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Napoleon’s Empire (1804-1815)

* long term results
	+ wound up conquering most of Europe, changing the map
	+ brought about huge force of nationalism (not all for the French, though)
	+ bold, rash military moves led to own defeat, not coalitions or outsiders
* Conquering an Empire – the Napoleonic Wars
	+ War of the 3rd Coalition
		- 1802 Peace of Amiens w/ GB was simply a truce
		- Nap sent army to Haiti to restore French rule – had revolted
			* GB upset b/c they thought he was planning Fr. empire in Am.
			* also got LA back in 1800 from Spain (later sold to US in 1803)
		- intervened in Dutch Republic, Italy, Switzerland, Germany
		- GB declared war 1803
		- 1804—Pitt the Younger returned as PM
			* constructed 3rd Coalition—Russia, Austria joined
		- Battle of Trafalgar (Oct 1805)
			* Admiral Lord Nelson destroyed Fr. fleet off Sp. coast
			* GB lost no ships
			* ended all hope of France invading GB
	+ Napoleonic Victories in Central Europe
		- on land, he did better
		- Austria
			* marched to Danube before Trafalgar defeat
			* mid-Oct—forced Austria to surrender & occupied Vienna
			* Battle of Austerlitz—Dec 2, 1805
				+ Nap defeated Austria and Russia
				+ Treaty of Pressburg followed

huge concessions from Austria

Austrians withdrew from Italy

Nap recognized as king of Italy

* + - Changes in Germany – End of the HRE
			* July 1806—organized Confederation of the Rhine
				+ To provide a buffer btwn France and Austria, Prussia
				+ included most western German princes
				+ Nap. Ordered dissolution of HRE
				+ Francis II, HRE, dissolved HRE and proclaimed himself Emperor Francis I of Austria
		- Prussia was provoked into war due to Nap’s actions in Germany
			* Nap crushed Prussia at Jena and Auerstadt in 1806
			* Nap marched to Berlin 2 weeks later
		- Russia
			* Battle at Friedland—June 13, 1807
				+ defeated Russians, occupied East Prussia
				+ now master of all Germany
		- Treaty of Tilsit
			* Tsar Alexander I & Fred. William III ready to make peace
			* Treaty Ended War of 3rd Coalition
			* Terms
				+ confirmed France’s gains
				+ reduced Prussia by ½

other ½ now Grand Duchy of Warsaw

* + - * + Russia got to deal freely w/ Ottomans
				+ Prus., Rus. became Nap’s allies – basically by force
	+ organization of conquered Europe
		- empire ruled directly by Nap & his family – master of nepotism
		- stepson ruled Italy
		- 3 brothers and brother-in-law were made kings of other states
		- expected relatives to take orders w/o questions
		- borders had satellite states as buffers of protection
		- all had to accept Napoleonic Code
			* no more feudal privileges
			* peasants freed from serfdom
			* guilds were dissolved
			* churches made subordinate to state
			* Frustrated ppl within the empire
				+ policies always for Napoleon’s glory
				+ clear that France, not Eur, was to be bettered by Nap’s rule
			* made ppl more nationalistic but toward their own country
* The Continental System
	+ Nap knew GB was only remaining resistance
		- had to defeat them to feel safe
		- but knew he couldn’t compete w/ navy
		- focused on economic warfare instead
	+ the plan – called Continental System
		- cut off British trade w/ Continent and therefore cripple GB’s commercial and financial power
		- cause domestic unrest and drive GB from the war
	+ attempted to stop neutral nations from trading w/ GB
	+ British economy actually survived
		- control of seas assured access to N and S America, E Mediterranean
	+ Continental System hurt European economies b/c it hindered free trade
	+ ppl advised Nap to turn empire into free-trade area w/in empire, but he refused
		- tariff policies favored France
		- increased resentment of foreign merchants
		- ppl became less willing to enforce system, more willing to smuggle

The Fall of Napoleon’s Empire

* The Rising Tide of Nationalism
	+ nationalism defined: belief that one is part of a nation w/ own language, customs and history for which one has loyalty and from which one draws his or her identity
	+ German Nationalism
		- French conquest endangered all Germans
		- nat’lists critical of German princes who seemed at Nap’s beck and call
		- Germ. nat’lists saw French success as coming from a unified state
		- Prussia emerged as center of patriotic feelings
			* continued to resist after Tilsit even though reduced in size
			* domestic reforms such as end to serfdom, reorganization of Prus. military allowed Prussia to regain power
* Peninsular War or The Spanish Resistance
	+ Spanish ppl posed biggest resistance due to nat’lism
	+ 1807—France entered Iberian Peninsula b/c Portugal wouldn’t participate in Cont. System
		- stayed in Spain to keep supply lines open to Portugal
	+ 1808—revolt in Madrid
		- Nap used it to depose Spanish Bourbons (since Philip V) and put his brother Joseph on throne
	+ peasants rose in general rebellion
	+ Nap faced guerilla warfare
	+ GB came under Wellesley (duke of Wellington) to support Spain
	+ long peninsular campaign
		- drained Fr. strength and resources
* Napoleon’s Early Gains
	+ Austria
		- 1809 –Austria encouraged to renew war b/c of Spain (wanted revenge)
		- counted on preoccupation w/ Spain and German princes’ help
		- French army went in quickly & won
		- Austria lost territory and 3.5M ppl
		- Nap had divorced Josephine (no kids)
			* married 18-year old Austrian princess Marie Louise to secure power in Austria
	+ The Papacy
		- Pope wouldn’t support Continental System
		- Nap. invaded, imprisoned Pope, took Papal States
	+ Holland
		- Nap. deposed his own brother who was on the throne in the Neths. when he resisted the Cont. System for fear of harm to Dutch trade
		- Annexed the Neths.
* The Invasion of Russia – the Beginning of the End
	+ shaky Franco-Russian alliance (had been forced to w/ Treaty of Tilsit)
		- Alexander didn’t like Nap being so close (Warsaw)
		- also upset by French annexation of Holland, marriage to Marie Louise
		- Russia w/drew from Continental System, prepared for war
	+ Nap gathered army of more than 600K men (Grand Army)
		- wanted short campaign w/ quick decisive battles
		- invaded 1812
	+ Russia retreated before he advanced
		- only had army of 160K
		- used scorched-earth policy—destroyed food, supplies as they retreated
	+ morale was low in Nap’s army
	+ Nap determined to win so as to not undermine his power in the empire
	+ Sept 1812—Battle at Borodino
		- bloodiest battle of Napoleonic era
		- 30K French casualties, Russia twice as many
		- battle seen as Nap defeat b/c didn’t win anything
		- neither side gained advantage, though
	+ Nap entered Moscow after Russians had set fire to it and left
	+ winter set in, Nap had no supplies, #s had dwindled
	+ Nap captured city for 5 weeks, sent peace offers to Alex, who refused
	+ Oct—what was left of Grand Army forced to retreat
	+ Nap left his army and went to Paris
		- only approx 100K survived
* The Wars of Liberation
	+ Nap. raised another Grand Army but new army wasn’t as well experienced or equipped
		- generals were tired, Nap was sick
	+ 1813—last coalition agt Nap
		- Grand Coalition
		- Russia, Austria, Prussia
		- Oct—Leipzig (Battle of the Nations)
			* Nap defeated by allies & retreated across Rhine back into Fr.
	+ Also 1813 – Dutch revolted & British army invaded S. France under Duke of Wellington
* Exile to Elba
	+ March 1814—Grand Coalition allies marched to Paris
		- a few days later (Ap. 11), Nap abdicated and went into exile to Elba
		- had to promise to never leave
	+ Bourbons restored to throne – Louis XVIII (brother to XVI)
		- Did not have much popular support
* The Hundred Days and the Quadruple Alliance
	+ still had loyalty of French army – helped him return
	+ Nap returned from Elba March 1815 & ruled in what was called Hund. Days
		- ppl thought they’d be safer w/ him than w/ Bourbons
		- soon was restored to power—pop support
	+ allies formed Quadruple Alliance
		- GB, Prussia, Russia, Austria
	+ Battle of Waterloo—June 18, 1815
		- Nap defeated by Wellington and Prussia
		- Nap abdicated, was exiled to St. Helena where he died 1821

Neoclassicism

* 1780-1820
* Defined – a return to themes/topics from antiquity and the copying in painting, sculpture and architecture of classical models
* Much of it a reaction against Old Regime, monarchies
* Paintings often told stories from ancient republics of Greece, Rome
* Most important painter: Jacque Louis David
	+ Captured all phases of the revolution through Nap’s empire
	+ Supporter of Jacobins then later Napoleon
	+ Painted scenes from Greek, Roman republics as well scenes from mythology
	+ Important Works
		- *The Death of Socrates*
		- *Tennis Court Oath*
		- *Death of Marat*
		- *Napoleon at St. Bernard Pass –* sometimes called *Nap. Crossing the Alps*
		- *Coronation of Emperor Napoleon I*

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