



# Napoleon I – Rise and Demise

**Napoleon Bonaparte**, ruthlessly rose from army captain to ruler of France in a very short time. How? What did he have that others did not? Was it timing? Or Fate? Do short men always feel the need for power? Was he short? Why did he always have his hands in his jacket? Why do people compare him to Hitler? Why did he surrender at Waterloo? Why did Abba write a song about it? I disgress.....

# #1 The Revolution!

- **Opportunities For Power**
- Used the instability after Revolution to rise to power
- The Directory was weak and ineffective (neither royalist or radical)
- Napoleon was a brilliant military leader, people admired his strength and commitment to France
- In charge of French interior at 26
- **Napoleon Seizes Power**
- November 1799 **coup d'état**
- France to be led by Consulate
- Napoleon voted first consul, in effect a dictator

## #2 – A Successful Military Career

- ◆ 1795 -1800 – Napoleon became Commander of Italian army and successfully took over Italy – guaranteed the Italians freedom of press, right to petition, the right to education, equality before the law
- ◆ 1798 – Egyptian Campaign – a failure but returns to France a hero
- ◆ 1803-1806 – resumes war with Britain, defeats Austrian, Prussian, Russian advances
- ◆ 1806 – Holy Roman Emperor abdicates throne following a military defeat by France – Napoleon reorganized France into Confederation of the Rhine.

# Europe in 1800





# #3 A Powerful Man who did Great Things



-With the government in disarray, Napoleon launched a successful *coup d'etat* 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.



“On On 7 February 1800, a public referendum confirmed the new constitution. It vested all of the real power in the hands of the First Consul, leaving only a nominal role for the other two consuls. A full 99.9% of voters approved the motion, according to the released results.”



# Napoleon Established the *Banque de France*, 1800



# Lycee System of Education



- a Established by Napoleon in 1801 as an educational reform.
- a *Lycées* initially enrolled the nation's most talented students [they had to pay tuition, although there was some financial help available for poorer student].
- a *Lycées* trained the nation's future bureaucrats.

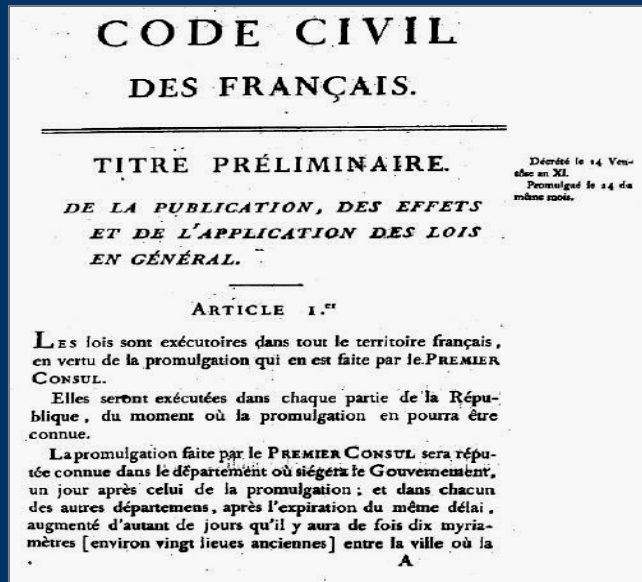
# Napoleon and His Code

Using the Website, please answer the following questions:



1. What were the origins of the code. What role did revolutionary ideas play?
2. What was the “civil code”
3. How did the Code treat women and the family.
4. Choose a couple of statements within the Code and analyze them.

# Code Napoleon, 1804 - Laid foundation for judicial law for much of Western Europe



It divides civil law into:

- Personal status.
- Property.
- The acquisition of property.

- a Purpose was to reform the French legal code to reflect the principles of the Fr. Revolution.
- a Create one law code for France.
- a Based on principles of equality before law and in taxation
- a Based on principles not local conditions
- a ex. civil ceremony for marriages, trial by jury

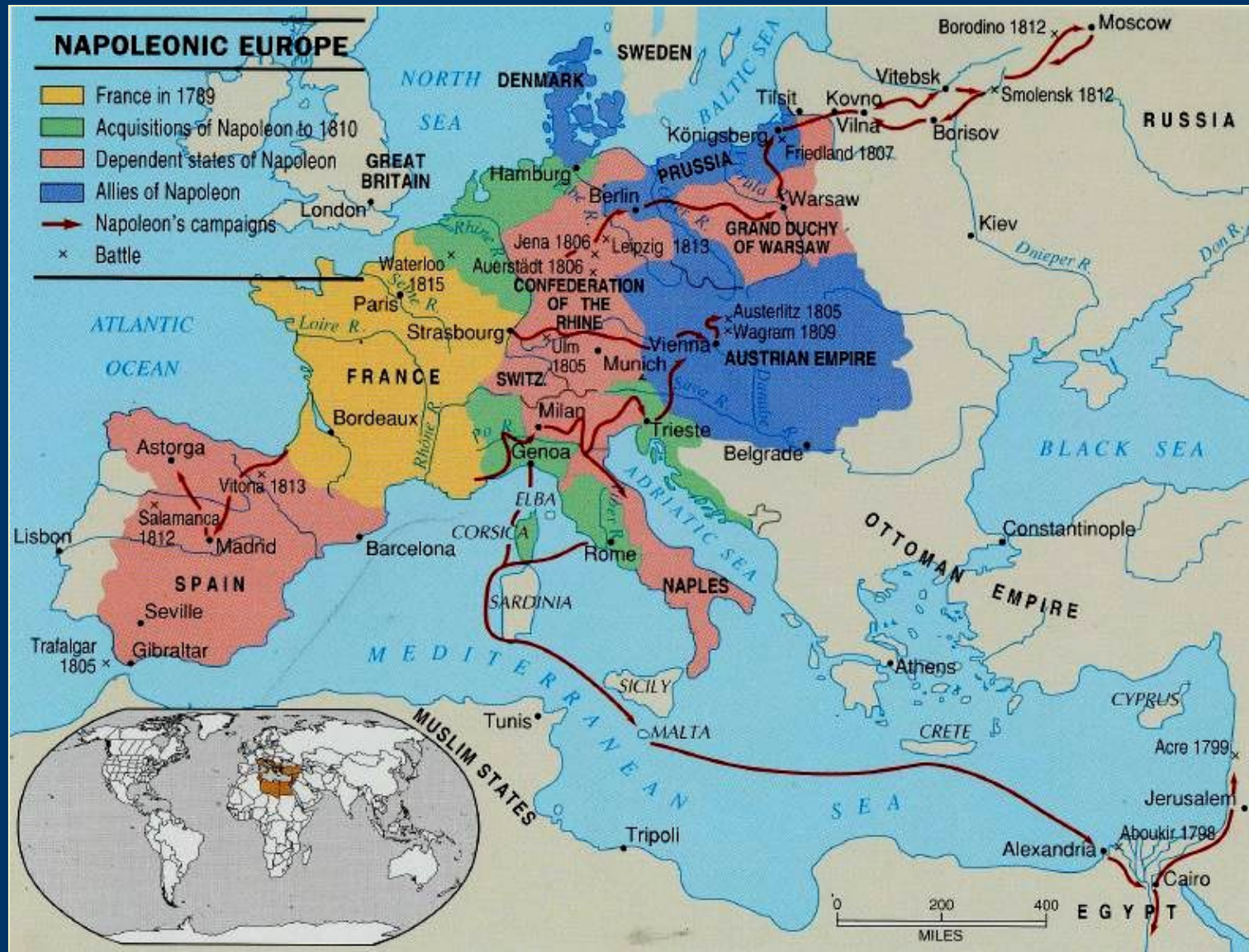


# The Influence of the Napoleonic Code



Wherever it was implemented [in the conquered territories], the *Code Napoleon* swept away feudal property relations.

# Napoleonic Europe





# Emperor Napoleon I

# The Empress Josephine



# 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.*

# Josephine's Bedroom





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



December 2, 1804

Marie Louise  
(of Austria)

with  
Napoleon's Son

(Napoleon Francis Joseph  
Charles: 1811-1832)







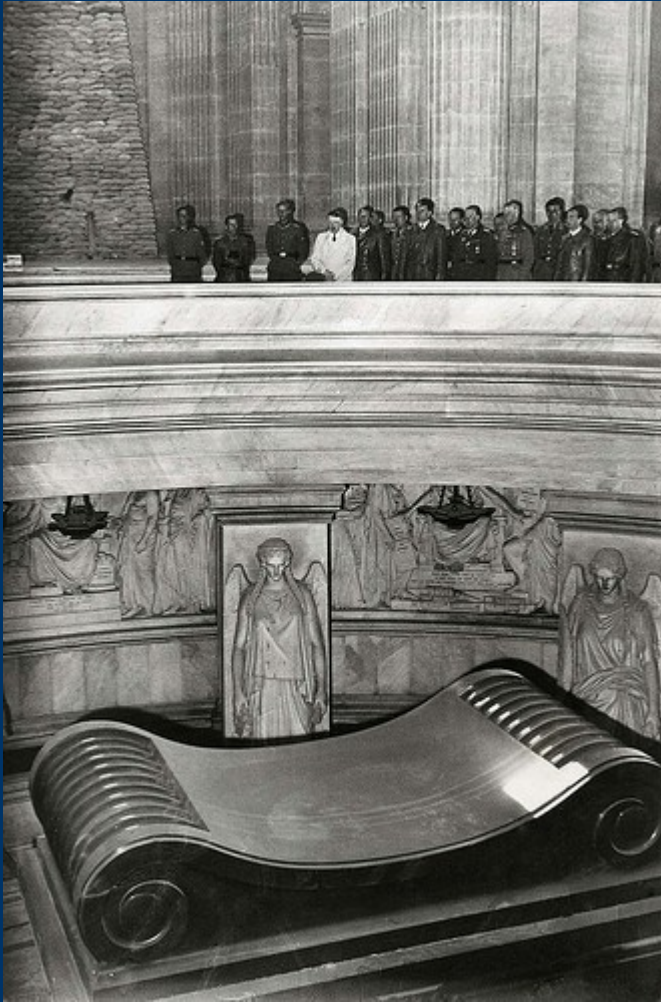
Napoleon's  
Throne

# The Imperial Image

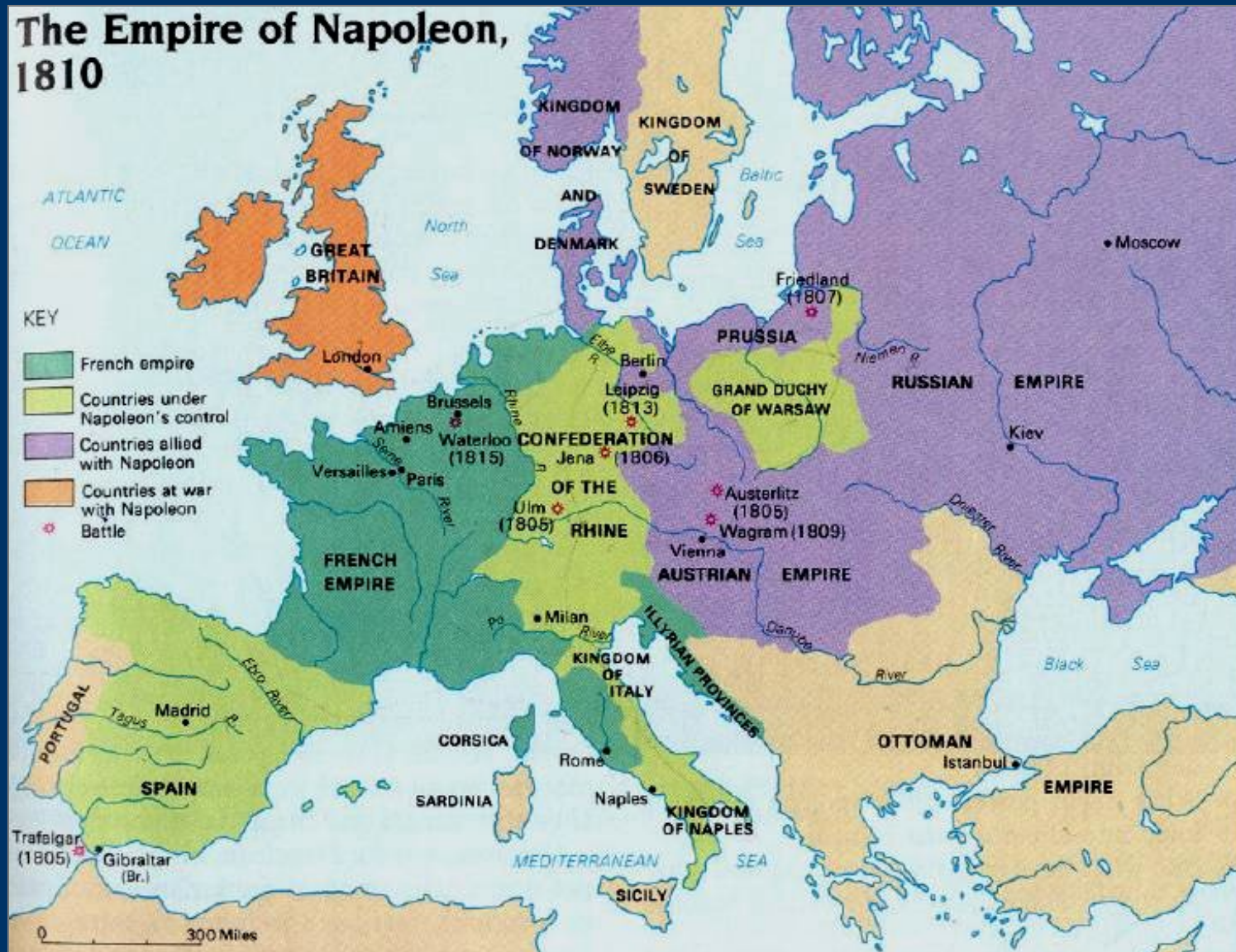




# Napoleon's Tomb



# Napoleon's Empire in 1810



# And we all fall down – Napoleon's Demise

- ◆ Until 1812 Napoleon was doing well. He had control over most of Europe
- ◆ He used nepotism to secure his position in Europe



# 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

- a In July, 1812 Napoleon led his *Grand Armee* 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.

# Napoleon's Troops at the Gates of Moscow



- a September 14, 1812 ◇ Napoleon reached Moscow, but the city had largely been abandoned.
- a The Russians had set fire to the city.

# Napoleon's Retreat from Moscow (Early 1813)



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

# Napoleon in Exile on Elba



# After Russia

- ◆ 1813 – Sixth Coalition – Austria, Prussia, Russia, Sweden and United Kingdom defeat Napoleon, he abdicated and lived in exile in Elba, Tuscany
- ◆ 1814 – escaped, regrouped and was defeated once again at the Battle of WATERLOO
- ◆ Went into exile in St. Helena and died in 1821 of....a stomach ulcer, cancer, poisoning????

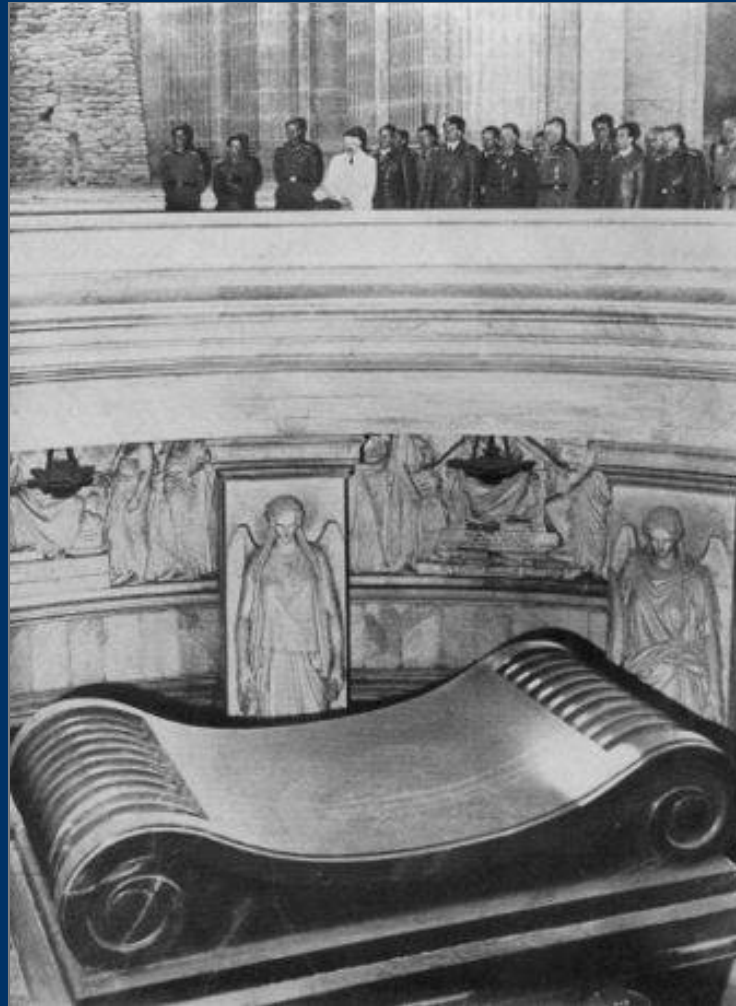


# Napoleon's Tomb





# Hitler Visits Napoleon's Tomb June 1940



# The Congress of Vienna

- ◆ Russia, GB, Prussia and Austria
- ◆ Restored Louis XVI brother as king of France – Louis the XVIII
- ◆ Europe's map changed – see map below
- ◆ Its settlement prevented another war until 1914

