

The Age of Napoleon & the Triumph of Romanticism

Chapter 20



The Rise of Napoleon

- Chief danger to the Directory came from royalists
 - Émigrés returned to France
 - Spring 1797 – royalists won elections
 - To preserve the Republic
 - Directory staged a coup d'état (Sept. 4, 1797)
 - Placed their supporters back in power
- Napoleon
 - Born 1769 on the island of Corsica
 - Went to French schools
 - Pursued military career
 - 1785 – artillery officer
 - favored the revolution
 - was a fiery Jacobin
 - 1793- General
- Early military victories
 - Crushed Austria and Sardinia in Italy
 - Made Treaty of Camp Formino in Oct 1797 on his own accord
 - Returned to France a hero
- Britain
 - Only remaining enemy
 - Too risky to cross channel
 - Chose to attack in Egypt
 - Wanted to cut off English trade and communication with India
 - Failure
- Russia Alarmed
 - 2nd coalition formed in 1799
 - Russia, Ottomans, Austria, Britain
 - Beat French in Italy and Switzerland

Constitution Year VII

- Economic troubles and international situation
 - Directory lost support
 - Abbe Sieyes, proposed a new constitution
 - Wanted a strong executive
 - Would require another coup d'état
 - October 1799
 - Napoleon left army in Egypt
 - November 10, 1799
 - Successful coup
 - Napoleon issued the Constitution in December (Year VIII)
 - First Consul

The Consulate in France (1799-1804)

- Closed the French Revolution
- Achieved wealth and property opportunities
 - Napoleon's constitution was voted in overwhelmingly
- Napoleon made peace with French enemies
 - 1801 Treaty of Luneville – took Austria out of war
 - 1802 Treaty of Amiens – peace with Britain
 - Peace at home
 - Employed all political factions (if they were loyal)
 - Established central administration
 - Secret police
 - Suppressed opposition
 - Peace with the Church
 - Forced resignation of refractory clergy
 - State named bishops and paid their salaries
 - Church gave up claims to land that was confiscated before revolution
 - State was supreme over church

Napoleonic Code

- 1802 Consul for life
- 1804 Civil Code
 - safeguarded all forms of property
 - employment based on merit
 - worker's organizations were forbidden
 - Fathers = control of children: Men = control over wives
 - Divorce was harder for women

Establishing a Dynasty

- 1804- Emperor
 - Napoleon I

 - **Nationalism**
 - Force was unleashed throughout Europe
 - Mobilization of the French nation
 - 700,000 under arms at one time
 - 100,000 troops could be risked in a battle
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- **Conquering an Empire**
 - Revolt in Haiti
 - Napoleon sent troops
 - Alarmed England
 - British naval supremacy
 - Issued ultimatum to Napoleon
 - He ignored it
 - Britain declared war May 1803
 - British victory at Trafalgar by Lord Nelson Oct. 21, 1805
 - Napoleon Victories in Central Europe
 - Dec. 2, 1805
 - Beat Russia and Austrian armies at Austerlitz
 - Greatest victory
 - Treaty of Pressburg
 - July 1806 – Napoleon organized the Confederation of the Rhine
 - Holy Roman Empire is dissolved
 - Prussia defeated Oct. 14, 1806
 - Entered Berlin
 - Nov. 21, 1806
 - Berlin Decrees
 - No importing British goods
 - July 7, 1807 – Treaty of Tilsit
 - Prussia and Russia were now allies
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- **The Continental System**
 - Continuation of economic warfare on Britain
 - Cut off all British trade with continental Europe
 - 1807 – Milan Decree – attempt to prevent neutral nations from trade with Britain
 - British Economy survived
 - Markets in North and South America

- Markets in the eastern Mediterranean
 - Hurt European economies instead
- European Response to the Empire
 - Liberalism and Nationalism thrived throughout Europe
 - People began to resent Napoleon for policies that favored France
 - German Nationalism and Prussian Reform
 - Unified state to resolve internal problems and to fight the French
 - Prussia continued to resist
 - Reforms broke control of the Junker monopoly on land
 - Military reforms
 - 270,000 by 1814
- Wars of Liberation
 - Napoleon put his brother on the Spanish throne in 1808
 - Spain used guerilla warfare
 - Wellington sent from England to help Spain
 - Austria
 - 1809 –renewed warfare with France
- The invasion of Russia
 - Russia didn't like Continental System (could not sell timber to Britain)
 - 1810- Russia withdrew from system
 - Began war preparations
 - So, Napoleon invaded
 - Russia retreated
 - Burned land and towns back to Moscow
 - Battle at Bordino- 30,000 French casualties: 60,000+ for Russia
 - Burned Moscow and retreated
 - Napoleon retreated- most of his army died on the journey back to France due to starvation and cold
- European Coalition
 - 1813 last coalition formed
 - Russia, Austria, Prussia, and Britain
 - October – Battle of the Nations – France defeated
 - March 1814 – allies march into Paris
 - Napoleon exiled

- The Congress of Vienna and the European Settlement
 - Robert Stewart – British foreign secretary
 - Treaty of Chaumont – March 9, 1814
 - Restoration of the Bourbon's to the French Throne
 - Contraction of the French borders to those of 1792

- Quadruple Alliance
 - 20 years
 - Britain, Austria, Russia, Prussia

- Territorial Adjustments
 - Congress of Vienna September 1814 – November 1815
 - No single power should dominate

- Hundred Days
 - Napoleon returned from Elba March 1, 1815
 - Army remained loyal
 - Restored to power
 - Promised liberal constitution and peace
 - Defeated at Waterloo
 - Duke of Wellington
 - Sent to St. Helena