

THE NAPOLEONIC WARS

GAUCHOMUN XV



Crisis

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UCSB Model UN



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A Word From Secretariat

GaUCHoMUN XV has a conference wide zero-tolerance policy for any forms of bigotry, including but not limited to homophobia, sexism, racism, and xenophobia. Be mindful of this as you research, speak, and write. It is our duty as global citizens and students of diplomacy to ensure our views are unbiased, fair, and equitable.



Land Acknowledgement

Gauchomun XV and UCSB Model United Nations would like to acknowledge the land that we currently occupy as students of University of California, Santa Barbara is the homeland of the Barbareño Band of Chumash Native Americans. We recognize that the Barbareño Band of Chumash Native Americans, as well as many others, were forcibly removed from their rightful land and that the consequences of this forced removal still continue to affect Indigenous communities.

Gauchomun XV and UCSB Model United Nations honor the resilience, strength, and enduring presence of Indigenous people across the country and around the world. As students of UCSB, we continue to reflect on our University's ties with colonial occupation, and strive to educate ourselves and uplift Indigenous cultures, issues, and histories. During Gauchomun XV, we ask that everyone reflect on the repercussions of global colonial development and forcible occupation and strive to support Indigenous and other affected communities throughout their actions in committee this weekend. For more information, please visit their website: www.bbc-indians.com.



Chair Letter

Dearest delegates,

Bonjour et bienvenue to this year's GauchomUN XV! I'm delighted to be your chair for the Napoleonic Wars committee and to be a part of your Model United Nations experience at this conference.

I'm currently a second year Economics major here at UC Santa Barbara. Although not one of my majors (reference co-chair and CD) I've always been deeply drawn to history with the Napoleonic Wars being a topic that has repeatedly come up in my studies. Parce que je viens du Canada je parle français et l'histoire et la culture francophone c'est un topic j'étudie trop , en particulier l'homme lui-même Napoléon. N'hésitez pas à me parler en français.

I've most recently served as the Under Secretary General (USG) of Crisis for UCSBMUN's collegiate conference, SBIMUN. I also served as Chair both for SBIMUN as well as previous GauchomUN conferences for the Star Trek and War of the Roses committees respectively. I look forward to being a part of the discussions, debates, and excitement of this committee.

Fun Fact: Neapolitan ice cream gets its name not from Napoleon but from Naples its city of origin!

Best,

Jada Lee

jadalee@ucsb.edu



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Chair, The Napoleonic Wars Committee
Gauchomun XV Co Chair Letter

Honorable Delegates,

I'm honored and excited to welcome you to Gauchomun XV, and even more so to be doing so in my capacity as your co-chair for this year's crisis committee on the Napoleonic Wars! I am an avid fan of history as a history major here at UC Santa Barbara, and while I don't focus on the Napoleonic Wars in my studies, I nonetheless find Napoleon and his times fascinating. As an aside vis-à-vis France, I will confess to having read Victor Hugo's monolith of 19th-century French literature *Les Misérables*, which contains an interesting digression on the ways in which Napoleon's influence was such that years after his fall from power, things as simple as the way a Frenchman might refer to commonplace items could indicate by your choice of wording whether or not you were a Bonapartist. We are also hosting this committee not long after the debut of filmmaker Ridley Scott's *Napoleon* (though it has admittedly been less-than-sunnily received by Napoleonic historians); any watchers?

As far as MUN, I've previously served at our team's college conference, SBIMUN, variously working as a crisis committee backroom staffer, as undersecretary-general for crisis committees, and most recently as a chair of our ad-hoc committee of the secretary general. I've also previously served as a background staffer two years ago for Gauchomun's Battle of Hogwarts crisis committee! I have a love of competing in crisis committees on the circuit, too, though a study abroad stint has left me itching to get back into the swing of things.

A l'attaque et vive la patrie!

Noah Ropp (he/him)

noahropp@ucsb.edu

Co-chair, The Napoleonic Wars Committee

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Crisis Director Letter

Dear Delegates,

My name is Jacob Varela, and I am so pleased to welcome you all to both GauchomUN XV and the Napoleonic Wars committee. I can't wait to CD for you all, as well as hear all of your ideas and debate.

About me, I am a first-year History and Economics major. I began as just a History major, as I have always loved learning about history and wanted to refine my skills in analyzing and understanding history as a discipline. I recently added an Economics major as well, as I have also enjoyed learning about it in the past and would like to learn more skills regarding finance.

One of the most fascinating events in history to me is the Napoleonic Wars. The conflict itself is rich in nuance and complexity, while also being massively important in shaping history and the modern world that we live in today. As delegates in this committee, you all have the opportunity to change history through your debate and I truly believe it will be incredible to experience.

Until I see you all on February 3rd, please reach out to me if you have comments, questions, or concerns!

Best regards,

Jacob Varela

jvarela@ucsb.edu



Background

Ancien Regime France

During the 17th and 18th centuries, France developed an absolute monarchy that became known as the Ancien Regime. The most important leader during this period and government was King Louis XIV, who reigned as the leader of France from 1643 to 1715. Known as the “Sun King” or “Louis the Great” by the people of France, Louis XIV massively centralized the power and wealth of the French state under the monarchy. This was especially evident in his Palace of Versailles, an opulent and garish display of wealth in the shape of a new royal establishment a few miles outside of Paris. It was there that the royal court met, soaking up the wealth of the people and spending it on lavish lifestyles.

This image of French wealth and extravagance was massively contrasted by the true state of the country. The vast majority of French citizens were peasants, who faced huge hardships, economic challenges, and social inequalities. Most importantly, the French peasants faced a massive amount of taxation. This feudal system imposed various dues and obligations on peasants, including tithes to the Church and seigneurial dues to the local lords. These obligations meant that a substantial portion of the peasants' produce and income went to supporting the clergy and aristocracy, leaving them with limited resources for their own sustenance.

The entire system was supported by a strict social hierarchy that separated France into three “estates” that made up the entire population. The First Estate was made up of the Catholic



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clergy of France, an incredibly small portion of the population that consisted of bishops, priests, and monks that enjoyed significant social and financial benefits. The Second Estate was made up of the nobility of France, a similarly small portion of the population that enjoyed social and financial benefits on top of their massive land and wealth holdings. The Third Estate was made up of the peasants of France, the vast majority of the population and almost no social or financial benefits. This system served as the French nation that fell into revolution.

Lead-up to the French Revolution

France was enduring a profound financial crisis that plagued the nation throughout the late 18th century. France, having incurred substantial debts from participation in various wars, including the American Revolutionary War, faced dire economic challenges. The monarchy's extravagant expenditures, coupled with an inefficient tax system that disproportionately burdened the lower classes, contributed to mounting debts. Attempts by successive monarchs to address the financial crisis through reforms faced resistance from entrenched interests, leading to a cycle of fiscal mismanagement and economic strain. The dire economic conditions became a powder keg that fueled widespread discontent among the common people, setting the stage for revolutionary sentiments.

The intellectual climate of France in the 18th century was undergoing a transformative shift, primarily driven by Enlightenment ideals. Intellectuals and philosophers championed concepts of reason, individual rights, and political liberty, challenging the traditional authority of the monarchy and the aristocracy. These ideas gained traction among the educated elite, fostering



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a growing desire for political change and inspiring the call for a more representative and accountable government. The intellectual fervor of the time played a crucial role in shaping the ideological foundations of the French Revolution.

The majority of the population, belonging to the Third Estate, faced the brunt of the French issues. Peasants, burdened by feudal obligations and taxes, were particularly vulnerable to food shortages and economic fluctuations. The urban working class, including artisans and laborers, grappled with poor working conditions and economic instability. Frustrations with the monarchy's perceived indifference to their plight intensified, culminating in outbreaks of social unrest and sporadic revolts. The prevalence of poverty, coupled with a deepening sense of injustice, set the stage for more widespread and coordinated revolutionary movements that would eventually erupt into the French Revolution of 1789.

French Revolution

The French Revolution unfolded with the convening of the Estates-General in 1789, a representative assembly consisting of representatives from the clergy, nobility, and commoners. Frustrated by the inequitable representation and the stalemate of the traditional voting system, the Third Estate, representing the commoners, broke away, forming the National Assembly. This marked a pivotal moment in the revolutionary trajectory, symbolizing the assertion of popular sovereignty and the beginning of a shift in power dynamics within the French political landscape.



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In response to mounting social and political tensions, the National Assembly proclaimed the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen in 1789. This revolutionary document articulated fundamental principles of individual rights, equality, and fraternity, drawing inspiration from Enlightenment ideals. It aimed to establish a framework for a just and equitable society, emphasizing the inherent rights of all citizens and challenging the traditional privileges of the clergy and nobility.

As revolutionary fervor intensified, King Louis XVI and Queen Marie Antoinette faced growing hostility from the populace. The monarchy's attempts to escape the revolutionary tumult further fueled public anger. In 1793, Louis XVI was tried and subsequently executed by guillotine, marking a seismic shift in the political landscape and symbolizing the rejection of absolute monarchy. The execution sent shockwaves across Europe, as it represented the first regicide of a reigning European monarch.

The radical phase of the French Revolution, known as the Reign of Terror (1793-1794), was characterized by intense political violence, mass executions, and a climate of suspicion. Led by the Committee of Public Safety under Maximilien Robespierre, the government sought to eliminate perceived enemies of the revolution. The use of the guillotine became emblematic of this period, with notable figures, including Robespierre himself, falling victim to its blade as the revolution devoured its own.

The excesses of the Reign of Terror prompted a backlash, leading to the Thermidorian Reaction in 1794. Robespierre and his associates were arrested and executed, and the revolutionary government underwent a moderation. The radical phase gave way to a more



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conservative approach, emphasizing stability and a retreat from the extreme measures of the preceding years. The Thermidorian Reaction paved the way for the establishment of the Directory in 1795, a five-member executive committee that governed France until 1799. The Directory faced internal strife, economic challenges, and external military threats, contributing to its eventual decline. Despite its shortcomings, the Directory played a role in stabilizing France after the tumultuous years of the Revolution.

Amidst the political turmoil and instability, Napoleon Bonaparte emerged as a prominent military and political figure. In 1799, he staged a coup d'état, overthrowing the Directory and establishing the Consulate. The Consulate marked the beginning of Napoleon's ascendancy, eventually leading to his proclamation as Emperor of the French in 1804. This transition marked a pivotal moment in French history, as the revolutionary ideals gave way to the era of Napoleonic rule.

Rise of Napoleon

Napoleon Bonaparte's rise to prominence commenced in the rugged landscapes of Corsica, his birthplace, in 1769. Coming from a lower nobility background, he received a military education in mainland France, exhibiting an early affinity for strategy and leadership. His ambitious spirit and strategic brilliance would soon propel him to the forefront of French military and political affairs.

Napoleon's reputation as a military genius began to solidify during the Siege of Toulon in 1793. Tasked with dislodging the British forces from the port city, he devised a successful plan



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that showcased his tactical acumen. His efforts played a pivotal role in the recapture of Toulon and caught the attention of revolutionary leaders, marking the beginning of his meteoric ascent.

In 1798, Napoleon set his sights beyond European borders, embarking on the ambitious Egyptian campaign. Intent on disrupting British trade routes to India and establishing French influence in the region, he achieved military successes against the Mamluks. However, the campaign ended in defeat at the hands of British forces led by Admiral Nelson, and Napoleon's dreams of an Eastern empire were dashed.

The political landscape of France was fraught with instability, and in 1799, Napoleon seized the opportunity to shape its destiny. On 18 Brumaire (November 9, 1799), he orchestrated a coup d'état, dissolving the Directory and establishing the Consulate. This marked a pivotal moment in the consolidation of power by Napoleon, positioning him as the de facto leader of France.

Napoleon's military prowess reached its zenith in a series of stunning victories across Europe. His campaigns, including the famous Battle of Austerlitz in 1805, showcased his strategic brilliance and solidified his reputation as a military genius. The Napoleonic Code, a comprehensive legal system introduced during this period, also reflected his commitment to reform and modernization.

In 1804, Napoleon took a momentous step, proclaiming himself Emperor of the French. The grandeur of his coronation at Notre-Dame Cathedral in Paris, where he famously crowned himself, marked the culmination of his rise to power. The establishment of the Napoleonic Empire signaled a new era in French history, with Napoleon at the helm as a charismatic and authoritative leader, shaping the course of Europe for years to come.



Key Issues

French expansionism

As of the early 1806, Napoleon Bonaparte's aggressive military campaigns had resulted in the annexation of vast territories across Europe. The Napoleonic Empire expanded significantly, incorporating regions such as the Italian Peninsula, the Netherlands, parts of Germany, and various satellite states. The annexation of these territories served dual purposes — bolstering French economic and strategic interests and diminishing the influence of rival powers.

The rapid expansion of the French Empire under Napoleon posed a formidable threat to neighboring nations. The balance of power in Europe was disrupted as France sought to assert its dominance, creating tensions with countries such as Austria, Prussia, and Russia. The annexation of key regions heightened geopolitical rivalries and set the stage for conflicts that would unfold in the coming years, altering the dynamics of European diplomacy.

Napoleon envisioned establishing natural borders for France, and his expansionist policies were guided by this strategic objective. The notion of natural frontiers aimed at securing defensible boundaries for the empire. While the Rhine River was considered a crucial eastern frontier, Napoleon's ambitions extended beyond, envisioning a sphere of influence that reached into central and eastern Europe. The pursuit of natural borders reflected both military strategy and a desire for lasting territorial gains.

Military campaigns



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In the early 1806, Napoleon Bonaparte's military prowess stood unrivaled in Europe. His strategic brilliance, coupled with the disciplined and innovative tactics of the Grande Armée, had propelled him to the zenith of military leadership. The victory at Austerlitz in 1805 underscored his supremacy on the battlefield, earning him the reputation of a military genius. These successes solidified his dominance and contributed to the expansion of the Napoleonic Empire.

Napoleon's military achievements were compounded by the relative inability of other European militaries to counter his strategies effectively. The traditional tactics employed by rival armies proved inadequate against the innovative and flexible maneuvers of the Grande Armée. The lack of coordination among the European powers and the absence of a unified military strategy further hindered their ability to mount a formidable resistance.

As Napoleon's influence spread across Europe, the need for a continent-wide force to counterbalance his military might became increasingly evident. The fragmented responses of individual nations were insufficient to curb his expansionist ambitions. Calls for a unified coalition gained momentum, emphasizing the necessity of a coordinated effort by multiple European powers to confront and contain the threat posed by Napoleon's military machine.

Diplomatic relations

The diplomatic landscape in the early 1806 resembled a stately quadrille, with European powers engaging in intricate dances of alliances, rivalries, and shifting allegiances. The intricate balance of power required careful maneuvering as each nation sought to protect its interests,



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navigate the complexities of the Napoleonic era, and respond to the changing geopolitical dynamics.

The era was characterized by the existence of shifting alliances and coalitions, as nations sought security and strategic advantages against the backdrop of Napoleon's expanding influence. The Third Coalition, formed in response to Napoleon's military successes, included powers such as Britain, Austria, Russia, and Sweden. These alliances represented attempts to counterbalance the might of the Napoleonic Empire and preserve the independence of European states.

Amidst the complex web of diplomatic relations, discussions revolved around potential solutions to address the challenges posed by Napoleon's dominance. Diplomats and statesmen explored avenues for peace, seeking to negotiate terms that would ensure stability and protect the sovereignty of nations. These discussions ranged from proposed treaties to diplomatic initiatives that aimed to de-escalate tensions and find common ground among the European powers.



Current Situation

Military situation

The year is 1806. Just a year earlier, a brief peace in Europe had come to an end. The Third Coalition, including the United Kingdom, Austria, Russia, Sicily, Naples, and Sweden, had all declared war on France, with Prussia and Saxony holding qualms against the French threat as well. Shortly after all of these nations gathered their armies, Napoleon marched into Germany at a speed and efficiency that had never been seen in Europe before. At the shocking Battle of Ulm, Napoleon trapped and encircled nearly an entire Austrian army, while at the famous Battle of Austerlitz, he demolished a massive Russo-Austrian force in one of the most brilliant battles in military history. It has become clear that no army in Europe can defeat Napoleon alone, as he was now master of all of Western Europe.

Diplomatic situation

As the war raged across the continent, diplomacy was maintained behind the scenes. Napoleon, having achieved significant military successes, cast a looming shadow over European affairs. The continent found itself in a delicate balance as major powers sought to navigate the complex web of alliances, rivalries, and strategic considerations. Traditional power dynamics were in flux, with states such as Austria, Prussia, and Russia grappling with the need to form effective coalitions to counterbalance French influence. The intricacies of diplomatic maneuvering and the quest for a stable equilibrium defined this period, setting the stage for a



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complex geopolitical landscape that would continue to evolve throughout the tumultuous years ahead.



Questions to consider

How will Napoleon's armies finally be defeated?

How will the nations of Europe work together to defeat a common enemy?

What should Europe's web of borders look like, specifically France's?

Which nation would be most powerful should France be toppled?

Can the other nations avoid war with each other while all seeking their own gains?



Character List

Emperor Francis I

- a) Francis was born into the prestigious House of Habsburg and his upbringing was one of privilege, surrounded by tutors and advisors who instilled in him a sense of duty to his people. His early exposure to court politics and diplomatic affairs shaped him into a skilled and astute leader.
- b) Faced with the threat of French dominance in Europe, Francis sought to forge alliances and unite the disparate nations against the common enemy. His diplomatic skills were put to the test as he navigated the complex web of European politics.

Archduke Charles

- a) Archduke Charles was destined for a life of military leadership within the Habsburg Empire. From a young age, he exhibited a natural aptitude for strategy and tactics, earning him the reputation as one of the most brilliant military minds of his time.
- b) Growing up in the illustrious House of Habsburg, Archduke Charles received a rigorous education in both military and diplomatic matters. Archduke Charles became a key figure in the struggle against the French Empire. His campaigns were marked by a combination of meticulous planning, adaptability, and a deep understanding of military tactics.

King George III

- a) Born into the House of Hanover, George III ascended to the throne in 1760 and found himself at the helm of an empire grappling with the aftermath of the American



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Revolutionary War. As the Napoleonic Wars unfolded across Europe, he faced the delicate task of navigating political alliances, maintaining a global empire, and countering the influence of Napoleon.

- b) The Napoleonic Wars presented King George III with a complex geopolitical landscape. His decisions were shaped by a need to protect British interests, secure alliances with other European powers, and counter the expansionist aims of the French Empire.

Horatio Nelson

- a) Born in 1758, Nelson joined the Royal Navy at a young age, displaying exceptional talent and determination. His early career saw him involved in various naval engagements, earning him a reputation for audacity and tactical brilliance.
- b) As the Napoleonic Wars unfolded, Nelson found himself at the forefront of naval conflict against the French and their allies. Nelson's character showcases innovative naval tactics, such as the "Nelson Touch" – a strategy of breaking the enemy line during naval engagements.

Arthur Wellesley

- a) Arthur Wellesley, later known as the Duke of Wellington, emerged as a prominent military leader during the Napoleonic Wars. His strategic brilliance and success on the battlefield earned him a distinguished place in history.
- b) Born in 1769 into the Anglo-Irish aristocracy, Wellesley entered military service at an early age. His early career saw him serving in various campaigns in India, where he honed his skills as a tactician and leader.



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Tsar Alexander I

- a) Tsar Alexander I of Russia, born Alexander Pavlovich, played a pivotal role in European affairs during the Napoleonic Wars. His reign was marked by the challenges of navigating the shifting alliances and geopolitical landscape of the time.
- b) Born in 1777, Alexander ascended to the Russian throne in 1801 following the assassination of his father, Paul I. His early years were characterized by enlightenment ideals, and he sought to modernize Russia while preserving its traditional identity.

Mikhail Kutuzov

- a) Field Marshal Mikhail Kutuzov, a legendary Russian military commander, rose to prominence during the Napoleonic Wars, particularly for his strategic brilliance and leadership during the French invasion of Russia.
- b) Born in 1745, Kutuzov entered military service at a young age and quickly distinguished himself as a capable and experienced officer. His early career saw him involved in various conflicts, honing his skills as a strategist and leader.

King Frederick William III

- a) Born in 1770, Frederick William III ascended to the Prussian throne in 1797. His early years were marked by efforts to reform the Prussian state and military, preparing for the conflicts that would define his reign.
- b) Frederick William III is known for his pragmatic approach to governance, adapting to the challenges of the time and making decisions that serve the best interests of Prussia. The



primary motivation of Frederick William III is to safeguard the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Prussia against external threats, particularly from Napoleon's forces.

Gebhard Leberecht von Blücher

- a) Born in 1742 into the Prussian nobility, Blücher's military career began at an early age. His reputation for personal bravery and unconventional tactics quickly earned him recognition within the Prussian army.
- b) Blücher is known for his aggressive and bold approach to warfare, often favoring direct and relentless attacks against the enemy. His fearless demeanor and resilience in the face of adversity inspire confidence among his troops, making him a charismatic leader. Blücher is known for his straightforward and no-nonsense communication style, reflecting his preference for clear and decisive action.

King Gustav IV Adolf

- a) King Gustav IV Adolf is a monarch fueled by dreams of a utopian realm. His reign is characterized by a profound commitment to ideals of justice, fairness, and prosperity. At times, he seems like a figure from a romantic tale, guided by the vision of a kingdom where every citizen thrives.
- b) He is deeply passionate about reforming the governance and social structures of his kingdom. His idealism often leads him to implement bold and ambitious policies aimed at creating a fairer and more just society.

Hans Henrik von Essen



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- a) Hans Henrik von Essen is the unwavering and loyal strategist in the court, an individual whose allegiance to the monarchy is matched only by his sharp mind and strategic prowess. He is the trusted advisor and confidant, offering valuable counsel to the monarch during the complex and challenging times of the Napoleonic Wars.
- b) Duty is the guiding principle of von Essen's life. He prioritizes the well-being of the kingdom over personal interests, making decisions based on what he believes is best for the monarchy and its people.

King Ferdinand IV

- a) King Ferdinand IV, ruler of the Kingdom of Naples, inherited a realm facing the challenges of the Napoleonic era. Surrounded by advisors, Ferdinand IV embarked on a journey marked by the intricate dance of diplomacy and the struggle to maintain the sovereignty of his kingdom.
- b) The expanding French forces presented formidable challenges, testing Ferdinand IV's mettle as he sought alliances and strategies to safeguard his realm against the encroaching threat.

Elector Frederick Augustus I

- a) Elector Frederick Augustus I of Saxony, entrusted with the leadership of Saxony, grappled with the complexities of Napoleonic diplomacy. Born into a position of influence, Frederick Augustus I faced the evolving dynamics of European politics.



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- b) His decisions as Elector reflected the delicate balance required to navigate shifting alliances and geopolitical challenges during a massively transformative period in European history.

William Pitt the Younger

- a) William Pitt the Younger, as the Prime Minister of Britain, steered the United Kingdom through the turbulent times of the Napoleonic Wars. Hailing from a position of privilege, Pitt's early exposure to political affairs and his upbringing as a statesman prepared him for the challenges ahead.
- b) His leadership was characterized by diplomatic acumen and a commitment to shaping British responses to the expanding French empire, even as dissent within his Parliament began to rise.

Klemens von Metternich

- a) Klemens von Metternich, an Austrian statesman, emerged as a key figure in European affairs during the Napoleonic era. Born into a world of aristocratic influence, Metternich's early exposure to court politics honed his diplomatic skills.
- b) He was a leading diplomat across the entire Napoleonic Era, as he entrenched himself in diplomatic affairs across the continent and made himself indispensable in every court in Europe.

Baron Stein

- a) Baron Stein, a Prussian statesman, was born into a world of nobility, his privileged background and forward-thinking vision shaped his commitment to modernizing Prussia.



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Stein's influence was instrumental in steering Prussia through the challenges of the Napoleonic era, focusing on reforms and governance.

- b) His early years, marked by exposure to court politics, laid the foundation for his dedication to reshaping Prussian policies. Baron Stein's contributions during this period reflected the delicate balance required to navigate the complexities of European politics in the face of the Napoleonic threat.

William Grenville

- a) William Grenville, a British statesman and Prime Minister, faced the complexities of Napoleonic diplomacy. Born into a family with a political legacy, Grenville's upbringing prepared him for the challenges of leadership.
- b) His role during this period was marked by diplomatic initiatives and strategic decisions that shaped Britain's stance against the expanding French empire, especially as the war became more impending on the British home front.

Queen Maria I

- a) Queen Maria I of Portugal, born into royalty, found herself at the helm of Portugal during a time of political upheaval. Surrounded by advisors, her early years were marked by the duty to protect Portugal's independence.
- b) The expanding French influence posed challenges, and Queen Maria I navigated the complexities of alliances and conflicts to safeguard her realm. She worked tirelessly with other monarchs and courts to ensure this.

Levin August von Bennigsen



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- a) Levin August von Bennigsen, a Prussian-Russian military commander, faced the challenges of military campaigns against Napoleon. Born into a military environment, Bennigsen's early exposure to strategic thinking prepared him for the complexities of warfare.
- b) His role in key battles demonstrated the broader European efforts to curb French expansionism. He grew to become one of Europe's foremost strategists against Napoleon and his armies.

Karl Mack von Leiberich

- a) Karl Mack von Leiberich, an Austrian general, grappled with the complexities of military strategies during the War of the Third Coalition. Born into a military family, his upbringing instilled a sense of duty.
- b) His command decisions, notably at the Battle of Ulm, showcased the challenges faced by the coalition forces in countering Napoleon's military prowess. He would seek to avenge these losses as the war continued on.

Pope Pius VII

- a) Pope Pius VII, the spiritual leader of the Catholic Church, confronted the intricate dynamics between religion and politics during the Napoleonic era. Born into a religious life, Pius VII's early exposure to the Church's teachings shaped his spiritual journey.
- b) As the Pope, he faced the challenges posed by Napoleon's policies, navigating the complex interplay between temporal and spiritual authority. Napoleon's disjointed relationship with the church was a defining trait of his reign.



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