

Napoleon Bonaparte



Napoleon's Rise to Power

- **Early Success**

- 1793, drove British forces out of Toulon.
- Defeated the Austrians in multiple battles, forcing the Hapsburg emperor to make peace.
- Set up a three-man governing board known as the Consulate.
- Took the title of first consul and in 1802 had himself named consul for life.

Napoleon's Rise to Power



- A New France, A New Emperor
 - By 1804, Napoleon had enough power to become Emperor.
 - Napoleon knew he had support as he held a plebiscite, or ballot in which voters say yes or no. Each time, the French strongly supported him.



France Under Napoleon

- Reforms and the Napoleonic Code
 - Controlled prices, encouraged industry and built roads and canals to restore economic prosperity.
 - Made peace with the Catholic Church.



France Under Napoleon

- Napoleonic Code
 - Enlightenment Principles
 - Equality of all citizens, religious toleration.
 - However, women lost most of their newly gained rights.

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

Décrété le 14 Ventôse an XI.
Promulgué le 24 du même mois.

Building an Empire

- A New European Empire
 - Napoleon **annexed**, or added outright to France lands including the Netherlands, Belgium, parts of Italy and Germany.
- The Battle of Trafalgar
 - French naval defeat at the hands of the British.
- The Continental System
 - Economic warfare waged against the British by closing European ports to British goods. The British responded with its own **blockade**.
 - This plan did not defeat the British, instead resentment grew as prices throughout Europe rose.

The End of an Era

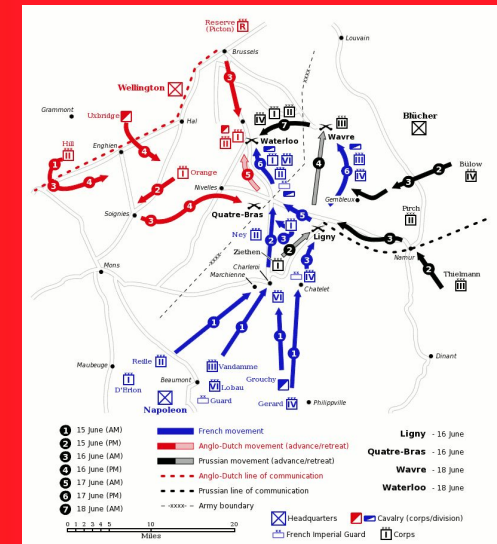
- Downfall of Napoleon
 - Russia
 - Czar Alexander I withdraws from the Continental System due to economic and political frustrations.
 - Napoleon responds by sending 400,000 soldiers to Russia. Instead of fighting, Russians retreat East, burning crops and villages (scorched earth) as they went.
 - When Napoleon entered Moscow he realized he could not feed his troops so he returned home with only 10,000 troops.



The End of an Era

- Waterloo

– After returning from exile Napoleon fought the British and Prussian armies at Waterloo, Belgium. The French lost in a day long battle and Napoleon was forced into exile again.



The Congress of Vienna

- Gathering of Leaders
 - Dignitaries from Austria, Russia, Britain and France met after the battle of Waterloo.
- Goals of the Congress
 - Create a lasting peace between the four nations. By **legitimacy**, or restoring monarchies, Europe was returned to the “status quo.”
- Balance of Power
 - A policy that no one state should be in the position to threaten the independence of another.

The Congress of Vienna

- Problems of the Peace
 - Defeating Napoleon led to tremendous nationalism within the victorious countries. The Congress however redrew national boundaries without concern for national cultures. This angered European countries and eventually caused the Quadruple Alliance to break apart.

