

Period of Consultate

24. December 1799 (24 Frimaire) came into force a new constitution, which introduced a consulate in France. True universal suffrage (but with multiple filtering the indirect electoral system). Volené Parliament consisted of two chambers: 100-member "tribunal", which could only discuss a 300-member "legislature", which could only vote without debate. In addition, there was the State Council and the Senate, whose members have designated three consuls. The three consuls, who still subject to departmental ministers, formed a government, the de facto ruler was only one of them called. first consul, who was himself a Napoleon. The other two consuls became Jacques Régis de Cambacères and Charles Francois Lebrun.



The French Revolution and thus largely achieved the exact opposite of what she wanted to achieve: I overthrow the monarchy (Government of one man), but then again the government has raised one man, even though it already once called "the consulate". On the other hand, many laws and no achievements revolution remained preserved. And later Napoleon's Code Civil (Civil Code) has taken over many of the elements of the Constitution of 1789 (liberty, equality before the law, freedom of religion and the like).

For the symbolic end of the French Revolution is considered a coup either Napoleon 10th November 1799 (or force a new constitution in December 1799) or less frequently to remove Napoleon (see article to Napoleon Bonaparte). Revolution Napoleon himself declared "expired" 15 December 1799, when Frenchman introduced a new constitution, with commentary, that the revolution was supposed to return to their bases.

Period of Empire



The French Empire (1804–1814/1815), also known as the Greater French Empire, First French Empire or Napoleonic Empire, was the empire of Napoleon I in France. It was the dominant power of much of continental Europe during the early 19th Century.

Napoleon became Emperor of the French ("L'Empereur des Français") on 18 May 1804 and crowned Emperor 2 December 1804, ending the period of the French Consulate, and won early military victories in the War of the Third Coalition against Austria, Prussia, Russia, Portugal, and allied nations, notably at the Battle of Austerlitz (1805) and the Battle of Friedland (1807). The Treaty of Tilsit in July 1807 ended two years of bloodshed on the European continent.

Subsequent years of military victories known collectively as the Napoleonic Wars extended French influence over much of Western Europe and into Poland. At its height in 1812, the French Empire had 130 départements, ruled over 44 million subjects, maintained an extensive military presence in Germany, Italy, Spain, and the Duchy of Warsaw, and could count Prussia and Austria as nominal allies. Early French victories exported many ideological features of the French Revolution throughout Europe. Seigneurial dues and seigneurial justice were abolished, aristocratic privileges were eliminated in all places except Poland, and the introduction of the Napoleonic Code throughout the continent increased legal equality, established jury systems, and legalized divorce. Napoleon placed relatives on the thrones of several European countries and granted many noble titles, most of which were not recognized after the empire fell. Historians have estimated the death toll from the Napoleonic Wars to be 6.5 million people, or 15% of the French Empire's subjects.



In particular, French losses in the Peninsular War in Iberia severely weakened the Empire; after victory over the Austrian Empire in the War of the Fifth Coalition (1809) Napoleon deployed over 600,000 troops to attack Russia, in a catastrophic French invasion of that country in 1812. The War of the Sixth Coalition saw the expulsion of French forces from Germany in 1813.

Fall

Napoleon had hardly succeeded in putting down the revolt in Germany when the Czar of Russia himself headed a European insurrection against Napoleon. To put a stop to this, to ensure his own access to the Mediterranean and exclude his chief rival, Napoleon made an effort in 1812 against Russia. Despite his victorious advance, the taking of Smolensk, the victory on the Moskva, and the entry into Moscow, he was defeated by the country and the climate, and by Alexander's refusal to make terms. After this came the lamentable retreat in the harsh Russian winter, while all Europe was concentrating against him. Pushed back, as he had been in Spain, from bastion to bastion, after the action on the Berezina, Napoleon had to fall back upon the frontiers of 1809, and then—having refused the peace offered him by Austria at the Congress of Prague, from a dread of losing Italy, where each of his victories had marked a stage in the accomplishment of his dream—on those of

1805, despite Lützen and Bautzen, and on those of 1802 after his defeat at Leipzig, when Bernadotte – now Crown Prince of Sweden – turned upon him, Jean Victor Moreau also joined the Allies, and longstanding allied nations, such as Saxony and Bavaria, forsook him as well.

Following his retreat from Russia, Napoleon continued to retreat, this time from Germany. After the loss of Spain, reconquered by an allied army led by Wellington, the rising in the Netherlands preliminary to the invasion and the manifesto of Frankfurt which proclaimed it, he had to fall back upon the frontiers of 1795; and then later was driven yet farther back upon those of 1792—despite the campaign of 1814 against the invaders. Paris capitulated on 30 March 1814, and the Delenda Carthago, pronounced against Britain, was spoken of Napoleon. The Empire fell with Napoleon's abdication at Fontainebleau.

After a brief exile at Elba, Napoleon recaptured the throne temporarily in 1815, reviving the Empire in what is known as the Hundred Days. However, he was defeated by the Seventh Coalition at the Battle of Waterloo. He was captured by the British and exiled to Saint Helena, a remote island in the South Atlantic, where he would remain until his death in 1821. After the Hundred Days, the Bourbon monarchy was restored in France, with Louis XVIII taking the throne, while the rest of Napoleon's conquests were disposed of in the Congress of Vienna.