



NAPOLEON  
BONAPARTE  
&  
THE GLORY OF  
FRANCE

# Early Years

- Born into nobility on the island of Corsica
- Entered military school at age 10 (*Ecole Militaire* – see pic below)
- Begins to show signs of great intelligence and military understanding





# Napoleon and The Revolution

- The French Revolution gave him the opportunity to rise up the ranks quickly
- He gained the respect of the French revolutionaries, such as Robespierre



■ What appealed to him about the French Revolution? Its **energy** and its **forcefulness**. Its **ideology of possibility**. The **toughness and hardcore style of the Jacobins**. And the Revolution **glorified war** and **honored successful soldiers**. The Revolution also made it possible, as never before, for a bold **soldier to rise up** through the ranks **on the basis of merit**. Lots of elite officers had emigrated; that left openings in the officer corps. The army had a **new structure**—more **open and egalitarian**.

- Suzanne Desan, Ph.D.

# Military Successes

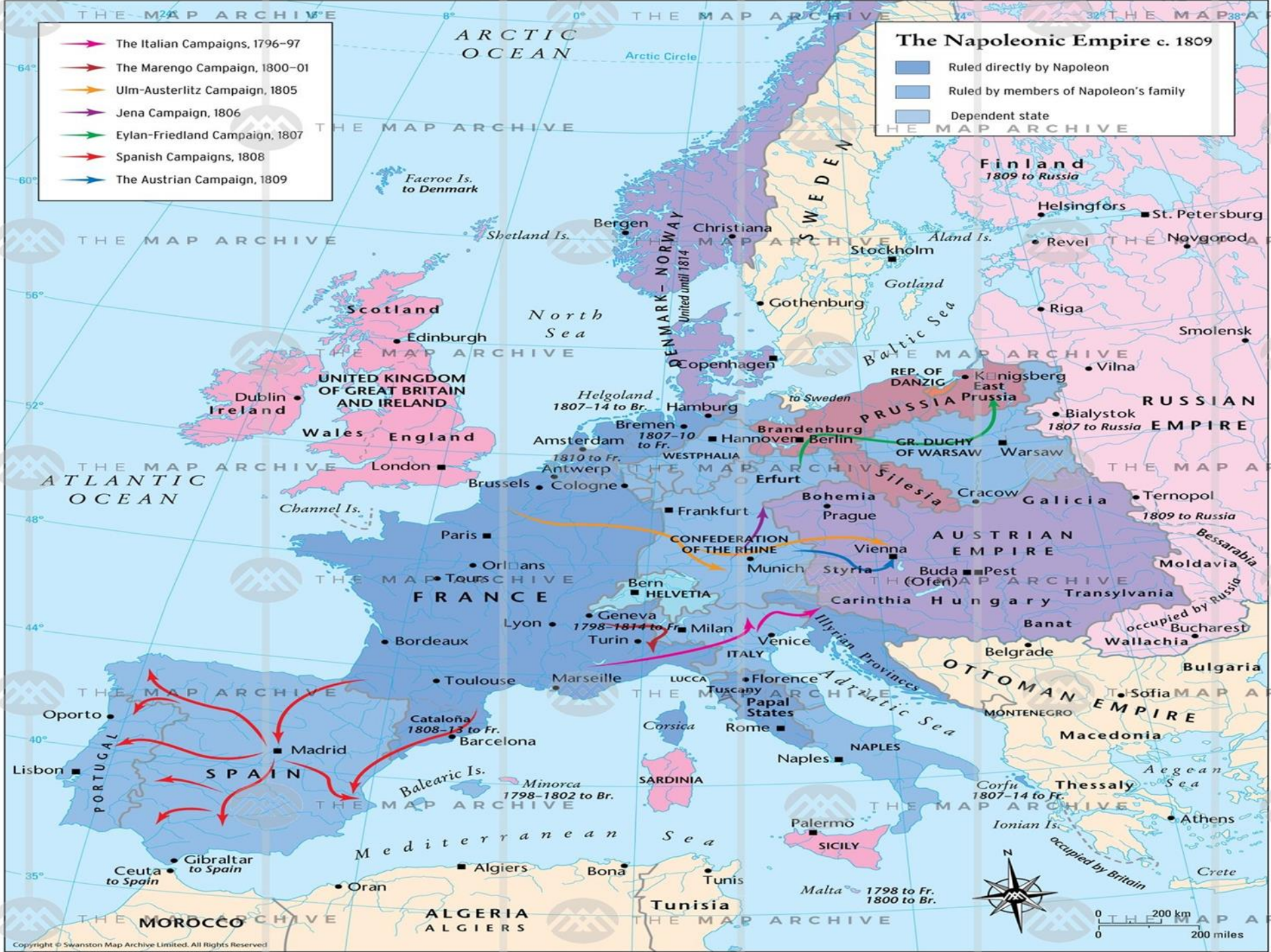
- After the Revolution, Napoleon turns his eyes to Europe
- Conquers most of Northern Italy
- Heads to Egypt to weaken British influence there
- Brought fame to Napoleon, convincing the ruling body of France, the Directory, to offer him control of country
- Fun fact: While in Egypt French scientists discovered the Rosetta Stone



- The Italian Campaigns, 1796-97
- The Marengo Campaign, 1800-01
- Ulm-Austerlitz Campaign, 1805
- Jena Campaign, 1806
- Eylau-Friedland Campaign, 1807
- Spanish Campaigns, 1808
- The Austrian Campaign, 1809

### The Napoleonic Empire c. 1809

- Ruled directly by Napoleon
- Ruled by members of Napoleon's family
- Dependent state





JACQUES-LOUIS  
**DAVID**  
EMPIRE TO EXILE



FEBRUARY 1-APRIL 24, 2005

# Emperor Napoleon

- Declares himself Emperor (this move is disliked by many due to the anti-revolutionary tone)

# CODE CIVIL DES FRANÇAIS.

## TITRE PRÉLIMINAIRE.

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

Décreté le 14 Ventôse an XI.  
Promulgué le 24 du même mois.

#### ARTICLE 1.<sup>er</sup>

**L**ES 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 siègera 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

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Notre Dame Cathedral

Napoleon Crowning himself  
Emperor of France





Arc de  
Triomphe



# A String of Defeats

- Napoleon's Continental System (blockading ports to stop trade) fails to slow down the British Empire
- Spain and Portugal rise up to challenge Napoleon (Peninsular War)
- Francisco Goya, *The Third of May 1808* celebrates Spanish resistance (following slide)





# Russia

- Invades with 600,000 men
- Russia uses scorched earth policy to slow down troops for winter
- 500,000 troops die, desert or are captured



# Rise of Modern Nationalism

- Nationalism – having pride in one's country
- French Revolution began the rise of nationalism
- Spread throughout Europe as countries defended themselves against Napoleon



# Congress of Vienna



Klemens von Metternich

- Reactionary – people who go against the common political thought of the time. In this case, freedom and equalities
- Redrew boundaries of Europe to break up nationalists and restore hereditary monarchies
- Created peace-keeping body, “Concert of Europe”

# Europe after the Congress of Vienna

