

Napoleon and the Congress of Vienna

Review Questions

Who was Napoleon Bonaparte?

Napoleon Bonaparte was a military and political leader of France. He crowned himself Emperor of the France, and his actions shaped European politics in the early 19th century. (1800s)



How did Napoleon gain power in
France?

- Napoleon was a well respected and successful military leader.
- He was put in charge of the military in 1799.
- With the support of his troops, Napoleon staged a coup d'état (an armed take over of the government).



What were some of Napoleon's positive accomplishments?

Napoleon...

- improved the French Economy.
- Reduced government corruption
- Set up lycees (public schools)
- Signed the Concordat which recognized the authority of the Church, but rejected the idea that the church had any power over the government
- He established the Napoleonic code

What was the significance of Napoleon crowning himself emperor?

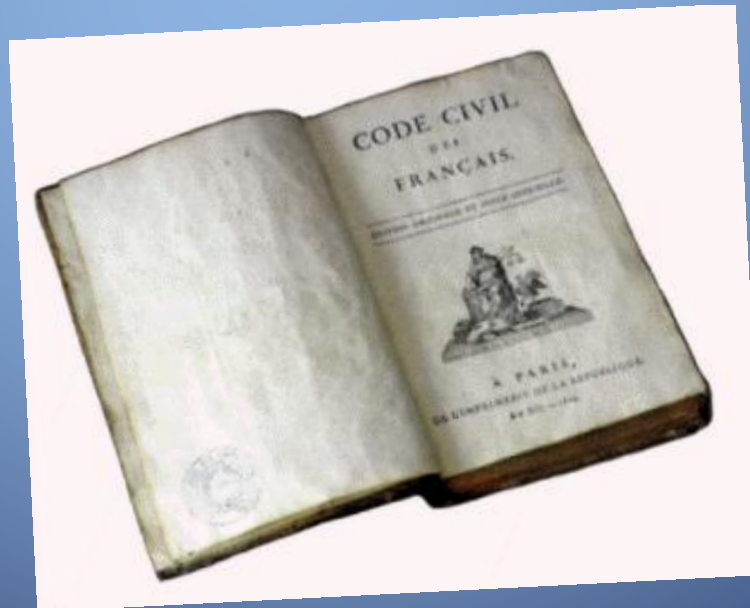
When Napoleon crowned himself emperor, he demonstrated the fact that the church did not have any power over the government.



What was the Napoleonic Code
and why is it important?

The Napoleonic Code was a uniform set of laws .

- It is considered to be the first successful codification of law and strongly influenced the law in many other countries.
- It was a major step in establishing the rule of law.



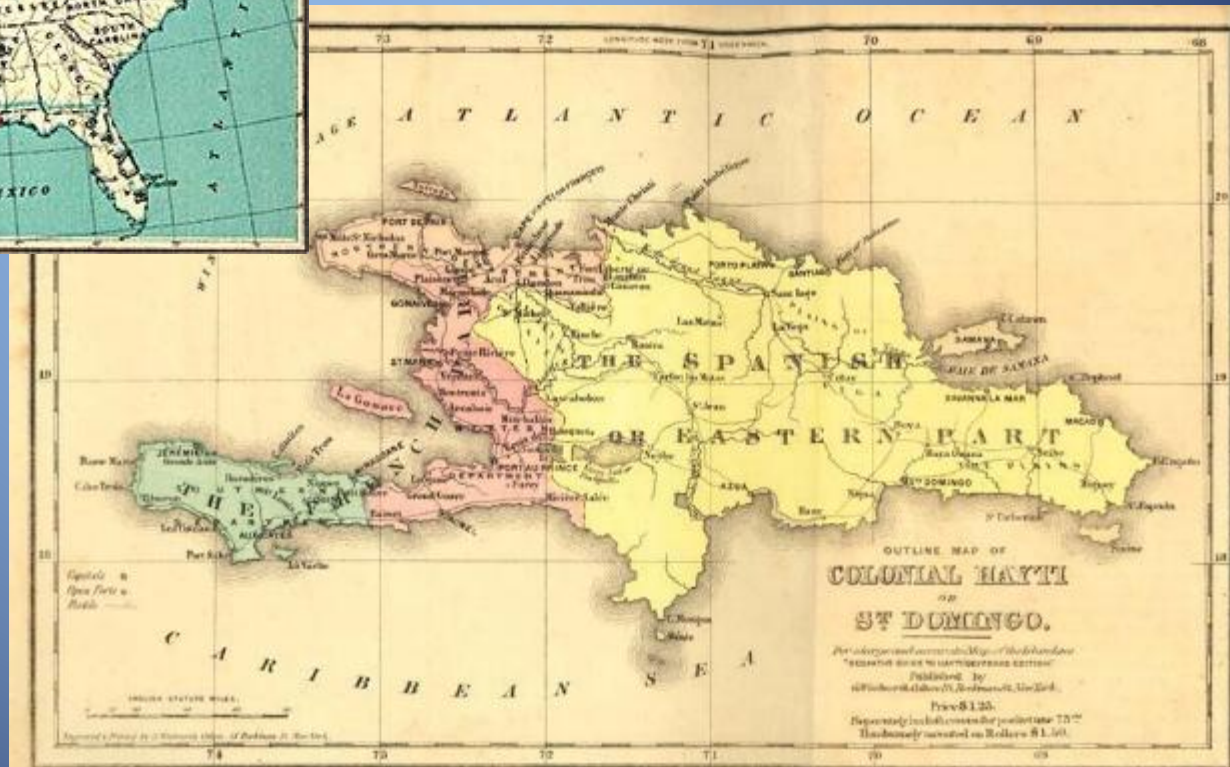
What were some of Napoleon's
negative actions?

Napoleon...

- Limited the freedom of speech and press
- Took away rights that women had won during the French Revolution
 - ex. Women were supposed to be obedient to their husbands, and were forbidden to sell, give, mortgage, or buy property.
- Restored slavery in the French colonies
- Tried to conquer all of Europe

What were Napoleon's
“New World” possessions?

Napoleon had control over Haiti and the Louisiana Territory.



Why was Haiti and the Louisiana Territory important to Napoleon?

Haiti was very profitable, because it was used to grow sugar cane.

Louisiana was to be used as a place to grow food to feed the enslaved people in Haiti who were forced to grow sugar cane.



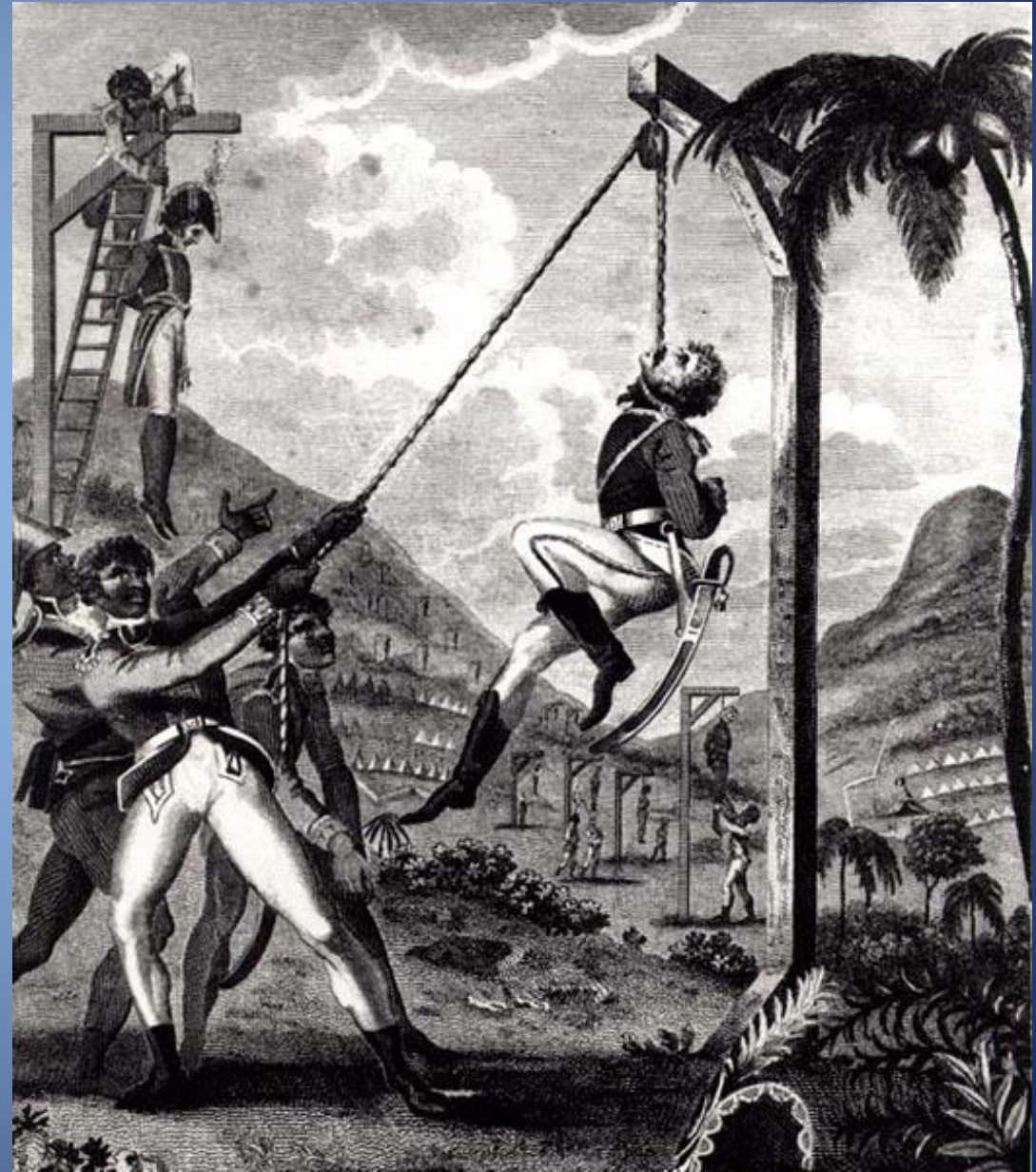
PLANTING THE SUGAR-CANE,

How did Napoleon lose Haiti?

- Toussaint L’ouverture led a successful slave rebellion which made Haiti the first independent black nation in the “New World.”



TOUSSAINT LOUVERTURE
*Chef des Nègres insurgés de Saint-Domingue.
A Paris par Delaune, rue de la Harpe, N° 10.*



Why did Napoleon sell the
Louisiana Territory to the U.S.?

- After losing, Haiti, Napoleon had less use for Louisiana.
- He used to the money he gained from selling Louisiana to finance his military campaigns.
- He was also able to “stick it to the British.”

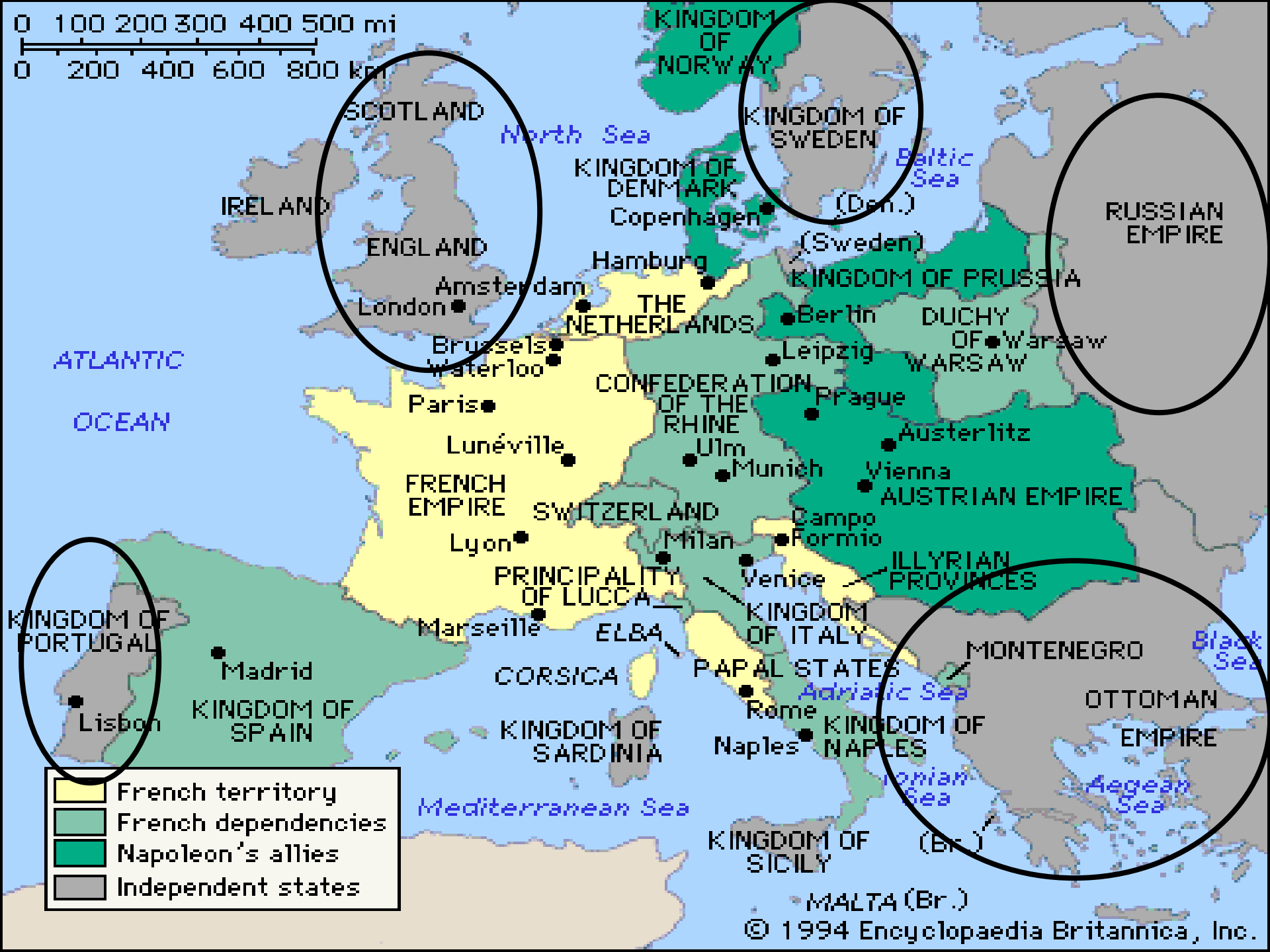


What were three ways Napoleon controlled most of Europe?

- **Annexation** (to take over another country and make it a part of your country)
- **Nepotism** (showing favoritism to family members in business or politics)
- **Manipulation/Intimidation**

What were the only European countries
NOT under Napoleon's control in 1812?

0 100 200 300 400 500 mi
0 200 400 600 800 km

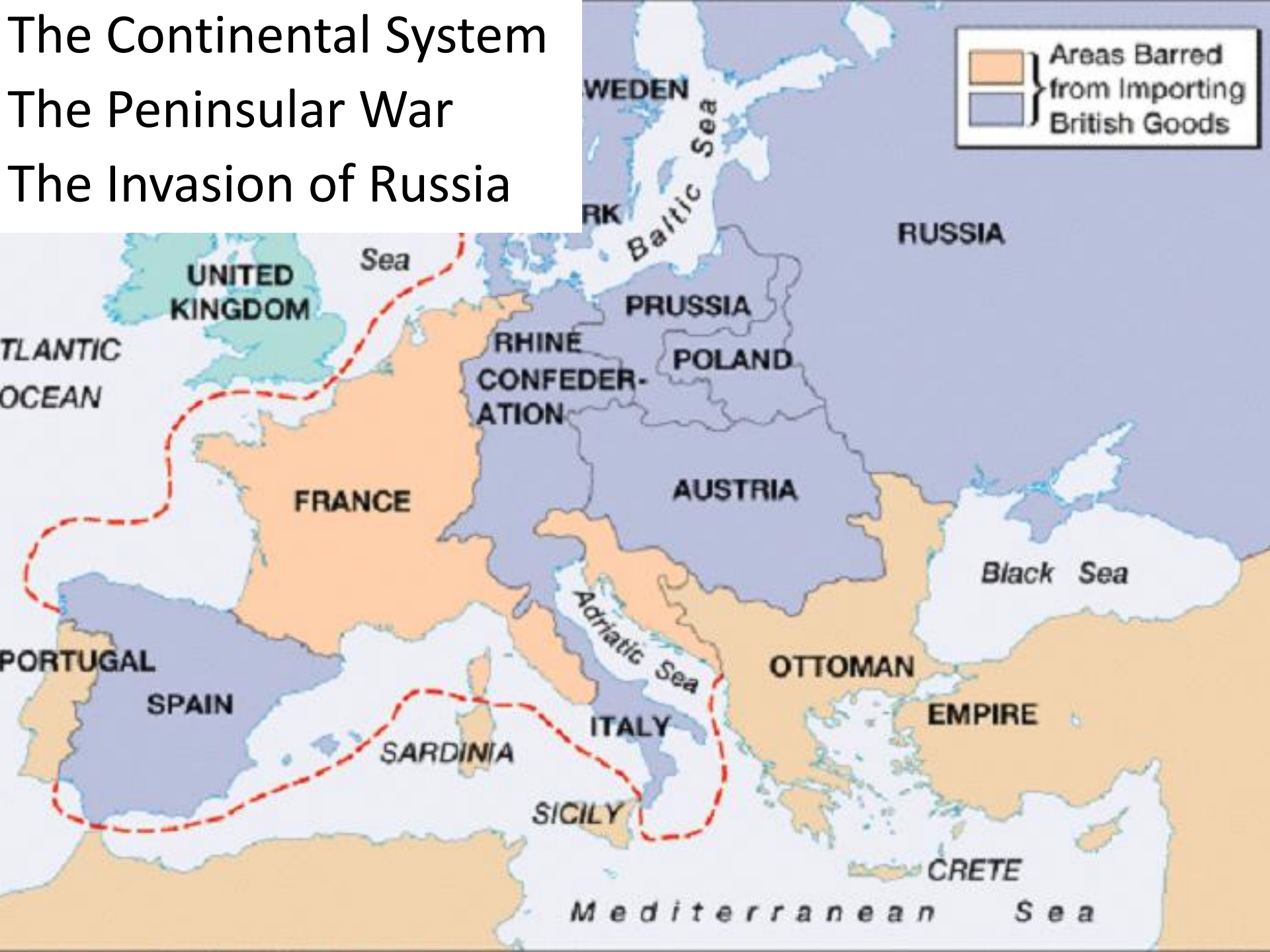


What were Napoleon's three most costly mistakes which led to his downfall?

The Continental System

The Peninsular War

The Invasion of Russia



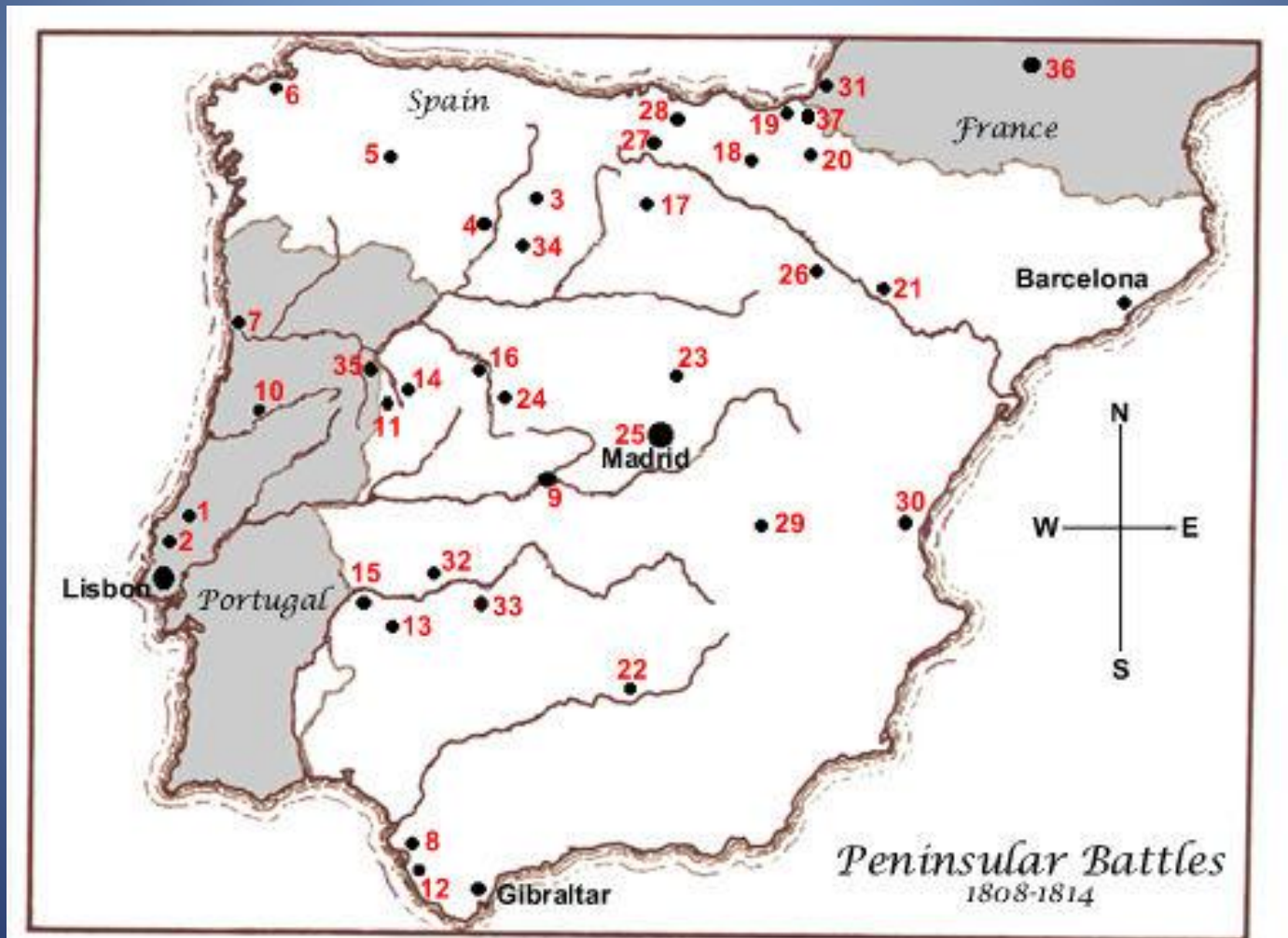
What was the Continental System and what was its purpose and its effects?

The Continental System was intended to hurt the British by cutting it off from trade with the rest of Europe. This plan backfired when Britain established its more effective blockade against France.



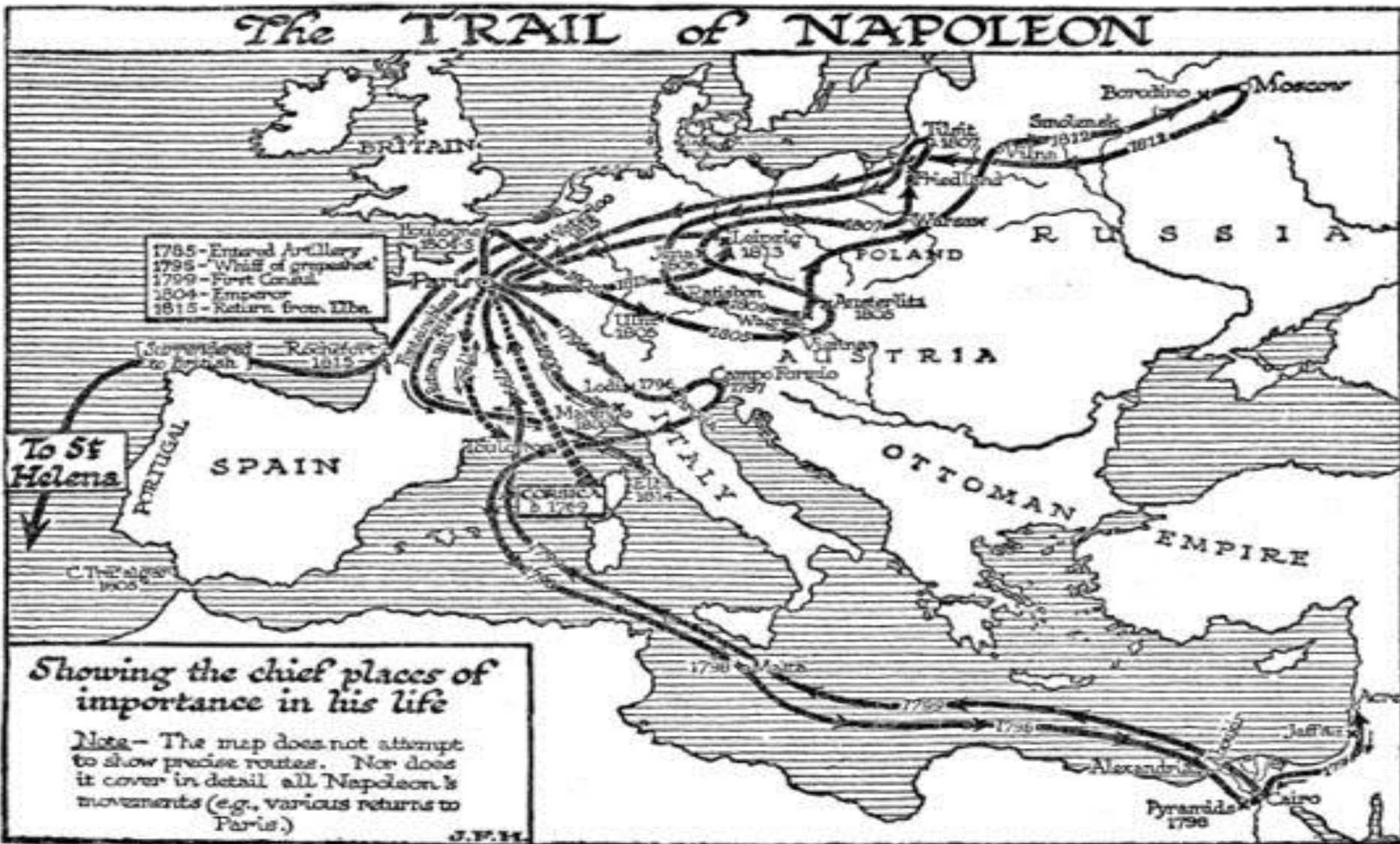
What was the Peninsular War
and what were its effects?

The Peninsular War was fought on the Iberian Peninsula. Napoleon crossed through Spain to get to Portugal. (Portugal was ignoring the Continental System.) Napoleon replaced the Spanish king with his own brother Joseph. The Spanish rebelled and the French Army was weakened.



Why did Napoleon invade Russia?

Napoleon invaded Russia, because Russia abandoned the Continental System.



Why was Napoleon's invasion of
Russia a failure?

The Russians practiced a scorched earth policy where they burned everything they could not carry so that the French army would not benefit from the supplies. The French army also had a lot of hired soldiers who were not French; therefore, less loyal to the French.



How was Napoleon ultimately defeated?

- A series of wars were fought between France and various other European countries. These were called the Napoleonic Wars.
- The Napoleonic wars ended with Napoleon's defeat at Waterloo (in present-day Belgium) on June 15, 1815.



How long was Napoleon
emperor of France?

Napoleon was emperor of France for
10 Years.



Where was Napoleon first exiled?

Napoleon was first exiled to the island of Elba just off the coast of Italy.



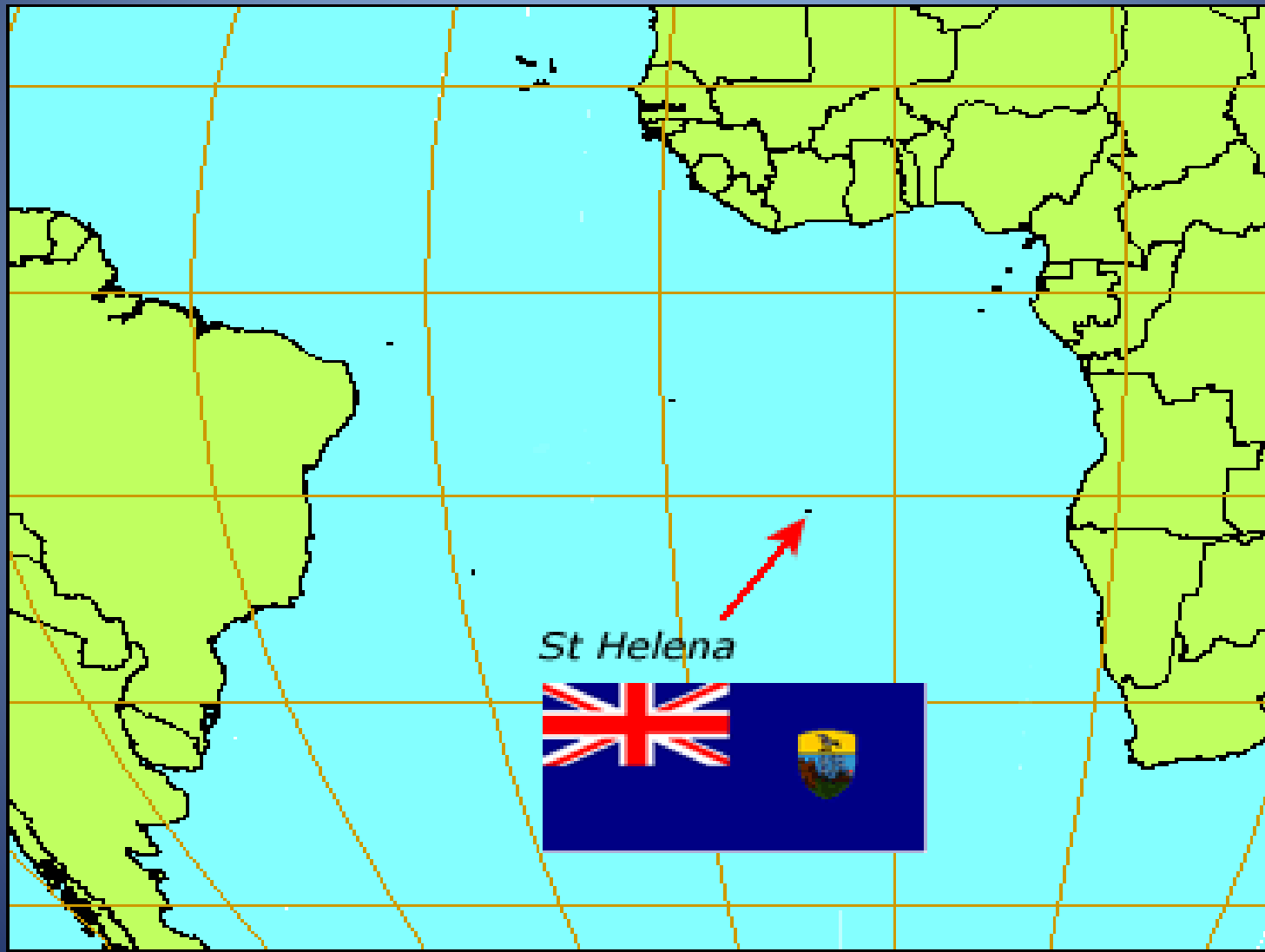
How long did Napoleon rule after
his escape from Elba?

After his escape from Elba, Napoleon rules for 100 Days.



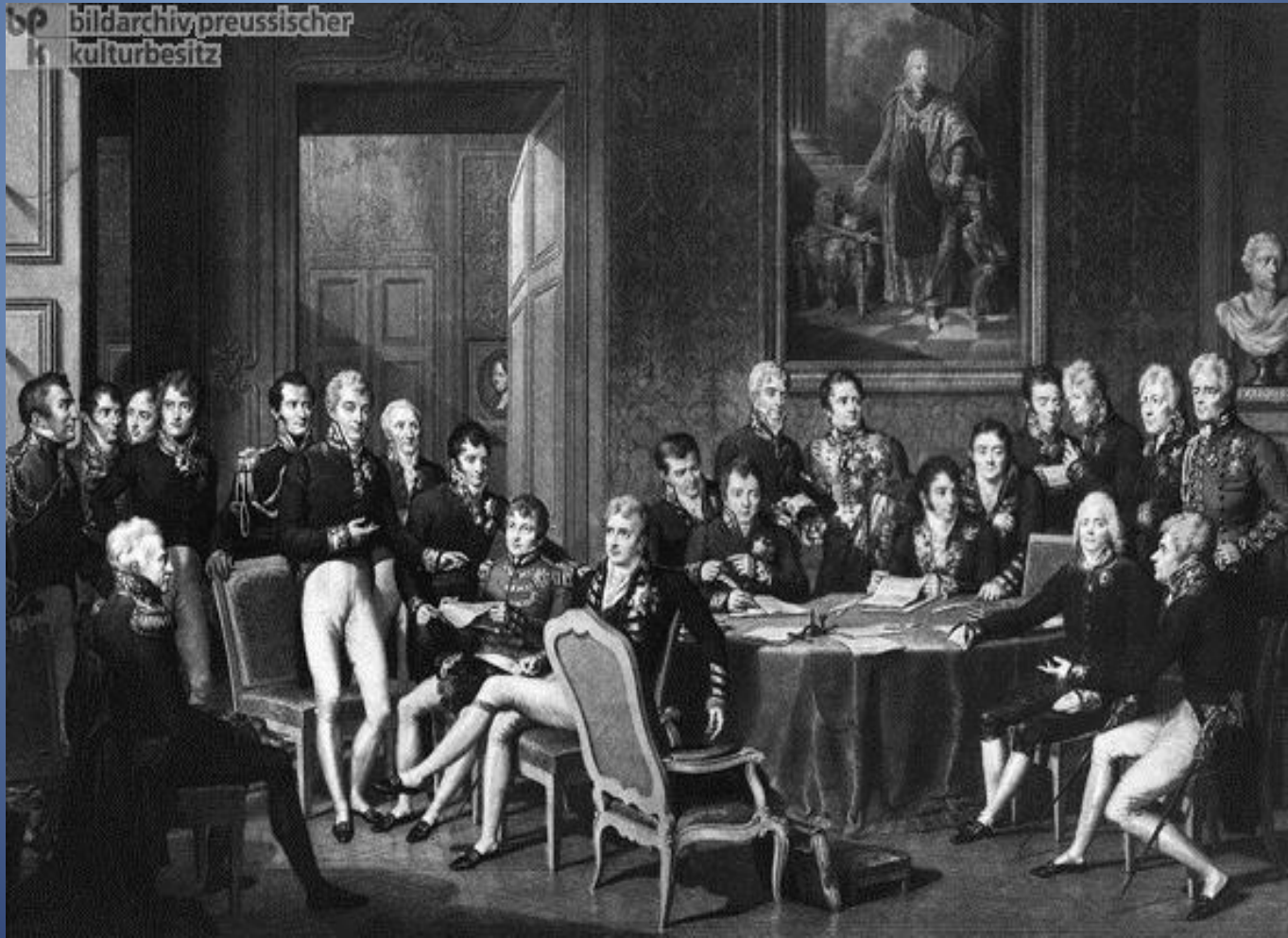
Where was Napoleon 2nd place of
exile?

Napoleon was exiled to St. Helena where he died of cancer.



What was the Congress of Vienna?

The Congress of Vienna was a series of meetings of European heads of government looking to establish long-lasting peace and stability in Europe after the defeat of Napoleon.



Who was the most influential foreign minister at the Congress of Vienna?

Klemens von Metternich was the most influential foreign minister at the Congress of Vienna. He represented Austria.



What were Metternich's goals?

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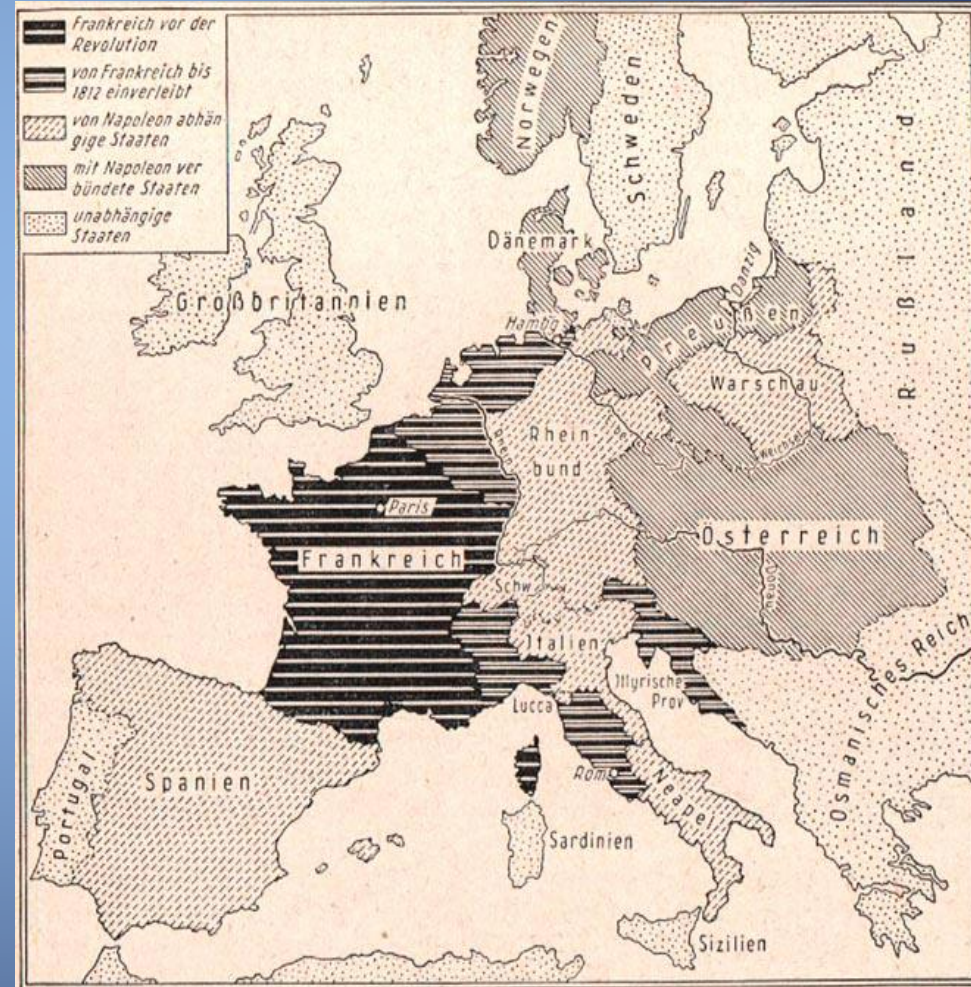
1. Prevent future French aggression
2. Maintain a balance of power
3. Restore Europe's royal families to the throne

Why and how did the Congress of Vienna attempt to “contain” France?

The Congress of Vienna “contained” France by making the weaker countries around France stronger.



Europa nach dem Wiener Kongreß

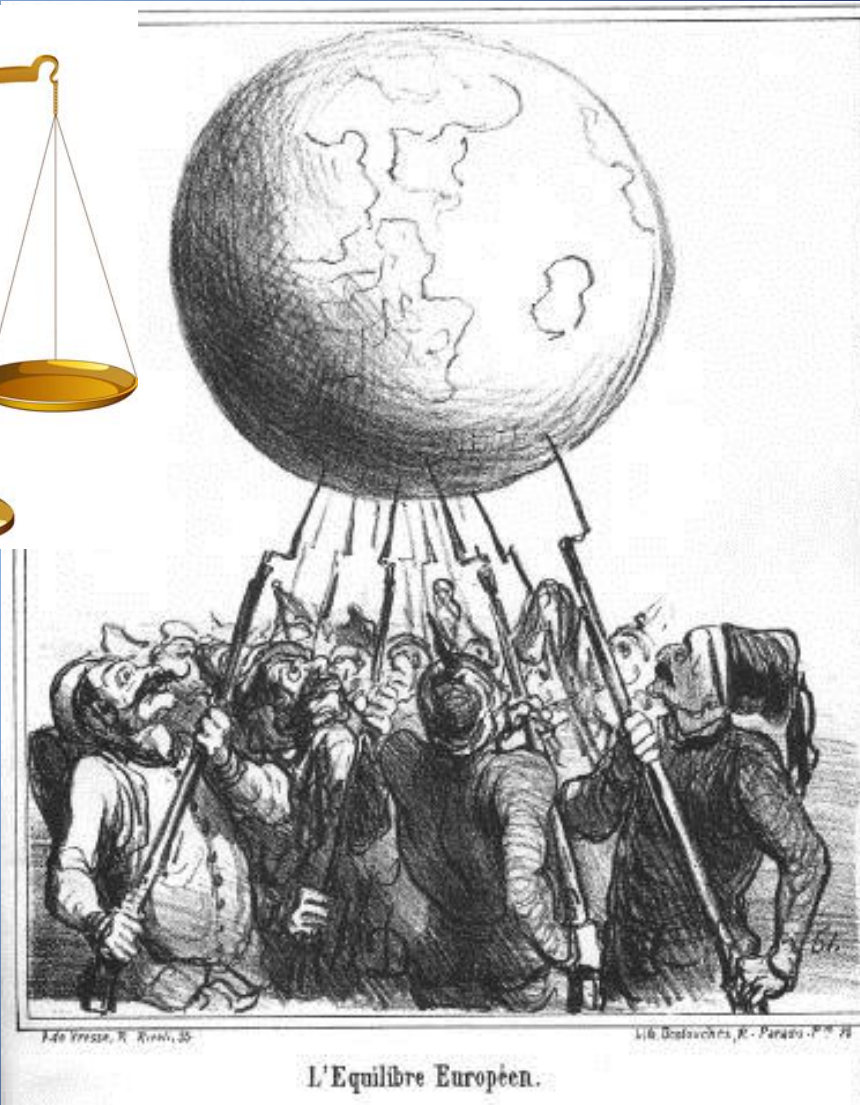
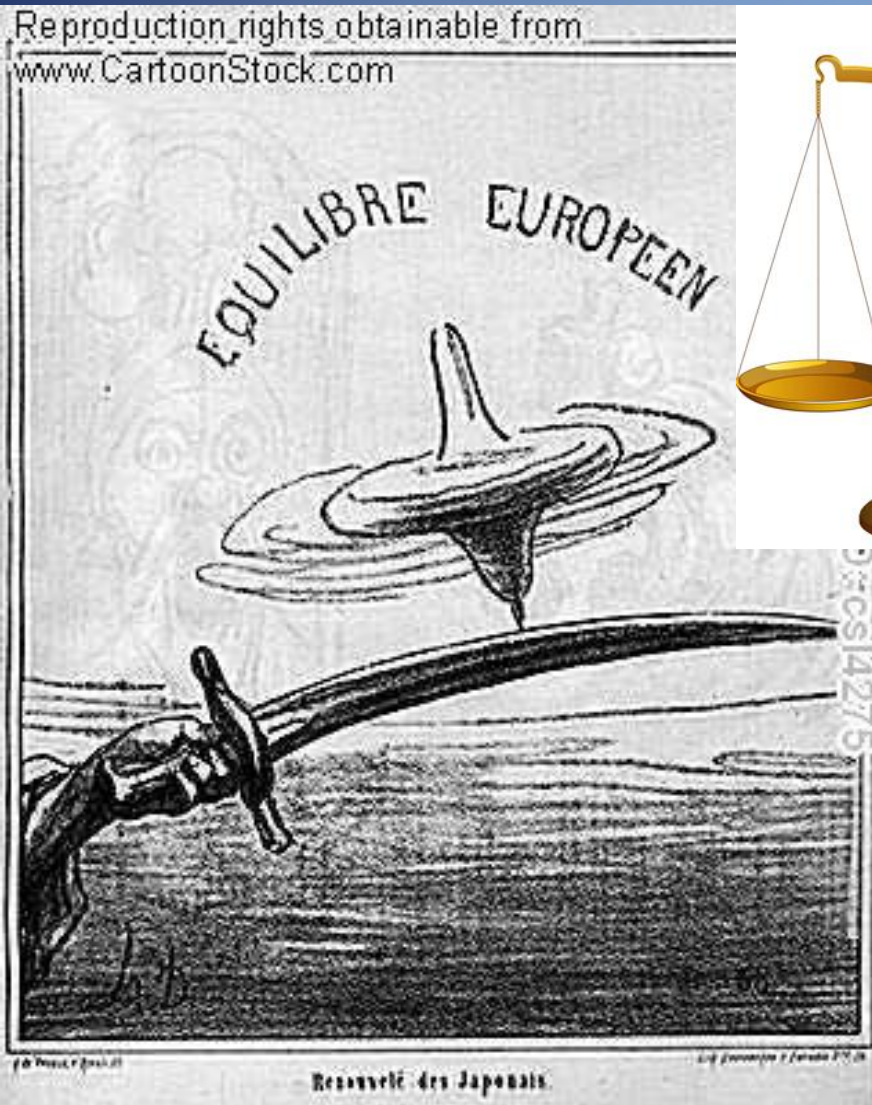


Europa im Jahre 1812

Explain balance of power.

- Balance of power is when nations have relatively the same amount of power which prevents any one nation from getting too powerful.

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What is the principle of legitimacy and how was it used by the Congress of Vienna?

- Legitimacy means lawful. A legitimate ruler is one who has the right to rule whether it be because of his/her hereditary right to rule or the people give him/her the right to rule through a fair election.

In what ways was the Congress
of Vienna a success?

The Congress of Vienna...

- Made fair settlements; no country was left holding a grudge – it did not sow the seeds for future wars
- For the first time nations of an entire continent were cooperating to control political affairs
- There were 18 years of peace in Europe (The next war would be the Crimean War in 1853.)

What was the Concert of Europe
and what was its purpose?

The Concert of Europe was a series of alliances devised by Metternich that assured nations would help one another if any revolution broke out.

access to history

*The CONCERT
of EUROPE*



*INTERNATIONAL
RELATIONS*

1814-70

John Lowe

How was the Congress of Vienna similar to the United Nations?

Congress of Vienna and the United Nations

- Both intended to keep the world safe from war.
- Both were formed by major powers after a war.
- In both, major powers agreed to cooperate to reduce tensions and bring greater harmony to international relations.
- Both used diplomacy (talking) to keep peace.

What were the long-term effects
of the Congress of Vienna?

The Congress of Vienna...

- Influenced world politics for the next 100 years
- Decreased the size and power of France
- Increased the power of Britain and Prussia
- Increased nationalism in Italy, Germany, Greece, and other areas put under foreign control
- These nationalistic feelings would lead to revolutions
- These revolutions would lead to new nations being formed and the independence of Spanish colonies.

What did conservative
Europeans want in the 1800s?

- Conservative Europeans, in the 1800s, wanted governments to remain monarchies.



What did liberal Europeans want
in the 1800s?

- Liberal Europeans, in the 1800s, wanted the monarch to share power with the people and wanted to grant the middle class the right to vote.

Religion Lawes and Liberties might not again
be in danger of being subverted Upon which
Letters Elections having been accordingly
made And thereupon the said Lords Spiritual
and Temporall and Commones pursuant to their
respective Letters and Elections being now
assembled in a full and free Representative of
this Nation taking into their most serious
consideration the best means for attaining
the ends aforesaid doe in the first place
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Rights and Liberties Declare That the pretended
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longer time or in other manner then the same
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petitioning are illegal That the raising or
levying a standing Army within the Kingdom
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Parliament is against Law That the Subjects
which are Protestants may have Armes for their
defence suitable to their Conditions and as
allowed by Law That Election of Members of
Parliament ought to be free That the freedom



A government that has a monarch, but the monarch's power is limited by the Constitution (the law).

What did radical Europeans want
in the 1800s?

- Radical Europeans, in the 1800s, wanted to end monarchies altogether and replace it with democracies.



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How did the Congress of Vienna and the French Revolution differ in its ideas about government?

- The Congress of Vienna tried to maintain old governments (monarchies) while the French Revolution wanted a new more democratic government.

Congress of Vienna



French Revolution

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