

# **Patriotic war of 1812**

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# Goal:

- Review the progress of the war of 1812. Highlight its results.

# Problematic issue:

- Napoleon gathered a huge army in a campaign against Russia and planned to quickly end the war in their favor. Why Russia won the Patriotic War of 1812?

# Problems:

1. Collection of information
2. Data processing
3. The solution of the problem issue
4. Project protection

# Napoleon preparation for war

- December 17, 1811 in Paris between Napoleon and the Austrian Empire had reached an agreement under which the Franco-Austrian military alliance was concluded.
- February 24, 1812, Napoleon also concluded a treaty of alliance with Prussia.
- Before the start of the campaign Napoleon studied the political, military and economic situation in Russia. The Frenchman has been widely deployed reconnaissance.



Napoleon Bonapart

# Logistics of French troops

- Large artillery and food warehouses have been set up.
- By January 1812 food rations for 50 days was located in the center of the supply to 400 thousand people and 50 thousand horses.

# Preparing for war Russia

- In preparation for the war Russia was active diplomacy.
- In the spring of 1812 Russia conducted secret negotiations with the Austrians.
- In April of the same year, the Swedish Crown Prince concluded a treaty of alliance with Russia.



Aleksandr I

# Causes of war

- *Economic*: Napoleon demanded from Alexander I to tighten the continental blockade of England.
  - *Political*: Napoleon supported the dreams of the Duchy of Warsaw, to recreate an independent Poland to the borders of the former Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth.
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# The armed forces of opponents

- Napoleon was able to gather in the campaign against Russia about 420 thousand soldiers in the initial stage.
  - The campaign involved 16 different nationalities.
  - Napoleon had reserves of around 90 thousand soldiers in the garrisons of Central Europe and 100 thousand of the French National Guard.
  - The strengths of the French army were great size, good material and technical support, combat experience, the belief in the invincibility of the army.
  - A weakness has been its extremely variegated ethnic composition.
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• Napoleon with his army •

# Russian army in 1812

- Russian weapons at that time was relatively high quality and at the tactical and technical data are not inferior to the French.
- Russian light infantry was armed with threaded fittings and vintovalnymi guns, and a linear - smoothbore guns.
- By the beginning of the war in the warehouses of the Russian army was concentrated in the stock of several hundred guns, and up to 35 thousand rifles, 296 thousand shells and 44 million cartridges.
- Russian army numbered 290 thousand people and 1230 guns





Russian army

# Russian Allies

- England provided material and financial support to Russia. Her army was involved in the battles against the French in Spain.
- Spain and Sweden were also on the side of Russia.

# Strategic plans of the parties

## France

- Napoleon planned to end the war quickly, defeating the Russian army in pitched battle.
- Napoleon's calculation was simple - defeat the Russian army in one or two battles would force Alexander I accept its terms.

## Russia

- The Russian command long before the war foresaw the possibility of a long retreat organized.
- Russian Emperor Alexander I were discussed several defensive plans.

# Napoleon's Invasion



- June 12, 1812 - Napoleon's army invaded Russia.
- The attack was carried out in three directions - north, central and southern.
- Crossing the River Niemen "Great army" took 4 days



# From Smolensk to Moscow



- In early August 1812, the Russian army was united at Smolensk.
- August 16, Napoleon went to Smolensk to 180 thousand.
- Stubborn battle for Smolensk lasted until the morning August 18.
- August 17 was approved in chief infantry general Kutuzov



# The battle of Borodino



- August 26, near the village of Borodino (125 km west of Moscow) was the largest battle of the War of 1812.
- Russian army suffered heavy losses (40-45 thousand killed and wounded).
- The French army lost 30-34 thousand killed and wounded.

# The military council in Fili

- At 4 pm on September 13 in the village of Fili Kutuzov held a meeting about the future plan of action.
- Kutuzov ordered to retreat through Moscow by the Ryazan road.



# Fire of Moscow



- September 14, Napoleon occupied Moscow without a fight, and late at night the same day the city was on fire. By nightfall on September 15 the fire had increased so much that Napoleon was forced to leave the Kremlin. The fire raged until September 18 and destroyed a large part of the city

# Maneuver of the Tarutino



- From Red Pakhra Kutuzov to October 2 went the army further south to the village close to Tarutino Kaluga.
- 18 October Russian troops attacked at Tarutino French barrier



# Battle of Maloyaroslavets



- October 24, a battle of Maloyaroslavets.
- City eight times passed from hand to hand. In the end, the French managed to capture Maloyaroslavetz.
- October 26, Napoleon ordered a retreat to the north.
- In the battle for Maloyaroslavets Russian army decided to great strategic task - to thwart the plans of a breakthrough of the French troops in the Ukraine, and forced the enemy to retreat along the ravaged their old Smolensk road.

# The retreat of the French



# The outcome of Patriotic War 1812

- According to the Prussian officer Auerswald to December 21, 1812 through East Prussia passed from the Grand Army of the 255 generals and 5111 officers and 26,950 lower ranks, "in a sorry state and mostly unarmed".
- Napoleon lost all guards in Russia, more than 1201 guns.
- Field Marshal Kutuzov estimated the total number of French prisoners of war 150 thousand people (dekabr1812 year).

# The results of the project work :

Russia defeated Napoleon's army in the War of 1812 because:

- all the people stood up to defend their country;
- Russian soldiers and officers showed heroism;
- Chief of the Russian army Kutuzov and other generals had generalship talent;
- Russian frosts and poor roads have played a significant role in the victory over Napoleon's army.



# Информационные ресурсы

<http://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki>