



THE NAPOLEONIC ERA

1798-1821



FRENCH EXPANSION, 1793-1799





PROCLAMATION DU GENERAL EN CHEF BONAPARTE.

Le 19 Brumaire, onze heures du soir.

A Paris, venue à Paris, j'ai obtenu le décret des deux
les Anciens, et l'acte établi sur ces deux votes, que
la Constitution était à jamais détruite et ne pouvait servir
la liberté.

Tout les jours, sans cesse à moi, j'ai vu, dans les
démocraties, dévotion, tout ce qui, et moi, demandant, moi
appelé, j'ai vu, d'après l'histoire, d'un parti.

Le Conseil des Anciens m'a appelé. J'ai répondu à son
appel. Un plan de constitution générale était en discussion
par des hommes en qui le nation est reconnue à son
des détracteurs de la liberté, de l'égalité, de la propriété,
et plus, demandant un examen calme, libre, exempt de
toute influence et de tout crainte. En conséquence, le
Conseil des Anciens a résolu la translation du Corps
légal à Saint-Cloud; il m'a chargé de la disposition
de la force militaire à son indépendance. En conséquence,
à tous ses membres, avec toutes les forces de son armée,
à la gloire nationale acquise au prix de leur sang, d'accepter
la constitution.

Les Conseils se réunissent à Saint-Cloud; les corps
républicains prennent la parole au dehors. Mais, des
marches établissent la nation au dehors, plusieurs Députés
du Conseil des Anciens, ainsi de députés et d'autres, s'en-
trent soudain sans autre il est des hommes de bien.

Les plans, qui étaient des développés, sont vaine-
ment, la nation, les hommes, les plus intéressés
démocratiques, et l'indépendance de tous les hommes.

Je porte sans indignation et sans douleur au Conseil des
Anciens, je lui demande d'accepter l'extension de ses pouvoirs
démocratiques, je lui demande les lois de la Patrie, qui lui
ont été données; il faut à moi, par des hommes de bien,
graves de la constitution nationale.

Je me présente au Conseil des Anciens, moi, mais
aussi, le plus dévoué, et qui les Anciens reconnaissent.

Je me présente, le plus dévoué, et qui les Anciens reconnaissent.

Les Anciens qui reconnaissent les Députés, sans autres lois
ou sans autres lois, sans autres lois, sans autres lois, sans
autres lois, sans autres lois, sans autres lois, sans autres lois,
qui sont les lois de la nation, de la nation, de la nation, de la nation,
qui sont les lois de la nation, de la nation, de la nation, de la nation,
(Tous) ont le droit d'un coup de main, sans autres lois,
sans autres lois, sans autres lois, sans autres lois, sans autres lois.

Les Anciens reconnaissent les Députés, sans autres lois,
sans autres lois, sans autres lois, sans autres lois, sans autres lois,
sans autres lois, sans autres lois, sans autres lois, sans autres lois,
sans autres lois, sans autres lois, sans autres lois, sans autres lois,

Il se présente, moi, sans autres lois, sans autres lois, sans autres lois,
sans autres lois, sans autres lois, sans autres lois, sans autres lois,
sans autres lois, sans autres lois, sans autres lois, sans autres lois,
sans autres lois, sans autres lois, sans autres lois, sans autres lois,
sans autres lois, sans autres lois, sans autres lois, sans autres lois,

Les Anciens reconnaissent les Députés, sans autres lois,
sans autres lois, sans autres lois, sans autres lois, sans autres lois,
sans autres lois, sans autres lois, sans autres lois, sans autres lois,
sans autres lois, sans autres lois, sans autres lois, sans autres lois,
sans autres lois, sans autres lois, sans autres lois, sans autres lois,

Je porte, sans indignation, sans douleur, sans autres lois,
sans autres lois, sans autres lois, sans autres lois, sans autres lois,
sans autres lois, sans autres lois, sans autres lois, sans autres lois,
sans autres lois, sans autres lois, sans autres lois, sans autres lois,
sans autres lois, sans autres lois, sans autres lois, sans autres lois,

Signé BONAPARTE.

Paris, ce 19 Brumaire, l'an 5.

A PARIS, DE L'IMPRIMERIE DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE, par le Citoyen...

As much an appeal for public sanction as official notice of the coup d'état, this
p.m. proclamation by Bonaparte tells Paris his version of what has been happen-
ing on 19th Brumaire: it confirms that both legislative Councils have moved from
their "usual place of meeting" that even there "some of the

THE CONSULATE

1799-1804

CONSULATE

- NEW CONSTITUTION VOTE
3,011,007 IN FAVOR 1,562 AGAINST
- UNIVERSAL MALE
SUFFRAGE(VOTE FOR NOTABLES)
- LEGISLATIVE BODY COULD ONLY
REJECT OR PASS LAWS
PRESENTED IT IT

- **TRIBUNATE- DISCUSSED AND DELIBERATED ON LEGISLATION BUT COULD NOT ACT ON IT**
- **SENATE APPOINTED NOTABLES**
- **SENATE PROPOSED LEGISLATION**
- **3 CONSULS WITH FIRST CONSUL MAKING THE DECISIONS AND RUNNING THE STATE**



1799

The map illustrates the political landscape of Europe in 1799. Key features include:

- France:** A large central territory in brown, with numerous internal divisions and satellite states like the Rhodan Republic, Helvetic Republic, Cisalpine Republic, and the Roman Republic.
- Great Britain:** Located in the northwest, including Ireland and Great Britain.
- Prussia:** A large territory in the north-central region, colored purple, including East Prussia and West Prussia.
- Austria:** A central territory in light green, including Bohemia, Moravia, and Tyrol.
- Hungary:** A large territory in the east, colored orange, including Transylvania and Galicia.
- Ottoman Empire:** A large territory in the southeast, colored tan, including Egypt, Syria, and the Arabian Peninsula.
- Spain:** A large territory in the southwest, colored grey.
- Portugal:** A small territory in the southwest, colored pink.
- Other notable regions:** Denmark, Scania, Poland, Saxony, Bavaria, Baden, Württemberg, and various Italian states like Tuscany and the Kingdom of Naples.



CONSULATE MILITARY CAMPAIGNS

- **JUNE 1800 BATTLE OF MARENGO**
- **FEB. 1801 TREATY OF LUNEVILLE
SIGNED WITH AUSTRIA**
- **MARCH 1802 PEACE MADE WITH
GREAT BRITAIN**

1800



A detailed map of Europe in 1801, illustrating the territorial divisions and major powers of the time. The map is color-coded to distinguish between different regions and nations. Key features include:

- France:** A large, central territory in brown, encompassing the French Republic and various satellite states like the Kingdom of Naples and the Kingdom of Sicily.
- Great Britain:** Located in the northwest, shown in light blue.
- Spain:** A large territory in the southwest, colored in light green.
- Portugal:** A small territory in the southwest, colored in light pink.
- Ireland:** A small island in the northwest, colored in light blue.
- Denmark:** A small territory in the north, colored in light green.
- Prussia:** A large territory in the north-central region, colored in light purple.
- Austria:** A large territory in the central region, colored in light orange.
- Hungary:** A large territory in the east-central region, colored in light orange.
- Ottoman Empire:** A large territory in the southeast, colored in light yellow.
- Algeria:** A small territory in the northwest, colored in light pink.
- Tunisia:** A small territory in the southwest, colored in light yellow.
- Morocco:** A small territory in the southwest, colored in light pink.
- Other territories:** Various smaller territories are labeled, including Bavaria, Saxony, Hanover, Pomerania, East Prussia, West Galicia, Galicia, Transylvania, Moldavia, Wallachia, Serbia, Bosnia, Croatia, Dalmatia, Epirus, Sicily, Sardinia, Corsica, Tuscany, Papal States, and the Kingdom of Naples.



1802



FRANCE IN 1800

- **AT PEACE**
- **INTERNAL ORDER ASSURED**
- **PEASANTS NO LONGER
TERRORIZED**
- **GENERAL AMNISTY OFFERED TO
EMIGRES**
- **ABLE AND REASONABLE MEN
ENTER THE GOVERNMENT AND
MILITARY**

NAPOLEONIC REFORMS

RECONCILIATION WITH THE CHURCH(CONCORDAT WITH THE VATICAN 1801

- A.POPE HAD THE RIGHT TO DEPOSE BISHOPS**
- B.POPE OVER THE CHURCH BUT NOT THE STATE**
- C.SEMINARIES OPENED**
- D. POPE RECOGNIZED THE REPUBLIC**
- E. CHURCH LAND NOT RETURNED**

- **PUBLIC AUTHORITY IN THE HANDS OF PAID GOVERNMENT AGENTS**
- **AUTHORITY OF THE GOVERNMENT FELL ON ALL EQUALLY**
- **NEITHER CIVILIAN NOR MILITARY COMMISSIONS COULD BE BOUGHT**
- **CITIZENS ROSE IN GOVERNMENT AND IN THE MILITARY BASED ON ABILITY(CAREERS OPEN TO TALENT)**
- **NO TAX EXEMPTIONS**

- **TAXES COLLECTED FOR THE FIRST TIME IN 10 YEARS**
- **ACCOUNTING METHODS INTRODUCED**
- **MONEY MADE SOUND**
- **ESTABLISHED THE BANK OF FRANCE**
- **CODE NAPOLEON(CODIFICATION OF FRENCH LAW)**

1. CIVIL CODE

2.PENAL CODE

3.COMMERCIAL CODES

4. 2 CRIMINAL CODES

CODE CIVIL
DES
FRANÇAIS.

ÉDITION ORIGINALE ET SEULE OFFICIELLE.



À PARIS,
DE L'IMPRIMERIE DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE
AN XII. 1804.

THE CHRISTMAS BOMB

- **A PLOT TO KILL NAPOLEON BY EXPLODING A WAGONLOAD OF GUNPOWDER AS HIS CARRIAGE WENT BY FAILED Dec 24 ,1800.**

THE EMPIRE

1804-1815





THE COALITION FORCES

KINGS AND QUEENS

PRIME MINISTERS

MILITARY LEADERS

ENGLAND

KING GEORGE III

- IN 1776

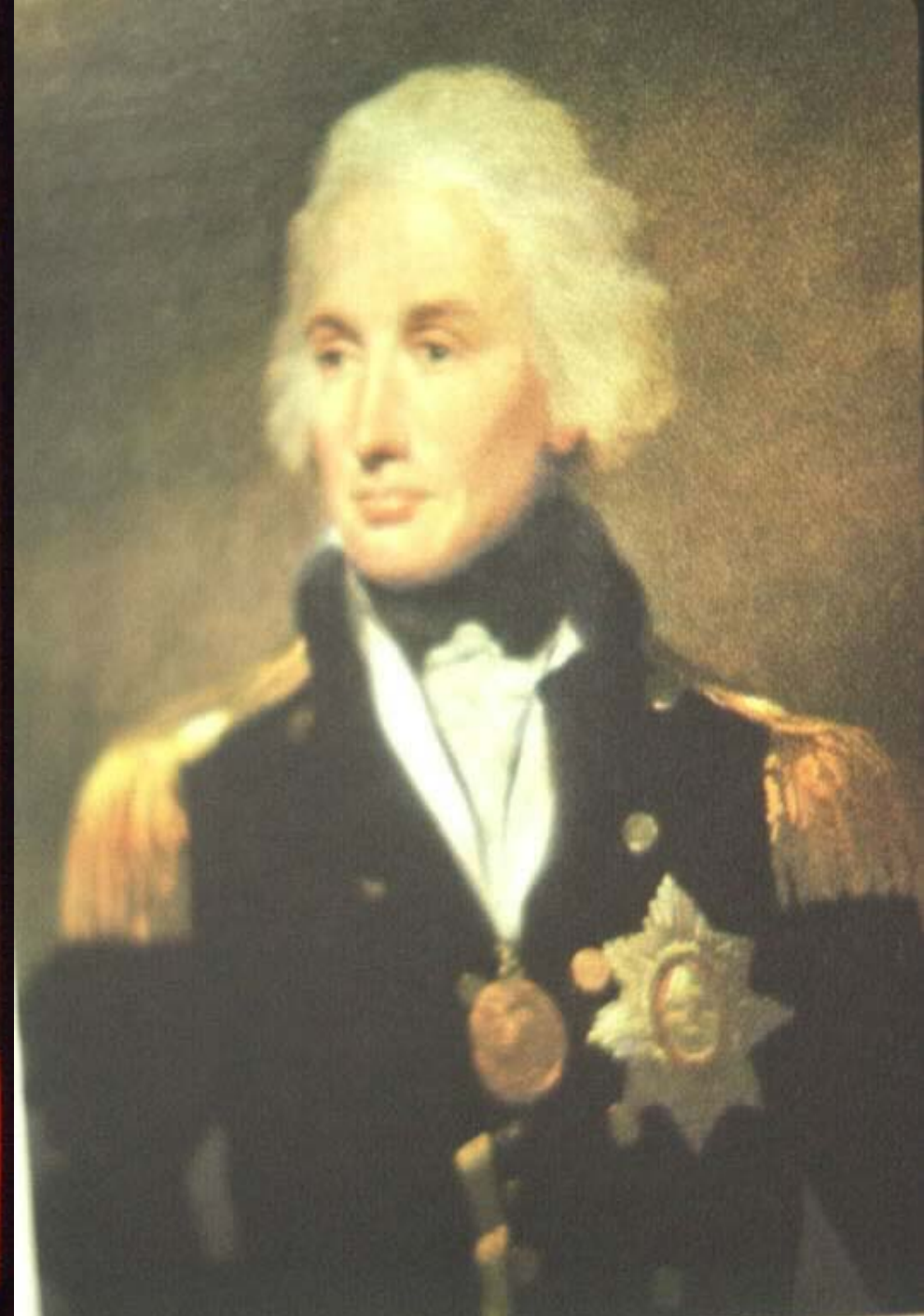


**KING GEORGE III
IN 1800,
DEAF, BLIND AND
INSANE**



**PRINCE REGENT
AND FUTURE
GEORGE IV**







EMPEROR FRANCIS I OF AUSTRIA



**AUSTRIAN FOREIGN
MINISTER
METTERNICH**



**GENERAL
SCHWARTZENBURG**



**KING FREDERICK
WILLIAM III
OF PRUSSIA**





Die Königin von Preußen. Nach dem Gemälde von Vivée-Lebrun.

***NAPOLEON
AND
QUEEN LOUISA
AT TILSIT***





**PRUSSIAN
FIELDMARSHALL
BLUCHER**



**RUSSIAN CZAR
ALEXANDER I**







MARSHALL KUTUSOV



EMPIRE MILITARY CAMPAIGNS 1803-1807

- **OCT.15, 1804 BATTLE OF ULM**
- **OCT.21, 1804 BATTLE OF TRAFALGAR**
- **DEC.4, 1805 BATTLE OF AUSTERLITZ**
- **OCT. 1806 PRUSSIA DEFEATED AT BATTLES OF JENA AND AUERSTADT**
- **1806 BATTLE OF EYLAU**
- **JUNE 14 , 1807 BATTLE OF FRIEDLAND**

1803

Ireland Great Britain Denmark Scania East Prussia Prussia Pomerania Saxony Bohemia Austria Galicia Hungary Transylvania Moldavia Wallachia Serbia Bosnia Croatia Dalmatia Etruria Papal States Kingdom of Naples Sicily Tunisia Algeria Morocco Spain Portugal Catalonia

1803

Ireland Great Britain Denmark Scania East Prussia West Galicia Galicia Transylvania Moldavia Wallachia Serbia Bosnia Croatia Dalmatia Etruria Papal States Kingdom of Naples Sicily Tunisia Algeria Morocco Spain Portugal Catalonia

Bavaria Saxony Prussia Pomerania Hanover

France Bohemia Austria Hungary

Crimea

Baharic Islands

Sardinia

Corica

This map illustrates the political landscape of Europe in 1803, following the Treaty of Amiens. The territories are color-coded and labeled as follows:

- France:** Shown in brown, occupying a large central-western area.
- Great Britain:** Shown in tan, including Ireland and the British Isles.
- Prussia:** Shown in purple, located in the north-central region.
- Austria:** Shown in light orange, situated in the east-central part of Europe.
- Hungary:** Shown in orange, located to the east of Austria.
- Ottoman Empire:** Shown in yellow, covering the southeastern part of the continent.
- Spain:** Shown in grey, located in the southwest.
- Portugal:** Shown in pink, on the western coast of Europe.
- Italy:** Divided into several states including the Kingdom of Naples (purple), Papal States (light purple), and Etruria (dark purple).
- Germany:** Composed of numerous small states like Bavaria, Saxony, Hanover, and Prussia, shown in various shades of purple and orange.
- Other Regions:** Includes Denmark (green), Poland (pink), East Prussia (dark purple), West Galicia (orange), Galicia (light orange), Transylvania (orange), Moldavia (light orange), Wallachia (light orange), Serbia (light orange), Bosnia (light orange), Croatia (light orange), Dalmatia (light orange), Etruria (dark purple), Corsica (orange), Sardinia (green), Sicily (purple), Tunisia (yellow), Algeria (orange), Morocco (light orange), and Crimea (pink).

1803

The map illustrates the political landscape of Europe in 1803. Key features include:

- France:** Occupies a large central-western area, colored in brown.
- Great Britain:** Includes Ireland and Great Britain, colored in tan.
- Prussia:** Located in the north, colored in purple.
- Austria:** Located in the center-east, colored in orange.
- Hungary:** Located in the east, colored in light orange.
- Ottoman Empire:** Occupies the southeastern part of the map, colored in yellow.
- Spain:** Located in the southwest, colored in grey.
- Portugal:** Located in the far southwest, colored in pink.
- Italy:** Divided into several states like the Kingdom of Naples (purple) and the Papal States (light purple).
- Germany:** Divided into numerous small states, including Bavaria (light orange), Saxony (yellow), and Hanover (green).
- Other regions:** Includes Poland (pink), Bohemia (orange), Galicia (light orange), Transylvania (light orange), Wallachia (light orange), Moldavia (light orange), Serbia (light orange), Bosnia (light orange), Croatia (light orange), Dalmatia (light orange), Etruria (light orange), Corsica (orange), Sardinia (green), Sicily (purple), Tunisia (yellow), Morocco (light orange), and Crimea (pink).

1803

The map illustrates the political landscape of Europe in 1803. Key features include:

- France:** Occupies a large central-western area, colored in brown.
- Great Britain:** Includes Ireland and Great Britain, colored in tan.
- Prussia:** Located in the north, colored in purple.
- Austria:** Located in the center-east, colored in orange.
- Hungary:** Located in the east, colored in light orange.
- Ottoman Empire:** Occupies the southeastern part of the map, colored in yellow.
- Spain:** Located in the southwest, colored in grey.
- Portugal:** Located in the far southwest, colored in pink.
- Italy:** Divided into several states like the Kingdom of Naples (purple) and the Papal States (light purple).
- Germany:** Divided into numerous small states, including Bavaria (light orange), Saxony (yellow), and Hanover (green).
- Other regions:** Includes Poland (pink), Bohemia (orange), Galicia (light orange), Transylvania (light orange), Wallachia (light orange), Moldavia (light orange), Serbia (light orange), Bosnia (light orange), Croatia (light orange), Dalmatia (light orange), Etruria (light orange), Corsica (orange), Sardinia (green), Sicily (purple), Tunisia (yellow), Morocco (light orange), and Crimea (pink).

This map illustrates the political landscape of Europe in 1803, following the Treaty of Amiens. The territories are color-coded and labeled as follows:

- France:** Shown in brown, occupying a large central-western area.
- Great Britain:** Shown in tan, including Ireland and the British Isles.
- Prussia:** Shown in purple, located in the north-central region.
- Austria:** Shown in light orange, situated in the east-central part of Europe.
- Hungary:** Shown in light orange, to the east of Austria.
- Ottoman Empire:** Shown in light yellow, covering the southeastern part of the continent.
- Spain:** Shown in grey, located in the southwest.
- Portugal:** Shown in pink, on the western coast of Europe.
- Italy:** Divided into several states including the Kingdom of Naples (purple), Papal States (light purple), and Etruria (light green).
- Germany:** Composed of numerous small states like Bavaria, Saxony, Hanover, and Prussia, shown in various colors.
- Other Regions:** Includes Denmark (green), Poland (pink), East Prussia (purple), West Galicia (orange), Galicia (orange), Transylvania (orange), Moldavia (light green), Wallachia (light green), Serbia (light green), Bosnia (light green), Croatia (light green), Dalmatia (light green), Etruria (light green), Corsica (orange), Sardinia (light green), Sicily (light green), Tunisia (yellow), Algeria (orange), Morocco (light orange), and Crimea (pink).

This map illustrates the political landscape of Europe in 1803, following the Treaty of Amiens. The territories are color-coded and labeled as follows:

- France:** Shown in brown, occupying a large central-western area.
- Great Britain:** Shown in tan, including Ireland and the British Isles.
- Prussia:** Shown in purple, located in the north-central region.
- Austria:** Shown in light orange, situated in the east-central part of Europe.
- Hungary:** Shown in light orange, to the east of Austria.
- Ottoman Empire:** Shown in light yellow, covering the southeastern part of the continent.
- Spain:** Shown in grey, located in the southwest.
- Portugal:** Shown in pink, on the western coast of Europe.
- Italy:** Divided into several states including the Kingdom of Naples (purple), Papal States (light purple), and Etruria (light green).
- Germany:** Composed of numerous small states like Bavaria, Saxony, Hanover, and Prussia, shown in various colors.
- Other Regions:** Includes Denmark (green), Poland (pink), East Prussia (purple), West Galicia (orange), Galicia (orange), Transylvania (orange), Moldavia (light green), Wallachia (light green), Serbia (light green), Bosnia (light green), Croatia (light green), Dalmatia (light green), Etruria (light green), Corsica (orange), Sardinia (light green), Sicily (light green), Tunisia (yellow), Algeria (orange), Morocco (light orange), and Crimea (pink).

1803

The map illustrates the political landscape of Europe in 1803. Key features include:

- France:** Occupies a large central-western area, colored in brown.
- Great Britain:** Includes Ireland and Great Britain, colored in tan.
- Prussia:** Located in the north, colored in purple.
- Austria:** Located in the center-east, colored in orange.
- Hungary:** Located in the east, colored in light orange.
- Ottoman Empire:** Occupies the southeastern part of the map, colored in yellow.
- Spain:** Located in the southwest, colored in grey.
- Portugal:** Located in the far southwest, colored in pink.
- Italy:** Divided into several states like the Kingdom of Naples (purple) and the Papal States (light purple).
- Germany:** Divided into numerous small states, including Bavaria (light green), Saxony (yellow), and Hanover (green).
- Poland:** Divided into parts like Prussia (purple) and Russia (pink).
- Balkans:** Includes regions like Serbia (light green), Croatia (light blue), and Wallachia (light yellow).
- North Africa:** Includes Algeria (red), Tunisia (yellow), and Morocco (light orange).

1803

The map illustrates the political landscape of Europe in 1803. Key features include:

- France:** Occupies a large central-western area, colored in brown.
- Great Britain:** Includes Ireland and Great Britain, colored in tan.
- Prussia:** Located in the north, colored in purple.
- Austria:** Located in the center-east, colored in orange.
- Hungary:** Located in the east, colored in light orange.
- Ottoman Empire:** Occupies the southeastern part of the map, colored in yellow.
- Spain:** Located in the southwest, colored in grey.
- Portugal:** Located in the far southwest, colored in pink.
- Italy:** Divided into several states like the Kingdom of Naples (purple) and the Papal States (light purple).
- Germany:** Divided into numerous small states, including Bavaria (light green), Saxony (yellow), and Hanover (green).
- Poland:** Divided into parts like Prussia (purple) and Russia (pink).
- Balkans:** Includes regions like Serbia (light green), Croatia (light blue), and Wallachia (light yellow).
- North Africa:** Includes Algeria (red), Tunisia (yellow), and Morocco (light orange).

1803

Ireland Great Britain Denmark Scania East Prussia Prussia Pomerania Saxony Bohemia Austria Galicia Hungary Transylvania Moldavia Wallachia Serbia Bosnia Croatia Dalmatia Etruria Papal States Kingdom of Naples Sicily Tunisia Algeria Morocco Spain Portugal Catalonia

1803

Map of Europe in 1803, showing territorial divisions after the Treaty of Amiens. Key regions and countries labeled include:

- Great Britain
- Ireland
- Denmark
- Scania
- East Prussia
- Prussia
- Pomerania
- Saxony
- Bohemia
- Bavaria
- Austria
- France
- Spain
- Portugal
- Catalonia
- Basque Republic
- Heckel Republic
- Italy Republic
- Venetia
- Croatia
- Hungary
- Transylvania
- Moldavia
- Wallachia
- Serbia
- Bosnia
- Dalmatia
- Etruria
- Papal States
- Kingdom of Naples
- Sicily
- Algeria
- Tunisia
- Morocco
- Ottoman Empire
- Crimea
- Sardinia
- Corica
- Baharic Islands

1803

Map of Europe in 1803, showing territorial divisions after the Treaty of Amiens. Key regions and countries labeled include:

- Northwest Europe:** Ireland, Great Britain, Denmark, Scania.
- Central Europe:** Prussia (East Prussia, West Prussia, Pomerania, Saxony, Hanover, Bavaria, Baden, Hesse), Bohemia, Austria, Hungary (Transylvania, Galicia, Wallachia, Moldavia), Croatia, Serbia, Bosnia, Dalmatia.
- Southwest Europe:** France, Spain (Catalonia), Portugal, Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia.
- Italy and the Mediterranean:** Italian Republic, Etruria, Papal States, Kingdom of Naples, Sicily, Sardinia, Corsica, Balearic Islands.
- Eastern Europe:** Ottoman Empire, Crimea.

1803

Map of Europe in 1803, showing territorial divisions after the Treaty of Amiens. Key regions and countries labeled include:

- Northwest Europe:** Ireland, Great Britain, Denmark, Scania.
- Central Europe:** Prussia (East Prussia, West Prussia, Pomerania, Saxony, Hanover, Bavaria, Baden, Hesse), Bohemia, Austria, Hungary (Transylvania, Galicia, Wallachia, Moldavia), Croatia, Serbia, Bosnia, Dalmatia.
- Southwest Europe:** France, Spain (Catalonia), Portugal, Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia.
- Italy and the Mediterranean:** Italian Republic, Etruria, Papal States, Kingdom of Naples, Sicily, Sardinia, Corsica, Balearic Islands.
- Eastern Europe:** Ottoman Empire, Crimea.

1803

Ireland Great Britain Denmark Scania East Prussia Prussia Pomerania Saxony Bohemia Austria Galicia Hungary Transylvania Moldavia Wallachia Serbia Bosnia Croatia Dalmatia Etruria Papal States Kingdom of Naples Sicily Tunisia Algeria Morocco Spain Portugal Catalonia

1805



EMPIRE ERA

1807-1815

CONTINENTAL SYSTEM

- **ECONOMIC WARFARE AGAINST GREAT BRITAIN**
- **SHUT OUT BRITISH GOODS AND SHIPPING FROM ALL EUROPEAN PORTS**
- **ESTABLISHED BY THE BERLIN DECREES IN 1806**

MILITARY CAMPAIGNS

- **SPANISH WAR 1808-1814(ALSO CALLED THE PENINSULAR WAR)**
- **AUSTRIAN WAR OF LIBERATION 1809 ENDED AT BATTLE OF WAGRAM JULY 1809**

1807



1808



1809



1810

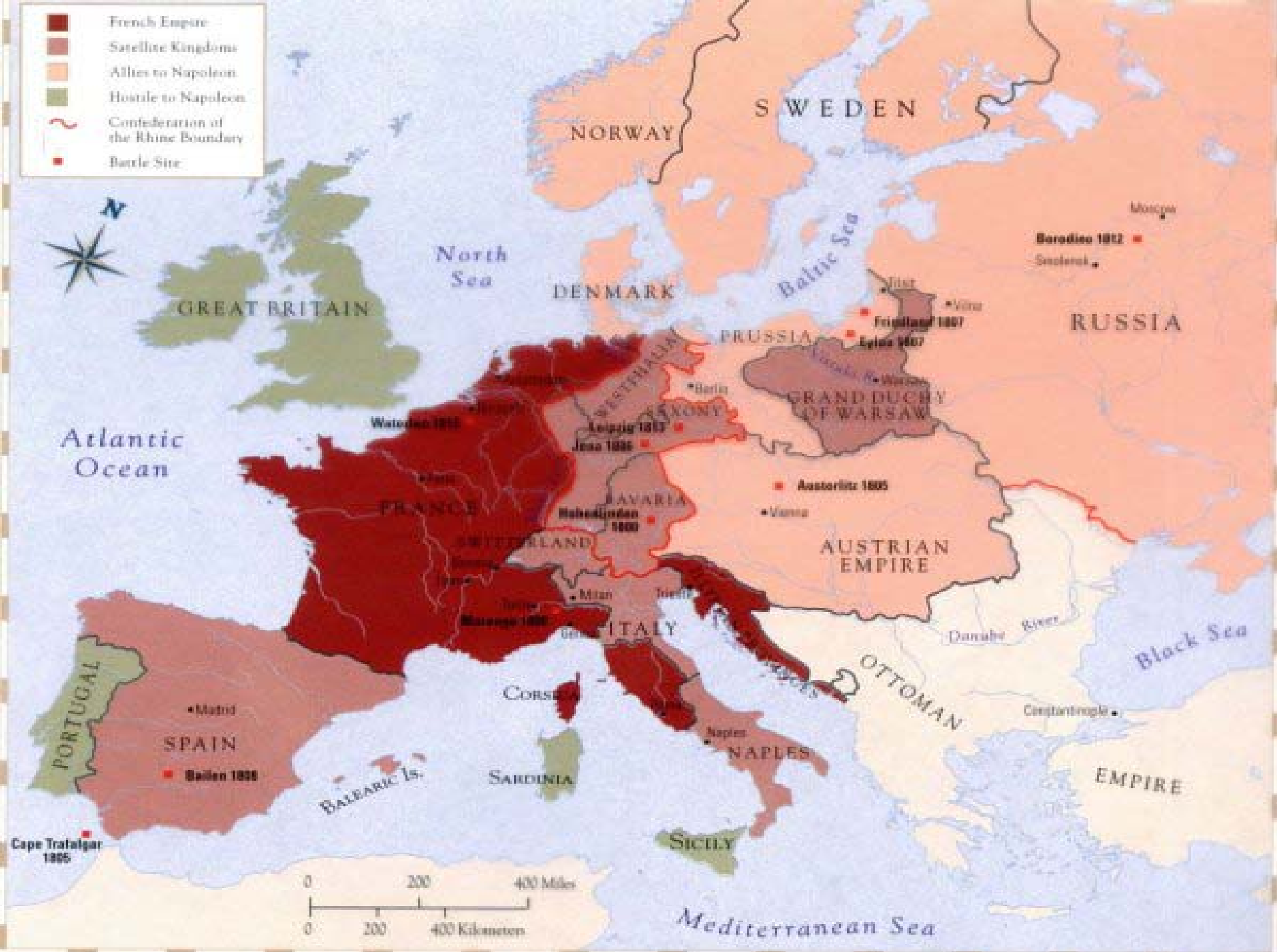


1811



1812





NAPOLEONIC REFORMS IN THE EMPIRE

- **ENDED FEUDAL RULES**
- **LEGAL CLASSES WIPED OUT**
- **CAREERS OPEN TO TALENT**
- **CHURCH AUTHORITY REDUCED**
- **INQUISITION OUTLAWED IN SPAIN**
- **RELIGIOUS TOLERATION**
- **GUILDS ABOLISHED**
- **NAPOLEONIC CODE INTRODUCED**





RUSSIAN CAMPAIGN 1812



JAN.
1812

Ireland

Great
Britain

Denmark

Scania

East
Prussia

Pomerania

Prussia

Westphalia

Saxony

Grand Duchy
of Warsaw

Silesia

Bohemia

Bavaria

Baden

Helvetic
Republic

Lyons

Austria

Galicia

Hungary

Transylvania

Moldavia

Crima

Wallachia

Serbia

Bosnia

Illyrian
Province

Dalmatia

Tuscany

Corica

Sardinia

Kingdom of
Naples

Sicily

Ottoman
Empire

Portugal

Spain

Catalonia

Baharic
Islands

Morocco

Algeria

Tunisia

FEB.
1812



APR.
1812



MAY-JUNE
1812





JUNE
1812

Ireland

Great
Britain

Denmark

Scania

East
Prussia

Pomerania

Prussia

Grand Duchy
of Warsaw

Saxony

Bohemia

Bavaria

France

Baden

Hebetic
Republic

Italy

Austria

Hungary

Galicia

Moldavia

Transylvania

Crimea

Portugal

Spain

Catalonia

Illyrian
Province

Dalmatia

Bosnia

Serbia

Wallachia

Corica

Tuscany

Kingdom of
Naples

Sardinia

Baharic
Islands

Ottoman
Empire

Morocco

Algeria

Tunisia

Sicily



AUG.
1812

Ireland

Great
Britain

Denmark

Scania

East
Prussia

Prussia

Pomerania

Grand Duchy
of Warsaw

Bohemia

Bavaria

France

Baden

Hebetic
Republic

Italy

Austria

Hungary

Galicia

Moldavia

Transylvania

Wallachia

Serbia

Bosnia

Illyrian
Province

Dalmatia

Tuscany

Kingdom of
Naples

Sardinia

Corica

Baharic
Islands

Spain

Catalonia

Portugal

Crimea

Ottoman
Empire

Algeria

Tunisia

Sicily

Morocco

SEPT-OCT.
1812

A detailed map of Europe in 1812, showing territorial divisions and major powers. The map is color-coded to distinguish between different regions and nations. Key features include:

- France:** A large, central territory in brown, encompassing most of Western and Central Europe.
- Spain:** A large territory in the southwest, colored in light blue.
- Portugal:** A small territory in the southwest, colored in light blue.
- Great Britain:** A large territory in the northwest, colored in light blue.
- Ireland:** A small territory in the northwest, colored in light blue.
- Denmark:** A small territory in the north, colored in light blue.
- Scania:** A small territory in the north, colored in light blue.
- Prussia:** A large territory in the north, colored in light blue.
- East Prussia:** A small territory in the north, colored in light blue.
- Pomerania:** A small territory in the north, colored in light blue.
- Westphalia:** A small territory in the north, colored in light blue.
- Saxony:** A small territory in the north, colored in light blue.
- Grand Duchy of Warsaw:** A large territory in the north, colored in light blue.
- Silesia:** A small territory in the north, colored in light blue.
- Bohemia:** A small territory in the north, colored in light blue.
- Bavaria:** A small territory in the north, colored in light blue.
- Austria:** A small territory in the north, colored in light blue.
- Galicia:** A small territory in the north, colored in light blue.
- Hungary:** A large territory in the center, colored in light blue.
- Transylvania:** A small territory in the center, colored in light blue.
- Moldavia:** A small territory in the center, colored in light blue.
- Wallachia:** A small territory in the center, colored in light blue.
- Crimea:** A small territory in the center, colored in light blue.
- Italy:** A large territory in the south, colored in light blue.
- Illyrian Province:** A small territory in the south, colored in light blue.
- Dalmatia:** A small territory in the south, colored in light blue.
- Bosnia:** A small territory in the south, colored in light blue.
- Serbia:** A small territory in the south, colored in light blue.
- Tuscany:** A small territory in the south, colored in light blue.
- Kingdom of Naples:** A small territory in the south, colored in light blue.
- Sicily:** A small territory in the south, colored in light blue.
- Sardinia:** A small territory in the south, colored in light blue.
- Corsica:** A small territory in the south, colored in light blue.
- Catalonia:** A small territory in the south, colored in light blue.
- Baharic Islands:** A small territory in the south, colored in light blue.
- Algeria:** A large territory in the southwest, colored in light blue.
- Tunisia:** A small territory in the southwest, colored in light blue.
- Morocco:** A large territory in the southwest, colored in light blue.
- Ottoman Empire:** A large territory in the southeast, colored in light blue.





OCT-NOV.
1812



DEC.
1812





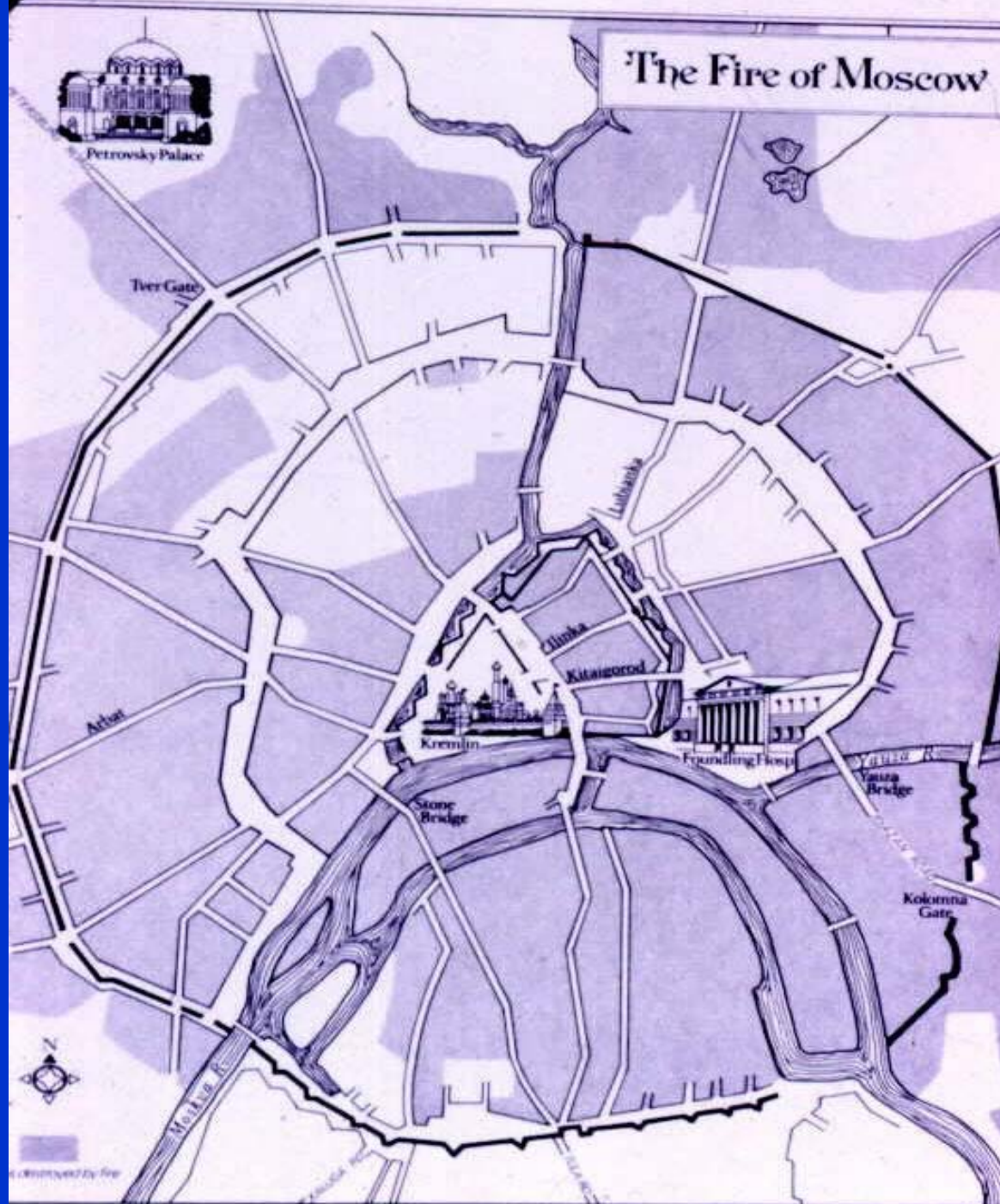






Petrovsky Palace

The Fire of Moscow



© 1997 by the



MILITARY CAMPAIGN 1812-1814

- **JUNE 1812 INVASION OF RUSSIA**
- **BATTLE OF BORODINO**
- **SEPT.14, 1812 MOSCOW ENTERED**
- **OCTOBER RETREAT BEGINS**
- **1813 WELLINGTON INVADES FRANCE FROM SPAIN**
- **OCT. 1814 BATTLE OF LEIPZIG (NATIONS)**

1813



1814



NAPOLON ABDICATES



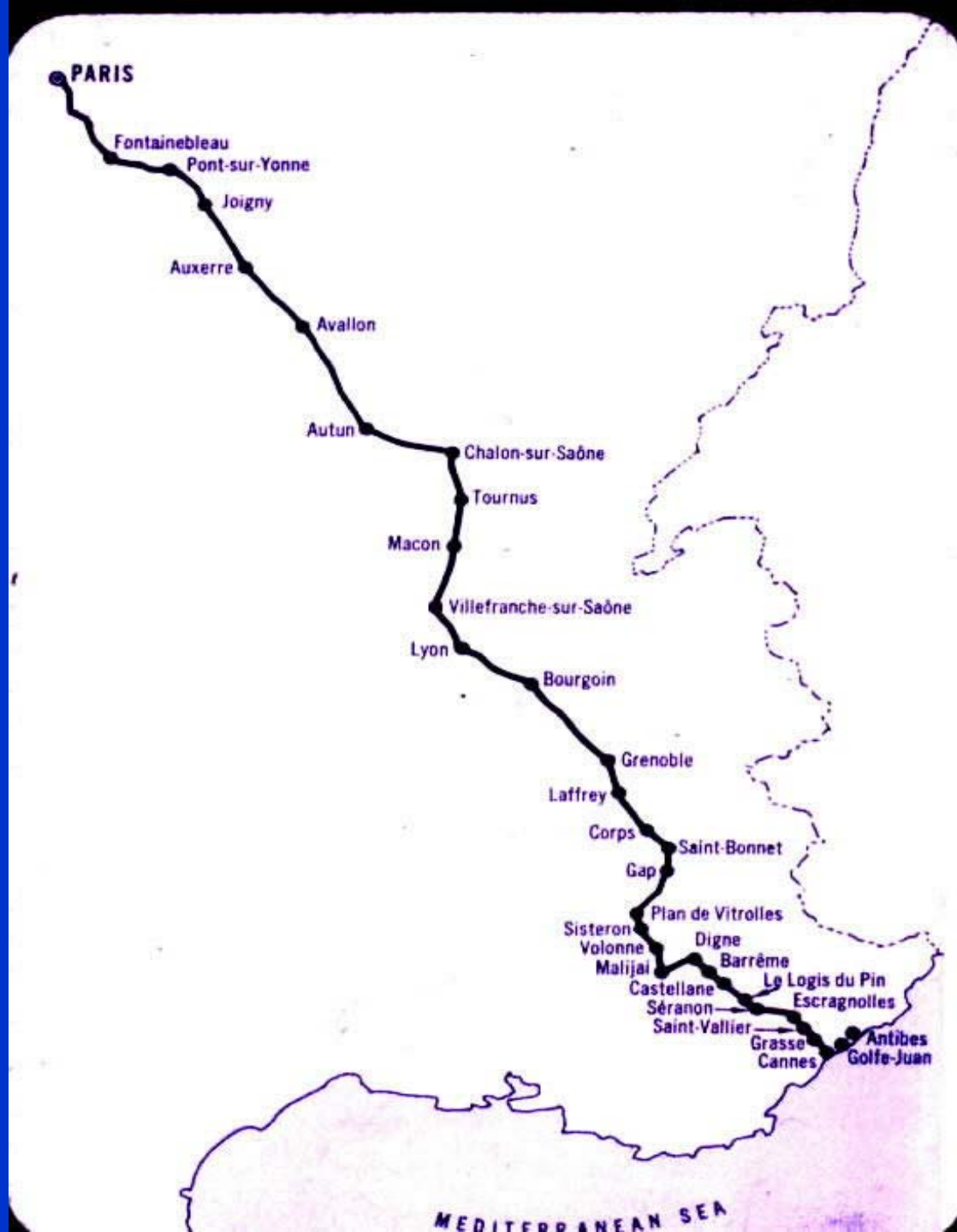
EXILE TO ELBA

1814-1815

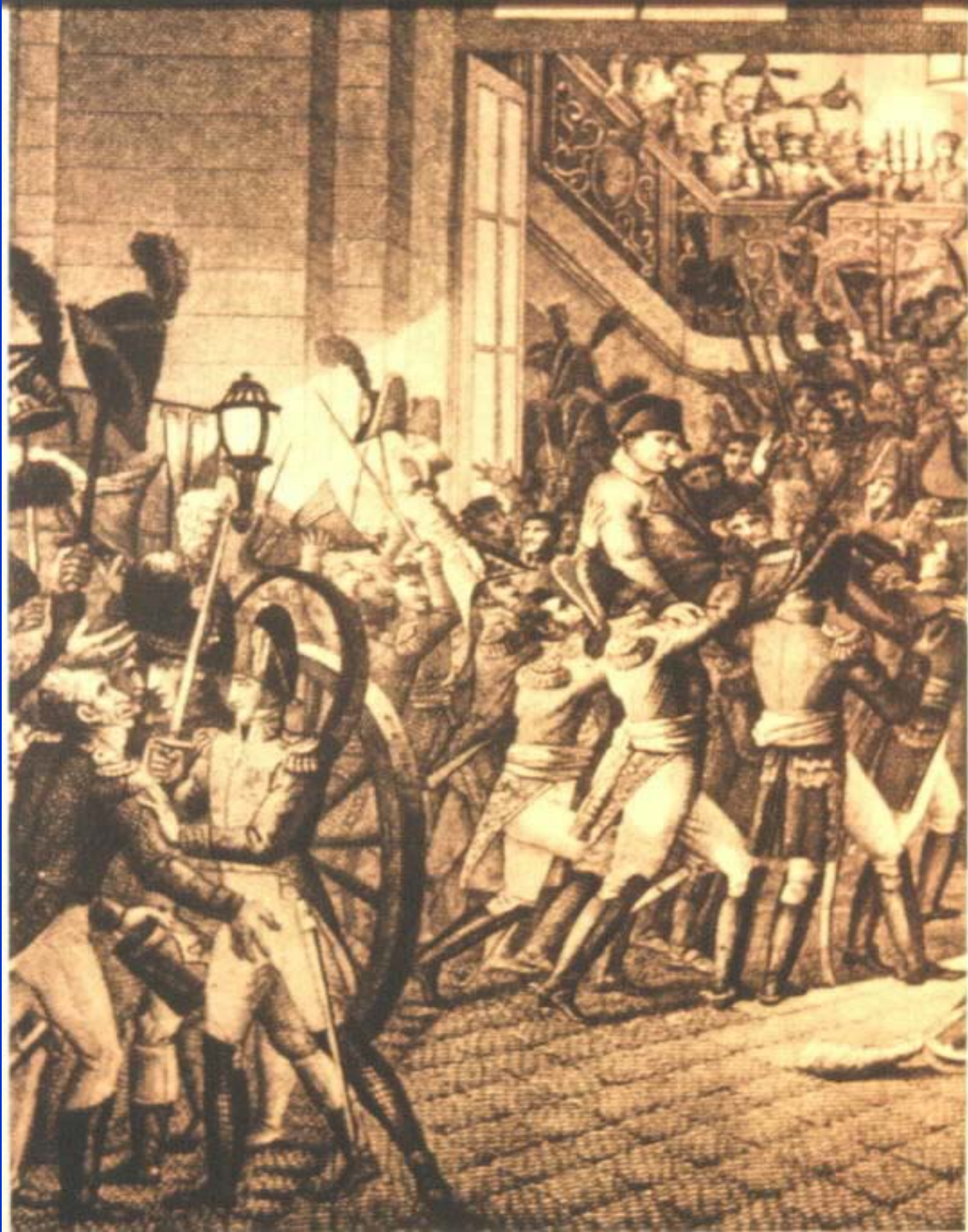
100 DAYS CAMPAIGN

RETURN

WATERLOO CAMPAIGN



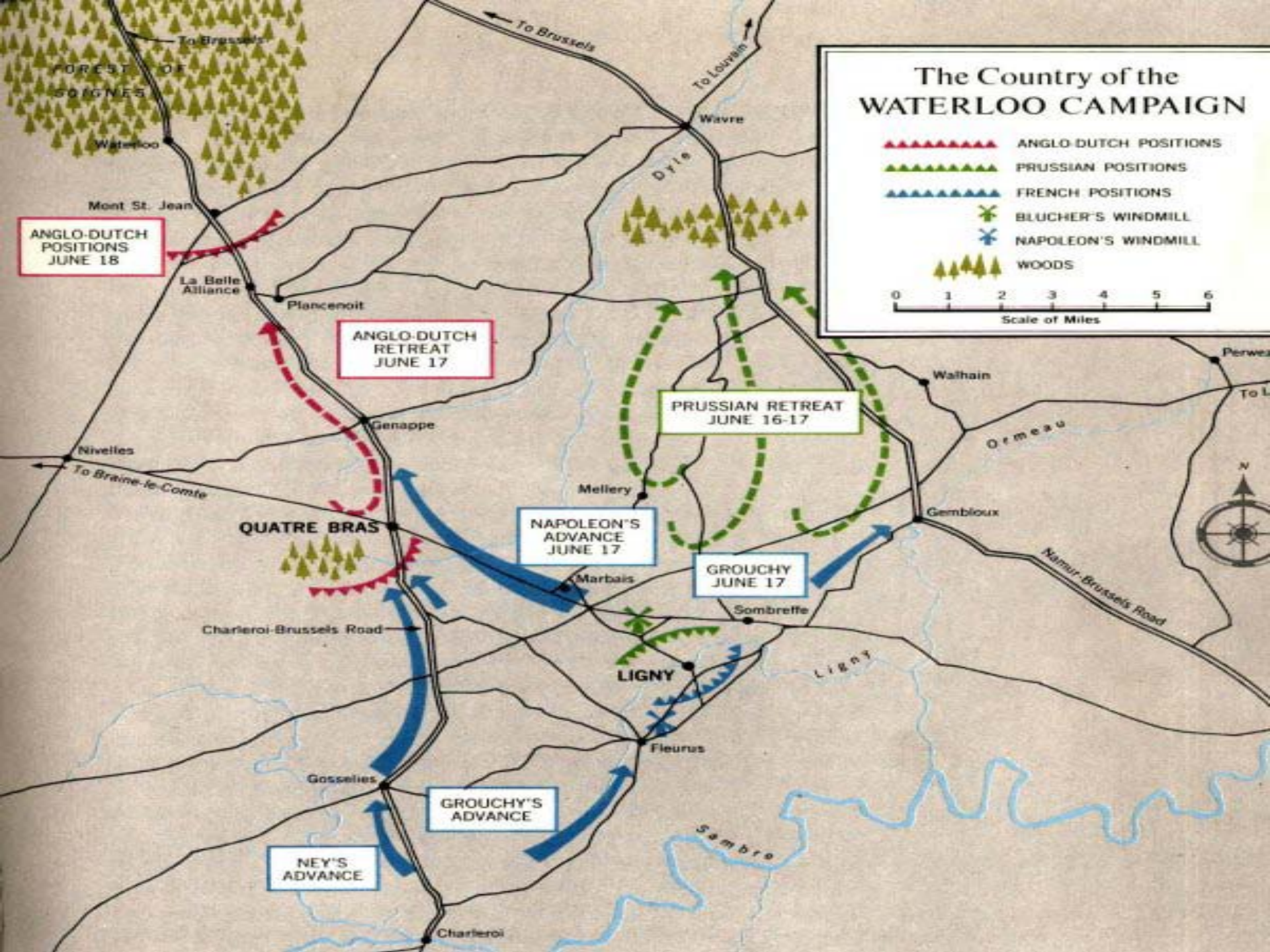


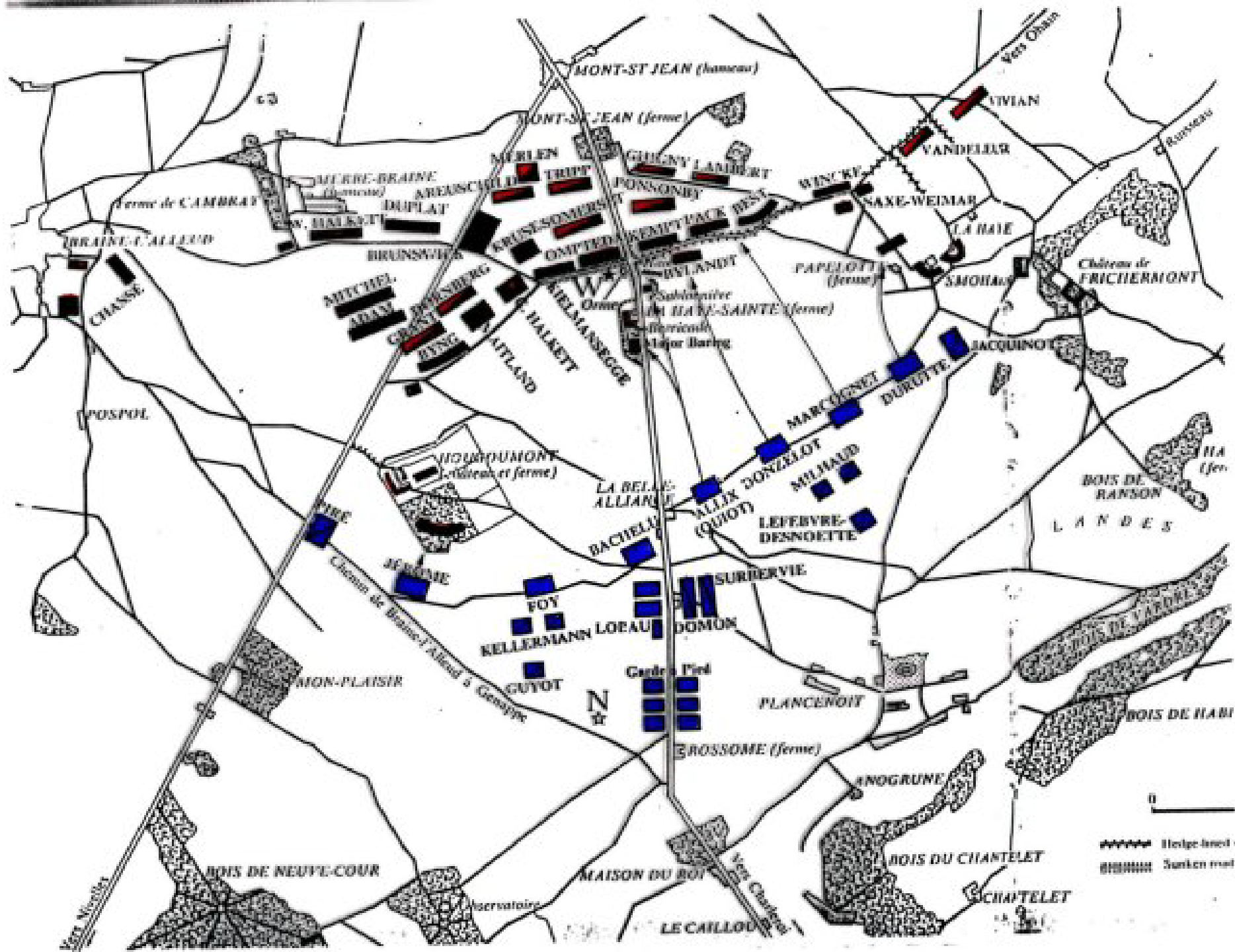


The Country of the WATERLOO CAMPAIGN

- ANGLO-DUTCH POSITIONS
- PRUSSIAN POSITIONS
- FRENCH POSITIONS
- BLUCHER'S WINDMILL
- NAPOLEON'S WINDMILL
- WOODS

0 1 2 3 4 5 6
Scale of Miles



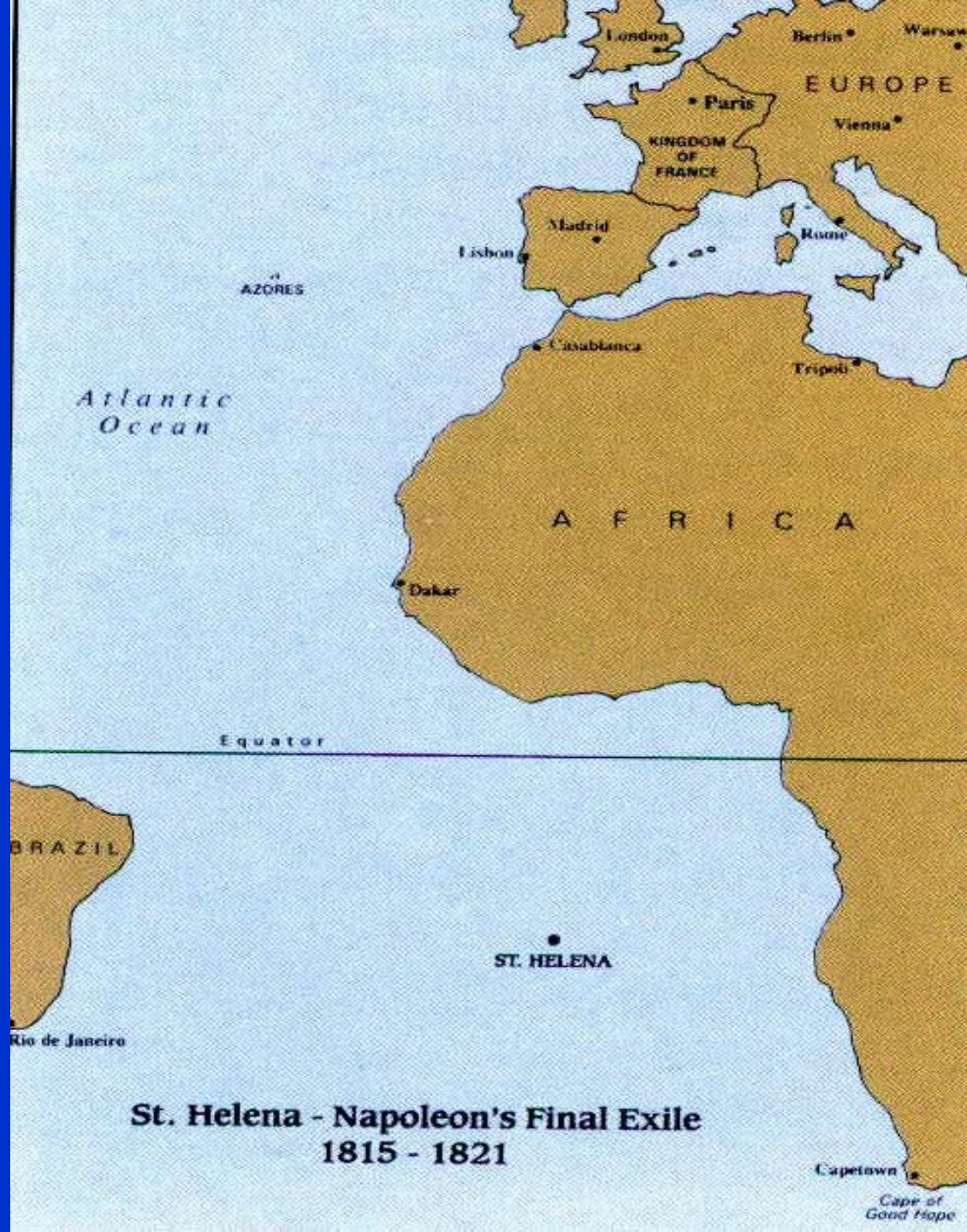






EXILE TO ST.HELENA

1815-1821















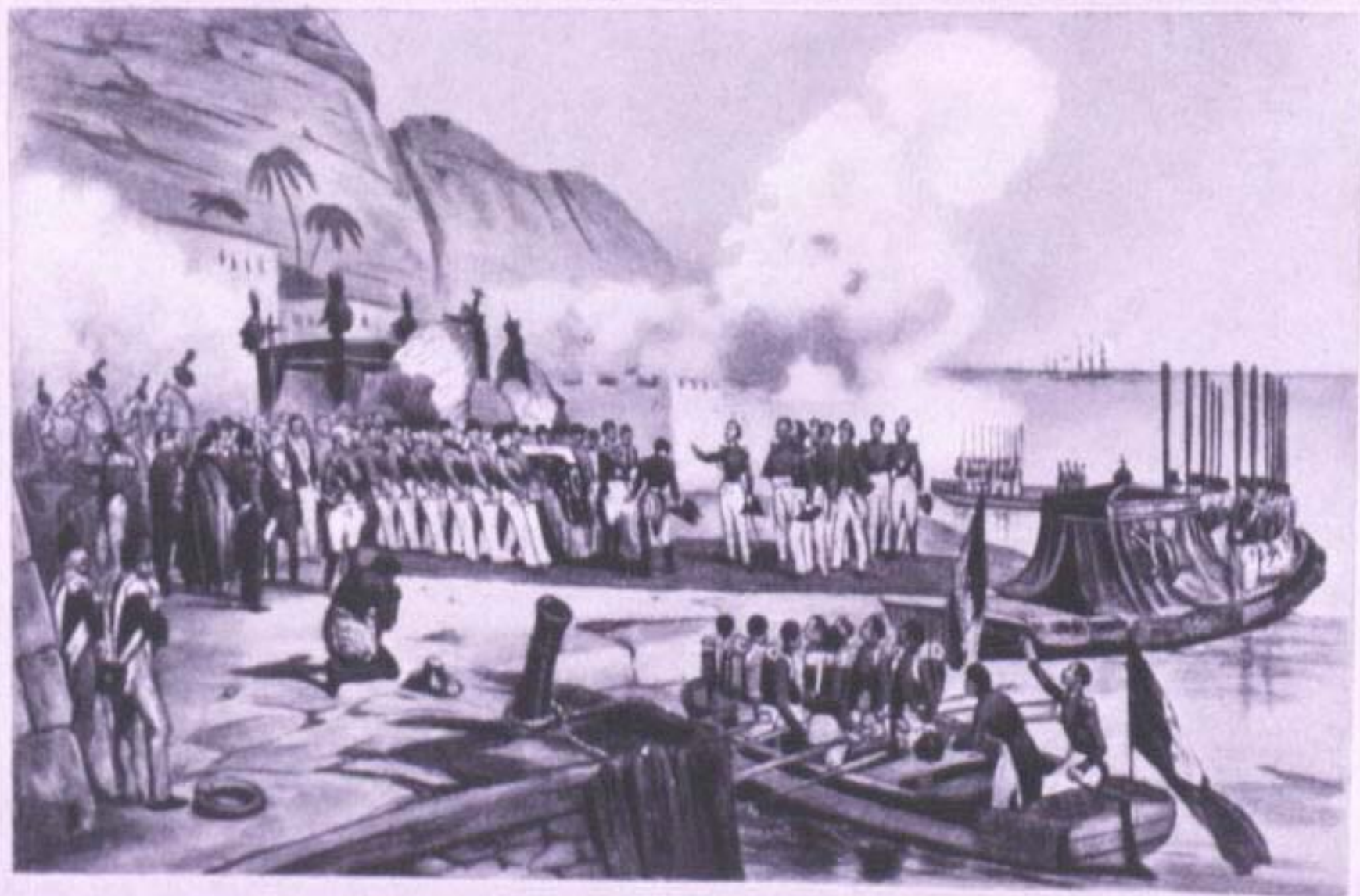




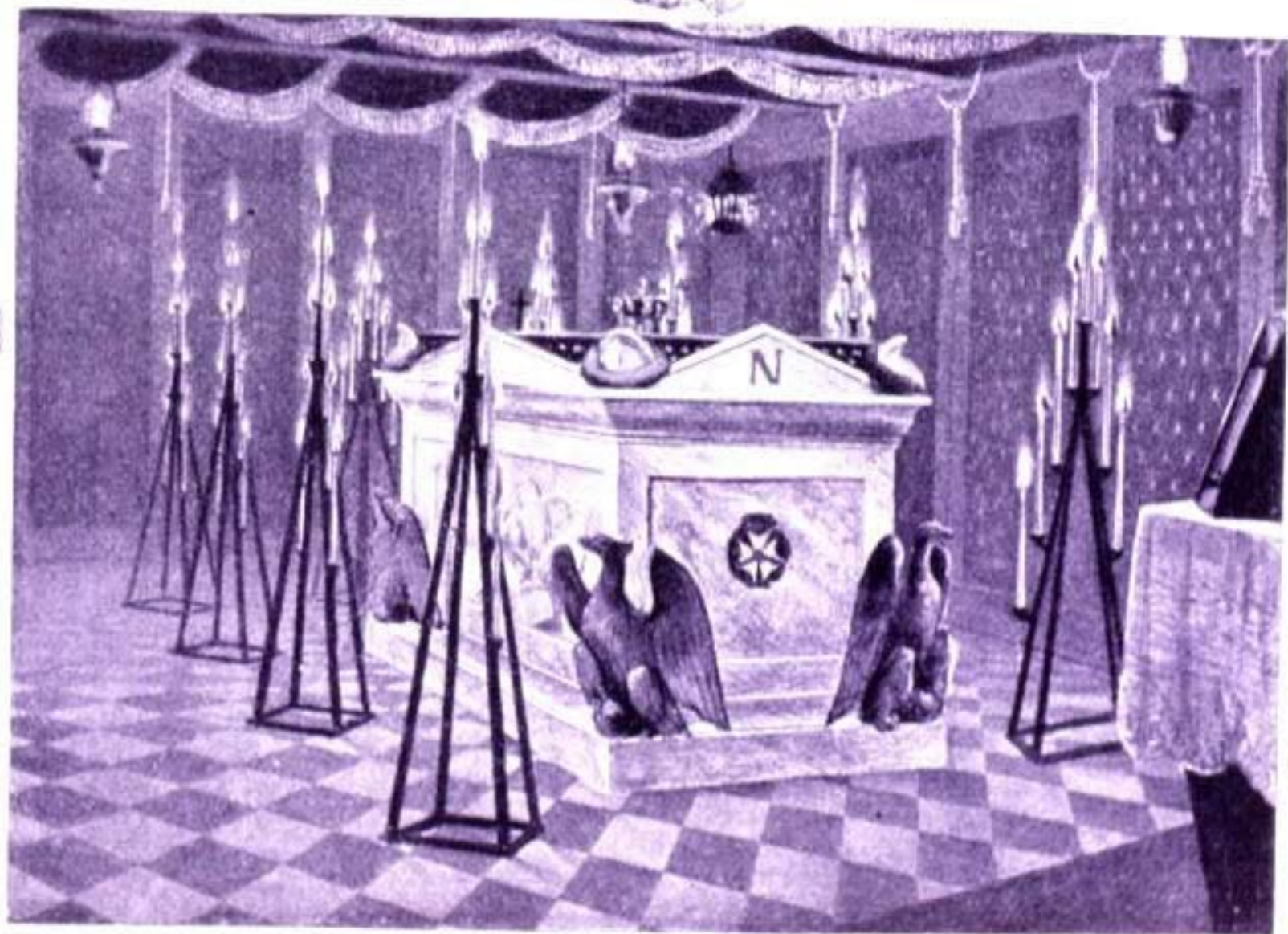
LE RETOUR DE CENDRES

1840



























JE DÉSIRE QUE MES CENDRES REPOSENT
SUR LES BORDS DE LA SEINE
AU MILIEU DE CE PEUPLE FRANÇAIS
QUE J'AI TANT AIMÉ.

