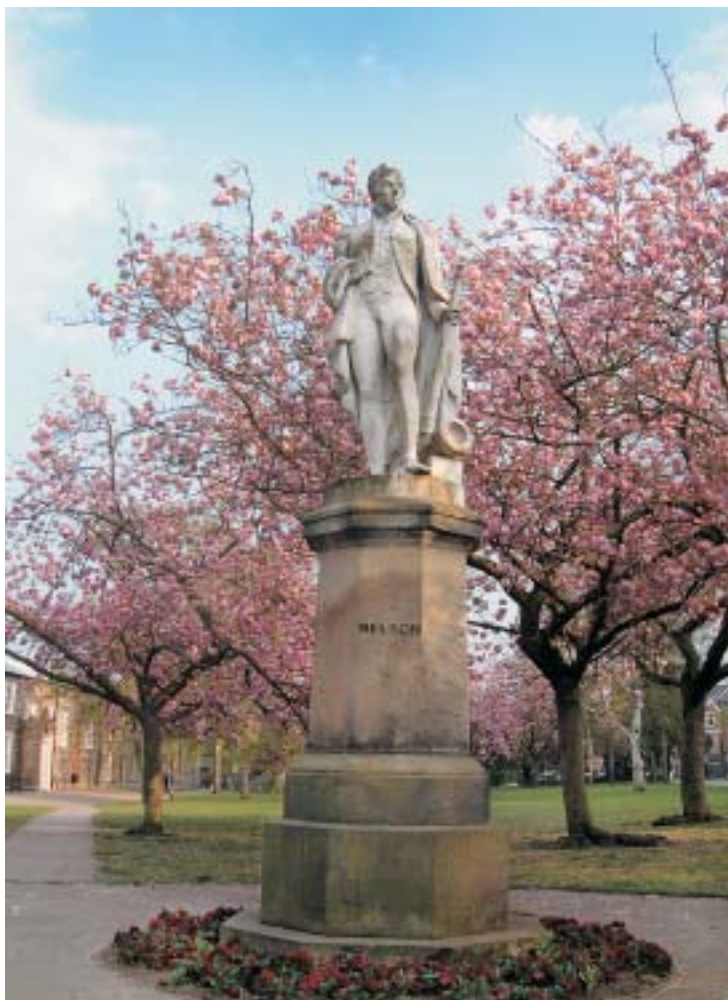


NORWICH SCENES

Horatio Nelson



Although the French Revolution began with the overthrow of the monarchy and the establishment of democratic rule, within fifteen years absolute monarchy was restored in the person of the diminutive Corsican, Napoleon Bonaparte. His rapid ascent to power came following success as a general in the 1790s when several European nations combined in an attempt to restore the monarchy. Napoleon not only drove back the invading armies but took the war into his enemies' territories, conquering much land for France. In 1799 he became effectively the leader of the nation, and in 1804 he was crowned emperor. During this time France not only fought for supremacy on land but attempted to dominate the seas also, leading to a period of naval warfare with Britain and a great diminishing of trade, associated in

Eureka with the fulfilment of the second vial prophecy of Revelation 16.

In 1798 Napoleon made a bold move. He sailed to Egypt with a force of 35,000 men, intending to establish dominance in the Middle East, and then push Britain out of India. He was thwarted by one of the great British heroes of all time, Admiral Horatio Nelson, who chased the French fleet, destroying it off the Egyptian coast. Britain, not France, was to have dominance in the Middle East and eventually assist in the restoration of Israel. Conflict continued on the seas, culminating in the Battle of Trafalgar in 1805. Though Nelson was killed in the battle, the maritime power of France was broken for good, leaving Britain to dominate the sea for the rest of the century and establish the greatest mercantile empire the world has ever known. Not surprisingly, Nelson was treated as a hero all over Britain, and Nelson's Column in Trafalgar Square, London is famous worldwide. Norwich's tribute to him is to be found in the statue pictured above, located on the Cathedral Green, and looking towards the Cathedral School which he attended as a boy.—*Tony Benson*.