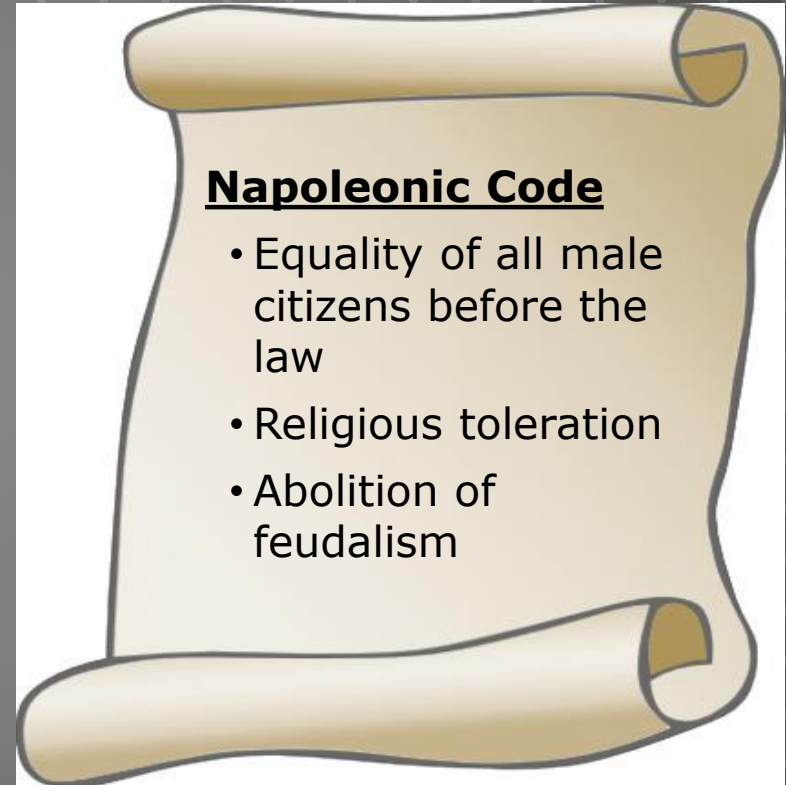
- ▶ Controlled prices
- ▶ Encouraged industry
- ▶ Built roads and canals
- ▶ Set up public schools

▶ His policies gained him support among all social classes. He:

- ▶ Made peace with the Church
- ▶ Encouraged émigrés to return
- ▶ Recognized peasants' right to lands they had gained
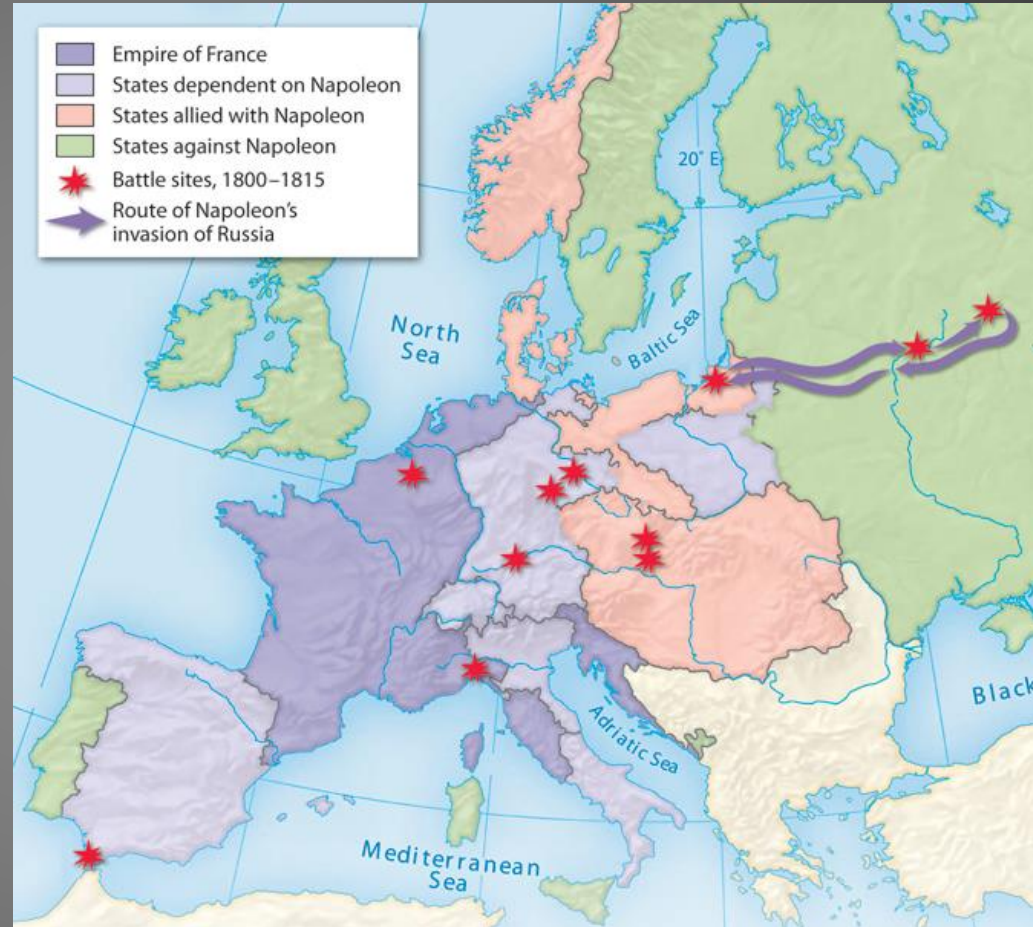- ▶ Opened jobs to all based on talent

NAPOLEONIC CODE

▶ His most lasting reform was a new code of laws known as the Napoleonic Code.

- The code embodied Enlightenment principles.

- But women lost most of their rights of citizenship.

Napoleonic Code

- Equality of all male citizens before the law
- Religious toleration
- Abolition of feudalism

NAPOLEON'S EMPIRE

▶ From 1804 to 1812, Napoleon successfully battled most of Europe and created an empire.

  ▶ France annexed the Netherlands, Belgium, and parts of Italy and Germany.

  ▶ Napoleon cut Prussian territory in half and abolished the Holy Roman Empire.

  ▶ He placed his own relatives on some European thrones.

▶ With each nation he conquered, Napoleon brought tribute and wealth to France

Empire of France
States dependent on Napoleon
States allied with Napoleon
States against Napoleon
Battle sites, 1800–1815
Route of Napoleon's invasion of Russia

CONCORDANT

▶ Napoleon made peace with the Catholic Church restoring much of the Church's pre-revolution authority

OPPRESSOR?

- Many Europeans who had welcomed the ideas of the French Revolution saw Napoleon and his army as oppressors.
  - In Spain, people resisted reforms that undermined the king and the Catholic Church.
  - Nationalism in occupied countries created revolts and patriotic resistance through guerrilla warfare.

BRITAIN AS THE ONLY CHALLENGE

▶ Britain was the only major European power to remain outside of Napoleon's empire.

- The British navy smashed the French fleet in the Battle of Trafalgar in 1805, ending Napoleon's plans to invade Britain.

- Napoleon then imposed the **Continental System** to close European ports to British goods.

THE CONTINENTAL SYSTEM

▶ No nation can <u>trade with Britain</u> (to hurt their economy)

▶ But it hurt <u>Europe more</u>

NAPOLEON AND RUSSIA

▶ Napoleon's disastrous invasion of Russia in 1812 was a turning point in the Napoleonic Wars.

▶ In 1812, Napoleon marches 422,000 thousand soldiers into Russia.

▶ December 6th 1812, 28,000 march out.

▶ The Russian Winter and Russian Czar defeats Napoleon.

In 1813, the newly created alliance defeated Napoleon in the Battle of the Nations.

Napoleon **abdicated** in 1814 and Louis XVIII was recognized as king of France.

But Napoleon returned to France in triumph after Louis XVIII's return rekindled fears of the old regime.

NAPOLEON'S RETURN TO POWER

- Napoleon's return to power lasted only 100 days.
  - On June 18, 1815, British and Prussian forces dealt him a crushing blow at the Battle of Waterloo in Belgium
  - Napoleon was forced to abdicate a second and final time.
  - The final defeat and exile of Napoleon ended the period of the French Revolution.

NAPOLEON'S LEGACY: HERO OR TYRANT?

Achievements of Napoleon	Downfalls of Napoleon

NAPOLEON'S LEGACY

► Napoleon's legacy affected not only France, but the rest of Europe and the Americas.

Within France	Abroad
• Created Napoleonic Code • Expanded suffrage • Ensured rights to property and education for more citizens	• Failed to make Europe into a French empire • Sparked nationalist feelings across Europe • Created a new Germany • Sold the Louisiana Territory and doubled the size of the United States

CONGRESS OF VIENNA

▶ After the Battle of Waterloo, diplomats and heads of state at the Congress of Vienna redrew the map of Europe.

▶ Their chief goal was to create a lasting peace while preserving the old order. They wanted to:

  ▶ Create a balance of power

  ▶ Protect the system of monarchy

  ▶ Prevent French expansion

HOMEWORK

- Map of Napoleon's Empire!
- Complete **ALL** steps of the directions
  - Shade 4 specific regions. Label in key.
  - Battle symbol (labeled in key) and battle sites of Waterloo & Trafalgar)

- Use map on pg. 595 of textbook
- Due Friday!

WHAT DO YOU KNOW?

▶ Create and complete the table below in your journals as your entry task! (at least 3 bullet points for each side ☺)

What I know about Napoleon?	What questions do I have about Napoleon?