Chapter 6: The French Revolution and Napoleon

Unit 2: Enlightenment and Revolution (1700-1850)
Historians have divided the period of the French Revolution into four different phases.

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Section 1: Terms and People

- ancien régime – the government in pre-revolution France
- estate – social class
- bourgeoisie – the middle class
- deficit spending – when a government spends more money than it takes in
- Louis XVI – king of France from 1774 to 1792; executed in 1793
- Jacques Necker – a financial advisor to Louis XVI
- Estates-General – the legislative body consisting of representatives of the three estates
- cahier – notebook used during the French Revolution to record grievances
- Tennis Court Oath – an oath taken by the members of the National Assembly to meet wherever the circumstances might require until they had created a constitution
- Bastille – fortress in Paris used as a prison; French Revolution began when Parisians stormed it in 1789
Cause #1: Enlightenment Ideas

New ideas about power and authority began to spread among the Third Estate.

People began to question the structure of society using words such as equality, liberty, and democracy.

The success of the American revolution inspired many people to begin to discuss the radical views of Rousseau and Voltaire.
Cause #2: Economic Crisis

- There was **Deficit spending** (govt. spent more than it took in)
- The Seven Years War = Strained the Treasury
- The government borrowed more $$$$$
- The upper class resisted any taxes
- Bad weather created a food shortage
- Bread prices doubled and people are starving
Cause #3: Weak Leadership

- Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette
- They Married very young
- Came into power at a very young age
- Criticized throughout their reign by their people
Old Regime (Ancien Régime)—government model where France society separated into social classes or estates

Estates—the three social classes of France’s older order government: 1\textsuperscript{st}—Clergy, 2\textsuperscript{nd}—nobility, 3\textsuperscript{rd}—the people
1st Estate: CLERGY—The Clergy Enjoy Wealth

- Favored the nobles
- They were wealthy and privileged
- Owned 10% of the land
- Paid no direct taxes to the state
- Condemned the Enlightenment
French Society Divided

2\textsuperscript{nd} Estate: NOBLES—Nobles Hold Top Government Jobs

- Held top jobs in government, army, courts, and the Church
- Owned land but had little income and struggles to maintain their status ("keeping up with the Jones’s")
- Did not pay taxes
- Feared losing their privileges and freedom from paying taxes
3rd Estate—Vastly Diverse

3rd Estate was 97% of population and broken into three groups:

- **Bourgeoisie**: “Middle Class”
  - Some Bourgeoisie had money, but most did not
  - Bankers, merchants, manufactures, lawyers, doctors, journalist, etc.

- **Workers**:
  - Laborers: tradespeople, apprentices, laborers, and domestic servants.

- **Rural Peasants**:
  - Paid 1/2 their income to in dues to nobles and had high taxes.
  - 9 out of 10 people were rural peasants
  - Many were unemployed lived in cities
ANCIEN REGIME

1st Estate: Clergy
- Owns 10% of Land
- Wealthy and Privileged
- Favored Nobles
- PAID NO DIRECT TAXES
- Condemned Enlightenment ideas

2nd Estate: Rich Nobles
- Owns 20% of Land despite being only 2% of the population.
- PAY NO TAXES
- Held top jobs in government, army, courts, and the Church

3rd Estate:
- 97% of the population.
  - Bourgeoisie (Middle Class)
    - Professionals: bankers, factory owners, merchants, lawyers, doctors, journalist, etc.
    - NOT NOBLE!
    - PAY HUGE TAXES!
  - Workers:
    - Laborers: tradespeople, apprentices, laborers, and domestic servants.
  - Peasants:
    - 9 out of 10 were rural peasants (many unemployed and living in cities)
National Debt Soars
- Seven Years’ War, American Revolution, and lavish royal spending had strained the treasury under Louis XIV
- The government was forced into **deficit spending**, spending more money than it brought in, resulting in most tax money being used to pay interest on the enormous debt
- In the 1780s bad harvests sent food prices soaring

To solve the financial crisis, the government had to increase taxes, reduce expenses, or both.

- The first two estates resisted any attempts to make them pay taxes.
- Louis XV ran up more debt.
- **Louis XVI** was weak but attempted some economic reforms.
Economic Reform Fails

- Louis XVI’s financial advisor, Jacques Necker, proposed reducing court spending, reform government, end tariffs, and start taxing 1st and 2nd estates.
  - King was forced to dismiss Necker despite the solid advice.
  - As economic crisis grew worse, King Louis XVI called for the first meeting of the Estates General in 175 years.
- Estates General, a legislative body consisting of representatives of the three estates.

Louis XVI appointed Jacques Necker as his financial advisor. Necker made several recommendations to reduce the debt:

- Reduce extravagant court spending
- Reform government
- Abolish tariffs on internal trade
- Tax the First and Second Estates
The Palace of Versailles
Estates General
Estates Prepare Grievance Notebooks

- The king had all three estates prepare *cahiers*, or lists of their grievances
- Grievances: fairer taxes, freedom of press, regular Estates-General meetings, boiling class resentments, etc.
- 3rd Estate disagrees with voting practices of Estates General—each estate voted separately allowing the first two Estates to outvote the 3rd

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<td>Second Estate</td>
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The Third Estate moved to create a fairer system in which the votes were counted by heads rather than estates.
Delegates Take the Tennis Court Oath

- The Estates General was deadlocked over the issue of voting, traditionally, each estate voted separately allowing the first two Estates to outvote the 3rd—instead of voting as one entire group.
- After weeks of stalemate, the delegates of the 3rd Estate turned themselves into a National Assembly.
- The National Assembly found itself locked out of their meeting place one evening so the members met at an indoor tennis court where they took the “Tennis Court Oath”.
  - They pledged to meet until a new French Constitution was formed.
- Reform-minded clergy and nobles joined and Louis XVI was forced to accept it.
Tennis Court Oath
French troops gathered in Paris and it was rumored that the King was going to dissolve the National Assembly.

On July the 14, 1788 over 800 Parisians gathered at the Bastille, a fortress used as a prison, to demand weapons.

Soldiers at the Bastille opened fire on the crowd but the crowd overran the prison.

- No weapons were found.

The Bastille (still celebrated annually as their national independence day) was a symbol to the French people representing the year so abuse by the monarchy.
CHECK POINTS

- What was the social structure of the old regime in France?
- What economic troubles did France face in 1789, and how did they lead to further unrest?
- What actions did delegates of the Third Estate take when the Estates-General met in 1789?
- What was the significance of the storming of the Bastille?
What was the social structure of the old regime in France?
- First Estate—clergy; Second Estate—nobles; Third Estate—the majority of the population and the lowest social class

What economic troubles did France face in 1789, and how did they lead to further unrest?
- France had a large national debt in 1789 and soaring food prices, forcing many people to go hungry. Further unrest developed when many people were forced to go hungry.

What actions did delegates of the Third Estate take when the Estates-General met in 1789?
- They declared themselves the National Assembly representing the people of France and too the Tennis Court Oath, swearing to meet until they created a new constitution.

What was the significance of the storming of the Bastille?
- With their rage, Parisians demonstrated a new sense of empowerment.
Section 2: The French Revolution Unfolds

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Section 2: Terms and People

- factions – dissenting groups of people
- Marquis de Lafayette – the leader of the National Guard, a largely middle-class militia; fought alongside George Washington in the American Revolution
- Olympe de Gouges – a journalist who believed that the Declaration of the Rights of Man should grant equal citizenship to women
- Marie Antoinette – Austrian-born queen of France; Louis XVI’s wife
- émigré – a person who flees his or her country for political reasons
- sans-culottes – working-class men and women who made the French Revolution more radical
- republic – system of government in which officials are chosen by the people
- Jacobins – members of a revolutionary political club made during the French Revolution
Rumors Create the “Great Fear”
- Rumors (tales of attacks on villages and soldiers seizing peasant crops) created an instability
- The crisis was made worse by famine—even some with jobs spent 80% of their income on bread
- Peasants began attacking and raiding the homes of nobles

Paris Commune Comes to Power
- A number of factions, dissenting groups of people, competed to gain power
- Marquis de Lafayette, who had marched with George Washington, headed the National Guard in response to royal troops in Paris
- Many in the capital were more radical and demanded an end to the monarchy
- A radical group, the Paris Commune, replaced the royalist government and readied for revolutionary actions
Political Crisis Leads to Revolt

Paris was the revolutionary center of France, in which a variety of factions were trying to gain power.

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<td>• Led by the Marquis de Lafayette</td>
<td>• Replaced the royalist government of Paris</td>
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<td>• A mainly middle-class militia</td>
<td>• Mobilized violent action for the revolution</td>
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Special Privilege Ends

- On August 4\(^{th}\), noble members of the National Assembly voted to end their own privileges
  - Nobles gave up old manorial dues and exclusive hunting rights.
  - Nobles ended their special legal status and their exemptions from paying taxes.
  - The assembly enacted the equality of all male citizens before the law.
In late August, the Assembly published the *Declaration of the Rights of Man*, in many ways it mirrored the *Declaration of Independence*. It proclaimed that all male citizens were equal and that government exists to protect the rights of citizens—Modeled after the American Declaration of Independence:
- Free and equal rights for all men
- Natural rights for all men
- Equality before the law for all men
- Freedom of religion for all citizens
- Taxes levied fairly for all citizens

Many women were disappointed since they were not granted equal citizenship—in 1791, *Olympe de Gouges*, a journalist, demanded equal rights in her Declaration of the Rights of Women and the Female Citizen.
Déclaration des droits de l'homme et du citoyen

Extrait du manuscrit du 26 août 1789

AUX REPRÉSENTANS DU PEUPLE FRANÇAIS
The National Assembly Acts

- **Women March on Versailles**
  - Women marched 12 miles in the rain chanting “Bread” to the palace at Versailles
  - Much of the crowds anger had been directed at the **Queen Marie Antoinette** of Austria (daughter of Maria Theresa and sister of Joseph II)—who was against reforms and lived a life of luxury
  - In order to end the march, the King had to return with the women to Paris
  - For the next 3 years, Louis XVI was a virtual prisoner in his own capital
The National Assembly Presses Onward

- The Church is Placed Under State Control
  - In order to pay off government debt, the Assembly voted to sell Church lands
  - In addition, it took control of the Church—Civil Constitution of the Clergy
    - Bishops and priests became elected, salaried officials
    - Ended papal authority of the French Church and dissolved convents and monasteries
  - Many priests and the Pope condemned this action
  - Many peasants in the provinces also disagreed, creating separation between them and the revolutionaries in Paris

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**The National Assembly placed the Church under state control.**

- It dissolved convents and monasteries.
- It ended papal authority over the French Church.
- It made bishops and priests elected, salaried officials.
The Constitution of 1791 Establishes a New Government
- In 1791 the Assembly created a constitution with a limited monarchy and an elected legislature
  - Had power to make laws, collect taxes, and decide on issues of war and peace.
  - Elected by tax-paying male citizens over age 25
- The revolution seemed complete

Louis’s Escape Fails
- The King and Marie Antoinette tried to escape the capital in disguise
- They were recognized and returned to Paris
- Their secret escape attempt was viewed as traitorous to the revolution
Supporters of the Enlightenment applauded the reforms of the National Assembly

Rulers Fear Spread of Revolution
- Fueled by stores from émigrés, those that fled France, leaders throughout Europe denounced the revolution and increased border security
- Edmund Burke, a British write and statesman, condemned the revolutionaries and predicted that it would all soon turn violent with “plots and assassinations”

Threats Come From Abroad
- Many monarchs condemned the actions of the French and threatened to get involved
- they wanted to assist the royal family while also trying to put down revolutionary idea before it spread to their country
- The King of Prussia (Antoinette’s Austrian brother) issued the Declaration of Pilnitz—threatened to intervene to protect the French Monarchy
- The revolutionaries prepared for war
Many working class people called sans-culottes, demanded a republic (government ruled by elected representation) and a living wage.

Called san-culottes—”without breeches” because they wore long trousers instead of the fancy kneed breeches that the upper-class men wore.

The Jacobins, mostly middle-class lawyers or intellectuals, agreed and began calling for more radical action.
Factions grow within the Assembly:
- the conservatives (supported old ways) sat on the right,
- moderates in the center,
- liberals (supported new ideas) on the left

That National Assembly Declares War on Tyranny
- The left gained power and declared war on Austria in 1792, the fighting lasted until 1815
CHECK POINTS

● What caused French peasants to revolt against nobles?

● How did the National Assembly react to peasant uprisings?

● What were the provisions of the Constitution of 1791?

● How did the unrest of Europe react to the French Revolution?
● What caused French peasants to revolt against nobles?
  - Famine and fear of government assault

● How did the National Assembly react to peasant uprisings?
  - The nobles in the National Assembly voted to give up privileges

● What were the provisions of the Constitution of 1791?
  - It set up limited monarchy, created a new Legislature

● How did the unrest of Europe react to the French Revolution?
  - Supporters of the Enlightenment in Europe were pleased with the French Revolution, while European nobles and rulers denounced it
Section 3: Radical Days of the Revolution

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Section 3: Terms and People

- **suffrage** – the right to vote
- **Robespierre** – leader of the Committee of Public Safety; chief architect of the Reign of Terror
- **Reign of Terror** – period from September 1793 to July 1794 when those who resisted the French Revolution were arrested or executed
- **guillotine** – a bladed execution device used during the French Revolution
- **Napoleon** – popular military hero who became ruler of France
- **nationalism** – a strong feeling of pride in and devotion to one’s country
- **Marseille** – port city in France; the French national anthem was named after it
Tensions Lead to Violence
- The French were doing poorly against the Austrians, Royalist officers were deserting
- Revolutionaries who thought the King sided with enemies (notably Austria) killed the King’s guards but the King managed to escape
- A month later the “September massacres occurred—people attacked and killed the nobles and clergy that were being held in prison (about 1,200)

Radicals Take Control and Execute the King
- Radicals took over the Assembly and demanded suffrage, the right to vote, for all male citizens not just property owners
- In 1792, the Assembly abolished the monarchy, produced a new constitution, and eliminated titles of nobility
- Many émigrés (nobles, clergy, and others) fled France fearing for their lives
- Louis XVI was put on trial as a traitor, he was found guilty by one vote and was beheaded in January 1793.
- Antoinette was executed in October, and their son died in a dungeon

The Monarchy is Abolished
On January 21, 1793, King Louis XVI of France was executed by order of the National Convention. Reaction to this event was both loud and varied throughout Europe. The excerpts below present two different views on this event. Critical Thinking Which of the two viewpoints makes a better case for or against the execution of King Louis XVI? Cite examples from both statements to support your argument.

**For the Execution**

The crimes of Louis XVI are unhappily all too real; they are consistent; they are notorious. Do we even have to ask the question of whether a nation has the right to judge, and execute, its highest ranking public official . . . when, to more securely plot against the nation, he concealed himself behind a mask of hypocrisy? Or when, instead of using the authority confided to him to protect his countrymen, he used it to oppress them? Or when he turned the laws into an instrument of violence to crush the supporters of the Revolution? Or when he robbed the citizens of their gold in order to subsidize their foes, and robbed them of their subsistence in order to feed the barbarian hordes who came to slaughter them? Or when he created monopolies in order to create famine by drying up the sources of abundance so that the people might die in misery and hunger? . . .

—Jean-Paul Marat

**Against the Execution**

The Republican tyrants of France have now carried their bloody purposes to the uttermost diabolical stretch of savage cruelty. They have murdered their King without even the shadow of justice, and of course they cannot expect friendship nor intercourse with any civilized part of the world. The vengeance of Europe will now rapidly fall on them; and, in process of time, make them the veriest wretches on the face of the earth. The name of Frenchman will be considered as the appellation of savage, and their presence shunned as a poison, deadly destructive to the peace and happiness of Mankind. It appears evident, that the majority of the National Convention, and the Executive Government of that truly despotic country, are comprised of the most execrable villains upon the face of the earth . . .

—London Times, January 25, 1793
France in Conflict
- In 1793 France was at war with much of Europe including Britain, the Netherlands Spain and Prussia
- In the Vendee region of France, royalists and priests led rebellion against government
- In Paris, sans-culottes demanded relief from famine and inflation
- The Convention bitterly divided between Jacobins and the Girondins.

The Convention Creates a New Committee
- The Assembly created a Committee of Public Safety, 12 men who were given almost absolute power in order to save the revolution
- Abroad France began to have success and at home they crushed peasant revolts
Terror and Danger Grip France

• Robespierre “the Incorruptible”
  - At home the government handled counter-revolutionaries under the guiding hand of Maximilien Robespierre, who quickly became the leader of the Committee of Public Safety
  - Robespierre promoted religious toleration, abolishment of slavery—but he was inflexible with justice (“Liberty cannot be secured unless criminals lose their heads”)

  
  He was a reformer, but also supported terror as a way to maintain order.

  
  Robespierre:
  - Promoted religious tolerance
  - Tried to abolish slavery
  - Arrested and tried all those who threatened the revolution

• Guillotine Defines the Reign of Terror
  - Robespierre was the chief architect of the Reign of Terror—year long period when those who resisted the French Revolution were arrested or executed
  - 300,000 arrested; 40,000 people may have died
  - many were victims of false accusations or mistaken identity
  - The guillotine—bladed execution device—was the new way enemies/prisoners were put to death
  - The Convention finally turned on the Committee of Public Safety and, once their heads fell, the killing slowed
In reaction to the Reign of Terror, moderates produced a 3rd constitution.

It set up a five-man Directory and a two-house legislature elected by males of property.

People again became discontent as prices rose.

Politicians turned to a popular military hero, Napoleon Bonaparte, to advance their own goals.

The Directory:
- Made peace with Prussia and Spain
- Continued the war with Austria and Great Britain
- Created a constitutional monarchy
Nationalism Spreads
- The culture of France changed in the 10 years of revolution
- People gained a strong sense of national identity
- **Nationalism**: is a deep feeling of pride and devotion for one's country
- From the port city of Marseilles, troops march to rousing new song urging nationalism (later named French National Anthem)

Revolutionary Push for Social Reform
- Elementary school became required and school became public
- Slavery was abolished in some French colonies and religious tolerance was extended
CHECK POINTS

● What occurred after radicals took control of the Assembly?

● Why did Robespierre think the Terror was necessary to achieve the goals of the revolution?

● What changes occurred after the Reign of Terror came to an end?

● What changes occurred in France because of the French Revolution?
What occurred after radicals took control of the Assembly?

- They called for a new legislative body, extended the right to vote to all male citizens, abolished the monarchy, established a republic, and executed the king and queen.

Why did Robespierre think the Terror was necessary to achieve the goals of the revolution?

- Robespierre believed terror was necessary to deal with the enemies of the revolution.

What changes occurred after the Reign of Terror came to an end?

- Moderates created the Constitution of 1795, which set up a five-man Directory and a two-house legislature.

What changes occurred in France because of the French Revolution?

- The monarchy was overthrown, the old social order was gone, and the state controlled the Church.
Section 4: The Age of Napoleon

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Section 4: Terms and People

- **plebiscite** – a popular vote by ballot
- **Napoleonic Code** – the code of laws created under Napoleon that embodied enlightenment principles of equality, tolerance, and freedom
- **annex** – add territory to an existing state, country, or empire
- **Continental System** – a form of economic warfare that closed European ports to British goods; the foreign policy in which Europe adopted Napoleon’s reforms
- **guerrilla warfare** – a form of warfare using hit-and-run raids
- **scorched-earth policy** – when the movement of an army includes burning crops and villages to make it difficult for the enemy to follow
- **abdicate** – step down from power
- **Congress of Vienna** – a meeting of heads of state within Europe after Waterloo to restore stability and order in Europe
- **legitimacy** – principle by which monarchies that had been unseated by the French Revolution or Napoleon were restored
- **Concert of Europe** – a system in which the powers of Europe met periodically to discuss any problems affecting the peace in Europe
Napoleon Rises to Power

- Napoleon was born on the French island of Corsica
- He was 20 when the revolution broke out
- **Victories Cloud Losses**
  - He rose quickly in the Army as he led many successful battles (and censored his defeats)
  - Moved from general to political leader—In 1799 he overthrew the weak Directory and set up a three-man governing board
  - Napoleon took the title of First Consul and in 1802 had himself named Consul for life
- **Napoleon Crowns Himself Emperor**
  - Two years later he took the title Emperor of the French
  - The Pope was invited to crown him
  - Napoleon took the crown from his hands and crowned himself
  - At each step on his rise to power, Napoleon held a plebiscite, or public vote, in which the French supported him
Napoleon Reforms France

- Napoleon consolidated his power by strengthening the central government—order, security, and efficiency replaced liberty, equality, fraternity
- He made peace with the Catholic Church—Concordat kept the Church under state control but recognized religious freedom for Catholics
- He created a popular law code, Napoleonic Code, that embodied the Enlightenment ideas of equality under the law, religious toleration, and advancement based on merit

Napoleonic Code
- Equality of all male citizens before the law
- Religious toleration
- Abolition of feudalism
Napoleon Reforms France

Napoleon consolidated power by strengthening the central government. He:

- Controlled prices
- Encouraged new industry
- Built new roads and canals
- Set up a system of public schools
- Made peace with the Catholic Church
- Encouraged émigrés to return
- Recognized peasants’ right to lands
Napoleon was a great military leader who valued rapid movements and made effective use of his large armies—his enemies never knew what to expect to him.

The Map of Europe is Redrawn
- Year after year Napoleon expanded the French Empire
- Certain areas (Netherlands, Belgium, parts of Italy and parts of Germany) were annexed, incorporated into an empire, by France
- Napoleon put friends and families on thrones throughout Europe
- He divorced his wife, Josephine, and married the Hapsburg princess (niece of Marie Antoinette) so he could claim kinship with the ancient ruling families of Europe
Napoleon Builds an Empire

- 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
Napoleon Strikes Britain

- Britain, with their small army but powerful navy, alone remained outside Napoleon’s empire
- Napoleon was planning to invade Britain, however, he changed his mind when the English navy destroyed the French fleet at the Battle of Trafalgar off the coast of Spain
- Napoleon set up a **Continental System**, closing European ports to British goods.
- Britain responded with its own blockade of European ports
- The British responded with a **blockade**, an attempt to cut off access, of ports controlled by Napoleon, both sides began to attack neutral ships they suspected of trading with the enemy
  - British attacks on US ships eventually triggered the War of 1812.
Nationalism Works Against Napoleon
- Nationalism helped spur the French armies to success but also created much nationalism in their enemies from Rome to Madrid to the Netherlands.

Spain Battle the French
- Spanish people resented (reforms that undermined the Spanish Catholic Church and Napoleon replaced the King of Spain with his brother Joseph) and resisted French (increased feeling of nationalism).
  - Spanish patriots conducted a campaign of Guerilla Warfare, hit and run attacks.

Austria Battle the French
- Spanish resistance encouraged Austria.
- Austria lost again at the Battle of Wagram and the peace agreement that followed forced Austria to surrender lands with more than three million people living on it.
Napoleon’s Empire Faces Challenges

● The Russian Winter Stops the Grand Army
  – Russia did not like the Continental System and Alexander I of Russia pulled out of alliance with France
  – Napoleon responded by forming an army of 20 nations—the Grand Army (600,000 soldiers) and attacked Russia
  – The Russians retreated eastward burning everything behind them (scorched-earth policy) leaving French troops hungry and cold
  – Napoleon entered Moscow in September but could not feed and supply his troops and had to retreat
  – The retreat was devastating (cold winter and Russia attacking) with only 100,000 surviving, Napoleon’s reputation was ruined
Napoleon Abdicates Briefly
- Russia, Britain, Austria, and Prussia aligned and defeated a weakened France in the Battle of the Nations at Leipzig
- As his enemies closed in, Napoleon abdicated, stepped down from power, and was exiled to an island (Elba)
- Louis XVIII, brother of Louis XVI, became king
  - Many feared a return to the old regime and remained loyal to Napoleon
- In 1815 Napoleon escaped exile and returned to Paris, his returned was cheered in the streets—Louis XVIII fled

Crushed at the Battle of Waterloo
- Annoyed with Napoleon’s return—allies assembled an army in 100 days and crushed the French at Waterloo in Belgium.

Napoleon’s Legacy
- Napoleon was once again exiled
- He died in exile in 1821
- France:
  - Napoleonic Code, expanded suffrage, more citizens had rights to property, more citizens had rights to education
- World:
  - He had spread many Enlightenment forms of government across Europe
  - He spread nationalism across Europe
  - Created a new Germany
  - His decision to sell the Louisiana Territory doubled the size of the United States
Leaders Meet at the Congress of Vienna

- Congress of Vienna
  - European diplomats met in Vienna for 10 months to try to restore order after 25 years of war

- Congress Strives for Peace
  - Klemens von Metternich—foreign minister of Austria—most dominant figure at the Congress
  - The goal was to protect the balance of power (no one threat) and the system of monarchies
  - The diplomats redrew the map of Europe to contain France
  - They promoted the principle of legitimacy, by recognizing the former monarchies

- Congress Fails to See Traps Ahead
  - They failed to see how new nationalism would affect Europe and failed to consider it when redrawing borders
  - Another result of the Congress of Vienna was a system known as the Concert of Europe, in which the powers met to discuss problems affecting the peace of Europe
  - The Concert did achieve its immediate goal, to keep peace in Europe
  - There would not be another large scale war in Europe until 1914, but nationalism would challenge the order in Europe and Latin America throughout the 1800’s
Leaders Meet at the Congress of Vienna
How did Napoleon rise to power so quickly in France?

What reforms did Napoleon introduce during this rise to power?

How did Napoleon come to dominate most of Europe by 1812?

What challenges threatened Napoleon’s empire and what led to the disaster in Russia?

How did Napoleon impact Europe and the rest of the world?

Explain the chief goal and outcome of the Congress of Vienna.
How did Napoleon rise to power so quickly in France?
- He was very ambitious, and his military successes helped him gain power

What reforms did Napoleon introduce during this rise to power?
- He enacted reforms to improve the economy, established a public school system, and introduced the Napoleonic Code.

How did Napoleon come to dominate most of Europe by 1812?
- He defeated European powers by moving large armies rapidly, taking risks, and being willing to suffer great losses. He annexed some lands and forced alliances on others. He put friends and family members on several European thrones.

What challenges threatened Napoleon’s empire and what led to the disaster in Russia?
- Nationalism in individual European states, guerilla warfare in Spain, Austria seeking revenge, and the divesting Russian winter

How did Napoleon impact Europe and the rest of the world?
- He spread the ideas of nationalism across Europe and facilitated American expansion with the Louisiana Territory and abolished the Holy Roman Empire, which would help create a new Germany.

Explain the chief goal and outcome of the Congress of Vienna.
- Goal: to create a lasting peace in Europe by establishing a balance of power and protecting the monarchy system
- Outcome: a balance of power that lasted for the next 100 years but failed to anticipate new forces such as nationalism