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Mrs. Spence

English 9

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Effects of Napoleon’s Invasions

 The introduction will go here. Following a “hook,” it should be 3-to-4 sentences long and should discuss your topic in very general terms (introduce the topic to the audience). Your thesis statement should be the last sentence of the introductory paragraph. Napoleon’s invasions helped countries build a sense of their own national identity.

[BACKGROUND OF THE PAPER BELONGS HERE!!!]

Russia, and Czar Alexander II, constructed its national identity as a European power by defeating Napoleon. Napoleon’s invasion helped to unite the people of Russia in a common cause. After defeating Napoleon in 1812, Czar Alexander took “great advantage of the Congress of Vienna” to extend his political power (Rey). Alexander’s triumph over Napoleon was so great that it was considered “messianic” and he was highly regarded by the Russian people because of it. In fact, Alexander was considered the “savior” of the continent by many Europeans.

Napoleon helped the Egyptians construct their national identity by helping to discover artifacts and record the ancient history of their nation. The greatest discovery of Napoleon’s expedition was that of Rosetta Stone, which was unearthed by Jean Francois Champollion. The Rosetta Stone helped scholars decode hieroglyphics, which “led to the development of Egyptology” (Oppenheim). He also founded the “Institut d’Egypte,” which stored the information that his scholars learned about ancient Egypt (Oppenheim). Both the Rosetta Stone and founding of the “institut” helped Egypt become a country that is now famous for its ancient history.

Works Cited

Rey, Mariee Pierre. "Napoleon I." Encyclopedia of Russian History. Ed. James R. Millar. Vol. 3. New York: Macmillan Reference USA, 2004. 992-994. Gale Virtual Reference Library. Web. 12 Dec. 2012

Oppenheim, Jean-Marc R. "Bonaparte, Napoléon [1769–1821]." Encyclopedia of the Modern Middle East and North Africa. Ed. Philip Mattar. 2nd ed. Vol. 1. New York: Macmillan Reference USA, 2004. 491-492. Gale Virtual Reference Library. Web. 12 Dec. 2012.