1812

1) Napoleon Has beaten the Countries of Austria and Prussia, both of which are in a forced alliance with France.

2) Napoleon has been fighting a guerilla war in Spain since 1808 (the Peninsular War). British forces aid Portugal by sea.

3) Napoleon Invades Russia because Czar Alexander I will not abided by continental system (embargo of trade with Britain)
   a) Invades with an Army of 600,000 men but Russians use a scorched earth policy (avoid battle and burn all the useable supplies)
   b) Napoleon's army plagued by supply problems and desertion and summer heat
   c) Napoleon captures Moscow but forced to retreat because of winter weather and lack of supplies
   d) Napoleon's retreat is a disaster, as his army is harried by Russian cossacks and winter weather. he leaves Russia with fewer than 100,000 men

1813

1) War of Liberation: Russians chase Napoleon's army through Poland and Germany. Prussia and Austria declare war on France.

2) Battle of Nations: outside of the city of Leipzig in Germany, the combined armies of Prussia, Russia and Austria defeat Napoleon's army
1814

1) France invaded by Austria, Prussia and Russia from the east and Britain and Spain from the southwest.

2) Napoleon forced to abdicate and exiled to island of Elba in the Mediterranean sea (near Italy)

3) Brother of Louis XVI becomes King Louis XVIII of France

1815

1) Napoleon returns from Elba and French Army joins him.

2) Napoleon in power for 100 days

3) Napoleon defeated at the Battle of Waterloo (outside of Brussels, Belgium) by combined forces of Britain and Prussia.

4) Napoleon exiled to island of St. Helena in Atlantic Ocean, where he dies six years later.

Congress of Vienna

1) meeting delegates from all over Europe to determine borders of Europe

2) Led by Prince Klemens Metternich of Austria

3) Metternich and Czar Alexander I try to form a coalition to prevent future revolutions in Europe

4) Territory determined by balance of power (no nation allowed to become too strong).

5) Britain gains territories overseas
Napoleon's Legacy

1) became a hero of French Revolution and Romantic Movement.

2) Spread ideas of French Revolution throughout Europe.

3) Began unification process of Germany and Italy

4) Created a sense of nationalism in Germany, Italy, and Poland

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