

# About the Napoleon Notes:

- We are not finished with the notes from yesterday. We only finished the section called “The Reforms of Napoleon.” Today and tomorrow we will finish the rest of the notes. Got it?
- আমরা গতকাল থেকে নোট দিয়ে শেষ করছি না। আমরা সবেমাত্র "নেপোলিয়নের সংস্কার" নামক বিভাগটি শেষ করেছি। আমরা আজ এবং আগামীকাল বাকী নোটগুলি শেষ করব। বুঝেছি?
- لم ننتهي من ملاحظات أمس. لقد انتهينا للتو من القسم المسمى "إصلاحات نابليون". سنكمل بقية الملاحظات اليوم وغدا. هل تفهم?
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*Napoleon Builds An Empire  
(and loses it)*



# Bell Ringer: answer in the Chat

- **What is an autocracy?**
- **Let's break it down:**
  - **The word comes from Greek**
  - **“auto” means “one”**
  - **“cracy” means “rule by”**
  - **So, autocracy means “rule by one”**
- **So, is an absolute monarchy or a military dictator an autocracy?**
  - **Yes!**



# Bell Ringer: answer in the Chat

- **What is a democracy?**
- **Let's break it down:**
  - **“democracy” is Greek, too**
  - **“demos” means “the people”**
  - **“cracy” means “rule by”**
  - **So, democracy means “rule by the people”**
- **So, was there democracy in France during the French Revolution?**
  - **Yes!**



- **So, France started out as an autocracy with King Louis XVI**
- **Then, they became a democracy when the French Revolution happened.**
- **Then, they were, once again, an autocracy when Napoleon Bonaparte came to power as a military dictator.**



# My Assessment:

- **Why would the people of France choose to go from an autocracy to a democracy back to an autocracy?**
  - **The answer is not simple, but I think you can look at it 2 ways.**
  - **In one way, the culture in France had a King in power for hundreds of years. The people of France understood what it was like to have an autocracy, whether it was fair or not.**
  - **Democracy, on the other hand, was new and was chaotic. From 1789 to 1799, democracy in France was crazy. The people didn't know what to expect. After 10 years of uncertainty, the people of France were ready for some stability.**

***Enter Napoleon Bonaparte....but first, let's review the French Revolution!***

# Review of last week:

1. **1789: Representatives of the people of France, known as the 3rd Estate, overthrow the long established system in France of Absolute Monarchy and the Estates system.**
2. **1789-1793: The common people of France establish a constitutional monarchy and call it the National Assembly. A very important document--The Declaration of the Rights of Man--is written. It lays out the basic rights ALL men have.**
3. **1793-1794: The radical elements in the new government put King Louis XVI on trial, find him guilty of treason and have him executed by guillotine. Without a king sharing power, France becomes a Republic. Soon, the leader of the radical government, Robespierre, begins ordering the execution of anyone found to be enemies of the state, whether they are truly enemies or not. This time period is known as The Reign of Terror. In some estimates, 40,000 people are executed.**
4. **1794-1799: Members of the government vote to arrest and execute Robespierre. They vote to implement a new government called the Directory. The Directory is corrupt and poorly run, but at least they weren't executing thousands of French citizens.**
5. **1799: The Directory is overthrown by a heroic French general named Napoleon. Napoleon names himself head Consul and rules France as a military dictator, but is loved by the people of France, who want some stability after 10 crazy years.**

# ***Napoleon: The Building of an Empire***





# Napoleon Consolidates Power

- **Napoleon believed in parts of the Enlightenment, but he also wanted power. That meant that he would allow French people to have some rights, but not all of the rights that were given to people in the Declaration of the Rights of Man.**
- **When Napoleon overthrew the Directory, him and his close advisors created a new Constitution.**
  - **The new Constitution called for 3 Consuls to rule France, however, Napoleon was the Head Consul. It meant he was essentially a king.**

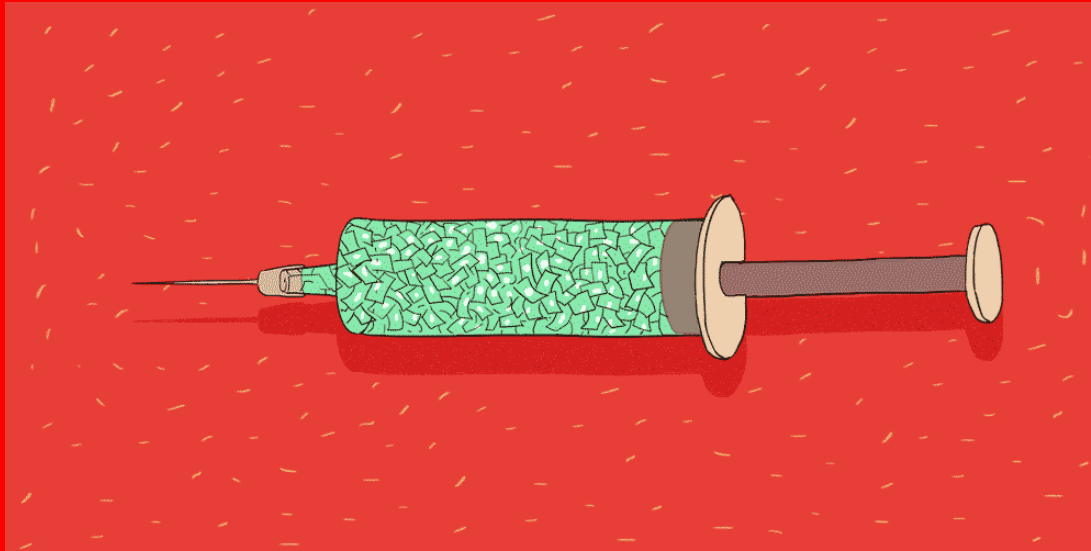
# The Reforms of Napoleon: Tax Code

- **France was still fighting wars and still needed money.**
- **Napoleon had his new government create an easy tax code that made sure money was always coming in from all parts of French society.**



# The Reforms of Napoleon: Corruption

- **During the Directory (1794-1799), French officials were corrupt. They were stealing money from the people of France.**
- **Napoleon fired the corrupt officials**
- **He opened special schools, called lycees, to train government officials.**
- **Officials got their jobs based on merit rather than who they knew**



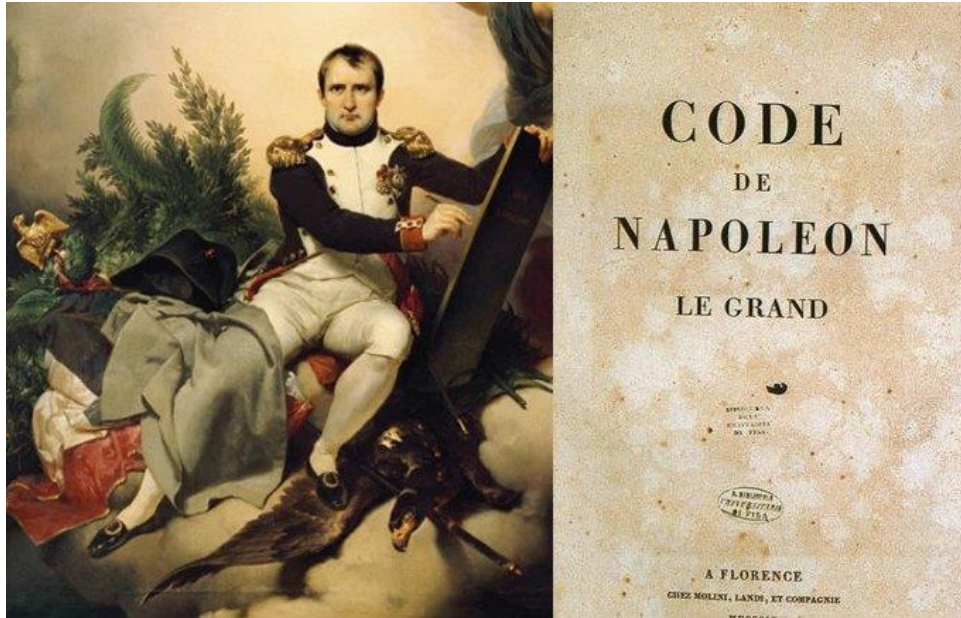
# The Reforms of Napoleon: Religion

- Religion had basically been outlawed during the French Revolution.
- **Napoleon understood that most French people still wanted to practice Catholicism**
- **He also understood that having a good relationship with the pope was a good idea.**
- **Napoleon signed an agreement with the pope to bring religion back to France**



# The Reforms of Napoleon: Law

- **Napoleon thought a book of laws for the whole nation would be important to maintain law and order**
- **He created the Napoleonic Code which protected some rights of French people but also limited or abolished other rights, like freedom of speech.**



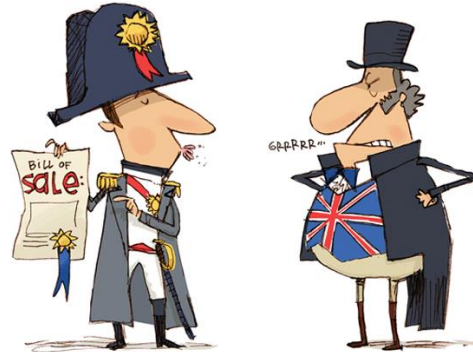
**In 1804, Napoleon, with voting support from the people of France, crowned himself Emperor.**



# Napoleon Builds an Empire: The Napoleonic Wars

- **American Territories**

- **Saint Domingue: lost to a slave uprising during French Revolution. Napoleon failed to take it back**
- **Louisiana Territory: sold to United States (1803), which made Great Britain mad, but also so Napoleon could focus on wars in Europe**



# Napoleon Builds an Empire: The Napoleonic Wars

## ● **Conquering Europe**

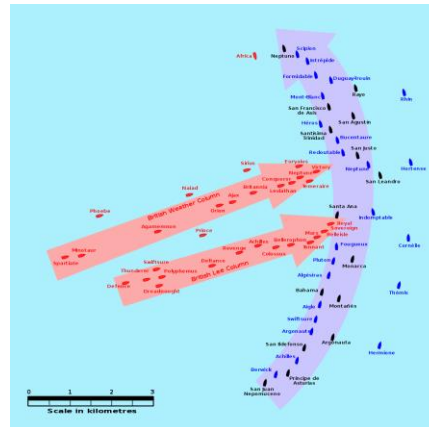
- **Annexed parts of the Netherlands and Italy in earlier wars**
- **Napoleon began a campaign to conquer the rest of Europe in 1805**
- **Set up a puppet government in Switzerland**
- **Defeated and took over parts of Austria, Prussia and Russia, causing all 3 to sign peace treaties**



# Napoleon Builds an Empire: The Napoleonic Wars

- **The Battle of Trafalgar**

- **The one nation Napoleon could not defeat was England because of her strong navy**
- **In 1805, French and British navies met at the Battle of Trafalgar on the southern part of Spain**
- **The French navy was destroyed and Napoleon gave up trying to defeat England in war. This was France's only defeat in the early part of the Napoleonic wars**



# Napoleon Builds an Empire: The Napoleonic Wars

- **The French Empire:**

- **Despite the crushing defeat at Trafalgar, Napoleon conquered or controlled much of Europe.**
- **By 1812, Napoleon:**
  - **Directly conquered some German states, the Netherlands, Belgium, Switzerland, parts of Italy**
  - **Installed his own puppet rulers in Spain, Warsaw, and several German kingdoms in central Europe**
  - **Controlled Russia, Prussia and Austria through peace treaties and alliances**

# Napoleon's European Empire

- **Dark Purple:** the French Empire
- **Light Purple:** controlled by Napoleon; the ruler of these countries answer to Napoleon
- **Pink:** have alliances with Napoleon
- **Yellow:** at war with France



4/22/20

- **Bell Ringer**
- **Finish Notes**
- **Video Presentation**



# Bell Ringer

- 1. Go to your email & Open email**
- 2. Look for an email from me that says “Quizizz Class Link”**
- 3. Click on the link**
- 4. Create an account using your first and last name. I will remove you from the class if I don't know who you are.**

# Napoleon Loses his Empire: 3 Big Mistakes

- **The Continental System**

- **In an effort to hurt Great Britain, Napoleon orders a naval blockade of Europe so Great Britain can't trade.**
- **Great Britain had a much stronger navy, so they did the same. Great Britain won.**



# Napoleon Loses his Empire: 3 Big Mistakes

- **Peninsular War**

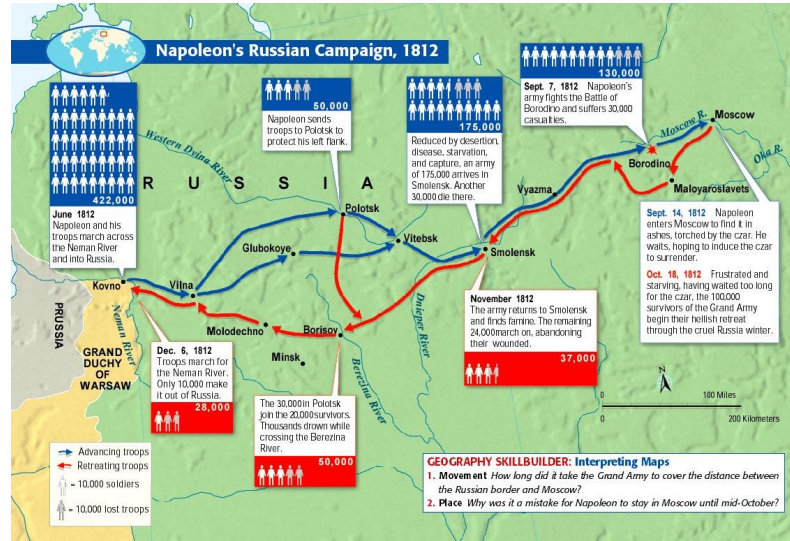
- **Napoleon wants Portugal to accept the Continental System, so he sends troops through Spain to get to Portugal.**
- **The Spanish people do not like this and protested.**
- **Napoleon removes the Spanish king and puts his brother on the throne.**
- **In response, for 6 years, Spanish guerrillas attacked French troops, ultimately killing 300,000 French soldiers**



# Napoleon Loses his Empire: 3 Big Mistakes

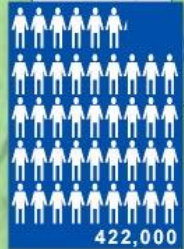
## ● The Invasion of Russia

- **In 1812, Napoleon marched an army of 420,000 men into Russia**
- **The Russians drew the French forces further and further into Russia as winter approached.**
- **As the French lost more men and ran out of supplies, Napoleon ordered a retreat.**
- **By the time Napoleon made it back to France, he only had 10,000 soldiers left.**

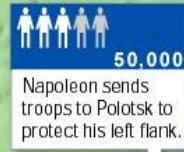




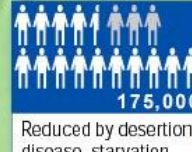
# Napoleon's Russian Campaign, 1812



**June 1812**  
Napoleon and his troops march across the Neman River and into Russia.



Napoleon sends troops to Polotsk to protect his left flank.



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



**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.



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



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

Advancing troops  
 Retreating troops  
 = 10,000 soldiers  
 = 10,000 lost troops



**GEOGRAPHY SKILLBUILDER: Interpreting Maps**

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

# The Legacy of the French Revolution and of Napoleon

- **The Spreading of Enlightenment Ideas**

- **The French Revolution instilled in the common person the idea that everyone is equal and all people are born with natural rights that no government can take away.**

- **The Birth of the Modern Nation**

- **A side effect of Napoleon's conquering of Europe was that the people he conquered banded together with a new sense of nationalism: loyalty to one's own country.**
- **Germans, Italians and Spaniards wanted to oust the French for the love of their nation.**

