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Period 2, Unit 8

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**Notes Pgs. 582**

Introduction

1. Napoleon Bonaparte: the most politically astute genera, radical during the early revolution, victorious commander in Italy, supporter of the revolutionary disturbances after Thermidor, born in 1769 to a poor family at Ajaccio, on the Mediterranean Island of Corsica, favored Revolution, was a Jacobin
2. For over a decade, Europe was at war, with only brief periods of armed truce
   * Napoleon spread many of the ideas and intuitions of the revolution and overturned much of the old political and social order
3. Romanticism grew across Europe
   * Many of the idea flourished during the turmoil of the F.R. and the Napoleonic Wars

The Rise of Napoleon Bonaparte

1. To preserve the republic and prevent a peaceful restoration of the Bourbons, the antimonarchist Directory staged a *coup d’état* on September 4, 1797
   * France had annexed Corsica in 1786, Bonaparte went to French schools
   * 1793 – Bonaparte played an important role in recovering the port of Toulon form the British → was appointed a brigadier general

Early Military Victories

1. Bonaparte crushed the Austrian and Sardinian armies
   * Treaty of Campo Formio: October 1797, N.B. concluded the treaty w/o the govs permission
2. Napoleon easily overran Egypt, but the invasion was a failure
   * Admiral Horatio Nelson: destroyed a French fleet at Abukir on Aug 1,1798
   * The Russians, the Austrians, and the British had joined to form the Second Coalition against France
   * **Royalist**: one who is loyal to the royals