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THEORIES, APPLICATIONS
AND GLOBAL IMPACT

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WAR WITH THE THIRD ANTI-FRENCH COALITION (1805–1806)

Hryhoruk Natalia

Ph.D., Associate Professor

Ternopil national pedagogical university
named after Volodymyr Hnatyuk, Ukraine

During 1804–1805, a third coalition was organized in Europe against France, which included England, Austria, Russia, Sweden and the Kingdom of Naples. Of course, England became the organizer again, because the country's prime minister, William Pitt, knew that Napoleon's cherished dream was to land on the British Isles.

Indeed, Pitt's fears were not in vain. Fighting against the third coalition, Napoleon Bonaparte intended to land an amphibious army in the British Isles in the fall of 1805. He wanted to defeat England on its own territory. Preparations for the invasion lasted about 5 years – from 1801 to 1805. A Boulogne camp was organized in the English Channel area, into which a 130,000-strong French army was drawn, intended for an amphibious operation. 2,300 "vessels were concentrated here to master the English Channel in 24 hours. These were the best French troops to receive thorough military training for 1.5 years. In order to draw the English fleet from the English Channel area and thereby make it possible for the French army to land on the territory of England, Bonaparte ordered his Mediterranean squadron of Admiral Villeneuve to enter the Atlantic Ocean and attack the English colonies in the West Indies. Having learned about the intentions of the French Mediterranean squadron, the English fleet under the command of Admiral Nelson went out to meet it. In the area of Cape Trafalgar, the French squadron and the allied Spanish fleet met the English fleet. On October 21, 1805, the battle near Trafalgar took place, as a result of which the French and Spanish fleets were defeated.

Even before the Battle of Trafalgar, on August 5, 1805, Russia entered the war against France. The Russian army advanced west to link up with the Austrian army against Napoleon. This forced the emperor of France to close the Boulogne camp and send an army intended for the invasion of England, to the east, against Russia.

So, the advance of Russian troops to the west and the defeat of the French fleet near Trafalgar deprived Napoleon Bonaparte of hope for the landing of the French army in the British Isles.

After that, Napoleon directs his army to the east, against the allies – of Austria and Russia. On October 20, 1805, the city of Ulm (Bavaria) was surrounded on one side by Marshal Ney and on the other by – Napoleon. Field Marshal-Lieutenant Karl Mack was appointed commander of the Austrian army operating in Bavaria and

Swabia. The position at Ulm was surrendered; 23,000 Austrian soldiers became prisoners of war. As a result of this victory, on November 13, 1805, French troops entered the capital of Austria – Vienna.

On 2 December 1805, 120 km from Vienna near the village of Austerlitz, the French army defeated the combined Austro-Russian forces. Napoleon revealed the plan of the enemy troops, which made it possible to repel the offensive of the Austro-Russian troops together with Marshal Davout. This battle is called the “battle of the three emperors”, with two of them – Russian Alexander I and Austrian Franz – having fled the battlefield before the final disaster. The Battle of Austerlitz is one of the most significant victories of the Napoleonic Wars and one of the best battles of the French army. Austro-Russian forces lost 35,000 men in it.

After Austerlitz, Austria was unable to continue the war and the Austrian Emperor Franz II went to Napoleon to conclude a truce. Peace between Austria and France was signed on December 26, 1805 in Pressburg, according to which Austria lost Venice, Istria and Dalmatia. It undertook to pay a substantial contribution in favour of France. The Austrian emperor was forced to renounce the title of emperor “of the Holy Roman Empire of the German nation”, which actually did not exist for a long time, and from 1806 he began to call himself the Austrian emperor.

On the territory of Germany in 1806. Napoleon Bonaparte created a new state association – the Union of the Rhine. The corresponding document on the creation of this offensive and defensive alliance was signed on July 18, 1806, in Talleyrand's apartment, with the participation of some German deputies. The Union of the Rhine included 20 German states. Its protector (head) was Emperor Napoleon, who appointed new members and managed the armament of the troops. The Union of the Rhine undertook to place an army of 60,000 soldiers and officers at the protector's disposal annually. The Union became Bonaparte's supplier of manpower for warfare and tools in his struggle to establish French hegemony in Europe.

Every year, an increasing number of European states became dependent on France, headed by Napoleon Bonaparte and his relatives and friends. In 1806, his brother Joseph Bonaparte became the Neapolitan king. The Bourbon dynasty that reigned there was forced to flee to Sicily under the protection of the British. Napoleon's second brother – Louis Bonaparte was declared King of Holland.

Having lost hope for the military defeat of England, Napoleon Bonaparte made an attempt to strangle England with a continental blockade. To this end, a decree was signed in Berlin on 21 November 1806 declaring the British Isles in a state of blockade, which meant, in the first place, the prohibition of trade and postal relations with England, English property and English goods being confiscated in all possessions subject to Napoleon; an English subject caught within these lands was considered a prisoner of war. The British responded by saying that on January 7, 1807, all ships leaving French harbors were declared their prey.

However, the continental blockade did not give the desired results. English goods smuggled into the markets of European states and even into France itself. The blockade

dealt a significant blow to the economy of all states dependent on France. It had a negative impact on the foreign trade of France itself. The size of its foreign trade decreased, such port cities as Marseille, Bordeaux and others were devastated. Prices for sugar, cotton and other goods imported from the colonies increased 10 times. Whereas the difficulties experienced during the blockade years of English industry and trade were not catastrophic. England owned colonies, had good contacts with the American continent and, despite the danger, conducted extensive smuggling trade in Europe.

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