The Age of Napoleon

The Man…The Myth…

- _____
- Thick Corsican accent
- Haughty, proud, ambitious, "_____ to everything"

Rise to Power

- Napoleon rose to power in the midst of near-chaos in France.
- His _____ on the battlefield along with his strong _____encouraged a French nationalism that brought Europe to its knees.

Military Hero

Napoleon Bonaparte was a military hero who rose quickly through the army. He favored republican rule and the _____.	
1793	• Drove _____ forces from Toulon • Won victories against the Austrians • Captured most of northern _____
1798	• Lost in _____, but hid news of his worst losses by censoring the press
1799	• Overthrew the _____ and set up a three-man governing board known as the Consulate

The Emperor

- In 1802, Napoleon named himself _____
- Two years later, he crowned himself _____ of France.
- At each step, Napoleon had held a plebiscite and been strongly supported by the French people.
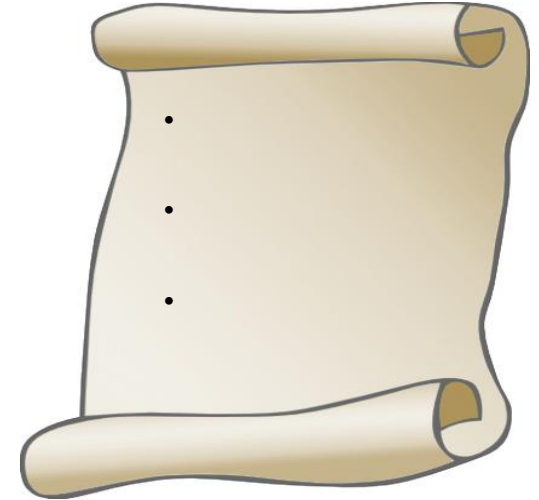 - Plebiscite: _____

Benefits of Napoleon

- Napoleon restored order and prosperity and _____ the central government. He:
  - Controlled _____
  - Encouraged industry
  - Built _____ and canals
  - Set up _____

- His policies gained him support among all _____. He:
  - Made peace with the _____
  - Encouraged émigrés to return
  - Recognized _____ to lands they had gained
  - Opened jobs to all based on _____

Napoleonic Code

- His most lasting reform was a new code of laws known as the Napoleonic _____.
  - The code embodied _____ principles.
  - But women lost most of their rights of citizenship.

Napoleon's Empire

- From 1804 to 1812, Napoleon successfully battled most of Europe and created an _____
  - France _____ the Netherlands, Belgium, and parts of Italy and Germany.
  - Napoleon cut Prussian territory in half and _____ the Holy Roman Empire.
  - He placed his own _____ on some European thrones
- With each nation he conquered, Napoleon brought tribute and wealth to France

Concordant

- Napoleon made peace with the _____ restoring much of the Church's pre-revolution authority

Oppressor?

- Many Europeans who had _____ the ideas of the French Revolution saw Napoleon and his army as oppressors.
  - In Spain, people resisted reforms that undermined the king and the Catholic Church.
  - Nationalism in occupied countries created _____ and patriotic resistance through guerrilla warfare.

Britain as the only challenge

▶ Britain was the only major European power to remain

_____of Napoleon's empire.

  ▶ The British navy smashed the French fleet in the Battle of

  _____ in _____,
  ending Napoleon's plans to invade Britain.

  ▶ Napoleon then imposed the _____
  to close European ports to British goods.

The Continental system

▶ No nation can _____ (to hurt their economy)

▶ But it hurt _____more

Napoleon and Russia

▶ Napoleon's disastrous invasion of _____ in _____
was a turning point in the Napoleonic Wars.

▶ In 1812, Napoleon marches _____
soldiers into Russia.

▶ December 6th 1812, _____ march out

▶ The Russian _____ and Russian _____ defeats
Napoleon.

> In _____, the newly created alliance defeated Napoleon in the
> Battle of the _____.

> Napoleon _____ in 1814 and Louis XVIII
> was recognized as king of France.

> But Napoleon returned to France in _____
> after Louis XVIII's return rekindled _____
> of the old regime.

Napoleon's Return to Power

▶ Napoleon's return to power lasted only _____days.

  ▶ On June 18, 1815, British and Prussian forces dealt him a

  crushing blow at the Battle of _____in Belgium

  ▶ Napoleon was forced to abdicate a _____
  and final time.

  ▶ The final defeat and _____ of Napoleon ended
  the period of the French Revolution.

Napoleon's Legacy: Hero or Tyrant?

Napoleon's Achievements	Napoleon's Downfalls

Napoleon's Legacy

▶ Napoleon's legacy affected not only _____, but the
rest of Europe and the Americas.

Within France	Abroad
▶ Created Napoleonic Code ▶ Expanded _____ ▶ Ensured rights to property and education for _____	▶ Failed to make _____ into a French empire ▶ Sparked nationalist feelings across Europe ▶ Created a new _____ ▶ _____ the Louisiana Territory and _____the size of the United States

Congress of Vienna

▶ After the Battle of Waterloo, diplomats and heads of state at the

Congress of Vienna _____the map of Europe.

▶ Their chief goal was to create a _____
while preserving the old order. They wanted to:

  ▶ Create a _____of power

  ▶ _____ the system of monarchy

  ▶ Prevent _____