

# Napoleon I

(1800-1814)



**Ms. Kirst**

*Thanks to Mrs. Susan Pojer for images & formatting*

Napoleon as  
“First Consul”

# Napoleon Established the *Banque de France*, 1800

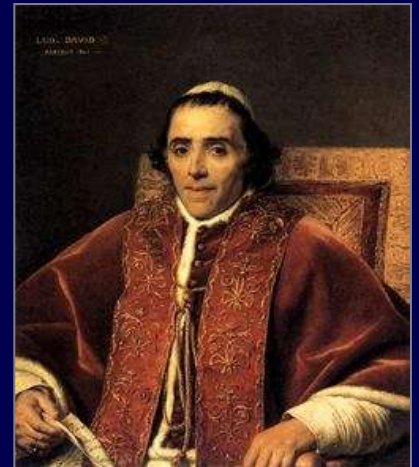




# Concordat of 1801



- ❖ 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.

# Code Napoleon, 1804



- ❖ 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 Fr. Revolution.
- ❖ Create one law code for France.

# The Influence of the Napoleonic Code



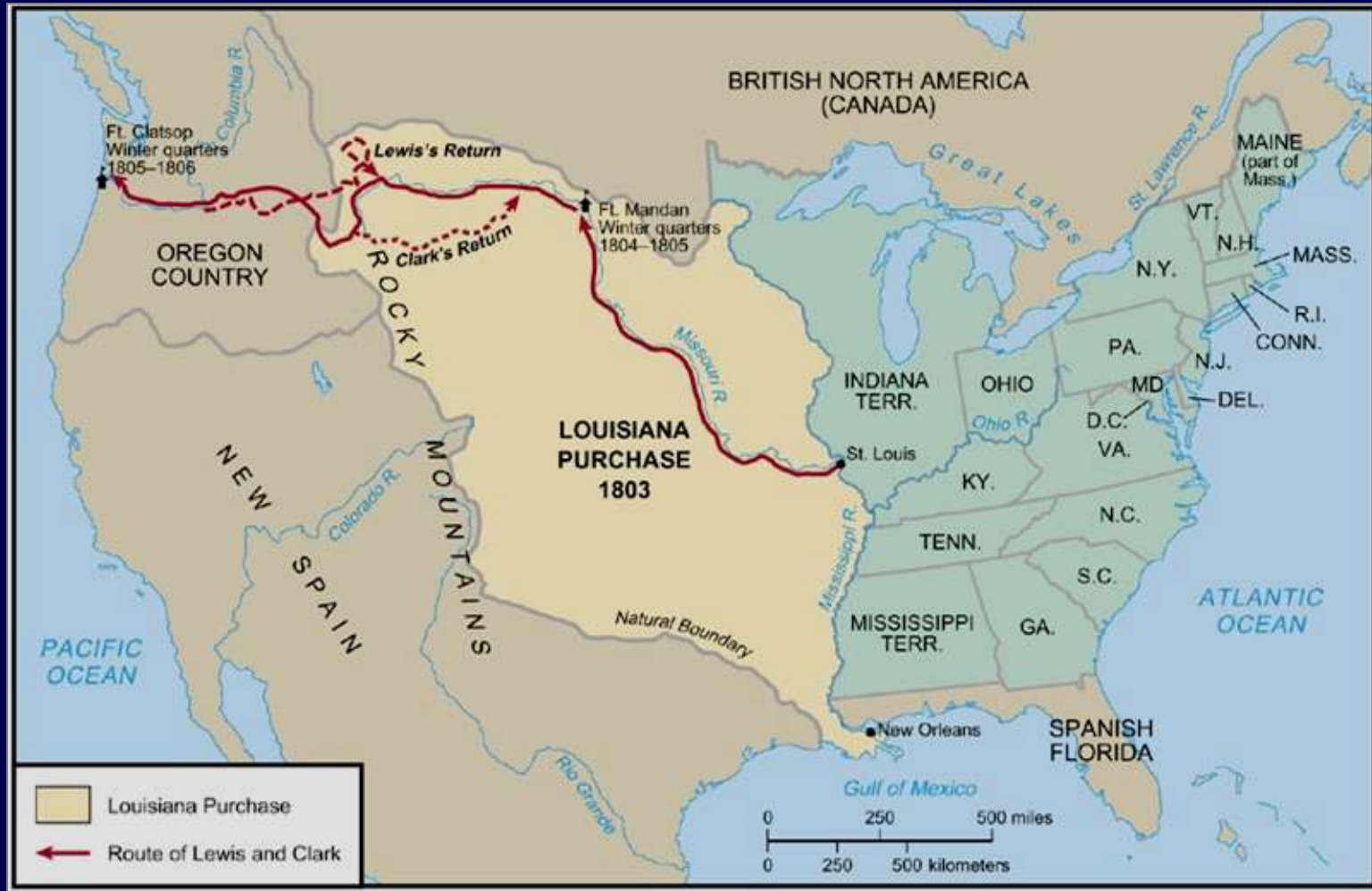
Wherever it was implemented [in the conquered territories], the *Code Napoleon* swept away feudal property relations.

# Haitian Independence, 1792-1804



Toussaint L'Ouverture

# Louisiana Purchase, 1803



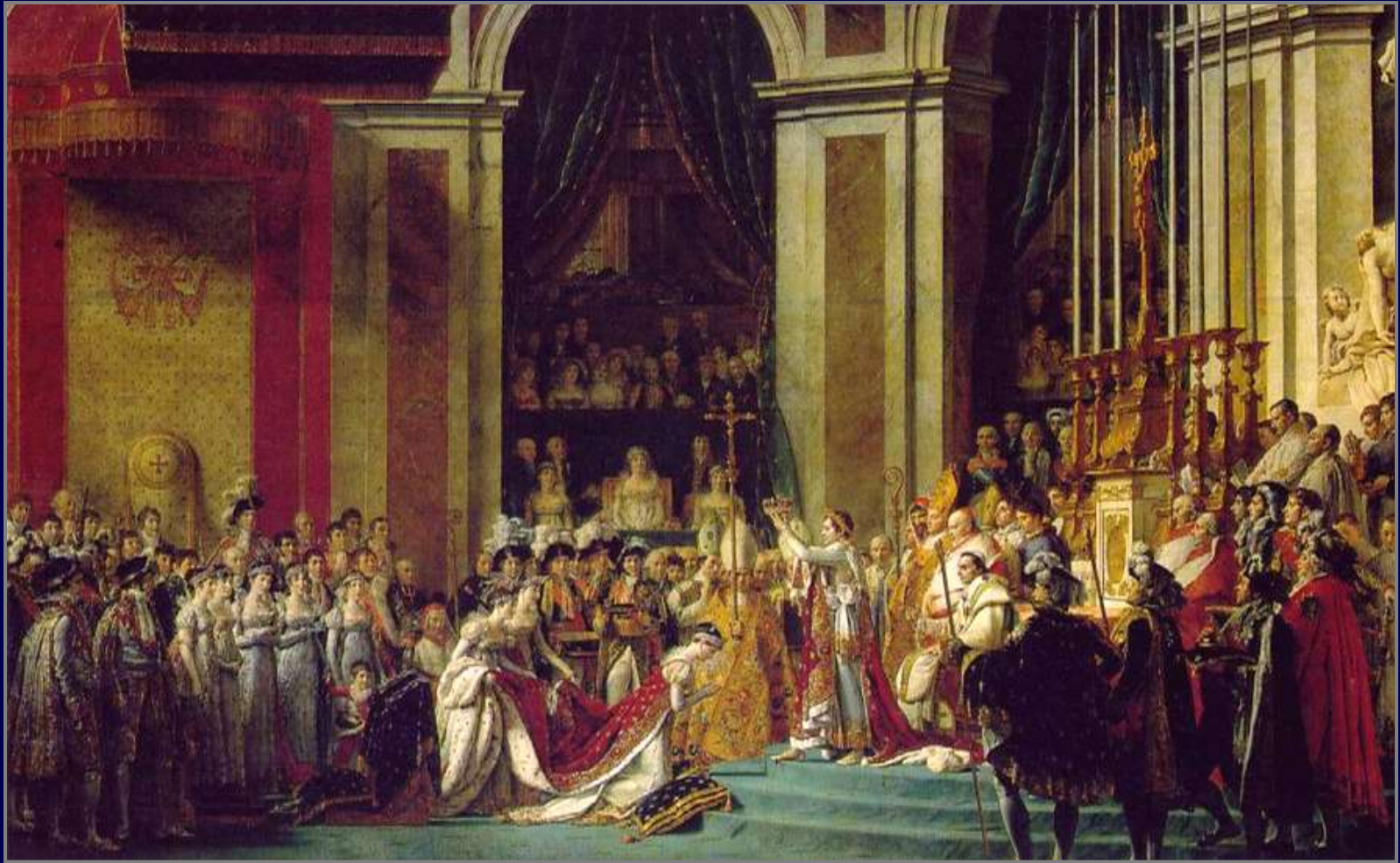
\$15,000,000

Emperor  
Napoleon I

# The Empress Josephine



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



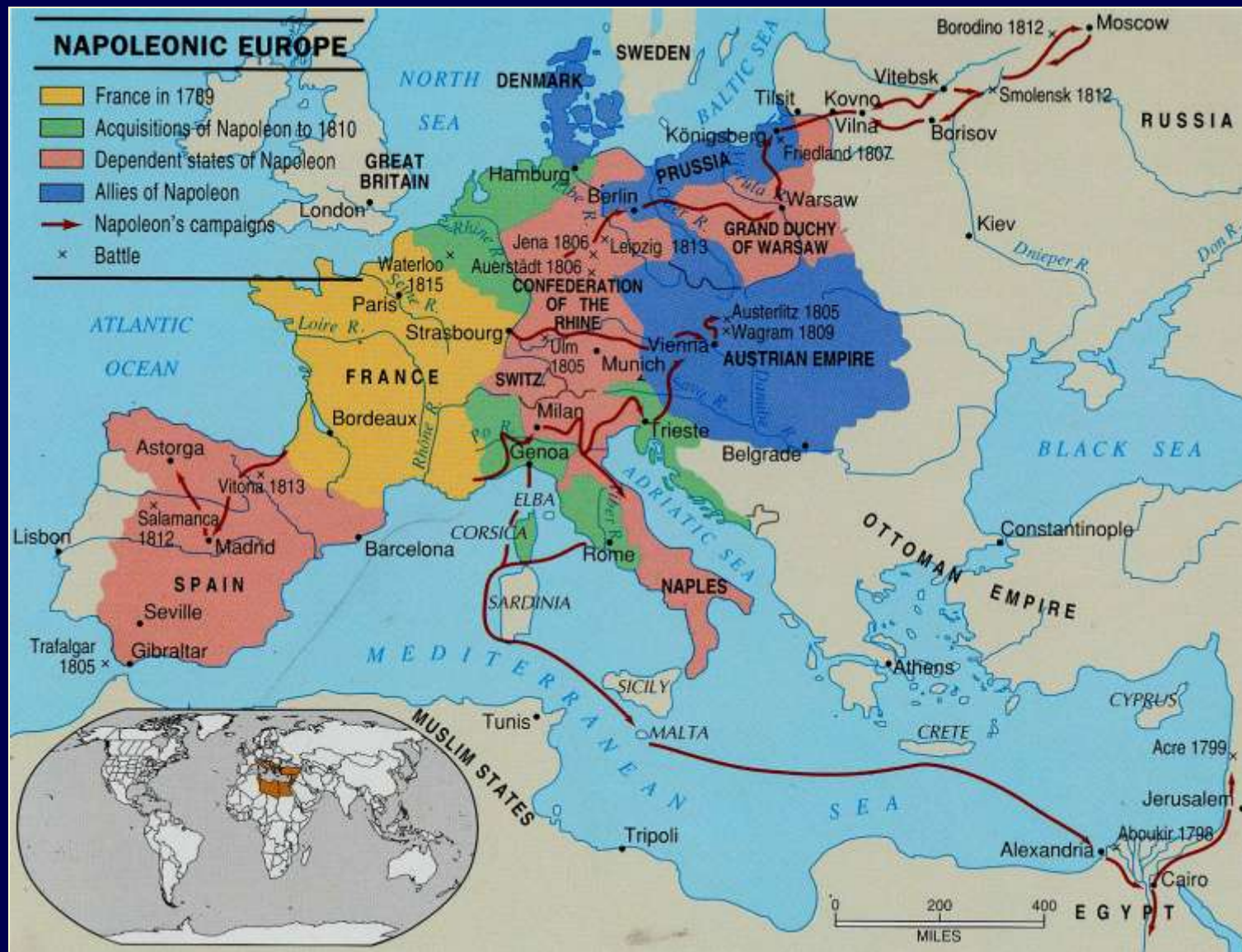
December 2, 1804

“Consecration  
of the Emperor  
Napoleon & the  
Empress  
Josephine,”

1806  
by David



# Napoleonic Europe



# Napoleon's Major Military Campaigns

1805:

France →

Sea  
Power

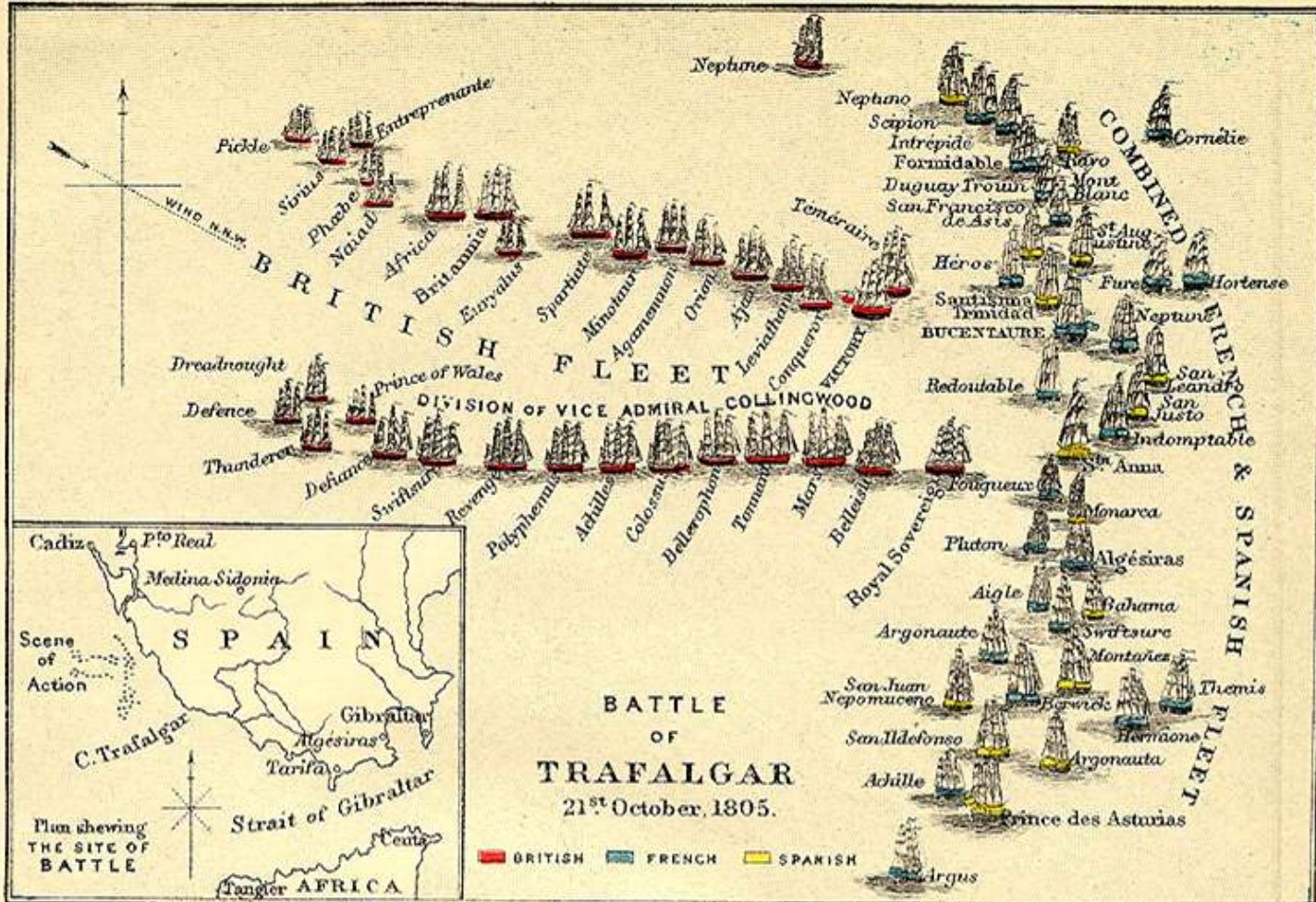
← Britain

Trafalgar (Lord Nelson: Fr. Navy lost!)



# Battle of Trafalgar

84



# Napoleon's Major Military Campaigns

1805: France →



← Britain  
Austria  
Russia

(3<sup>rd</sup> Coalition)



- ❖ ULM: France defeated Austria.
- ❖ AUSTERLITZ: France defeated Austria & Russia.

Crowned "King of Italy" on May 6, 1805



“Crossing the  
Alps,”

1805

Paul Delaroche

# Napoleon's Major Military Campaigns



1806: France → **Confed. of the Rhine** ← Prussia

JENA: French Troops in Berlin!

BERLIN DECREES  
("Continental System")

4th Coalition created


# 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.

# The Continental System



# Napoleon's Major Military Campaigns

**1806:** France →  ← Russia

Grand Duchy of Warsaw

**FRIEDLAND:** France defeated Russian troops  
: France occupied Königsberg,  
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.*



Marie Louise  
(of Austria)

married  
Napoleon on  
March 12, 1810  
in Vienna

Marie Louise  
(of Austria)

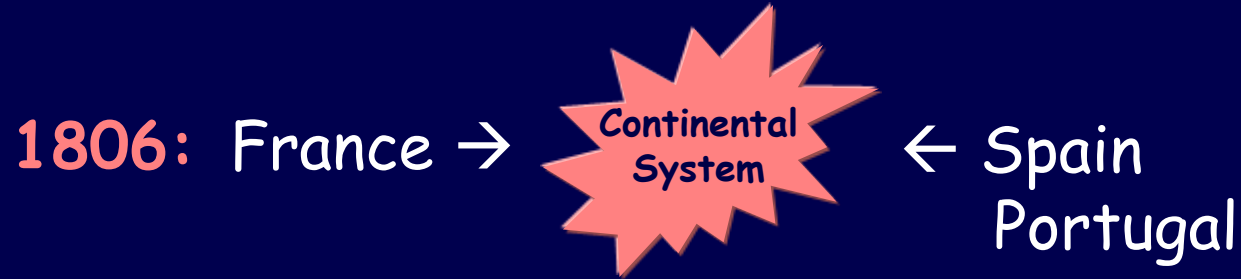
with

Napoleon's  
Son

(Napoleon Francis  
Joseph Charles: 1811-  
1832)



# Peninsular Campaign: 1807-1810



- ❖ 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*].

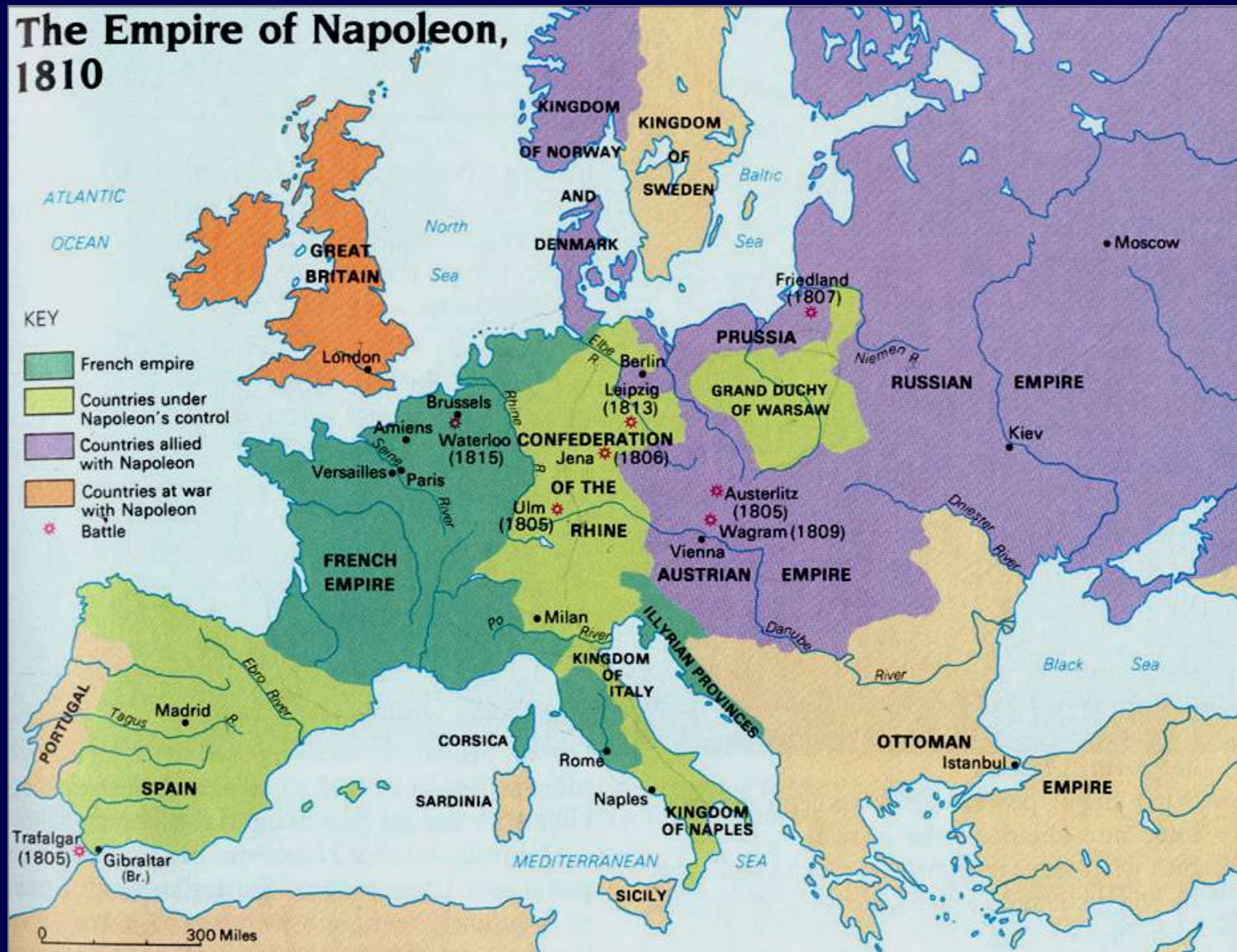
# “The Spanish Ulcer”

- ❖ 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 Pyrennes Mountains out of Spain.



*The Surrender of Madrid  
May, 1809  
by Goya*

# Napoleon's Empire in 1810

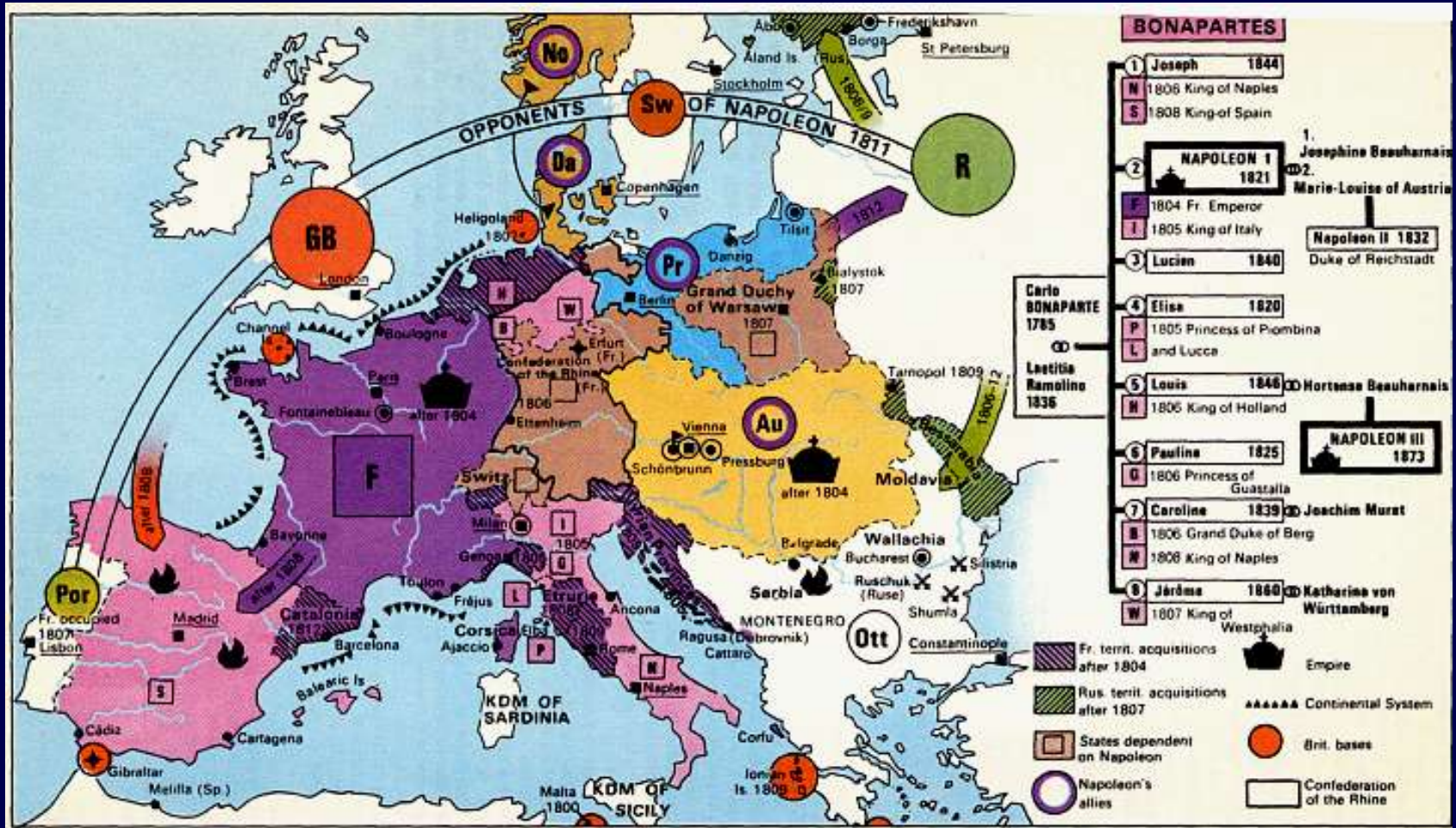


# Napoleon's Family Rules!

- ❖ 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



# Napoleon's Family & Friends/Allies



# 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 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



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

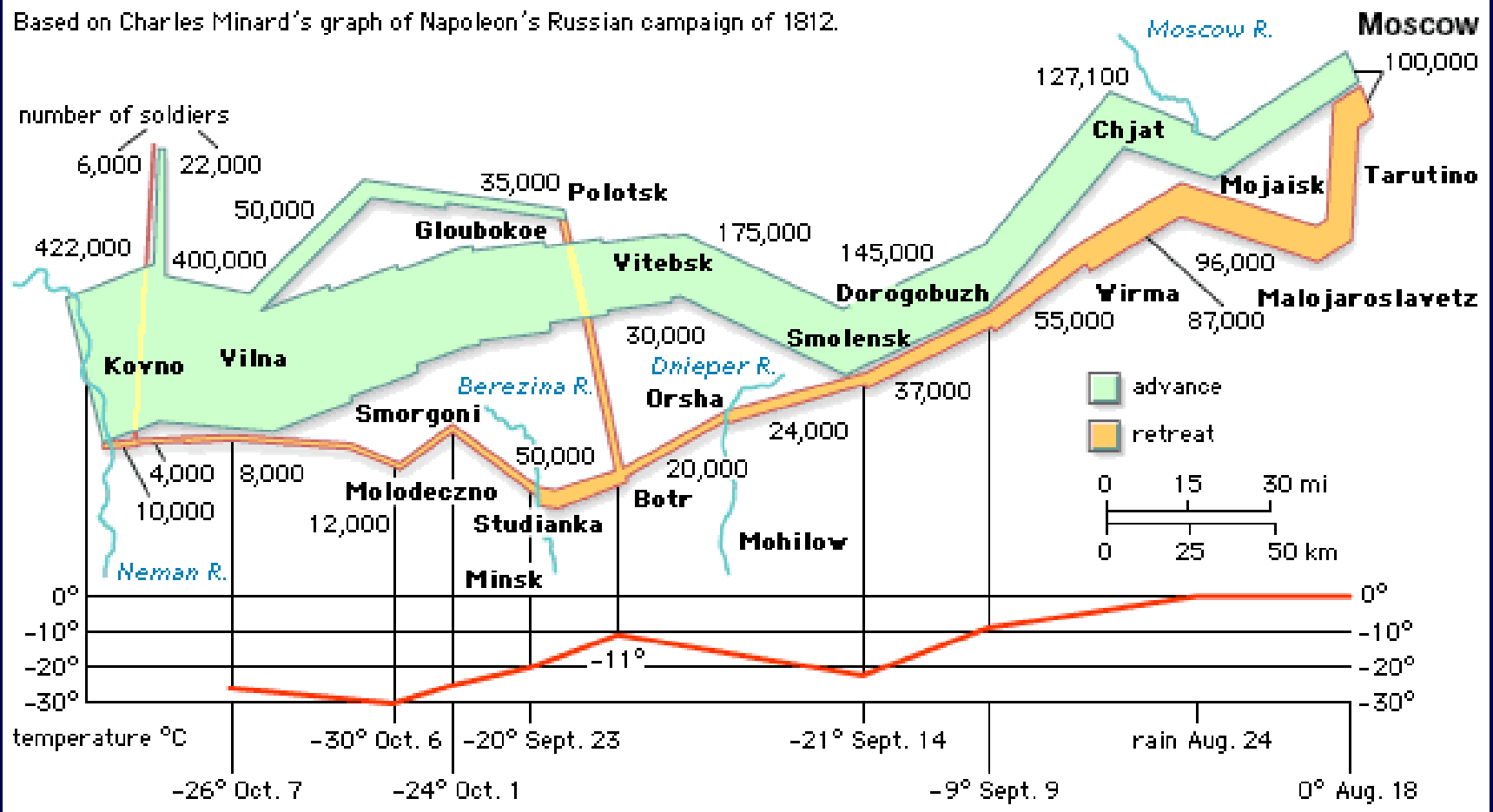
# Russian General Kutuzov



The Russian army defeated the French at Borodino.

# Napoleon's Retreat from Moscow (Early 1813)

Based on Charles Minard's graph of Napoleon's Russian campaign of 1812.



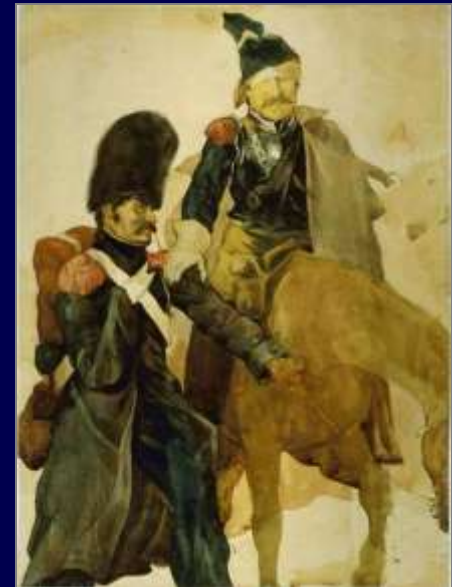
100,000 French troops retreat—40,000 survive!

# The 6<sup>th</sup> Coalition

1813-1814: France →



← 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)



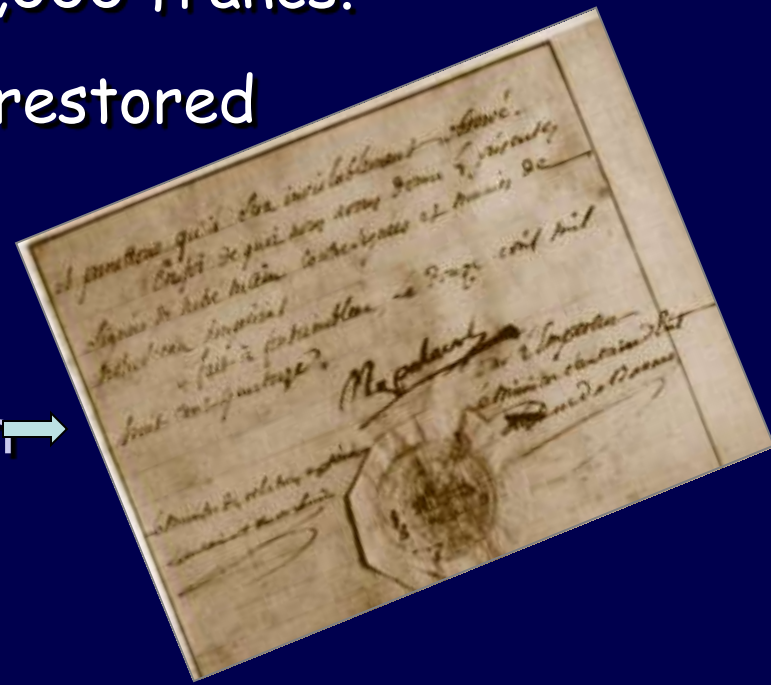
"Battle of the Nations"  
Memorial

# 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 Fontainebleau → 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's Abdication →



# Napoleon in Exile on Elba



# Louis XVIII (r. 1814-1824)



The

"Hundred Days"

(March 20 - June 22, □1815)

# “The War of the 7<sup>th</sup> 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.



# Napoleon on His Way to His Final Exile on St. Helena



# Napoleon's Residence on St. Helena



# Napoleon's Tomb

## *A Monument in Paris*



What is  
Napoleon's  
Legacy?