

# RISE AND FALL OF NAPOLEON & Independence of Latin America

Student Notes

1769 - 1821

Pavlica

## Background of Napoleon & French Events

- Napoleon -Born in Corsica & went to military school
- France was at war with Britain, Austria, & Russia

## Rise of Napoleon

- Napoleon led the French army to invade Italy and defeated the Austrians in 1797
  - French set up republics in Holland, Switzerland, & Italy.
  - 1799 - Napoleon \_\_\_\_\_
  - He negotiated peace with other powers, including Britain.
  - Introduced \_\_\_\_\_ reforms, including a new legal code of traditional laws reflecting the changes of the revolution
  - Worked a \_\_\_\_\_ with the Catholic Ch
  - Combined social reforms of Fr Rev with his own absolute power
  - Within 5 years crowned himself \_\_\_\_\_, Dec 1804
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- **Consecration of the Emperor Napoleon and Empress Josephine, Dec 2, 1804**
  - **Code of Napoleon**

## Napoleon's New French Empire

- Defeated all other powers \_\_\_\_\_
- Created new empire covering much of Europe
- Put his relatives and friends in power in European countries.
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## Napoleon's Family Rules

- e Jerome Bonaparte → King of Westphalia.
- e Joseph Bonaparte → King of Spain
- e Louise Bonaparte → King of Holland
- e Pauline Bonaparte → Princess of Italy

- e Napoléon Francis Joseph Charles (son) → King of Rome
- e Elisa Bonaparte → Grand Duchess of Tuscany
- e Caroline Bonaparte → Queen of Naples
- Napoleon's Empire 1810

### Fall of Napoleon

- Napoleon's ambition made Europe \_\_\_\_\_
- Increased strain on the empire was due to:
  - Inability to invade England
  - \_\_\_\_\_ problems caused by his attempted boycott of British goods
  - \_\_\_\_\_ throughout Europe
  - Spain \_\_\_\_\_ against Napoleon's \_\_\_\_\_, a puppet placed on Spain's throne

### The Spanish Ulcer

- Napoleon tricked the Spanish King and Prince to come to France where he \_\_\_\_\_ them.
  - He proclaimed his \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, the new Spanish King
  - On May 2, 1808 the Spanish rose up in rebellion
  - The French fired on the crowd in Madrid the next day.
  - After 5 long years of savage fighting, the \_\_\_\_\_ were pushed out of Spain.
- **Napoleon's Fiasco in Russia**
    - 1812: Napoleon invaded \_\_\_\_\_ with his "Grand Army"
    - He defeated the Russians, but Tsar **Alexander** refused to surrender
    - Russian's burn Moscow to the ground rather than provide shelter and supplies to the French army - "\_\_\_\_\_"
    - French forces defeated on their retreat by the bitter Russian winter - typhus, hunger, suicide

### *Napoleon's Troops at the Gates of Moscow*

- Sept. 1812, Napoleon reached Moscow, Russia. However, the city had been abandoned and set on fire.
- Napoleon's Retreat from Moscow -  
**100,000 French troops retreat - only 40,000 survive.**

### **Napoleon Returns to Paris**

- Tries \_\_\_\_\_
- Britain, Russian, Prussia, & Austria formed a \_\_\_\_\_ and invaded \_\_\_\_\_ 1814
- The allied powers brought back the old French royal family, Louis XVIII, who \_\_\_\_\_ their basic civil \_\_\_\_\_ and a national legislature

### **Napoleon's Exile & Return**

- He \_\_\_\_\_, or \_\_\_\_\_ from power
- Was \_\_\_\_\_ (island in Mediterranean)
- He escaped Elba and returned to France, took over France for a brief time, then was again \_\_\_\_\_ at the **Battle of \_\_\_\_\_** in June 1815

### **• What Is Napoleon's Legacy?**

#### **Napoleon's Legacy**

- France: Code of Napoleon - created \_\_\_\_\_ and achieved \_\_\_\_\_ equality, religious toleration, and \_\_\_\_\_
- Europe: Introduced ideas of the Fr Rev, ended feudal restrictions and serfdom. (Germany - He liberated the Jewish citizens from traditional restrictions)
- World: stimulated growth of \_\_\_\_\_; caused \_\_\_\_\_ to lose its \_\_\_\_\_ empire in Latin America
- Sold \_\_\_\_\_ Territory to US \_\_\_\_\_
- Louisiana Purchase 1803  
\$15,000,000

### **• Restoring the Old Order**

### Congress of Vienna

- Redrew \_\_\_\_\_ of Europe
- Restored \_\_\_\_\_ (*legitimacy*)
- \_\_\_\_\_ **of Power**: system to \_\_\_\_\_ any one country from being dominant

### William Wilberforce

- English reformer achieved the abolition of slavery throughout British Empire 1833

### Spirit of Nationalism

- French Revolution ignited the spirit of nationalism throughout Europe.
- \_\_\_\_\_ - belief that each nationality (ethnic group) is entitled to its own government and national homeland

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### \_\_\_\_\_ Era (1815-1848)

- Prince Klemens von Metternich of Austria - one of the \_\_\_\_\_ statesmen at the Congress of \_\_\_\_\_
- Helped established a system \_\_\_\_\_ attempts at nationalism or political change in Europe.

### • **Revolutions of 1848**

- 1848 - Turning point of 19<sup>th</sup> century
  - Constitutional monarchy of France was overthrown
  - New French \_\_\_\_\_, inspiring a new wave of revolutions in Italy, Germany, Austria & Hungary - some sought to establish their own unified nation

### • **Independence of \_\_\_\_\_**

- \_\_\_\_\_ ideas, the success of Amer Rev and outbreak of the Fr Rev encouraged Latin Amer leaders to seek independence
- Free blacks and slaves of \_\_\_\_\_ rebelled and achieved independence
- France's \_\_\_\_\_ during the Napoleonic War, led Latin Amer colonies to \_\_\_\_\_

- Toussaint \_\_\_\_\_ - led an uprising of African slaves in 1791, \_\_\_\_\_ - - making \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_ Amer colony to \_\_\_\_\_.

Haitian Independence 1792-1804

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- 1814, King of Spain tried to impose old restrictions on Latin American commerce
  - Simon Bolivar of Venezuela, known as the " \_\_\_\_\_ " \_\_\_\_\_
  - \_\_\_\_\_ for the independence of \_\_\_\_\_ From Spain
  - \_\_\_\_\_ - U.S. document helped protect the newly independent countries of S Amer by warning European powers against further intervention.