HCP WORLD HISTORY PROJECT

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REPORT OVER NAPOLEANIC WARS

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SECTION ONE—POWERPOINT

SECTION TWO--- HANDWRITTEN REPORT
SECTION ONE

POWERPOINT PRESENTATION
Napoleonic Conquest

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Birth

- Napoleon Bonaparte was born in August 1769 in Ajaccio, Corsica
  - Ajaccio was capital of Corsica, an island of the Republic of Genoa
- Just before birth, Republic of Genoa gave France the island of Corsica, due to the Treaty of Versailles (1768)
- This made Napoleon a subject of the French King
Birth

• The Bonaparte family was a Noble family, but wasn’t a predominantly wealthy family
• In 1779 Napoleon entered military school
• After graduating Napoleon spent 6 years with an Artillery Regiment in Valence
Revolution

- Financial crises forced King Louis XVI to call the Representative, Estates General
- Stalemate erupted in meeting and eventually 3rd estate calls themselves “National Assembly”
- This was start of Revolution in France and France becomes a Constitutional Monarch
- Most European Monarchs disliked the idea of a democratic style government emerging in Europe for fear of similar revolutions breaking out in their own countries
- So most nations like, Britain and Austria, started war against France in order to prevent the spread of democracy
Napoleon and the Revolution

• At age 24 Napoleon was promoted to Brigadier General
  – This was due to his aide in defeating a British Fleet in Mediterranean while stationed in Toulon

• Shortly after he was appointed commander of the Army of Italy
Napoleon the Commander

• In 1792 when the French Declare war against Austria, Napoleon wins numerous victories as commander

• Napoleon forced the Austrians to sign a treaty after defeating them at Lodi, Milan, and Mantua
French Client Republic

• In northern Italy, Napoleon created the Cisalpine republic, which was an area of northern Italy, as a French Client Republic to spread Republican principles throughout Europe

• In all reality this was to support the French army, for Napoleon forced the conquered people to pay for their subjection.

• This became standard Napoleon policy for all of the territories that he took over
Egyptian War

• After Napoleon’s defeat against the Austrians, Britain was the only nation left at war with France
• To disrupt British relations with India, Napoleon sought Expeditions in Egypt
• But the French fleet of Napoleon was eventually destroyed at the battle of the Nile
Battle of the Pyramids

- On his way from Alexandria heading towards Cairo, Napoleon met the forces of the Ruling Mamelukes.
- Napoleon realized that the only soldiers that were a threat to his army were cavalry, so he setup tactics in order to defeat them.
- He setup a massive rectangle of soldiers, putting some behind the Nile River.
- The cavalry were unable to cross river, and most either drowned or were defeated by the massive rectangle of French Soldiers.
Rise to Power

- Corruption surfaced in France; the Cisalpine Republic was crumbling, and French soldiers were upset about defeat in Northern Palestine, after rumor said that the Turks were planning a surprise attack on Napoleon.
- Napoleon decides to leave Egypt and heads for France.
- Napoleon joins forces with Abbe S ieyes and over through the directory, and replace it with a 3 person consulate, with Napoleon as the first consul or Ultimately, First in Command.
Napoleon did many reforms that were both civil and social to the French government and gained the support of the French people.

Developed the Napoleonic code, which provided security to possessions gained by those most benefited by revolution.

In May 1804, Napoleon made himself Emperor of France, and asked for the Pope to come to France for the ceremonies to crown him.

Surprisingly, Napoleon takes the crown from the Pope and crowns himself, signifying that he was more power than the Church.
3\textsuperscript{rd} Coalition

- Many European nations saw the Napoleonic empire emerging and sought to destroy it.
- The 3\textsuperscript{rd} coalition was an alliance between 3 nations, Russia, Austria, and Britain, with the same goal in mind.
- Napoleon was unable to invade Britain but was able to stop both the Russians and the Austrians.
The battle of Austerlitz really showed the world what a military genius Napoleon was. He made the Russians and the Austrians believe that his army was in a weak state, and deliberately weakened his right flank. By doing this, the Coalition put all of their effort into Napoleon’s right flank and weakened the center of the Coalition. This allowed for Napoleon to thrust many thousands of soldiers into the center of the Coalition and gave Napoleon a devastating Victory.
Effects of the Battle

• The Battle was the most incredible gain for Napoleon
• It forced the Austrians to sign a treaty and wiped out the Holy Roman Empire
• The Russians were forced to retreat and Napoleon rose ultimately, Victorious
• Through the treaty with Austria, Napoleon gained a significant amount of land, and expanded to his emerging Empire.
The Continental System

• This system was set up to stop all trade with Britain
• Both Russia and Prussia were pulled into the system in 1807 by the Treaty of Tilsit¹
• However, the system would not be able to bring down Great Britain
• The system only increased Napoleon's unpopularity in Europe
• Napoleon eventually made exceptions to his “no trade with Britain” philosophy
The Continental System

• This ended up hurting Napoleon more than Britain
• European trade was hurt because of the British blockade and the many tariffs set up within Europe
• The Continental system led up to the Peninsular War¹
• Despite Napoleon’s efforts, British trade continued to increase
Britain’s Resistance Strategy

- The way Britain resisted Napoleon was based on keeping France occupied on the sea, but not actually having to fight on land in Europe.
- The exception was the Iberian peninsula.
- Britain was fighting to stop Napoleon from taking over Spain and Portugal.
- Those areas were desired by Napoleon because they were still freely trading with Britain.
Spain Fights Back

- Spain had resisted Napoleon until 1807.
- But when Napoleon removed the Spanish king and put his own brother on the throne, Spain started fighting.
- An Anti-French guerilla war started.
- The British sent the Duke of Wellington and his army to help the Spanish guerillas, also known as peninsulars.
The Peninsular War

• This Peninsular War between the Spanish and British, and France was very devastating.

• It worsened in May 1808 when the Spanish rebelled against French occupation forces in Madrid.

• Between May 1808 and January 1809, Napoleon took command and fled Spain, saying it was “pacified.”
Alexander I gets upset

• Alexander I of Russia was one of Napoleons few allies at first
• He later became angry because he had always thought that Poland would be under Russian control, not French
• Napoleon then set up a conference with all his “puppet monarchs”¹
• Napoleon thought that he would impress Alexander by gathering all of Europe’s nobles in one place, but Alexander was not impressed
Austria Fights Back

• In April 1809, Austria started fighting against Napoleon
• The were proclaiming the German “War of Liberation”
• Napoleon then defeated the Austrians with the help of Germany, and the biggest battle was the Battle of Wagram which happened in July of 1809
April-July 1809

- In this time many things happened
- A British army under Arthur Wellesley landed in Portugal
- The Pope excommunicated Napoleon
- France annexed the Papal States
- The Pope was then arrested
Napoleon Seeks An Heir

• Napoleon turned 40 in 1809, and he wanted to have an heir, so he got his previous marriage annulled

• He then married Marie Louise of Austria in hope that her being a younger women would help him get an heir quicker

• In 1811, she gave birth to Napoleon II who was known as the “King of Rome”
Napoleon’s Great Empire

• From 1809 to 1811, his empire was at its greatest extent

• He directly ruled over his “enlarged” France which consisted of: France, Belgium, Holland, parts of Germany, the Italian coast all the way to Rome, and many “puppet nations”

• Napoleon also had alliances with Russia, Austria, Denmark, Sweden, and Prussia
Napoleon’s Conquering methods

• Napoleon would first take over a region
• Then he would influence the writing of a new constitution for the area
• He would then either directly rule them, send a family member to rule, or leave the government alone as long as they stayed loyal
The Spread Of Ideas

• Nearly two decades after the French Revolution, a new aristocracy was forming in France¹

• However, the liberal ideal of the French Revolution was still being spread throughout the empire

• Napoleon then developed his set of laws, called the Napoleonic Code, and spread them through his empire
Changes throughout Europe

• Napoleon did what he could to end peasantry, however even when outlawed, it continued in some parts of Eastern Europe

• The Napoleonic code changed society by modernizing the Prussian Bureaucracy in its idea of the totally secular state

• Napoleon was also responsible for ending the Spanish Inquisition

• It was like a ‘Revolution without Revolution’ in Europe¹
Challenges facing Napoleon

• Making conquered people loyal to a foreign power is harder than it may seem.
• Even though Napoleon’s empire was great from 1809 to 1811, the kingdoms ruled by family members were starting to crumble.
• In Spain, things were hard for Joseph, Napoleon’s brother, because of the British, Spanish, and Portuguese in the area.
Other Challenges within Europe

• Nationalist sentiments were set up all over Europe, and people became disgusted with Napoleon’s egomania¹

• Rebellions were prevented in Britain because the nation was unified by the opposition of Napoleon

• Spain fought to restore the Bourbon family to the throne

• However, not everything was bad, for instance Napoleon inspired the German nation-state in 1871
The Good Things

• The Italians never had much nationalism when under Napoleon because they were broken into many smaller states.

• Also, the Polish were happy with their newly restored state.

• Even though the Polish were not independent, they were still glad to at least have a state.

• However, if Napoleon had not been a supporter of the Grand Duchy of Warsaw, Poland would have been split up between Russia, Prussia, and Austria.
The Fall of Napoleon

- The Russian Campaign and Napoleon's Defeat
- The Congress of Vienna
The Russian Campaign

• Napoleon invaded Russia in 1812
• Preparations began in January of 1811, just after Tsar Alexander I withdrew from the Continental System on December 31, 1810, and began openly trading with Britain. Napoleon rapidly moved his Grand Army into Russia consisting of roughly 700,000 men, into Poland, along Russia's border.
The Russian Campaign

- Russia, however, did not attack, instead choosing to form the Sixth Coalition, cemented by a secret alliance between Russia and Sweden in March 1812, and also included Britain and Spain.
- In May 1812 Napoleon went into Russian territory. Russia responded with the only one and the major battle at Borodino on September 7, 1812.
The Russian Campaign

• Napoleon army gained the territory with a highly cost, but the refusal of Tsar to form peace kept the French army moving on to Moscow facing the coldest winter. Much of the army got away and only 100,000 remained by then.
The Russian Campaign

- He returned back to France.
- After his defeat all his alliances left him vulnerable to the world.
- All Europe got united against Napoleon.
- Louis XVIII took over France and became king overthrowing Napoleon.
Napoleon's Defeat

• Napoleon got defeated
• But he still went to rule a small island named Elba on Italy with a population of 12,000 inhabitants.
• He improved the island and took responsibility over it.
Congress of Vienna

- This was a meeting with 14 countries of Europe to discuss France's future.
- This congress feared of a strong France so they created strong border states keeping France from becoming too powerful.
- This congress was very successful from keeping countries away in desire for the control of France.
SECTION TWO

HANDWRITTEN REPORT
The Napoleonic Conquest of Europe was dramatic and had a humongous impact on the future of the French government, and the thoughts of democracy forever. Napoleon had left the rich legacy, individualism, natural rights, that any dictator in history, to great high-ranking power in the French government, that would end up being the power of Napoleon in an attempt to conquer much of Europe as we know it today.

Napoleon Bonaparte was born on August 15, 1769, in Ajaccio, Corsica. He was born only a short time after the Republic of Genoa gave France the island of Corsica due to the treaty of Versailles of 1768. The Bonaparte family was a minor family originally in the Republic of Genoa. So, when France gained Corsica in 1768, the Bonaparte family became a royal family in France. In turn, this made Napoleon a subject of the King of France, which would allow him to easily join the French military and climb the ladder, allow him to obtain a high-ranking position in the French government.

Even though the Bonaparte family was a minor family, they were not a predominant family. Napoleon rose from the instance he was a lawyer. However, through his close and business as a lawyer, he was able to make connections with the leaders of Corsica and France, allowing him to receive an excellent education in France.
In April of 1775, Napoleon began attending military school in Brienne. Upon graduating from military school, he spent six years with the 1st Foot Artillery regiment in Valence and then spent several more years at an artillery school in Avignon.

Serious financial issues prevented King Louis XVI to call the representative body of France, the Estates-General. In the legislative body and elected by the third estate, also known as the lower class, called themselves the "National Assembly," which signalled that they were the ultimate governing body of France, and created a French revolution. The French revolution was when he considered a constitutional monarchy.

Many European monarchs at this time didn't like the idea of democracy. In fear of similar revolutions taking place in their countries, so they began to send resentment towards France. This would lead to five French rulers, like Britain, and other nations to design war on France, in hopes of ending the newly invented threat to traditional monarchies and democracies.

This would greatly affect Napoleon and would pave the way for France. At age 21, Napoleon was promoted to Brigadier General. This was attributed to his excellent and in directing a British fleet in the Mediterranean while stationed in Toulon. Shortly after this, Napoleon continued to rise and was appointed the commander of the army at Italy, as commander, Napoleon knew
numerous victories, including many against the Austrians, France now to sign a treaty.

After defeating the British, the only threat to the French was Britain. In order to disrupt their trade with India, Napoleon rates Egypt with a great army in 1798 - almost destroying British units in the area and the fleet (Napoleon later defeated, and Napoleon began to believe that he was unifying “Europe” against the British. He had corruption in the French government and went back to France in 1799 for better peace and order to the French people. He did this; NapoleonJerry forces with allies, revives, and even through the directory at 1804, to replace it with a 5-person consulate as Napoleon as first Consul.

Napoleon would develop the Napoleonic Code, and would become emperor of France, crowning himself instead of allowing Lavois to do it.

The 3rd Coalition was an alliance between Russia, Britain, and Austria. In order to prevent the spread of democracy, at the Battle of Austerlitz, Napoleon was able to defeat the Austrians and get them out of the 3rd Coalition. This forced the Austrians to sign a treaty and wiped out the Holy Roman Empire. The Russians then retreated after the battle and Napoleon told (left ultimately victorious). Through the Treaty of Elchingen, Napoleon gained a significant amount of land, and expanded his emerging Empire.
Even though Napoleon was powerful, Britain and Spain still posed a threat. Since Napoleon had abandoned the idea of invading England, his only weapon was economic warfare. Napoleon then developed the Continental System, which was meant to end trade with Britain. When the Treaty of Tilsit was signed in 1807, Russia, Prussia, and Austria joined the system. Denmark later joined, but Portugal would not. The system only increased Napoleon’s unpopularity in Europe so he eventually made exceptions to it. In the end, the Continental System hurt France more than Britain, and led to the Peninsular War.

When the British were resisting Napoleon, their idea was to keep France busy at sea, but not fight on continental Europe. The one exception was the Iberian Peninsula. The reason for this was that Britain did not want France
to control this area as it was a gap in the British blockade.

Even though Spain was not a big world power, it had avoided Napoleon until 1807. Then, Napoleon made his brother Joseph king of Spain and this caused a war. The British helped the Spanish because they were against France. When Napoleon briefly took command, he left the country, saying it was "pacified".

By 1808, Alexander I of Russia was getting upset because he wanted the "Grand Duchy of Warsaw" (a French-controlled Polish state) for Russia. Napoleon then called a conference with all nobility of Europe. However, the conference was really just a way for Napoleon to confront Alexander. Napoleon wanted to impress Alexander, but it did not work.

In 1809, Austria proclaimed the German "War of Liberation"
and attacked Napoleon. Then the Germans helped Napoleon defeat the Austrians at the Battle of Wagram. Between April and July of 1809, France annexed the Papal States.

Napoleon's empire was its greatest from 1809 to 1811, but he needed an heir. He got his marriage annulled, married Marie Louise of Austria, and she had a son, Napoleon II. This empire included almost all of Europe but the Balkans.

A new aristocracy was forming in France at this time. The Napoleonic Code was spread through the empire. It modernized the Prussian government. Napoleon also ended the Spanish Inquisition. These were just some of the changes, and besides Britain, a unified Europe seemed possible.

Although things seemed great, Napoleon still had some problems. His brother Joseph was encountering problems in Spain. Nationalism and
bad feelings toward Napoleon also grew within the empire. Also, Britain did not have to fear rebellion because the opposition of Napoleon united the nation. Even Germany began to hate Napoleon, but Napoleon still had an influence on the German nation-state that would be set up in 1871.

Not all was bad. The Italians never had any nationalistic movements because they were broken up under Napoleon. Poland was happy with their new restored state, even if it was not independent. Besides, they did not want to be split up between Russia, Prussia, and Austria.
Napoleon's Defeat

Napoleon had raised so much desire to gain power. His desire towards power was a danger to his Empire. He wanted to extend the French Empire by taking over Great Britain. But was he successful? No, he made three enormous mistakes.

The first mistake he made was setting up a blockade on Great Britain's ports. This prevented all trade and communications between Great Britain and some other European countries. It was called the continental system. Napoleon wanted to destroy Britain in every way possible such as, its commercial and industrial economy. Napoleon's blockade didn't really destroy Britain's trades with European nations. Napoleon disregarded the blockade, and Britain made their own blockade against the French's blockade, since Britain had a stronger navy. So all this movements didn't really help Napoleon since his idea wasn't good enough.

Napoleon's second costly mistake was to send his troops to invade Spain. This was because he wanted to
Portugal to accept the continental
system. Napoleon also removed Spain's
King, and throned his brother as the
new King of Spain. Spain did not like
any of this. They also feared for
their religion, Catholicism, to be taken
away. They protested against him by
building up guerillas. Guerillas are small
armies who struck France's army in
small portion, after attacking they could
hide away. This was trouble to France.
Napoleon's mistake took the lives of 300,000
men on his army. This losses weakened
the French Empire. This war was called
the Peninsular War since Spain lies on
the Iberian Peninsula.

The third and most costly
mistake of all was to invade Russia.
There was some competition between
the French and Russians over Poland, so
this was enough for Napoleon to invade
them. So in June 1812, Napoleon and his
Grand Army of more than 420,000 soldiers
marched into Russia. The Russians didn't
responded with war, instead they came
up with a better plan. This plan was
called scorched-earth policy, which involved
the Russians to back up and the burning of grain fields and slaughtering livestock so as to leave nothing for the enemy to eat. They also put Moscow on fire after a war between the two armies, which Napoleon's troops won. That caused the burn of Moscow. The Russians backed away leaving the France with nothing to eat or to stay inside of. The cold winter and the starvation killed so many men of France's troops. Napoleon decided to go back with only 10,000 soldiers remaining. This was a great loss to France. It really weakened France so bad that the rest of Europe took advantage of this and attacked Napoleon. Napoleon tried to raise a new army, but it was not experienced enough to fight the European nations. Austria and many other countries took over France. They overthrew Napoleon replacing him with his brother, Louis XVI, and by sending him to a small island called Elba to rule. After six years he tried to come back, but once and for all he failed again. This ended every bit of power he had.
This was called the Hundred Days. British shipped Napoleon to St. Helena, a remote island in the South Atlantic. He died in 1821 of a stomach ailment, perhaps cancer. He spent the last days of his life writing his life's memoirs.

So after Napoleon's defeat France was in the hands of the rest of Europe. Countries of Europe met up to discuss what they would do with France. Russia, Prussia, Austria, Great Britain, and France was the most influential countries of this meeting, which was called the Congress of Vienna. Prince Klemens von Metternich was the most influential person in this meeting. He was the Prince Minister of Austria. He set up three goals.

The first goal was to keep France becoming more powerful than the others. So he built up strong border states around France. This kept France from becoming too powerful.

The second goal was to create balance in power. Nobody wanted a country more powerful than the other one. This could be bad for all of them.
They affirmed a balance of powers in between them, and that one could support the other one, if one wanted war.

The third and final goal was to replace all the kings and royal families back to their thrones, since Napoleon took it away from them. So they replaced as many the could. In The congress of Vienna was the best reformation of France and other European countries ever created. It kept the countries away from war for over nearly forty years.

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