

# Warm Up: Complete the French & American Revolutions Comparison Chart



- Use pages. 13 & 17 of your notebook



## Update your TOC

16	3 Estates Warm Up
17	The French Revolution (white)
18	The Reign of Terror (blue)
19	Comparing Revolutions (white)
20	Napoleon Assignment (blue)
21	Revolutionary Documents (green)
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# Napoleon: Most successful military leader in Europe's history?



# Napoleon: Who Was He?

- Attended military school starting at age 9, successful military leader
- 1799: After the Reign of Terror Napoleon staged a coup d'etat\* & took control of the French government
  - Emperor 1804-1814 (& in 1815 too)
- Reduced citizens rights & promised to provide stability after the chaos of the revolution & Reign of Terror and defeat France's enemies
- Recognized as one of the greatest military commanders of all time
- Conquered most of Europe through the Napoleonic Wars
  - [Clip](#)



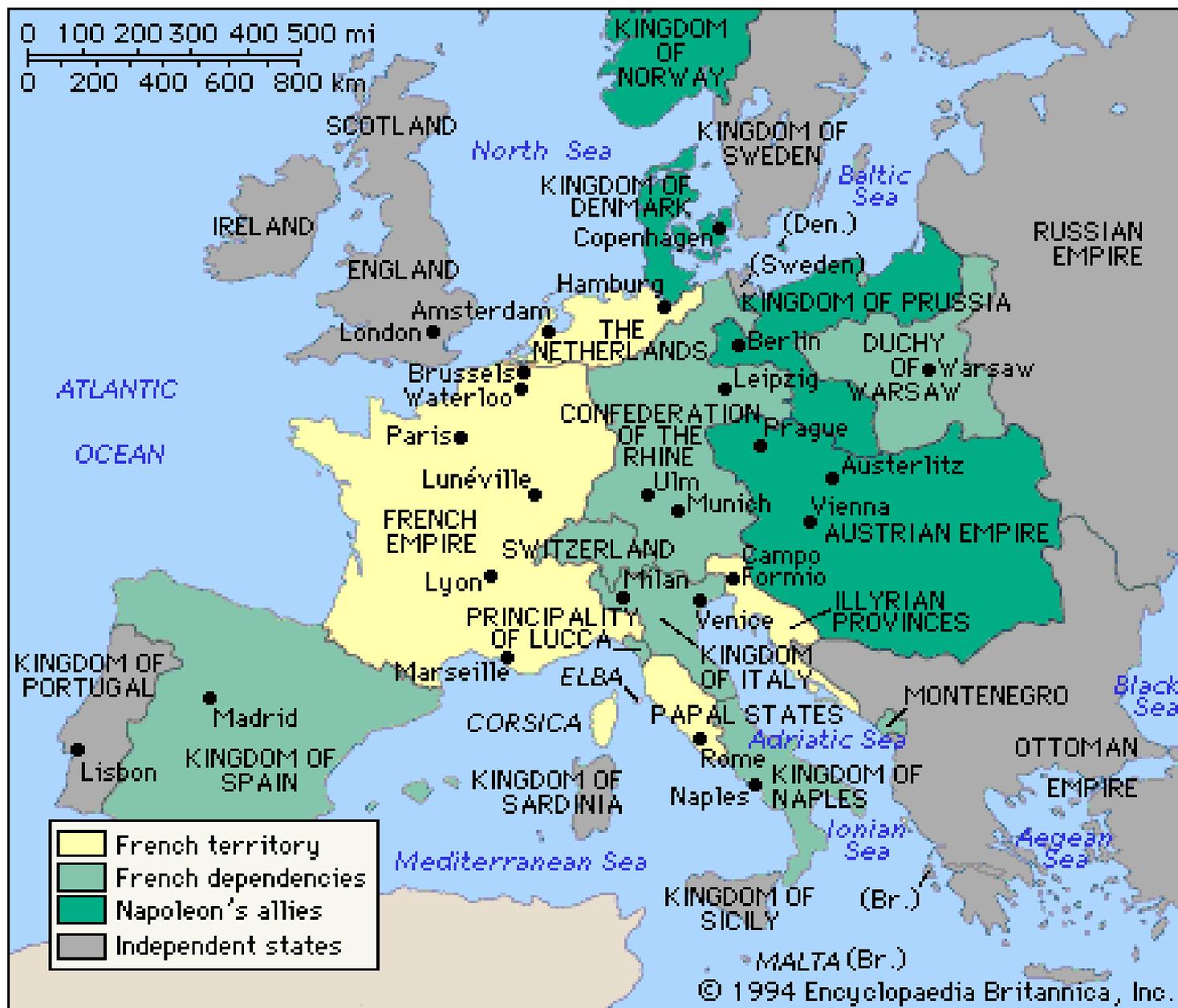


# Napoleon's Accomplishments

- In 10 years, Napoleon conquered & ruled much of Europe including Austria, Prussia, Spain, Portugal, and some kingdoms in Italy
  - He spread revolutionary ideas by writing constitutions for the countries he conquered.
- Lost one major battle: Battle of Trafalgar (1805). Unable to defeat the British due to their naval strength
- Continental System: blockaded Great Britain – outlawed trade with the British Isles



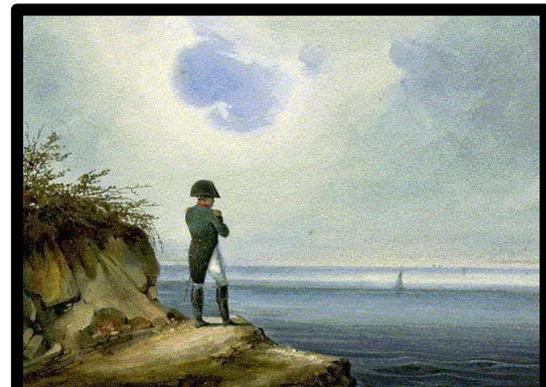
# Napoleon's Empire





# Napoleon's Demise

- Disastrous mistake: Invasion of Russia (1812).
  - Russian czar Alexander I continued selling grain to Britain so Napoleon & his Grand Army (420,000+ soldiers!) invaded Russia
  - “Scorched Earth” policy
- Defeated again in 1813
- French leaders exiled Napoleon to the island of Elba & restored the monarchy (temporarily)
- Napoleon escaped from Elba, regained support, and became emperor again
- Final defeat: Battle of Waterloo in June 1815 &  
exiled again, dying after 6 years.



# Napoleon's Legacy

- Napoleonic Wars weakened Spain & Portugal
  - enabled Latin Americans to success revolt & gain independence
- Spread Enlightenment influences
- Napoleonic Code: abolished privileges based on birth, promoted religious tolerance, and stated government jobs should go to the most qualified in France
- Continued rivalry between British and French
- Sale of Louisiana Purchase to the US
  - Far more land to USA!



- Comedic map of Europe (1870) where each country was represented by a caricature of its national 'persona'.



# Congress of Vienna (1815)

- Meeting to restore the balance of power between European countries after Napoleon
- Goals: Restore monarchies to power, no more imperialism in Europe

## Europe Before and After Napoleon



**Europe under  
Napoleon  
Prior to 1815**

**Europe after the Congress  
of Vienna - 1815**

# Next up: Napoleon Assignment & Revolutionary Documents

- 1. Use the Class Set of the reading to complete the Napoleon assignment.**

-Turn in the blue assignment & the reading when you're done!

- 2. Complete the Revolutionary Documents chart using the Google Slides posted Google Classroom.**

-Glue this in when you're done

- 3. Exit Ticket**

# Exit Ticket

1. List 2 effects of the French Revolution.
2. What are two causes of both the American and French Revolution?
3. How did Napoleon spread revolutionary Enlightenment ideals to new regions?
4. What was the Congress of Vienna?

