



Napoleon's Early Career



Just Some Facts About Napoleon

- Born in Corsica in 1769.
- He was not rich; he went to military school on a scholarship.
- Joined the French army and quickly rose through the ranks.
- Became a General and returned to France as a hero.
- Helped overthrow the Directory and made himself First Consul.



Napoleon's Rise to Power

👑 Earlier military career → the Italian Campaigns:

- 1796-1797 → he conquered most of northern Italy for France, and had developed a taste for governing.
- In northern Italy, he moved to suppress religious orders, end serfdom, and limit age-old noble privilege.



NAPOLEON'S EGYPTIAN CAMPAIGN 1798-1799

- 1798/1799 - leads and invasion of Egypt which will attempt to then move to threaten India



The Battle of the Pyramids

Napoleon's Rise to Power

👑 Earlier military career → the Egyptian Campaign:

- 1798 → he was defeated by a British navy under Admiral Horatio Nelson, who destroyed the French fleet at the Battle of the Nile.
- Abandoning his troops in Egypt, Napoleon returned to France and received a hero's welcome!



Jean Francois Champollion

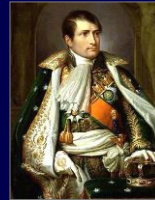
The Rosetta Stone



Europe in 1800



Napoleon as "First Consul"



- 👑 With the government in disarray, Napoleon launched a successful *coup d'etat* on November 9, 1799.
- 👑 He proclaimed himself "First Consul" [Julius Caesar's title] and did away with the elected Assembly [appointing a Senate instead].
 - In 1802, he made himself sole "Consul for Life."
 - Two years later he proclaimed himself "Emperor."

"Bonaparte,"
1798

Jacques Louis
David

FIRST CONSUL



The Government of the Consulate

- 👑 Council of State
 - Proposed the laws.
 - Served as a Cabinet & the highest court.
- 👑 Tribunate
 - Debated laws, but did not vote on them.
- 👑 Legislature
 - Voted on laws, but did not discuss or debate them.
- 👑 Senate
 - Had the right to review and veto legislation.

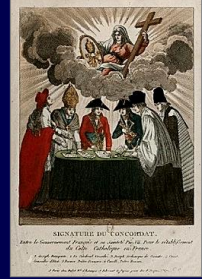


Napoleon Established the Banque de France, 1800



Concordat of 1801

👑 Napoleon wanted to heal the divisions within the Catholic Church that had developed after the confiscation of Church property and the Civil Constitution of the Clergy.



👑 But, Napoleon's clear intent was to use the clergy to prop up his regime.

Concordat of 1801



- 👑 Catholicism was declared the religion of the majority of Frenchmen.
- 👑 Papal acceptance of church lands lost during the Revolution.
- 👑 Bishops subservient to the regime.
- 👑 Eventually, Pope Pius VII renounced the Concordat, and Napoleon had him brought to France and placed under house arrest.

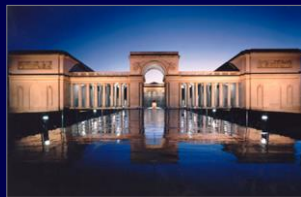


Lycée System of Education



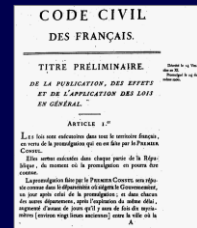
- 👑 Established by Napoleon in 1801 as an educational reform.
- 👑 Lycées initially enrolled the nation's most talented students [they had to pay tuition, although there was some financial help available for poorer students].
- 👑 Lycées trained the nation's future bureaucrats.

Legion of Honor, 1802




Palace of the Legion of Honor, Paris


Code Napoleon, 1804




- 👑 It divides civil law into:
 - Personal status.
 - Property.
 - The acquisition of property.
- 👑 Its purpose was to reform the French legal code to reflect the principles of the Fr. Revolution.
- 👑 Create one law code for France.




- **Napoleonic (Civil) Code:** made one standard law code for everyone.
 - Based on the principles of everyone being equal under the law.
 - Religious toleration.
 - Advancement based on a job well-done and the ability to perform the job rather than a person's social class.



Napoleon and His Code

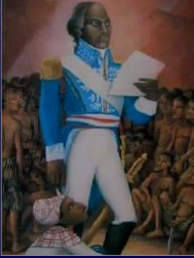



The Influence of the Napoleonic Code



Wherever it was implemented [in the conquered territories], the *Code Napoleon* swept away feudal property relations.

Haitian Independence, 1792-1804

Toussaint L'Ouverture

Louisiana Purchase, 1803



\$15,000,000

Emperor Napoleon I



The Empress Josephine

A portrait of Empress Josephine by Jacques-Louis David, showing her seated on a plush orange sofa, wearing a white dress with a blue sash.

Josephine's Bedroom

A detailed reconstruction of the bedroom of Empress Josephine, featuring a large canopy bed, ornate furniture, and a chandelier.

"Consecration of the Emperor Napoleon & the Empress Josephine," 1806 by David

December 2, 1804

"Consecration of the Emperor Napoleon & the Empress Josephine," 1806 by David

A detail from the painting 'The Consecration of the Emperor Napoleon & the Empress Josephine' by Jacques-Louis David, showing Napoleon placing a crown on Josephine's head.

Napoleon's Throne

A photograph of the actual throne of Napoleon, which is a highly ornate golden chair with a blue and white patterned seat and backrest.



“Napoleon on His Imperial Throne”

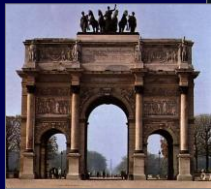
1806

By Jean Auguste Dominique Ingres

Napoleon's Bed Chamber



The Imperial Image



The “Empire” Style



Madame Recamier by David, 1808

Neo-Classical Architecture



Napoleon's Tomb

Napoleonic Europe



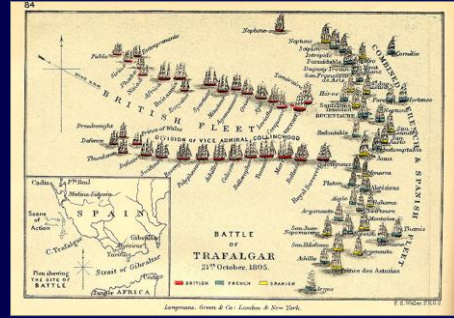
Napoleon's Major Military Campaigns

1805: France →  Sea Power ← Britain

Trafalgar (Lord Nelson: Fr. Navy lost!)



Battle of Trafalgar



Napoleon's Major Military Campaigns

1805: France →  Danube - Italy ← Britain
Austria
Russia

(3rd Coalition)



👑 ULM: France defeated Austria.

👑 AUSTERLITZ: France defeated Austria & Russia.

Crowned "King of Italy" on May 6, 1805

The Battle of Austerlitz



Napoleon at the Battle of Austerlitz by Francis Gerard

Napoleon's Greatest Victory

December 2, 1805

The Battle of Austerlitz

- In one day Emperor Napoleon destroyed the combined armies of the Austrian & Russian Empires & ended the 3rd Coalition



French Empire at Austerlitz

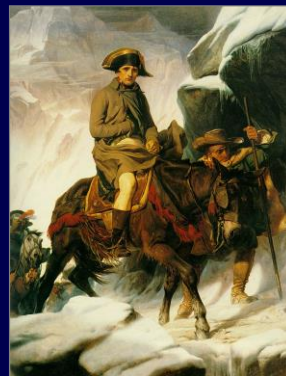
Strength: 65,000

Casualties & Losses: 1,305
dead, 6,940 wounded, 1
standard lost

Austrian & Russian Empires at Austerlitz

Strength: 95,000-110,000

Casualties & Losses: 15,000
dead, 11,000 wounded, 12,000
captured, 50 standards lost!
Holy Roman Empire is
dissolved!



"Crossing the
Alps,"

1805

Paul Delaroche

Napoleon's Major Military Campaigns



1806: France → **Confed. of the Rhine** ← Prussia

JENA: French Troops in Berlin!

BERLIN DECREES
("Continental System")

4th Coalition created

Napoleon's Military Accomplishments

- 1. France expanded all the way to the Rhine.
- 2. Napoleon put his relatives on the thrones of Spain, Holland, Kingdom of Italy, Swiss Republic, the Grand Duchy of Warsaw and the Confederation of the Rhine.
- **Confederation of the Rhine:**
An alliance of all of the German states except Austria and Prussia.



Napoleon the hero!

The Grand Alliance

- Britain, Russia, Prussia, and Austria
- Napoleon saw the British as his greatest threat.
 - He started the **Continental System**: a blockade of British goods.
 - Britain responded by finding new markets in Asia, Africa and the Middle East.



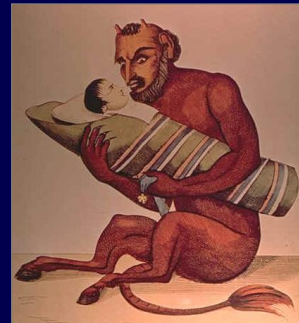
The Continental System

- 👑 **GOAL** → to isolate Britain and promote Napoleon's mastery over Europe.
- 👑 Berlin Decrees (1806)
 - British ships were not allowed in European ports.
- 👑 "Order in Council" (1806)
 - Britain proclaimed any ship stopping in Britain would be seized when it entered the Continent.
- 👑 Milan Decree (1807)
 - Napoleon proclaimed any ship stopping in Britain would be seized when it entered the Continent.
- 👑 These edicts eventually led to the United States declaring war on Britain → WAR OF 1812.

The Continental System



British Cartoon

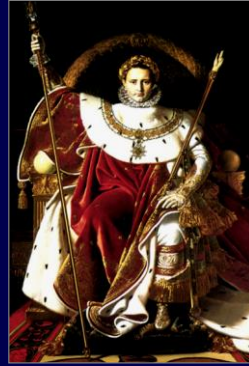


Napoleon's Major Military Campaigns

1806: France →  ← Russia

Grand Duchy of Warsaw

FRIEDLAND: France defeated Russian troops
: France occupied Königsberg,
capital of East Prussia!



"Napoleon on His
Imperial Throne"

1806

By Jean Auguste
Dominique Ingres

Josephine's Divorce Statement (1807)

With the permission of our august and dear husband, I must declare that, having no hope of bearing children who would fulfill the needs of his policies and the interests of France, I am pleased to offer him the greatest proof of attachment and devotion ever offered on this earth.

Napoleon's Divorce Statement (1807)

Far from ever finding cause for complaint, I can to the contrary only congratulate myself on the devotion and tenderness of my beloved wife. She has adorned thirteen years of my life; the memory will always remain engraved on my heart.



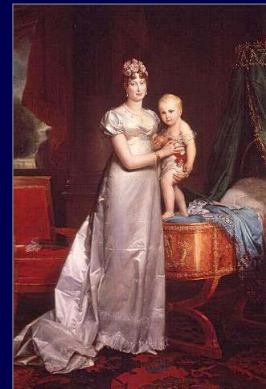
Marie Louise
(of Austria)

married Napoleon
on
March 12, 1810
in Vienna

Marie Louise
(of Austria)

with
Napoleon's Son

(Napoleon Francis Joseph
Charles: 1811-1832)



Peninsular Campaign: 1807-1810



- 👑 Portugal did not comply with the Continental System.
- 👑 France wanted Spain's support to invade Portugal.
- 👑 Spain refused, so Napoleon invaded Spain as well!

"The Spanish Ulcer"



- 👑 Napoleon tricked the Spanish king and prince to come to France, where he imprisoned them.
- 👑 He proclaimed his brother, Joseph, to be the new king of Spain.
- 👑 He stationed over 100,000 Fr troops in Madrid.
- 👑 On May 2, 1808 [Dos de Mayo] the Spanish rose up in rebellion.
- 👑 Fr troops fired on the crowd in Madrid the next day [Tres de Mayo].

"Third of May, 1808" by Goya (1810)



"The Spanish Ulcer"

- 👑 Napoleon now poured 500,000 troops into Spain over the next few years.
- 👑 But, the Fr generals still had trouble subduing the Spanish population.
- 👑 The British viewed this uprising as an opportunity to weaken Napoleon.
 - They moved an army into Portugal to protect that country and to aid the Spanish guerillas.
- 👑 After 5 long years of savage fighting, Fr troops were finally pushed back across the Pyrennes Mountains out of Spain.



The Surrender of Madrid May, 1809 by Goya



"Napoleon in His Study" 1812 by David

Napoleon's Empire in 1810

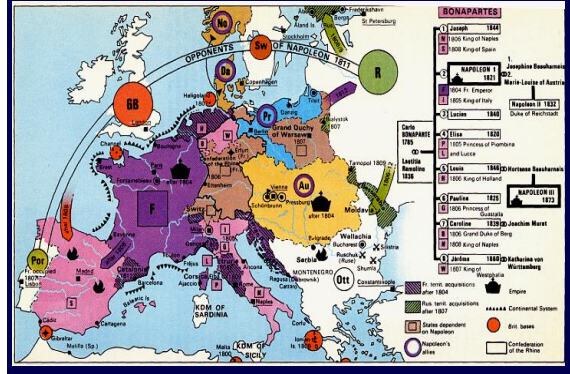


Napoleon's Family Rules!

- 👑 Jerome Bonaparte → King of Westphalia.
- 👑 Joseph Bonaparte → King of Spain
- 👑 Louise Bonaparte → King of Holland
- 👑 Pauline Bonaparte → Princess of Italy
- 👑 Napoléon Francis Joseph Charles (son) → King of Rome
- 👑 Elisa Bonaparte → Grand Duchess of Tuscany
- 👑 Caroline Bonaparte → Queen of Naples



Napoleon's Family & Friends/Allies



The "Big Blunder" -- Russia

👑 The retreat from Spain came on the heels of Napoleon's disastrous Russian Campaign (1812-1813).

👑 In July, 1812 Napoleon led his *Grand Armee* of 614,000 men eastward across central Europe and into Russia.



- The Russians avoided a direct confrontation with Napoleon.
- They retreated to Moscow, drawing the French into the interior of Russia [hoping that it's size and the weather would act as "support" for the Russian cause].
- The Russian nobles abandoned their estates and burned their crops to the ground, leaving the French to operate far from their supply bases in territory stripped of food.

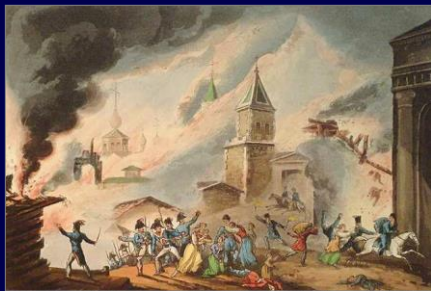
Napoleon's Troops at the Gates of Moscow



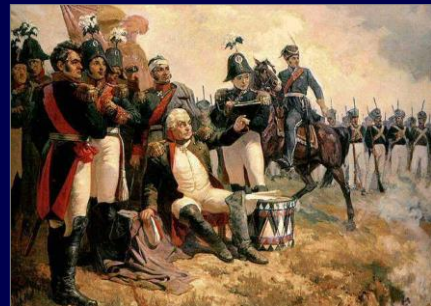
👑 September 14, 1812 → Napoleon reached Moscow, but the city had largely been abandoned.

👑 The Russians had set fire to the city.

Moscow Is On Fire!



Russian General Kutuzov

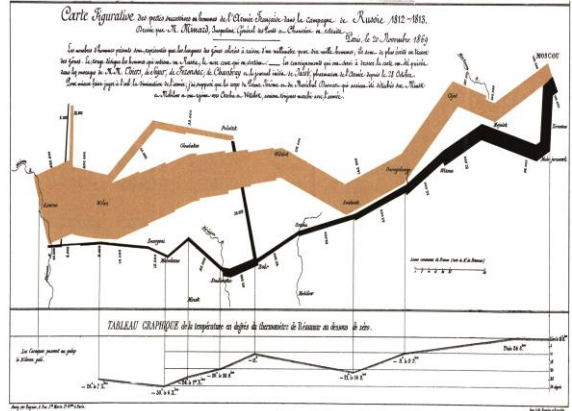


The Russian army defeated the French at Borodino.

Napoleon's Retreat from Moscow (Early 1813)



100,000 French troops retreat—40,000 survive!



Napoleon's biggest mistake was the disastrous 1812 invasion of Russia during which most of his army was killed, frozen, or starved to death.



The 6th Coalition

1813-1814: France →



← Britain, Russia, Spain, Portugal, Prussia, Austria, Sweden, smaller German states

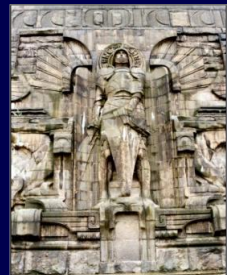


Battle of Dresden (Aug., 26-27, 1813)

- 👑 Coalition → Russians, Prussians, Austrians.
- 👑 Napoléon's forces regrouped with Polish reinforcements.
- 👑 100,000 coalition casualties; 30,000 French casualties.
- 👑 French victory.



Napoleon's Defeat at Leipzig (October 16-17, 1813)

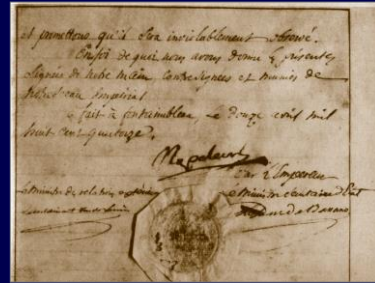


"Battle of the Nations" Memorial

Napoleon Abdicates!

- 👑 Allied forces occupied Paris on March 31, 1814.
- 👑 Napoléon abdicated on April 6 in favor of his son, but the Allies insisted on unconditional surrender.
- 👑 Napoléon abdicated again on April 11.
- 👑 Treaty of Fontainbleau → exiles Napoléon to Elba with an annual income of 2,000,000 francs.
- 👑 The royalists took control and restored Louis XVIII to the throne.

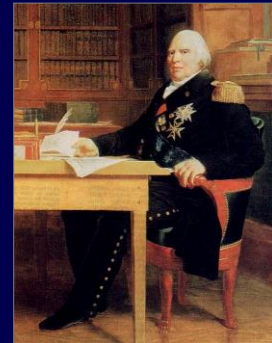
Napoleon's Abdication



Napoleon in Exile on Elba



Louis XVIII (r. 1814-1824)



Napoleon's desire for power destroyed him

Three major misjudgments led to his downfall:

- 📖 Continental System
- 📖 Peninsular War
- 📖 Invasion of Russia



The
"Hundred Days"
(March 20 - June 22, 1815)

"The War of the 7th Coalition"

1815: France → **Napoleon's "100 Days"** ← Britain, Russia, Prussia, Austria, Sweden, smaller German states

- 👑 Napoleon escaped Elba and landed in France on March 1, 1815 → the beginning of his 100 Days.
- 👑 Marie Louise & his son were in the hands of the Austrians.

Napoleon's Defeat at Waterloo (June 18, 1815)

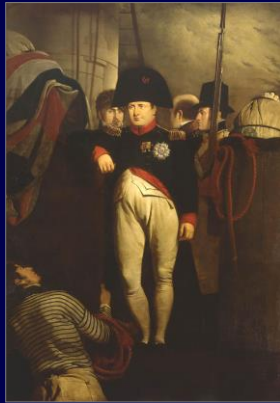


Duke of Wellington



Prussian General Blücher

Napoleon on His Way to His Final Exile on St. Helena

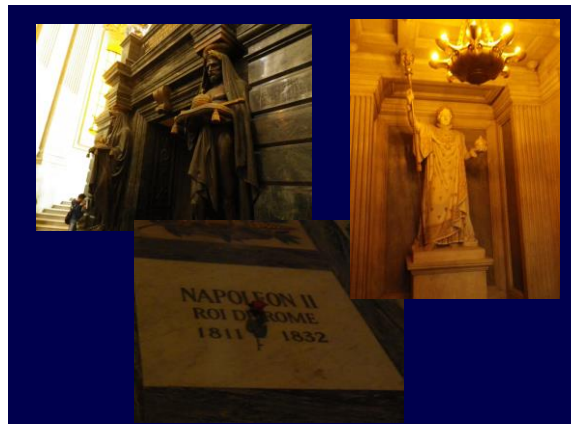
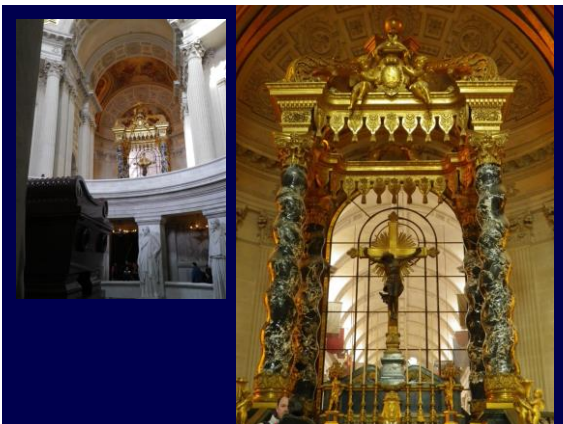


Napoleon's Residence on St. Helena



Napoleon's Tomb





Hitler Visits Napoleon's Tomb



June 28, 1940

What is Napoleon's Legacy?

Coalitions Against Napoleon

How did Napoleon survive when his country had been in Revolution for 15 years and ALL of Europe seemed to be against him!?

- The 1st Coalition 1792-1797**
Austria, Prussia, Great Britain, Spain, Piedmont.
- The 2nd Coalition 1798-1801**
Russia, Britain, Austria, Ottoman Empire, Portugal, Naples, Vatican.
- The 3rd Coalition 1805**
Austria, Great Britain, Russia, Sweden.
- The 4th Coalition 1806-1807**
Prussia, Saxony, Russia.
- The 5th Coalition 1809**
Great Britain and Austria.
- The 6th Coalition 1812-1814**
Great Britain and Russia, joined by Prussia, Sweden, Austria, German States.
- The 7th Coalition 1815**
Great Britain, Russia, Prussia, Sweden, Austria, German States.

In the period between 1801-1810, Napoleon Bonaparte, emperor of France, conquered and redrew the map of Europe.

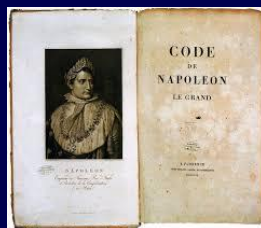


Napoleon Bonaparte

Areas in green were controlled by France in 1811



Napoleon Spread the Metric System throughout Europe – Well not in ONE country in Europe!?



The Napoleonic Code would introduce the idea of being Equal under the Law across Europe – Will this have further implications?

With Napoleon severely weakened, his European rivals, Prussia, Russia, Austria, and Great Britain, formed the Quadruple Alliance and defeated him.

