**AP EURO CHAPTER 11 IDENTIFICATIONS**

**THE AGE OF NAPOLEON AND THE TRIUMPH OF ROMANTICISM**

Section I. *Identify* and state the *Historical Significance* of the following:

1. Napoleon Bonaparte
2. Toussaint L’Ouverture
3. Lord/Viscount/Admiral Horatio Nelson
4. Tsar Alexander I of Russia (Treaty of Tilsit and Congress of Vienna)
5. Prince Charles Maurice de Talleyrand
6. Lord Castlereagh
7. Prince Klemens von Metternich
8. English Romantic Writers: Coleridge, Wordsworth, Lord Byron, Mary Shelley
9. German Romantic Writers: Friedrich Schleigel, Johann W. Goethe
10. Romantic Thinkers: Johann G. Herder and Georg Hegel

Section II. *Define* and state the *General Significance* of the following:

Section III: *Describe* and state the *Historical Significance* of the following:

1. Constitution of the Year III
2. Second Coalition
3. Napoleonic Code
4. The Concordat
5. The Consulate
6. Haitian Revolution
7. Third Coalition
8. Spanish War of Liberation 1808
9. Austria 1809
10. Invasion of Russia 1812
11. The Congress of Vienna- 1815
12. The Hundred Days and Waterloo
13. Concert of Europe
14. Romanticism (include influence of Rousseau and Kant)
15. *Sturm und Drang*
16. Romantic Art and artists
17. Methodism
18. Romantic impact on views of Islam and the Middle East

***TIMELINES ARE DUE THE SAME DAY***

**CHAPTER 11 – THE AGE OF NAPOLEON AND THE TRIUMPH OF ROMANTICISM**

CHAPTER SUMMARY

This chapter deals with the period from about 1797–1820 and especially with the figure of Napoleon Bonaparte: his rise to power, campaigns that conquered most of Europe, final defeat, and the settlement reached at the Congress of Vienna. It goes on to discuss Romanticism, a new intellectual movement that spread throughout Europe.

The government of the Directory represented a society of recently rich and powerful people whose chief goal was to perpetuate their own rule. Their main opposition came from the royalists, who won a majority in the elections of 1797. With the aid of Napoleon, the anti-monarchist Directory staged a *coup d’etat* and put their own supporters into the legislature. Meanwhile, Napoleon was crushing Austrian and Sardinian armies in Italy. An invasion of Egypt, however, was a failure. Upon his return (1799), Napoleon led a new *coup d’etat* and issued the Constitution of the Year VIII, which established the rule of one man and may be regarded as the end of the revolution in France.

Bonaparte soon achieved peace with Austria and Britain and was equally effective in restoring order at home. In 1801, he reached an agreement with the pope. In 1802, a plebiscite appointed him consul for life and granted him full power from a new constitution. A general codification of laws called the Napoleonic Code, soon followed and in 1804, Napoleon made himself emperor Napoleon I with yet another constitution. In his decade as emperor (1804–1814), Napoleon conquered most of Europe. He could put as many as 700,000 men under arms at any one time and depended on mobility and timing to achieve the destruction of an enemy army.

Beyond their impact in Europe, the wars of Napoleon also sparked independence movements from European domination in Latin America. Most notably, Haiti achieved independence from France following a slave revolt led by Toussaint L’Ouverture. The Haitian revolution was the first successful slave rebellion in modern history.

After concluding its discussion of Haiti, the chapter returns to events in Europe, detailing Napoleon’s impressive victory at Austerlitz (1805), setback at Trafalgar (1805) and defeat of the Prussians and Russians that resulted in the Treaty of Tilsit (1807). Napoleon organized Europe into the French Empire and a number of satellite states—over which ruled the members of his family. To defeat the British, Napoleon devised the Continental System, which aimed at cutting off British trade with the European continent. However, Britain’s other markets (in the Americas and the eastern Mediterranean) enabled the British economy to survive.

Napoleon’s conquests stimulated liberalism and nationalism. As it became increasingly clear that Napoleon’s policies were to benefit France rather than Europe, the conquered states and peoples became restive. In 1808, a general rebellion began in Spain (over Napoleon’s deposition of the Bourbon dynasty), and in 1810, the Russians withdrew from the Continental System. The invasion of Russia that followed, along with the disastrous retreat from Moscow in the winter of 1812–1813—exposed French weaknesses. A powerful coalition defeated the French in the “Battle of Nations” (1813). In 1814, the allied army took Paris and Napoleon abdicated, going to the island of Elba.

The Congress of Vienna met from September 1814 to November 1815. The arrangements were essentially made by four great powers: Britain, Austria, Prussia, and Russia; the key person in achieving agreement was British foreign secretary Castlereagh. The victors agreed that no single state should dominate Europe. Proceedings were interrupted by Napoleon’s return in March, 1815. They soon defeated him at Waterloo. The episode hardened the peace settlement for France, but the Congress settled difficult problems in a reasonable way. No general war occurred for a century.

A new intellectual movement known as Romanticism emerged as a reaction against the Enlightenment. The Age of Romanticism was roughly 1780–1830. Romantic religious thinkers appealed to the inner emotions of humankind for the foundation of religion. Methodist teachings, for example, emphasized inward, heartfelt religion and the possibility of Christian perfection in this life. Romanticism glorified both the individual person and individual cultures. German writers such as Herder and the Grimm brothers went in search of their own past and revived German folk culture. Romantic ideas, then, made a major contribution to the emergence of nationalism by emphasizing the worth of each separate people. Romantic thought also modified European understanding of Islam and the Arab world, helping Europeans to see the Muslim world in a more positive light.

OUTLINE

I. The Rise of Napoleon Bonaparte

A. Early Military Victories

B. The Constitution of the Year VIII

II. The Consulate in France (1799–1804)

1. Suppressing Foreign Enemies and Domestic Opposition
2. Concordat with the Roman Catholic Church
3. The Napoleonic Code
4. Establishing a Dynasty

III. The Haitian Revolution (1799–1804)

IV. Napoleon’s Empire (1804–1814)

1. Conquering an Empire
2. The Continental System

V. European Response to the Empire

A. German Nationalism and Prussian Reform

B. The Wars of Liberation

C. The Invasion of Russia

D. European Coalition

VI. The Congress of Vienna and the European Settlement

A. Territorial Adjustments

B. The Hundred Days and the Quadruple Alliance

VII. The Romantic Movement

VIII. Romantic Questioning of the Supremacy of Reason

1. Rousseau and Education
2. Kant and Reason

IX. Romantic Literature

1. The English Romantic Writers
2. The German Romantic Writers

X. Romantic Art

A. The Cult of the Middle Ages and Neo-Gothicism

B. Nature and the Sublime

XI. Religion in the Romantic Period

1. Methodism
2. New Directions in Continental Religion

XII. Romantic Views of Nationalism and History

A. Herder and Culture

B. Hegel and History

C. Islam, the Middle East, and Romanticism

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1. How did Napoleon come to power in France?
2. How did the Consulate end the revolution in France?
3. How did Napoleon build an empire?
4. Why did Napoleonic rule breed resentment in Europe?
5. What were the consequences of the Congress of Vienna?
6. How did Rousseau and Kant contribute to the development of romanticism?
7. How were the ideals of romanticism reflected in English and German literature and in Romantic art?
8. How did Romantic religious thinkers view the religious experience?
9. What were the Romantic views of history and national identity?

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

1. How did Napoleon rise to power? What groups supported him? What were his major domestic achievements? Did his rule fulfill or betray the French Revolution? What sort of challenge did the Haitian Revolution pose to France’s commitment to liberty, equality, and fraternity?
2. What regions made up Napoleon’s realm, and what was the status of each region within it? Did his administration show foresight, or was the empire a burden he could not afford?
3. Why did Napoleon decide to invade Russia? Why did the operation fail?
4. What were the results of the Congress of Vienna? Was the Vienna settlement a success?
5. Why did Romantic writers champion feelings over reason? What questions did Rousseau and Kant raise about reason?
6. Why was poetry important to Romantic writers? How did the Romantic concept of religion differ from Reformation Protestantism and Enlightenment deism? How did Romantic ideas and sensibilities modify European ideas of Islam and the Middle East? What were the cultural results of Napoleon’s invasion of Egypt?