

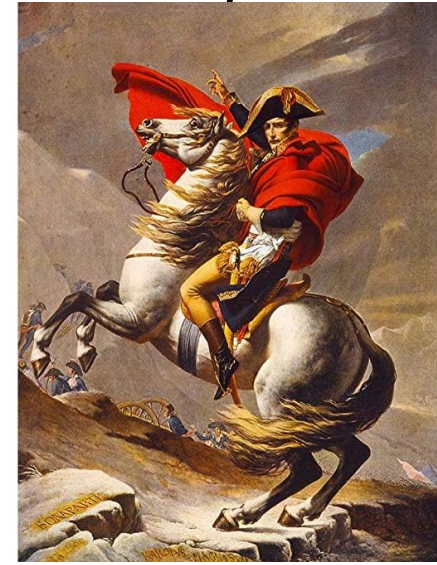
Aim #7: How does Napoleon rise to power & fall and how did he influence Europe & the world?



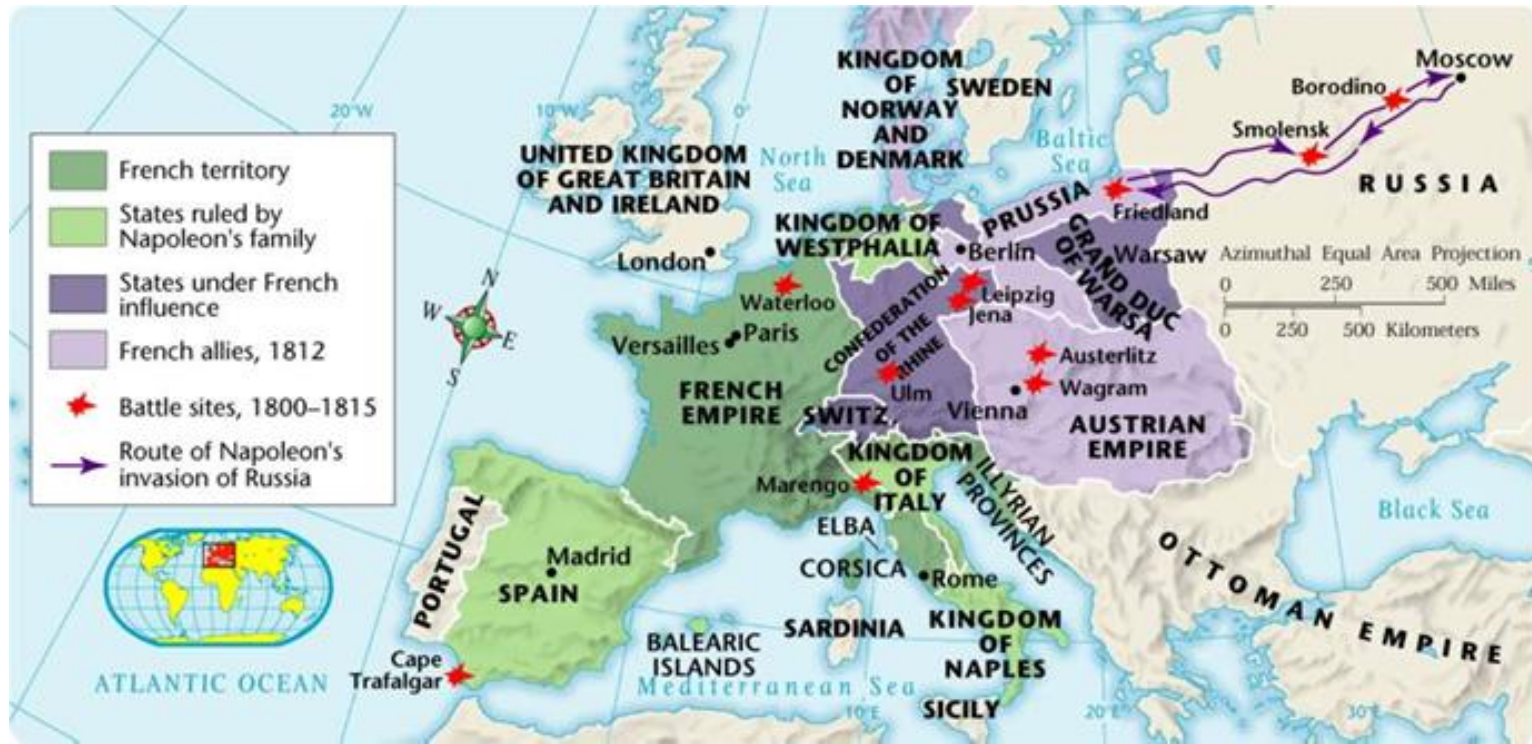
Stage III: The Directory (1795-99)

- New constitution
 - New Government w/ a 5-member group
- High prices, bankruptcy, & citizen unrest
- Wars w/ neighbors
- Weak, corrupt, & inefficient

Stage IV: Age of Napoleon (1799-1815)



Napoleon: Conquest & Downfall



Impacts of Napoleon

- **Congress of Vienna**

- Reactionary plan, restored old ways
- **Concert of Europe**, kept peace

- Spread of Enlightenment ideas & influenced revolutions

- Rise of **Nationalism**



One goal was to maintain a balance of power in Europe

This was done by forming the Concert of Europe, an alliance among Russia, Austria, Prussia, & Britain to maintain peace & stop future revolutions



The decisions made at the Congress of Vienna helped maintain peace in Europe for almost 40 years

Was Napoleon a Revolutionary Hero or Traitor?

Was the French Revolution a Success?

SQ 11: What occurred during the Directory Stage of the French Revolution? To what extent did this stage of the revolution help the French people meet their revolutionary goals?

Based on what you have learned, complete the task below.

Task 1

Event	How did this event help the French people meet their revolutionary goals?
1. The Constitution of 1795 and the Creation of the Directory	
2. 1799: Napoleon Bonaparte Coup	

Task 2

1. Based on what you've learned so far, was the French Revolution successful? (Circle One)

YES	SOMEWHAT	NO
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2. Explain using evidence.

3. How has your evaluation of the French Revolution's success changed since the last stage you studied? Why?

What occurred during the Directory Stage of the French Revolution? During this stage, what were the revolutionaries able to achieve? How do we know?

Objective:

- **Describe** what occurred during the Directory Stage of the French Revolution
- **Evaluate** to what extent this stage of the revolution helped the French meet their revolutionary goals

Introduction:

→ **Directions:** Examine the image below and respond to the questions to the right.



Based on the image and your knowledge of how the Radical Revolution Stage ends with the execution of Maximilien Robespierre, what predictions can you make about what might happen during the Directory Stage of the French Revolution?

The execution of Maximilien Robespierre and his chief followers on July 28, 1794 ended the Reign of Terror and opened the way to the Directory

[Image](#) is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons and is in the public domain.

Directory Stage: 1795-1799

1795: After Robespierre's execution in 1794, a new constitution was created called the **Constitution of 1795**. The new constitution attempted to separate powers and limit the power of any one man. Through the constitution, they created the **Directory**. The Directory was a five-member group that replaced the Committee for Public Safety. The Directory functioned as the head of the government. The Directory was weak as well as poorly funded and struggled to enforce their policies, often having to rely on their military to maintain order. The Directory also struggled with rampant **corruption** and repeated **coups** when election results were disliked. In addition to these internal problems, France was still engaged in wars with neighboring European countries.

1799: In 1799, **Napoléon Bonaparte** overthrew the Directory in a coup. He appointed himself France's "first consul" through the **Constitution of 1799** which gave Bonaparte complete power. While there were other consuls, they did not wield any power. It was Bonaparte who held real power.

Sources: [Source](#), [Source](#), [Source](#), [Source](#), [Source](#)

The Directory: 1794-1799

It included a bicameral legislature known as the Corps Législatif.

- The lower house, or Council of Five Hundred (Conseil de Cinq-Cents), consisted of 500 delegates, 30 years of age or over, who proposed legislation;
- the Council of Ancients (Conseil des Anciens), consisted of 250 delegates, 40 years of age or over, who held the power to accept or veto the proposed legislation.
- The Ancients also picked the executive—the five Directors (Directeurs)—from lists drawn up by the Five Hundred.
 - A Director had to be at least 40 years old and to have formerly served as a deputy or minister; a new one was chosen each year, on rotation. The Directors chose government ministers, ambassadors, army generals, tax collectors, and other officials.

SQ 12: What occurred during the Age of Napoleon? To what extent did this stage of the revolution help the French people meet their revolutionary goals?

Based on what you have learned, complete the task below.

Task 1

Event	How did this event help the French people meet their revolutionary goals?
1. November 1799: Napoleon overthrows the Directory and declares himself First Consul of France	
2. 1803-1815: Napoleonic Wars	
3. December 1804: Napoleon declared himself Emperor of France and reinstated hereditary rule	
4. November 1814-June 1815: At the Congress of Vienna European Powers Redraw European Map	
5. June 1815: Louis XVIII Installed as the King of France	

Task 2

1. Based on what you've learned so far, was the French Revolution successful? (Circle One)

YES	SOMEWHAT	NO
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2. Explain using evidence.

3. How has your evaluation of the French Revolution's success changed since the last stage you studied? Why?

What occurred during the Age of Napoleon Stage of the French Revolution? During this stage, what were the revolutionaries able to achieve? How do we know?

Objective:

- Describe what occurred during the Age of Napoleon Stage of the French Revolution
- Evaluate to what extent this stage of the revolution helped the French meet their revolutionary goals

Introduction:

→ Directions: Each of the paintings below are of Napoleon Bonaparte. Examine the images and information presented, then answer the question that follows.

Image A



Bonaparte Crossing the Grand Saint-Bernard Pass by Jérôme-Martin Langlois and Jacques-Louis David, 1802.

[Image](#) is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons and is in the public domain

Describe how Napoleon is depicted in Image A.

Image B



Napoleon on his Imperial throne. by Jean-Auguste-Dominique Ingres, 1806.

[Image](#) is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons and is in the public domain

Describe how Napoleon is depicted in Image B.

Image C



Napoléon Bonaparte abdicated in Fontainebleau by Paul Delaroche, 1845

[Image](#) is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons and is in the public domain

Describe how Napoleon is depicted in Image C.

Based on the images above, how did the perception of Napoleon change over time?

Age of Napoleon Stage: 1799-1815

November 1799: Napoleon overthrows the Directory and declares himself First Consul of France



Napoleon sworn in as First Consul, by Auguste Couder

[Image](#) is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons and is in the public domain

Napoleon Bonaparte (1769-1821) was also known as Napoleon I. He was a French military leader and emperor who conquered much of Europe in the early 19th century. During a coup d'état, he took power in France in 1799.

1. What was happening in France in the late 1700s that made Napoleon Bonaparte's coup successful?

1803: Start of the Napoleonic Wars

The Napoleonic Wars (1803-1815) were a series of battles between the French led by Napoleon Bonaparte and other European powers. The Napoleonic Wars were caused by lingering problems from the French Revolution such as the wars that began in 1792. These conflicts in France spilled over into other regions of Europe, creating instability. During the Napoleonic Wars, Napoleon Bonaparte had many victories.

2. What caused the Napoleonic Wars?

3. How might these wars which lasted over a decade impact Europe?



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December 1804: Napoleon declared himself Emperor of France and reinstated hereditary rule

In January 1804, Napoleon's police uncovered an **assassination** plot against him, led by the House of Bourbon (Louis XVI's family). In response, recreated the hereditary monarchy and divine right in France. He crowned himself emperor on December 2, 1804, at Notre Dame de Paris.

4. Why did Napoleon declare himself emperor of France in 1804?



© RMN-Grand Palais/Art Resource, NY. Jacques-Louis David, painting, *Consecration of the Emperor Napoleon I and Coronation of the Empress Josephine*, 1804 Used by permission of Hanover College, Hanover, IN from the NYS Social Studies Toolkit. <http://www.c3teachers.org/inquiries/frenchrev/>

Napoleon Bonaparte, personal account delivered to the Legislative Body, *Napoleon's Account of the Internal Situation of France*, December 31, 1804

The internal situation of France is today as calm as it has ever been in the most peaceful periods. There is no agitation to disturb the public tranquility, no suggestion of those crimes which recall the Revolution. Everywhere useful enterprises are in progress, and the general improvements, both public and private, attest the universal confidence and sense of security ...

It was clearly seen that for a great nation the only salvation lies in hereditary power [power based on family relation], which can alone assure a continuous political life which may endure for generations, even for centuries ...

After prolonged consideration, repeated conferences with the members of the Senate, discussion in the councils, and the suggestions of the most prudent [wise] advisers, a series of provisions [rules] was drawn up which regulate the succession to the imperial throne... The French people, by a free and independent expression, then manifested its desire that the imperial dignity should pass down in a direct line through the legitimate or adopted descendants of Napoleon Bonaparte, or through the legitimate descendants of Joseph Bonaparte, or of Louis Bonaparte.

Document Title: _____

Format (letter, book, newspaper article, etc.): _____

Primary or secondary source? _____

Author	Audience
Point of View	
What is the author's opinion about the <i>internal situation in France</i> ? Why does he have this opinion?	
What is the author's opinion about <i>the hereditary rule in France</i> ? Why does he have this opinion?	

1814-1815: Napoleon Defeated During Napoleonic Wars



The Battle of Leipzig

[Image](#) is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons and is in the public domain

In 1814 Napoleon and his army were defeated. Napoleon was exiled. During his exile, a monarchy was restored in France. Napoleon escaped and reclaimed power over France in 1815. However, he was again defeated at Waterloo in 1815. He was exiled once again.

5. After Napoleon was defeated, what happened?

November 1814-June 1815: At the Congress of Vienna European Powers Redraw European Map

What were the causes of the Congress of Vienna?

The Congress of Vienna was a meeting of ambassadors, or official representative, of European states. The purpose of the Congress of Vienna was to address the conflict and instability in Europe caused by the French Revolution and Napoleonic Wars. During the Congress of Vienna, ambassadors sought to create a peace plan that would create long-term stability for Europe.

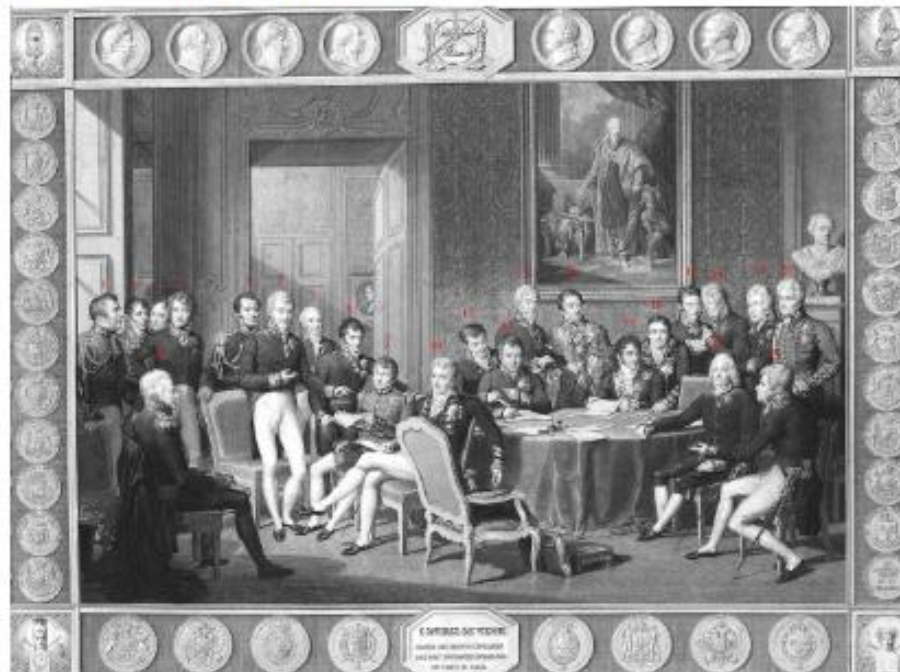
What were the effects of the Congress of Vienna?

One result of the Congress of Vienna was the restoration of the old boundaries of Europe before the Napoleonic Wars. Another result was that larger powers were resized to establish a balance of power that will prevent future wars.

[Source](#), [Source](#), [Source](#)

6. What was the purpose of the Congress of Vienna?

7. What were the outcomes of the Congress of Vienna?



Congress of Vienna

[Image](#) is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons and is in the public domain

June 1815: Louis XVIII Installed as the King of France



Louis XVIII

[Image](#) is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons and is in the public domain

Louis XVIII was the first ruler of the restored monarchy following the French Revolution and Napoleon's loss of power. Louis XVIII organized a constitutional monarchy. This was his attempt to balance his power with the demands of those who supported the French Revolution. Under this government, Louis XVIII's power was restricted by the constitution called the Charter of 1814. There was an advisory parliament that voted on laws and approved the budget. The return of Louis XVIII was a constitutional monarchy as compared to the previous French governments which were absolute monarchies where the monarch had absolute and unlimited power.

[Source](#), [Source](#)

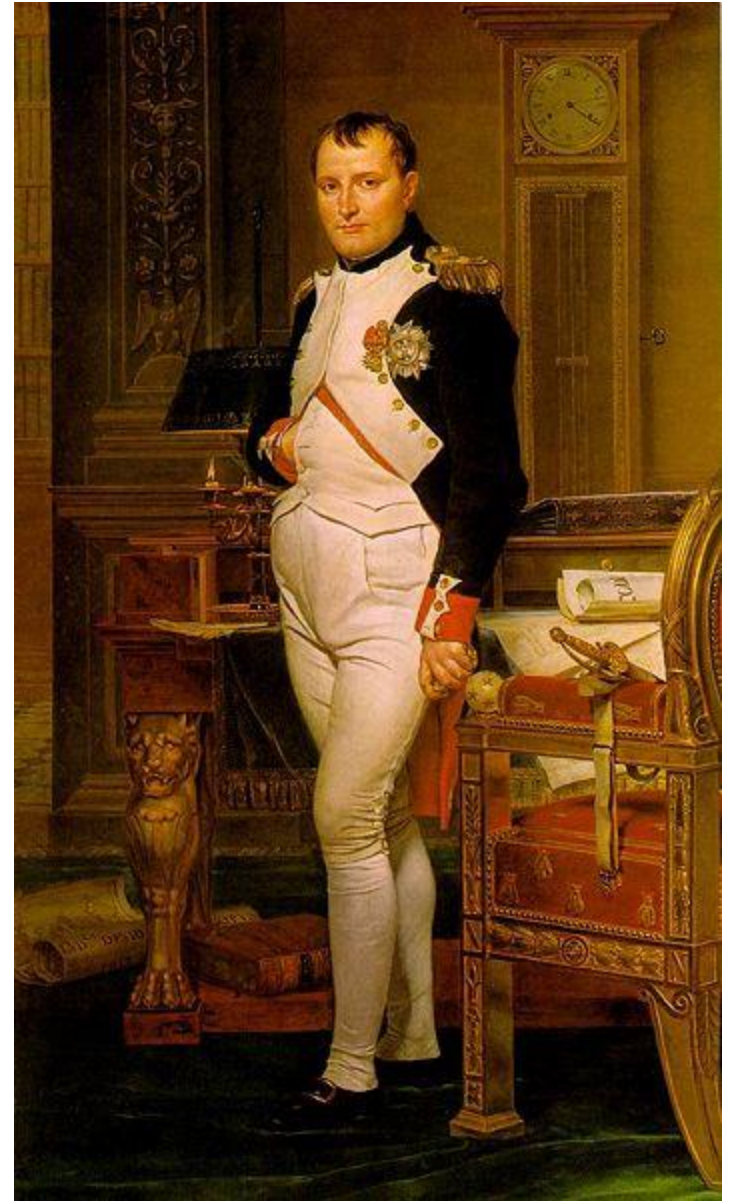
8. Why was monarchy restored in France in 1815?

9. How did Louis XVIII's form of government differ from the previous monarchy?

10. In what ways was this new monarchy responsive to the complaints of those who supported the French Revolution? Also, in what ways was this new monarchy not responsive to the goals of the French Revolution?

Napoleon Bonaparte

- 1769 Born on island of Corsica
- 1793 Helps capture Toulon from British; promoted to brigadier general
- 1795 Crushes rebels opposed to the National Convention
- 1796–1797 Becomes commander in chief of the army of Italy; wins victories against Austria
- 1798–1799 Loses to the British in Egypt and Syria
- 1799 Overthrows Directory and becomes First Consul of France
- 1804 Crowns himself emperor of France



Napoleon's Reforms

Economy

- Builds parks, roads & canals
- Controls prices to restore prosperity (through a Central Bank)
- Encourages new industry

Education

- Creates a public school system under government control (secondary schools)

Religion

- Concordat of 1801 – peace with the Catholic Church

Laws

• Napoleonic Code

- New uniform law code (efficiency)
- Embodied Enlightenment ideas
- Civil Code ensured equality for all & abolished feudalism
- Basis of modern French law
- Took away women's newly gained rights

Government

- Central government strengthened
- “Order, Security and Efficiency”
- **Meritocracy** (based on talent/skill)

Nationalism

- Encourages émigrés to return to France and take an oath of loyalty
- builds French empire

From the *Imperial Catechism**, 1806

Q: What are the duties of Christians toward those who govern them, and what in particular are our duties towards Napoleon I, our emperor?

A: Christians owe to the princes who govern them, and we in particular owe to Napoleon I, our emperor, love, respect, obedience, fidelity, military service, and the taxes levied for the preservation and defense of the empire and of his throne.

Q: What must we think of those who are lacking in their duties toward our emperor?

A: According to the apostle Paul, they are resisting the order established by God himself and render themselves worthy of eternal damnation.

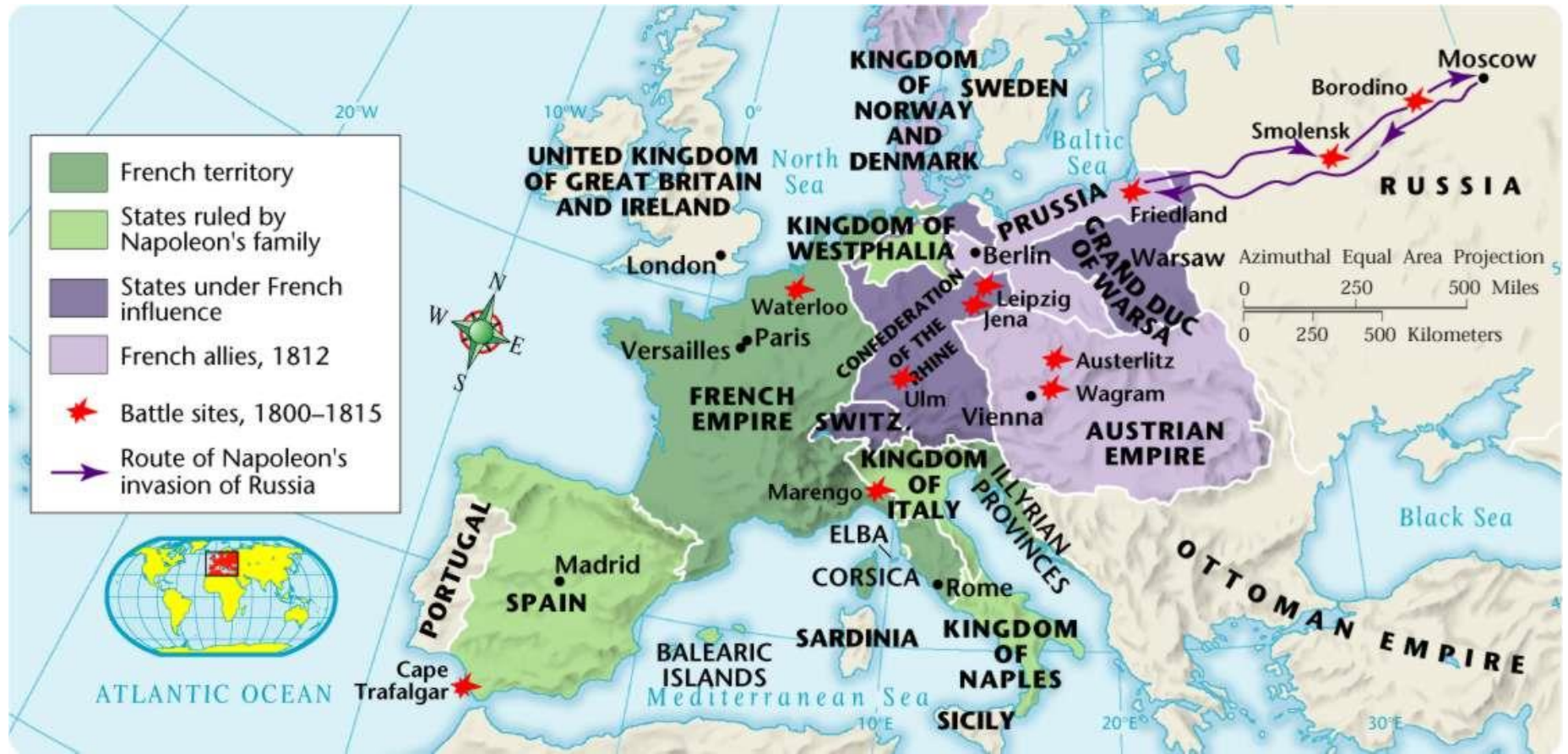
Who is the author?

Who is the author's audience?

What is the author's purpose?

*The Catechism, specifically speaking, is the teachings of the Catholic Church; used as a general term, it refers to a set of religious teachings used for the official instruction of believers

Napoleon's Power in Europe, 1812



The Continental System

We have consequently decreed and do decree that which follows:

- The British Isles are declared to be in a state of blockade.
- All commerce and all correspondence with the British Isles is forbidden. Consequently, letters or packages directed to England, or to an Englishman, or written in the English language, shall not pass through the mails and shall be seized.
- Trade in English goods is prohibited, and all goods belonging to England or coming from her factories or her colonies are declared a lawful prize.

Signed, NAPOLEON.

Challenges to Napoleon's Empire

The impact of nationalism

Many Europeans who had welcomed the ideas of the French Revolution nevertheless saw Napoleon and his armies as foreign oppressors – especially in central and eastern Europe.

Resistance in Spain

Napoleon had replaced the king of Spain with his own brother, but many Spaniards remained loyal to their former king. Spanish patriots conducted a campaign of **guerrilla warfare** against the French.

War with Austria

Spanish resistance encouraged Austria to resume hostilities against the French.

Defeat in Russia

Nearly all of Napoleon's 400,000 troops sent on a campaign in Russia died, most from hunger and the cold of the Russian winter and the practice of **scorched earth policy**.

Napoleon's Downfall

1812— Napoleon invades Russia because Czar Alexander II announces he will trade with England. Napoleon's forces were defeated in Russia.

Russia, Britain, Austria, and Prussia form a new alliance against a weakened France.

1813—Napoleon was defeated in the Battle of Nations in Leipzig.

1814—Napoleon **abdicated**, or stepped down from power, and was exiled to Elba, an island in the Mediterranean Sea.

1815—Napoleon escaped his exile and returned to France.

Combined British and Prussian forces defeated Napoleon at Waterloo. Napoleon was forced to abdicate again, and was this time exiled to St. Helena, an island in the South Atlantic.

1821—Napoleon died in exile.

Causes and Effects of the French Revolution



Long-Term Causes	Immediate Causes
<p>Corrupt, inconsistent, and insensitive leadership</p> <p>Prosperous members of Third Estate resent privileges of First and Second estates</p> <p>Spread of Enlightenment ideas</p>	<p>Huge government debt</p> <p>Poor harvests and rising price of bread</p> <p>Failure of Louis XVI to accept financial reforms</p> <p>Formation of National Assembly</p> <p>Storming of Bastille</p>
Immediate Effects	Long-Term Effects
<p>Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen adopted</p> <p>France adopts its first written constitution</p> <p>Monarchy abolished</p> <p>Revolutionary France fights coalition of European powers</p> <p>Reign of Terror</p>	<p>Napoleon gains power</p> <p>Napoleonic Code established</p> <p>French public schools set up</p> <p>French conquests spread nationalism</p> <p>Revolutions occur in Europe and Latin America</p>

