

# **RISE AND FALL OF NAPOLEON & Independence of Latin America**

**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

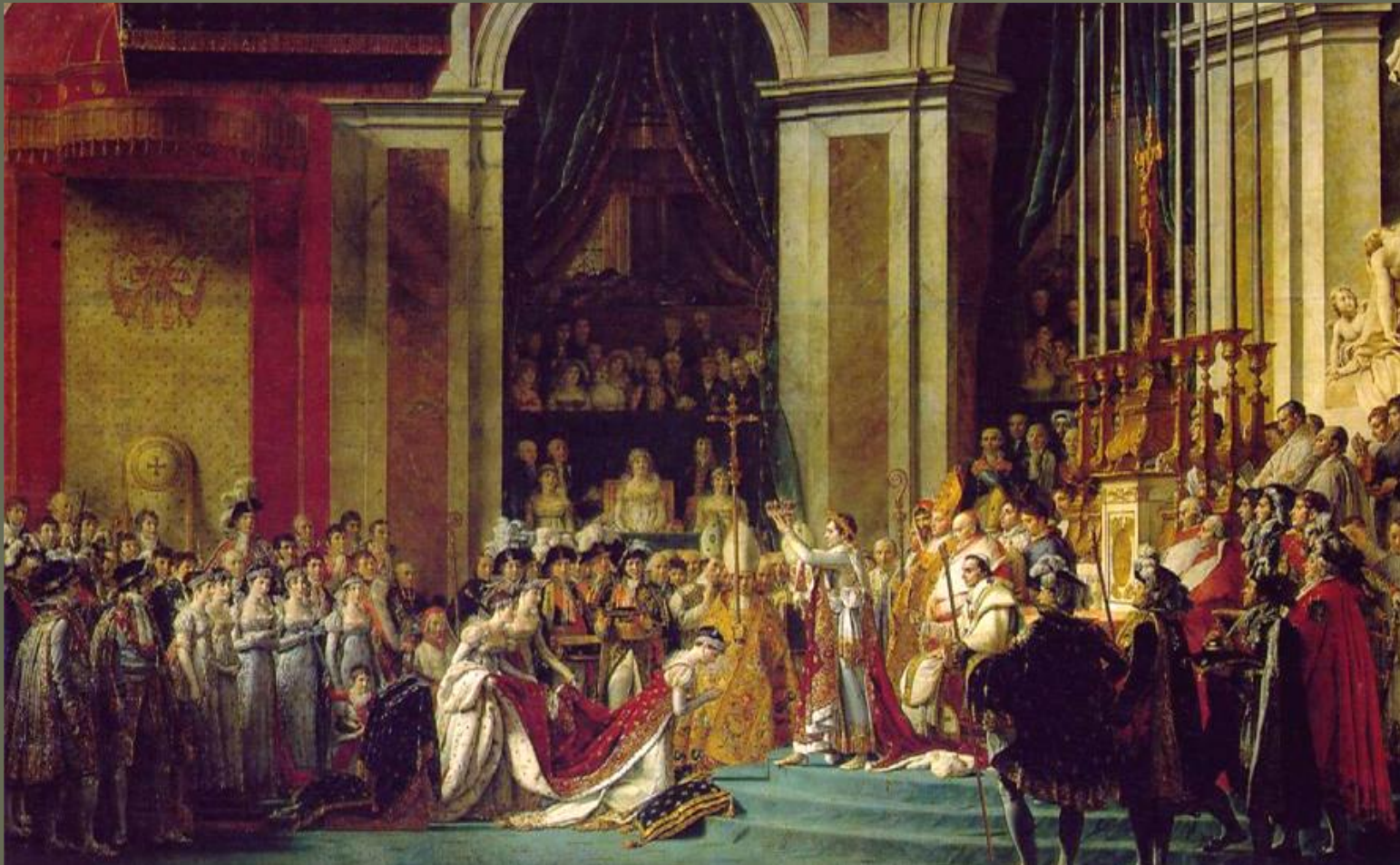
- **Napoleon led the French army to invade Italy and defeated the Austrians in 1797**
- **French set up republics in Holland, Switzerland, & Italy.**
- **1799 – Napoleon seized power in France**
- **He negotiated peace with other powers, including Britain.**

# Napoleon's Rise – contd.

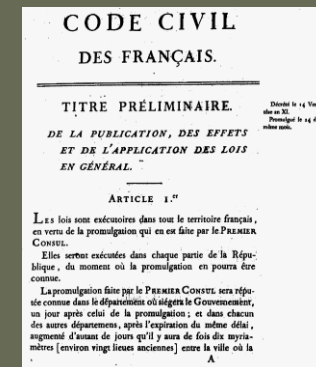
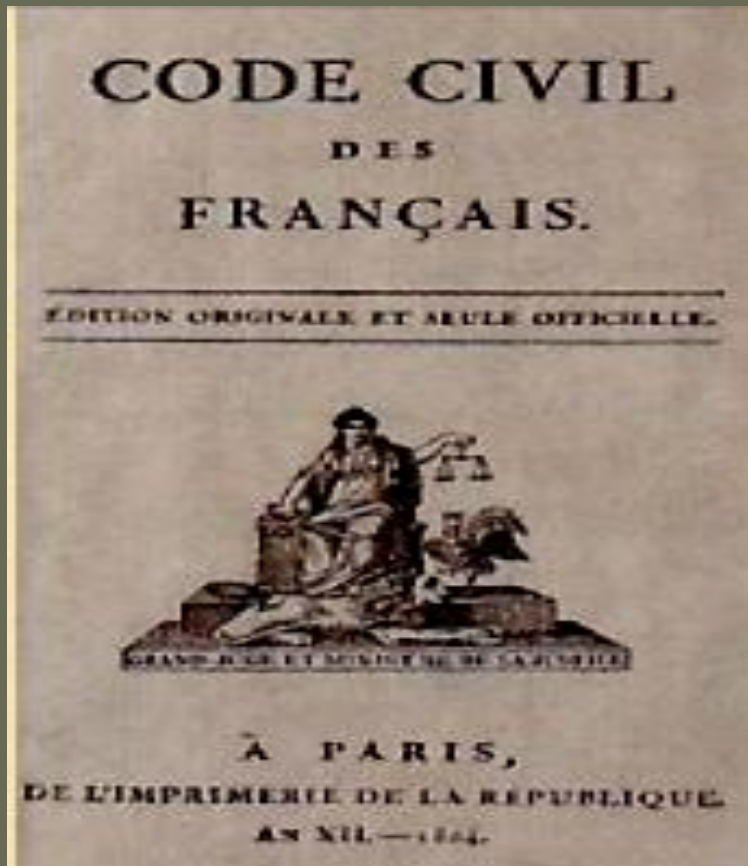
- Introduced domestic reforms, including a new legal code of traditional laws reflecting the changes of the revolution
- Worked a settlement with the Catholic Ch
- Combined social reforms of Fr Rev with his own absolute power
- Within 5 years crowned himself emperor of France, Dec 1804



# Consecration of the Emperor Napoleon and Empress Josephine, Dec 2, 1804



# Code of Napoleon



# Napoleon and His Code



# The Empress Josephine





# Napoleon's New French Empire

- Defeated all other powers except Britain
- Created new empire covering much of Europe
- Put his relatives and friends in power in European countries.

# 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 unite against him
- Increase strain on the empire was due to:
  - Inability to invade England
  - Economic problems caused by his attempted boycott of British goods
  - Unpopularity of French rule throughout Europe
  - Spain rebelled against Napoleon's brother, a puppet placed on Spain's throne

# The Spanish Ulcer



- Napoleon tricked the Spanish King and Prince to come to France where he imprisoned them.
- He proclaimed his brother, Joseph, 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 French were pushed out of Spain.

# Napoleon's Fiasco in Russia

- 1812: Napoleon invaded Russia 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 – "**scorched earth policy**"
- 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 to put down discontent
- Britain, Russian, Prussia, & Austria formed a coalition and invaded France 1814
- The allied powers brought back the old French royal family, Louis XVIII, who guaranteed the people their basic civil rights and a national legislature

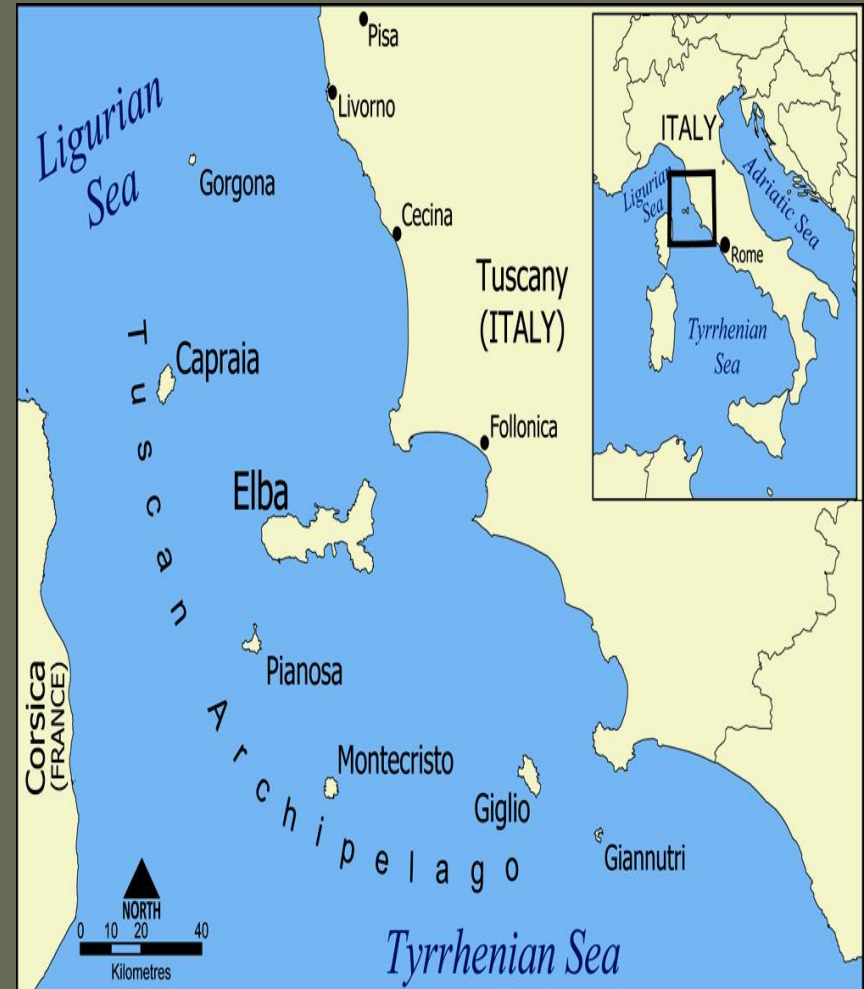
# LOUIS XVIII 1814 - 1824



# Napoleon's Exile & Return

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

# Napoleon in Exile on Elba



# Napoleon's Defeat at Waterloo

Duke of Wellington

June 18, 1815



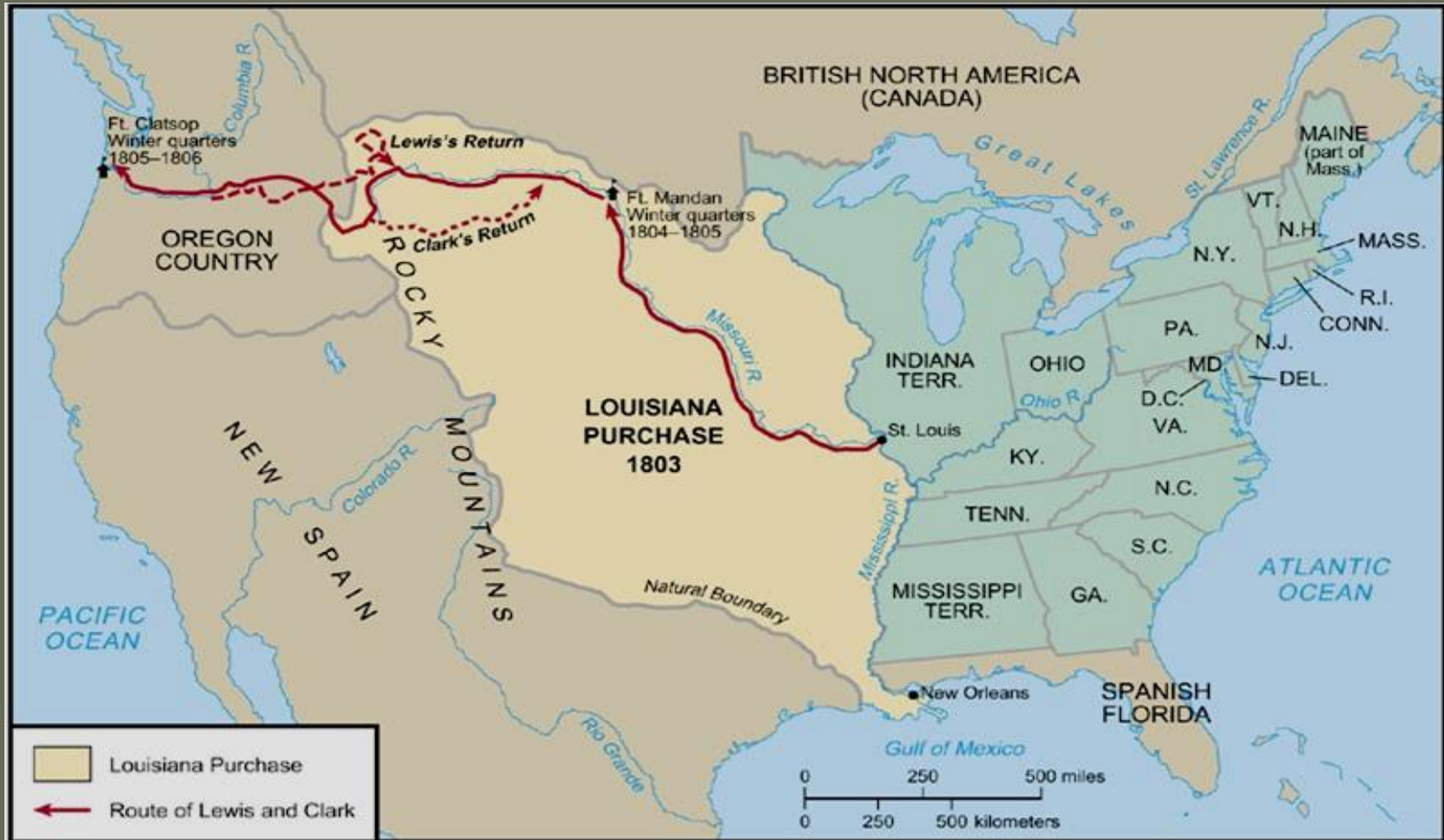
- **What Is Napoleon's Legacy?**

# Napoleon's Legacy

- France: Code of Napoleon – created stability and achieved social equality, religious toleration, and trial by jury
- 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 nationalism; caused Spain to lose its colonial empire in Latin America
- Sold Louisiana Territory to US 1803

# Louisiana Purchase 1803

## \$15,000,000





- **Restoring the  
Old Order**

# Congress of Vienna

- Redrew boundaries of Europe
- Restored former rulers (*legitimacy*)
- **Balance of Power**: system to prevent any one country from being dominant
- Compensation

KEY PLAYERS AT VIENNA:  
(Clockwise) British, French, Austria  
– Metternich, Prussia and Russia



# 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.
- Nationalism – belief that each nationality (ethnic group) is entitled to its own government and national homeland

# Metternich Era (1815-1848)

- Prince Klemens von Metternich of Austria – one of the leading statesmen at the Congress of Vienna
- Helped established a system preventing 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 republic was created, inspiring a new wave of revolutions in Italy, Germany, Austria & Hungary – some sought to establish their own unified nation

# Independence of Latin America

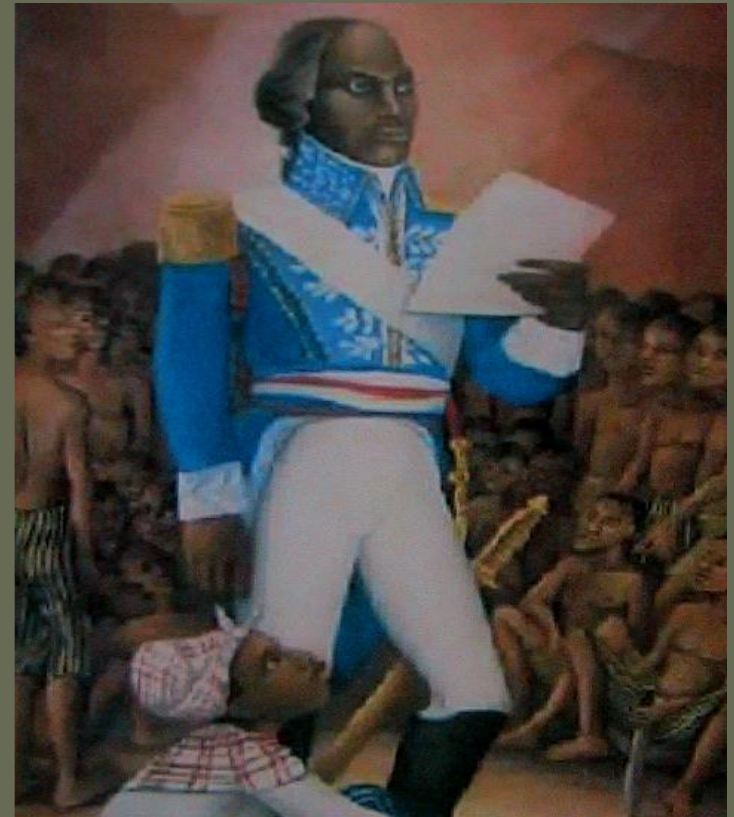
- Enlightenment ideas, the success of Amer Rev and outbreak of the Fr Rev encouraged Latin Amer leaders to seek independence
- Free blacks and slaves of Haiti rebelled and achieved independence
- France's occupation of Spain during the Napoleonic War, led Latin Amer colonies to govern themselves



# Leaders in War for Independence

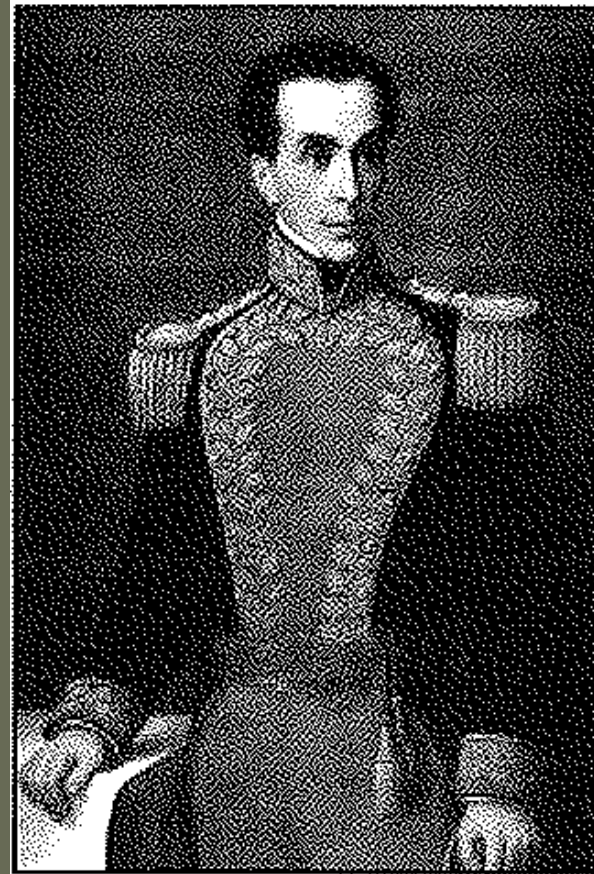
## Haitian Independence 1792-1804

- Toussaint l'Ouverture – led an uprising of African slaves in 1791, forcing the French out of Haiti - - making Haiti the first Latin Amer colony to achieve independence.



# Simon Bolivar

- 1814, King of Spain tried to impose old restrictions on Latin American commerce
- Simon Bolivar of Venezuela, known as the “Liberator” led the struggle for the independence of S Amer From Spain
- **Monroe Doctrine** - U.S. document helped protect the newly independent countries of S Amer by warning European powers against further intervention.



*Simón Bolívar*