THE RISE OF NAPOLEON AND DOMESTIC REFORM
NAPOLEON BONAPARTE

- Born in 1769 on the island of Corsica
- Sent to military school in Paris
  - At 16, he became a lieutenant in artillery
- Fervent supporter and soldier of the revolution
- Short, proud, ambitious, and power-hungry
NAPOLEON’S MILITARY RISE TO POWER

- As savior of the Republic, the Directory gave him an army and an enemy
  - Defeated the Austrians in Italy and essentially ended the War of the First Coalition
  - Led an expedition to Egypt to disrupt British trade and started the War of the Second Coalition
  - Suffered a naval defeat, but this was kept out of the French papers
SPREAD OF REVOLUTIONARY REPUBLICANISM

The map illustrates the spread of revolutionary republicanism during the late 18th century, focusing on the French Revolutionary Wars and the establishment of various republics in Europe.

Key areas highlighted:
- **French Republic, 1792**: Marked in orange, the French Republic expanded its territories significantly during this period.
- **Annexations in 1795**: Yellow areas indicate territories annexed by France in 1795.
- **Independent Republics, 1799**: Green areas denote independent republics established by France by 1799.

Geographical features include:
- **Prussia**, **England**, **Spain**, **Tuscany**, **Italy**, and **Austria**.
- Major cities and regions such as **Paris**, **Amiens**, **Antwerp**, **Cologne**, **Strasbourg**, **Lunéville**, **Lyon**, **Avignon**, **Toulon**, **Avignon**, **Ligurian Republic**, and **Cisalpine Republic**.

The map provides a visual representation of the political landscape during the late 18th century, emphasizing the significant impact of the French Revolution on European political geography.
Tired of war, economic depression, and religious persecution, France elected a pro-royalist Legislative Assembly in 1797.
- Hoped to bring back Louis XVIII who recently issued the Declaration of Verona!

To protect the republic, the Directory annulled these elections!!!
- Despite this, the Directory was weak and could not gain peace abroad or at home.
Members in the LA, including Sieyes, wanted a new government
- “Confidence from below, authority from above”

On his return in 1799, Napoleon surrounded the legislature with his troops
- Dissolved the directory
- Set up three consuls

Really though, Napoleon was now dictator of a “fake” republic
- Plebiscite – popular vote approved the new change
NAPOLEON, THE ENLIGHTENED DESPOT?

- From decentralization to centralization
  - Replaced the local assemblies of the 83 departments with prefects (similar to intendants)
    - Finally, tax collection FROM EVERYONE worked!
- Promoted gov’t efficiency
  - Booted corrupt officials working under the Directory
  - Lycees – schools to train young men for the gov’t
    - Created a new aristocracy who earned their way through state service
  - Pardoned emigres, who served Napoleon in these new positions
THE NAPOLEONIC CODE

- Completed the codification of French law
  + Before the revolution, there existed over 300 different legal systems!

- Civil Code of Napoleon
  + Equality under law
  + Religious toleration
  + Abolition of serfdom
  + Right to property
  + Abolition of primogeniture

- However,
  + Women lost certain rights gained during the revolution
  + Freedom of speech and press were continually neglected as Napoleon’s rule became more and more autocratic

- Overall, the Code promoted order over individual liberty!
ECONOMIC RECOVERY

- Fixed the economy
  - More efficient and effective tax collection created a balanced budget
  - Revived the Bank of France to serve as a national bank
  - Revived mercantilist practices to encourage industry and business expansion
Napoleon’s view on religion:
“No society can exist without morality; there is no good morality without religion. It is religion alone, therefore, that gives to the State a firm and durable support.” - Napoleon

Condordat (1801)
Reestablished the presence of the Church, but it is not the religion of the state
Napoleon retained control over the church, and the land confiscated during the revolution would not be returned
Who won?
Napoleon, DUH!
NAPOLEON BECOMES EMPEROR

- Napoleon made peace with the Second Coalition by 1802
- The budget was balanced by 1802, and France had finally achieved some sense of stability
- So, in December of 1804, Napoleon wanted to become emperor
  - Though the Pope was present, he crowned himself!