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Battle of Austerlitz!

Austrian and Russian Mobilization



The Austrians and Russians had felt their power diminishing. Napoleon had crowned himself emperor of France and king of Italy, and even completely annexed Genoa into France. It could be assumed the pair of countries were not in the best mood. Seeing a chance to strike, they rush to mobilize and get ready for an attack. General Karl Mack of the Austrians and General Mikhail Kustov of the Russians started to march into Czechia and Moravia.



What was the Battle of Austerlitz?!

The Battle of Austerlitz, fought on December 2, 1805, is widely considered Napoleon Bonaparte's greatest military victory. Also known as the Battle of the Three Emperors, it pitted the French Grande Armée against the combined forces of the Russian Empire and the Austrian Empire.

Three armies gather near the town of Austerlitz. The French on one side and the Russians and Austrians on the other. Napoleon starts a retreat of the nearby Pratzen heights. The allied army moves up onto the heights. They send a number of troops down to attack the retreating French. They have fallen into a trap, like a fish hooking onto the bait.

French Mobilization



A few months before the French had set up near the English channel to invade Britain. Although Austria and Russia were already mobilizing. With the threat of attack from the east Napoleon Bonaparte emperor of the French, moves off to attack Austria. The war of the Third Coalition has begun.

Battle of Ulm (Oct 19-20)!

As the two armies were marching through Czechia, the Austrians saw something in the distance. The French have arrived to attack. Austria moves into cover as battle ensues. The French move to encircle Austria. General Mack tries to save the situation but it's a fluke. The Russians can't save the Austrians, they can't get there in time. The Austrians are encircled, Karl Mack is captured. The battle of Ulm is a major French victory. The Austrians remobilize to face the French again and the Russians retreat, not being able to hold their position.



Preparing for Austerlitz!

The Coalition forces have to pull back at the loss of their Austrian general. They pulled back into Austria from Wüttenburg, and the French follow. Vienna had been taken earlier that year and the Russo-Austrian force needed to take a stand.

They were confident they could face Napoleon in a battle for he had been barreling down the Danube to wipe out and destroy the Coalition. His aim was to stop the war of the 3rd coalition before Prussia joined to help Austria and Russia.

Seeing this, the Austrians and Russians planned a forced battle near Austerlitz. They were going to encircle Napoleon's forces putting a stop to him once and for all.

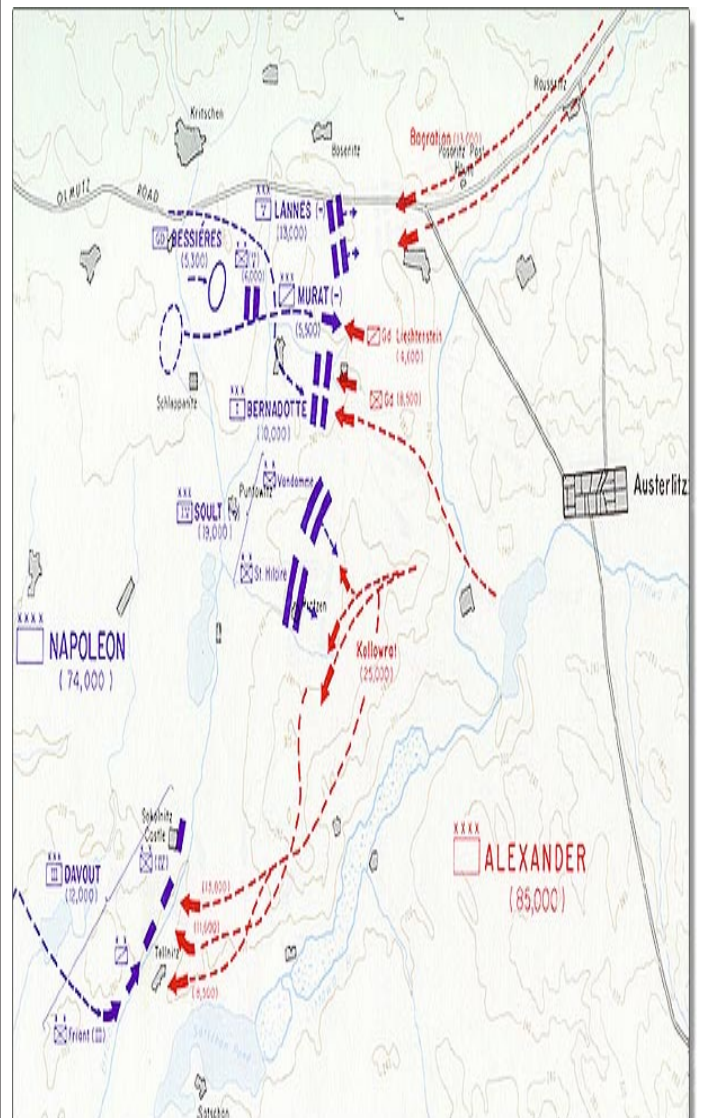


The Battle of Austerlitz (Dec 2nd)!

The two forces meet near Austerlitz. Napoleon had picked this spot for a decisive battle. La Grande Armée arrived at Austerlitz in late November. The Allied forces arrived soon after. The Russian Tsar (Czar) was personally leading at Austerlitz along with his general Mikail Kustzov. The Allied army set up on the Pratzen heights and was near ready to encircle Napoleon's army. The battle began on the 2nd of December, 1805.

Napoleon, seeing an opportunity, moved his army. He was faking a retreat. The Allied forces started rushing onto the heights to pursue. Napoleon turned around, he ordered Marshal Soult's 4th corps to charge up the heights and onto the heights. A battle ensued both near the heights and away where the Russians had rushed.

The Allied army started to waver. Reinforcements started to roll in for the Coalition but they were promptly stopped before they could engage. The Coalition retreats. The Coalition has been beaten. Napoleon has won the day.



Thanks for Reading!

