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The rise and fall of the Napoleonic and Ottoman empire had several similarities and differences. Both the Napoleonic and Ottoman empire rose for numerous reasons. One similar reason was how they exploited religion to gain power. With the Concordat of 1801, Napoleon gave French Catholics the right to freely practice their religion, but also gave the government the right to nominate bishops and pay priests. This gave the Napoleonic empire some Catholic support as well as political power over the Roman Church. The Ottoman empire exploited religion by using the excuse that the enemy was Christian to enslave young Christian boys. These boys would become Janissaries who had a great deal of loyalty to the king due to having no memory of who their parents were. These Janissaries were disciplined, educated, and fought with guns. This gave the Ottoman empire the ability to turn others' religion into military power. One difference between their rise to power was the economic backing. The Napoleonic empire's original economic backing led to its own creation. Increasing prices of food led to decreasing demand for nonessential goods, causing a collapse in the economy. From this instability, people found order among Napoleon. Meanwhile, the Ottoman empire at first had a relatively great economy. The reason for this is that they were situated between areas of important trade. To the northwest of their empire was Europe, who desired products such as spices from the Ottoman's empire's neighbor to the southeast, India. Hence, the rise of the Napoleonic and Ottoman empire bore several similarities and differences.  
 One similarity that both empires faced that led to downfall was escalating military expenses. Part of the reason why the Napoleonic military expenses were growing was that Spanish and Portuguese forces supported by Britain tied down Napoleon's forces in the Iberian Peninsula, resulting in a costly conflict. Meanwhile, for the Ottoman empire, the advent of canons and light-weight firearms led to a growth in the Janissary corps, which led to a greater expense. This expense was paid by reducing the number of landholding cavalrymen. This led to different ways of decline. For Napoleon, this eventually led to a great decline in his dictatorship. Due to increasing military expenses and a weakening economy, Napoleon grew desperate and attacked Russia during the winter, which was a very bad idea. Napoleon incurred even more losses, which gave the chance for allies against Napoleon to restore the French Monarchy and exiling Napoleon in 1804. The Ottoman empire's increasing amount of Janissaries with political power would add more chaos to the empire. As Janissaries rose in power, they made their positions hereditary, causing more political involvement and a reduction in military skills. Without a military that functioned off land grants, tax farmers were employed. Since tax farmers seldom lived on the land they charged tax on, the quality of life there declined to a level like feudalism. This added more instability to the lands. Therefore, the downfall of the Napoleonic and Ottoman empire have similarities and differences.  
 To conclude, the rise of the Napoleonic and Ottoman empire had similarities with how they gained additional power, but differences with how their economy led to their early status, and the fall of the empires stemmed from military mistakes, but the mistakes led to different outcomes that still caused decline.