CHAPTER 18
SECTION 4
FRANCE DURING NAPOLEON’S RULE
SLOGAN OF FRENCH REVOLUTION

UNITÉ INDIVISIBILITÉ DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE LIBERTÉ ÉGALITÉ FRATERNITÉ OU LA MORT
NATIONALISM DURING THE FRENCH REVOLUTION
1. NAPOLEON BONAPARTE

- 20 Year Old OFFICER in FRENCH ARMY when REVOLUTION begins.
- Was a GENERAL during French victories over BRITAIN and AUSTRIA.
- Starts a CONSULATE of 3 with himself being called the FIRST CONSUL.
2. RISE TO POWER

- In 1802 names himself CONSUL for LIFE.
- In 1804 becomes EMPEROR of FRANCE by PLEBISCITE (Popular Vote)
3. FAMOUS REFORMS

- Napoleon builds ROADS and CANALS to help the ECONOMY.

- Starts Public Schools.

- The NAPOLEONIC CODE was a system of laws that allowed RELIGIOUS FREEDOM and established a MERITOCRACY (getting jobs based on ability).
NAPOLEON ON EDUCATION

- Of all our institutions public education is the most important. Everything depends on it, the present and the future. It is essential that the morals and political ideas of the generation which is now growing up should no longer be dependent upon the news of the day or the circumstances of the moment. Above all we must secure unity: we must be able to cast a whole generation in the same mold.
4. NAPOLEON’S CONQUESTS

- Between 1804 and 1812 NAPOLEON’S ARMY will have ANNEXED the Netherlands, Belgium, most of Italy, and half of Prussia.

- He did this by moving the biggest ARMY in all of history in SWIFT MOVEMENTS, and never repeating the same STRATEGY.

- He placed his friends and relatives in charge of the areas he took over.
NAPOLEON’S EMPIRE
5. THE DEFEAT OF NAPOLEON

- NATIONALISM would cause many nations to revolt against NAPOLEON and hate the idea of FRENCH CULTURE.

- SPANISH GUERILLAS tied FRENCH troops down in SPAIN hurting Napoleon’s Russian invasion.

- Russia used a retreating strategy called SCORCHED EARTH (burn everything) to draw the FRENCH further into the cold. As NAPOLEON retreated, the Russian winter, disease, and famine would destroy his army of 600,000.
THE RUSSIAN WINTER
6. NAPOLEON’S DEMISE

- In 1813 an alliance of BRITAIN, PRUSSIA, AUSTRIA, and RUSSIA defeat NAPOLEON at the battle of LEIPZIG.

- This same alliance would again defeat NAPOLEON at the Battle of Waterloo in 1815. He was forced into EXILE and died in 1821 on the island of St. Helena (Off Coast of Africa)
NAPOLEON AT ST. HELENA