Napoleon Bonaparte was born at Ajaccio, Corsica on Aug 15 1769. - the fourth child of Charles Bonaparte and Laetitia Romolino. He was educated in France at the Royal Military School of Brienne and Paris and when 16 years old was appointed second lieutenant in a French artillery regiment. From November 1785 to May 1792 he was alternately with his regiment and on leave of absence in Corsica, sympathizing with the French Revolution he attempted to aid the revolutionary party in Corsica against the party of the Corsican patriot Paoli but was defeated & obliged with his family to fly to France where he arrived in Oct 1793 he was sent upon command of part of the artillery at Toulon and also distinguished himself in the capture of the town. After a year and half military service in this south he returned to Paris and on the 13th Vendemiaire (Oct 5) 1795, he led the defence of the Convention against the sections. This led to his being appointed in 1796 Commander-in-chief of the army of Italy. He went to his post in

March 1796 and after a series of successful battles drove the Austrians into Mantua. Four attempts to relieve the city were made by the enemy but failed and in Feb, 1797 Wurmser the Austrian general surrendered. Bonaparte then drove the rest of the force from Italy and in Oct 1797 signed the treaty of Campo Formio.

In May 1798 he was sent to Egypt against the English. He succeeded in entering the country & taking possession of Cairo and Alexandria but on Aug 1. at the battle of the Nile, the French fleet was destroyed. A diastrous expedition into Syria ~~followed~~ occupied the spring of 1799. On returning to Egypt Bonaparte received news of ~~the serious~~ political disturbances in France and leaving the army under Kléber he went to Paris where by the coup d'état of the 18th & 19th Brumaire (Nov 9 & 10) he became First Consul. ~~France had gone to war with Austria during the absence in Egypt, France had gone to war with Italy~~ ~~the Battle of~~ Marengo on June 14-1800 again drove the ~~Austrians from~~ ~~ended broke the war~~ ~~Austria~~ Italy ~~power~~ and Feb 1801, ~~the~~ peace was concluded. A treaty with England followed in Mch 1802. Napoleon now took hold of the reorganization of France with great energy. ~~but his~~ but in May 1803 war

During ~~Napoleons~~ absence in Egypt, France had gone to war with Italy

the Battle of Marengo on June 14-1800 ~~ended broke the war~~ ~~Austria~~ Italy ~~power~~ with

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again broke out between France and England and the first Consul made elaborate preparations to invade England. ~~and to increase his power and~~ ~~The opposition to him at this time~~ while preparing for invasion, ~~his~~ he ~~power was increased by~~ was crowned Emperor of the French on Dec 1804. Before the plan against England could be carried out Russia & Austria began hostilities ~~an alliance~~ but the alliance was broken by the victory won by Napoleon at Austerlitz in Dec 2, 1805, and peace was signed at Presburg. The next year 1806, there was war ~~broke out~~ with Prussia and Russia ~~Napoleon~~ ~~On this campaign~~ Napoleon won the battles of Jena Oct 14, entered Berlin Oct 25 & issued the Berlin Decrees Nov 21 declaring a continental blockade against England on Jan 8 1807 he brought with the Russians the donolfell Battle of Eylau and on June 14 the decisive Battle of Friedland ~~the~~ The Peace of Tilsit followed on July 7. In 1808 Napoleon attempted to take possession of Spain but before the conquest was complete Austria declared war ~~she went against~~ - The campaign of Wagram in the spring & summer of 1809 subdued the Austrians. In Dec of 1809 Napoleon divorced Josephine by whom he longer hoped to

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have an heir to the throne and on April 1810 he married the Austrian Princess Marie Louise The next year the Duke of Rome was born to them. ~~Russia. The treaty between Russia and France becoming immediately~~ The alliance between France & Russia broken in 1812 Napoleon invaded Russia. The campaign ended in a disastrous retreat. The army was practically destroyed. Napoleon hastened to Paris and by the spring of 1813 had another army in the field. After successful battles at Lützen, Bautzen & Dresden he was routed completely at Leipsig in October. The allies invaded France in the spring of 1814 following ~~and after~~ a three months campaign compelled Napoleon to capitulate Paris & France to Napoleon to abdicate. The treaty with the allies gave the emperor abt for life & Elba he went at once but the Duke of Berry regained the throne & island for France, ~~was~~ was ~~was~~ ~~was~~ ~~was~~

to the English who sent him a captive to St Helena where he died on May 5, 1821. Napoleon was buried on the island but in 1840 his remains were removed to France and placed in the Invalides.

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