



Napoleon



I.) Napoleon Extends France's Power

“I love power as a musician loves his violin.”- Napoleon

- Took over part of Italy, set up puppet government in Switzerland, and threatened Great Britain

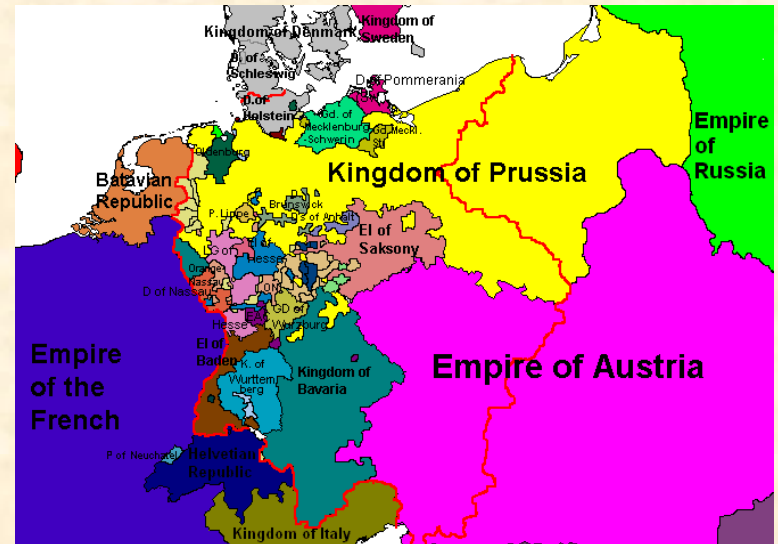
A.) Napoleon Dominates Europe (1803-1812)

1. Napoleon takes on Third Coalition

-GB tried to stop him (1805)

-GB, Russia, Austria, Sweden, and Prussia

2. Battle of Trafalgar is the only defeat Napoleon suffers vs. Third Coalition



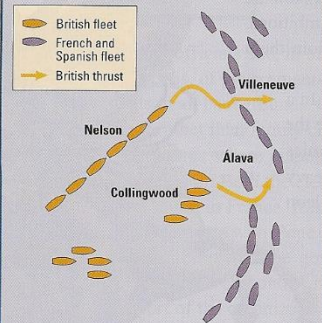


War in Europe, 1805–1813

INTERACTIVE

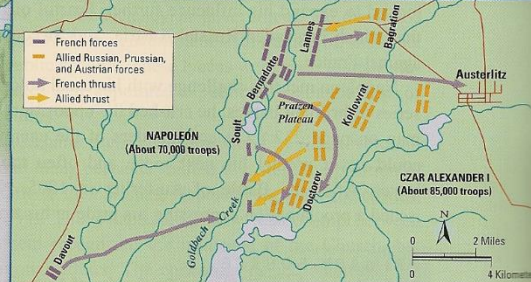


Battle of Trafalgar, Oct. 21, 1805



By dividing Villeneuve's formation, Admiral Nelson captured nearly two-thirds of the enemy fleet.

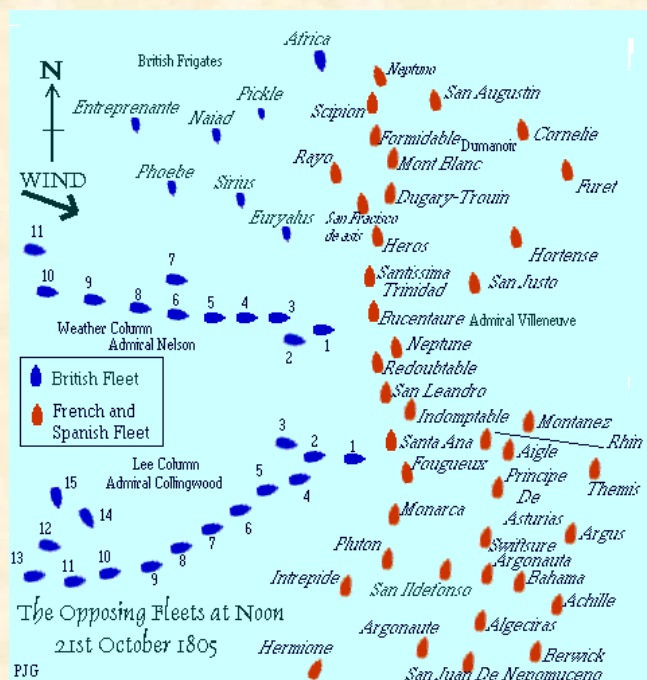
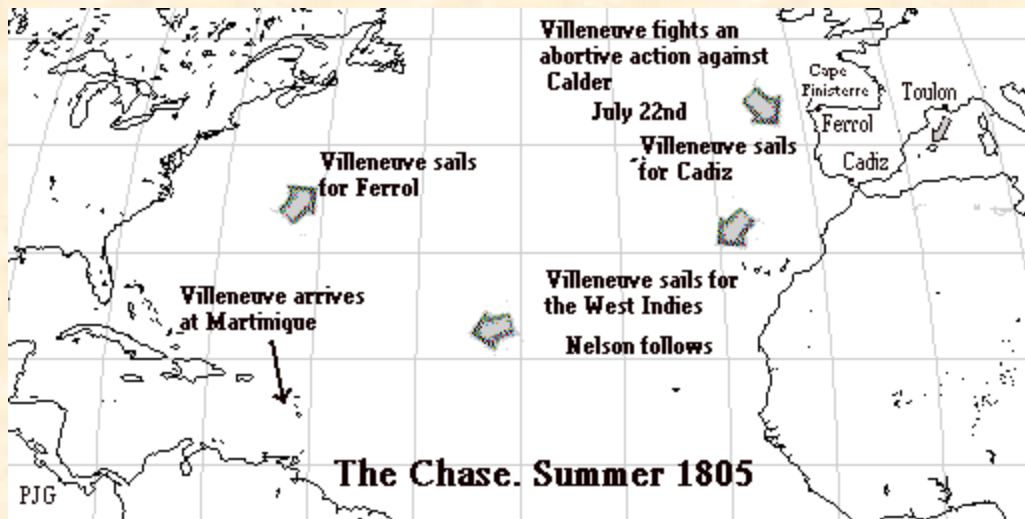
Battle of Austerlitz, Dec. 2, 1805



By drawing an Allied attack on his right flank, Napoleon was able to split the Allied line at its center.

GEOGRAPHY SKILLBUILDER: Interpreting Maps

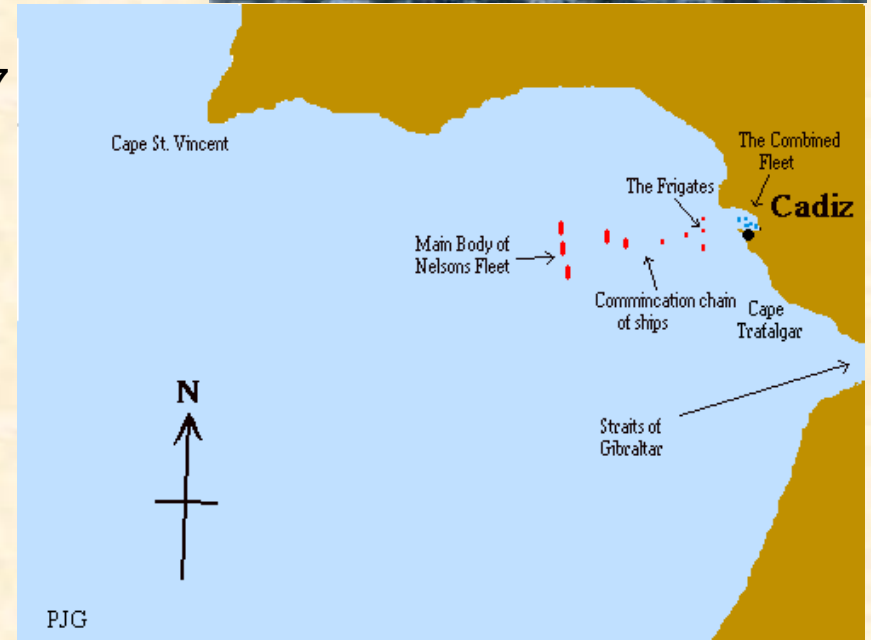
- Region** What was the extent of the lands under Napoleon's control?
- Location** Where was the Battle of Trafalgar fought? What tactic did Nelson use in the battle, and why was it successful?



Haratio Nelson (27 ships)

vs.

Admiral Pierre Villeneuve (33 ships)



Battle of Trafalgar 1805

3. Peace of Tilsit 1807-alliance w/Russia

- Alexander I and Napoleon agreed to divide Europe between them

- France allowed to dominate as far west as Poland



- both fail

- similarities between Hitler and Napoleon

- In return Napoleon gave Alexander freehand to attack the Ottoman Empire
 - Russia was supposed to help France vs. GB
4. Only Britain, the Ottoman Empire, Russia, and Sweden are outside of his power



5. Only serious challenger is Britain

II. Napoleon's Downfall

- His drive for power makes him great, but it leads him to his doom

A. Continental System Said it was supposed to make Europe more self-sufficient

1. set up naval blockade and ordered European continent closed to trade with the British
2. Wanted to destroy Britain's commercial and industrial economy
3. England retaliates by barring nations from trading w/France and her allies; sets up its own blockade

4. Napoleon's plan fail's- hurt himself more than it hurt his enemies
 - a. smugglers- cargo
 - British trade weakened
 - b. weakened the economies of France and other lands under his control.
 - c. resentment of European people against his rule grows.

B. Guerillas Fought the French in Spain (1808-1813)

1. Tries to make his brother King of Spain and Spanish people outraged.

- don't want to see someone from outside ruling their country
- sparks nationalist feeling among Spanish people
- nationalism played against him now

2. Guerilla Warfare

- bands of Spanish peasant fighters
- not a regular army
- ordinary peasants who ambushed French troops and then fled into hiding

3. Nationalism growing, people could no longer tolerate French domination and were ready to fight for liberation

- didn't think Napoleon was helping, they thought it was hurting them by taking away their liberty not a liberator but a conqueror

4. 300,000 French troops lost

- The struggle drained Napoleon's strength and ended his myth of invulnerability

C. Napoleon Invades Russia in 1812

1. Czar Alexander I refuses to stop selling grain to Britain
2. Grand Army invades Russia and the Czar withdraws his troops
3. Scorched earth policy and harsh winter lead to defeat of Napoleon's Grand Army





-Russians retreat toward Moscow and burn grain fields

- Napoleon's Army weakened; some desert in search of food

- Enter Moscow on Sept. 14 and find city in flames

- Napoleon waits 5 weeks awaiting Czar's surrender

- it doesn't come, it's middle of Oct. winter is on the way, French retreat



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

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

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?

-Napoleon's Starving and freezing army slowly makes it's way back toward France while being attacked by Russian soldiers (Cossacks)

- Many died from the extreme cold (-25 below zero)

4. 400,000 start & only 10,000 return



III. Napoleon's Final Days?

A. Grand Alliance (GB, Russia, Prussia, Austria, and Sweden) defeat Napoleon at Battle of Leipzig or the Battle of the Nations

1. Allies invade France and capture France
2. Napoleon gives up his throne & accepts the terms of peace from Alexander I
3. Exiled to Elba

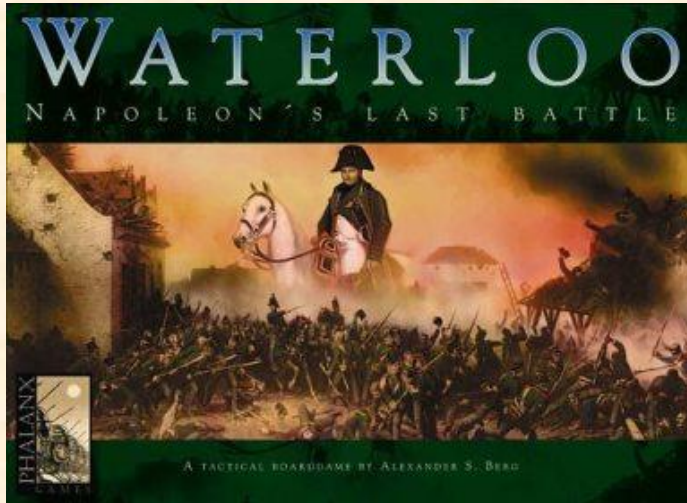


B. Hundred Days- Last bid for power

1. Napoleon escapes and regains control of France

- Louis XVIII had ruled France for short period but kicked out
- In March 1815 he returns urging the people to join his cause to liberate France
- thousands welcome him back
- once again emperor
- Grand Alliance puts an army together, but Napoleon defeated by Duke of Wellington at Waterloo

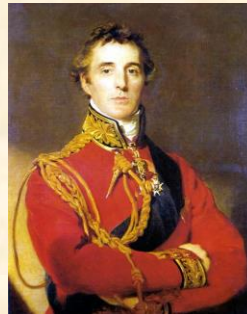
2. Battle of Waterloo



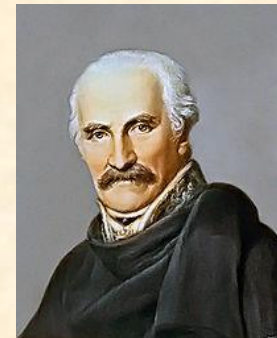
Napoleon vs. Duke of Wellington and Field Marshall Bucher
(Prussian)



Napoleon



Wellington



Bucher

3. What to do with Napoleon?

