

The Age of Napoleon





The Napoleonic Era (1799-1814)

Napoleon Bonaparte (1769-1821)

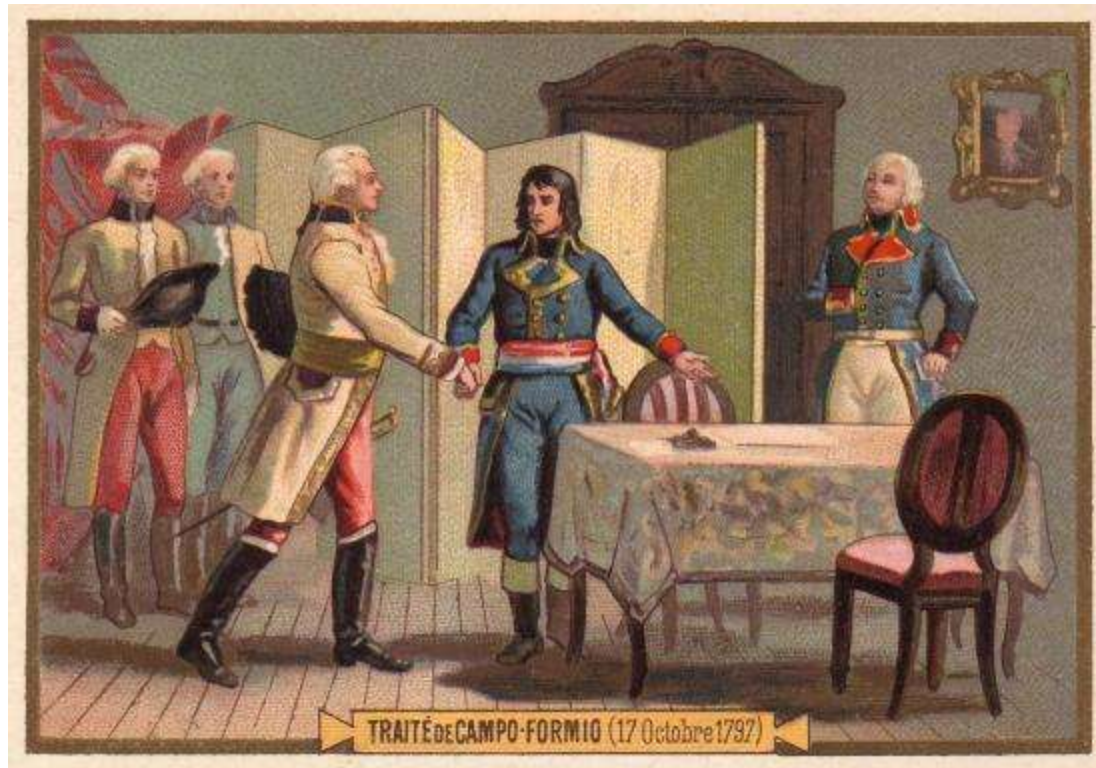


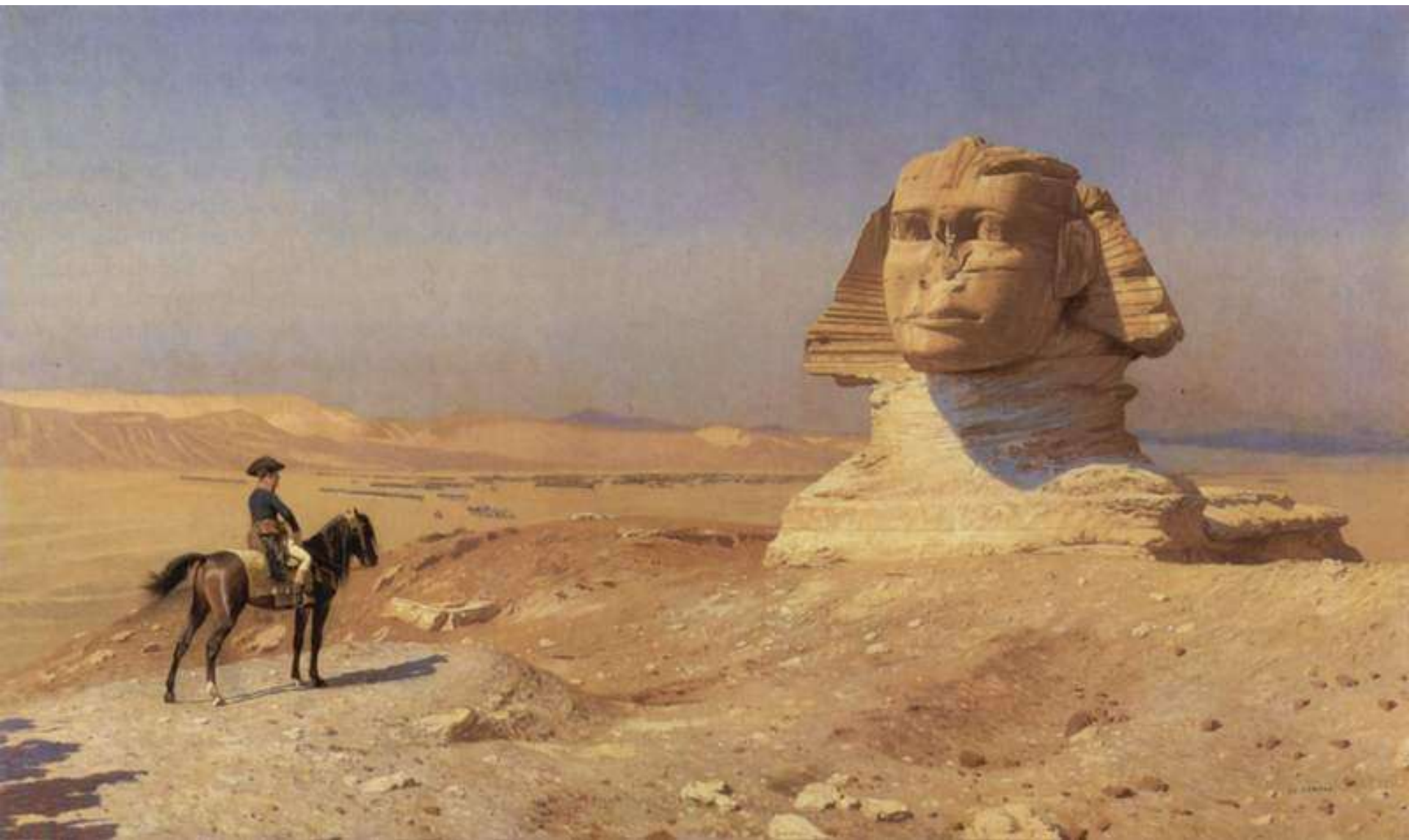
Napoleon Bonaparte

Born in Corsica, impoverished Noble Family,
commanded the French Forces in Italy. (1796-1797)



- Napoleon lead the French invasion of Italy. France crushed the Austrian and Sardinian armies and conquered Lombardy in northern Italy.
- Treaty of Campo Formio in October 1797
- Napoleon forced the Austria out of the war and all of Italy and Switzerland were handed over to France







- *Napoleon Crossing the Alps* by Jacques-Louis David

THE SECOND COALITION

- After the invasion of Egypt; Russia, Austria, and The Ottoman Empire joined Britain to form the Second Coalition.

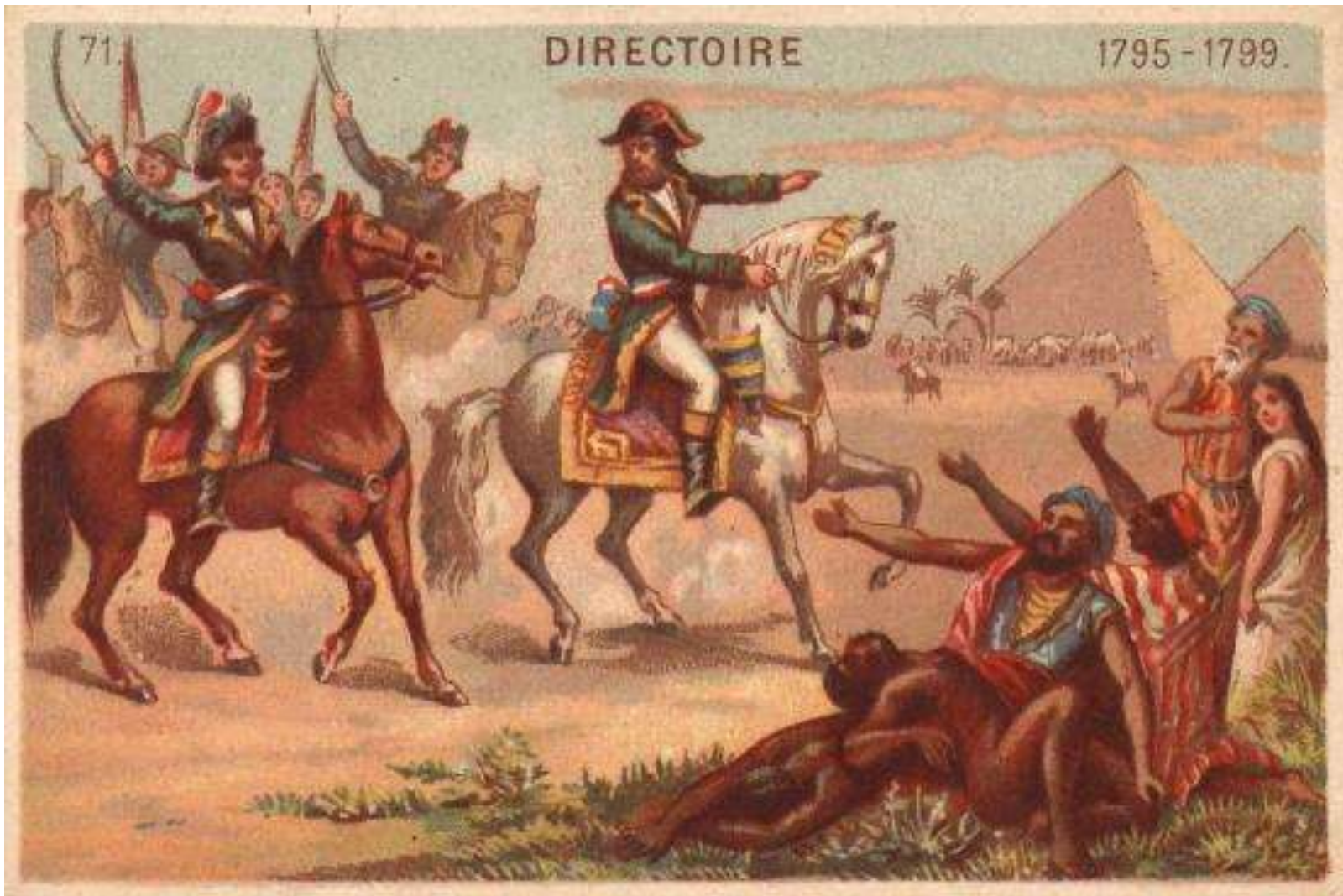






November 1793 - July 1794

The Directory 1795-1799



1796 - 1799



July 1798, Battle of the Pyramids



- **The Brumaire Coup**

November 9, 1799

Napoleon organized a takeover. The Directors were ousted and the legislature disbanded

- Napoleon was named first consul of the Republic. French Voters approved a new constitution by plebiscite December 1799



18th BRUMAIRE 1799: BONAPARTE'S COUP D'ÉTAT

Pretexting a threat of Jacobin rebellion, Napoleon was charged with the safety of the deputies. Three directors resigned and the deputies, intimidated by the troops, voted the dissolution of the Directory and the constitution of a new government: the Consulate, formed by three members. Bonaparte was one of them.

Provisional Consulate



DUCOS



SIEYÈS



NAPOLEON



Napoleon surrounded by members of the Council of the Five Hundred during the 18th Brumaire coup d'État



- A portrait of the three Consuls, Jean Jacques Régis de Cambacérès, Napoleon Bonaparte and Charles-François Lebrun (left to right)

II Napoleon as “First Consul”

- A) In June of 1799 a coup resulted in the **Jacobins** taking control of the **Directory**. In October, Napoleon returned to France. Working with one of the new directors, Emmanuel Sieyes, he hatched plans for a second coup that would place the two men, and another, Pierre-Roger Ducos, atop a new government, called the **Consulate**.
- B) He proclaimed himself “**First Consul**” and did away with the elected Assembly [appointing a Senate instead].
- C) In 1802, he made himself sole “Consul for Life.” Two years later he proclaimed himself “Emperor.”
- D) **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.



CONSULATE (1800-1804)

-1800-1802: TRIUMVIRATE: three consuls, with Napoleon as First Consul. In fact he held all the power.

-1802-1804: in 1802 Napoleon was proclaimed First and Only Consul for Life

- New Constitution (Constitution of the Year VIII)
- Reestablishment of public order: end of absolutist conspiracies and popular protests
- Concordat with the Pope
- Administrative reform: prefects, economic reform, educational system, creation of the Bank of France...
- Napoleonic Code: Civil Code which consecrated the achievements of the revolution (equality before the law, right of property...)



The three consuls: Jean Jacques Régis de Cambacérès, Napoleon Bonaparte and Charles-François Lebrun



Napoleon as First Consul





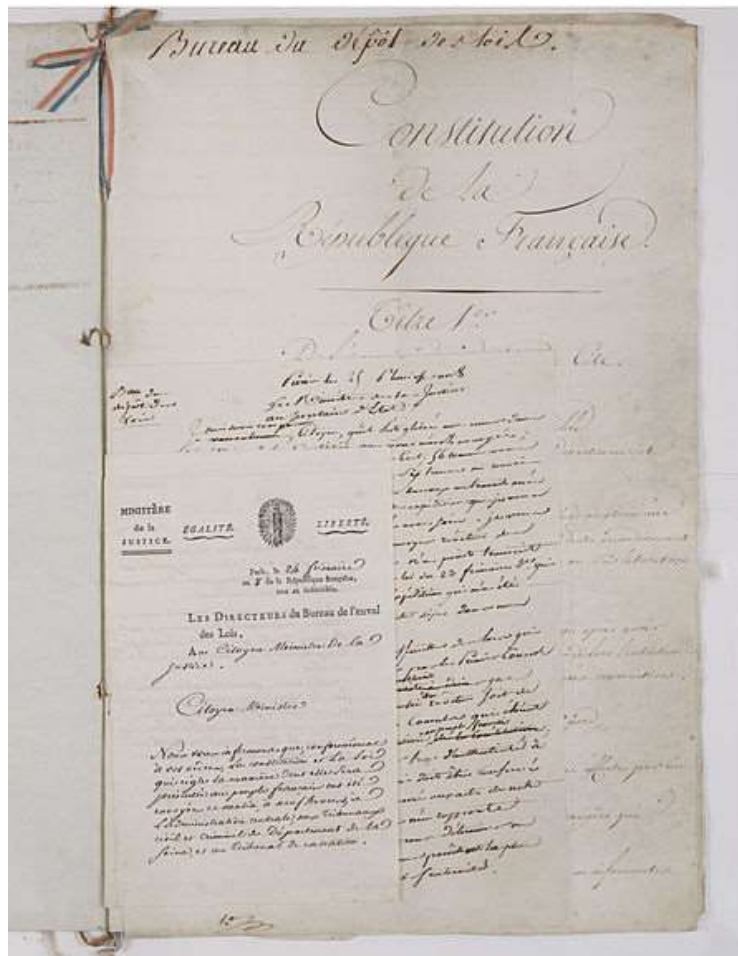


EXIT LIBERTÉ a la FRANCOIS! or BUONAPARTE closing the Farce of Egalité, at St. Cloud near Paris Nov. 10th 1799.

- "EXIT LIBERTÉ a la FRANCOIS! or BUONAPARTE closing the Farce of Egalité, at St. Cloud near Paris Nov. 10th. 1799", British satirical depiction of the 18 Brumaire coup d'état, by James Gillray.

The Constitution of year VIII

- December 1799





"A Constitution
should be short and
obscure."

Napoleon Bonaparte

- Concordat of 1801 Napoleon and Pope Pius VII
- Right to worship freely- Napoleon influence over the church and power





Leaders of the Catholic Church taking the civil oath required by the Concordat.



Religion is excellent stuff for keeping common
people quiet.

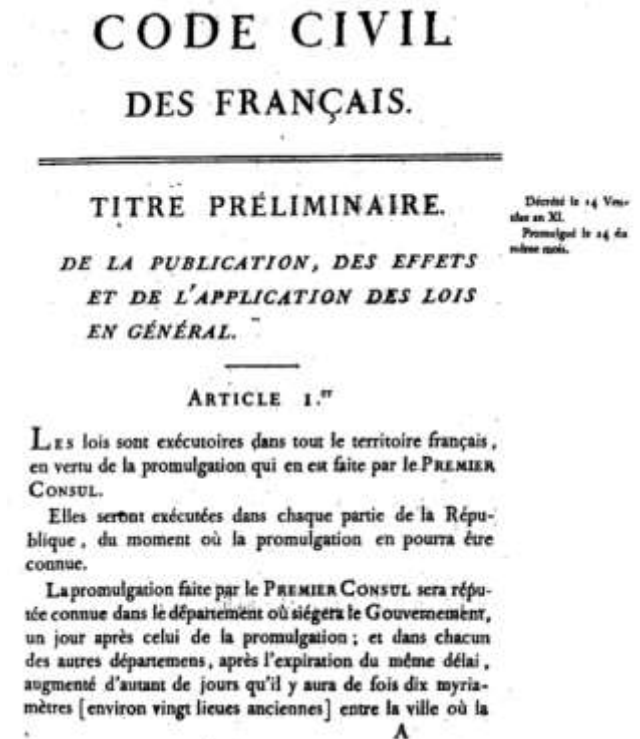
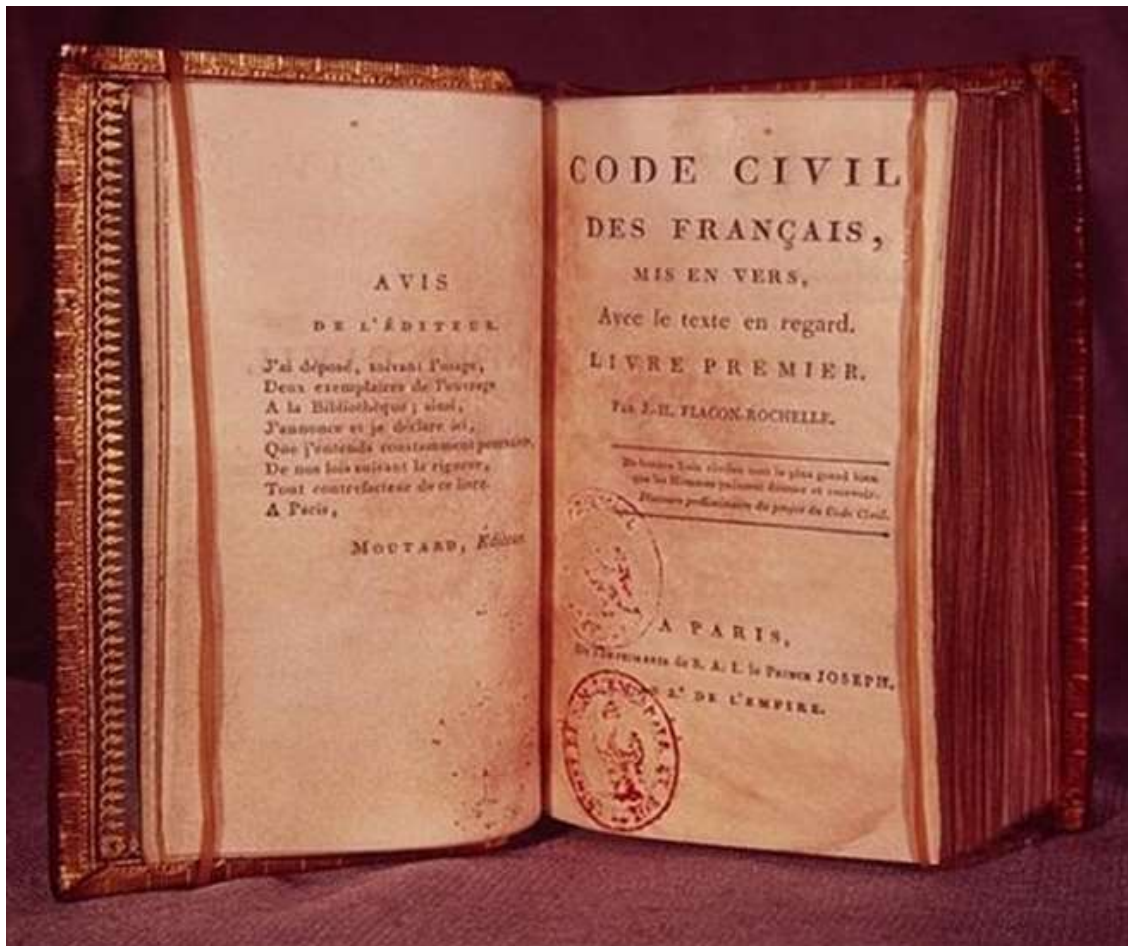
(Napoleon Bonaparte)

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- Strengthened the French bureaucracy, centralized state
- 1802 granted amnesty to 100,000 emigres if they returned to France and take on oath of loyalty



- Civil Code of 1804-
- Equality of all male citizens before the law
- Security of wealth and property.



First page of the 1804 original edition of the Napoleonic code

Napoleonic Code- Women were dependents of either their father or husband could not make contracts or have bank accounts

Free Speech and Freedom of the Press were limited.
Two Newspapers left – Government propaganda



- Treaty of Luneville (1801) Austria lost almost all of their Italian possessions
- Treaty of Amiens 1802 (Great Britain)
- 1803 - Tried to restrict trade with England
Continental Systems



Lord Nelson- Battle of Trafalgar Oct. 21, 1805.
French and Spanish fleet annihilated by Admiral
Horatio Nelson and the British.



Britannia Triumphant



THE MOST DECISIVE *and* GLORIOUS
NAVAL VICTORY

that has ever been obtained

THE **V**ictorious BRITISH FLEET

*Commanded by the most RENOWNED, most GALLANT, and ever
to be LAMENTED HERO,*

Admiral Lord Viscount
NELSON



1804 Haitian Independence



- Toussaint Louverture



Haitian Independence, 1804

- French forces abandon Haiti
- Dessalines declares Haitian independence, 1/1/1804
- Dessalines declares himself Emperor of Haiti, rules 1804-1806



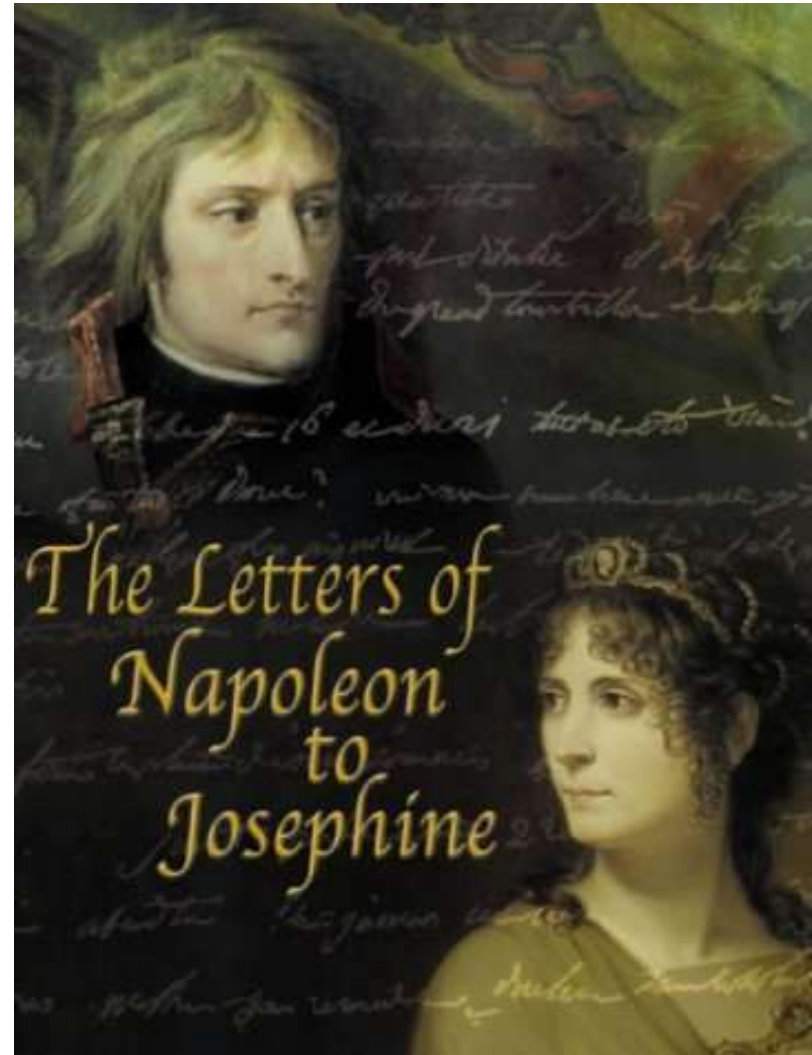
Desalines with the Haitian *bicolor*, blue over red

Proclaimed Emperor 1804.





The Empress Josephine





- Battle of Austerlitz 1805
- Napoleon victory- (Most brilliant tactical achievement) Treaty of Pressburg 12/1805 harsh and humiliating for Austria



Napoleon at the Battle of Austerlitz, by François Gérard 1805. The Battle of Austerlitz, also known as the Battle of the Three Emperors, was Napoleon's greatest victory, where the French Empire effectively crushed the Third Coalition



Francis II and Napoleon Bonaparte following the Battle of Austerlitz in December, 1805

- 1806 - abolished many German states and the Holy Roman Empire. Establish the German Confederation of the Rhine.
- Battle of Jena (Oct. 1806) collapse of Prussian military power



- Duchy of Warsaw-carved out of Prussian Poland



Treaty of Tilsit

- Treaty of Tilsit, name of two treaties signed at the East Prussian town of Tilsit (now Sovetsk, Russia), in July 1807, between France and Prussia (July 9), ending the War of the Third Coalition. Preliminary discussions were held by Napoleon of France and Alexander I, emperor of Russia, during a famous meeting on a raft on the Memel River (now Niemen River), on June 25, 1807. The meeting took place following the defeat of Russia by France in the Battle of Friedland on June 14, 1807



Treaty of Tilsit 1807



Negotiated by Napoleon and Tsar Alexander I on a raft in the Niemen River
Prussia lost half its territory.

- Napoleon appointed members of his family to govern his empire- his stepson ruled over Italy
- three of his brothers and a brother-in-law were made kings of other European states

Three Part Empire

- 1. Core – France including Belgium, Holland and Parts of Northern Italy and German Territory
- 2. Dependent States Kingdoms of which he placed family members on the throne. Spain, Naples, Italy, Warsaw, Confederation of the Rhine.
- 3. Allied States- Austria, Prussia, Russia, Norway Denmark, and Sweden
- French Areas- French Laws
- Abolished feudal dues and serfdom.

If you build an army of 100 lions and their leader is a dog, in any fight, the lions will die like a dog. But if you build an army of 100 dogs and their leader is a lion, all dogs will fight like a lion.

Napoleon Bonaparte







Napoleon Grants Freedom to the Jews

The Plumb-pudding in danger: or, Snow-Burner taking tea with Napoleon.
"the good table itself and all which it served" is the point to which the cartoon alludes.



- Continental System-
Prohibit British trade with the continent



- 1808-Rebellion in Spain against Napoleon's attempt to make Spain a French satellite
- guerilla warfare

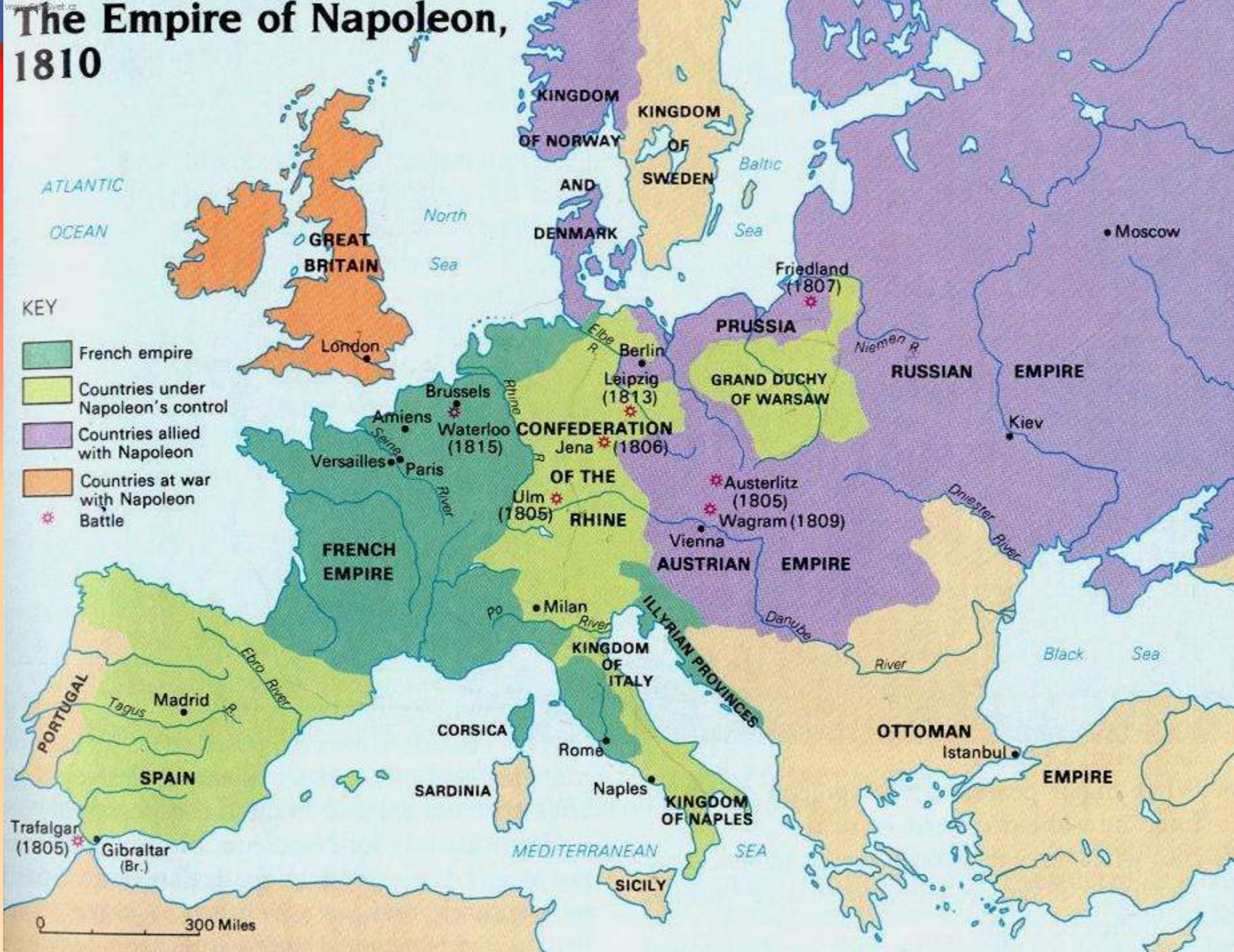


Marie Louise

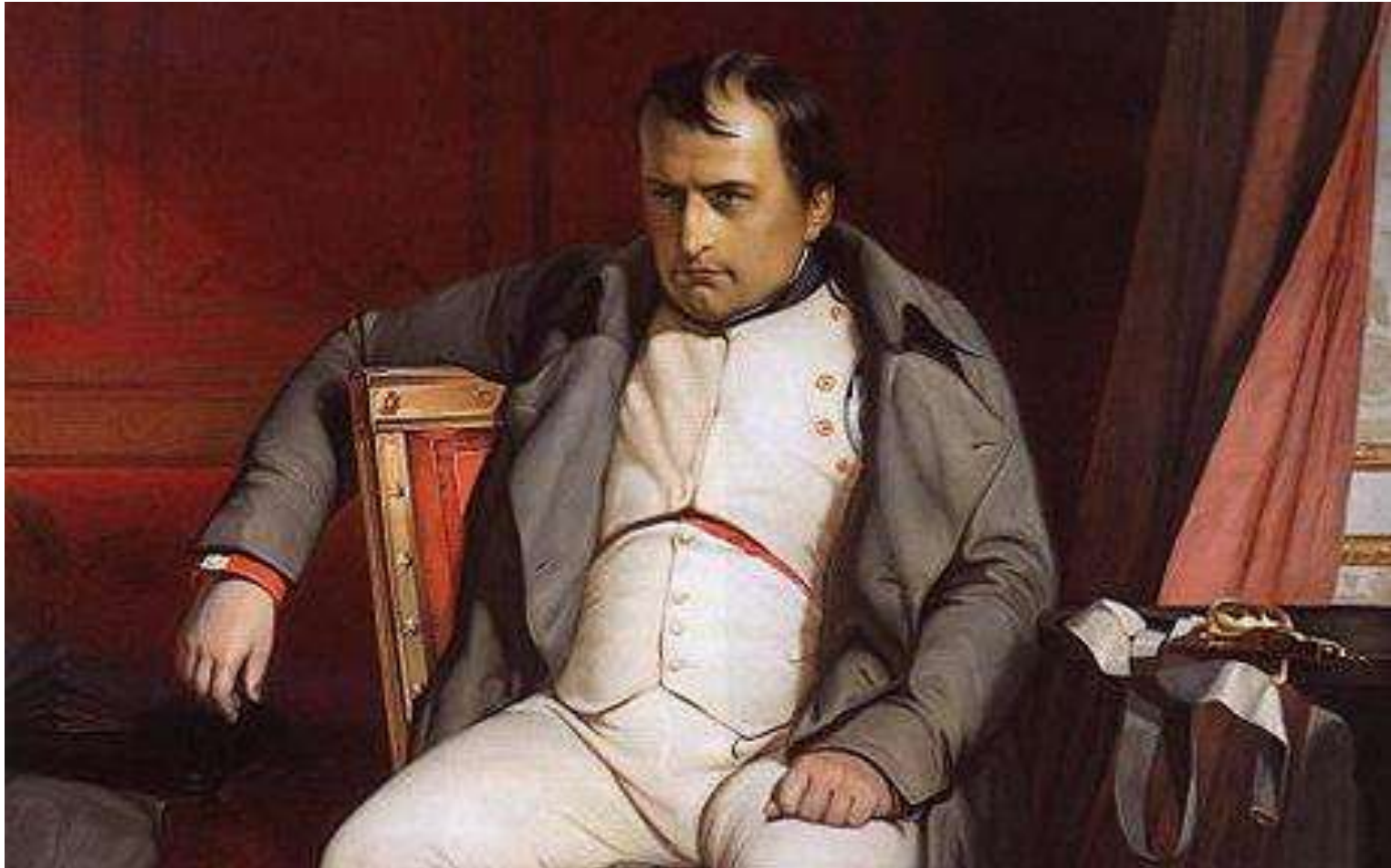




The Empire of Napoleon, 1810



- France- suffered more from Britain's counter blockade than Britain ever suffered from the continental system



- 1811 (Russia) Alexander 1 broke with the Continental System. The blockade was hurting the Russian economy.



- Napoleon's invasion of Russia June 1812
- 600,000 troops. Largest army ever.
- 1/3 of the Grand Army was French.



Smolensk-

August 1812



- Battle of Borodino- draw
(Napoleon proclaimed victory)



- Alexander ordered the evacuation of Moscow.
- City was burnt
- Alexander refused to negotiate
- After 5 weeks Napoleon ordered a retreat
- Starvation. Russian winter and the Russian army devastated the Grand Army.







French infantry crossing the icy Berezina River in winter 1812.
Russian horse gunners (in helmets) open fire on the French.
Picture by Oleg Parkhaiev





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 Paris, le 20 Novembre 1869.

Les nombres d'hommes présents sont représentés par les largeurs des zones colorées à raison d'un millimètre pour dix mille hommes; ils sont de plus écrits en traits des zones. Le rouge désigne les hommes qui ont été en Russie, le noir ceux qui en sont restés. Les renseignements qui ont servi à dresser la carte ont été puisés dans les ouvrages de M. M. Thiers, de Ségur, de Fozensac, de Chambray et le journal inédit de Jacob, pharmacien de l'Armée depuis le 28 Octobre. Pour mieux faire juger à l'œil la diminution de l'armée, j'ai supposé que les corps du Prince Jérôme et du Maréchal Davoust qui avaient été détachés sur Minsk et Mohilow et qui rejoindront Orescha et Witebsk, avaient toujours marché avec l'armée.

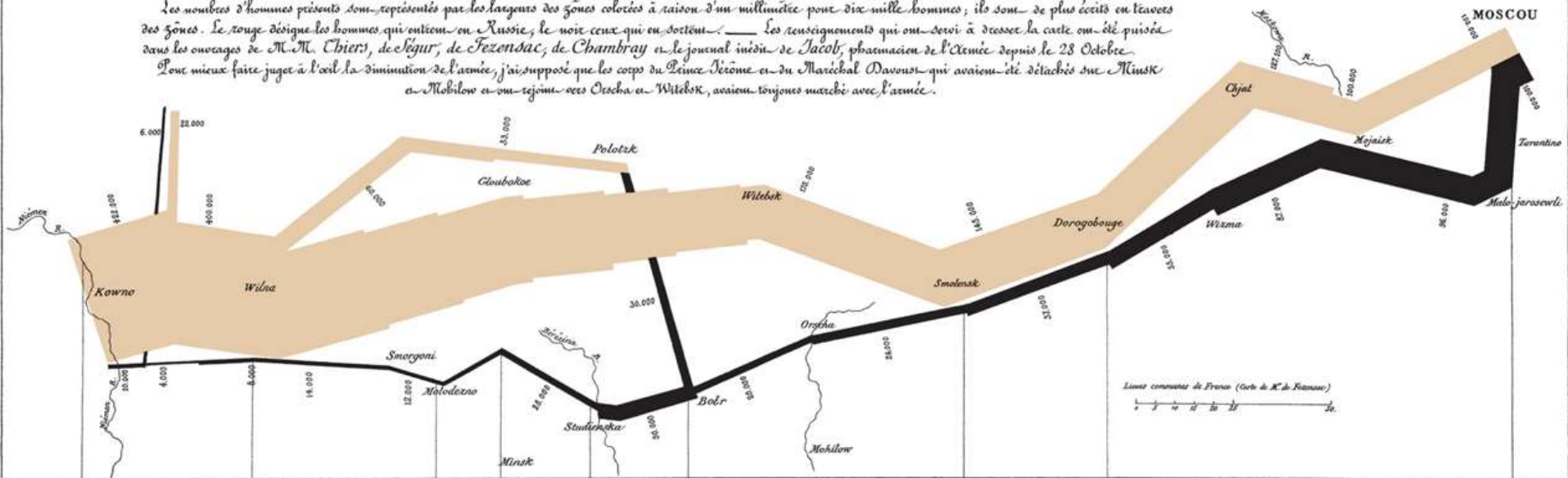
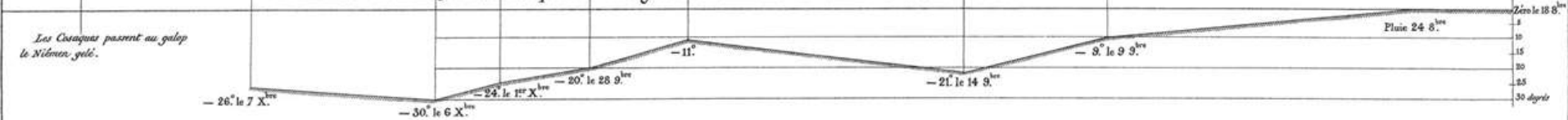


TABLEAU GRAPHIQUE de la température en degrés du thermomètre de Réaumur au dessous de zéro.





Austria, Prussia, Russia, and Great Britain formed the fourth coalition



Battle of Leipzig





- April 4, 1814 Napoleon abdicated his throne
- Exiled to the island of Elba (off the coast of Italy)
- Restoration of the Bourbon dynasty
- Louis XVIII (1814-1824)



- Escape from Elba February 1815
- Restored as emperor- 100 days





- Waterloo June 18 , 1815
- Wellington- Britain
- Blucher - Prussia



Britains' General Wellington at the Battle of Waterloo painting by Robert Alexander Hillingford



BATTLE OF WATERLOO

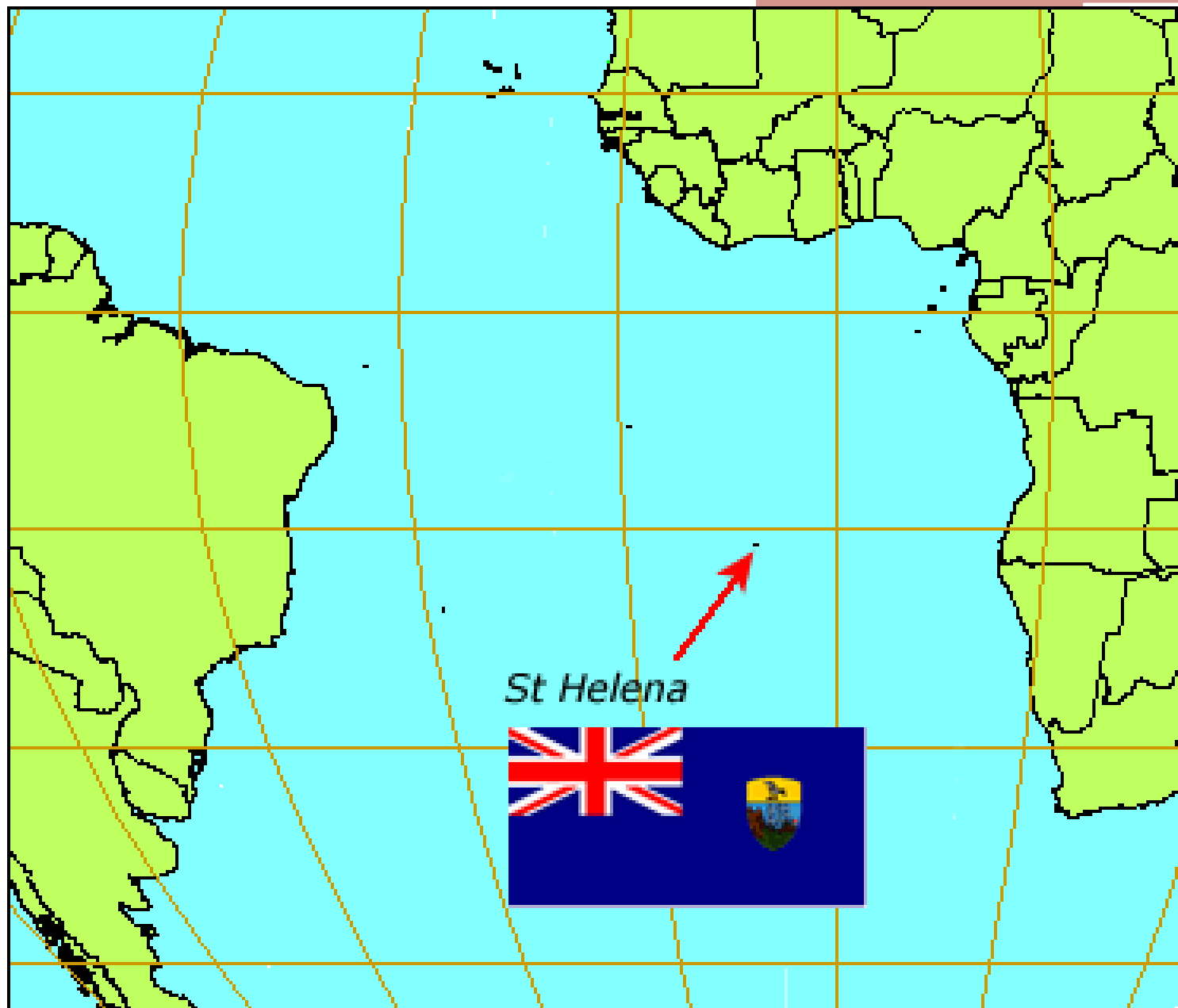


Exile to St. Helena





Longwood House, Saint Helena: site of Napoleon's captivity



A portrait of Napoleon Bonaparte, showing him from the chest up. He is wearing a dark military coat with ornate gold embroidery on the collar and lapels, over a white cravat. He has a serious expression and is looking slightly to the right. The background is a dark, mottled brown.

"History is
written by
the winners."

~Napoleon Bonaparte

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Coalitions Against France

- The 1st Coalition 1792-1797
 - Austria, Prussia, Great Britain, Spain, Piedmont.
 - Campaign History: Revolutionary Wars
- The 2nd Coalition 1798-1801
 - Russia, Britain, Austria, Ottoman Empire, Portugal, Naples, Vatican.
 - Campaign History: Trial in Egypt Marengo
- The 3rd Coalition 1805
 - Austria, Great Britain, Russia, Sweden.
 - Campaign History: Austerlitz
- The 4th Coalition 1806-1807
 - Prussia, Saxony, Russia.
 - Campaign History: Conquest of Prussia
- The 5th Coalition 1809
 - Great Britain and Austria.
 - Campaign History: War Along the Danube, The Peninsular War
- The 6th Coalition 1812-1814
 - Great Britain and Russia, joined by Prussia, Sweden, Austria, German States.
 - Campaign History: Invasion of Russia. 1813 Liberation of Germany, Defense of France
- The 7th Coalition 1815
 - Great Britain, Russia, Prussia, Sweden, Austria, German State
 - Campaign History: The 100 days

Timeline of the French Revolution

1789

May 5	Estates General convened in Versailles
Jun. 17	National Assembly
Jun. 20	Tennis Court Oath
Jul. 11	Necker dismissed
Jul. 13	Bourgeois militias in Paris
Jul. 14	Storming of the Bastille in Paris (official start of the French Revolution)
Jul. 16	Necker recalled
Jul. 20	Great Fear begins in the countryside
Aug. 4	Abolition of feudalism
Aug. 26	Declaration of Rights of Man and the Citizen

1791

Jun. 20-21	Flight to Varennes
Aug. 27	Declaration of Pillnitz

1792

Apr. 20	France declares war on Austria (and provokes Prussian declaration on Jun. 13)
Sept. 2-6	September massacres in Paris
Sept. 20	Battle of Valmy
Sept. 21	Convention formally abolishes monarchy
Sept. 22	Beginning of Year I (First Republic)

1793

Jan. 21	Execution of Louis XVI (and later, Marie Antoinette on Oct. 16)
Feb. 1	France declares war on British and Dutch (and on Spain on Mar. 7)
Mar. 11	Counterrevolution starts in Vendée
Apr. 6	Committee of Public Safety formed
Jun. 1-2	Mountain purges Girondins
Jul. 13	Marat assassinated
Jul. 27	Maximilien Robespierre joins CPS
Aug. 10	Festival of Unity and Indivisibility
Sept. 5	Terror the order of the day
Oct. 5	Adoption of Revolutionary calendar

1794

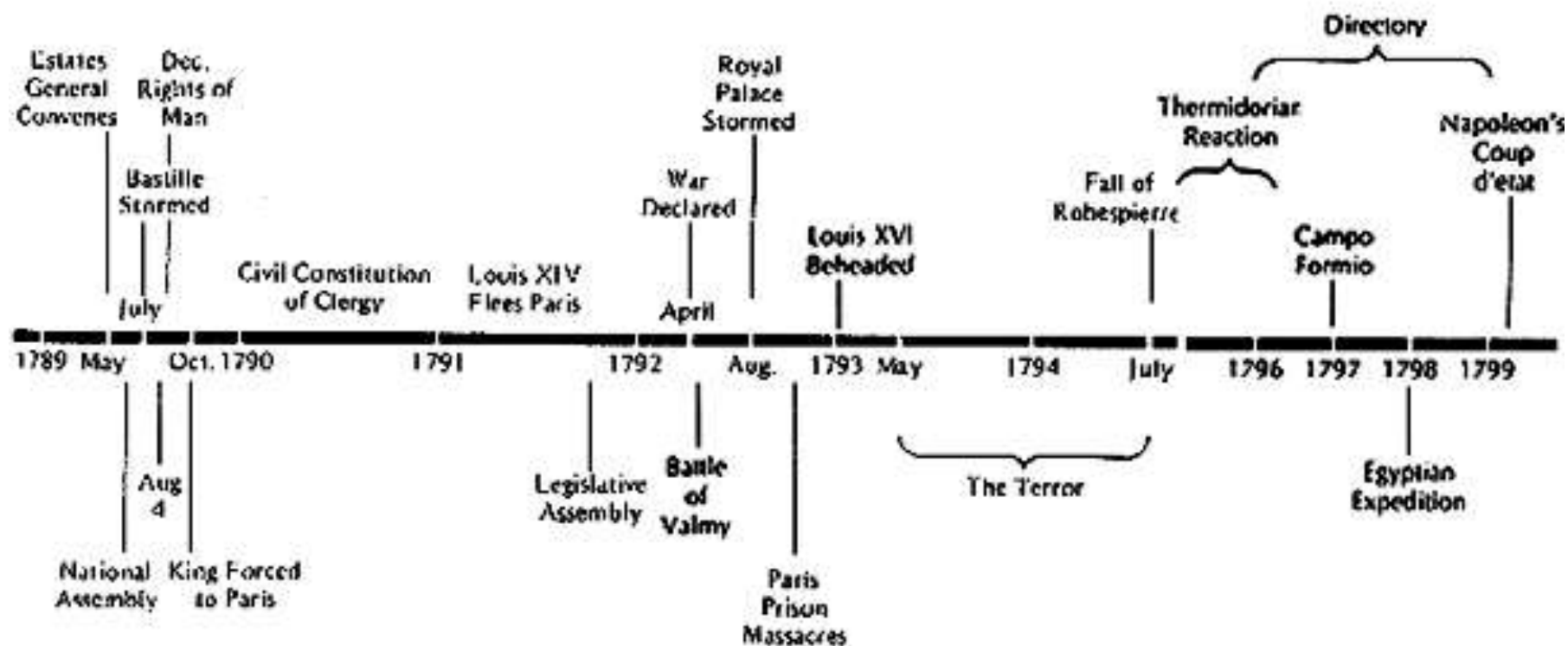
Jun. 8	Festival of the Supreme Being
Jul. 27	9 Thermidor: fall of Robespierre

1795

Apr. 5/Jul. 22	Treaties of Basel (Prussia and Spain resp.)
Oct. 5	Vendémiaire uprising: "whiff of grapeshot"
Oct. 26	Directory established

1797

Oct. 17	Treaty of Campoformio
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- **1793** recaptured Toulon. **1795** saved the Convention from yet another Royalist rising **1796** defeated Piedmont and Austrian Italy with an army little better than a rabble when he got it. **1797** captured Venice. Italy was looted of art treasures for France. **1798** signed the Treaty of Campo Formio with Austria which gave Belgium to France and control of left bank of Rhine. He created the Cisalpine Republic from the northern Italian state