Napoleon I
(1804-1814)

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!

The Rosetta Stone

Jean Francois Champollion

The Rosetta Stone
Europe in 1800

Napoleon as “First Consul”

With the government in disarray, Napoleon launched a successful coup d’état 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.”

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.

Lycee 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 student].

Lycées trained the nation’s future bureaucrats.

Legion of Honor, 1802

Palace of the Legion of Honor, Paris
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 French 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.

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

How about these two Pictures?
The Empress Josephine

Josephine's Bedroom

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

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

December 2, 1804
Neo-Classical Architecture

Napoleon’s Tomb

Napoleonic Europe

Napoleon’s Major Military Campaigns

1805:  France → Britain

Trafalgar (Lord Nelson: Fr. Navy lost!)

Battle of Trafalgar
Napoleon's Major Military Campaigns

1805: France → [France defeated Austria, Russia] ← Britain

(UML: France defeated Austria)

(AUSTERLITZ: France defeated Austria & Russia)

Crowned "King of Italy" on May 6, 1805

"Crossing the Alps," 1805
Paul Delaroche

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.

1806: France → [JENA: French Troops in Berlin] ← Prussia

JENA: French Troops in Berlin

BERLIN DECREES ("Continental System")
4th Coalition created
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.
Napoleon’s Major Military Campaigns

1806: France → Poland ← Russia

Grand Duchy of Warsaw

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

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.

“Napoleon on His Imperial Throne”

1806

By Jean Auguste Dominique Ingres
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**

- **1806:** France \(\rightarrow\) Continental System \(\leftrightarrow\) Spain, Portugal
- 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].
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 Pyrenees Mountains out of Spain.
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

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 Armée 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.
- 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!

The Russian army defeated the French at Borodino.

Napoleon’s Retreat from Moscow (Early 1813)

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

The 6th Coalition

1813-1814: France —> Napoleon’s Defeat —< 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 in Exile on Elba

Louis XVIII (r. 1814–1824)

The War of the 7th Coalition

1815:
- France → Napoleon’s “100 Days”
- Britain, Russia, Prussia, Austria, Sweden, smaller German states

Napoléon 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.

The "Hundred Days"
(March 20 - June 22, 1815)
Napoleon’s Defeat at Waterloo
(June 18, 1815)

Duke of Wellington

Napoleon

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?