

HISTORY

NAPOLEON'S BATTLES



Lucia Paštinská, Nataly Kosmelová C1

French emperor, Napoleon I with allies, led the war in 1799 - 1814 against other European countries. The causes of this wars were : expansionist policies of France, opposition of Anti-French coalition (Austria, Prussia, England, Russia) and good financial conditions. The purpose was to keep great power status of France and organize the Europe according to Napoleon.

1. Battle of the Pyramids – *20. july 1798 (Egypt)*

It was the battle in which Napoleon had around 10 000 man – most of them were pawns and they used tactic of square called carré. Against them, there were 40 000 Mamluks soldiers with leaders Murad Bej and his brother Ibrahim Bej. Napoleon's soldiers won and Murad Bej have never been able to build such an army against Napoleon that would have to compete. Napoleon's losses in this battle were about 40 dead and 300 wounded. Mameluks counted 20,000 dead and 10,000 wounded.

2. Battle of Trafalgar – *21. october 1805 (London)*

In this battle English navy led by Horatio Nelson defeated connected Spanish-French war fleet. With this win Britain confirmed maritime dominance and become for the next century, the world's maritime power. But in this war Horatio Nelson died.

Battle of Trafalgar was the last major battle of sailboats and until then the most important victory in the history of the British Royal Navy. In London recalls the victory Trafalgar Square with the monument of Admiral Nelson.

3. Battle of Slavkov (also called Battle of Three Kings) – *2. december 1805 in Brno*

Against Napoleon stood the Russian Tsar Alexander I. and the Holy Roman Emperor Francis I. Napoleon won the battle which considered as his greatest victory. This victory led to sign of the so-called Peace of Pressburg and the repeal of Holy Roman Empire. In the battle Napoleon lost about 7,000 soldiers, the enemy lost 27 000 soldiers, which lost 37% of their war forces.

4. Battle of Leipzig (Battle of Nations) – *19 october 1813*

Army Anti-French Coalition (Russia, Prussia, Austria, Sweden,) in this battle defeated weaker Napoleon's army . In Battle were about 510 000 soldiers and killed about 110 000 soldiers. Coalition was led by Prince Karl Philip von Schwarzenberg and the chief of staff was John Radecký.

Napoleon resigned shortly after the battle and was placed in exile on the island of Elba. Before the First World War was the Battle of Nations at Leipzig the biggest battle of world history. In 1913, in Leipzig was build 91 m high monument reminding of the battle of nations. It is built on the place, where most soldiers were killed.

5. Battle of Waterloo - *18. june 1815 at Waterloo (Belgium)*

In this battle the United Kingdom, Prussia, United Kingdom of the Netherlands, Hannover, Duchy of Brunswick and Nassau, led by Duke of Wellington Gebhard von Blücher, were against France. Napoleon had 73 000 soldiers and enemies had 67 000 Englishman and 60,000 Prussians.

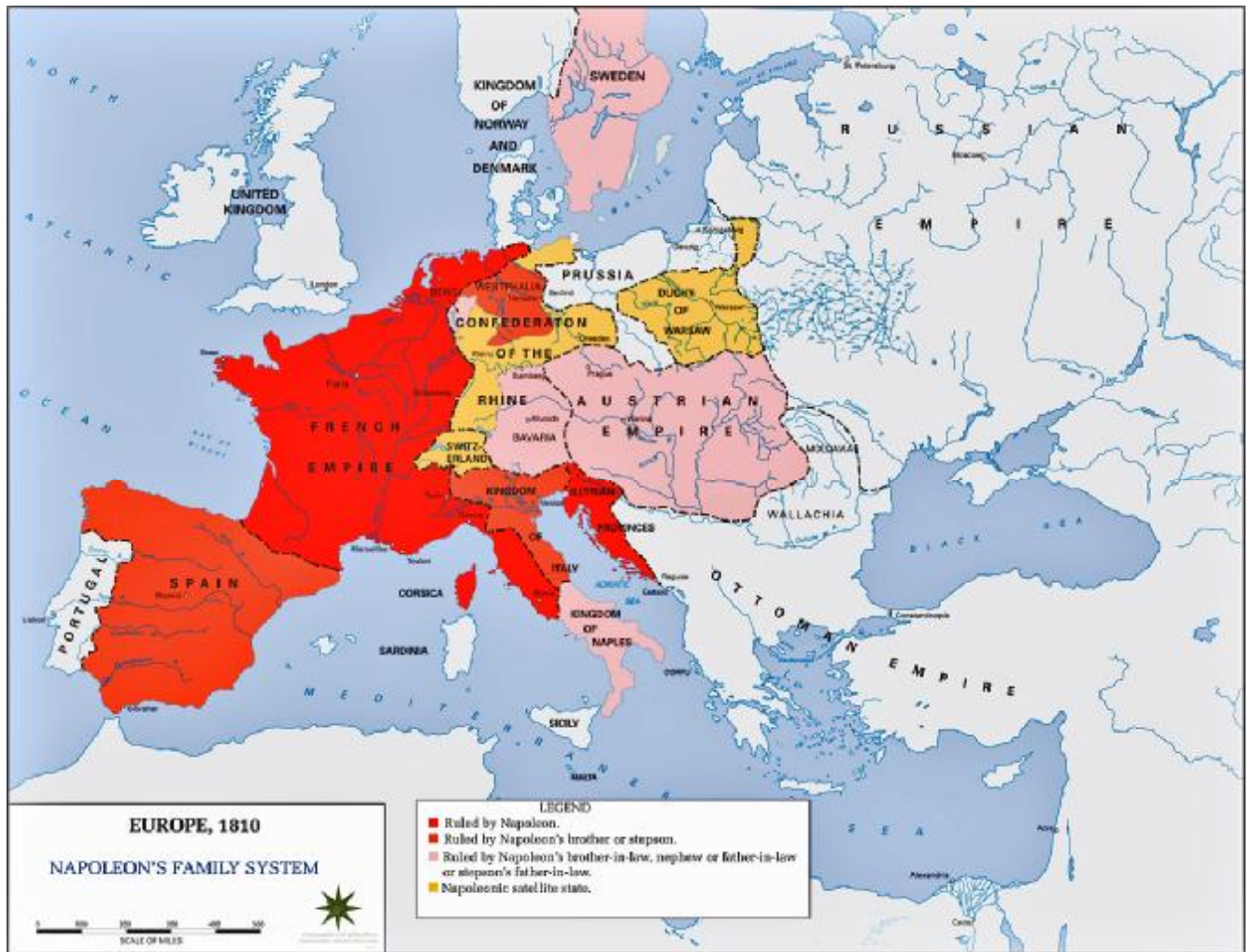
Napoleon didn't win and it led to the definitive resignation and end of the first French Empire.



Monument at Leipzig



Nelson's column - Trafalgar square



Map of Europe in 1810 illustrating Napoleon's family system. The map shows the extent of French influence and control across the continent, with various territories ruled by Napoleon or his family members. The legend defines the color coding: dark red for territories ruled by Napoleon, red for territories ruled by his brother or stepson, light red for territories ruled by his brother-in-law, nephew, or father-in-law, and yellow for Napoleonic satellite states. Major powers like the Russian Empire, Prussia, Austria, and the Ottoman Empire are also shown.