

Chapter 1 : FC Napoleon and his Impact () - The Flow of History

Napoleon ended the French Revolution, created the Napoleonic code of civil law and waged conquest throughout Europe during the Napoleonic Wars. Napoleon's ideals of freedom, social equality and abolishing European feudalism impacted many European nations. The French Revolution was a tumultuous time.

Napoleon and his Impact Few men have dominated an age so thoroughly as Napoleon Bonaparte dominated his. In many ways he was like Adolph Hitler: Both started wars that led to vast destruction and a new political order. Both men shaped their times, but both were also products of their times who went with the currents of their respective histories and adeptly diverted those currents to suit their own needs. And ultimately, both were dismal failures. In military affairs, he was lucky to inherit the military innovations of the French Revolution, such as mass conscription which made possible the use of block tactics in order to attack in column and eliminated the need for supply lines, thus making French armies much more mobile. Therefore, the two characteristics of Napoleonic warfare, massed firepower and mobility were already present when he started his career. Politically, France had suffered a full decade of revolutionary turmoil by 1800, making the government unstable and corrupt. Church policies were unpopular, especially since they had triggered rampant inflation. People were sick of this turmoil and longed for a more stable government that would make their lives more secure. Therefore, the interplay of military innovations that made Napoleon a national hero and the longing for a strong, secure government that Napoleon promised led to his seizure of power in 1804. Further military victories, once again against the Austrians in Italy allowed Napoleon to consolidate his hold on power and declare himself emperor of France in 1804. While we mainly think of Napoleon as a general, he was also a very active administrator, and his internal reforms did a great deal as far as both consolidating some accomplishments of the French Revolution and suppressing others. One way to assess his government of France is to see how it conformed to the revolutionary motto: As far as political and civil liberties were concerned, Napoleon largely suppressed them with strict censorship and the establishment of a virtual police state in order to protect his power. However, Napoleon saw equality as a politically useful concept that he could maintain with little threat to his position. After all, everyone, at least all men, were equally under his power. One of his main accomplishments as a ruler was the establishment of the Napoleonic Civil Law Codes, which made all men equal under the law while maintaining their legal power over women. Therefore, any hopes women may have had of the Revolution improving their legal position were thwarted by Napoleon. Napoleon saw nationalism as indispensable to maintaining the loyalty of the French people to his regime. After all, it was the spirit of nationalism that had inspired its armies in a remarkable series of victories that had especially benefited Napoleon and allowed his rise to power. The trick was for Napoleon to build a personality cult around himself so that the French people would identify him with France itself and therefore make loyalty to him equivalent to loyalty to France. However, by identifying national loyalty with one man, Napoleon inadvertently weakened the inspirational force of nationalism and thus his own power. Naturally, he established his style of rule in the countries he overran. However, he mistakenly thought that the administrative and legal reforms of the revolution he carried to the rest of Europe could be separated from the ideas of Nationalism and Liberalism liberty and equality that had given those reforms life and substance. This had three effects, all of which combined to overthrow Napoleon. First, subject rulers adopted many of the very military and administrative reforms that had made France so strong. Once again, this was not to support French rule, but rather to overthrow it. Therefore, he got involved in a long drawn out war in Spain and launched a disastrous invasion of Russia. This led to the formation of a new coalition that finally defeated and overthrew him in 1815. The victors met at the Congress of Vienna, hoping to restore the old order as it had existed before the Revolution. However, despite his intentions, Napoleon had effectively planted the seeds of Nationalism and Liberalism across Europe, and these ideas would spread in new waves of revolution by mid-century. Europeans would take these ideas, along with the powerful new technologies unleashed by the Industrial Revolution, to establish colonies across the globe by 1900. Ironically, these European powers, like Napoleon, would fall victim to the force of these ideas when their subjects would use them in their own wars of liberation after World War II.

Chapter 2 : Napoleonic Wars - Wikipedia

Napoleon saw nationalism as indispensable to maintaining the loyalty of the French people to his regime. After all, it was the spirit of nationalism that had inspired its armies in a remarkable series of victories that had especially benefited Napoleon and allowed his rise to power.

Napoleon Bonaparte In , Napoleon issued the Berlin Decree, which forbade trade with Britain, and the British Government responded the next year with Orders in Council, which instituted a blockade of French-controlled Europe, and authorized the British navy to seize ships violating the blockade. Napoleon responded with further trade restrictions in the Milan Decree of . On June 22, , the H. Leopard bombarded and forcibly boarded the U. Chesapeake off Norfolk, Virginia in search of British navy deserters. President Jefferson responded with an embargo on all foreign trade in an effort to weaken the British economy. The embargo was extremely unpopular in New England, where the economy was heavily dependent on trade with Britain. Moreover, the British economy was not strongly affected by the embargo, which proved difficult to enforce. In early , in one of his final acts as president, Jefferson replaced the embargo with the Non-Intercourse Act, which allowed trade with other nations except Britain and France. This act also proved virtually impossible to enforce. Napoleon was the first to offer concessions, which Madison publicly accepted at face value despite his private skepticism. In doing so, Madison pushed the United States closer to war with Britain. During this period, Madison also had to address a problem created by Secretary of State, Robert Smith , who had personally stated to the British minister his pro-British sympathies. When Madison confronted Smith and offered him a graceful departure as U. Minister to Russia, Smith appeared to accept his offer, and then leaked cabinet papers as part of a smear campaign against President Madison. Relations with Great Britain continued to deteriorate. Consequently, Thomas Foster, British Minister to the United States, stated that Britain would not offer any compensation for the Chesapeake incident. By the spring of , Madison had decided upon war with Great Britain—although he also considered declaring war on France as well. Congress passed a declaration of war on June 17, which Madison signed the next day. The war continued into , although diplomats signed the Treaty of Ghent on December 23, . The Napoleonic Wars marked a period of U. However, in the postwar period, British policies began to soften, leading to the Rush-Bagot agreement and the Convention of

Chapter 3 : What impact did Napoleon have on France and the rest of Europe? | eNotes

Napoleon impacted both Europe and the world in a number of ways. When thinking about Napoleon's impact, we have to realize that he did not necessarily intend to have the impacts that he did.

Did Napoleon change Europe for better or for worse? While he may have acted like a tyrant, he also gave the people of France and other countries in Europe a reason to hope - a glimmer in the dark. His visions still last to this day legal code. Change is always accompanied with pain and a sharp knife. Napoleon was the knife. I think it can be argued that Napoleon both changed Europe for the better, and for the worse, which gives one an idea of how big is impact is on modern history. This line of thinking essentially was the forerunner to the civil service system, which remains to this day. His grandiose image he created for himself, as well as his tightly controlled society that he established once in power, was nothing less than a model that Hitler and Stalin would follow with such ruthlessness in the next century. In fact, I would go so far to say that Napoleonic France was the model for the modern totalitarian state. He introduced the concept of total war, with the implied consequences for civilian populations. Before Napoleon, European Armies were basically professional soldiers. Local incidences of rape, plunder, and pillage were practiced, but did not affect the morality of the entire populace. Napoleon introduced conscription, and the concept of the duty of a citizen to fight. This led to the Civil War in the US, and indirectly to the first World War, with the consequent decimation of the civilian populace, and the concept of targeting the civil populace to reduce the fighting capacity of the enemy, in any way possible. His imposition of the Napoleonic Law system improved almost all occupied countries, because of written law. But law based upon the assumed guilt of the accused is directly opposed to English Law. His conquests of distant regions led to the concentration of relics and antiquities in Paris. He sponsored many artists for his own self-aggrandisement, which allowed them to keep from dying of starvation, and to produce many significant works of art. The suppression of the tyranny of the Roman Catholic Church allowed freedom of expression which would have been suppressed immediately under previous regimes. His sponsorship of scientific inquiry led directly to major discoveries. He instituted the metric system, which has had a profound influence on our world. Napoleon changed Europe for the better. Had he not become the embodiment of "The Revolution" and committed himself to achieving hegemony, Europe would never have modernized. One such nation is Germany; authors such as the Brothers Grimm began using the German language instead of the French that Napoleon would have preferred his empire to use. Soon after Napoleon left Europe in disarray, the Congress of Vienna was set to resetting boundaries in order to prevent such a figure as Napoleon from evolving ever again. Nationalism was a spirit that was too difficult to quell, and so revolutions that modernized Europe began occurring. Without revolution, Europe would still be in the midst of a feudal system of government. Napoleon was a catalyst for the modernization of Europe. The series has yet to show the influence Napoleon actually had on Europe and the role of social liberator that he actually played. Upon coronation, his choice of clothing himself in the insignia of Charlemagne the bee showed that he viewed himself as European lawgiver and reformer, not unakin to his idol. It might be argued that his reliance on power to guarantee change throughout Europe was a correct assessment of the politics of his age. It was only after his military defeat and banishment that the European aristocratic restoration began in earnest. A restoration which itself relied upon force of arms to quash the spirit of independence which had arisen among the new enfranchised segments of society unleashed by Napoleonic influence. If nothing else, Napoleon suspended the status quo for a brief moment of time giving all Europeans a temporary glimpse at the future direction of European society and the forces that would eventually shape it. It is truly a shame that these elements were not empowered long enough to consolidate and protect their gains. Perhaps the intervening years of European history would have progressed differently had Napoleon been able to hold the candle glowing a just a little bit longer! Trying to look at all his achievements, I would say he changed it for the worse. He led millions to their death, meaninglessly I say. His wars were a beginning to a hatred and repeated revenge that would take place between the countries for many years. It is true he implemented some revolutionary institutions, but one should not overlook the fact that he also had everyone of them only to

satisfy his own desires. A genius, but not a great man in my opinion. Napoleon, in many ways, changed Europe for the worse. He contributed to the resurgence of conservatism, the growth of nationalism, and the rise of a new phenomenon, romanticism. This deadly trio led to two world wars. He exhibited unbridled power and found that he too like many before him wanted to rule the world. Leaders tried to regress when the box had been opened. They did not want to see their newly formed country taken over by another Napoleon. Hence, conservatism, nationalism, and jingoistic pride leading to romanticism. In some ways, it could be said, that Napoleon inspired Hitler. In my opinion, there is really no question of whether the impact Napoleon had on Europe was positive or negative when one examines his record of achievements. First, he is responsible for the spreading the liberalizing ideas of the French Revolution throughout Europe, which help bring to an end the remnants of feudal social structures still existing in parts of Central and Eastern Europe. These ideas would help plant the seeds for the move away from absolutism towards more liberal governments in many of these countries throughout the course of the 19th Century. Secondly, he was responsible for setting down the Code Napoleon, a written set of laws that provided equality before the law, protection of contracts and property and other liberal acts that ended the practice of providing different laws for different class. The Code Napoleon was also responsible for setting the legal groundwork for the development of capitalism in Europe outside of Britain. Lastly, Napoleon himself served as a symbol of a future where men could rise up to great heights based on personal merit rather than birth. Thus, Napoleon is responsible for establishing many of the ideas that the democracies of Europe represent to this day. Even though he was an Emperor he actually started the demise of Kingdoms and royalty. I personally think Napoleon made Europe realize that the rule of Royalty and the Aristocracy was dead. I believe it opened their eyes to the ideals of democracy and the free world. I also think he paved the way for modern warfare. He was the first of his kind on the battlefield. Yes, he did change Europe for better. The question would be better if it was whether Napoleon changed the world for better or for worse. Aside from the previously mentioned reforms, Napoleon heavily influenced the New World. The United States doubled in size from his sale of Louisiana. Without control of the Louisiana territory, the United States could not have possibly expanded to the West and without the Mississippi River, it is difficult to see the US becoming a super power. The invasion of Iberia by French forces weakened the power of Spain such that the likes of Martin and Bolivar were able to fight for independence. Back to Europe, the Napoleonic Wars lead to nationalistic feelings throughout. Prussia, emerging victorious lead the unification of Germany. He inherited most of it in and tried to bring peace to Europe. Most of his campaigns, Spain and Russian excepted were defensive in nature. Spain was invaded because they had planned to betray him had he lost in Russia was something on the level of a preemptive strike, he finding out that Alexander had planned for war with France starting in He was neither dictator nor tyrant, and ruled as a just civilian head of state, his rule having the popular mandate of the French people. He was a true lawgiver, and his internal reforms in France have persisted to this day. To compare him to the virulent strain of dictator in the twentieth century is an insult to Napoleon and a compliment to the likes of Hitler and Stalin. It is difficult to balance hundreds of thousands of dead with civil rights and institutions, however, I would vote for an improved Europe. Should Napoleon have not existed, other wars and battles would have occurred in Europe anyway as most monarchies would have keep on trying to eradicate the new Republic and the danger it represented to them. France may have been defeated and monarchy constitutional? With France defeated, the emergence of civil rights and institutions may have taken 50 more years to appear or may not have appeared at all. Napoleon brought an organised state and its institutions to most of continental Europe long enough, to get the peoples of Europe realise that there was something else to monarchy. This eventually led to and revolutions. Today we are still reliant on most of the institutions and laws that were developed during his reign. This even reaches out of Europe with Japan copying our administration models during the Meiji era. Read posted reponses to another question:

Chapter 4 : Kingdom of Italy (Napoleonic) - Wikipedia

The Impact of Napoleon Bonaparte Essay Sample. The late 's was a time of great discontent in France. The people revolted against their government in an attempt to gain power in political decision making.

After Napoleon was defeated, the borders of Europe were redrawn to create a more stable balance of power. These nations shifted to more conservative governments to prevent similar revolutions and rebellion. Expert Answers pohnpei Certified Educator Napoleon impacted both Europe and the world in a number of ways. Instead, much of his impact came about inadvertently or even in response to his actions. One of the biggest impacts that Napoleon had was that he caused a major backlash against his ideas and against the prospect that a single country Napoleon impacted both Europe and the world in a number of ways. One of the biggest impacts that Napoleon had was that he caused a major backlash against his ideas and against the prospect that a single country could dominate Europe. They changed the borders of the various countries of Europe in hopes of creating a large number of countries with relatively similar levels of power. This would make it harder for any one country to dominate Europe again. Another reaction to Napoleon was the move towards more conservative governments in most of Europe. The leaders of the European countries were worried that the ideas of the French Revolution would spread to their own countries. Therefore, they enacted laws and set up systems that made it harder for liberal ideas to take hold in Europe. This led to such things as the failed revolution in Germany in Another major impact that Napoleon had came about when people actually followed his ideas. Perhaps the most important of these was nationalism. Napoleon relied on and promoted the idea that French people should feel proud of their country and should feel connected to it. He used this nationalism to help create his huge and dedicated military force. This influenced people in other countries, leading to the rise of nationalism in those countries. The forces of nationalism helped to bring about, for example, the later unifications of Italy and Germany. Napoleon also introduced the idea of liberalism and the laws of the Napoleonic Code to many European countries. The Napoleonic Code improved the legal systems of many European countries. Around the world, Napoleon had less of a direct impact. He did indirectly impact the Americas in important ways. This helped cause the wars of liberation in those areas in the s. In addition, Napoleon sold the Louisiana Territory to the United States, thus making the US much larger and eventually much more powerful. The nationalism that Napoleon fostered also had its impact in other countries of the world, eventually leading many colonized countries to rebel against their colonial rulers. Napoleon did not affect Europe and the world in the ways that he probably intended. Even so, he did have a significant impact on Europe and on the world as a whole.

Chapter 5 : How did Napoleon impact France

Napoleon Bonaparte had a positive impact on France and Europe due to the military, political and economic stability he restored to France, the laws he put in place, the reforms he introduced to the European countries he conquered and his improvement of the education system.

For other related articles view the Fisheries section of the Economy Table of Contents. The Napoleonic Wars were a time of tremendous social upheaval in Europe, but brought much economic prosperity to Newfoundland and Labrador. The withdrawal of warring nations from the saltfish trade gave the colony an almost complete monopoly over the lucrative industry, while rising fish prices and high catch rates saw profits soar. Entrance to the Harbour of St. Courtesy of Library and Archives Canada Acc. Peacetime, however, plunged Newfoundland and Labrador into an economic depression. Many nations also imposed high duties on imports and paid bounties to subsidize their fishing industries, which made the fisheries of Newfoundland and Labrador less competitive. A string of harsh winters and poor fishing seasons intensified economic hardships for local residents, making poverty and destitution widespread in the early years after the war. Eventually, the seal industry and new fisheries off the Labrador coast helped stabilize the local economy. Prominent among these battles were the Peninsular Wars of , in which Spain, Portugal, and Britain fought against France. Although primarily a European conflict, the Napoleonic Wars created tensions between Britain and the United States, which resulted in the Anglo-American War of Although no actual fighting occurred at Newfoundland and Labrador, the Napoleonic and Anglo-American Wars introduced dramatic changes to its economy and society. For three centuries leading up to hostilities, Newfoundland and Labrador served as a seasonal residence for European fishers engaged in the transatlantic migratory fishery. Shiploads of fishers arrived each spring, spent a few months catching cod, and then departed for Europe in the fall. France dominated the industry in the 16th and 17th centuries before it became an overwhelmingly British endeavour during the s. George Bell and Sons, frontispiece. This finally reversed during the Napoleonic Wars, as the resident population expanded at an unprecedented rate, while the migratory fishery contracted rapidly. These changes were prompted in part by the dangerous and volatile nature of maritime trade during the wars, alongside the tremendous pressure hostilities placed on British naval forces. England recognized its fishers were vulnerable to enemy attack while crossing the Atlantic and scaled back the number of men and vessels it sent to Newfoundland and Labrador each year. It also sought to strengthen military forces by recruiting skilled seamen from the migratory fishery into the Royal Navy, which grew from about 20, men before the wars to approximately , by Conversely, the number of British ships engaged in the transatlantic fishery decreased from about in to less than 50 in and to 15 in Unlike elsewhere in the British Empire, fishers working at Newfoundland and Labrador were exempt from impressment. This made the colony an attractive refuge for individuals wishing to avoid military service and the hazardous transatlantic migratory fishery. Wartime Prosperity As the resident fishery expanded and enjoyed economic success, it attracted additional immigrants to Newfoundland and Labrador. Although previously a minor endeavour, the resident fishery experienced much prosperity during the war years as competing nations withdrew from the fish trade. Both France and Britain tried to weaken each other by disrupting their trade and commerce with foreign nations. Raids on American vessels prompted the United States, a neutral country, to suspend all trade activities with foreign nations in , including its sizeable saltfish exports to European ports. The colony acquired an almost complete monopoly over the sale of saltfish to important international ports, including those in Spain, Portugal, and the British West Indies, and its saltfish exports steadily increased from , quintals in to 1,, in By then, resident fishers produced almost all the fish Newfoundland and Labrador exported overseas. The seal industry also emerged as a new source of income for residents during the spring and late winter, allowing them to supplement earnings from the summer cod fishery. The Seal Hunt, ca. From Joseph Hatton and M. Chapman and Hall, Commercial prosperity and high wages attracted growing numbers of migrants to Newfoundland and Labrador, and its permanent population almost doubled from 21, in to 40, in Although food imports into the colony were not always enough to sustain its rising population, high wages and a booming fishery resulted

in higher standards of living than ever before. Economic prosperity and population growth fueled social and political change. The colony acquired its first newspaper in , a volunteer fire brigade in , and a constabulary in . Advocates for political reform became increasingly active after , and their efforts eventually led to the establishment of representative government in .

Post-War Depression Despite enjoying great economic prosperity during the wars, Newfoundland and Labrador sank into a depression once peace was restored in . France, America, Norway, and other countries reentered the saltfish trade and competed with Newfoundland and Labrador for valuable markets and resources. Hardships forced some merchant firms to close and unemployment increased rapidly. A series of harsh winters between and made living conditions even worse for residents, while fires at St. Widespread poverty, hunger, and suffering resulted in public discontent and the looting of some stores. The following year returned Newfoundland and Labrador to a more sound financial footing. Although the colony never enjoyed the same level of profits it reaped during the wars, it acquired fairly consistent markets for its saltfish in Brazil, the West Indies, and in the southern European ports of Spain, Portugal, and Italy.

Chapter 6 : The Impact of Napoleon Bonaparte | Essay Example

The continent moved on and Napoleon died, but someone who had that much control must have had some sort of effect on the continent, and Napoleon was no exception. Napoleon's biggest effect was the spread of nationalism, which later cause great World Wars.

Visit Website Napoleon, who considered Russia a natural ally since it had no territorial conflicts with France, soon moved to teach Alexander a lesson. In the French emperor raised a massive army of troops from all over Europe, the first of which entered Russia on June 24. In an ominous sign of things to come, an electrical storm pouring down freezing rain, hail and sleet killed a number of troops and horses that very night. Nonetheless, Napoleon remained confident. They must be pushed back into their ice, so that for the next 25 years they no longer come to busy themselves with the affairs of civilized Europe. Then, in mid-August, they retreated from Smolensk and torched that city. Many peasants, meanwhile, burned their crops to prevent them from falling into French hands. Napoleon watches as Moscow burns in a 20th-century book illustration. Thousands of men died while fighting at Smolensk and elsewhere. But the Russians did not truly make a stand until the September 7 Battle of Borodino, which took place just 75 miles from Moscow. That day, the French and Russians pounded each other with artillery and launched a number of charges and countercharges. Roughly three canon booms and seven musket shots rang out each second. The losses on both sides were enormous, with total casualties of at least 70,000. Rather than continue with a second day of fighting, the Russians withdrew and left the road to Moscow open. Most residents had already escaped the city, leaving behind vast quantities of hard liquor but little food. French troops drank and pillaged while Napoleon waited for Alexander to sue for peace. No offer ever came. With snow flurries having already fallen, Napoleon led his army out of Moscow on October 19, realizing that it could not survive the winter there. By this time, Napoleon was down to some 120,000 troops, the rest having died, deserted or been wounded, captured or left along the supply line. Originally he planned a southerly retreat, but his troops were forced back to the road they took in after a replenished Russian army engaged them at Maloyaroslavets. All forage along that route had already been consumed, and when the army arrived at Smolensk it found that stragglers had eaten the food left there. To top it off, an unusually early winter set in, complete with high winds, sub-zero temperatures and lots of snow. On particularly bad nights, thousands of men and horses succumbed to exposure. Stories abound of soldiers splitting open dead animals and crawling inside for warmth, or stacking dead bodies in windows for insulation. On December 5, Napoleon left the army under the command of Joachim Murat and sped toward Paris amid rumors of a coup attempt. Although the French emperor was able to raise another massive army, this time it was short on both cavalry and experience. Napoleon won some initial victories against his enemies, but he suffered a crushing defeat in October at the Battle of Leipzig. By the following March, Paris had been captured and Napoleon was forced into exile on the island of Elba. In Napoleon made one more attempt to take power but was overcome at the Battle of Waterloo.

Chapter 7 : Napoleonic Wars and the Economy

Napoleon was born in Ajaccio on Corsica, a Mediterranean island that for centuries had been ruled by the Italian city-state of Genoa. In 1768, however, the French bought Corsica from Genoa and in 1794 conquered the island from its rebellious subjects.

When he Nevertheless, it would be wrong to lose sight of more conventional considerations in the motives and conduct of the belligerent powers. The leaders of the French Revolution took over and expanded traditional objectives of French foreign policy. The British especially, being geographically insulated and having a more liberal constitution than their Continental allies, were concerned far less with combating Revolutionary ideology than with preventing French attempts to create a Continental hegemony. In contracting a series of alliances with the powers of the First Coalition in 1793, Great Britain indeed insisted that they abandon their demands for a royalist restoration virtually, unconditional surrender, so that ultimate war aims were left uncertain. The British sought to uphold a balance of power in Europe that would enable them to affirm their control of the seas, to extend their colonial conquests, and to achieve predominance as a trading and manufacturing nation both beyond Europe and on the Continent. The wars of the Revolution and of the First Empire were the culmination of an intermittent Franco-British conflict that had begun with the War of the Grand Alliance and the War of the Spanish Succession. Great Britain, with a population not much more than one-third that of France in 1793, depended for its strength on preponderance in commerce and manufactures. Thus it remained preoccupied with the sources and maintenance of wealth, which required that military efforts should be concentrated on naval and colonial affairs. Great Britain, however, saw that if the French could impose peace on their own terms on Europe, they would be free to mobilize their resources against the British at sea and in the colonies and to close the European markets essential to British commerce. Therefore Great Britain, alone of all the coalition powers ranged against France, remained at war for virtually the entire duration of the Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars, pursuing a strategy dominated by maritime, colonial, and economic motives. The divergences in interests and objectives between the British and their European allies explain some of the dissensions which arose in the allied camp and also the hostility that Great Britain was to encounter among the neutral powers. By blockading French-held ports and issuing licences to control trade with the enemy bloc, the British advanced their own interests to the detriment or at least the expense of the neutrals. Thus, broadly speaking, throughout the wars from 1793 to 1815, Great Britain devoted the profits from an increasingly advantageous position in world trade to furthering the struggle with France, while the French, since they could not match British maritime power, were obliged to master Europe if they were to turn the tables on Great Britain strategically and economically. Only twice in the Revolutionary wars did small British expeditionary forces fight in Europe, and then only in Holland, in 1795 and 1801. By some 60,000 British troops had fallen in largely indecisive fighting in the West Indies. Arthur Wellesley, 1st duke of Wellington, would suffer fewer losses during his campaigns in the Iberian Peninsula in 1808-1814, which not only reconquered Spain and Portugal but also tied down a far larger number of French troops. The British government was unique in its ability to undertake an enormous debt in order to finance its own war effort and to subsidize that of its allies. The great expansion of the British national income, however, was at that time due more to unusually favourable terms of trade in conventional goods produced by largely traditional means than to the initiation of the Industrial Revolution – the distinguishing characteristics of which belong to the years after 1800. Two factors contributed considerably to the outbreak and to the course of the early years of the French Revolutionary wars: The unprecedented successes of the French in the Revolutionary wars were due to their advantages in numbers; to the fact that France, even before the Revolution, was in many respects the most developed nation on the Continent; and finally to the often contradictory effects of Revolutionary ideals and methods. The first French Republic could afford to be prodigiously wasteful of its resources in making war. These novel developments, however, lay several years ahead, when the Continental powers undertook to make war on Revolutionary France. Indeed, in very large part the most striking characteristics of French Revolutionary warfare, together with the men and the domestic policies of the Jacobin Committee of Public Safety with

whom it is associated, owed their appearance to the first successes of the invaders. This threat to the new regime inspired the Terror, its radical political reforms, and the massive mobilization of national resources. For Great Britain the many complexities of the European scene during the first three years of the French Revolution were problems of secondary importance, since the influence of the chief rival state on the Continent had been largely neutralized by internal dissension. Inevitably, Great Britain was less concerned by developments in eastern and central Europe, and less than a year before the outbreak of war with France February prime minister William Pitt, the Younger reduced the strength of the home army from 17, to 13, When war came, Pitt, with most of his countrymen, anticipated that it would soon be over. The expedients adopted in recruiting land forces during the first years of the war were not particularly efficient. In order to free regular regiments, which were recruited wholly from volunteers, for service overseas, 30, militiamen were called up in for home defense. As it was permissible to pay a substitute to perform militia service, the recruitment of regular formations suffered in consequence. Europe during the Revolutionary years The last years of the 18th and the early 19th s had been marked by a general instability in European affairs which considerably affected the position of the Continental powers. In the Dutch Republic the stadholder, William V of Orange, had been assisted by Prussia and Great Britain in his difficulties with the democratic party supported by France. It was intended to oppose French influence in Dutch affairs and Russian and Austrian designs against Poland and Turkey. In Prussia came close to declaring war on Russia and Austria, having urged Sweden to invade Russia and the Poles to seek the return of Russian annexations. Dissatisfied with the course of Prussian policy and desiring to strengthen the Austrian Netherlands against France, Great Britain welcomed the chance of a rapprochement with Austria. Dangerously isolated, Prussia came to terms with Austria at Reichenbach July 27, and even suggested a common front against the French Revolution in which the possibility of annexing some French territory might arise. Ongoing Russian and Austrian hostilities with Turkey prevented effective action by the Continental powers against France. Peace with Turkey was signed finally by Austria on August 4, 1791, and peace preliminaries by Russia on August 17, 1791. Soon, however, tension grew up in central Europe. At the end of Catherine the Great had brought a Russian army of 100,000, to the Polish frontier. Though it was prepared to offer Austria and Prussia a share of the spoils should they oppose its designs on Poland, the Russian government declared its enthusiasm for a monarchical alliance against France—both in order to cover its intentions against Poland and in the hope of directing Prussian and Austrian attention to the west. Thus it is clear that France had occupied a secondary place in the minds of European leaders until mid 1792. Events in France, far from inspiring the powers with the zeal that they professed for a monarchical crusade, had encouraged them to seek advantages in the east while the French were preoccupied with their internal affairs. Later, the very real divisions among the Continental powers were to precipitate their defeat by the French armies. The situation which confronted its less experienced and more radically minded deputies continued to deteriorate. The Declaration of Pillnitz, however, instead of intimidating the supporters of the Revolution, served to discredit the moderate Feuillants in the assembly, which grew more disposed to war. Austria and Prussia, though their relations were already strained over the actual disposition of their forces in the west and over the steps to be taken in the event of Russian action in Poland, sent a circular to the European powers on April 12, 1792, inviting concerted action. Contradictory motives impelled the new Girondin ministry and its supporters to hostilities, though they had failed to recruit foreign support. The Girondins, led by Jacques-Pierre Brissot, gained the support of the Jacobins, for the club ignored the pleas of Maximilien Robespierre and the extreme left who opposed a war managed by aristocrats, foreseeing that they might use it against the Revolution. Lafayette, marquis de Lafayette, chromolithograph by P. Library of Congress, Washington, D. C. A month later it likewise undertook war against Sardinia, which had responded affirmatively to the Austro-Prussian circular of April 12, as did Russia. Dumouriez, detail of a portrait by J. Roger-Viollet Far from saving the king, the war, naturally enough, soon precipitated the fall of the monarchy, long suspected of plotting to overthrow the new regime. On June 13 Louis dismissed the Girondin ministry in favour of the more moderate Feuillants that it had replaced. A week later there were demonstrations at the Tuileries to demand the restoration of the Girondins. On June 28 Lafayette left his headquarters to appear in the Assembly, but returned to the army disappointed in his hopes of checking the advance of popular pressure

on the government and the existing constitution. The new ministry, attacked by the Girondins, resigned on July 11. During the second half of July the Jacobin republican movement in Paris grew fast, attracting widespread support from the provinces. On July 27 Charles William Ferdinand, duke of Brunswick and commander of the allied army, issued a manifesto which, by threatening Paris with reprisals if the king and queen were harmed, stimulated French determination to resist. The Legislative Assembly recognized the insurrectionary commune, suspended the monarchy, and resolved that a new national assembly, the Convention, should be elected by universal male suffrage to determine the future form of government. Having failed to raise the northeastern districts and to turn his army against Paris, Lafayette fled across the frontier with Alexandre, count de Lameth, and many of his officers on August 26. A provisional executive council was nominated, of which Georges Danton was the moving spirit. The commune had made its first arrests on August 10. Less than a month later, the first Terror began with the September massacres. Page 1 of 4.

Chapter 8 : The Impact of Napoleon, Leigh Ann Whaley: racedaydvl.com: Books

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Get Full Essay Get access to this section to get all help you need with your essay and educational issues. The people revolted against their government in an attempt to gain power in political decision making. In this time, France experienced many forms of governments as the people fought for change. Taking advantage of his rising popularity, Napoleon became the ruler of France and eventually the ruler of an empire. Napoleon Bonaparte had a positive impact on France and Europe due to the military, political and economic stability he restored to France, the laws he put in place, the reforms he introduced to the European countries he conquered and his improvement of the education system. After a time of uncertainty in France brought about by the French Revolution, Napoleon restored the stability of France through the military. Napoleon emerged in this time as a skilled soldier and tactician. He led the French army to many victories from the time he became a commander, and later a general, in the army. These victories include wars in northern Italy and Egypt against the nations who declared war on France in an attempt to prevent a spread of revolutionary ideas in their own countries. Napoleon also restored political stability by overthrowing the Directory, the French government in power from 1795 to 1804. The Directory was inefficient and ineffective because of corrupt members who lived in luxury while the people suffered. This government created inflation, increased taxes and forced the middle class to lend large sums of money to the government. Under the Directory, the people could not afford to pay for food. Riots broke out in the Paris streets as the poor protested the rising prices. Napoleon Bonaparte recognized that the people were not content with how the Directory governed and he acted to fix the problems. In 1799, Napoleon overthrew the Directory, created another constitution for France and he became the leader of the new government. Napoleon was a strong leader who had control over the government and worked to make life better for the people. Napoleon worked to strengthen the economic structure by reducing inflation. To achieve this, he placed controls on food prices, which eased the financial stress of the people. The economy was also strengthened when Napoleon enforced a law requiring all citizens to pay taxes and created the national Bank of France. The tax money was deposited into the bank and loans were made to businesses. Napoleon re-established old reforms and introduced new laws after he came into power. The Napoleonic Code, introduced in 1804, united many reforms of the French Revolution in one body of laws. This code had a positive effect on society because it gave all citizens equal rights under law and also gave them the right to work in any occupation. In addition, religious toleration was strengthened and the abolishment of feudalism continued in France. Napoleon brought the benefits of the French Revolution to all of the European countries he conquered. He eliminated feudalism and encouraged equality. Peasants benefited because they no longer were forced to pay tithes to the nobility. Religious toleration was also introduced. All people benefited from this as religious persecution ended and they were allowed to choose what they wanted to believe in. The Napoleonic Code became the basis of law for these countries, which created equality among people. Napoleon also designed constitutions, created efficient governments and supported the growth of education in these conquered nations. The people achieved a say in political decision making, just as the French had fought for. Political and social justice spread to these countries, benefiting the people in their day to day lives. Before the revolution, during the rule of Louis XVI, schools were run by the Church and they taught respect for elders and religion. Only the privileged members of society, from the First and Second Estates, were allowed to attend these schools. The majority of France remained uneducated. During the French upheaval, revolutionaries wanted schools to be available for everyone. Although the idea of state schools was proposed, none were ever created and the idea remained to be only a goal. The same courses were taught at each school, particularly military values, science and math. Although it was still mainly the wealthy who attended school, these government-run schools resulted in a greater number of educated citizens. Bonaparte restored stability to France by creating a strong military, taking control of the political structure and by strengthening the economy. Reforms from the French Revolution were united under one code of law. This code, the Napoleonic Code, benefited the people

by creating equality among all citizens and giving them new freedoms and rights. He achieved this by making the Napoleonic Code the basis of law in these nations and by introducing revolutionary reforms to the people. In addition, Napoleon improved the French education system, thus increasing literacy and knowledge throughout the country. Napoleon Bonaparte had a huge influence on France and Europe and many of the ideas he introduced to France and Europe during his reign still effect the world to this day. The Age of Napoleon.

Chapter 9 : What effect did Napoleon have on Europe and the world? | eNotes

Napoleon impacted France in many different ways for example he came up with the Napoleonic code which is still the base of the French Justice system today. He was able to take weak tired soldiers.

From a small island called Corsica, Napoleon joined the French army and quickly rose up in ranks. He eventually became the governor of France, and while he had that power, he made himself emperor. He ruled for over a decade and took over most of Europe. Eventually, the European powers took Napoleon out of control of France, and he got exiled from his country. The continent moved on and Napoleon died, but someone who had that much control must have had some sort of effect on the continent, and Napoleon was no exception. As Napoleon expanded the French Empire, he took over many countries and led them to find an overpowering sense of nationalism. Nationalism is a political ideology that involves a strong identification of a group of individuals with a nation. When his armies marched through other countries, it made them want to be strong with each other and support their country and keep other countries out. The countries set up stronger border controls to keep other people out and that troubled relationships with other countries. As time went on, the countries began to dislike each other and tension in Europe was high, and high tension leads to wars. These high tensions would lead to the biggest wars in the world. Along with nationalism spreading throughout Europe, countries started to really focus on what a citizen really was, and this caused many controversies later. For example, Germany kicked out all Jewish people and all Gypsies because of their strict nationalism laws. Germany did not allow certain people in their country because of the bold border that they put up. Along with Germany, Switzerland, Austria, and Netherlands also put up strict laws. In the World History textbook, Beck shows how independent nations became, when he said "Switzerland was recognized as an independent nation"

With new countries creating their own idea of what a citizen was and what nationalism was, war began to break out. The Council of Vienna helped implement this idea because countries started to become more independent. The ideas of a perfect citizen carried out throughout time and ended up having major effects on not just Europe, but the whole world. The long lasting effects that nationalism brought were extreme. Essentially, the World Wars were caused because of the idea of nationalism and the idea of what a true citizen was. Like I stated earlier, Germany created strict citizenship laws and those laws were a key cause to the World Wars. Along with the citizenship laws, the many treaties that Napoleon attempted to create caused later effects. Tensions began to build, and Europe became a gunpowder barrel, just waiting for someone to light a match. The nationalism that Napoleon caused can be seen in the Nazis rise to power. They manipulated the German people into thinking that they were the greatest people, and increased the sense of nationalism in the country. These two events made the world as it is now, and without Napoleon, none of these things would have been set into motion.