

Lesson 3

Napoleon's Empire



Setting the Stage

- Napoleon Bonaparte would come to be recognized as one of the world's greatest military geniuses. In only four years, from 1795 to 1799, Napoleon rose from a relatively obscure position as an officer in the French army to become master of France. Napoleon worried that his vast empire would fall apart after his death if he didn't have a son and heir to succeed him. He divorced his wife, Josephine, for not bearing him a child and married Marie Louise, a member of the Austrian royal family. In 1811, she gave birth to a son, Napoleon II, whom Napoleon named king of Rome.

#5 *Outline Guided Reading*

I. Napoleon Seizes Power

A. Hero of the Hour (pg. 203)

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

B. Coup d'Etat (pg. 204)

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

II. Napoleon Rules France

A. In 1800 (pg. 204)

1. A plebiscite...

B. Restoring Order at Home (pg. 205)

- 1.

2. concordat...

3. Napoleonic Code...

C. Napoleon Crowned as Emperor

- 1.

Napoleonic Code



Napoleon Crowns Himself Emperor



III. Napoleon Creates an Empire

A. Loss of American Territories (pg. 206)

- 1.

- 2.

B. Conquering Europe (pg. 206)

- 1.

C. The Battle of Trafalgar (pg. 207)

- 1.

- 2.

D. The French Empire (pg. 207)

- 1.

- 2.

Napoleon Builds an Empire

- **From 1804 to 1812, Napoleon successfully battled combined forces of the greatest European powers.**
 - He took great risks and even suffered huge losses.
 - He developed a new plan for each battle.
- **The Map of Europe is redrawn, as Napoleon created a vast French Empire.**
 - He **annexed** the Netherlands, Belgium, and parts of Italy, and Germany and abolished the Holy Roman Empire.
 - Napoleon controlled much of Europe through a forceful diplomacy.
 - He placed friends and relatives on the thrones of Europe.

The Continental System

- **Napoleon strikes Britain.**
 - Britain remained outside of Napoleon's European empire.
 - Napoleon struck at their commerce in November of 1806.
- He waged economic warfare, through the **Continental System**, which closed European ports to all British goods.
- Britain's powerful navy and their smugglers kept vital trade routes open to Europe, the Americas, and India.
- Trade restrictions **created a scarcity of goods** in Europe causing inflation.
- Britain responded with its own blockade, which had a stronger navy.
- To enforce the blockade, the British navy stopped neutral ships bound for Europe and forced them to sail to British ports to be searched and taxed.
- American ships were targeted which led to U.S. Congress declaring war on Britain, known as the **War of 1812**.

#6 *Napoleon's Costly Mistakes*

Actions	Goals	Result(s)
1. Sending troops to Saint Domingue (Haiti) pg. 206		
2. Selling Louisiana Territory to the U.S. pg. 206		
3. The Peninsular War pg. 209		
4. The invasion of Russia pg. 210		

Napoleon's Downfall

- Read pg. 211 to 212



Witness History Video

Napoleon's Lost Army

