

Western Civilization since 1500



Wayne E. Sirmon
HI 102 – Western Civilization

History 102 Western Civilization from 1500

Feb. 13 MARDI GRAS DAY – No Class

Art. 2 Approval Deadline

Don't wait until the last minute!

Feb. 14 Chapters 20 & 21 Online Quiz

Feb. 20 Article Review 2 – DUE

Feb. 21 Chapter 22 Online Quiz

Feb. 27 EXAM 2 (Chapters 19-22)

Système International d'unités



Metric System

1586 - Simon Stevin "De Thiende (the 10th)

1668 – John Wilkins Royal Society

1791 - French "pure reason"

1799 - "for all men, for all time"



Standardization



Decimal Time

5 October 1793

French Republican Calendar

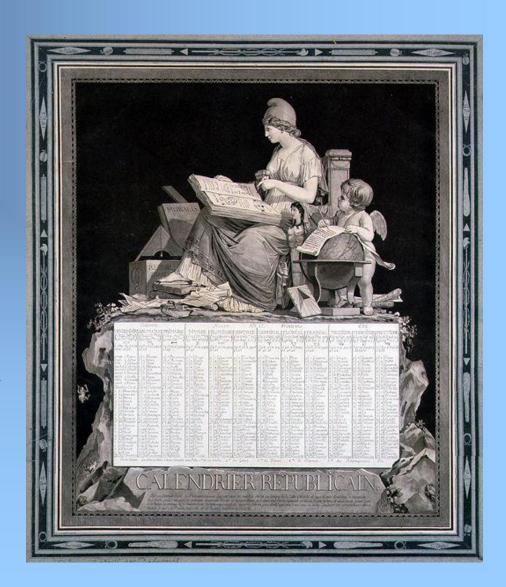
New Year - autumnal equinox

12 months of 30 days

10 days in "week" (decades)

5 extra days at the end of each year were national holidays

Abolished by Napoleon 1 Jan 1806



Decimal Time

5 October 1793

Autumn:

Vendémiaire ("grape harvest") Brumaire ("fog")

Frimaire ("frost")

Winter:

Nivôse ("snow")

Pluviôse ("rain")

Ventôse ("wind")

Spring:

Germinal ("germination")

Floréal ("flowering")

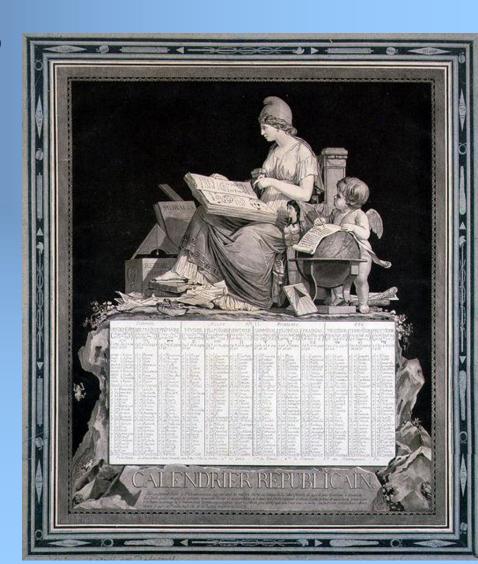
Prairial ("pasture")

Summer:

Messidor ("harvest")

Thermidor ("heat")

Fructidor ("fruit")



Decimal Time

5 October 1793

A Ten Hour Day

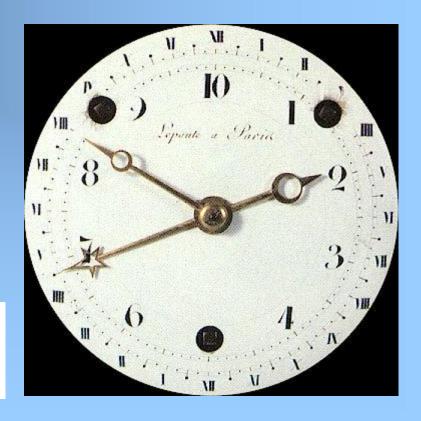
100 seconds = 1 minute

100 minutes = 1 hour

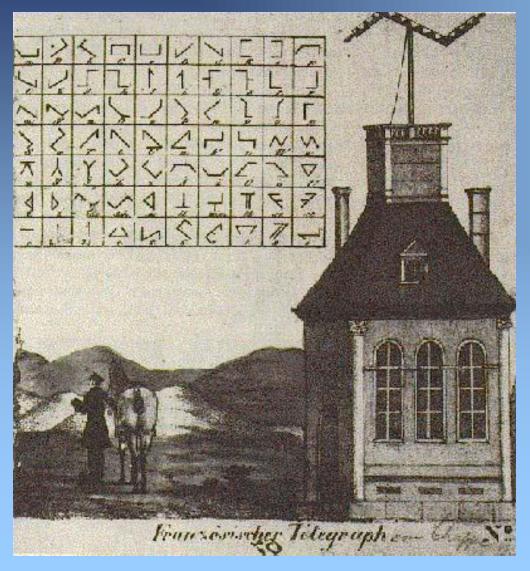
10 hours = 1 day

Suspended 7 April 1795

1,440 min/day vs 1,000 "min"/day 86,400 sec/day vs 100,000 "sec"/day



Optical Telegraph



1793 – Claude Chappe27 word message3 stations/20 miles 11 minutes

1794 – 15 stations 130 miles

1830s – 1,000 stations 8,000 miles







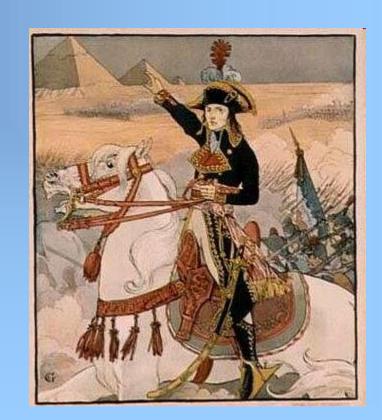
Courage isn't having the strength to go on - it is going on when you don't have strength.

~ Napoleon Bonaparte

Napoleone di Buonaparte

From Corsica to Paris

Corsica (just barely French)
2LT (commissioned 1785)
LTC Corsican volunteers (1791)
CPT French Army (1792)
BG Siege of Toulon (1793)
"Whiff of Grapeshot" (1795)
Italian Campaign (1797)
Egyptian Campaign (1798)



Napoleon Bonaparte

18 Brumaire year VIII (November 9, 1799)

coup d'état

(French: coup [stroke] d' [of] État [state])

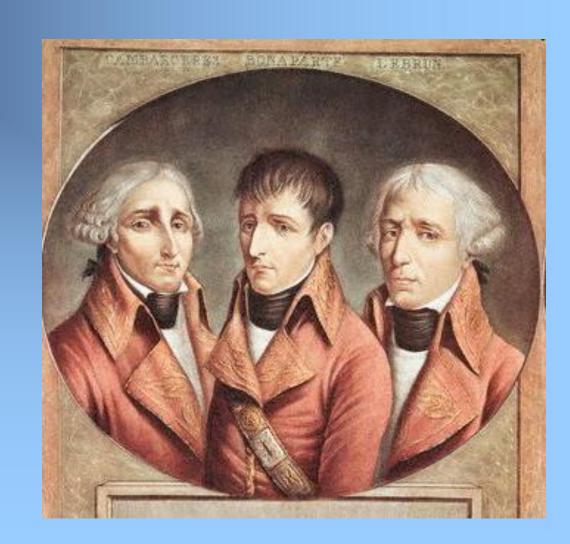
Military strength
Coup within a coup
Apathetic population



First Consul (December, 1799)

Life Consul (August, 1802)

Emperor (May, 1804)

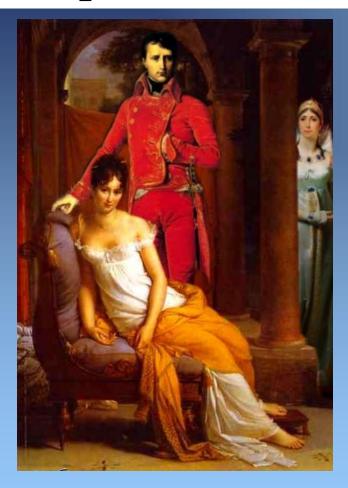


His Imperial and Royal Majesty Napoleon the First, By the Grace of God and the Constitutions of the Republic, Emperor of the French, King of Italy, Protector of the Confederation of the Rhine, Mediator of the Helvetic Confederation.

"Better not to have been born than to live without glory."

- Napoleon Bonaparte





Josephine de Beauharnais



La formation weight per le

Chaque acceptain did its

Chapter 19: French Revolution & Napoleon

Centralization of Government

Meritocracy (except family), higher education, tax code, road and sewer systems, central bank

Concordat of 1801

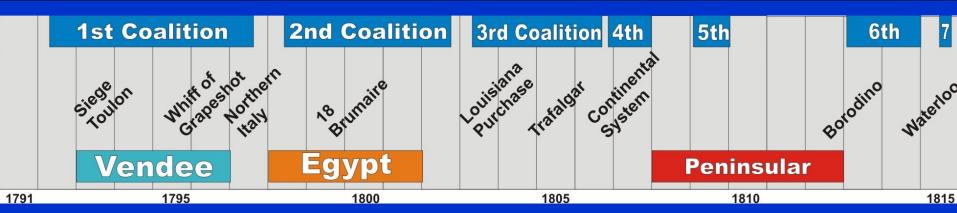
Napoleon wanted to heal the divisions within the Catholic Church that had developed after the confiscation of Church property and the Civil Constitution of the Clergy.

But, Napoleon's clear intent was to use the clergy to prop up his regime.



Civil Code (Napoleonic Code)

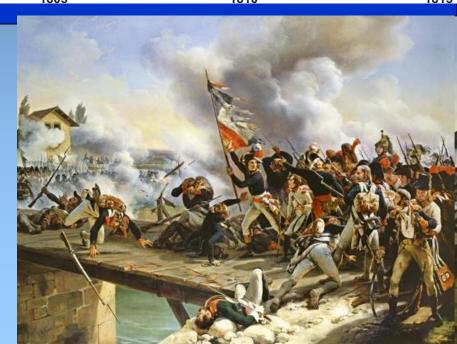
Concordat with Catholic Church

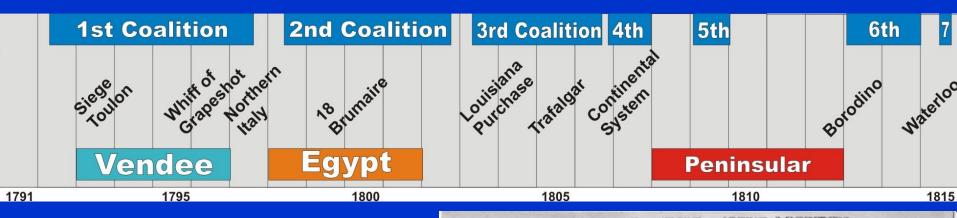


First Italian Campaign (1796):

2 days after his marriage to Josephine, he leaves to command the Army of Italy.

Victory at the Battle of Arcole insures victory and the Austrians sue for peace.

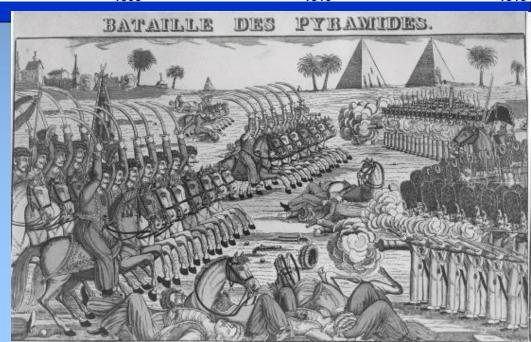


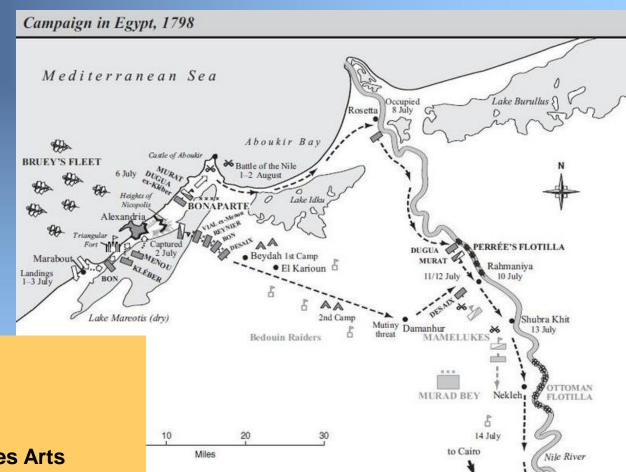


Egyptian Campaign (1798-1802):

Deception has French in heavy wool uniforms and no canteens.

Detours to capture Malta.





Rosetta Stone

Canal of the Pharaohs

Commission des Sciences et des Arts

Fascination with Egyptology

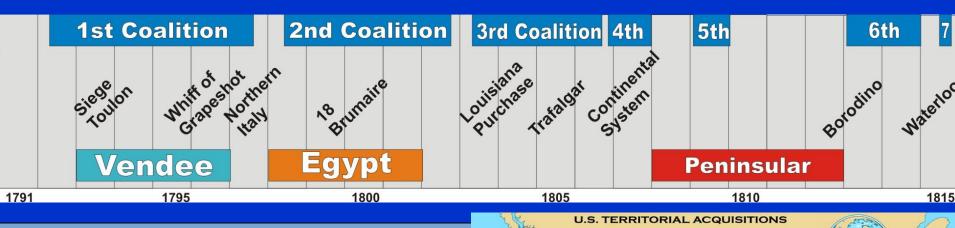


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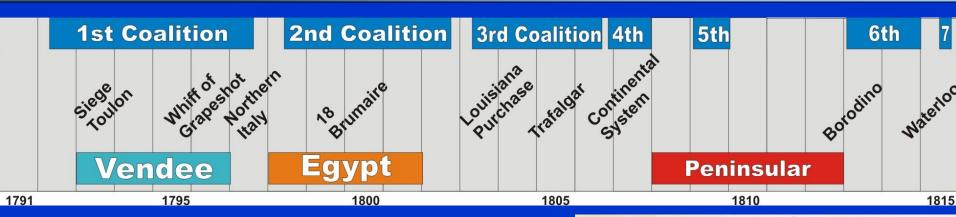
Louisiana Purchase (1803):

US to buy NOLA from Spain but, Spain ceded LA to France (1800)

France failed to re-enslave Haiti (1802)

LA hard to defend from GB, so dump New World property. LA goes for \$15 million (1803)





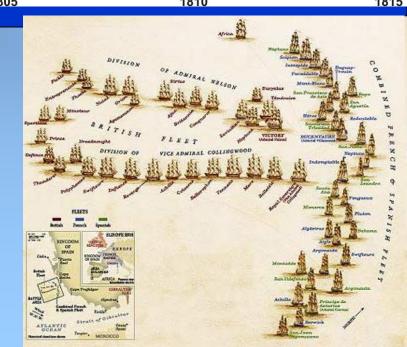
Trafalgar (1803):

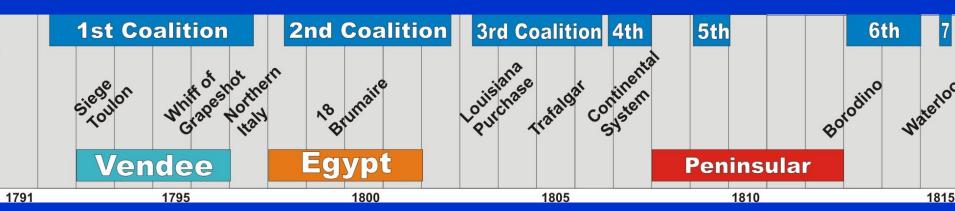
Napoleon a great General. As an Admiral, not so much

Combined Spanish-French Fleet

The key to the invasion of England

Lord Nelson's the Man! (albeit dead)





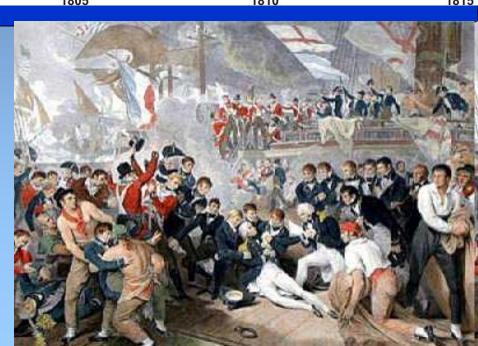
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Continental System

A "Reverse Blockade"

Designed to keep British Goods Out of Europe

And

Keep European Money out of England

Hurt Europe more than UK

Napoleon could not beat the British Navy



War of the First Coalition

Part of the French Revolutionary Wars



The Battle of Valmy was a decisive victory for the French revolutionary army.

Date 1792-1797

Location France, Central Europe, Italy, Belgium,

Netherlands, Spain, West Indies

states

French Republic

22x20px Polish Legions[f]

French satellite

French victory, Treaty of Campo Formio Result

Belligerents

Holy Roman Empire[a]

Prussia[b]

Great Britain

French Royalists

Spain[c]

Portugal Sardinia



Dutch Republic^[e]

Naples and Sicily Other Italian states [d] Ottoman Empire

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Naples and Sicily

Other Italian states [d] Ottoman Empire

Dutch Republic^[e]

The Second Coalition

Part of the French Revolutionary Wars



Louis-François Lejeune: The Battle of Marengo

Date 1798-1802

Central Europe, Italy Location

French victory, Treaty of Lunéville, Treaty of Result Amiens

Belligerents

₩ Austria^[a]

Great Britain[b] Russia^[c]

French Royalists

Portugal Two Sicilies

Ottoman Empire

Co-belligerent:

United States^[d]

French Republic

Spain

Polish Legions Denmark-Norway^[e]

French client republics:

Batavian Republic

Helvetic Republic Cisalpine Republic

Roman Republic[f] Parthenopaean

Republic[9]

Part of the French Revolutionary Wars The Battle of Valmy was a decisive victory for the French

War of the First Coalition

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Ottoman Empire Dutch Republic[e]



Location Central Europe, Italy

French victory, Treaty of Lunéville, Treaty of

₩ Austria^[a] Great Britain[b]

Russia^[c] French Royalists

8 Portugal Two Sicilies Ottoman Empire

Co-belligerent:

United States^[d]

French Republic 5 Spain Polish Legions

Denmark-Norway^[e] French client republics: Batavian Republic Helvetic Republic

 Cisalpine Republic • Roman Republic [f]

 Parthenopaean Republic[9]

War of the Third Coalition

Part of Napoleonic Wars



Napoléon at the Battle of Austerlitz, by François Pascal Simon, Baron Gérard

Date 1803-1806

Central Europe, Italy, and Trafalgar Location

French victory, Tleaty of Pressburg Result

Holy Roman Empire ceases to exist

Belligerents

Austrian Empire

Kingdom of Naples

Kingdom of Sicily

💥 Bavaria Württemberg

Italy

Etruria

Spain

French Empire

Batavian Republic

Russian Empire Hara United Kingdom

Kingdom of Portugal

Sweden

Part of the French Revolutionary Wars The Battle of Valmy was a decisive victory for the French

War of the First Coalition

revolutionary army.

Date 1792-1797

> France, Central Europe, Italy, Belgium, Netherlands, Spain, West Indies

> > French Republic

22x20px Polish Legions[f]

French satellite

Result French victory, Treaty of Campo Formio

Belligerents

Holy Roman Empire[a] ₩ Prussia^[b]

Great Britain

French Royalists Spain[c]

8 Portugal Sardinia

Naples and Sicily Other Italian states[d] Ottoman Empire

Dutch Republic[e]

The Second Coalition

Part of the French Revolutionary Wars

Louis-François Lejeune: The Battle of Marengo

1798-1802 Location

Central Europe, Italy

French victory, Treaty of Lunéville, Treaty of

Belligerents

₩ Austria^[a] French Republic Great Britain[b] Russia^[c] French Royalists 8 Portugal Two Sicilies

5 Spain Polish Legions Denmark-Norway^[e] French client republics: Batavian Republic

Ottoman Empire Helvetic Republic Co-belligerent: Cisalpine Republic United States^[d] • Roman Republic [f] • Parthenopaean Republic[9]

War of the Third Coalition Part of Napoleonic Wars



Baron Gérard 1803-1806

Date

Austrian Empire

Central Europe, Italy, and Trafal Location Result French victory, Treaty of Pressbi

Holy Roman Empire ceases to

Belligerents

Russian Empire United Kingdom Kingdom of Naples

Kingdom of Sicily Kingdom of Portugal Sweden



taly (taly = Etruria Spain Ravaria Bavaria

Württember

War of the Fourth Coalition

Part of Napoleonic Wars



1806-1807 Date

Saxony, Prussia, Poland, East Prussia Location

French victory, Treaties of Tilsit Result

Belligerents

Prussia

Russia

United Kingdom

Bavaria Württemberg 22x20px Polish Legions Italy

French Empire

Confederation of the Rhine

Naples

Etruria

Holland Swiss Confederation

Spain



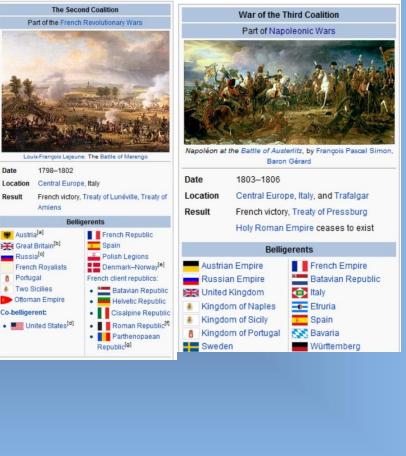








Date

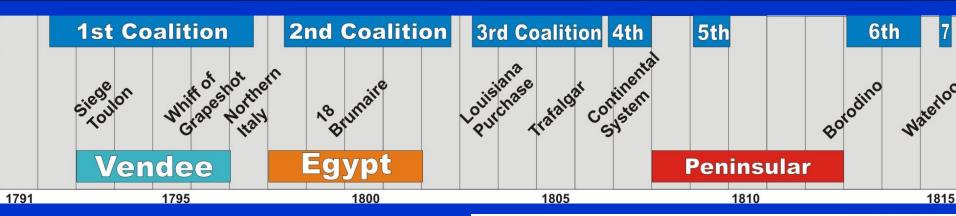






Swiss Confederation

Spain



Borodino (1812):

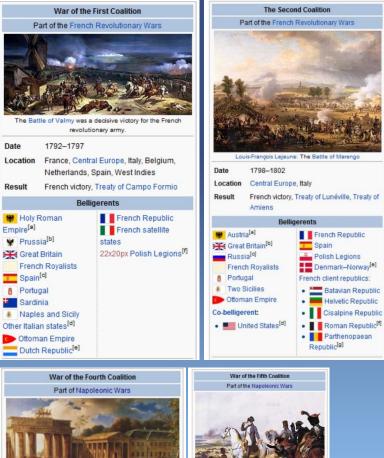
In search for the "Decisive Battle"

Moscow deserted and then on fire

Fresh Russian Army blocks route home

The long walk home







War of the Third Coalition



Belligerents



Date 1806-1807

Location Saxony, Prussia, Poland, East Prussia

French victory, Treaties of Tilsit

Belligerents

Y Prussia Russia

United Kingdom Saxony[a] Sweden

Sicily

French Empire Confederation of the Rhine Bavaria Württemberg 22x20px Polish Legions Italy Naples Etruria Holland

Swiss Confederation

Spain



Switzerland

Holland

Prussia Austria **United Kingdom** Sweden Spain Portugal Sicily Sardinia After Battle of Leipzig Saxony Bavaria

Württemberg

Original Coalition

Russia



LEIPZIG

Napoleon and the Battle of the Nations

Chapter 19: French Revolution & Napoleon

Leipzig (1813):16-19 Oct.

Largest battle - involved 600,000 soldiers and 2,200 artillery pieces, making it the largest battle in Europe prior to World War I

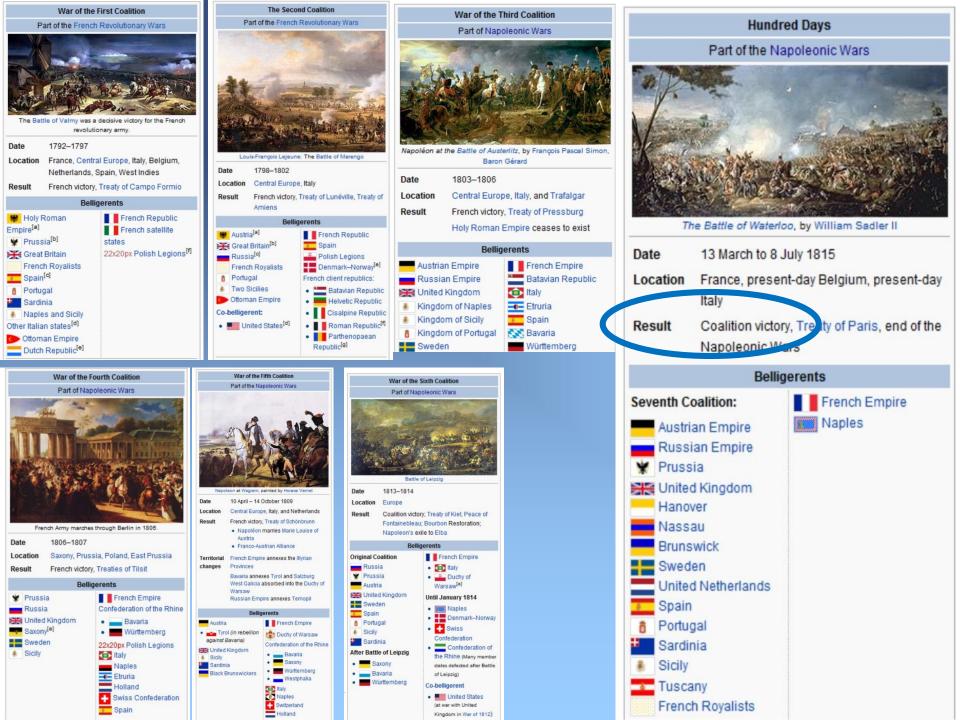
Decisive defeat for Napoleon – withdraws to France

Coalition army pressed its advantage and invaded France in early 1814

March 31, 1814 – Paris (and France) surrenders

Napoleon forced to abdicate unconditionally on April 6. Sent into exile on the island of Elba





Waterloo

Victory required to defeat Three armies in turn.

Defeat results in exile to Island of St. Helena







St. Helena

He dies 7 years later May 5, 1821, at the age of 51

Reburied in Paris 1840

CAUSE OF DEATH:

Arsenic (by assassin or wallpaper) (popular, but lacks many expected symptoms)

Stomach cancer (autopsy at time of death) (fits historic accounts including weight loss and chronic gastritis)



NEXT...

