

Chapter 1 : Napoleonic Wars and the Economy

The Napoleonic Wars began with the War of the Third Coalition, which was the first of the Coalition Wars against the First French Republic after Napoleon's accession as leader of France.

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 2 : Department of History - Napoleonic Wars

Napoleonic Wars, series of wars between Napoleonic France and shifting alliances of other European powers that produced a brief French hegemony over most of Europe with the French Revolutionary wars, the Napoleonic Wars comprise a year period of recurrent conflict that concluded only with the Battle of Waterloo and Napoleon's second abdication on June 22,

The wars stemmed from the unresolved disputes associated with the French Revolution and its resultant conflict. The wars are often categorised into five conflicts, each termed after the coalition that fought Napoleon: Napoleon, upon ascending to First Consul of France in 1799, had inherited a chaotic republic; he subsequently created a state with stable finances, a strong bureaucracy, and a well-trained army. In 1805, Austria and Russia waged war against France. In response, Napoleon defeated the allied Russo-Austrian army at Austerlitz in December 1805, which is considered his greatest victory. This victory secured British control of the seas and prevented the invasion of Britain itself. Prussian concerns about increasing French power led to a resumption of war in October 1806. Napoleon quickly defeated the Prussians, and defeated Russia in June 1807, bringing an uneasy peace to the continent. The peace failed, though, as war broke out in 1809, and a new coalition was soon defeated. Hoping to isolate Britain economically, Napoleon invaded Iberia, declaring his brother Joseph king of Spain in 1808. The Spanish and Portuguese revolted with British support, and, after six years of fighting, expelled the French from Iberia in 1813. Concurrently, Russia, unwilling to bear economic consequences of reduced trade, routinely violated the Continental System, enticing Napoleon to launch a massive invasion of Russia in 1812. Encouraged by the defeat, Prussia, Austria, and Russia began a new campaign against France, decisively defeating Napoleon at Leipzig in October 1813 after several inconclusive engagements. The Allies then invaded France, capturing Paris at the end of March and forcing Napoleon to abdicate in early April. He was exiled to the island of Elba, and the Bourbons were restored to power. However, Napoleon escaped in February 1815, and reassumed control of France. The Allies responded with the Seventh Coalition, defeating Napoleon permanently at Waterloo in June 1815 and exiling him to St Helena, a British territory midway between Africa and Brazil, where he died six years later. The Congress of Vienna redrew the borders of Europe, and brought a lasting peace to the continent. The battle is often regarded as a tactical masterpiece. The French victory at Austerlitz effectively brought the Third Coalition to an end. Russian troops were allowed to head back to home soil. Victory at Austerlitz also permitted the creation of the Confederation of the Rhine, a collection of German states intended as a buffer zone between France and central Europe. These achievements, however, did not establish a lasting peace on the continent. As Napoleon I, he was Emperor of the French from 1804 to 1815. Due to his longtime success in these wars, often against numerically superior enemies, he is generally regarded as one of the greatest military commanders of all time. Napoleon was born in Corsica to parents of noble Genoese ancestry and trained as an artillery officer in mainland France. Bonaparte rose to prominence under the French First Republic and led successful campaigns against the First and Second Coalitions arrayed against France. In the first decade of the 19th century, the French Empire under Napoleon engaged in a series of conflicts – the Napoleonic Wars – involving every major European power. After a streak of victories, France secured a dominant position in continental Europe, and Napoleon maintained the French sphere of influence through the formation of extensive alliances and the appointment of friends and family members to rule other European countries as French client states. In 1813, the Sixth Coalition defeated his forces at Leipzig; the following year the Coalition invaded France, forced Napoleon to abdicate and exiled him to the island of Elba. Less than a year later, he escaped Elba and returned to power, but was defeated at the Battle of Waterloo in June 1815. Napoleon spent the last six years of his life in confinement by the British on the island of Saint Helena. An autopsy concluded he died of stomach cancer, although this claim has sparked significant debate, and some scholars most notably Sten Forshufvud have held that he was a victim of arsenic poisoning.

Chapter 3 : Napoleonic Wars ()

Napoleonic Wars and the United States, The Napoleonic Wars continued the Wars of the French Revolution. Great Britain and France fought for European supremacy, and treated weaker powers heavy-handedly.

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.

The first campaign of the Napoleonic wars was the War of the second Coalition - with Bonaparte absent in Egypt fighting the British a new coalition formed against the French in

Society Major Battles Of The Napoleonic Wars Napoleon Bonaparte saw some of the greatest victories and defeats in military history over a decade and a half of war. Napoleon Bonaparte Before the Sphinx in Egypt. Between and , a series of major conflicts were fought between France and several European nations in what became Napoleonic wars under the stewardship of young Napoleon Bonaparte. The Napoleonic war followed the War of the first Coalition and involved national armies with riflemen, artillery and large-scale use of guns. Under his leadership, France engaged in a series of battles against nations and allied coalitions in an aim to expand the empire across central and western Europe. For more than a decade and a half, Napoleon fought many battles suffering heavy defeats and winning crucial battles. The battle was fought on August 1, , and resulted in a key victory for British Admiral Horatio Nelson. The battle was fought a few hours until nightfall, and the British naval force maneuvered around the French line of battle and the fight ensued. The victory was key for the British as they regained Malta from the French and secured control of the Mediterranean. First and Second Sieges of Zaragoza and - The first siege of Saragossa Zaragoza took place from June 15 to August 13, , and illustrated the Spanish determination to defend their cities from French invasion. The Spanish were able to successfully defend their unfortified cities despite them being inferior to the French army at the time. At first, Napoleon had thought of the ongoing uprisings as small and isolated. But he learned later after dispatching a number of flying columns that the uprising was much more widespread than initially thought. The second siege of Zaragoza was an epic struggle which motivated the Spanish resistance against the French throughout the Peninsular war. This was after irregular Spanish troops had successfully defended their city from the French. As a result, Napoleon launched his campaign in Spain and the army that had retracted to the Ebro during the first siege headed to the north-eastern corner of Spain where they successfully fought the battle of Tudela and a second siege was unavoidable. The battle was fought on August 17, , under the command of Arthur Wellesley for the allied British and Portuguese forces who defeated the French army under General Henri Delaborde. The battle was significant since it was the first war fought by the British army during the British Peninsula war. The French retreated after the defeat. The battle was a conclusive victory of the Napoleon army against the Egyptian army who incurred massive losses and casualties from the defeat. Also, Napoleon got to employ one of his most lethal military tactics in battle; the divisional square which became so significant thereafter in other battles. The battle of Embabeh was pivotal to the decline of the Ottoman empire and helped the French get enough supplies in the process. The battle was the last victory in the military career of Napoleon Bonaparte. The Prussians under Field Marshal Prince Blucher were defeated in the battle, but a majority of the soldiers survived and took part in the battle of Waterloo two days later. This battle was both a tactical victory and a strategic loss as the Prussian army joined the British army led by Wellington to defeat Napoleon in the battle of Waterloo. Battle of Borodino September of - Regarded as the bloodiest battle of the Napoleonic wars, the Battle of Borodino was a French invasion of Russia on September 7, . About , troops were involved in the battle which left at least 70, fatalities 30,, French casualties and 39,, Russian casualties. This was however not achieved due to the political infighting among the Russians, and their lack of commitment to the war which made Napoleon change his decision on engaging in a large-scale battle that he had hoped for. In the battle aftermath, the Russians retreated towards Semolino. Napoleon was free to advance and capture Moscow on September 14, but they were short of supplies when they arrived in the city. This forced them to retreat in the friendly soils in October with only about 23, men. The French army suffered great losses from the Russian attack and never fully recovered from it. After a defeat by Napoleon at the battle of Jena, the Prussian army withdrew to the eastern bank of Elbe river and made an attempt in the northeast to reach Oder river. The battle ensued when the French overwhelmed the Prussians and inflicted heavy losses on them. The French troops caused massive losses to the city by looting, raping and murdering civilians. Battle of Leipzig October of - The Battle of Leipzig involved a coalition of armies against the

French army led by emperor Napoleon. The battle was fought from 16th to 19th of October, in what was the largest battle in Europe preceding World War I. About 1,000,000 soldiers were involved in the war. The Russian, Prussian, Swedes and Austrian armies constituted about 1,000,000 troops against the 600,000 troops of Napoleon army. Reported casualties in the war were 73,000 French and 54,000 from the allies. The battle was the first defeat for Napoleon which forced him to return to France while the coalition army plotted the invasion of France. Later in May, Napoleon was forced to exile in Elba.

Battle of Trafalgar October 21, 1805 - The Battle of Trafalgar was fought on October 21, 1805, in one of the greatest naval engagements between the British Royal Navy and a combined naval force of France and Spain. The battle was significant in thwarting the plans of the French to invade England and confirmed the naval superiority of the British. As a result, the British destroyed 19 French and Spanish vessels without losing one of their own. In the battle fought in the southwest coast of Spain off the Atlantic, there were about 2,000 casualties as the British captured Villeneuve. Lord Nelson was shot and died a few moments later during the battle after being informed of the imminent victory. He became a national hero in England for preventing a French invasion.

Battle of Waterloo June 18, 1815 - Having conquered much of continental Europe in the 19th century, the Battle of Waterloo would be the final defeat of Napoleon Bonaparte signalling the end of his military prowess. Napoleon rose through the ranks of the French army during the French revolution and became emperor in 1804. He conquered much of central and western Europe, developing to be the most dominant empire in the continent. In the battle of Waterloo which was fought on June 18, 1815, a combined force of the British and Prussian army signaled the end of 23 years of French domination. Soon after the war, Napoleon abdicated and died in exile. This page was last updated on April 25,

Chapter 5 : N: The Napoleonic Wars | Board Game | BoardGameGeek

Napoleonic Wars Book Review - A Military History and Atlas of the Napoleonic Wars by Vincent J. Esposito and John R. Elting Content - Readability - Length - Illustrations/Maps - Overall - This is exactly the sort of book I was after when researching the military side of the Napoleonic Wars.

Ultimately, the wars extended to all corners of the European continent, profoundly affecting European politics, society, and culture. The wars encompassed eight separate military campaigns divided into three broader periods: He immediately inherited the war of the Second Coalition, the last of the wars of the French Revolution. Within months of coming to power he declared the French Revolution ended, and defeated the Second Coalition led by Austria and England. He created satellite republics in Italy the Cispadane and Cisalpine Republics in and , but consolidated them into the Italian Republic in England signed the Peace of Amiens in after losing their continental allies. In January Spain joined France in an anti-British alliance. Britain sought allies to tie the French to the continent. In October he achieved a dramatic victory over the Austrian army at Ulm in Bavaria. The Holy Roman Empire Germany was abolished in the summer and replaced by the Confederation of the Rhine , with France as its protector. Austria and Prussia were excluded from this new German entity. The number of German territories was substantially reduced through secularization and mediatization from to The Italian Republic, a kingdom after , annexed Venetia, nearly doubling its size. The Prussian army was destroyed in two battles, Jena and Auerstadt October 14, , and the kingdom was overrun. The belated arrival of a Russian army in Poland extended the war into the winter and spring of Tsar Alexander I met the French emperor at Tilsit and agreed to a continental alliance. He placed his elder brother Joseph on the throne, which generated enormous popular resistance. The Spanish feared the revolutionary anticlericalism of France, and the imposition of a foreign king. Formal Spanish military resistance gave way to a guerilla war that continued until The Peninsular War tied down military resources, and provided Britain with a theater of war on the European continent. French military power, tied down by Spanish guerillas, was insufficient to retake Portugal. Between and Joseph and the French Imperial army were forced back to the Pyrenees , and in Wellington crossed into southern France, finally ending the Peninsular War. The expanding imperium led to confrontation with Tsar Alexander I of Russia. Tsar Alexander and his generals evacuated the capital and withdrew east of the city, refusing to surrender or negotiate. During both the advance and retreat, his army suffered far more from desertions and disease than from battle casualties. In December the army that returned to central Europe was reduced to , men. The enormity of the French losses led Tsar Alexander to continue the pursuit and liberate Europe. All sides agreed to a temporary armistice through the summer. During this time Austria joined the coalition against France. Prussian forces crossed the Rhine at the end of December. Coalition armies moved into France from Spain, Germany, and Belgium. The coalition, meeting in Vienna, committed itself to his utter defeat. In June he was defeated at Waterloo by British and Prussian armies. He abdicated a second time and was taken prisoner by the English. The former French emperor spent his remaining days on the island of St. Helena in the south Atlantic. He died in Liberalism, the desire for constitutional government, also manifested in Western and Central Europe. The Napoleonic Wars also led to the creation of a European international system established at the Congress of Vienna , which was based upon the principles of balance of power and territorial compensation. The congress system called upon the monarchical powers to suppress revolutions to prevent another crisis like the one that had affected Europe for the previous twenty-five years. The Wars of the French Revolution and Napoleon, The Wars of Napoleon. The Art of Warfare in the Age of Napoleon. The Transformation of European Politics, Schneid Pick a style below, and copy the text for your bibliography.

Chapter 6 : The Napoleonic wars | History lessons | DK Find Out!

years on from the Battle of Waterloo, discover what happened in the Napoleonic Wars! LET ME KNOW WHAT YOU WANT NEXT! HELP SUPPORT THE CREATION OF MORE HI.

The Napoleonic Wars were a series of conflicts fought between France under the leadership of Napoleon Bonaparte and a number of European nations between and They followed on from the War of the First Coalition and engaged nearly all European nations in a bloody struggle, a struggle that also spilled over into Egypt, America and South America. During the Wars for during this period the fighting was not constant warfare was to change and move towards modern warfare leaving behind forever the idea of war as a sport of kings and moving towards the concept of Total War and the nations in arms. Weaponry also evolved though at a much slower rate than the ideas of the nation at arms and conscription. By the end of the period most European armies had riflemen and the British made the first large scale use of Congreve Rockets in a European war. The period starting with bright uniforms but by the end of the period dark blue or green uniforms had become common for skirmishers, the beginnings of military camouflage. The period also saw the British Army under the leadership of the Duke of Wellington become renown as the best in Europe. The first campaign of the Napoleonic wars was the War of the second Coalition - with Bonaparte absent in Egypt fighting the British a new coalition formed against the French in The French defeated the Russians who pulled out of the coalition. Bonaparte offered peace but the coalition refused and in he crossed the Alps and defeated the Austrians at the battle of Marengo Other French victories followed and soon only Britain remained to stand against the French. After a failed attack in Holland, Britain made peace Napoleon defeated the Austrians at Ulm and finally at Austerlitz in known as the battle of the three Emperors. Once again the coalition reformed this time with Prussia but without Austria in Napoleon quickly moved against the Prussians and crushed them at the battle of Jena in By Napoleon was master of all Europe but he was now to begin a series of mistakes that would lead to his defeat. During the Peninsular war the Spanish Guerillas aided by British troops under Wellington and Portuguese allies drove the French out and eventually invaded southern France. A fifth Coalition formed but the Austrians were defeated at the battle of Aspern and Wagram in With large numbers of his troops tied down in Spain, Napoleon decide to invade Russia in with an Army of , men and although he defeated the Russians at the battle of Borodino in and took Moscow he was forced to retreat due to weather, costing him most of his army and marking the beginning of the end. Surrounded by enemies on all sides with his best troops dead Napoleon was forced to abdicate in As the members of the Fifth coalition decided the fate of Europe, Napoleon staged a daring return to power and tried to reverse the outcome of the war at the battle of Waterloo 18 June Waterloo was a bloody battle which saw his remaining elite guard destroyed and Napoleon exiled to St Helena from where he was never to return, marking the end of the Napoleonic wars. A well written, detailed account of the events that led up to the French Revolution, the events of that sent shockwaves throughout Europe, the descent into chaos and terror and the various attempts that were made to form a stable republican government, ending with the coup that brought Napoleon Bonaparte to power [SEE MORE] How to cite this article: Dugdale-Pointon, t 16 November , Napoleonic Wars , http:

Napoleon's military priority, on becoming first consul in , is to reverse gains recently made by Austria during his absence on the Egyptian campaign. To give himself a freer hand he makes a tentative offer of peace to England in December , but it is firmly rejected. As in , the Austrians.

The Napoleonic Wars were massive in their geographic scope, ranging, as far as Britain was concerned, over all of the five continents. They were massive, too, in terms of expense. From the start to the Battle of Waterloo in June 1815 the wars cost the French government over 1 billion francs. The defeat of Austria, in 1806, though Bonaparte had to embark on the campaigns of 1805 with inadequate forces and funds, the weaknesses of allied strategy went far to offset the disadvantages under which he laboured. Austria had decided on an equal division of its strength by maintaining armies of approximately 100,000 men in both the German and Italian theatres. When in June 1805 these two forces were diverted to cooperate with the Austrians they arrived off the Italian coast too late to be of use. Nevertheless, Bonaparte was busy with the creation of an army of reserve which was to be concentrated around Dijon and was destined to act under his command in Italy. Bonaparte had hoped that Moreau would mass the Army of the Rhine in Switzerland and cross the river at Schaffhausen to turn the Austrian left in strength and obtain a decisive victory before dispatching some of his army to join the force descending on the rear of the Austrians in Italy. Moreau, however, preferred to cross the Rhine at intervals over a distance of 60 miles approximately 100 km and to encounter the Austrians before concentrating his own forces. An ill-provisioned force of 35,000 men and 40 cannons began transiting the Great Saint Bernard Pass on the night of May 14-15 and completed it on May 15. Bonaparte had had to yield ground, but French general Louis Desaix, responding to a hurried summons, returned to assault the Austrian vanguard with 6,000 men and 6 or 8 cannon. On June 15, 1805, Melas concluded a capitulation: In exchange, the Austrians received free passage of their troops to Mantua. Malta, which Bonaparte had offered to the Russian emperor Paul three months earlier, fell to the British in September. After a further reverse at Messkirch, the Austrians withdrew, reaching Ulm on May 20. Having lost his advantage in numbers through the dispatch of the contingent to Italy, Moreau rejected a direct attack on the strong positions at Ulm in favour of a turning movement on the right. Victor Moreau, lithograph, c. 1805. Moreau withdrew to muster his dispersed forces to meet an attempt to outflank him, and in the Battle of Hohenlinden December 3, 1805 the mobility of the French enabled him to rout the Austrian columns, which lost 14,000 men and 80 cannon. Many thousands more were taken prisoner in a vigorous pursuit. By the armistice of Steyr December 25 the Austrians agreed to negotiate for peace without Great Britain. In Italy the French, in contravention of the armistice, had occupied Tuscany in October on the grounds of British activity at Livorno. Brune then moved against the outnumbered Austrians late in December. Having abandoned the Adige January 1, and the Brenta January 11, the Austrians were ready to sign the armistice of Treviso January 17. For the most part it repeated the Treaty of Campo Formio. The French frontier was to be advanced to the Rhine, with the proviso that the rulers thus dispossessed should be compensated from ecclesiastical territory in Germany. Compensation was also to be found for the Habsburg grand duke Ferdinand III of Tuscany, who was also to be dispossessed. Joachim Murat, lithograph, c. 1805. The Armistice of Foligno February 18, 1806, which forced the Neapolitans to evacuate the Papal States, was followed by the Peace of Florence March 28, 1806, whereby Naples lost little territory but undertook to exclude British and Turkish trade. Great Britain, France, and the neutrals, in 1806 The British, in pursuit of their primarily maritime, colonial, and commercial interests in the wars, claimed to have been serving the common cause and had moreover applied their profits to subsidizing the Continental armies, but they had adopted means that offended neutral states and former allies alike. Through their blockade, the British could virtually dictate the terms of European sea trade. Iron, hemp, timber, pitch, and corn maize were at all times to be regarded as contraband of war, and neutral ships were liable to search even when under convoy. Paul, detail of a portrait attributed to J. Merriweather Post, Hillwood, Washington, D. Courtesy of Hillwood, Washington, D. Germany and the Baltic States had witnessed much of the expansion of British trade during the previous decade of war, British exports to Bremen and Hamburg having risen percent between 1800 and 1805. Furthermore, the Baltic States and Germany also supplied most of the materials for British shipbuilding

and were the main source of the imports of grain, supplying 56 percent of British consumption. As the harvests of and were poor, the interruption in shipments was soon felt in a bread shortage. The assassination of the emperor Paul March removed the chief author of the League at a moment when its members had to reckon with British reprisals. On April 2 Horatio Nelson led a vanguard of 12 ships of the line and frigates into Copenhagen harbour. Shore batteries opened fire but, despite orders to retire and the grounding of three of his ships, Nelson continued the Battle of Copenhagen until he had overcome the stubborn resistance of the vessels and hulks anchored there. The Danes agreed to an armistice and made peace on May Sweden had already done so on May 18, and an Anglo-Russian convention followed on June The new Russian emperor, Alexander I, moreover gave up the demand for Malta. Abercromby, Ralph Sir Ralph Abercromby. The price of wheat had risen to shillings per quarter by March 1, It fell to shillings in June and to 75 shillings in December. William Pitt, whose place as prime minister had been taken by Henry Addington, approved of this overture not so much because of the collapse of Austria as because of the danger presented by the League of Armed Neutrality. The preliminaries having been concluded on October 1, the Treaty of Amiens was signed on March 27, Notwithstanding their reverses overseas, the French recovered all their colonies. The British undertook to leave Malta within three months. The island was to be handed back to the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, with its neutrality guaranteed by the powers. Redispositions in Europe Representatives of the Cisalpine Republic, summoned to Lyons at the end of to remodel their constitution, invited Bonaparte in January to accept the presidency of the republic. It was henceforth to be known as the Italian Republic. Similar arrangements were subsequently made in the Ligurian Republic and in Lucca. Piedmont was brought under direct French rule in September In Germany the compensation of the rulers dispossessed by the French was settled by the Reichsdeputationshauptschluss Principal Decree of the Imperial Deputation of February French and, to a lesser extent, Russian influence marked the negotiations by which the ecclesiastical principalities and all but six of the imperial cities were distributed among the displaced princes and the larger German states. The church in Germany lost nearly 2, subjects, while Prussia gained nearly, His achievement in this field provided the model for countries under French occupation during the following decade. The French, whose manufactures progressed less dramatically than the British and whose seaborne trade had been strangled, found it impossible to raise funds commensurate with their aggressive policy in Europe, so that Napoleon had to rely on the spoils of conquest to supplement the deficiencies of French finance. Many of the figures for British overseas trade during the period represent official values based on a scale of prices current in the s, regardless of market value. Great Britain had superior banking services, could suspend payments in gold at home, and was preponderant in the European money market. These hidden sources of income met some part of French expenditure, and foreign states made further contributions of money as well as troops and supplies, but the disparity between French and British financial resources remains clear. Yet, when at last he was in a position to do so, the military strength whereby he had enforced his will on Europe was so strained that the Continental powers could break the boycott prematurely and resume hostilities against his widely dispersed armies. There is no evidence that Napoleon ever considered withholding grain from Great Britain in an attempt to force withdrawal from the war: At other times his mercantilist views led him to export French grain to Great Britain, provided that France received cash, not goods, in return. For the mercantile marine France had had more than 2, ships employed in European and colonial trade by but possessed only ships of tons or more by, while British strength rose by one-third in ten years to number 19, vessels 2, tons in and was to reach 21, ships 2, tons in Maritime supremacy enabled the British to dominate the colonial reexport trade coffee, tea, sugar, spices, cotton and dyes to the great advantage of their national economy. Page 1 of 5.

Chapter 8 : The Napoleonic Wars | Board Game | BoardGameGeek

This year marks the bicentennial of the end of the Napoleonic Wars, after Napoleon, one of history's greatest generals and tacticians (but only an okay grand strategist) was defeated at Waterloo.

Enjoy the Famous Daily Napoleon against Austria: To give himself a freer hand he makes a tentative offer of peace to England in December , but it is firmly rejected. As in , the Austrians could be attacked by French armies either north of the Alps in Germany or south of them in Italy. No doubt remembering his own triumphs in that year, Napoleon selects Italy. He hopes to surprise the enemy by bringing his army south through the Great St Bernard pass in May before the snows have cleared. He himself slithers through the pass on a mule, but this does not deter the painter Jacques-Louis David from depicting him on a magnificent rearing stallion among the snowy peaks. When the crucial encounter with the Austrians occurs, at Marengo on June 14, it is very nearly a disaster for Napoleon. By mid-afternoon it seems that the Austrians have won the day. But a brave French counter-attack reverses the situation. Victory at Marengo is followed by an armistice and a truce - which Napoleon breaches in November, when he sends a French army north of the Alps against Vienna. It goes even beyond the terms of Campo Formio. France keeps the Rhineland. Austria recognizes the four French sister republics. The two nations are evenly matched but have very different strengths. Britain has a much smaller population 11 million compared to 27 million in France in . In France has 23 ships of the line; Britain has 34 in service and another 77 in reserve. For these reasons the British contribution to any war against France in continental Europe is largely limited to providing funds for allied armies. The naval clash between Britain and France is a strange one - not so much a sea war as a coast war. It is the permanent concern of the British navy, commanding the seas, to harm France and her allies by preventing any merchant ships other than those of Britain from reaching continental ports. And it is the permanent concern of the French armies, commanding the land, to prevent British vessels entering those same ports. Third parties suffer as much as anyone from this form of economic warfare, particularly after Britain adopts the policy of seizing goods carried by the ships of neutral nations if they are destined for a harbour under blockade. Indignation at this British policy, heightened by diplomatic pressure from Napoleon, prompts Russia, Sweden and Denmark to form in December a League of Armed Neutrality. They declare the Baltic ports out of bounds to British ships. The embargo is strengthened when the Danes seize Hamburg, the main harbour for British trade with the German states. Britain responds by sending a naval fleet into the Baltic. The second-in-command is Nelson, who sails into shallow and well-defended waters in Copenhagen harbour. There is heavy fighting, during which the commander of the fleet flies the signal for Nelson to withdraw this is the famous occasion when he puts the telescope to his blind eye. Nelson destroys many of the ships in the harbour and damages the shore defences in this battle of Copenhagen 2 April His victory prompts the Danes to make peace in May. Sweden does so in the same month, and Russia follows suit in June. By now, as after Campo Formio , Britain and France are the only two nations still at war. From the British point of view one affront still needs to be righted. In March a fleet is sent through the Mediterranean to help the Turks expel the French from Egypt. Both sides are now exhausted. There have been tentative peace talks since February. Terms are agreed in October, putting an end to hostilities. The peace is signed in Amiens in March All overseas territories taken by Britain in the past nine years including several West Indian islands are returned into French hands. Egypt is to be Turkish again. The peace of Amiens: But this is to prove only a breathing space. Nothing has been resolved in the long rivalry between Britain and France, and each government soon finds much to complain about in the behaviour of the other during the interlude of peace. Napoleon annoys the British by failing to allow the spirit of harmony into the market place. His refusal to agree a commercial treaty means that British merchants are penalized by high tariffs in French and allied ports. They conclude that peace seems no more profitable than war. Meanwhile Napoleon alarms the British government by his expansionist behaviour in regions not covered by the treaty - for example in his annexation of Piedmont in , to bridge the gap between France and the Cisalpine republic. Britain gives France more specific cause for complaint by not fulfilling the terms of the treaty of Amiens. It has been agreed that she will withdraw from Malta. Her failure to do so

would be justified in modern eyes by the expressed views of the Maltese. Horrified at the prospect of the return of the Knights of St John , the local assembly passes a resolution inviting George III to become their sovereign on condition that he maintains the Roman Catholic faith in the island. However, the wishes of local inhabitants carry little weight in diplomatic negotiations in the early 19th century. And Britain, remaining in possession of the island, is undoubtedly in violation of the treaty. Napoleon complains but avoids pressing the issue to the brink of hostilities. It is likely that his long-term intentions towards Britain are not peaceful, but he is not yet ready for a renewal of war. He needs time, in particular, to build up his fleet. The same logic makes Britain prefer an early renewal of the conflict. For no very good reason, other than long-term self-interest, the British government declares war on France in May

Chapter 9 : Portal:Napoleonic Wars - Wikipedia

Napoleonic Wars. Very Short Introductions. A History of the Peninsular War. Napoleon and the Struggle for Germany. Waterloo Campaign. Caxton Pictorial Histories.