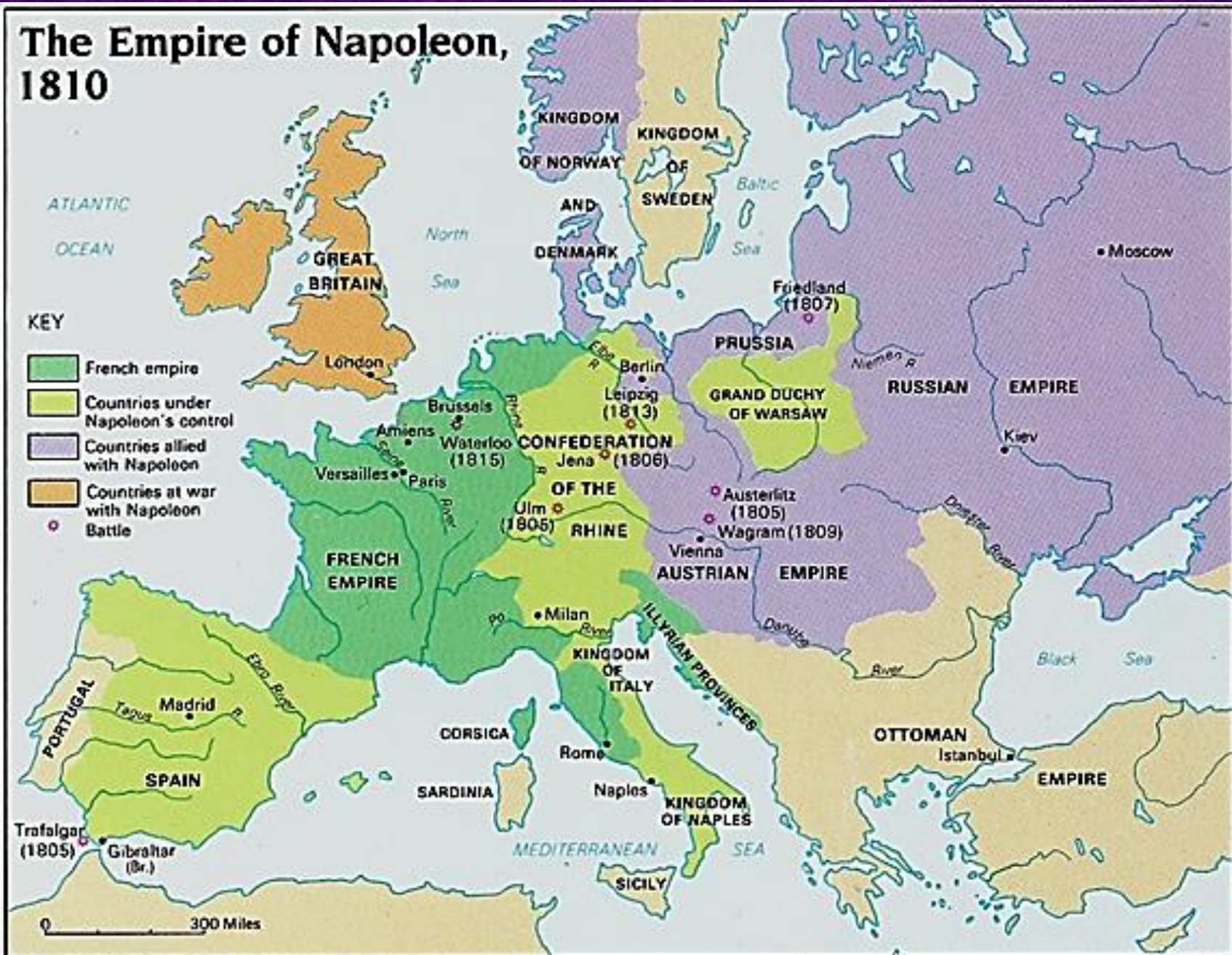


NAPOLÉON BONAPARTE



is perhaps the most famous general in the world.

The Empire of Napoleon, 1810





The Arch of Triumph

The arch was commissioned by Napoleon as a tribute to the French army.

This huge arch (164 feet high, 148 feet long and 72 feet wide) stands at the end of the Avenue des Champs Élysées and in the center of the Place de l'Étoile, formed by the intersection of 12 radiating streets.

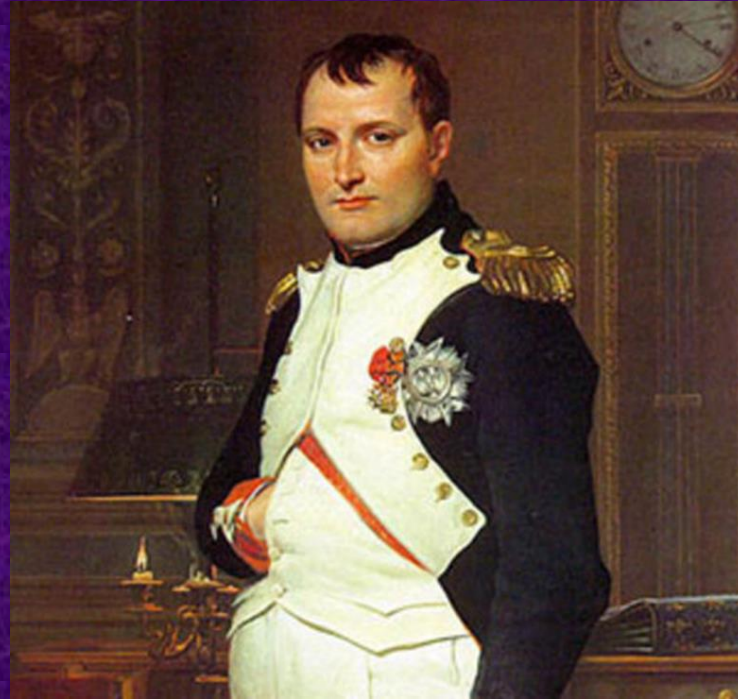




QUESTIONS:

1. **How did Napoleon Rise to Power?**
2. **Why did Napoleon fall from power?**
3. **Napoleon Bonaparte Legacy!**

How did Napoleon Rise to Power?





1.

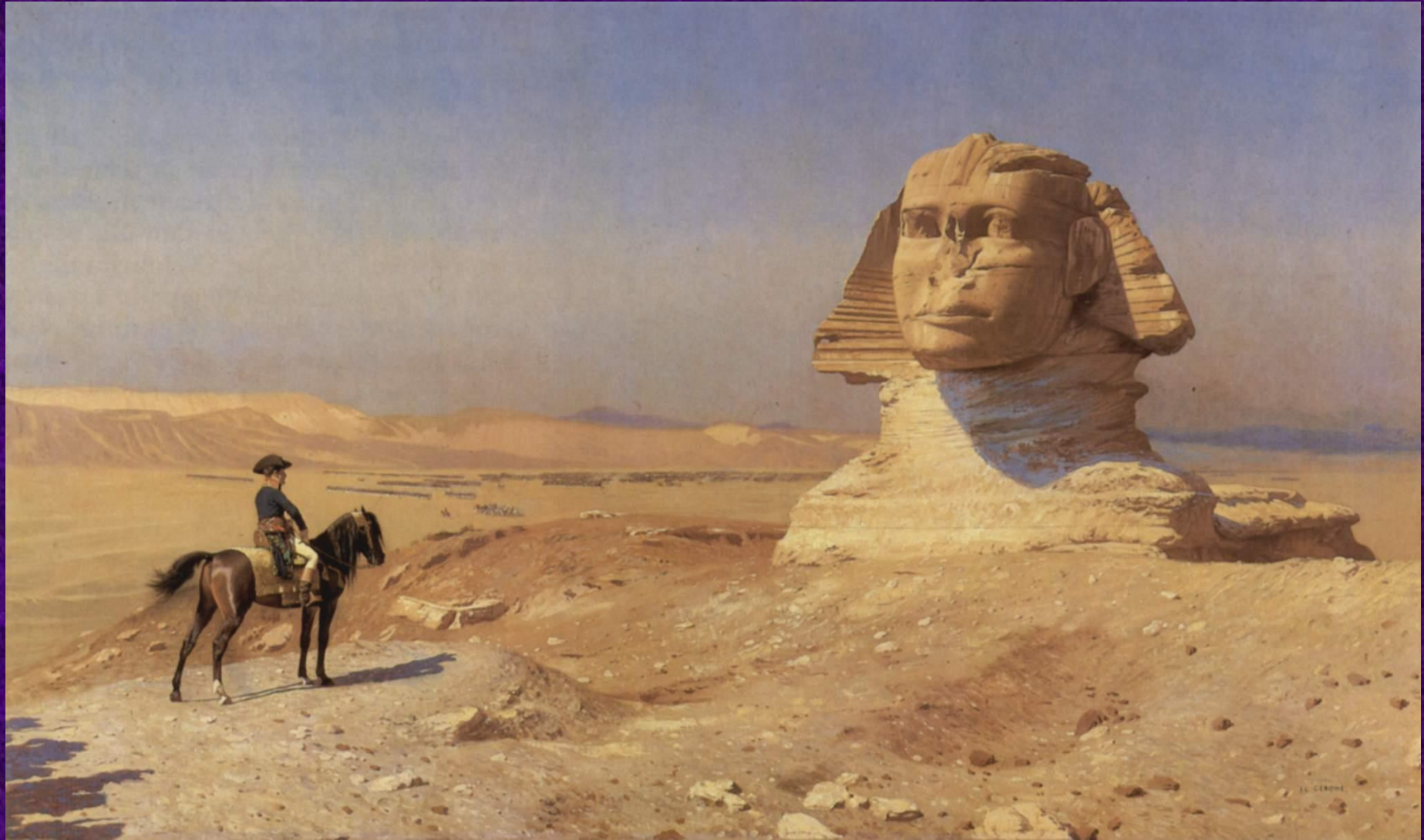
As a Successful Military Leader.

Napoleon was one of the greatest military minds in the history of warfare. He expanded the conquests of France from her revolutionary borders to that of an Empire that stretched from Spain to the steppes of Russia.

Napoleon established himself as a great leader of men during the revolutionary period with the siege of Toulon and his triumphs in Italy in 1796. These talents were refined and reached their height during the battles of Ulm, Austerlitz and Jena in the period of 1805-1806.

The little corporal

Napoleon in Egypt



2. Overthrew Directory and Became First Consul:



During the time that Napoleon took over, France was in turmoil. Poverty and corruption were widespread.

Napoleon worked with Emmanuel Sieyès to overthrow the Directory. Napoleon successfully took over in a coup d'État on 18 Brumaire (November 9, 1799).

The Directory was replaced by a three-member Consulate, and Napoleon became First Consul.

Napoleon reorganized his armies and restructured his defense.

3. Gained popular support by carrying out reforms

Reforms in Law:

In 1804, Napoleon took on the legal system of France. The system of laws was in a state of chaos. Laws were not codified and were based on Roman law. During the revolution, many laws were changed. It was difficult to determine what law applied in any given situation, and laws were not equally applied to everyone.

For the first time in history, the law was based on reason and founded on the notion that all men were equal before the law. It guaranteed individual rights (except for women) and the security of property. In short it codified many of the ideals of the revolution. The Napoleonic Code became profoundly influential to other European countries in the 19th century.

Reforms in Government:

Napoleon centralized the government, putting control firmly in the hands of the national government. It became more efficient. Advancement in the civil service and the military was based on merit rather than rank. The tax system was applied equally to all.

Reforms in Education:

Napoleon built many new lycees, schools for boys age 10 to 16. He recognized the importance of education in producing citizens capable of filling positions in his bureaucracy and military. Although he did not create a system of mass education, education was more available to the middle class than it ever had been before.



Became Emperor

Napoleon loved power.

“I love power as musician loves violin” !

In 1804 , he made himself emperor of France. He took steps to make his empire larger in both Europe and the New World.

However , these steps led to mistakes that brought about his downfall.



MISTAKES

1. Trying to conduct economic warfare against Britain.

- Napoleon forbade any European country from trading with Britain, introducing the Continental System to enforce this ban. Britain responded with Orders in Council - establishing a naval blockade of the entire European coast, and thus cutting the continent entirely from the Atlantic trade.
- Result: This crippled the economies of most European states and made Napoleon and France very unpopular with European rulers and ordinary people alike.



2. Napoleon plan and made his brother Joseph king of Spain.

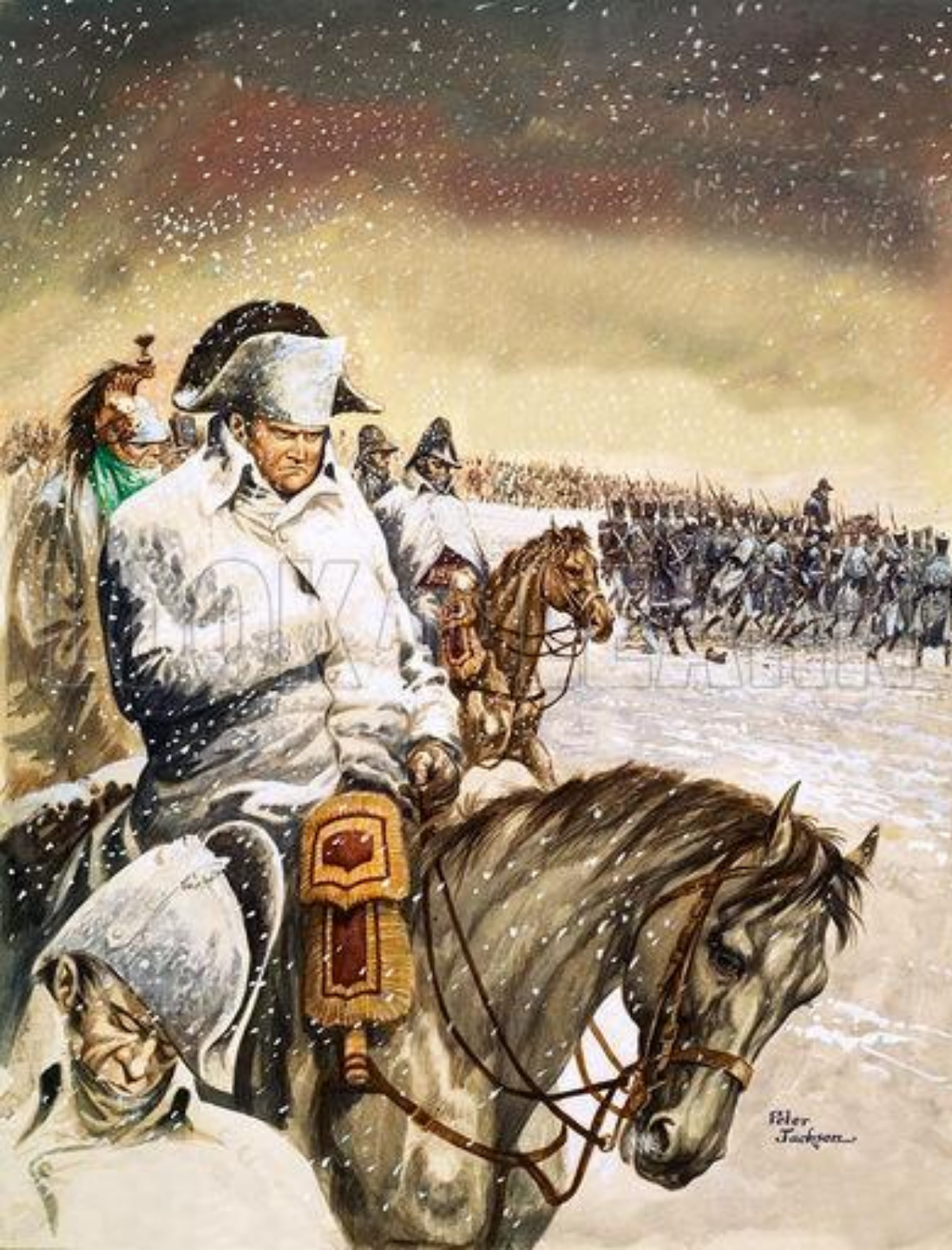
Result: Other conquered people turned against Napoleon

Third of May, 1808 was painted by Spanish artist **Francisco de Goya** in **1814**. His purpose was to commemorate the Spanish war of liberation, during which a number of innocent civilians were shot by soldiers from Napoleon's army. At this late stage in Goya's career, he had become cynical about the fate of the human race, and this attitude is reflected in the raw, expressive quality of the painting style in this piece.



3. The Russian campaign of 1812.

Napoleon gathered a huge army (580,000 men) and invaded Russia, intending to force the Russian tsar Alexander back into the Continental System.



Result: He returned almost without army in France and lost his power. During the Russian winter 90% of his army perishing.

Battle of Waterloo 1815



The defeat at Waterloo ended Napoleon's rule as Emperor of France!

“Waterloo will erase the memory of all my victories...?”

Butte du Lion dite de Waterloo



LEGACY

EVALUATION:

1. **Napoleon's domestic policy, "was his greatest legacy to France" :**
 - Napoleon created the Bank of France which stabilized the French economy.
 - "Equality must be the first element in education". The Education reforms which Napoleon introduced in 1802 called lycees allowed this equality to occur and enhanced the way of learning for all of the citizens.
 - He encouraged and sponsored sciences and art.
 - Finally the serious rift with the Roman Catholic Church (which was created during the French revolution) was healed when The Concordat was introduced by Napoleon. Mending the rift between the Church and State allowed freedom of religion in France.

Napoleon was sometimes *a tyrant* and always an authoritarian, but one who believed in ruling by mandate of the people, expressed in plebiscites.

He was also a *great enlightened monarch*—a civil executive of enormous capacity who changed French institutions and tried to reform the institutions of Europe and give the Continent a common law.

Few deny that he was *a military genius*.

At Saint Helena, he said, "*Waterloo will erase the memory of all my victories.*" He was wrong; for better or worse, he is best remembered as a general, not for his enlightened government, but the latter must be counted if he is justly to be called *Napoleon the Great*.¹



Les Invalides

(The National Residence of the Invalids)
French military museum



