

## LEGACY OF NAPOLEON BONAPARTE

- UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO UNIFY EUROPE UNDER FRENCH DOMINATION
- AWAKENED FEELINGS OF NATIONALISM AND NATIONAL PRIDE
- NAPOLEONIC CODE (SINGLE LAW CODE FOR ALL OF FRANCE/EUROPE)



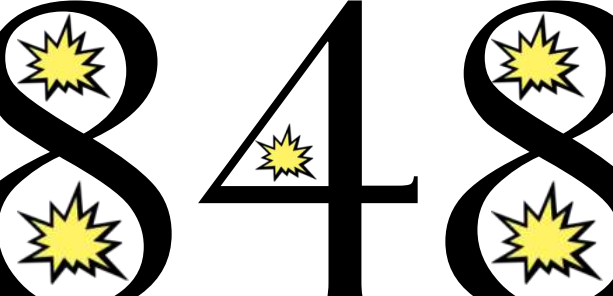
**CONGRESS OF VIENNA**  
(MEETING TO CLEAN UP AFTER NAPOLEON)



BALANCE OF  
  
**POWER**  
RETURN OF  
NEW MAP 

*Liberal* vs Conservative

**NATIONALISM LEADS TO**

**1848**  **REVOLUTIONS**

- ANGER OVER THE NEW **CONGRESS OF VIENNA**
- ESPECIALLY IN:
  - ITALY
  - GERMANY
- UNSUCCESSFUL

**UNIFICATIONS**

**GERMANY**

- OTTO von BISMARCK led PRUSSIA in UNIFICATION
- REALPOLITIK
  - JUSTIFIES ALL MEANS TO HOLD POWER
- CULMINATES IN THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR

**ITALY**

- COUNT CAVOUR UNIFIES THE NORTH
- GARIBALDI UNIFIES THE SOUTH
- PAPAL STATES ARE THE LAST TO JOIN



**FREEMAN-PEDIA**

**MEANWHILE IN GREAT BRITAIN...**

EXPANDED POLITICAL RIGHTS

ENDED SLAVERY

# INTRODUCTION TO NAPOLEON

Using pp. 204-212, find out more about the 19<sup>th</sup> century's most influential leader.

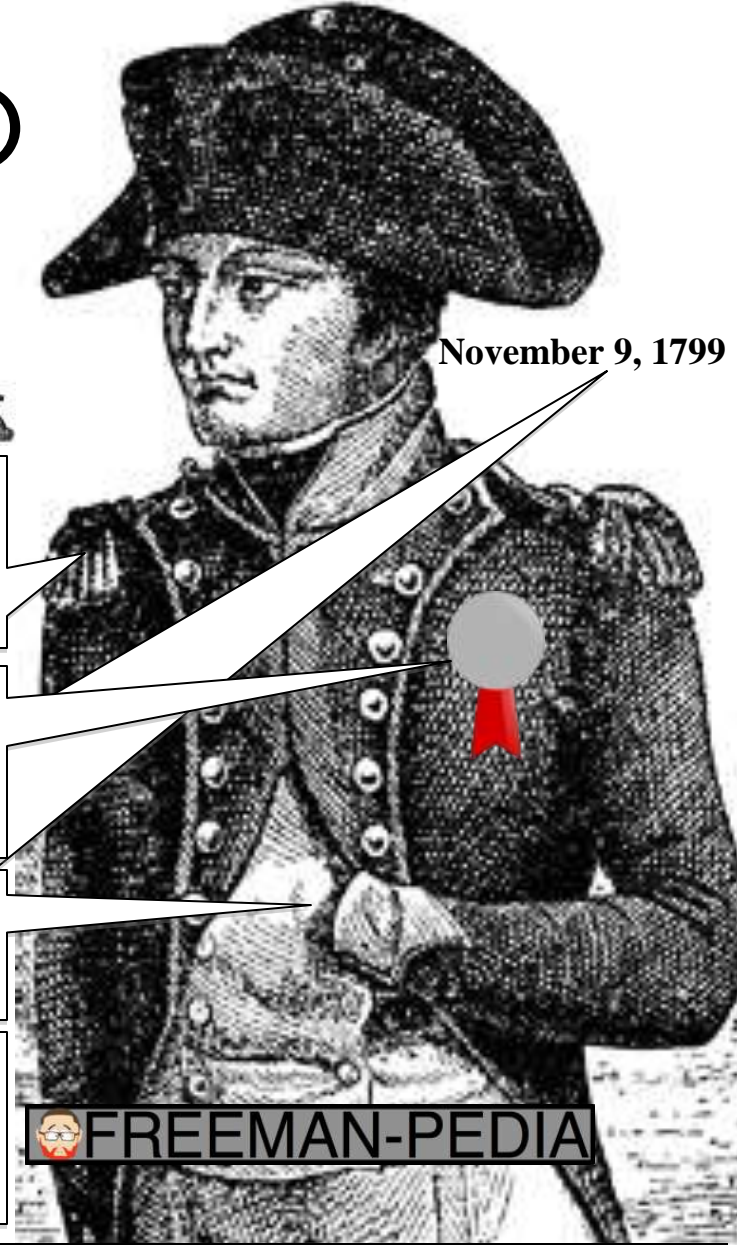
November 9, 1799

Describe how Napoleon got involved in the Military (p.204).

Why would Napoleon have earned an award in October of 1795?

Many theories have been presented as to why Napoleon is traditionally depicted with his hand in his waistcoat. Some of these theories include: that he was winding his watch, he had an itchy skin disease, and that painters don't like to paint hands. The 'hand-in' portrait type appeared with "relentless frequency" during the eighteenth century and became almost a clichéd pose in portrait painting. The pose was used so often by portraitists that one was even accused of not knowing how to paint hands. "In real life," Miller observes, "the 'hand-held-in' was a common stance for men of breeding."

Why would this day be sooooo important to Napoleon?



## NAPOLEON'S ACTIONS TO BRING ORDER POST-REVOLUTION

ECONOMIC

GOV'T &  
SOCIETY

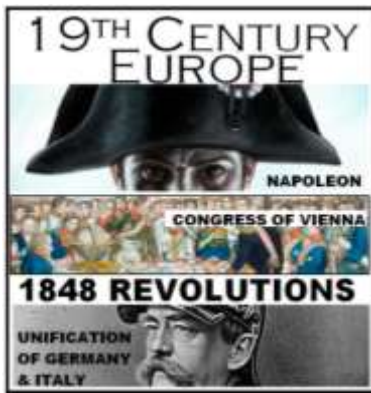
RELIGION

## NAPOLEON CREATES AN EMPIRE

St. Domingue (Haiti)

New Orleans, USA

Conquering Europe



# NAPOLEON BONAPARTE


 FREEMAN-PEDIA

## EARLY LIFE & BACKGROUND (1769-1779)



- Born in Corsica in 1769
- One year after Corsica became a French territory
- 2<sup>nd</sup> of 8 Children
- Father was the representative of Corsica to Louis XVI



What is significant  
 about this couch?

## MILITARY SCHOOL (1779-1785)



- Napoleon is sent to the most prestigious military school in France at age 9
- Quickly learned about military tactics
- Graduated early and became an officer @16

*How does Napoleon show "his great promise as a soldier"?*

*How do the other students treat Napoleon?*

*What did he study "obsessively" that would lead him to greatness later?*

## HEROIC EXPLOITS DURING THE FRENCH REVOLUTION (1789-1796)

### SIEGE OF TOULON (JULY 1793)



- Royalist forces & British troops took control of Toulon
- Napoleon single-handedly defeated them both

### 13 VENDEMAIRE (OCT 1795)

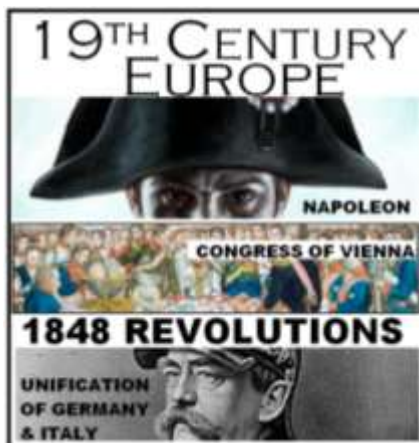
- Napoleon successfully defended the Directory
- Used "grapeshot"



*During the French Revolution, on which side did Napoleon always fight?*

*"In some people's eyes, he had \_\_\_\_\_"*





## NAPOLEON IN EGYPT (1798-1801)



- Napoleon could not defeat the English at sea
- So, he attacked them on land in Egypt
- To cut off British trade to India
- Brought 167 Scientists with him to study Egypt
  - Discovered the Rosetta Stone
  - Translated Hieroglyphs



## 18 BRUMAIRE (NAPOLEON'S COUP D'ETAT) (1799-1804)



- While in Egypt, the Directory sent orders for Napoleon to return to defend France from invaders
  - Two of the five Directors begged him to take power
  - Napoleon stormed into the legislature (above)
  - He kicked out anyone who did not support him
  - The remainder voted and made Napoleon First Consul
- How is Napoleon greater than a "General or Conqueror"?



### CONCORDAT WITH THE CATHOLIC CHURCH

*The Government of the Republic recognises that the Catholic Roman religion is the religion of the great majority of the French citizens. Therefore as much for the benefit of religion as for maintaining internal peace, they have agreed upon the following:*

1. *The Catholic, Apostolic and Roman religion will be freely exercised in France.*
2. *The First Consul of the Republic will make appointments for the archbishoprics and bishoprics of the new circumscription*
3. *Before assuming their functions, the bishops will take directly at the hands of the First Consul, the oath of loyalty used before the change of government*
4. *A prayer in the following form will be repeated at the end of divine office in all Catholic churches in France :*

**"God save the Republic. God save the Consul".**

*Who gets to choose all of the bishops in France?*

*Although the Catholic Church is welcomed back into France, who is still the dominant power?*

### SOCIAL REFORMS OF NAPOLEON BONAPARTE NAPOLEONIC CODE

Napoleon set out to reform the French legal system in accordance with the ideas of the French Revolution because the old feudal and royal laws seemed confusing and contradictory to the people. Before the Code, France did not have a single set of laws: law consisted mainly of local customs. There were also exemptions, privileges and special charters granted by the kings or other feudal lords. During the Revolution, the last vestiges of feudalism were abolished. Specifically, as to civil law the many different bodies of law used in different parts of France were to be replaced by a single legal code.

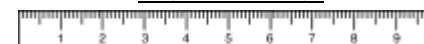
The Napoleonic code was adopted throughout much of Europe, though only in the lands he conquered, and remained in force after Napoleon's defeat. Napoleon said:

**"My true glory is not to have won 40 battles... Waterloo will erase the memory of so many victories. ... But... what will live forever, is my Civil Code."**

*How does the Napoleonic Code reflect the ideals of the French Revolution?*

*What did Napoleon think would be his lasting legacy?*

### METRIC SYSTEM



The official introduction of the metric system in September 1799 was unpopular in large sections of French society, and Napoleon's rule greatly aided adoption of the new standard across not only France but the French territories.

This laid the foundations for the definitive introduction of the metric system across Europe in the middle of the 19th century

### JEWISH EMANCIPATION



Napoleon emancipated Jews from laws that restricted them to ghettos, and he expanded their rights to property, worship, and careers. He believed emancipation would benefit France by attracting Jews to the country given the restrictions they faced elsewhere. He stated,

*"I will never accept any proposals that will obligate the Jewish people to leave France, because to me the Jews are the same as any other citizen in our country."*

This led the Russian Orthodox Church to label Napoleon, "the Antichrist."



## EMPEROR NAPOLEON I

(DECEMBER 2, 1804)

- Napoleon crowned himself Emperor
- Avoided subjugation of the Catholic Pope

*How does his coronation as Emperor seem to go against the revolution?*

*Besides the ideals of the revolution, what else does Napoleon bring with him that people do not like?*

## FIRST FRENCH EMPIRE

(1804-1814)

*When was the last time there was an empire this large in Europe?*



## THE CONTINENTAL SYSTEM

(1804-1814)

- Napoleon set up a trade blockade against the British
- Proved to be unenforceable
- Invaded Russia to enforce

Scorched Earth (n)- Russian policy of destroying everything in Napoleon's path to draw his troops further away from France

*What rises up in Spain and elsewhere and ends up destroying his empire?*

*How many troops did he lose in Russia?*



## EXILE & THE 100 DAYS

(1814-1815)

- Napoleon is exiled to the island of Elba
- Louis XVIII takes control of France
- Returns and Rules France for 100 days before losing at Waterloo

*What momentous event happens when Napoleon returns to France?*

## BATTLE OF WATERLOO & ST. HELENA

(1815-1821)

*What two groups team up to fight Napoleon in Belgium?*

*Where is Napoleon sent this time?*



THE LIFE AND TIMES OF

# NAPOLEON BONAPARTE



Now that you have heard the story of both the rise and the fall of Napoleon Bonaparte it is your turn to put it into your own words. Napoleon's life was filled with important events that shaped the 19<sup>th</sup> Century. Your job is to create a comic strip of his life and times. One frame is completed for you...

**HERE ARE SOME POSSIBLE TOPICS FOR YOUR COMIC TO COVER:**

- Birth, Early Life, 18 Brumaire/Coup d'Etat, Emperor, Concordat, Napoleonic Code, Rationalization of the Bureaucracy, Continental System, 1812 Invasion of Russia, Scorched Earth, Elba, The Return from Elba, Waterloo, St. Helena

*"Quick! Load the Cannons! Stop those Royalists from storming the Directory! I am the only thing standing between the Revolution & the return of Louis!"*- OCTOBER 1795



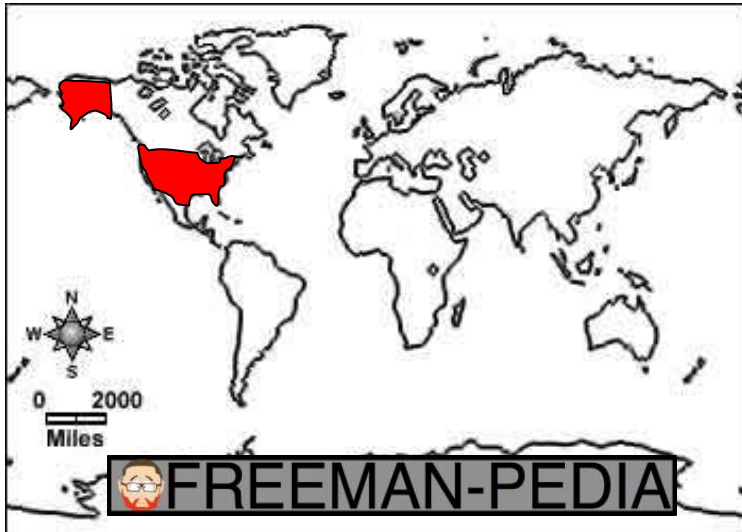
# CREATE-A-COUNTRY

Knowing the pride that a country can have for itself, you are to create your own country. You need to choose its location, size, and history. You will need to come up with a symbol, anthem/motto, and flag. You will present your country to the class in an effort to get other groups to support your country. Also, create a National Bird, Food, etc. The country that gains the most support from the international community shall receive extra credit. **You should be able to answer the question:**

## WHY DO YOU LOVE YOUR COUNTRY SO MUCH?

### NATION: UNITED STATES of AMERICA

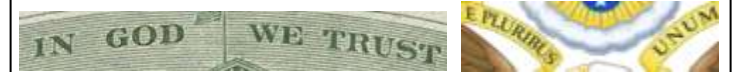
L O C A T I O N



B R I E F   H I S T O R Y

Founded in 1776, the United States of America is a republic founded on the ideals of the Enlightenment that all men are created equal. After decades of slavery, the US fought a bloody civil war that emancipated the slaves. The Industrial Revolution allowed the United States to become a world power and win both WWI & WWII. After a prolonged Cold War with the USSR, America has emerged as the world's only "Super Power".

MOTTO/ANTHEM



NATIONAL SYMBOL



NATIONAL BIRD



NATIONAL NICKNAME

"USA"  
"MUR-KA"

FLAG



NATIONAL SPORTS



NATIONAL SONG



NATIONAL FOOD



# NATIONALISM

a form of patriotism based upon the identification of a group of individuals with a nation.

- NOT WIDESPREAD until after the FRENCH REVOLUTION
    - People may have been loyal to a city or a leader; NOT A NATION
  - The word was coined in the 1770s after the AMERICAN REVOLUTION
  - NATIONALISM grew out of the new idea of POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY
    - State is created/sustained by the WILL of the PEOPLE
    - People took pride in a nation that was theirs...
      - Not a Lord's/Noble's/King's
- BUTTERFLY: TIGER**  
**DANCE: SQUARE DANCE**

# SYMBOLS OF VIRGINIA

**NICKNAME:** OLD DOMINION

**MOTTO: SIC SEMPER TYRANNIS**

**SLOGAN: VIRGINIA IS FOR LOVERS**

► **FLOWER:** AMERICAN DOGWOOD

**TREE:** AMERICAN DOGWOOD

**BIRD: CARDINAL FISH: BROOK TROUT**

## BUTTERFLY: TIGER SWALLOWTAIL

**DRINK: MILK**

**DANCE: SQUARE DANCE**

**BAT: VIRGINIA BIG EAR BAT**

**SONG:** CARRY ME BACK TO OLD VIRGINNY **DOG:** AMERICAN FOXHOUND

# RANK YOUR NATIONALISM

BASED ON THE FOLLOWING PICTURES, RANK YOUR LEVEL OF NATIONALISM FROM 1 to 10

(ONE=NOT PATRIOTIC AT ALL; TEN= USA!USA!USA!USA!)



 FREEMAN-PEDIA

PIC 1:

PIC 2:

PIC 3: \_\_\_\_\_

PIC 4: \_\_\_\_\_

PIC 5: \_\_\_\_\_

PIC 6: \_\_\_\_\_

PIC 7:

PIC 8: \_\_\_\_\_

PIC 9: \_\_\_\_\_

PIC 10: \_\_\_\_\_

[illegible]



# Liberal VS Conservative

FREEMAN-PEDIA

**Liberal**- (usually middle class business leaders and merchants) wanted to give more power to elected parliaments. These parliaments would be elected by educated people and landowners.

VS

**Conservative**- (usually wealthy property owners and nobility) argued for protecting the traditional monarchies of Europe. In France, some were even willing to even approve Constitutional Monarchies (where power is shared between Legislature (Congress/Parliament) and the King).

NEW, ENLIGHTENED, LEFT



WORDS

- FRENCH REVOLUTION
- ENLIGHTENMENT
- REASON/SCIENCE

VOLTAIRE ROBESPIERRE JEFFERSON



BELIEFS

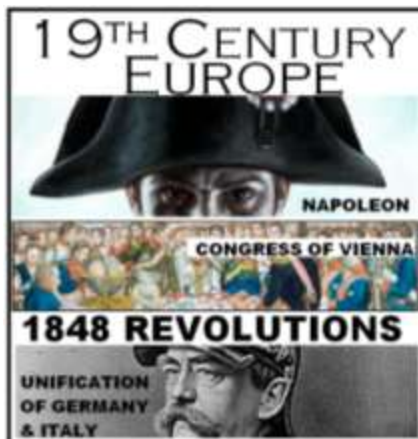
OLD, STATUS-QUO, RIGHT, TRADITIONAL

- OBEDIENCE TO AUTHORITY
- DEVOTION TO ORGANIZED RELIGION
- NO REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENTS

LOUIS XVI METTERNICH CZAR NICHOLAS II POPE PIUS VI



E  
X  
A  
M  
P  
L  
E  
S



## THE CONGRESS OF VIENNA

From 1814-1815, a group of European Ambassadors met in... **Vienna**. The goal of the **Congress** was to fix all of their problems that arose from the French Revolution and Napoleon. The result of the **Congress of Vienna** was the redrawing of the European map (below) and the beginning of Conservative rule of Europe.



NO MORE  
REVOLUTIONS!

NO MORE  
NAPOLEONS!

**LEADER: AUSTRIAN KLEMENS VON METTERNICH**

# NEVER AGAIN!

- All of the former enemies of Napoleon met to reform Europe

- Austria
- United Kingdom (England)
- Russia
- Prussia
- France!
- Spain
- Sweden
- Norway
- Genoa
- Denmark
- Netherlands
- Switzerland
- Papal States
- Bavaria
- Wurttemberg
- Hanover

- Over **200** in all!

- **GOAL:** To achieve a peaceful **BALANCE OF POWER**



- Transition Europe from the **LIBERAL** ideas of the French Revolution to the **CONSERVATIVE** ideas of the Congress of Vienna
- To preserve the “old way”
- To intervene when necessary...

**CULOTTES  
(FANCY PANTS)  
ARE BACK!**





**YOU CANNOT ERASE THE REVOLUTIONARY FERVOR OF 1789 OUT OF PEOPLE'S MEMORIES! THE TERMS OF THE CONGRESS OF VIENNA (SEE REVERSE) LED TO WIDESPREAD DISCONTENT. CULMINATING IN THE YEAR 1848...**

# REVOLUTIONS OF 1848



It all begins in France (again!). King Louis Philippe (elected King after they kicked Louis XVI & Louis XVIII's youngest brother Charles X in 1830) was forced to abdicate after riots broke out in February.

After he quit, the French people fought to have elections. They wrote a new constitution in which they would have a two house parliament and a president all elected by the people (like we have in the US!)

In December, they elected Louis Napoleon Bonaparte (Nap's Nephew). He immediately abolished the constitution and established the Second French Empire.

SUCCESS  
OR  
FAILURE



Austria was ruled by a "feeble-minded" king. So, it was actually ruled by your friend Klemens von Metternich (see reverse). News of the February Revolution in France led to revolutionary riots in Vienna.

Initially, the riots were successful (forcing Metternich to go into hiding). But in the end the King was replaced in favor of his nephew and any reforms made were quickly erased.

SUCCESS  
OR  
FAILURE



Italy was not Italy yet. It was a series of independent states. Most of these states revolted upon news of Metternich's fall (as most of northern Italy was controlled by Austria).

Both France and Austria moved in with their militaries to intervene. The revolutions were stopped and conservative order was quickly restored.

SUCCESS  
OR  
FAILURE

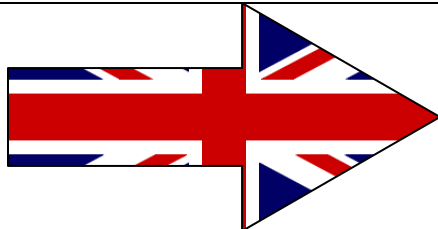


Germany was not yet Germany. It was a series of loosely connected states. News of the French successes in February quickly spread to Germany. Riots followed. They were quickly suppressed by the royal houses of each territory and Austria... In the end, few changes remained after 1848...

SUCCESS  
OR  
FAILURE

**SO... USING YOUR SKILLS OF DEDUCTION AND GOING WITH THE ACCOUNTS OF THE REVOLUTIONS ABOVE, YOU CAN DECIDEDLY STATE: THE REVOLUTIONS OF 1848 WERE A COMPLETE AND TOTAL \_\_\_\_\_**

MEANWHILE OFF THE CONTINENT ON THE ISLE OF Great Britain



In 1832, Great Britain passed the Reform Law of 1832 which granted the right to vote most adult-middle classed men.



In 1833, Parliament passed a law abolishing slavery in British Territories.





**PROPAGANDA** (n) - a form of communication that is aimed at influencing the attitude of a community toward some cause or position so as to benefit oneself or one's group.

*You've been cordially invited...*

*Greetings Good Sir or Madame. You have been asked by the noble Klemens von Metternich to create an invitation to send out to all of the noble Ladies and Gentlemen around Christian Europe. Be sure to include the location, date, and reason for our Congress on the invitation. Decorate it with the appropriate artwork befitting such a grand and noble affair.*

## OCCUPY: VIENNA

I'm not sure if you've heard but the fancy-pants, culotte-wearing Nobles are trying to take away all of the rights we earned during our revolutions and keeping them for themselves. Looks like the 2<sup>nd</sup> Estate is up to their old tricks! NOT ON OUR WATCH!!! We need you to publish a flyer that we can plaster all over Vienna to let people know that we mean business! I suggest we fire up a few guillotines (*if you know what I'm saying*). Long live liberty... VIVE LE REVOLUTION!

 FREEMAN-PEDIA

CONSERVATIVE

LIBERAL

# UNIFICATIONS OF GERMANY & ITALY



PRUSSIA	SAXE-ALTENBURG
BAVARIA	SAXE-COBURG & GOTHA
SAXONY	SAXE-MEININGEN
WURTEMBERG	LIPPE
BADEN	REUSS
HESS	SCHAUMBURG
MECKLENBURG-SCHERWIN	WALDECK
MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ	BREMEN
OLDENBERG	HAMBURG
SAXE-WEIMAR-EISENACH	LUBECK
ANHALT	ALSACE-LORRAINE
BRUNSWICK	

UNITED TO BECOME



PAPAL STATES
SARDINIA
LOMBARDY
SICILY
TUSCANY
PARMA
MODENO
LUCCA
SAN MARINO
GENOA
PIEDMONT

UNITED TO BECOME



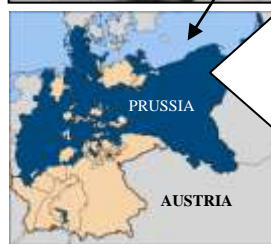
# THE UNIFICATIONS OF GERMANY & ITALY

Both Italy and Germany had attempted to unite into nations in 1848, only to be defeated by the Conservative forces of post-Napoleonic Europe. Austria once again established her dominance over the area. By the 1860s, leadership went from revolutionaries to politicians who used politics as a means to a unified end.

## GERMANY

### REVOLUTIONS OF 1848

Liberal failure allowed  
for a nationalistic  
Conservative to try  
and unite the  
Germanys



### UNIFICATION OF GERMANY

- Germany has been at different times up to **300** separate little kingdoms
- The largest state of all the Germanic States was by far= **PRUSSIA**
  - The Prussian King (Wilhelm I) appointed **Otto von Bismarck**
- OTTO VON BISMARCK** (1815-1898)
  - Conservative Prime Minister
  - Sought to unify Germany not for revolutionary reasons
  - Wanted to gain more territory/power for Prussia
  - Overruled Parliament and basically ruled like a dictator
- REALPOLITIK** (n) - Politics/Diplomacy based on practical factors, not ideological or moral factor. *The Ends Justify the Means...*
- Used a series of international incidents to remove all outside influence from the German States (Austria, France) via **WAR!**
- OVb's Political Maneuvering directly resulted in a United Germany

## ROAD TO THE UNIFICATIONS OF BOTH GERMANY AND ITALY

## ITALY

Liberal failures by the  
Italian revolutionaries  
paved the way for a  
liberal political leader  
from Northern Italy  
to match political  
moves with  
revolutionaries in the  
South.



### UNIFICATION OF NORTHERN ITALY



- Led by Prime Minister Count Cavour
- Italian version of Otto Von Bismarck
- Used Italian REALPOLITIK
- To unite Italy, he too needed to defeat Austria
- Allied with France to defeat Austria
- Later tied his successes in the North to...

### UNIFICATION OF SOUTHERN ITALY



- Led by Giuseppe Garibaldi
  - Leader of the failed 1848 effort
- Began at the southern end of the boot with his 1,000 **REDSHIRTS**
- GG used Italian **NATIONALISM** to gain support
- Finally, the Papal States join in and Italy was United





AND NOW... THE WORST DOCUMENTARY... EVER!

# Bismarck: Germany from Iron & Blood

What you are about to see is an attempt to show you how Otto von Bismarck used REALPOLITIK to unite Germany into one nation for the first time in history. However, you may notice that it is super-old and extremely over-acted. Regardless, it does show you how he achieved unification and most of the dialogue is taken directly from his writings.. Follow along below to help you through this 19<sup>th</sup> Century political genius's path to Unification.

1. Who is MOST RESPONSIBLE for the Unification of Germany?

2. What happened in 1848 in Germany?

3. Why is 1871 an important year in Germany history?

4. What happens at King Wilhelm's Palace in 1862?

(ABDICATION (n)- when an king, ruler, etc. quits his/her job)

5. How were the "Great Issues of Our Time" decided?

& \_\_\_\_\_

6. SEE MAP

7. SEE MAP

8. How does Bismarck try to "pry" the smaller German states from Austria?

9. "TO BE A DICTATOR IS NEVER AN END... IT IS ONLY A MEANS TO AN END" What political policy does this quote describe?

(nah-POLEUN! - Refers to Napoleon III (who took power in 1848))

10. Where does King Wilhelm want to go?

11. Where does Otto von Bismarck want to go?

12. SEE MAP

13. What popular movement helps to unite the Germans?

14. Is Germany HATED? \_\_\_\_\_ Then, what is it? \_\_\_\_\_

15. How did BISMARCK get the FRENCH to declare war on PRUSSIA? (Be specific. Don't just say REALPOLITIK!)

16. What does Bismarck do with his TROUBLEMAKERS!?!

17. What is the FINAL title that they agree upon?

Denmark

Schleswig-Holstein

FREEMAN-PEDIA

WHERE DOES BISMARCK GO TO WAR FIRST TO HELP UNIFY GERMANY?

PRUSSIA

12. Who is the one remaining obstacle to national unity?

7. WHO DO THE SMALLER GERMAN STATES LOOK TO FOR LEADERSHIP?

Battle of Königgrätz - was the largest battle fought in Europe up to this point

Austria

France

Bavaria

You're welcome.  
Sincerely,

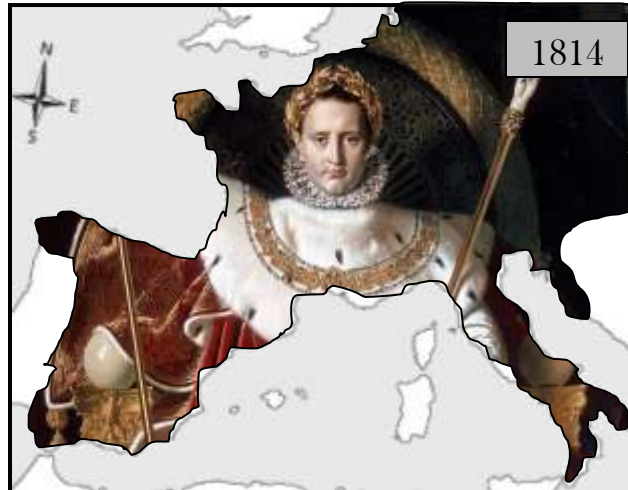
*Otto von Bismarck*

# EUROPEAN GEOGRAPHIC REVIEW OF THE 19<sup>th</sup> CENTURY

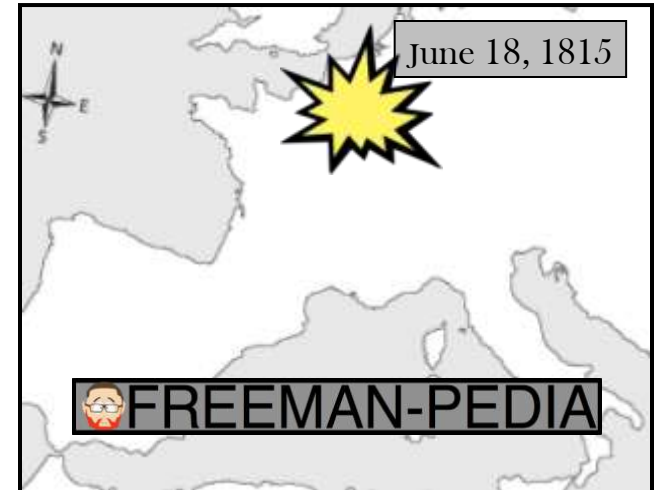
The story of 19<sup>th</sup> Century Europe can actually be told from space. The political movements of the French and those against the French as seen from above can truly tell the story of Napoleon, his empire, his downfall, the Congress of Vienna, the Revolutions of 1848 and the Unifications of **both** Germany and Italy.



THIS IS A MAP OF \_\_\_\_\_.  
IT IS SIGNIFICANT BECAUSE \_\_\_\_\_



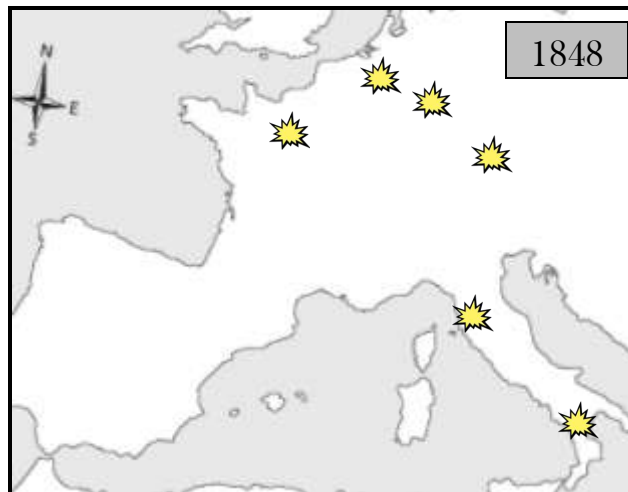
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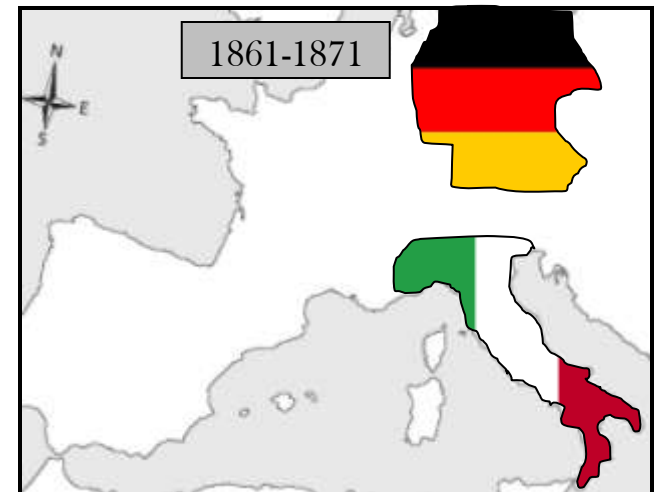
THIS IS A MAP OF \_\_\_\_\_.  
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THIS IS A MAP OF \_\_\_\_\_.  
IT IS SIGNIFICANT BECAUSE \_\_\_\_\_



THIS IS A MAP OF \_\_\_\_\_.  
IT IS SIGNIFICANT BECAUSE \_\_\_\_\_



THIS IS A MAP OF \_\_\_\_\_.  
IT IS SIGNIFICANT BECAUSE \_\_\_\_\_