**Francine McKenzie – Tutorial**

**Identification topics**

**Napoleon**

**Austerlitz**

Austerlitz, 1805, the battle of the Three Emperors. **Biggest tactical victory of Napoleons era**. Napoleon defeated the larger armies of Russia and Austria lead by Tsar Alexander and Holy Roman Emperor Francis II. The battle brought the treaty of Pressburg effectively ended the third coalition, and the holly roman empire. It also resulted in the inception of the confederation of the Rhine. The battle was fought on **Pratzen Heights**. Napoleon’s strategy was to allow his enemies the high grounds and pop up on the other side of the ground, once the Austrians and the Russians started their attacks, he flanked them from behind with most his forces and surrounded them controlling the high grounds.

**Continental** **System**

Issued 1806 in the Berlin Decree. The continental system was a policy that Napoleon implemented to weaken the British economy, and with that **weaken Britain,** who has been funding the numerus coalitions against France. However, the more significate reason was to create an **imperial economic system** and make France the center of it. The system however fails because of the inception of **black markets**, the **resistance** from allied countries Netherlands, Russia, and Portugal, and finally, the **difficulty of** **enforcing** the system, even France had to allow for trading for some British exports like **boots** and wine. The failure of the continental system led to the Russia war and led Napoleon supports to realize some of his imperial goals.

**Camp Followers**

A group of people formed from the wives of the soldiers - cantinière, some locals, and children to serve the military. Some of the pros of the camp followers were that the camp followers assisted and the soldiers in many things such as washing clothes, repairing boots, banking, nursing and serving alcohol. It also boosted the moral of the solders and allowed for immediate care of injured soldiers. The camp followers had their cons however. The involvement of the soldier wives created a class structure in the military, wives of soldiers of higher ranks where treated better. It also hindered the mobility of the army. The camp follower’s inception also introduced the element of having females in the war.

Trafalgar - **Nelson**

Horatio Nelson, started as ship hand for his uncle’s ship. Fought off pirates in the Caribbean waters until the war. Biggest battle was the battle of Trafalgar, 1805. French and Spanish tried fleet to evade the battle. However, Nelson with lesser numbers, split his fleet into two columns and directly went through the heart of the Napoleonic fleet and dismantled the majority of the Napoleonic fleet. He was killed in action by a French marksman at the end of the battle of Trafalgar. His first encounter with Napoleon was during the Napoleon Egyptian campaign.

**Congress of Vienna**

Congress of the European diplomates. Was created to restore the balance of power. However, it had a lot of internal conflict itself which allowed for Napoleon’s return. The congress instated a territorial settlement which placed Italy under the control of Austria. The Final coalition came from the congress of Vienna and the concert of Europe was established. Which led to the end of Napoleon.

**100 Days**

Exiled but not defeated. Napleon had support in France because of the dislike of the monarch, Louis XVIII. Marched with 100 Canons and a 1000 men and gain support along the way to France. Promised for peace and prosperity. Instead he starts rebuilding his army, 300 thousand men. Hoped to attack the collation before it was formed. Nepleon was defeated in the battle of Waterloo by his counterpart, Wellington. Napoleon then fleas to the coast in hope to flee to America, however, he was captured and exiled to St. Helena. The 100 days brought an end to the Napoleonic wars, however, with Napoleon gone, his ideas still lived on.

**Other possible identification questions:**

* Treaty of Titlist
* Borodino
* Levee en measse
* Napoleonic Code
* Legion of honor
* Wellington
* First Consul
* Coronation
* Waterloo

First World War

**Conscription**

Later part of the war and when the war was dragging on and they needed more soldiers. Disregarded the military standard. 1917.

Since of Elglish-Canadian vs French-Canadian tension. Canada was losing a lot of men at that time. Borden flet the connection with soldiers.

**Vimy Ridge**

1917 Four Canadian division fighting together for the first time. French and British failed. Led by Byng. Huge victory for Canada but served no purpose in the war. Introduced Byng’s brilliance.

**Submarine warfare**

Didn’t see potential. As the technology developed Germany used it to

**Westerns/Easterners**

War could only be won on the Westerns front, the Easterns believe that the war could be won anywhere but the Western Front. Once Russia left the war there was no Eastern side.

**Schlieffen plan**

Von Schlieffen plan. Go through Belgium and France German border and France and surround Paris. The plan was to surround France and cut off all the communication. Quick victory before Russian gets into the war. Didn’t work because the rule of war changed. New technology like machine guns. Had to trench. Brought the British into the war. 1814. Got through Belgium, French German border and created the Eastern front. Started the war on two fronts.

The Germens didn’t learn from that. World War I generals keep doing the same thing.

**Nurses**

Hands on way to support the war effort. Became and acceptable profession. Women had command over soldiers of lower rank. Married women could not travel overseas.

**Other possible identification questions:**

* Chemical warfare
* War Measures Act
* Somme
* Ypres
* St. Eloi
* Julian Byng
* Passchendaele
* Lusitania
* Storm troop
* Air Warfare
* Water down
* Blockade
* Enlistment / Attestation
* Falkenhayn
* Franz Ferdinand
* Llandovery Castle