6-4 Age of Napoleon  
EQ 3-2 Compare and contrast 19th century liberals, conservatives and socialists.

Demonstrate Comprehension

Main idea: Napoleon rises to power, reforms France, builds an empire, falls from power and then European leaders meet at the congress of Vienna to create a lasting peace.

Supporting Details

1. Rises to Power
   1. **Napoleon** – Not born a noble. Military leader in the French army. Would later take over most of Europe. Had military victories in Toulon an Egypt and Hid loses via spies and censoring the press. Took power in the vacuum of the French Revolution By 1804 he takes the title of Emperor
   2. **Plebiscite** – at each step he held fake elections that were rigged to make it look like he was democratic.
2. Reforms France
   1. Controlled prices, set up Public schools, made peace with the Catholic Church, gave land to the peasants, gave jobs in gov’t based on talent.
   2. Middle class liked the return to order
   3. Napoleonic Code – equality of all citizens before the law, religious tolerance, abolition of feudalism
   4. Women lose rights
3. Builds an Empire – 1804 to 1812 he battles the combined forces of Europe.
   1. He redraws the map of Europe
   2. People in france love him due to nationalism
   3. Britain is the only one to resist.
4. Falls from Power
   1. Nationalism works against him, Britain can’t be conqured, Spain and Austria resist, Russian winter stops his Grand Army - attacks with 600k and returns with 20k, Crushed at Waterloo
5. **Congress of Vienna**
   1. Sept 1814 to June 1815 European leaders try to put Europe back together again
   2. Led by Prince Clemens von Metternich of Austria, Tsar Alexander I of Russia, Lord Castlereagh of Britain, and Talleyrand of France.
   3. Goal: Lasting peace.
      1. Metternich wants to restore things to 1792
      2. Alexander I wants a holy alliance
      3. Catlereagh wants to punish France
   4. Effects
      1. Redrew the Map: Added Belgium and Luxembourg to Holland to great Netherlands, Gave Prussia lands along the Rhine, Austria to have control over N. Italy,
      2. Principle of legitimacy – restored hereditary monarchies that were unseated by Napoleon
   5. **Concert of Europe** – Powers met periodically to discuss any problems affecting European peace
   6. Would not see big war again for 100 years.

Apply the Reading:

This sets the background (gives the context) for the essential question.