How does Europe React to the French Revolution and Napoleon?

1800s

19th Century Europe
So, What Happens Now?

FOUR THINGS:

1. Congress of Vienna
2. A Rise in Nationalism
3. Revolutions
4. Unification of Countries
Where Did We Leave Off At?

- Napoleon lost in his attempt to dominate Europe.
- Now there was a fear of revolutions starting all over Europe.
- Industrial Revolution is during this time.
- Social Classes divide even more!
- Urbanization - More cities.
After Napoleon was exiled for the final time, European leaders met in Vienna to come up with a plan for the 19th century.

They had a basic Agenda:
- Decide what to do with France; and figure out how to maintain a balance in power.

It was not an easy task but the end product resulted in a peaceful Europe for 100 years.
Why Did The Monarchs of Europe Need a Conference?

They wanted to go BACK to 1789 [BEFORE the French Revolution]!!!
The Monarchs of Europe wanted to go **BACK** to 1789 [BEFORE the French Revolution] to...

- **B** = Balance in Power
  - No country in Europe should have more power than another

- **A** = A New Map
  - A new Map of Europe drawn
  - Goal: To make France weaker!

- **C** = Conferences of Peace
  - Agreement to meet yearly to discuss how to keep peace in Europe

- **K** = Kings RULE! Revolutionaries Drool!
  - Wanted to restore to power to monarchs
The Congress of Vienna:

- **What is it?**
  - A conference or congress where the Monarchs of Europe meet to talk about peace.

- **When was it?**
  - 1814-1815, after Napoleon

- **Where is it?**
  - Vienna, a city in Austria
  - Where Marie Antoinette was from!
Congress of Vienna

Who Came?
- Great Britain, Austria, Prussia, and Russia

Goals:
1. Take away any freedoms people had gained
2. Placing the ruling families back on the throne
3. Monarchs wanted Peace

Why?!
1. Save the monarchies!
2. The Monarchs were afraid of losing power
Question: Are the Monarchs of Europe conservative or liberal?

Answer: Conservative!

Why?: They do not want CHANGE [Revolution], they want a return to the “good ol’ days.”
Birth of Conservation and Liberalism

- The Revolutions after The Enlightenment resulted in the birth of Conservatism and Liberalism.
- **Conservatives** were the Monarchs.
- **Liberals** were the Revolutionaries.
- Never before had people revolted against their government and formed drastic political opinions.
The French Revolution

- **Liberalism** → A political view
- **Want CHANGE.**
- **Revolt!**

- **Conservatism** → A political view
- **What stay the SAME or GO “BACK” and keep tradition.**

Today

- **Liberalism**
- **Want Change.**
- **More rights and regulations for more people**

- **Conservatism**
- **Want Little Change.**
- **System is fine, only small decisions need to be made.**
Results of C.O.V.:

1. Balance of Powers – The C.O.V. resulted in keeping any ONE country from dominating Europe for 100 years.
3. King in France – A King is put back on the throne in France.
Europe 1815
The Congress of Vienna

- The Quadruple Alliance
- The four other countries that signed the Treaty of Paris

- Great Britain and Ireland
- Norway (under the king of Sweden)
- Sweden
- Denmark
- France
- Prussia
- Poland (Russia)
- Russian Empire
- Ottoman Empire

- Kingdom of Sardinia
- Kingdom of the Two Sicilies
- Kingdom of Spain
- Portugal

- Tuscany
- Papal States

- The Germanic Confederation
5. “Principle of Intervention” – A rule established at the C.O.V. that said Monarchs of Europe had the authority to put down revolutions and restore government.
   ➢ Britain refused to sign though. Why?

6. Concert of Europe – The Monarchs at the C.O.V agreed to all continuously meet every year to talk about how to keep things under control in Europe.
So, there were 4 things that happened in Europe as a result of the French Revolution...

1. Congress of Vienna
2. A Rise in Nationalism
SO, What is Nationalism?

- **Nationalism**
  - Belief that each nationality should have its own government/country and/or pride of being part of a community, institution, culture, custom, language, etc.
  - An extreme version of patriotism

- **Example of the Time:** Hungarians no longer wanted to be ruled by the Austrian Emperor.

- What are some modern day examples of nationalism?
Israeli Palestinian Conflict
Why would people in Europe be more likely to feel a greater sense of Nationalism after the Napoleonic Wars?

**Answer:**
- European people had seen overthrow of Monarchs.
- All the other Europeans beat the French.
So, there were 4 things that happened in Europe as a result of the French Revolution...

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2. A Rise in Nationalism
3. Revolutions
This Rise in Nationalism led to the Rise in REVOLUTIONS!

Lots of Revolutions around Europe!!!

And, They all happened in the year 1848. Weird, I know!
After the 1st French Revolution and Napoleon’s exiles, a new King was put on the throne of France. This did not last long or sit well with the French people. In 1848, the new King was overthrown! Napoleon’s son, Charles Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, was elected ruler of France in 1848.
Successes of the 2\textsuperscript{nd} French Revolution:

- No more king!
- A new constitution was made which allowed:
  - All men could vote in France
  - There were now elected officials in France with 4 years terms.

The 2\textsuperscript{nd} French Revolution SPARKED other citizens around Europe to revolt against repressive governments!
Where were these other Revolutions of 1848?

- 2nd French Revolution
- German Revolution
- Austria Revolution
- Italian Revolution

- They all FAILED in 1848!
• Congress of Vienna in 1815 recognized 38 independent German states/Principalities.
• Revolution for unified German failed.
• King Frederick William IV turned down the crown to be emperor of all of Germany.
• Prussia was 2nd largest German State.
Austrian Empire contained Germans, Czechs, Slovaks, Hungarians, Serbs, Poles, Slovenes, Italians, etc.

Another failed revolution as the Austrian forces, joined with the Russians, defeated Revolutionaries.
- Congress of Vienna in 1815 recognized nine states of Italy. Lombardy and Venetia, however, still fell within the Austrian Empire borders.
- Italian Nationalists/Revolutionaries sought an unified Italian nation, but Austrian put down revolution attempt
So, there were 4 things that happened in Europe as a result of the French Revolution...

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3. Revolutions
4. Unification of Countries
After all these revolutions failed, the revolutions result in:

- The Strength in the Monarch.
- The Unification of Countries.
Unification

- **Unification** means to become one.
- Most countries in Europe during the early 1800s were not countries yet. They were areas of land divided up by small states or principalities.
- Examples of Unification in Europe after the Revolutions:
  - Italy becomes united by the year 1870
  - Germany became united by the year 1871
- **Question**: What does this mean about Italy and Germany before the 1870s?
- **Answer**: They were divided
- **How Did the Become Unified?**
  - Inspiration of the French Revolution
  - A lot of small wars
**RECAP:** We learned that all of the following happened as a result of the French Revolution:

1. European Powers try to get back their power and set up requirements to prevent successful revolutions at the **Congress of Vienna**.
2. There was a rise in **Nationalism**.
3. There is an outbreak in **Revolutions** in 1848, and they all fail.
4. Monarchs become more powerful and countries become more **Unified**.
What is Liberalism During the 1800s?

- Opposite of Conservatism
- Belief that people should be as free as possible from their government
- Freedom of religion, right to protest, equal representation, separation of church and state
- Did not believe in Democracy however.
- European Gov't feared liberalist ideas, because it would spark revolutions.
What is Liberalism During the 1800s?

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- Opposite of Liberalism.
- Belief that people should be ruled by a strong and powerful government.
- Free speech, religion, etc. should be limited to protect the country.
- Did not believe in democracy.
- Scared of Liberals, because they didn’t want any more revolutions.
Society in every state is a blessing, but Government, even in its best state, is but a necessary evil; in its worst state, an intolerable one.

Man... hath by nature a power .... to preserve his property - that is, his life, liberty, and estate - against the injuries and attempts of other men.”

THOMAS PAINE

JOHN LOCKE
Types of Nationalism

1. Ethnic Nationalism (Native Americans, German Nazism)
2. Civic Nationalism (Italian Fascism)
   “Everything in the State, Nothing Outside the State, Nothing Against the State” - Mussolini
3. Cultural Nationalism (Nationalism of Quebec or Flanders in Canada)
4. Religious Nationalism (Palestinian Conflict)
How can Nationalism help unify a country but also lead to war?

Assignment
Assignment:

- You will be writing a response to the question I just asked you.
- What do you need to include in your written response:
  - 1 introduction paragraph
  - 2 body paragraphs
  - 1 conclusion paragraph
- Need to define Nationalism in your essay
- Need to provide three examples.
  - 2 of your examples needs to be from this unit
  - 2 needs to be one from any other time in world history
- Need transitions → First, Second, For example, Also, In Addition,
How can Nationalism help unify a country but also lead to war?

- **Introduction Paragraph**: [3 sentences minimum]
  - Attention Getter Sentence

- **Body Paragraph # 1 - UNIFY**: [6 sentences minimum]
  - 1 Topic Sentence
  - 2 historic Examples
  - 1 conclusion sentence

- **Body Paragraph # 2 - WAR**: [6 sentences minimum]
  - 1 Topic Sentence
  - 2 historic Examples
  - 1 conclusion sentence

- **Conclusion Paragraph**: [3 sentences minimum]
  - Need to restate thesis and main ideas from above.
Extra Slides:
Read Chapter 12; Section 3 (p.378-385) -- Prepare for reading quiz.

Find a modern day example (last 5 years) of Nationalism. Collect a newspaper clipping, internet article, or any other document you feel represents Nationalism. Then write a paragraph or two explaining how it correlates to Nationalism.