

# DR. HARTNELL



Age of Revolutions





# TODAY'S UNIT & LESSON



Unit #3:  
*Age of  
Revolutions*

# Lesson 10

(MW 3.10)



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# NAPOLEON:

**Napoleon Bonaparte ruled France as Emperor from 1799-1815.**



**He is considered one of the greatest military commanders of all time... all 5'2" of him. *While this is considered short today, was he really all that short for a man back then?***



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# NAPOLEON:



After Napoleon died in 1821, his body was autopsied in France, and his height was noted as 5 foot 2 inches.

This measurement was in French feet (*pieds de roi*) and was never correctly converted to the standard English measure.



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## NAPOLEON:

In *English* feet, Napoleon stood 5 foot 6½ inches tall.



Essentially, **he was shorted** (no pun intended) a full 4½ inches in height. In his day, 5'6½" was a perfectly respectable, *"nothing-to-be-ashamed-of"* height for a man.



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## NAPOLEON:

In fact, **Napoleon was actually taller than the average Frenchman of 1800.**



So, the diminutive size of Napoleon was, in fact, a mere miscalculation.



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# NAPOLEON:

As one observer pointed out, *“It is also probable that the men of his Imperial Guard, with whom he ‘hung out’, were very tall, creating the illusion that Napoleon was short.”*



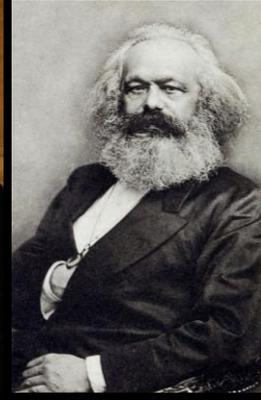
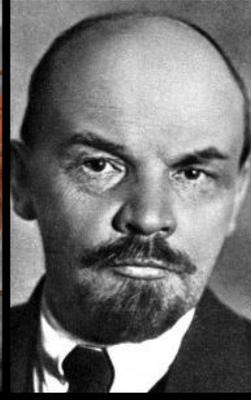
Perhaps Napoleon himself said it best: *“History is a set of lies that people have agreed upon.”*



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# REVOLUTIONARY WORLD LEADERS & HEIGHT:

						
Louis 16	G.W.	Marx	Napoleon	Lenin	Madison	Max R.
6' 4"	6' 2"	5' 9"	5' 6 1/2"	5' 5"	5' 4"	5' 3"





## NAPOLEON:

After the **Reign of Terror** came to an end with the execution of Robespierre, a **new constitution** created the **Directory** in 1795.

The **Directory** consisted of a **bicameral legislature** and **5 Directors** who ruled jointly.



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## NAPOLEON:

The **Directory** suffered from **widespread corruption**, and the successes of the French armies laid the basis for the arrival of Napoleon.



In 1799, Napoleon overthrew the **Directory** and made a new regime called the **Consulate**.



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# NAPOLEON:

Under yet *another* constitution, **Napoleon served as the First Consul.**



In **1802**, Napoleon became “**Consul for Life**”.



In **1804**, he **dissolved** the **Consulate** and had himself **crowned Emperor Napoleon I.**



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## NAPOLEON:

Not everyone in Europe was excited to see Napoleon take control of France. **He was a military threat.**



From **1799-1815**, a **series of wars fought between** coalitions of **European countries and France** broke out (called **Napoleonic Wars**).



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## NAPOLEON:

Essentially, other **European monarchs** were afraid that the **ideas of the French Revolution** that resulted in the beheading of King Louis XVI and Queen Marie Antoinette **would spread** to all of Europe.



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## NAPOLEON:



When Napoleon took over in **1799**, France was still at war with a European coalition of Russia, Britain, and Austria.



To demonstrate his power, **Napoleon crushed the Austrians** and then **negotiated a general European peace.**



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## NAPOLEON:

The **peace did not last long.**

In 1803, Britain resumed war with France on the seas.

As a result, Napoleon was forced to abandon his plan to establish a great French colonial empire in Louisiana in North America.



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## NAPOLEON:

To get money to fund this new war, Napoleon sold Louisiana to the United States in 1803 for \$15 million (\$190 million today).



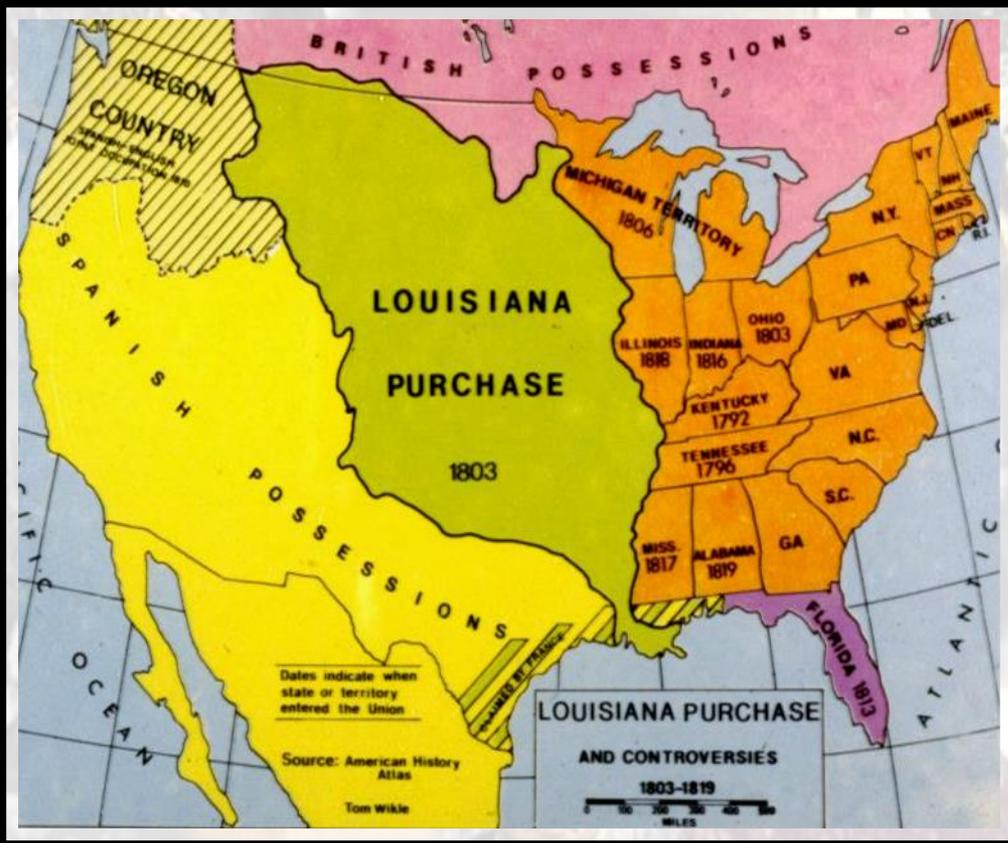
With this money, France continued to hold its own against a new coalition of Russia, Austria, and Britain.



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# NAPOLEON:



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## NAPOLEON:

After several defeats, Russia's Czar Alexander was forced into becoming Napoleon's "ally".



With much of Europe in his control, Napoleon established the Continental System, which was a blockade of Europe against all British goods.



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## NAPOLEON:

**By 1808, Napoleon had control of all of Europe except Russia and Britain.**



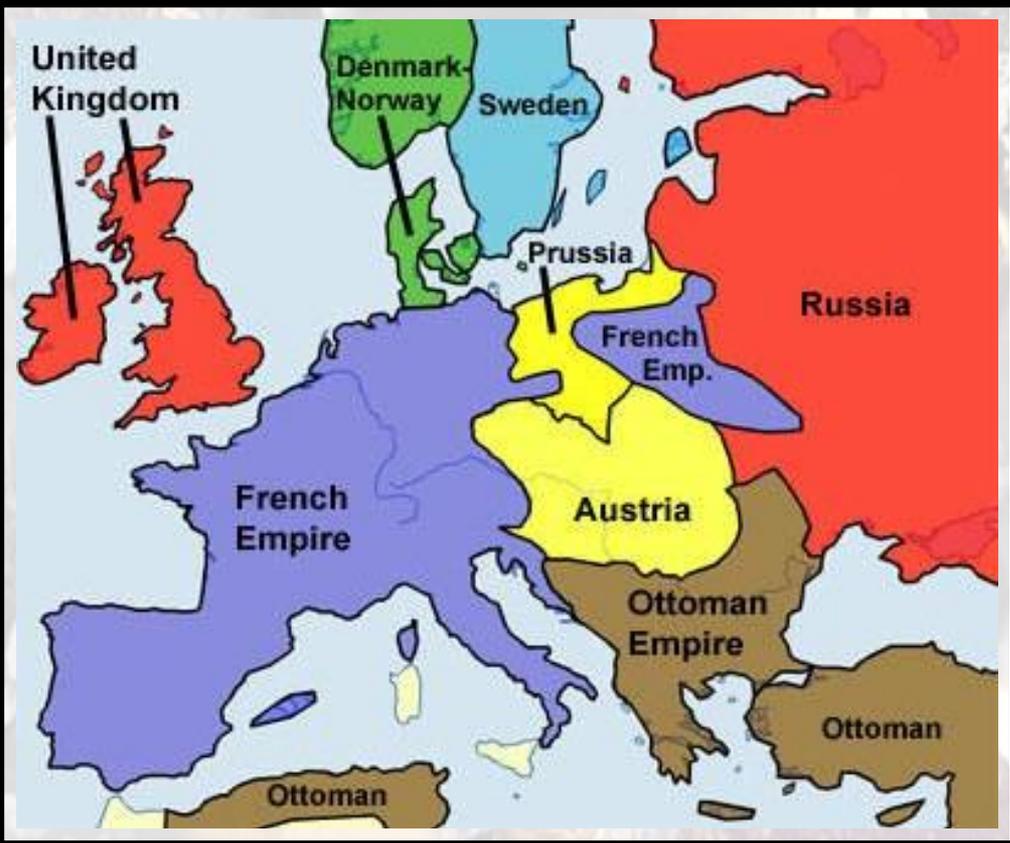
**Napoleon decided to put his brothers in charge of some of the countries he defeated. This proved to be a big mistake.**



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# NAPOLEON:



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**NAPOLEON:**

He put his older brother **Joseph in charge of Italy.**



He put his younger brother **Louis in charge of Holland.**



He put the youngest brother **Jérôme in charge of Prussia.**



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# NAPOLEON:

## The Bonaparte Family



Joseph



Louis



Jérôme

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## NAPOLEON:

When he also gave Spain to Joseph, war broke out.



The Peninsular War (1808-1814) in Spain marked the beginning of the end for Napoleon.



France lost this war and suffered 300,000 casualties.



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## NAPOLEON:

A **Coalition** formed against **Napoleon** in **1809**... but was defeated. (This was the Fifth Coalition – a **5<sup>th</sup> attempt!**)



He divorced his first wife **Joséphine**, and in **1810** married **Marie Louise**... the daughter of the **Austrian Emperor** (which kept Austria at bay).



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## NAPOLEON:

Napoleon hoped by marrying a princess, the European monarchs would more readily accept his son, Napoleon II, who was born in 1811.



Despite these gains, it was becoming obvious that the Grand Empire had “peaked”.



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## NAPOLEON:

Napoleon's Grand Empire collapsed almost as quickly as it formed.



**Nationalism** in the countries conquered by Napoleon **and Britain** caused the **downfall**.



And it **all began in Russia...**



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## NAPOLEON:

**When** his “ally”, **Russia’s** Czar Alexander, **refused to enforce the Continental System,** Napoleon invaded Russia in **June 1812.**



His Grande Armée of 600,000 needed a quick victory over the Russians before winter.



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# NAPOLEON:

However, the **Russians** refused to fight and **kept retreating.**



**As they did, they enacted a “scorched-earth” policy by burning their own villages.**



**They did this to keep French from finding food and shelter.**



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## NAPOLEON:

When the Grande Armée reached Moscow in **September 1812**, they found the city on fire.



Without supplies, and with the feared Russian winter on the horizon, Napoleon began a retreat out of Russia.



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## NAPOLEON:

The **cold, starvation, and Russian guerrilla attacks** took their **toll on the 600,000 French.**



Only **40,000 (6.7%)** survived.



**Russia joined Sixth Coalition (Austria, Prussia, Britain) and invaded France in March 1814.**



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## NAPOLEON:

The **coalition** defeated **Napoleon**. When **Napoleon** tried to **abdicate** (voluntarily step down) and **said** that **his son** (Napoleon II) **would rule France** as Emperor. (His **son** was only **3** years old.)



The Sixth **Coalition** refused.



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## **NAPOLEON:**

**Rather than execute him, the Sixth Coalition exiled Napoleon to Elba, an island in the Mediterranean Sea.**



**Napoleon's wife and son were put in the custody of her father, Austria's emperor. Napoleon never saw them again. (Napoleon II died at 21.)**



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# NAPOLEON:



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## NAPOLEON:

After Napoleon was gone, the French monarchy was restored.



For king, France selected the brother of King Louis XVI.



His name was *also* Louis... and he became King Louis XVIII.



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## NAPOLEON:

*What happened to Louis XVII?*

After Louis XVI died, those loyal to the monarchy saw Louis' 8-year-old son as king.

His name was also Louis... and he became King Louis XVII.

He ruled for 2 years, jailed by Jacobins (died: tuberculosis).



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## NAPOLEON:

Louis XVIII had little support, and **in 1815, Napoleon escaped from Elba** back into France.



When word got out that he had returned, French troops were sent to capture Napoleon... instead they defected to his side!



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## NAPOLEON:

With military support, he entered Paris in **1815**.



**Louis XVIII fled to Belgium**, which is where he had hid during the French Revolution.



Napoleon asked for peace from his enemies, but they brandished him an “outlaw”.



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## NAPOLEON:



**When Napoleon discovered that there was a plan by the European Coalition to invade and remove him again, he decided to strike first.**



**But this would result in Napoleon's biggest defeat... bigger than Russia.**



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## NAPOLEON:

**Napoleon's return interrupted** a meeting of the Sixth Coalition in Vienna (capital of Austria).



Called **the Congress of Vienna**, it met to undo the changes caused by the Revolution and put Europe back to how it was *before Napoleon.*



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## NAPOLEON:

All displaced monarchs were put back in power and any land taken was returned.



The Sixth Coalition pledged to defeat Napoleon again by sending 600,000 soldiers to Belgium to launch an invasion of France in July 1815.



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# NAPOLEON:

**Napoleon decided to attack the Allies before they were ready.**



**The site was Waterloo, Belgium.**



**On June 18, 1815, the French and the Sixth Coalition slugged it out at the Battle of Waterloo.**



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## NAPOLEON:

So complete was Napoleon's downfall that the name "Waterloo" became a synonym for a crushing defeat.



The final casualties were 40,000 Frenchmen to 22,000 Allies.



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## NAPOLEON:

Despite his defeat at Waterloo, crowds in Paris begged him to fight on, but the politicians withdrew their support.



**Napoleon abdicated again...**  
and **King Louis XVIII** was restored to the throne, ending the **“100 Days of Napoleon”**.



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## NAPOLEON:

**Napoleon was exiled to Saint Helena, a remote island in the South Atlantic Ocean.**



**He remained there until he died in 1821 from stomach cancer.**



**He remains the most famous Frenchman in history.**



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# NAPOLEON:



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WHAT  
DID WE  
LEARN  
TODAY?



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**FAST 5: UNIT 3, LESSON 10 (MW 3.10)**

**QUESTION 1** 

1. What paved the way for Napoleon's rise to power?



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**FAST 5: UNIT 3, LESSON 10 (MW 3.10)**

**QUESTION 2** 

2. What countries did Napoleon give to which of his brothers?  
What happened when he handed over Spain?



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**FAST 5: UNIT 3, LESSON 10 (MW 3.10)**

**QUESTION 3** 

3. What made Napoleon's invasion of Russia such a disaster?



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**FAST 5: UNIT 3, LESSON 10 (MW 3.10)**

**QUESTION 4** 

4. What marked the start and end of the "100 Days of Napoleon"?



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**FAST 5: UNIT 3, LESSON 10 (MW 3.10)**

**QUESTION 5**

5. What happened to Napoleon after his defeat at Waterloo?



- ! THINK
- ✓ CHECK
- > SUBMIT



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