Chapter 13
Napoleonic Europe

People
Horatio Nelson: English admiral whose navy was able to defeat Napoleon at Trafalgar.
Pius VII: The pope who concluded a peace agreement with Napoleon to settle conflict.
Johann Wolfgang von Goethe: German poet and intellectual Romantic who resisted the French.
Ludwig van Beethoven: a German Romantic composer who first admired Napoleon, but changed his mind as the French claimed superiority.
J.G. Herder: believed that each people (nation) is special, has a unique genius and makes a valuable contribution to world civilization.
Alexander I: Russian Czar who abandoned alliance with Napoleon and whose country was then invaded.
Joseph Bonaparte: brother of the Emperor, so made king of Spain; rejected by Spanish.
Francisco Goya: innovative Spanish artist who criticized the French invasion of his country.
Duke of Wellington: English commander of a Spanish-British army that drove the French from Spain, and later defeated the exiled Napoleon’s attempt to regain his power.
Charles Maurice de Talleyrand: Clever French diplomat who persuaded the Congress of Vienna to include France in negotiations.

Terms
coup d'état: forcible overthrow of government by the armed forces, which then take power.
Code Napoleon: an influential revision of the law, giving France its first uniform set of laws.
Concordat: treaty between a state and Catholic Church, outlining the powers and rights of each.
Continental System: a war ban imposed on all trade with the English, intended to weaken England.
"scorched earth" policy: policy of homeland destruction used in retreat to deprive invading enemy of supplies needed to continue attack. Used by the Russians when Napoleon’s army invaded in 1812.
guerrilla war: a “little war,” in which bands of irregular soldiers make hit-and-run attacks.
Elba: a Mediterranean island where Napoleon was first sent into exile after defeat.
the “hundred days”: return of Napoleon from exile at Elba, until his final defeat at Waterloo.
Caesarian democracy: Absolutism with a popular base; a successful general in power, like both Ceasar and Napoleon.
isolationist: apart from the rest of the world, fearing dangers of involvement.

1.
- Ambitious, so he chose artillery when he joined the army.
- Helped Directory defeat Austrians and Royalists.
- A hero after victories in northern Italy and Netherlands.
- Failed in Egypt; returned to France and took power with Sieyes in a coup d'état.
- Brought stability, promised to save the Revolution as France’s “First Consul.”

2.
- Initially in power due to military success and lack of political identity.
- Constitution an illusion of democracy; actually authoritarian.
- Code Napoleon was first uniform set of laws in France.
- Practical religion policy (1801 Concordat with Pope).
- Popular support (was made Emperor).

3.
- War with England and its allies dominated his foreign policy.
- After defeat by Admiral Nelson at Trafalgar, there could be no invasion of England.

4.
- He introduced reforms: administration of empire and legal system to be efficient.
- His influence outlives him: equality and social mobility.
- Ideas of the Revolution would change Europe:
  - Abolish feudalism.
  - National citizenship.
  - Centralized, secular state.
  - Loss of position for Church.

5.
- Initially viewed as Liberator of middle classes.
- Lower classes not as fond of Napoleon’s leadership, seen as oppressive.
- Religious resistance in Italy, intellectuals in Germany rejected French superiority.
- Nationalism developing, with individuals as part of a particular community — an attractive idea to Germans and Austrians.

6.
- **In Russia:** Napoleon’s “Grand Army” (600 000) invades, but defenders retreat and use “scorched earth” policy to deprive invaders of supplies. Napoleon withdraws due to winter, only 50 000 soldiers return.
- **In Spain:** first guerrilla war — resistance to Napoleon’s brother Joseph, who was installed on throne. Wellington’s army drives French from Spain, showing that Napoleon was not invincible. New coalition defeats him at “Battle of the Nations.”
7.
• Talleyrand persuaded allies to restore “legitimate” government.
• Louis XVIII was asked by the four coalition powers in Europe to assume the throne. He was willing to be constitutional monarch, so issued 1814 Charter and kept reforms (Code, parliamentary government, independent judiciary, not absolutism).
• First Peace of Paris was lenient to France regarding boundaries, etc..
• Napoleon sent to exile on the island of Elba in Mediterranean.

8.
• Responsible for keeping Europe stable.
• Great Powers agree to keep balance.
• Key idea: “legitimacy” – all states were to recognize properly decreed and legal rulers.
• Territorial division needed for Saxony, Poland, central Europe.
• Austria’s imperial goals limited Prussian and German nationalism.
• Buffer states set up for protection on France’s frontiers.

9.
• **Arguments against:** He had no sympathy for liberty or nationalism if not in his interests.
• **Arguments for:** goal was reform as he defended the secular state, equality under law and careers for talent.
  But his means were to impose reform by force; he had more power than king.

10.
• Compromise settlement that recognized changes.
• Russia and Prussia emerged great, but Austria had fears.
• Other empires were waning, but British Empire was growing.
• Europeans feel superior to the rest of the world.