napoleonic Era & The Congress of Vienna (1799-1815)

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I. 5th Stage of French Rev (Napoleonic Stage)

**A. Getting into power**

1. Excellent General in France’s European War🡪Really popular w/ the people!

2. Coup d’etat in 1799 – Napoleon takes control from the Directory in a bloodless *coup*

a. The act of overthrowing a government in favor of another

3. Names himself emperor in 1802 🡪 *No more Republic*!

**B. Napoleon Changes France**

1. “Napoleonic Code”

a. Made all citizens *equal before the law*

b. Basis for current French legal system

c. Organized public school system

d. Created fairer tax system

**C. Napoleonic Wars**

1. Not just Austria and Prussia, he continued fighting the rest of Europe

a. Starts winning - defeated Austrian army 1798

2. Europe fights back

a. Britain, Austria, Russia, Sweden, & Naples renew fight in 1803-1815

3. Napoleon & his armies win most of the battles, expanding the French Empire

**D. Napoleon’s Mistakes**

1. Continental System 🡪 Napoleon blockaded all of Europe to prevent / isolate UK, though the plan backfires

2. Invades Spain & Portugal 🡪 made brother Joseph king of Spain

3. Invasion of Russia

a. September of 1812 takes 600,000 troops into Moscow (capital)

b. Russians counterattack Moscow in Oct., 500K French troops retreating

4. Final Defeat

a. Captured & sent to jail in 1813 on island in Mediterranean

b. Escapes to lead one last fight in 1815 at the Battle of Waterloo! (HE LOSES!) & is banished to South Atlantic Island of St. Helena, where died

**I. Congress of Vienna (1815)**

**A. What was it?**

1. Gathering of nations after the Napoleonic wars to reorganize and bring stability to Europe

**B. Where was it?**

1. In Vienna, the capital of Austria

**C. Who was the leader**

1. Austrian Prince von Metternich ran the Congress of Vienna

**D. Who were the opposing sides?**

1. Liberals

a. People who want change – Wanted to put democracies in the governments across Europe

2. Conservatives

a. People who want to keep things the same the way they’ve always been 🡪 they wanted to keep Absolute monarchies in Europe

**E. What happened and who won?**

1. “Turning Back the Clock”

a. The conservatives “won” and they “turned back the clock”

1. Meaning they made Europe look the same way (politically) as it had before 1789, the beginning of the French Revolution

a). They put absolute monarchs back all over Europe

**F. Reaction to the Congress of Vienna**

1. The rich and clergy were happy about absolute monarchs, but the poor were upset and angry 🡪 everything they had worked for was gone

a. They wanted democracy/fairness

2. Revolutions of 1830 1848

a. Poor people in cities did not stop wanting democracy after 1815 just because the Congress of Vienna reinstalled monarchs

1). Liberalism and nationalism continued to be really important forces throughout Europe – desire for some to rule themselves and/or unite

a. In 1830 & 1848 the poor all over Europe rebelled, blockading city streets, attacking troops, burning areas of cities

b. 1848 Revolutions occur throughout Europe (primarily in cities)  
 1). Unhappy middle class lawyers, professors and writers lead fight   
 3. Outcome  
 a. France – Louis Philippe was unpopular and removed  
 1). Louis Napoleon elected as leader  
 b. However, as a whole, revolutions were unsuccessful  
 1). Conservatives still held most of the power

*“When France sneezes, Europe catches cold.”* 🡪 What do you think is meant by this statement?