- **Essential Question:**
  - How did Napoleon come to power in France?
  - What were the important reforms & consequences of his reign?

- **Warm-Up Question:**
- **Get out your clickers!**

From 1789 to 1804, France experienced revolutionary changes that transformed France from an absolute monarchy to a republic to an empire

Long-Term Causes
- Social and economic injustices of the Old Regime
- Enlightenment ideas–liberty and equality
- Example furnished by the American Revolution

Immediate Causes
- Economic crisis–famine and government debt
- Weak leadership
- Discontent of the Third Estate

Revolution
- Fall of the Bastille
- National Assembly
- Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen and a new constitution

Immediate Effects
- End of the Old Regime
- Execution of monarch
- War with other European nations
- Reign of Terror
- Rise of Napoleon

The success of the American Revolution & Enlightenment ideas such as individual liberty & consent of the governed led people to question rule by absolute monarchs

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Peasants & bourgeoisie of the Third Estate believed Louis XVI's tax system

At the Estates-General, Louis XVI raised taxes to solve the financial crisis & the Third Estate

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The Third Estate formed the National Assembly & demanded the king agree to a limited monarchy

Starvation, frustration, & fear led the peasants to storm the Bastille in 1789

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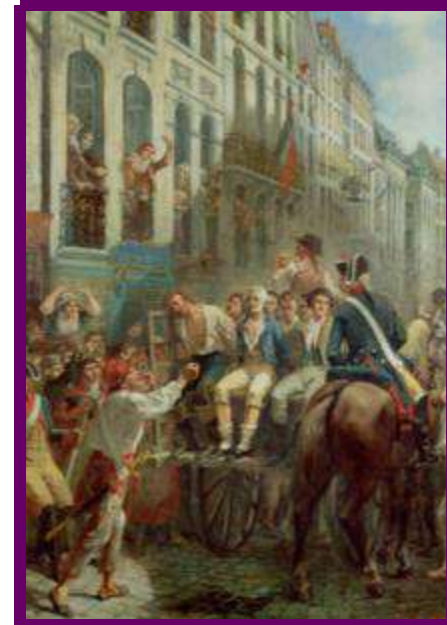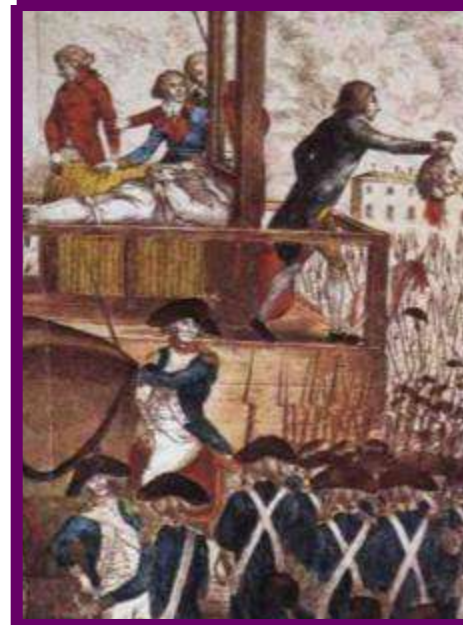- Reign of Terror
- Rise of Napoleon

When the king refused to work with the parliament, the National Convention was formed & Louis XVI was executed

The leaders of the new republic turned radical & began a Reign of Terror

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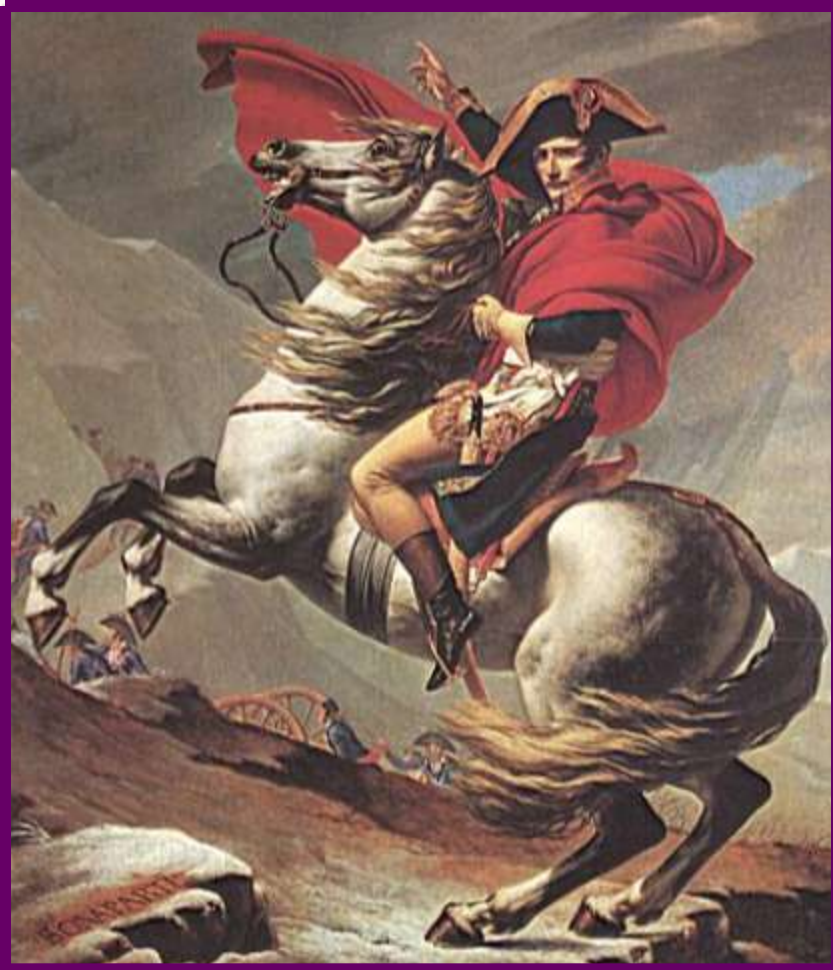
Immediate Causes
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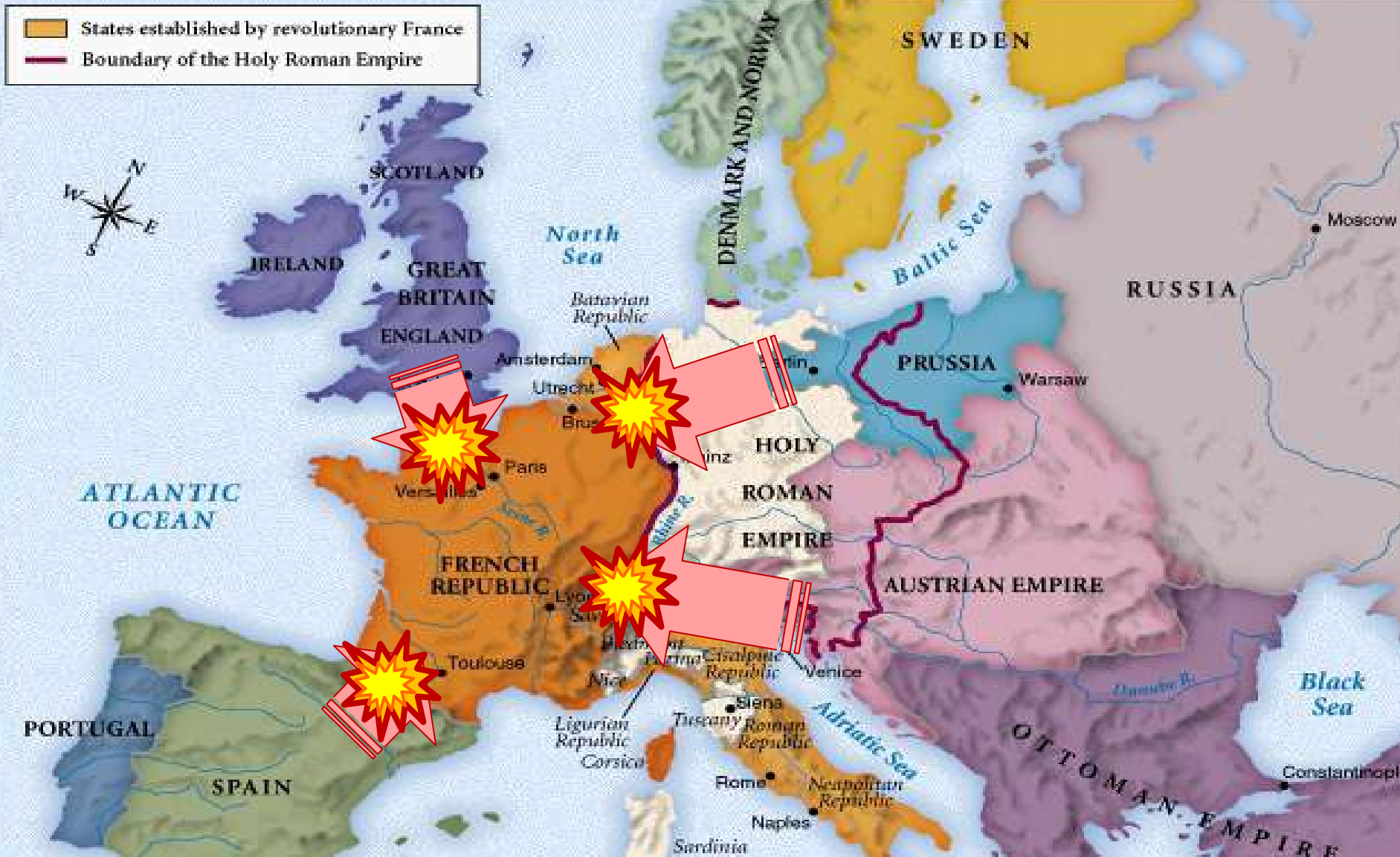**Immediate Effects**
- End of the Old Regime
- Execution of monarch
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- Reign of Terror
- Rise of Napoleon

By the late 1790s,

Who was Napoleon & what was his impact on Europe?

Napoleon Bonaparte seized power in 1799 & created a European empire

When Louis XVI was executed during the French Revolution, many European nations attacked France to keep revolutionary ideas

A military officer named Napoleon Bonaparte successfully defended France & became a military hero

Napoleon Bonaparte
1769–1821

Because of his small stature and thick Corsican accent, Napoleon was mocked by his fellow students at military school. Haughty and proud, Napoleon refused to grace his tormentors' behavior with any kind of response. He simply ignored them, preferring to lose himself in his studies. He showed a particular passion for three subjects—classical history, geography, and mathematics.

In 1784, Napoleon was recommended for a career in the army and he transferred to the Ecole Militaire (the French equivalent of West Point) in Paris. There, he proved to be a fairly poor soldier, except when it came to artillery. His artillery instructor quickly noticed Napoleon's abilities: "He is most proud, ambitious, aspiring to everything. This young man merits our attention."

But, the French republic lost the confidence of the

In 1799, Napoleon staged a coup d'etat (overthrow) of the French republic & assumed power as dictator

In 1800, the French people voted in favor of a new Constitution that made Napoleon consul of

Quick Class Discussion:
How to Fix France's Problems?

Now that Napoleon is in control of France, what are his top priorities?

(1) Brainstorm France's three biggest problems by 1799

(2) How can Napoleon solve these problems?

(3) Which of these reforms should Napoleon introduce first? Why?

Napoleon made a series of reforms to improve the government, economy, & lives for French citizens

To fix the French economy, he introduced a fair tax system & a Bank of France to regulate the money supply

He created a merit based system for gov't bureaucrats

He created public schools for students of all

He issued a comprehensive set of laws called the Napoleonic Code that provided order, freedom of religion, & eliminated privileges by estates

CODE CIVIL
DES FRANÇAIS.

TITRE PRÉLIMINAIRE.

DE LA PUBLICATION, DES EFFETS ET DE L'APPLICATION DES LOIS EN GÉNÉRAL.

ARTICLE I.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 siégera 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

In 1804, Napoleon ordered an election &
the French people voted Napoleon emperor for

Napoleon wanted control of a global empire in North America & Europe

But, the revolution in Haiti convinced Napoleon to abandon North America

1776 ① British colonies are first to win independence.

② Slave revolt defeats the French.
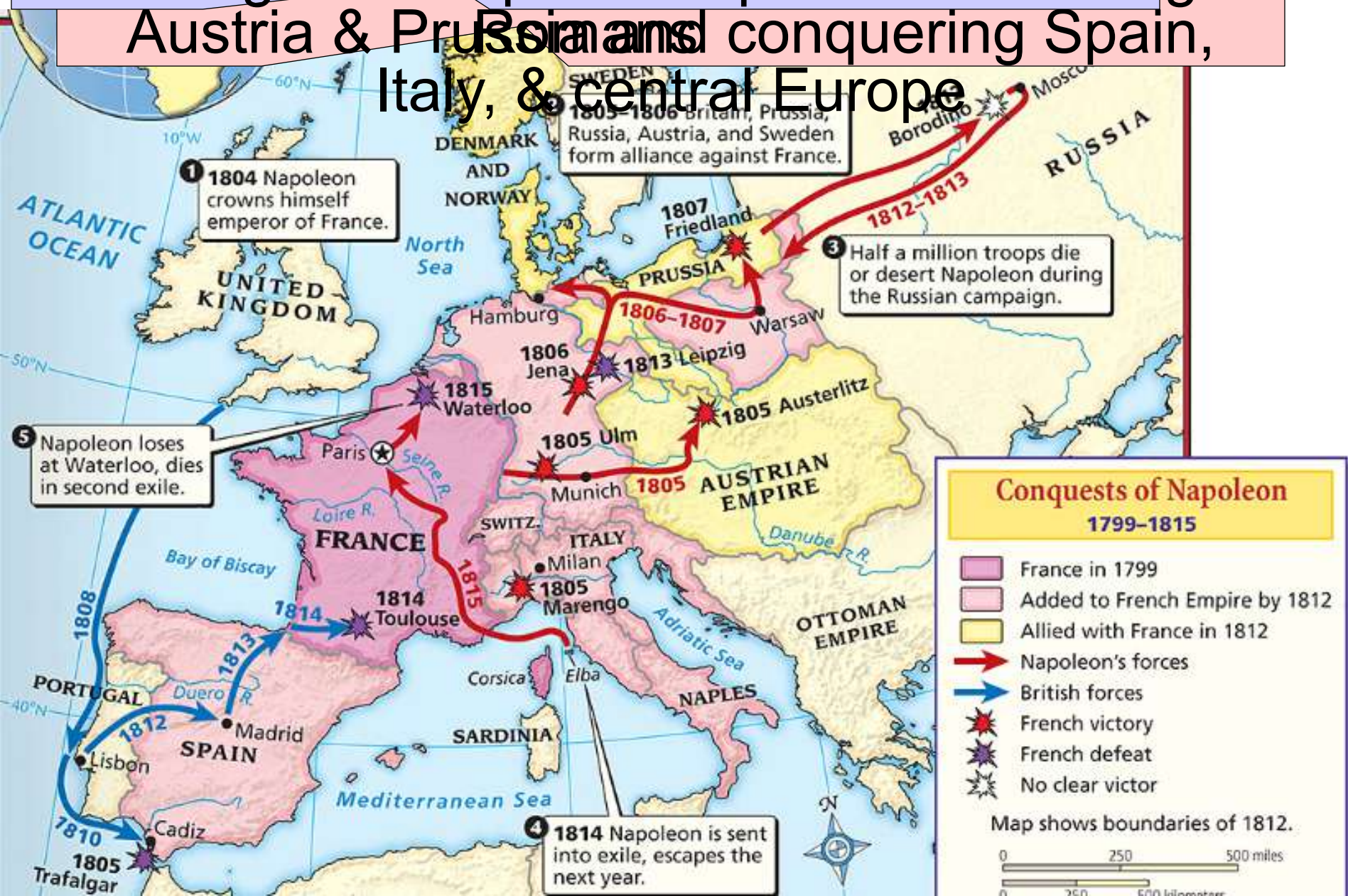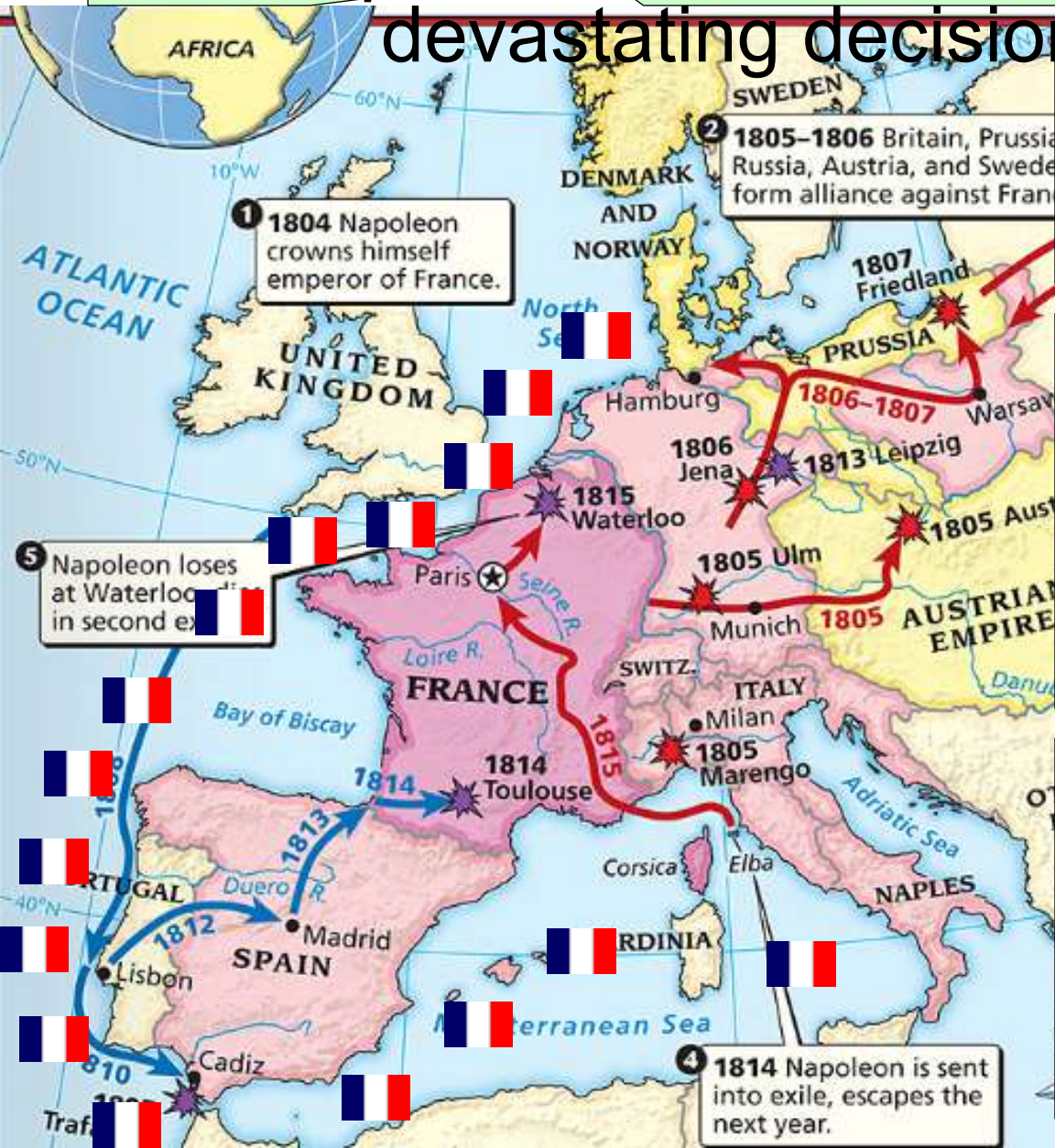
④ United Provinces separates from Mexico.

In 1803, Napoleon sold territory in Louisiana to the United States for $15 million; The Louisiana Purchase doubled the size of the USA

From 1807 to 1812, Napoleon ruled over the largest European empire since the Roman and conquering Spain, Italy, & central Europe

Austria & Prussia and

1805–1806 Britain, Prussia, Russia, Austria, and Sweden form alliance against France.

❶ **1804** Napoleon crowns himself emperor of France.

1807 Friedland

1812–1813

❸ Half a million troops die or desert Napoleon during the Russian campaign.

1806–1807 Warsaw

1806 Jena

1813 Leipzig

❺ Napoleon loses at Waterloo, dies in second exile.

1815 Waterloo

1805 Austerlitz

1805 Ulm

1815

1805 Munich

AUSTRIAN EMPIRE

ATLANTIC OCEAN

North Sea

UNITED KINGDOM

Hamburg

DENMARK AND NORWAY

SWEDEN

PRUSSIA

RUSSIA

Moscow

Borodino

Paris

Seine R.

Loire R.

FRANCE

Bay of Biscay

SWITZ.

ITALY

Milan

1805 Marengo

Danube R.

Adriatic Sea

OTTOMAN EMPIRE

1814 Toulouse

1814

1813

1812

1808

PORTUGAL

Duero R.

Madrid

SPAIN

Lisbon

1810

1805 Trafalgar

Cadiz

SARDINIA

Corsica

Elba

NAPLES

Mediterranean Sea

❹ **1814** Napoleon is sent into exile, escapes the next year.

Conquests of Napoleon
1799–1815

- France in 1799
- Added to French Empire by 1812
- Allied with France in 1812
- Napoleon's forces
- British forces
- French victory
- French defeat
- No clear victor

Map shows boundaries of 1812.

0   250   500 miles

During his rule over Europe, Napoleon made a number of devastating decisions

The one nation Napoleon could not defeat was England

He ordered a blockade, called the Continental System, to cut off all trade with England

The Continental System was a failure & hurt the French economy more than England's

AFRICA

60°N

ATLANTIC OCEAN

10°W

50°N

SWEDEN

❷ 1805–1806 Britain, Prussia, Russia, Austria, and Sweden form alliance against France

❶ 1804 Napoleon crowns himself emperor of France.

DENMARK AND NORWAY

North Sea

UNITED KINGDOM

Hamburg

1807 Friedland

PRUSSIA

1806–1807

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Munich 1805 AUSTRIAN EMPIRE

Loire R.

SWITZ.

FRANCE

ITALY

Milan

Bay of Biscay

1814

1815

1814 Toulouse

1805 Marengo

Danub

Adriatic Sea

1813

Corsica

Elba

NAPLES

Duero R.

RTUGAL

40°N

1812

Madrid

SPAIN

SARDINIA

Lisbon

Mediterranean Sea

Cadiz

❹ 1814 Napoleon is sent into exile, escapes the next year.

Traf

1810

Napoleon's Russian Campaign, 1812

422,000
June 1812 Napoleon and his troops march across the Neman River and into Russia.

50,000
Napoleon sends troops to Polotsk to protect his left flank.

175,000
Reduced by desertion, disease, starvation, and capture, an army of 175,000 arrives in Smolensk. Another 30,000 die there.

130,000
Sept. 7, 1812 Napoleon's army fights the Battle of Borodino and suffers 30,000 casualties.

Sept. 14, 1812 Napoleon enters Moscow to find it in ashes, torched by the czar. He waits, hoping to induce the czar to surrender.

Oct. 18, 1812 Frustrated and starving, having waited too long for the czar, the 100,000 survivors of the Grand Army begin their hellish retreat through the cruel Russia winter.
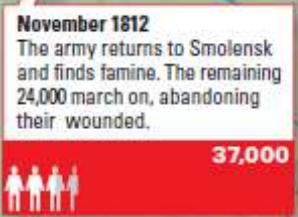
November 1812
The army returns to Smolensk and finds famine. The remaining 24,000 march on, abandoning their wounded.
37,000

Dec. 6, 1812
Troops march for the Neman River. Only 10,000 make it out of Russia.
28,000

The 30,000 in Polotsk join the 20,000 survivors. Thousands drown while crossing the Berezina River.
50,000

Places: Moscow, Borodino, Maloyaroslavets, Vyazma, Vitebsk, Smolensk, Polotsk, Glubokoye, Vilna, Kovno, Molodechno, Borisov, Minsk, RUSSIA, PRUSSIA, GRAND DUCHY OF WARSAW, Western Dvina River, Neman River, Dnieper River, Berezina River, Moscow R., Oka R.

Legend:
→ Advancing troops
← Retreating troops
👤 = 10,000 soldiers
👤 = 10,000 lost troops

100 Miles
200 Kilometers

GEOGRAPHY SKILLBUILDER: Interpreting Maps
1. **Movement** How long did it take the Grand Army to cover the distance between the Russian border and Moscow?
2. **Place** Why was it a mistake for Napoleon to stay in Moscow until mid-October?

In 1812, Napoleon made his greatest mistake & invaded Russia

The harsh winter & Russia's scorched-earth policy devastated the French army & forced

In 1814, the weakened French army was defeated; Napoleon surrendered, was forced to give up his throne, & was exiled to the island of Elba.
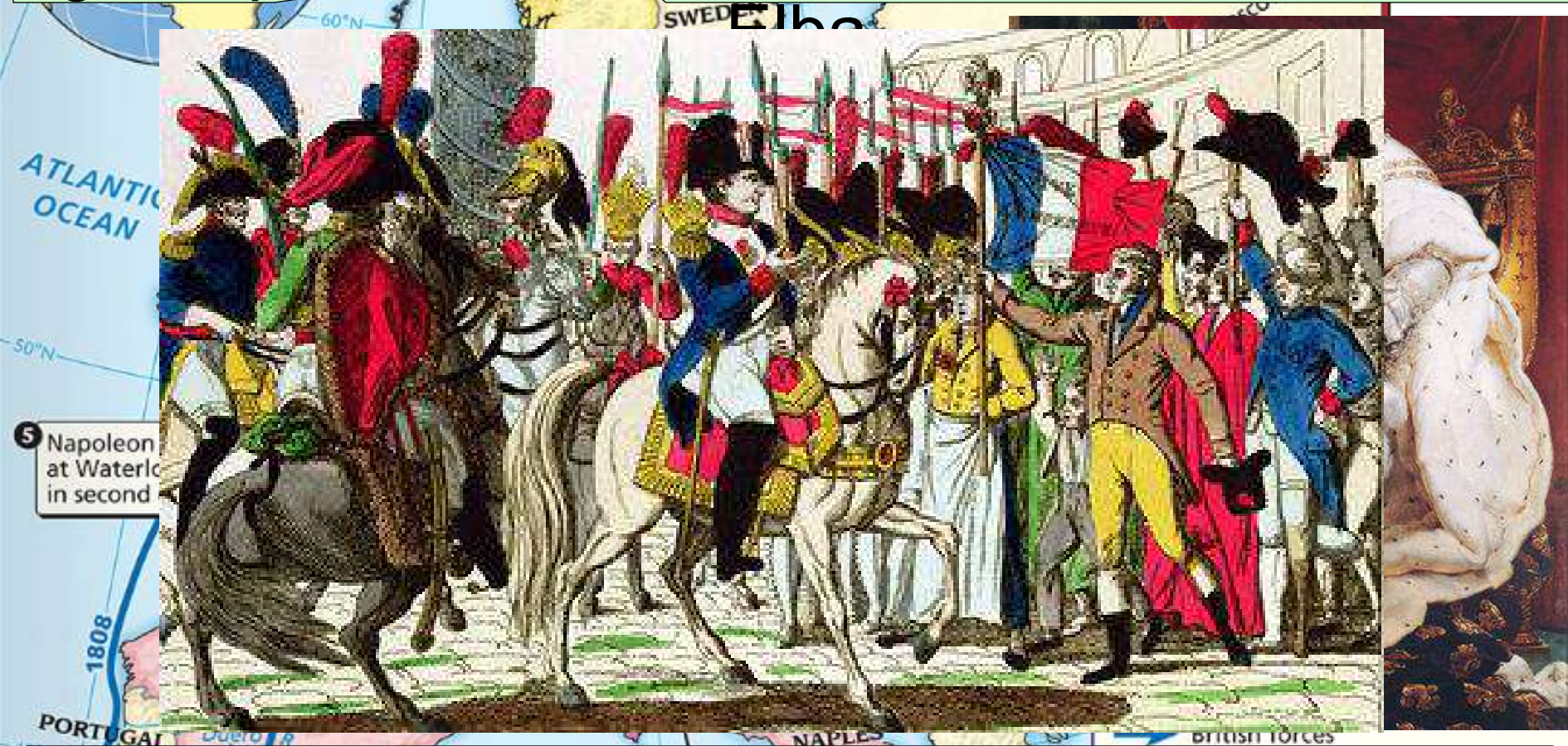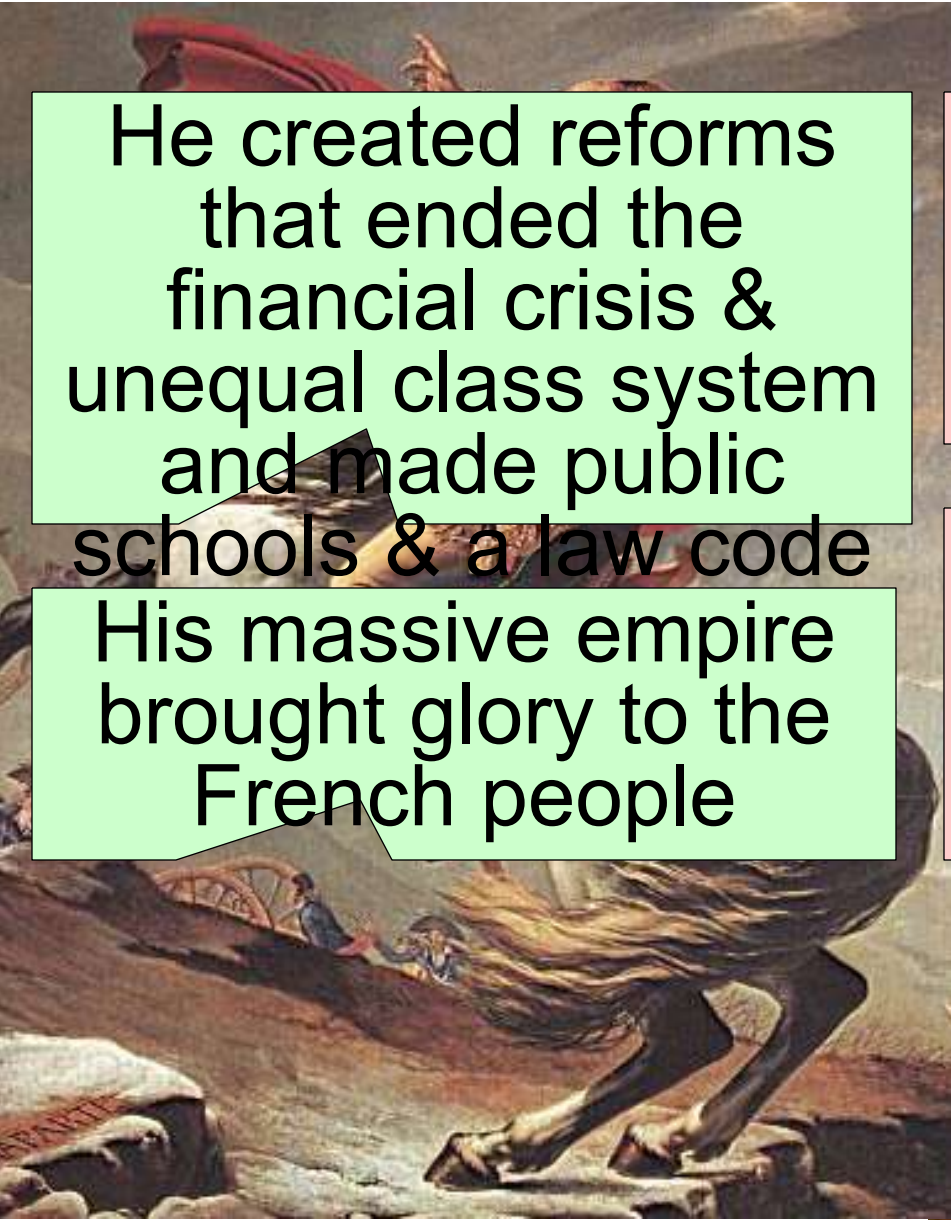
The French monarchy was restored, but new King Louis XVIII was unpopular; In 1815, Napoleon escaped & triumphantly regained the

Only 100 days after Napoleon's return, he built
a new army but was defeated by a European
~~coalition at the Battle of Waterloo~~ in 1815

NAPOLEON.

WHAT HE WAS.   WHAT HE IS.

www.lookandlearn.com

After his defeat, Napoleon was exiled to the remote island of St. Helena in the South Atlantic where he died after 6 years

MARK CHURMS
THE ART OF HISTORY

What was Napoleon's impact?

He created reforms that ended the financial crisis & unequal class system and made public schools & a law code

His rise as emperor ended the Enlightened ideas of democracy that led to the French Revolution

His massive empire brought glory to the French people

The fall of empire led to a conflict between rule by strong monarchs & democratic governments

Who was the read Napoleon Bonaparte?

- Was Napoleon:
  - A great French hero who saved France from destruction & started effective new programs **...OR...**
  - A power-hungry dictator who used France's problems as opportunity to take over & eliminate the personal freedoms created during the French Revolution?
- Create a poster that takes a stand:
  - Your poster should have a visual & a list of achievements or complaints

Essential Question:

- What was the impact of the decisions made at the Congress of Vienna?

Warm-Up Question:

- ?

The era after the fall of Napoleon was a conflict among conservative, liberal, & radical forces

Conservatives were usually wealthy land owners & nobles; They typically supported traditional monarchies

Liberals were usually from the middle class; They supported Enlightenment ideas like limited monarchies & voting rights for educated landowners

Radicals were usually from the lower classes; They supported extending democracy to all citizens

Europe in 1812 (at the height of Napoleon)

…and Norway & Denmark

…and Prussia

In 1812, Napoleon was the emperor of France

…and Warsaw

…and Spain

…and the Rhine

…and Switzerland

…and had defeated Austria

…and he had conquered Italy
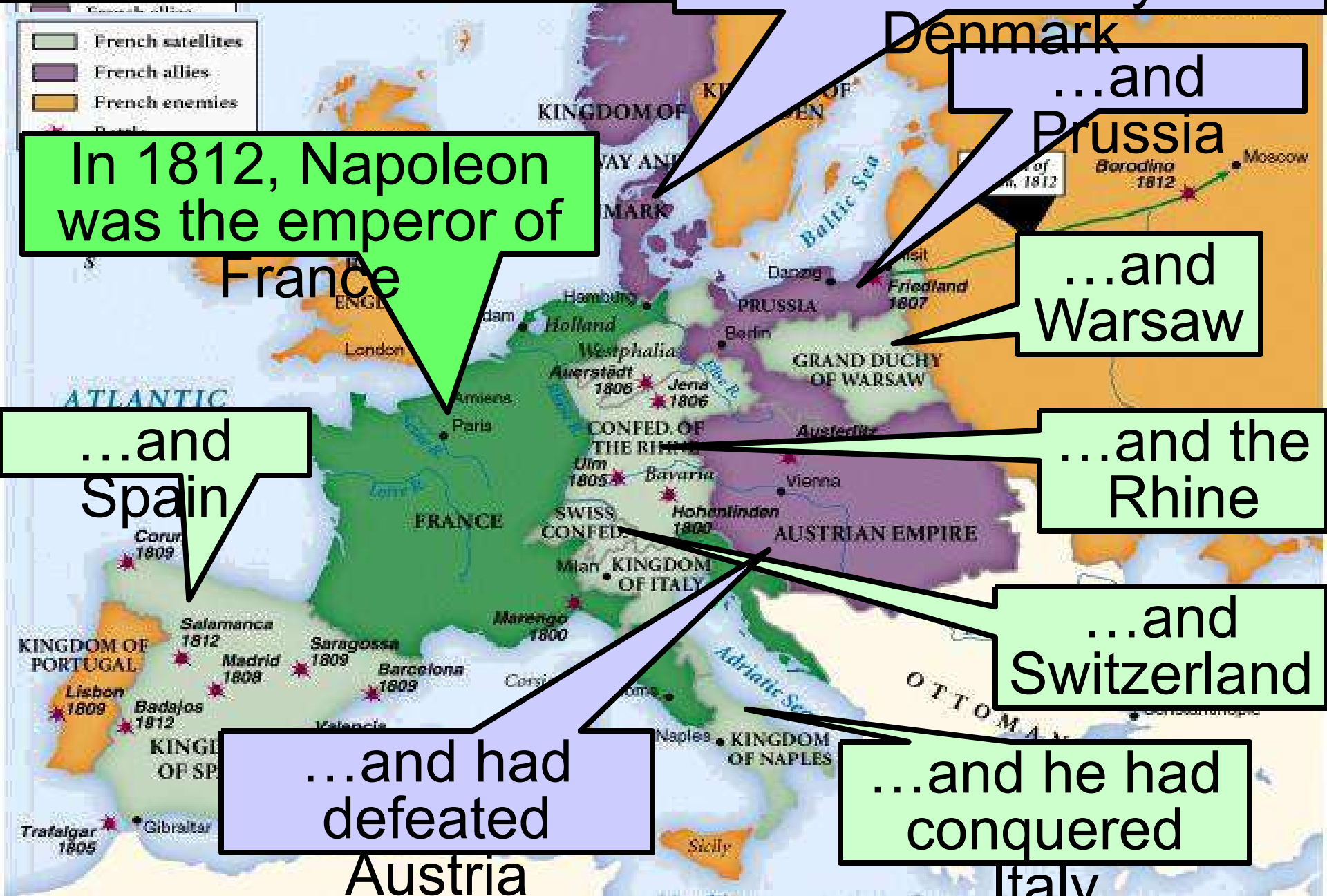
When Napoleon was defeated in 1815, European leaders met at the Congress of Vienna

to restore peace & bring stability back to

Class Activity:

1.Divide into conservative, liberal, radical groups and read the background information provided

2. As a team, discuss solutions to each of the situations presented & be prepared to discuss

Congress of Vienna was attended by conservatives from Austria, Prussia, Russia, Britain, France and was led by Austrian minister Klemons von Metternich
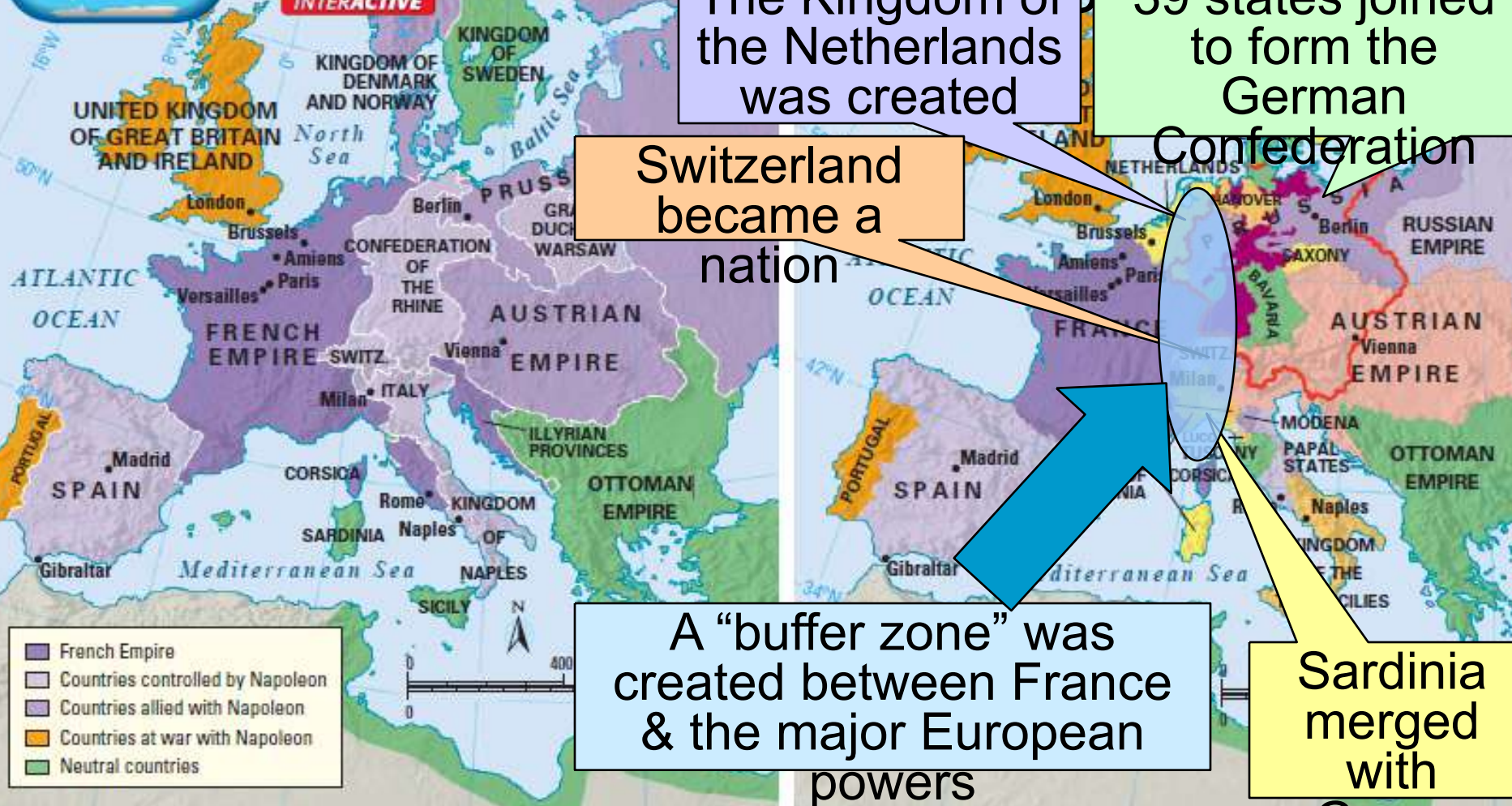

Metternich & other delegates disliked democracy,
feared the ideas of the French Revolution, &

One goal was to prevent future French aggression

This was accomplished taking from France all lands it gained under Napoleon & making the nations around France stronger

The Kingdom of the Netherlands was created

39 states joined to form the German Confederation

Switzerland became a nation

A "buffer zone" was created between France & the major European powers

Sardinia merged with Genoa

Europe, 1810
INTERACTIVE

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

KINGDOM OF DENMARK AND NORWAY

KINGDOM OF SWEDEN

North Sea

Baltic Sea

London
Brussels
Amiens
Paris
Versailles

ATLANTIC OCEAN

FRENCH EMPIRE

Berlin

PRUSSIA

GRAND DUCHY OF WARSAW

CONFEDERATION OF THE RHINE

SWITZ.

AUSTRIAN EMPIRE

Vienna

ITALY

Milan

Madrid

SPAIN

CORSICA

SARDINIA

Rome
KINGDOM OF
Naples
NAPLES

Gibraltar

Mediterranean Sea

SICILY

ILLYRIAN PROVINCES

OTTOMAN EMPIRE

NETHERLANDS
London
Brussels
Amiens
Paris
Versailles

HANOVER
Berlin
SAXONY
BAVARIA

RUSSIAN EMPIRE

OCEAN

FRANCE

SWITZ.
Milan
LUCCA

PORTUGAL

Madrid

SPAIN

CORSICA

Gibraltar
Mediterranean Sea

MODENA
PAPAL STATES

AUSTRIAN EMPIRE
Vienna
EMPIRE

OTTOMAN EMPIRE

Naples
KINGDOM OF THE TWO SICILIES

French Empire
Countries controlled by Napoleon
Countries allied with Napoleon
Countries at war with Napoleon
Neutral countries

One goal was to restore monarchs to power in Europe

This was done by restoring kings in France, Portugal, Spain, & many Italian & German states
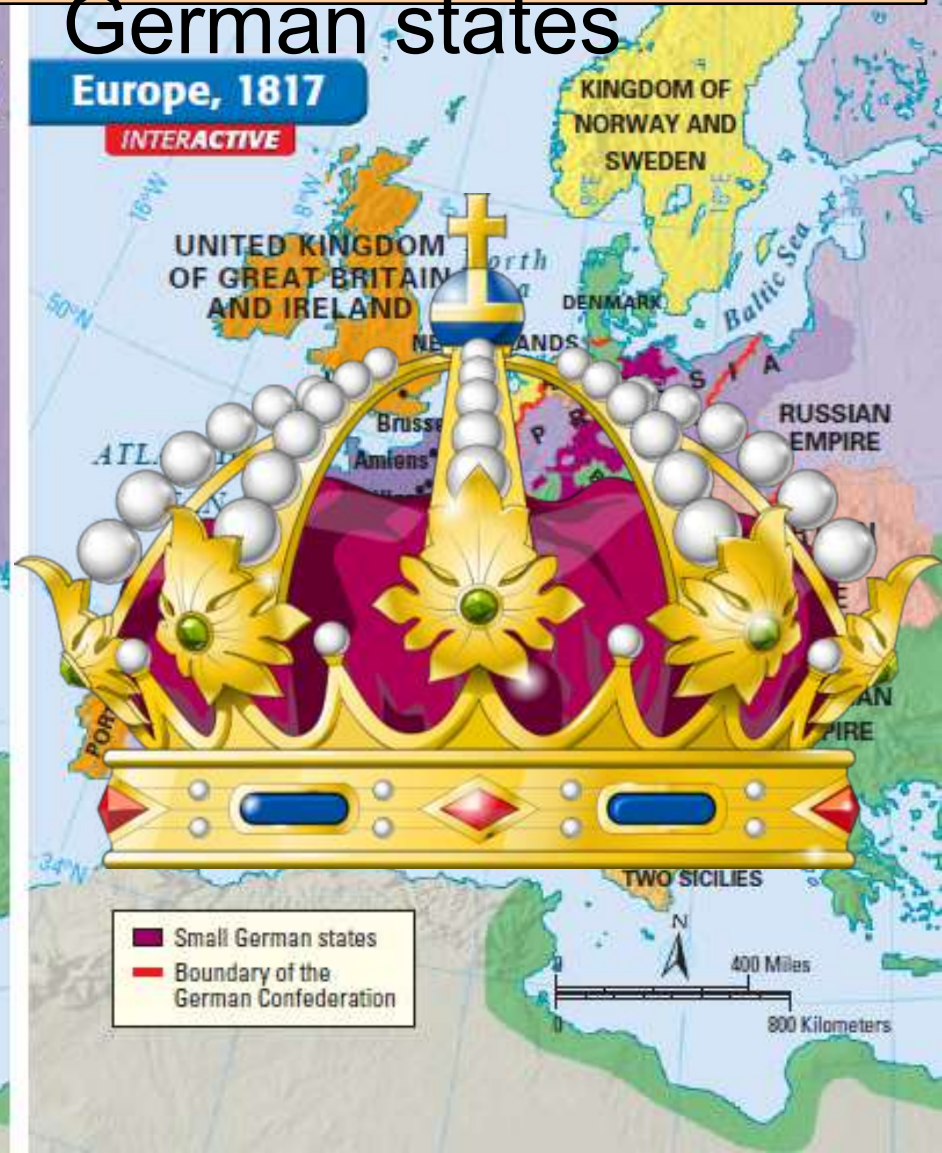
One goal was to maintain a balance of power in Europe

This was done by forming the Concert of Europe, an alliance among Russia, Austria, Prussia, & Britain to maintain peace & stop future revolutions

Europe, 1810
INTERACTIVE

The decisions made at the Congress of Vienna helped maintain peace in Europe for almost 40 years