**Spring 2015 Reading and Assignment Schedule:**

**UPDATE 2/19**

**Unit 3 – New Powers and Ideas & Unit 4 – French Revolution, Napoleon, and the Concert of Europe**

16 *Teacher Work Day – NO SCHOOL!*

17-18 *Snow Days! NO SCHOOL!*

19 Unit 4:2 – pgs 200-216 – finish 4:2-4:3 – Napoleonic Wars, Concert of Europe

20 ***Reading Quiz 9 – take home – due Monday 2/23***; Unit 4:4 – pgs 218-229 – The Romantic Movement

23 ***UNIT 4 TEST*** – timed at 50 minutes

24Midterm Review Day – bring all notes, questions, textbook, etc.

25 ***MIDTERM EXAM*** (80 Multiple Choice Questions in 55 minutes); Covers Units 1-4

---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

**Spring 2015 Reading and Assignment Schedule:**

**UPDATE 2/19**

**Unit 3 – New Powers and Ideas & Unit 4 – French Revolution, Napoleon, and the Concert of Europe**

16 *Teacher Work Day – NO SCHOOL!*

17-18 *Snow Days! NO SCHOOL!*

19 Unit 4:2 – pgs 200-216 – finish 4:2-4:3 – Napoleonic Wars, Concert of Europe

20 ***Reading Quiz 9 – take home – due Monday 2/23***; Unit 4:4 – pgs 218-229 – The Romantic Movement

23 ***UNIT 4 TEST*** – timed at 50 minutes

24Midterm Review Day – bring all notes, questions, textbook, etc.

25 ***MIDTERM EXAM*** (80 Multiple Choice Questions in 55 minutes); Covers Units 1-4

---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Napoleon’s Empire (1804-1815)

* long term results
  + wound up conquering most of Europe, changing the map
  + brought about huge force of nationalism (not all for the French, though)
  + bold, rash military moves led to own defeat, not coalitions or outsiders
* Conquering an Empire – the Napoleonic Wars
  + War of the 3rd Coalition
    - 1802 Peace of Amiens w/ GB was simply a truce
    - Nap sent army to Haiti to restore French rule – had revolted
      * GB upset b/c they thought he was planning Fr. empire in Am.
      * also got LA back in 1800 from Spain (later sold to US in 1803)
    - intervened in Dutch Republic, Italy, Switzerland, Germany
    - GB declared war 1803
    - 1804—Pitt the Younger returned as PM
      * constructed 3rd Coalition—Russia, Austria joined
    - Battle of Trafalgar (Oct 1805)
      * Admiral Lord Nelson destroyed Fr. fleet off Sp. coast
      * GB lost no ships
      * ended all hope of France invading GB
  + Napoleonic Victories in Central Europe
    - on land, he did better
    - Austria
      * marched to Danube before Trafalgar defeat
      * mid-Oct—forced Austria to surrender & occupied Vienna
      * Battle of Austerlitz—Dec 2, 1805
        + Nap defeated Austria and Russia
        + Treaty of Pressburg followed

huge concessions from Austria

Austrians withdrew from Italy

Nap recognized as king of Italy

* + - Changes in Germany – End of the HRE
      * July 1806—organized Confederation of the Rhine
        + To provide a buffer btwn France and Austria, Prussia
        + included most western German princes
        + Nap. Ordered dissolution of HRE
        + Francis II, HRE, dissolved HRE and proclaimed himself Emperor Francis I of Austria
    - Prussia was provoked into war due to Nap’s actions in Germany
      * Nap crushed Prussia at Jena and Auerstadt in 1806
      * Nap marched to Berlin 2 weeks later
    - Russia
      * Battle at Friedland—June 13, 1807
        + defeated Russians, occupied East Prussia
        + now master of all Germany
    - Treaty of Tilsit
      * Tsar Alexander I & Fred. William III ready to make peace
      * Treaty Ended War of 3rd Coalition
      * Terms
        + confirmed France’s gains
        + reduced Prussia by ½

other ½ now Grand Duchy of Warsaw

* + - * + Russia got to deal freely w/ Ottomans
        + Prus., Rus. became Nap’s allies – basically by force
  + organization of conquered Europe
    - empire ruled directly by Nap & his family – master of nepotism
    - stepson ruled Italy
    - 3 brothers and brother-in-law were made kings of other states
    - expected relatives to take orders w/o questions
    - borders had satellite states as buffers of protection
    - all had to accept Napoleonic Code
      * no more feudal privileges
      * peasants freed from serfdom
      * guilds were dissolved
      * churches made subordinate to state
      * Frustrated ppl within the empire
        + policies always for Napoleon’s glory
        + clear that France, not Eur, was to be bettered by Nap’s rule
      * made ppl more nationalistic but toward their own country
* The Continental System
  + Nap knew GB was only remaining resistance
    - had to defeat them to feel safe
    - but knew he couldn’t compete w/ navy
    - focused on economic warfare instead
  + the plan – called Continental System
    - cut off British trade w/ Continent and therefore cripple GB’s commercial and financial power
    - cause domestic unrest and drive GB from the war
  + attempted to stop neutral nations from trading w/ GB
  + British economy actually survived
    - control of seas assured access to N and S America, E Mediterranean
  + Continental System hurt European economies b/c it hindered free trade
  + ppl advised Nap to turn empire into free-trade area w/in empire, but he refused
    - tariff policies favored France
    - increased resentment of foreign merchants
    - ppl became less willing to enforce system, more willing to smuggle

The Fall of Napoleon’s Empire

* The Rising Tide of Nationalism
  + nationalism defined: belief that one is part of a nation w/ own language, customs and history for which one has loyalty and from which one draws his or her identity
  + German Nationalism
    - French conquest endangered all Germans
    - nat’lists critical of German princes who seemed at Nap’s beck and call
    - Germ. nat’lists saw French success as coming from a unified state
    - Prussia emerged as center of patriotic feelings
      * continued to resist after Tilsit even though reduced in size
      * domestic reforms such as end to serfdom, reorganization of Prus. military allowed Prussia to regain power
* Peninsular War or The Spanish Resistance
  + Spanish ppl posed biggest resistance due to nat’lism
  + 1807—France entered Iberian Peninsula b/c Portugal wouldn’t participate in Cont. System
    - stayed in Spain to keep supply lines open to Portugal
  + 1808—revolt in Madrid
    - Nap used it to depose Spanish Bourbons (since Philip V) and put his brother Joseph on throne
  + peasants rose in general rebellion
  + Nap faced guerilla warfare
  + GB came under Wellesley (duke of Wellington) to support Spain
  + long peninsular campaign
    - drained Fr. strength and resources
* Napoleon’s Early Gains
  + Austria
    - 1809 –Austria encouraged to renew war b/c of Spain (wanted revenge)
    - counted on preoccupation w/ Spain and German princes’ help
    - French army went in quickly & won
    - Austria lost territory and 3.5M ppl
    - Nap had divorced Josephine (no kids)
      * married 18-year old Austrian princess Marie Louise to secure power in Austria
  + The Papacy
    - Pope wouldn’t support Continental System
    - Nap. invaded, imprisoned Pope, took Papal States
  + Holland
    - Nap. deposed his own brother who was on the throne in the Neths. when he resisted the Cont. System for fear of harm to Dutch trade
    - Annexed the Neths.
* The Invasion of Russia – the Beginning of the End
  + shaky Franco-Russian alliance (had been forced to w/ Treaty of Tilsit)
    - Alexander didn’t like Nap being so close (Warsaw)
    - also upset by French annexation of Holland, marriage to Marie Louise
    - Russia w/drew from Continental System, prepared for war
  + Nap gathered army of more than 600K men (Grand Army)
    - wanted short campaign w/ quick decisive battles
    - invaded 1812
  + Russia retreated before he advanced
    - only had army of 160K
    - used scorched-earth policy—destroyed food, supplies as they retreated
  + morale was low in Nap’s army
  + Nap determined to win so as to not undermine his power in the empire
  + Sept 1812—Battle at Borodino
    - bloodiest battle of Napoleonic era
    - 30K French casualties, Russia twice as many
    - battle seen as Nap defeat b/c didn’t win anything
    - neither side gained advantage, though
  + Nap entered Moscow after Russians had set fire to it and left
  + winter set in, Nap had no supplies, #s had dwindled
  + Nap captured city for 5 weeks, sent peace offers to Alex, who refused
  + Oct—what was left of Grand Army forced to retreat
  + Nap left his army and went to Paris
    - only approx 100K survived
* The Wars of Liberation
  + Nap. raised another Grand Army but new army wasn’t as well experienced or equipped
    - generals were tired, Nap was sick
  + 1813—last coalition agt Nap
    - Grand Coalition
    - Russia, Austria, Prussia
    - Oct—Leipzig (Battle of the Nations)
      * Nap defeated by allies & retreated across Rhine back into Fr.
  + Also 1813 – Dutch revolted & British army invaded S. France under Duke of Wellington
* Exile to Elba
  + March 1814—Grand Coalition allies marched to Paris
    - a few days later (Ap. 11), Nap abdicated and went into exile to Elba
    - had to promise to never leave
  + Bourbons restored to throne – Louis XVIII (brother to XVI)
    - Did not have much popular support
* The Hundred Days and the Quadruple Alliance
  + still had loyalty of French army – helped him return
  + Nap returned from Elba March 1815 & ruled in what was called Hund. Days
    - ppl thought they’d be safer w/ him than w/ Bourbons
    - soon was restored to power—pop support
  + allies formed Quadruple Alliance
    - GB, Prussia, Russia, Austria
  + Battle of Waterloo—June 18, 1815
    - Nap defeated by Wellington and Prussia
    - Nap abdicated, was exiled to St. Helena where he died 1821

Neoclassicism

* 1780-1820
* Defined – a return to themes/topics from antiquity and the copying in painting, sculpture and architecture of classical models
* Much of it a reaction against Old Regime, monarchies
* Paintings often told stories from ancient republics of Greece, Rome
* Most important painter: Jacque Louis David
  + Captured all phases of the revolution through Nap’s empire
  + Supporter of Jacobins then later Napoleon
  + Painted scenes from Greek, Roman republics as well scenes from mythology
  + Important Works
    - *The Death of Socrates*
    - *Tennis Court Oath*
    - *Death of Marat*
    - *Napoleon at St. Bernard Pass –* sometimes called *Nap. Crossing the Alps*
    - *Coronation of Emperor Napoleon I*

**Spring 2015 Reading and Assignment Schedule:**

**UPDATE 2/19**

**Unit 3 – New Powers and Ideas & Unit 4 – French Revolution, Napoleon, and the Concert of Europe**

16 *Teacher Work Day – NO SCHOOL!*

17-18 *Snow Days! NO SCHOOL!*

19 Unit 4:2 – pgs 200-216 – finish 4:2-4:3 – Napoleonic Wars, Concert of Europe

20 ***Reading Quiz 9 – take home – due Monday 2/23***; Unit 4:4 – pgs 218-229 – The Romantic Movement

23 ***UNIT 4 TEST*** – timed at 50 minutes

24Midterm Review Day – bring all notes, questions, textbook, etc.

25 ***MIDTERM EXAM*** (80 Multiple Choice Questions in 55 minutes); Covers Units 1-4

---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

**Spring 2015 Reading and Assignment Schedule:**

**UPDATE 2/19**

**Unit 3 – New Powers and Ideas & Unit 4 – French Revolution, Napoleon, and the Concert of Europe**

16 *Teacher Work Day – NO SCHOOL!*

17-18 *Snow Days! NO SCHOOL!*

19 Unit 4:2 – pgs 200-216 – finish 4:2-4:3 – Napoleonic Wars, Concert of Europe

20 ***Reading Quiz 9 – take home – due Monday 2/23***; Unit 4:4 – pgs 218-229 – The Romantic Movement

23 ***UNIT 4 TEST*** – timed at 50 minutes

24Midterm Review Day – bring all notes, questions, textbook, etc.

25 ***MIDTERM EXAM*** (80 Multiple Choice Questions in 55 minutes); Covers Units 1-4