

Unit IX: Chapter 21-Napoleon and the Revolutionary Legacy, 1800-1830

I) **Objectives:**

- A) Describe how and why Napoleon's reforms changed European Society
- B) Identify the characteristics of the new ideologies and artistic movements that emerged as a result of the French and Industrial Revolutions
- C) Determine what impact did nationalism have on European politics in the 1820's and 1830's
- D) Tell why some revolts of the 1820s and 30s succeeded and others failed
- E) Describe and analyze how the life of women and workers changed during this period

II) **Introduction**

- A) What might the Frankenstein's monster symbolize during this period?

- B) How is Napoleon both a symbol for the Revolution and the old order?

- C) How is the nascent Industrial Revolution changing people's lives?

- D) What accounts for the beginnings of nationalism at this time?

III) **Napoleon's Authoritarian State (p.787-795)**

- A) What was Napoleon's goal after taking power and how did he achieve it?

B) From Republic to Empire

1) *The End of the Republic*

(a) How did the Constitution of 1799 reduce the Republican nature of the French government?

(b) What did Napoleon believe to be his most “urgent task”? Why do you think that this was so important?

(c) What did Napoleon do to centralize state power?

(d) What tradeoff was made by the people of France in order to restore order?

(e) Why was Joseph Fouché significant?

(f) Why do you think that Napoleon feared supporters of the Republic more than those of the Monarchy?

(g) What did Napoleon do in 1804?

(h) With whose support and why is it significant?

2) *Imperial Rule*

(a) What “dominated the new imperial regime”?

(b) What values did Napoleon combine to create a new social hierarchy?

(c) Which groups benefited from Napoleon’s patronage?

C) **The New Paternalism: The Civil Code**

1) How could Napoleon finally succeed in unifying and standardizing France’s multiple legal codes?

2) What did the Napoleonic Code define and insure?

3) Whose rights were reduced by the code?

4) What could father’s do to children who refused to follow their commands?

5) Who were not permitted to attend *lycées*?

6) Who had greater rights? Workers or employers?

D) **Patronage of Science and Intellectual Life**

1) Why did Napoleon support science?

2) What does the exile of Madame de Staël demonstrate?

3) Why did Chateaubriand and other royalists criticize Napoleon?

E) **Section Overview:** In what ways did Napoleon continue the French Revolution; in what ways did he break with it

F) **Reading Illustrations:**

1) **Napoleon as Military Hero (p. 791)**

- (a) What does David do in *Napoleon Crossing the Alps at St. Bernard* to indicate Napoleon's heroic stature

2) **The Coronation of Napoleon and Josephine (p. 791)**

- (a) Is the scene depicted in *The Coronation of Napoleon and Josephine* one of grandeur and respectfulness, or one of disorganization and lawlessness? What in the picture leads you to describe it this way?

- (b) In his diary and in the history of his reign, Napoleon argued that his rule was legitimate because it was based on popular sovereignty. Does this painting send the same message?

- (c) Why did David choose to paint Napoleon crowning Josephine, instead of showing him crowning himself?

IV) **“Europe Was at My Feet”: Napoleon’s Military Conquests (p. 795-805)**

- A) “Napoleon’s empire ultimately failed because it was based on a contradiction.” Explain.

B) **The Grand Army and its Victories, 1800-1807**

- 1) To what did Napoleon attribute his military successes?

- 2) Why would young men serve in the military?

- 3) What was Napoleon’s strategy in war?

- 4) What was his central difficulty?

- 5) What was Napoleon’s greatest advantage and how did he take advantage of it?

C) **The Impact of French Victories**

- 1) **Rule in the Colonized Territories**
 - (a) What did Napoleon do with the various states in Germany and Italy?

(b) What did Napoleon “force” on the territories he annexed? Be specific.

(c) What was the central conflict in the colonized territories?

(d) *Pressure for Reforms in Prussia and Russia*

(i) What did King Frederick William III of Prussia do following his defeat by Napoleon?

(e) *The Continental System*

(i) Why did Napoleon inaugurate the Continental System?

(ii) Why did the Continental System prove impossible to enforce?

(f) *Resistance to French Rule, 1807-1812*

(i) How did the following countries resist French rule

- Italy

- Germany

- Spain

D) From Russian Winter to Final Defeat, 1812-1815

1) What did the Russians do to protect their army when Napoleon invaded in 1812?

2) What “classic military mistake” did Napoleon make?

E) The End of Napoleon’s Empire

1) What were the “Hundred Days”?

F) Section Overview:

1) Why was Napoleon able to gain control over so much of European territory?

G) Contrasting Views: Napoleon: For and Against (pp. 796-797)

1) Which of these views of Napoleon has the most lasting value as opposed to immediate dramatic effect?

2) According to these selections, what was Napoleon's greatest accomplishment? His greatest failure?

3) How does Napoleon defend his actions?

4) Victor Hugo called Napoleon "the vast Colossus." Why did he pick this larger-than-life metaphor even when writing lines critical of Napoleon's legacy of tears and bloodshed?

H) Napoleon's Empire at its Height, 1812, p. 798

1) Focusing on the enemies of France, what problems does the map suggest Napoleon faced in 1812?

I) Primary Source: An Ordinary Soldier on Campaign with Napoleon

1) What are some of the obstacles that Napoleon's army faced when it invaded Russia?

2) How did the Russian campaign differ from Napoleon's preferred strategy?

V) **The "Restoration" of Europe**

A) What did Europe's rulers hope to do at the Congress of Vienna?

B) What did the congress system help prevent?

C) *The Congress of Vienna, 1814-1815*

1) What were the major "divisive issues" that faced the Congress?

2) Which powers participated in the Congress and who were their representatives?

3) What modern institutions took the congress as their model?

4) What did Metternich and Castlereagh want to see happen to France?

- 5) What was the goal of the congress?
- 6) What did the congress condemn?
- 7) Who joined the "Holy Alliance" suggested by Tsar Alexander of Russia?
- 8) How does the Congress change the concept of legitimacy?

D) *The Emergence of Conservatism*

- 1) What questions were raised due to the effect of the French Revolution and Napoleonic wars?
- 2) The old order no longer commanded _____.
- 3) How did the Conservatives explain Napoleon's tyranny? What was to blame?
- 4) Who was the most important spokesperson of conservatism? What did he have to say about government and change?

- 5) What did conservatives believe was an “essential foundation” for social stability?

- 6) Who did conservatives blame for attacks on religion?

- 7) “The _____, too, had its rights, more important than those of any _____, and established institutions best represented those rights.”

- 8) What would provide social order for everyone?

- 9) What did the Ultras do in order to guarantee the security of Louis XVIII?

E) *The Revival of Religion*

- 1) What did Pietism and Methodism stress?

- 2) Who is John Wesley?

- 3) Who flocked to the new denomination?

- 4) What effect did Methodism have on the working-class?

VI) Forces for Social and Cultural Change

1) What forces created new social tensions?

B) **Industrial and Urban Growth in Great Britain**

1) How do historians use the term *Industrial Revolution*?

2) How was the Industrial Revolution different from the French Revolution?

3) Factories and Workers

(a) How many people were employed by and to what extent did the textile industry dominate British trade?

(b) Describe the growth of the new industrial cities

(c) What have historians recently shown about the population increase?

(d) From what sources did the new factory come from?

(e) Describe the family labor system

(f) How was this new working class different from earlier “workers?”

(g) Who were the Luddites and what did they want?

(h) What was the Peterloo Massacre and how did the British government respond to it?

4) The Rise of the Railroad

(a) How did the railroad contribute to the rise of industrialism?

C) The New Ideologies

1) What questions were raised by the French Revolution?

2) What questions were raised by the Industrial Revolution?

3) Define ideology

4) Liberalism

(a) Where are liberalism origins found?

(b) How did liberals define themselves?

(c) What ideas did liberalism support?

(d) What class of people favored liberalism?

(e) Define Jeremy Bentham's Utilitarianism

(f) What reforms did Bentham seek?

(g) What role did Liberals play in the Abolitionist movement

5) Socialism

(a) What did socialists seek?

(b) What did utopian socialists seek?

(c) How is Robert Owen an example of utopian socialism?

(d) What reforms Saint-Simon seek?

(e) What reforms were proffered by Fourier?

6) Nationalism:

(a) What do Nationalists believe?

(b) What is a possible negative outcome of nationalism? Why?

(c) How did the French provoke nationalism?

(d) Why was nationalism a problem for the Austrian Empire?

(e) How did Metternich seek to restrain nationalist impulses in Austria?

(f) Who and how responded to Metternich's policies?

(g) What is the significance of the Burschenschaften?

(h) What were the Karlsbad Decrees?

D) Romanticism

1) What was Romanticism?

2) How does it conflict with neo-classicism?

3) Romantic Poetry

(a) What are the characteristics of Romantic poetry?

4) Romantic Painting and Music

(a) What did Romantic painters seek to portray?

(b) How is Beethoven an example of Romanticism in music?

5) Romantic Nationalism

(a) How did Romanticism support nationalism?

E) Section Overview

- 1) In what ways did ideologies reflect the economic and social changes of the early nineteenth century?

F) Reading Historical Documents

- 1) Wordsworth Poem (p. 816)

(a) What are the main themes or images of this poem?

(b) How does Romanticism as exemplified here differ from Enlightenment thought?

G) Reading Illustrations

- 1) **Caspar David Friedrich, Wanderer above the Sea of Fog (1818), p. 818; and Eugene Delacroix, The Death of Sardanapalus (1826-1827), p. 794**

(a) Each painting is a fine example of the Romantic style, yet the two are very different. Compare and contrast these paintings as examples of Romantic art.

(b) What do the paintings suggest about the sources of romanticism and the fundamental characteristics of this approach to art?

VII) *Political Challenges to the Conservative Order*

A) How did Ferdinand VII create opposition to his rule after he regained power in 1814?

B) Who did he turn to when he needed to restore order?

C) Where was there rebellion on the Italian peninsula? Which countries intervened to put it down?

D) What did the Decembrists want?

E) What did Nicholas I of Russia create in order to outmaneuver potential opponents and rebels?

F) Why did Europeans refrain from supporting Balkan nationalists?

G) What followed the Greek peasant revolt in 1821-22?