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 CIVIL
DES FRANÇAIS.

ÉDITION ORIGINALE ET UNIQUE OFFICIELLE.

À PARIS,
DE L'IMPRIMERIE DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE.
AN XII.—1804.

TITRE PRÉLIMINAIRE.
DE LA PUBLICATION, DES EffETS ET DE L'APPLICATION DES LOIS EN GÉNÉRAL.

ARTICLE 1.
Les lois sont émancipées dans le territoire français, au sein de la juridiction qui est détenue par la Président Convoi.

Elle est enfin assurée dans chaque partie de l'Empire.

Le territoire des lois est enfin à la disposition, en plein de la Président Convoi.

La Président Convoi des lois est enfin à la disposition, en plein de la Président Convoi.
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

- Jerome Bonaparte → King of Westphalia.
- Joseph Bonaparte → King of Spain
- Louise Bonaparte → King of Holland
- Pauline Bonaparte → Princess of Italy
- Napoléon Francis Joseph Charles (son) → King of Rome
- Elisa Bonaparte → Grand Duchess of Tuscany
- 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
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 19th 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

- Toussaint l’Ouverture – led an uprising of African slaves in 1791, forcing the French out of Haiti, making Haiti the first Latin American 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 South America from Spain
- **Monroe Doctrine** - U.S. document helped protect the newly independent countries of South America by warning European powers against further intervention.