

Rise of Napoleon

After Robespierre was executed, France facing internal social problems and external foreign invasions

During the French Revolution, Napoleon suppressed revolts and defended France against foreign invasion. Napoleon became a national hero

In 1799, Napoleon overthrew the Directory and set up the Consulate

He became First Consul and held all power

After coming to power, Napoleon continued to fight against the anti-French coalitions and carried out reforms in France

Napoleon's prestige rose because of his reforms and military achievements.

In December 1804, Napoleon ended the republic and made himself emperor and set up the First French Empire

In 1799-1815, under Napoleon, France was at war with other European countries continuously.

Historians called this wars the 'Napoleonic Wars'.

Different from the defensive French Revolutionary Wars, the Napoleonic Wars were aggressive in nature

Napoleon won many wars and become the masters of Europe. He remapped Europe.

However, after 1808, France lost serval wars. Napoleon's power started to decline

In 1815, Napoleon was defeated by an anti-coalition and he was exiled to St. Helena.

The First French Empire and the Napoleonic Era came to an end.

In 1807-1812, Napoleon defeated 2/3 European countries

Napoleon introduced the three-tier system to controlled the countries he had defeated

It divided countries into French Empire, French dependent states and French allied states

Dependent states were introduced laws similar to those of Frence

Allied states (under French influence) were only forced to support France to withstand Britain

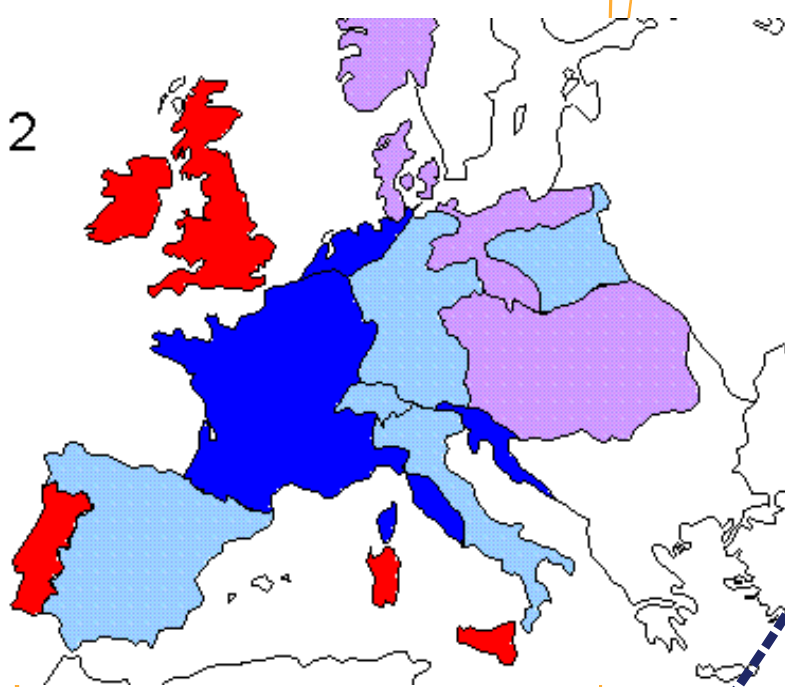
Laid the rise and fall of the First French Empire and Napoleonic Era

The three-tier system

Napoleonic Era
(18th-19th centuries)

EUROPE IN 1812

- British Control
- Napoleonic Empire
- Dependent States
- Allies of Napoleon



First French Empire

Napoleonic Wars

Timeline

Napoleonic Era rose to the top and started to fall

1796: Battle of Lodi

Napoleon defeated Austria at the Battle of Lodi.

Set up a republic in northern Italy and introduced laws similar to those of France

1804: Proclaimed the Code Napoleon

He introduced the Code Napoleon in France and the areas he conquered after set up the First French Empire

The Code became the blueprint for laws in many countries

1806: Set up the Confederation of the Rhine

Napoleon defeated Russia and Austria once again.

The Austria-led Holy Roman Empire was forced to dissolve

Napoleon organized several German states into the Confederation of the Rhine

1806: Continental System

It used to stop European countries from trading with Britain

France attempted to prevent British goods from reaching the European continent

1807: The Peninsula War

Napoleon invaded the Iberian Peninsula to punish Portugal for defying his order

The invasion was met with strong nationalist resistance there

1812: The Russian Campaign

Russia rejected to follow the Continental System

Napoleon started the Russian Campaign to punish Russia for trading with Britain

Led to invasion of Russia by France

Russia decided to retreat from Moscow and torched the villages and countryside of Moscow

The temperature of Russia was extremely cold

When France retreated from Moscow in September 1812 for lack of supply. Finally the campaign ended in failure

1813: Battle of the Nations

In 1813, Russia, Austria, Prussia and Britain joined together to fight against France

France was defeated at the Battle of the Nations

Napoleon abdicated and was exiled to Elba

1815: Battle of Waterloo

Napoleon fled from Elba and ruled France again.

The anti-French coalition forces defeated the French army at Waterloo

Napoleon was exiled to St. Helena in the Atlantic Ocean and died there in 1821

Impact

Napoleon erased one of the achievements of the French Revolution, the republic

Napoleon preserved its spirits of liberation and nationalism

Spread in Europe and affected the political development of many countries

Laid the foundations for modern Europe

Napoleon's reform

Political

Code Napoleon (1804)

Recognized the principle of equality of all citizen and guaranteed the rights stated in Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen

No feudalism

Set up a stable society (Protect properly right)

Promotion system

Develop a bureaucracy of capable officias

Promotion based on ability, not by rank or birth

Ending the privileges of the nobles an clergy

Religious

Accept religious freedom

Compromise with the church (peaceful relation with the church)

Recognized Catholicism as the religion for a majority of France

Social

Ending serfdom and giving land to the farmers

Built road, schools and universities

Introducing a new tax system to increase government revenue

Set up a new law system

Promote equality, freedom and love laid better livelihood