

Characteristics of Napoleon

Thursday, January 12, 2006

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- Good

- Secondary schools
- New social hierarchy
- Status by wealth
- Code Napoleon
- Abolished primogeniture
- Public universities
- Legion of Honor
- Bank of France
- Restored the church
- Spread ideas of French revolution
- Careers open to talent
- Expanded borders
- Freedom of worship
- Invited the émigrés back

- Bad

- Too ambitious
- No delegation of power
- Very whimsical
- Did not share power with anybody
- Used nepotism for highest positions
- Women and the Napoleonic Code
- Russian Campaign
- Left soldiers once he was defeated
- Poor navy
- Continental system failed miserably
- Tyrannical
- Developed nationalism in other countries
- Power hungry
- Egyptian campaign
- Spent too much on military and war
- Revolts in Haiti
- Peninsular War
- Organic articles
- Plebiscites

Downfall of Napoleon

Tuesday, January 17, 2006

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- **Russian Campaign**
 - o 1812
 - o Battle of Borodino
- **German War of Liberation**
 - o 1813
 - o Battle of the Nations (Battle of Leipzig)
- **Frankfurt Proposals**
 - o 1813
 - o Offered by Metternich
 - o Napoleon to remain as emperor
 - o Napoleon could keep Rhine border and Belgium
 - o Napoleon rejected
- **Quadruple Alliance** formed against Napoleon
 - o Prussia, Austria, Russia, GB
- **Restoration of Bourbons**
 - o 1814
 - o Louis XVIII
 - o **Constitutional Charter of 1814**
 - Constitutional monarch
 - Bicameral legislature
 - Equality
 - Accept Code Napoleon and Concordat 1802
 - Suffrage limited to land owners
 - Amnesty to regicides
- Exile to **Elba**
 - o 1814
- **Hundred Days**
 - o 1815
 - o Defeated at Battle of Waterloo
- Exile to **St. Helena**
 - o 1815

Congress of Vienna

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CONGRESS OF VIENNA

- After the defeat of Napoleon
- Napoleon exiled
- Peace conference
- Very social
- **Purpose**: redraw map of Europe, and make peace
 - Prevent future revolutions

- Leaders

- **Castlereagh**
 - England
 - To protect empire
 - Keep France weak
 - Maintain freedom of the sea
- **Talleyrand**
 - France
 - To protect French interests
- **Alexander I**
 - Russia
 - Wanted Poland
 - System of international system of collective security
 - Holy Alliance (Christian principles)
- **King Frederick William III**
 - Prussia
 - To enlarge empire
- **Prince Klemens von Metternich** (MOST POWERFUL)
 - Austria
 - Leader of the *Congress of Vienna*
 - **Austrian** foreign minister
 - Dominated European politics for 30 years
 - **Age of Metternich**
 - Principles
 - Status quo
 - Legitimacy
 - Balance of power
 - Opposed nationalism
 - Issued Carlsbad Decrees
 - ◆ Censorship that controlled universities

- POLITICAL SETUP:

- Liberals

- Left
- Want change
- 19th Century
 - Middle class
 - Support Enlightenment and Fr. Rev.
 - Supported social reform
 - Reason, progress and education
 - Wanted political change
 - Written constitutions
 - Limited monarchy or republic
 - Extend suffrage to all eligible citizens
 - Favored break up large empires

- Freedom of the individual
 - Speech
 - Religion
 - press
- **Conservatives**
 - Right
 - Opposed to change
 - 19th Century
 - Upper class
 - Supported Old Regime
 - Favored old traditions
 - Wanted to change back to old times
 - Turn back the clock
 - Supported **status quo**
 - The way things always have been
 - Favored law order stability
 - Opposed to political change
 - Monarchy
 - **Legitimacy**
 - Return old king (absolute monarchs)
 - Hereditary monarchy
 - *Restricted vote*
 - **Balance of power**
 - *Restrict civil rights*
 - Censorship
 - **Established church**
 - Opposed to nationalism
 - Opposed to liberalism
 - Conservative ideology
 - Turn back clock
 - Undo French Revolution
 - **Prevent future revolutions**
 - Church
 - Law and order
 - Tradition, status quo
 - Less natural rights
 - 3 Main Principles
 - Legitimacy
 - Balance of Power
 - Prevention of future revolution / spread of liberalism
- **1st Treaty of Paris**
 - 1814
 - Very lenient b/c wanted to maintain peace and solidify power of Louis XVIII
 - Restored 1792 borders
 - No indemnity or reparations
 - No occupation army
 - Napoleon to Elba
 - 100 Days is what messed it up
- **2nd treaty of Paris**
 - 1815
 - Peace with FR. After the 100 days and Waterloo
 - More severe
 - No more Mr. Nice Guy
 - Restore 1790 borders
 - Indemnity imposed
 - Occupying army until the debt is paid
 - **Territorial Changes:**
 - Restored France to 1790 boundaries

- Strong buffer states along eastern border
 - United Provinces united with Austrian Netherlands to form **Kingdom of Netherlands**
- New country
 - Switzerland
- Created **German Confederation** (replaced Confederation of the Rhine)
- **Prussia** got left bank of Rhine
- Piedmont and Sardinia form **Kingdom of Sardinia**
- Austria got Lombardy and Venetia
 - Land in Italy
- **Kingdom of Two Sicilies**
 - Returned to Bourbon rulers
- **Papal States** restored
- **Polish-Saxon Question**
 - Russia wanted Poland but Britain and Austria feared Russian expansion
 - Prussia wanted Saxony but Austria feared Prussian expansion
 - Compromise: Alexander became king of Congress of Poland
- Gave Saxony to Prussia
- Gave Malta, Ceylon islands in East and West Indies, and South Africa to England

- **SIGNIFICANCE**

- Minimum resentment in France
- Britain = colonial leader
- Smoothed over problems of Poland and Saxony
- German Dualism
- Triumph of conservatism
- Disappointment to liberals and nationalists
- Congress System
 - Anytime there was a problem, European leaders would meet and quash liberalism

- **CONGRESS Summary:**

- Post-Napoleon peace conference
- 10 months
- Conservative attitude
- Wanted to turn back the clock
- Easy treatment of France
- Louis XVIII returned to throne