Images of the French Revolution and Napoleon

Review
A little information about Napoleon
Map Work and the Congress of Vienna
Reading
Who are these people?
What do these images represent?
What in the World is going on?
Poor Guy

Jacques Louis David
Causes and Events of the French Revolution

- Enlightenment Ideas
- Influence of the American Revolution
- Storming of the Bastille
- Reign of Terror
Effects of the French Revolution

- End of absolute monarchy – Louis XVI executed
- Rise of nationalism
- Increase in secular (non-religious) society
- More democracy
- Rise of Napoleon
The first words that come to mind are...

Jacques Louis David
Explain what is happening in this picture.
NAPOLEON’S LEGACY
“The husband must possess the absolute power and right to say to this wife: ‘Madam, you shall not go to the theatre, you shall not receive such and such a person, for the children you bear shall be mine’. Women should stick to knitting.”

“Fathers are allowed to imprison their children for any time up to a month”
Napoleon’s Legacy…

1. Tried to unify all of Europe
2. Napoleonic Code
3. The growth of Nationalism

Napoleon’s Legacy was like T.N.T
Napoleon’s Empire

Napoleon Tried to Unify all of Europe

Similar Map on page 525
Napoleon’s Legacy...

1. Tried to unify all of Europe
2. Napoleonic Code
3. The growth of Nationalism

Napoleon’s Legacy was like T.N.T
The Napoleonic Code, 1804

The Napoleonic Code included a clear set of laws applicable to all members of French Society. The Code would also be introduced into other parts of Europe conquered by Napoleon.

Among other things, the Code stated that:

– All people were declared equal before the law.
– Trial by jury was guaranteed.
– Religious Freedom was guaranteed.
The Coronation of Napoleon
Know these Five Things

1. The **Storming of the Bastille** on July 14, 1789 started the French Revolution, and the **Reign of Terror** from 1793-1794 demonstrated how the radicals took over the French Revolution, and **executed members of the nobility and monarchy.**

2. The **five major outcomes of the French Revolution** were the end of the absolute monarchy of Louis XVI by guillotine, the rise of Napoleon, the increase in secular society, the rise of nationalism throughout Europe, and the increased amount of democratic ideas spreading throughout Europe.

3. Despite **Napoleon’s** unsuccessful attempt to unify Europe under France’s control, he **created the Napoleonic Code and awakened nationalism** throughout Europe.

4. As an effect of the American and French Revolutions, England, France, Spain, and Portugal lost colonies throughout the Americas. **Democratic revolutions in Latin America included** the slave revolt of **Toussaint L’Ouverture in Haiti** and the moderate revolt of **Simon Bolivar in South America.**

5. Art can be begin and sustain revolutions, but above all, art can be used to illustrate the political and social values of its era.
Napoleon’s Legacy...

1. Tried to unify all of Europe
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The Growth of Nationalism

- **Nationalism**: refers to love of one’s country

American Revolution, French Revolution, Declaration of the Rights of Man

The same ideals that had been fought for in America and France, now appeared in the places Napoleon conquered.
Effects of Napoleon

- Napoleonic Code
- Rise of nationalism
- Latin American revolts → independence
- Congress of Vienna (1815) Tries to put Europe back together

Failed to unify Europe
Liberty Leading the People

Eugene Delacroix – actually from the Revolution of 1830, but the idea is the same.
EUROPE AFTER NAPOLEON
The Congress of Vienna

Goal: **The Congress of Vienna wants to go BACK to before 1789.**

What happened in 1789?

Two groups form: Reactionaries (Conservatives) and Liberals
B: **Balance of Power** - no country in Europe too powerful

A: A new map of Europe is drawn: (France becomes weaker) (map page 240)

C: Congress of Vienna: (1815) Peace Conference after Napoleon; it is led by Prince Metternich of Austria

K: Kings (monarchies) are restored to power
Significance of the Congress of Vienna

• Restoring European Monarchs and a more stable map of Europe

*The terms of the Congress of Vienna led to widespread discontent in Europe, especially in Italian and German states.
5 Things to Know about the Congress of Vienna

1. The **Congress of Vienna** attempted to restore Europe to pre-revolutionary political and social concepts with a “**balance of power**,” **legitimacy** (restoration of absolute monarchies), creation of buffer states, and a **new political map of Europe was also created**.

2. The rise of national pride (**nationalism**) from resistance to Napoleon, popular frustration with the conservative decisions of the Congress of Vienna, economic competition between European countries, and an increase in democratic ideals led to an increase in the desire for democratic revolutions and liberalism throughout Europe.

3. The failure of democratic **revolutions in 1848** throughout Europe created increased political and social tension between the forces of conservatism and liberalism.

4. **Conservatism** is the pro-stability, pro-**absolutism**, pro-aristocracy, anti-democracy, anti-revolution movement defined by people like Metternich and events like the Congress of Vienna; **Liberalism** is the pro-**democracy**, pro-revolution, anti-monarchy movement to expand political rights for the everyday citizen of Europe.

5. Great Britain successfully expanded political rights through new laws and made slavery illegal during the mid-19th century to prevent democratic revolutions.

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8a, b
American Revolution, French Revolution, Napoleon, Congress of Vienna...NOW WHAT?

If nationalism is growing in Europe because of Napoleon, what can you predict will happen next?
Italy and Germany finally become countries.

NATIONALISM IN EUROPE
Italy and Germany became nation-states long after the rest of Europe.
Giuseppe Garibaldi – Unifies Southern Italy
Unites w/North (Baldi = South)

Count Cavour – unifies Northern Italy (Cavour = North)

Papal States join last (1870) (why?)

Unification of Italy

Nationalism + Liberalism = Unification

Should answer 2-4 under unification questions
Unification of Italy

Gained control of **Northern Italy for Sardinia**
- Allied with France to expel the Austrians
- Brilliant diplomat

**Giuseppe Garibaldi**

**Southern Italy**
- Red Shirts
- Nationalist rebels in Southern Italy
- Agrees to join the North under the rule of King Victor Emanuel II
1. What symbol does the cartoonist use for the soon-to-be nation of Italy?

2. How is Garibaldi portrayed?

3. What does the title of the cartoon say about the cartoonist’s view of Italian unification?
Unification of Germany –

39 German states made up the **German Confederation**. Prussia was the most powerful Germanic state in central Europe.
Iron and Blood – Bismarck uses industry/war + nationalism

Franco-Prussian War (1870)

Nationalism + Conservatism = Unification

Leads to the creation of Germany

Unification of Germany

Otto von Bismarck – Realpolitik
Unification of Germany

- Wilhelm I is the King of Prussia
- **Otto von Bismarck** named prime minister
- Realpolitik
  - “the politics of reality”
  - Justifies all means to achieve and hold power
  - Similar to Machiavelli, absolutism

“*The questions of the day will not be settled by speeches or by majority decisions...but by iron and blood.*”

- Sets out to unify the Germanic states (he’s “going to pick a fight”)
- War with Denmark
- Seven Weeks War 1866 (vs. Austria)
  - Prussia gains control of Northern Germany
Remember...Causes of Revolution

Social Injustice
Unpopular Method of Rule
Economic Distress
Religious Intolerance
Enlightened Ideas
Nationalism
NATIONALISM AND REVOLUTION IN LATIN AMERICA
Revolution in Latin America

Latin American revolutions of the nineteenth century were influenced by the clash of European cultures in the development of governments and ruling powers. Spanish conquests in Latin America saw the rapid decline of native populations and introduction of slaves from Africa. Conquistadors were given governmental authority by the crown, becoming known as viceroyos.
Questions

How were the colonies a source of wealth for Spain?
• Mining of gold and silver, exporting of cash crops like coffee, cotton, and sugar

Pros and Cons of Missions
• Pros: Missions served as churches, forts, schools and farmland. Provided protection against the enemy.
• Cons: treated natives like slaves, tried converting natives to Catholicism
Social Hierarchy, one of rigid class structure

- Europeans living in the New World
- Creoles = born in the Americas of European parents
- Mulattoes
- Mestizos = gradually gaining more power over time
- Imported slaves conquered peoples
Revolutions in Latin America

The American and French Revolutions took place in the late 1700s. Within twenty years, the ideas and examples of these revolutions influenced the people of Latin America to establish independent nations, most notably in Haiti and Mexico.

Major cities were established as outposts of colonial authority.

- Havana
- Mexico City
- Lima
- São Paulo
- Buenos Aires
Latin American independence movements were led by disenchanted Creoles who felt that they could manage their own political and economic destinies. They led independence movements against Spain and Portugal. Power was broken in the Western Hemisphere, but the traditions of absolutism and aristocracy, lingered on. Wealthy landowners now controlled the new nations leaving the peasant masses powerless. Latin American development was hampered by invasion of the U.S. and the dominance of the U.S. in the region.
Conquistadors → viceroys

Influence of the Enlightenment, American Revolution and French

Colonial cities control colony

Rise of nationalism

The Catholic Church had a strong influence on the development of the colonies.

Creoles have no political rights
Important Leaders in the Latin American Revolutions

Simon Bolivar-South America

Native-born resident who led revolutionary efforts. He liberated the northern areas of Latin America.
Former slave who led Haitian rebellion against French. He defeated the armies of three foreign powers: Spain, France, and Britain.
Father Miguel Hidalgo started the Mexican independence movement.
Independence came to French, Spanish, and Portuguese colonies.

Locations of selected countries that gained independence during the 1800s:

- Mexico
- Haiti
- Colombia
- Venezuela
- Brazil
The Monroe Doctrine

What does this quote mean?

“. . .that the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European powers. . .”
The Monroe Doctrine was issued by President James Monroe in 1823. The United States would regard as a threat to its own peace and safety any attempt by European powers to impose their system on any independent state in the Western Hemisphere.
http://www.quia.com/quiz/4168323.html