

Napoleon seizes power

- military background
- 1795– defended the new national convention from royalists– hailed as savior of new French Republic
- 1796– led successful military expeditions against Austria, Italy, and Sardinia
- 1799– coup d'état “blow to the state”
 - Nov. 1799 uses troops to surround legislature and dissolve directory. Established three consul government
- 1800– plebiscite– “vote of the people” –approves new constitution and Napoleon as first consul
- Set up efficient tax collection and national bank
- Lycées– gov't run public schools
- Concordat (agreement) with pope Pius VII
 - Recognized power of church– but kept it out of national affairs
- Napoleonic code
 - Uniform set of laws
 - Eliminated injustices
 - Promoted order and authority over individual rights
 - Limited freedom of speech and press
 - Restored slavery in Caribbean
- Napoleon crowned as emperor
 - December 2, 1804– crowned emperor by pope
 - Napoleon asserts himself more powerful than pope and church
- Loss of American territories
 - Saint-Domingue (Haiti)
 - African people battled for independence
 - Failure for France
 - Louisiana purchase
 - 1803– \$15 million– sold Louisiana territory to Thomas Jefferson and America
 - Two benefits for France 1) money for war 2) harm the British and benefit the US
- The French empire
 - 1812– only parts of Europe free of French control+ Britain, Portugal, and Sweden
 - Russia, Prussia, and Austria all have strong connections to France
 - Puppet governments– person from another country controlled by another leader
 - Empire= huge, but unstable
- Napoleon's mistakes
 - Continental system (1806)
 - Failed attempt to crush Britain's economy
 - Peninsula war
 - Failed invasion of Spain and Portugal
 - Napoleon's brother, Joseph, placed as king of Spain
 - 300,000 French troops dead
 - Invasion of Russia
 - Went during the winter and died lol
 - Alexander I, scorched earth policy, as we retreat we burn all crops
 - 425,000 troops enter, only 10,000 leave one year later
- Napoleon's downfall
 - Britain, Russia, Prussia, Sweden all ally against France
 - Napoleon organizes new army but fails and gets exiled to Elba
 - Napoleon shows back up surprise
 - 100 days in France
 - Tries to conquer Europe
 - Battle at Waterloo in Belgium June 18, 1815
 - Quickly defeated
 - Exiled again to St. Helena
- The Congress of Vienna
 - 1814–1815
 - 8 months of meetings among European powers to establish security and stability in Europe
 - 5 “great powers”, Russia, Prussia, Austria, Great Britain, France
- Klemens von Metternich
 - Foreign minister of Austria
 - Believed Napoleon was a result of experiments in democracy
 - Three goals at Congress of Vienna
 - Prevent future French aggression (surround it with strong countries)
 - Balance of power (no country more powerful than others)
 - Restore absolute monarchies to the throne

