

Course: SELECTED CHAPTERS OF CZECH AND WORLD HISTORY

T1 French Revolution and Revolutionary Wars 1789 to 1815

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FRENCH REVOLUTION AND REVOLUTIONARY WARS 1789 TO 1815

The one of the most important event in the history of mankind with the impact until present days was the outbreak of the French Revolution in 1789. French Revolution stands at the beginning of **modern society** of citizens who **participates in political power of state**. Before that this participation was privilege of closed group of the elite (royalty, nobility, clergy, and the wealthiest townsmen).

Ancien régime

French political system before 1789 is being called as Ancien régime, literally “**Old Regime**“. It is a period of French absolute monarchy that last from the end of 15th century to the outbreak of revolution in 1789. Despite the fact the French king declares to be absolute ruler, his power was limited. For example he **could not tax the privileged estates**.

Political structure of French Old Regime was as follows:

- Privileged estates were (1th) **nobility** and (2nd) **clergy** that did not pay the taxes. But in fact those were the richest people in France.
- Not privileged estates were the rest of the population, some 95 per cent of all inhabitants of France, so called 3rd estate, i.e. **countrymen** and **townsmen** who were the only to pay the taxes.

In the second half of the 18th century the deep economic decay started. Decay in economy was connected with fall of French superiority among European powers. King Louis XVI wanted to change this situation and dragged the France into the war of independence of the USA. When the war was over in 1783 **French government was indebted**. Situation deteriorated badly for the next years of 1780's due to economic crisis.

The only solution for the king was to **call upon for Estates-General** (parliament), representative body of all three estates.

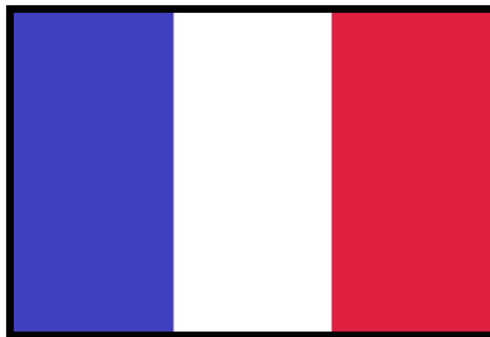
Estates-General 1789

According to the result of elections the Estates-General gathered in May 1789 in Paris. Suffrage to this parliament was limited only for men of 1st and 2nd estate and for the members of 3rd estate who were older than 25 years and were paying certain amount of taxes.

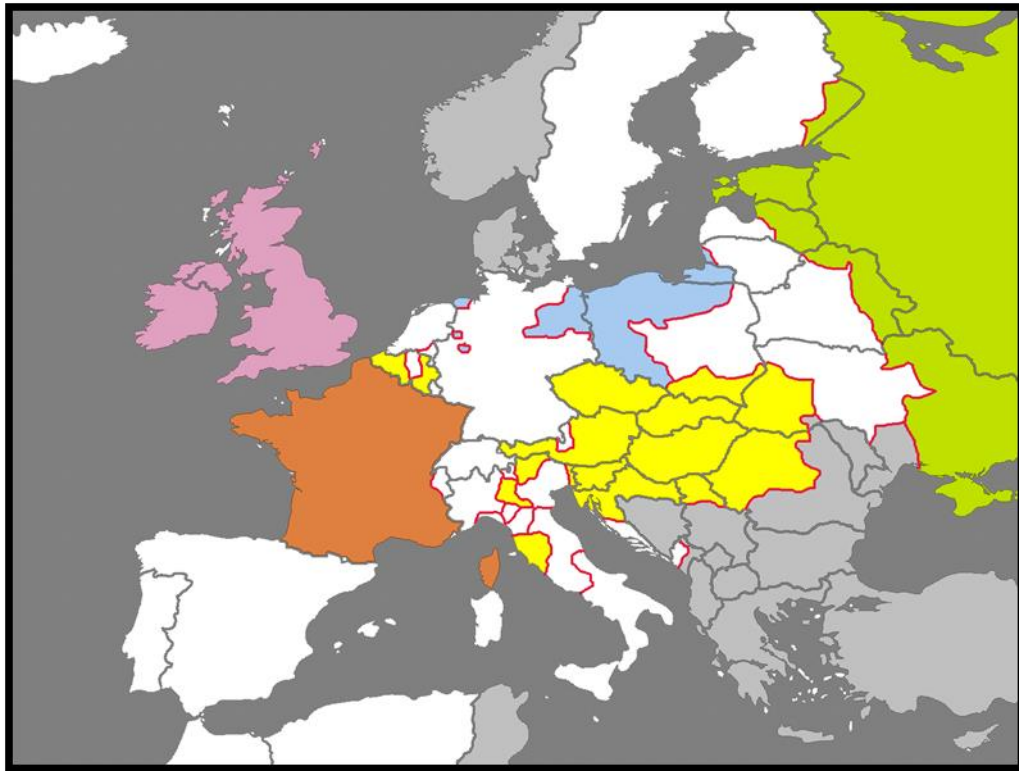
From its beginning the clash between the privileged and non-privileged groups was imminent. On 10 June 1789 representatives of 3rd estate (and partly of clergy) declared themselves to be the only representative body of all French people and established **National Assembly**; other representatives of nobility and clergy joined later.

National Assembly demanded participation in political power. It was casus bellum for King Louis XVI who commenced campaign against National Assembly. But Frenchmen opposed and created so called National Guards and prepared to defence Paris. To avoid possible attack in the back of defence, decision to defeat the Bastille, stronghold in the middle of the city, was made. **The storming of Bastille**, symbol of royal despotism, on 14 July 1789 is supposed to be the last step in the way to **outbreak of revolution**. Parliamentary opposition switched into defiance against king's power.

King Louis XIV beat a retreat the demands of French revolutionaries. The symbol of compromise was the new state flag that was combination of colours of Old Regime, i.e. white colour of Bourbon Dynasty, and Revolution that was represented by the blue and red colours of Paris.



Following map depicts the political situation in Europe in 1789 to 1792.



Red colour is for French territory, yellow is for territory of Austria, violin for territory of Great Britain, blue for territory of Prussia, and green for territory of Russia. As it is seen France could lead military operation against Austria because both countries had common borderlines in today's Belgium.

Revolutionary France 1789 to 1793

After king's defeat National Assembly passed important legislation:

1. Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen (26 August 1789)

established principle of sovereignty of nation declared that people are born equal and free:

- I. Men are born and remain **free and equal in rights**. [...]
- II. The aim of all political association is the preservation of the **natural and imprescriptible rights** of man. These rights are **liberty, property, security, and resistance to oppression**.
- III. The principle of all sovereignty resides **essentially in the nation**. No body nor individual may exercise any authority which does not proceed directly from the nation.
- IV. Liberty consists in the freedom to do **everything which injures no one else**; hence the exercise of the natural rights of each man has no limits except

those which assure to the other members of the society the enjoyment of the same rights. These limits can only be determined by law.

- X. **No one shall be disquieted on account of his opinions**, including his religious views, provided their manifestation does not disturb the public order established by law.

August Decrees abolished feudal system i.e. that emancipated peasants from personal dependence of nobility and allowed expropriation of lands of landlords.

On 3 September 1791 **Constitution** was declared, suffrage was admitted to 4 of 26 million inhabitants of France. France becomes **constitutional monarchy**: supreme state power of king and elected parliament

Outbreak of revolution was able due to blending of interests of different interest of different social groups. During the years 1789 to 1791 four major political streams were established:

- **Royalists** and **Constitutional Monarchists**, who wanted re-establish the Old Regime or constitutional monarchy with dominant position of king,
- **Liberals**, so called **Feuillants**, for those the revolution was completed and closed when constitution was declared, and
- **Radicals** that were represented by two political groups, **Jacobins** and **Girondists**, which demanded to following-up in revolution and who declared new demands (regulation of economy etc.).

Until the unsuccessful attempt of King Louis XVI to flee from France the balance of power of those political groups was equal. But his attempt discredited the Royalists as well as Monarchists. In 1792 grows power of Liberals and Radicals.

During 1792 French Revolution became an international issue. On 20 April 1792 **France declared war to Austrian monarchy**, or, to be exact, to the “Czech and Hungarian king” Franz II. Motivation was different:

- Louis XVI as well as some groups of Royalists expected defeat of France and restitution of Ancien Régime, i.e. his personal monopole of power, while
- Radicals expected “export of revolution” to the other countries and radicalization of revolution.

But in fact the intent of any of these groups was not realized. During 1792 to 1793 France was dragged **into war with majority of European countries**. Those

countries were not able to defeat the France, but France alone was not able to export the revolution and its ideas. Threat of military defeat of France led in 1792 and 1793 to internal crisis. Political system became labile and both National Assembly and the inhabitants of Paris (so called “Street” of Paris) radicalized its demand.

In October 1792 **uprising against king** dethroned King Louis XVI and at the same time new and very important representative body was established. It was **Paris Commune**, self-government institutions of Paris which affected politics not only in the Capital city but in whole France.

According to demands of October uprising new Parliament, now in form of **National Convention** that was elected on basis of universal and equal suffrage, declared France to be republic. The most powerful political groups were derived from the rows of Radical. There were **Girondists**, so called right wing, and **Jacobins**, left wing. Especially the second mentioned group affected the course of events because Jacobins had its leaders also in Paris Commune.

After declaration of republic National Convention decided to execute the **King Louis XVI**. On 21 January 1793 Louis XVI **was beheaded**.

During 1792 to 1803 France led wars against two coalitions of European countries. So called **First Coalition** comprised of Austria, Prussia, Spain, United Kingdom, and other countries. The war has two stages. In first stage 1792 and 1793 France was forced to conduct more defensive then offensive campaigns.

- Deflection of Austrian and Prussian offensive in battle of **Valmy** (20 September 1792) and of **Jemappes** (6 November 1792).
- Then France began offensive in Belgium, Rhineland, and Savoy that was linked with territorial expansion of France: annexation of **Belgium**, **Savoy**, **Nizza**, and **Bishopric of Basel** etc.

During 1793 Austria and Prussia deployed next large offensive. Despite the resumption of offensive in battle of **Neerwinden** (18 March 1793) Austrian and Prussian army were closing to Paris and threatened to defeat of France. Situation was serious because at the same time in the region Vandée the **Royalist uprising** broke out.

Revolutionary Terror 1793 and 1794

Possibility of military defeat went to the next political radicalization of inner situation of France which was in fact favour for Jacobins Group. For coordination of

measures to prevent military defeat National Convention established two committees and gave them a large amount of competency. Both committees were controlled by Jacobins:

- **Committee for Defence of State** (est. on 1 January 1793)
- **Committee of Public Safety** (est. on 6 April 1793)

Soon after that another uprising broke out. During 31 May to 2 June 1793 Jacobins gained the supreme power. Their era is called as Terror. **Committee of Public Safety** (est. on 6 April 1793) gained total power in political system. The leader of Jacobins was **Maximilien de Robespierre**, former Parisian lawyer. His reign became known as stage of revolution when previous leaders of revolution and allies of Robespierre were executed. In France so called “purifying” committees in total number of some 20 000 and supreme Revolutionary Tribunal were formed. There were only two verdicts – guilty, i.e. death penalty, and not guilty, i.e. release from custody. Technical innovation and symbol of Terror became **guillotine**. Some 50 000 people were killed, among them Marie Antoinette, former Queen of France.

Maximilien de Robespierre tried to create so called “Revolutionary” Society. New religion, **Cult of Supreme Being**, was presented with the aim to replace Christianity and Catholic Church. The most apparent innovation was creation of **Revolutionary Calendar** in October 1793:

French Revolutionary Calendar with its first day of counting set on 22 September 1792 was in charge until 1805. The year was divided into twelve months with brand new names and each of 30 days with no exceptions. The last five days were so called the Sansculotides. Those months were as follows:

Vendémiaire, whose name derives from French term for “vintage”, lasted from 22 September to 21 October,

Brumaire, “fog”, 22 October to 20 November,

Frimaire, “soft rim”, 21 November to 20 December,

Nivôse, “rich of snow”, 21 December to 19 January,

Pluviôse, “rain”, 20 January to 18 February,

Ventôse, “windy”, 19 February to 20 March,

Germinal, “germination”, 21 March to 19 April,

Floréal, “flower”, 20 April to 19 May,

Prairial, “haymaking”, 20 May to 10 June,

Massidor, whose name derives from French term for “harvest” and Greece term of “giving”, 20 June to 18 July,

Thermidor, whose names derives from Greece term of “warm”, 19 July to 17 August, and

Fructidor, “fruit” and “giving”, 18 August to 16 September.

First Coalition 1794 to 1797

In 1794 situation in battlefields had changed. French army became victorious. The great victory was reached in the battle of **Fleurus** (26 May 1794). After that former French state borders were achieved and general offensive had started. This was aimed by effort to gain “natural state borders“, i.e. borders defined by mountains and rivers. Soon in 1794 the Rhineland, territory in western Germany, was occupied.

Other territories were connected indirectly with France as so called Sister republics; republics that accepted French supremacy and interferes into inner politics. Those first republics were:

- **Batavian Republic**, former Netherland, named after long-time-ago distinguished Germanic tribe from Romanian times, Batavians, and
- **Helvetian Republic**, former Switzerland, named after other Germanic tribe, Helvetians.
- Number of Sister Republics was established in Italy (Cisalpine Republic, Ligurian Republic etc.).

Members of anti-France coalition now were afraid of their own defeat. The first country to concluded armistice and then a peace treaty was Prussia in April 1795. After that other countries followed, among others Netherland in May 1795 and Spain in August 1796. During 1797 French army conquered Italy and reshape its political structure. After that also Austria was forced to conclude armistice. In war against France remained only **Great Britain**.

Revolutionary France 1794 to 1799

Because of these victories there was no need for huge mobilization of human resources due to Terror. That is why during May and June 1794 opposition against Jacobin dictatorship was formed. The other reason was the fear of another persecution. And this fear has its reason. Maximilien de Robespierre had a speech in which he said that there is need to continue in Terror, especially among members of National Convention. That is why that soon after that, on 27 July 1794, on 9 Thermidor of Revolutionary Calendar, M. de Robespierre was accused of tyranny, arrested and executed. The Jacobin Group was disbanded too.

On 26 October 1795 whole Convention was disbanded and **new constitution** was declared:

- Legislative power consisted of two bodies, **Council of Ancients** and **Council of Five Hundred**, while
- executive power took **Directory** that had five members.

Against new political situation opposition was formed. Radicals opposed so called “termination” of revolution. In 1796 **Conspiracy of Equals** led by Gracchus Babeuf was revealed. On the other hand royalists demanded restoration of pre-revolution situation, especially another outbreak of Royalists uprising in Vendée.

Inner situation of France in 1795 to 1799 were far to be stable.

In 1798 formation of next anti-France coalition started. So called **Second Coalition** was initiated by United Kingdom. In autumn 1798 Ottoman Empire, Kingdom of Naples, Austria, and Russia declared war to France. Russian army under commander general Alexander Suvorov crossed the Alps and invaded Italy; France lost control of Italian Peninsula.

At the same time France attempted to restore its colonial dominion. In 1798 squadron of 55 ships and 40 000 men under command of **Napoleon Bonaparte** was departed. Aim of expedition was to conquest Egypt, part of Ottoman Empire. During journey expedition conquered Malta, Egyptian cities of Alexandria and Cairo and fought in battle of the Nile.

In the end of 1799 France was in disastrous military situation. Its army had to withdraw in all fronts and in southern France broke out Royalist uprising. Situation was “ripe” to another coup d’état.

Bonaparte’s Coup D’état 1799

During October 1799 Napoleon Bonaparte returned from Egypt and joined the group of conspirators (Emmanuel Sieyès, Charles de Talleyrand, and Joseph Fouché). On 9 November 1799 Directory resigned and next day Napoleon accused unsuccessfully **Council of Five Hundred**. Despite this failure he managed to disperse the Council by army. Remaining deputies were forced to nominate three consuls:

- Napoleon **Bonaparte**, Emmanuel Joseph **Sieyès** and Pierre Roger **Ducos**.

At the end of 1799 **new constitution was** declared. According to this constitution authority of first consul (i.e. Napoleon) was strengthened and vice versa position of parliament was weakened. Napoleon continued in process of gaining power. He was nominated as life-long consul in referendum in May 1802 and in 1804

he declared himself to be **emperor**. At this time France entered new historical era, so called **First French Empire** that lasted from 1804 to 1814/1815.

Napoleon Bonaparte

Napoleon Bonaparte was born on 15 August 1769 in **Corsica**. As a young man he enlisted French army and as artillery officer excelled during conquest of Toulon fortress in 1793 for which he was promoted to the general rank. In 1796 he suppressed Royalist uprising in Paris and this year he commanded French forces in Italian campaign. In Italian peninsula he defeated Austria in 1796.

Despite his failure in Egypt expedition he led coup d'état in 1799 and became a supreme leader of French executive power. In 1802 and 1803 ended war with Second Coalition. In 1805 to 1807 he made France the most powerful country in Europe and put his relatives on European thrones: **Jérôme Bonaparte**, his youngest brother, became King of Westphalia (Northern Germany), **Joseph Bonaparte**, his elder brother, became King of Spain, **Louis Bonaparte**, his brother became King of Holland etc.

In 1815 Napoleon Bonaparte was eventually defeated in battle in Waterloo and imprisoned in island St Helena where he died on 5 May 1821.

Napoleonic France 1799 to 1814/1815

Napoleonic Regime was created as a compromise between Old Regime and results of Revolution. Napoleon Bonaparte allowed the return of nobility and clergy that left France when Revolution became, but preserved number of results of revolution, especially citizen rights. In this respect he published so called **Code Civil** (Code Napoleon) in 1804, civil code that is with some modifications valid till present-day. The main principles are:

- demands of motto **Liberté, Egalité, Fraternité** (i.e. Liberty, Equality, Fraternity) and
- freedom for everybody, equality in rights, protection of private possession, separation of church and state, freedom of occupation and choice of profession etc.

After gaining power Napoleon continued in war against Second Coalition. In 1800 Napoleon commenced Italian campaign, during which on 14 June 1800 in battle of **Marengo** defeated Austrian forces. His successful campaign was accompanied by

restoration of so called “sister” republics. He also could use the disagreement between Tsar Paul I and Emperor Franz II which meant that Russia left the coalition and its armies returned back to Russia.

At the same time French army invade Danube Region and threatened Vienna, Austrian Capital city. That is why Austrian monarchy pleaded for armistice in December 1800 that led to **Peace Treaty of Lunéville** which was closed in February 1801. Next year, in March 1802, Great Britain ratified **Peace Treaty of Amiens**. These Peace Treaties ended the existence of Second Coalition and Revolutionary Wars in Europe.

Third Coalition 1803 to 1805

Tension between United Kingdom and France continued even after conclusion of Peace Treaty. In 1803 United Kingdom **terminated** Treaty of Amiens and France occupied Hanoverian Kingdom, which was in union with United Kingdom; in both countries ruled the King George III of House of Hanover.

But Napoleon was not satisfied with occupation of minor European territory and prepared invasion in British Islands. He gathered army in northern France near Boulogne-sur-Mer.

To avoid the possibility of invasion in Isles the United Kingdom initiated formation of another **Anti-France Coalition**. Russia and Austria joined in 1805 while Prussia was involved indirectly. Threat of invasion was deflected during naval battle of **Trafalgar** near Spanish coast on 21 October 1805, in which Royal Navy under command of **Admiral Lord Nelson** defeated combined fleets of French and Spanish Navies.

Napoleon hurried up to achieve decisive battle with members of coalition. He called up his army to invade Austria. Then Napoleon prevailed in **battles of Ulm** on 16 to 19 October 1805 (Ulm Campaign) and especially in **battle of Austerlitz** on 2 December 1805.

Battle of Austerlitz 1805

Battle of Austerlitz (Slavkov in Czech), also known as the **Battle of Three Emperors** was the key battle in campaign in which Napoleon Bonaparte crushed the armies of the Third Coalition.

Those Three Emperors were **Napoleon I**, in 1804 to 1815 French emperor, **Franz II**, in 1804 to 1835 emperor of Austria, and Tsar **Alexander I**, while Russian term “Tsar” refers to western “emperor”.

Napoleon Bonaparte invaded southern Moravia in order to compel Austrian and Russian forces to encounter in the battle. Because opponents did not want to and waited for reinforcement Napoleon made on of his fabled manoeuvre. He deliberately rendered favourable position in the top of hills to Russian army and strengthen his centre of his lines. Russian troops took the hills, but lengthen their own lines. And when their power was exhausted by attack Napoleon commenced his own counter-attack to the middle of the battle lines and divided Austro-Russian armies into parts.

In the battle Napoleon deployed some 70 000 soldiers and 157 guns, Austrians and Russian had about 85 000 soldiers and 318 guns. Despite this superiority Napoleon could prevail and bring about harsh losses; while French army lost only 9000 men (1500 casualties), their opponent noticed loss of 27 000 men and 180 guns.

To commemorate his victory Napoleon commissioned in manners of Roman emperors to build a monument, **Arc de Triomphe** (Triumphal Arch) in August 1806, present day on of the most famous Parisian sight.

Consequence of victory in battle of Austerlitz was fact that France concluded **Peace Treaty of Bratislava**; according this treaty Austria left coalition and lost part of its territory.

Fourth Coalition 1806 and 1807

After the battle of Austerlitz Napoleon attacked Prussia and prevailed in “double battle” of **Jena-Auerstedt** on 14 October 1806. This victory eliminated Prussia and Napoleon concentrated to the last continental enemy – Russia. Napoleon once again prevailed in two battles, in battle of **Eylau** on 8 February 1807 and of **Friedland** 14 June 1807. Tsar Alexander I realized that Russia could not resist to France and agreed with the meeting with Napoleon I. According to their negotiation **Peace Treaties of Tilsit with Russia** were concluded.

After defeat of Third and Fourth Coalition Napoleon reached the peak of his power and gained the hegemony for France upon Europe. There were states depending on France:

- **Confederation of the Rhine** (Germany), **Kingdom of Italy**, **Helvetian Republic** (Switzerland), and **Duchy of Warsaw** (Poland);
- and states united with France:
 - **Denmark, Sweden, Austria, Prussia, Russia**, and **Spain** (after 1808, but formally).

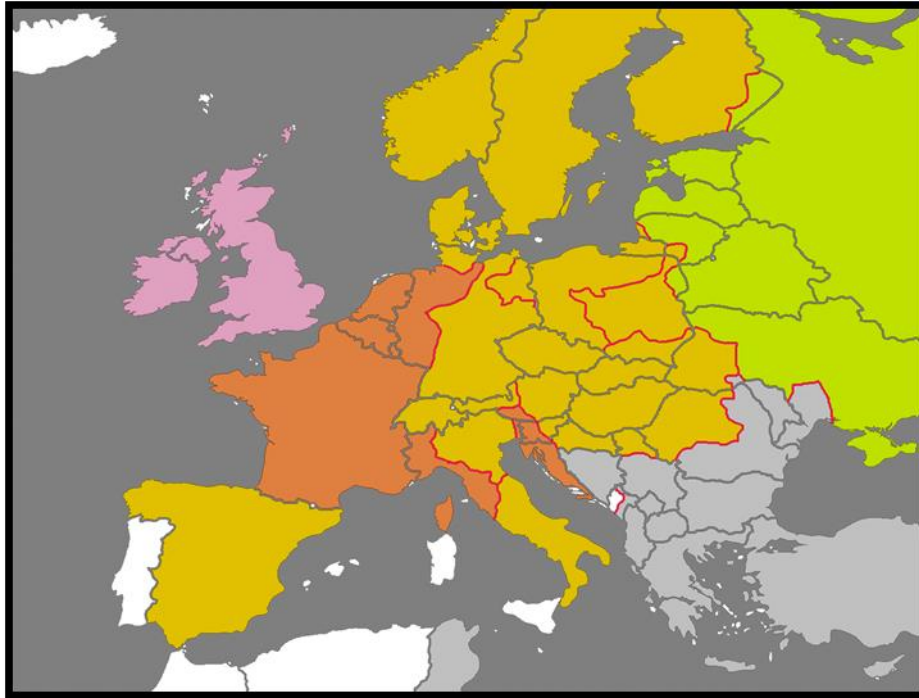
Austrian Campaign 1809

In 1809 **Austria declared war to France**, whose situation deteriorated because of rebellion in Spain. French army swiftly occupied Austrian capital city Vienna but could not immediately defeat Franz I. French army attempted to cross Danube River and defeat the Austrian resistance but their attack was driven back in the battle of **Aspern-Essling** (21 and 22 May 1809). Archduke Charles, the commander of Austrian army, was able to give a bloody nose to Napoleon, who lost some 40 000 men, but did not avert supply of new French forces. Few weeks later, on 5 and 6 July 1809, Napoleon conducted a new attempt to cross the River and in battle of **Wagram** breached Austrian defence. He deployed new tactics. Under the command of general Jacques MacDonald created formation of so called column and attack in the middle of Austrian lines. This manoeuvre was decisive action in the battle and in the French-Austrian war. Few days later Austria concluded an armistice in Znojmo. That meant that Austria was forced to become French ally, to join Continental Blockade, and once again to undergo territorial losses.

In 1807 to 1812 Napoleon Bonaparte world order was in the peak of power. Except **United Kingdom** and **Russia** all European countries were occupied by French army or allied with France.

In 1807 Napoleon declared so called Continental System, i.e. prohibition of import of British goods. This decision was aimed by effort to defeat Great Britain in economic field. But Blockade in fact harmed economic interests of majority of European countries. That is why Alexander I refused to continue in Continental System in 1810. In Napoleon this represents casus belli.

Political situation in Europe after Austrian campaign in 1809 to 1812 is shown in following map:



Red colour stands for French territory, i.e. territory of France and territories directly joined with France, orange colour is for allies of France, while other colour are for rivals of France (green for United Kingdom and green for Russia) and neutral states (white).

Russian Campaign 1812

On 24 June 1812 Napoleon commenced **Russian campaign**. His Great Army (La Grand Armée in French) had approximately 550 000 soldiers; among them there were Frenchmen, Dutchmen, Poles, Italians, Germans from Austria, Prussia, Rhineland, Austria, and others.

Soon after **battle of Borodino** on 7 September 1812 Napoleon reached Moscow. But Tsar Alexander I despite his catastrophic military situation refused Napoleon's peace offer. This fact meant failure of Russian campaign.

Napoleon decided to leave Moscow but in **battles of Tarutino** on 18 October 1812 and of **Maloyaroslavets** on 24 October 1812 his army was forced to retreat in regions devastated by previous fights. This prevailed possibility of refilling of food for Grand Army and led to disintegration of French forces in Russia.

Fifth Coalition 1812 to 1815

After military defeat in Russia, especially in battle of Berezina on 26 to 29 November 1812 when French army suffered heavy losses, conditions enabled to create next

Anti-French coalition that consisted of **United Kingdom, Russia, Prussia** and **Sweden**.

Warlike encounter during 1813 reached a deadlock in battles of **Lützen** and of **Bautzen** that were followed by peace treaty talks in Prague, which did not bring a result. On the other hand **Austria** joined the coalition and in summer 1813 campaign of Anti-French Coalition culminated in battle of **Battle of Leipzig** on 16 to 18 October 1813, known also as Battle of Nations. After that Napoleon was forced to conduct **retreat fights**: battle of Brienne, of Champaubert, of Montereau, of Reims etc.

On 30 March 1814 armies of coalition captured **Paris** and soon after that **Napoleon resigned** on 6 April 1814.

Congress of Vienna 1814 and 1815

After defeat of Napoleon Congress of representatives of victorious states met in Vienna and negotiated about new order in Europe. Talks lasted from 18 September 1814 to June 1815. Strongest position among countries had Austria, Prussia, Russia, and United Kingdom, but in congress was also invited representative of France. They decided to restore overthrown dynasties in France, Spain, in Italian as well as in German states. Victorious countries ensure themselves territorial profits:

Austria gained territory in northern Italy,

Prussia in western Germany,

Russia in Finland and in Poland,

and it was decided that states neighbouring with France (**Netherland, Prussia, Kingdom of Sardinia**) should be strengthen in order to prevent French expansion. But territorial changes did not take into consideration the spread of nationalism; this soon became precondition for spread of national revolutions. Decisions of congress were in force until 1848.

Hundred Days of 1815

According to the Vienna Congress decision Napoleon gained a little Elba Island near shores of Italy. But on 26 February 1815 he escaped, on 1 March 1815 disembarked his 1000 men and on 30 March 1815 entered Paris. His ally became Kingdom of Naples where ruled Napoleon's general and Marshal of France, King Joachim Murat.

Newly restored coalition of **United Kingdom, Netherland, Prussia, Austria,** and **Russia** immediately commenced military campaign against France. Napoleon hurried up to lead battle separate with British and Prussian army before Austrian and Russian corps could unite them. At first Napoleon defeated Prussian army of Marshal Blücher in battle of Ligny on 16 June 1815 and then attacked position of British army under command of Duke Wellington. At the same time he deployed one corps of Marshal Grouchy in order to pursue retreating Prussian army. Wellington's strategy was simple. He fortified his unit in village of Waterloo in Belgium and waited for arrival of reinforcement. Napoleon could not play this waiting game and on 18 June 1815 stroke against British positions. Two main assaults, first of cavalry, second of Old Guard, led only to bloodshed. Battle was decided by arrival of Blücher's army which immediately stroke to the flank of Napoleon's position. French army was completely destroyed. During night hours Napoleon was forced to lead battlefield.

After his arrival in Paris he resigned on 22 June 1815 and passed the throne to his son Aiglon. Even this act did not save throne for Bonaparte's dynasty. On 7 July 1815 Paris was captured for second time and Bourbon Dynasty became the ruler of France.

Summary

French Revolution and its ideas represent decisive moment for formation of present day **modern society** and idea of **representative democracy**. Demand of general suffrage and following wars spread **nationalism** all over Europe. Nation became new and vital identity. Since 1808 when Napoleon invaded Spain those were not only kings and rules fighting against Napoleon's rule but also nations. Voluntary units were formed in Spain, Russia and in Germany.

The way of conducting the wars as well as strategy had changed due to acceptation idea that all men capable of military service. For the first time this was realized in France in 1793 in notice called Levée en masse (Mass Mobilization). Mass mobilization ended period of professional armies. Modern army used its numerical superiority because technological innovations enable mass production of weaponry and to equip all soldiers with rifles, sabres, bayonets, etc.

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