Objectives

As you teach this section, keep students focused on the following objectives to help them answer the Section Focus Question and master core content.

■ Understand Napoleon's rise to power and why the French strongly supported him.

■ Explain how Napoleon built an empire and what challenges the empire faced.

■ Analyze the events that led to Napoleon's downfall.

■ Outline how the Congress of Vienna tried to create a lasting peace.

Prepare to Read

Build Background Knowledge **L3**

Remind students that, in 1799, Napoleon was a popular military leader. Ask them to predict how his military background might influence France and Europe.

Set a Purpose **L3**

■ **WITNESS HISTORY** Read the selection aloud or play the audio.

🔊 AUDIO **Witness History Audio CD,** Enter Napoleon Bonaparte

Ask **How does Napoleon's statement after his victory at Lodi, Italy, reflect his ambition?** *(Napoleon felt he was only just beginning.)*

■ **Focus** Point out the Section Focus Question and write it on the board. Tell students to refer to this question as they read. *(Answer appears with Section 4 Assessment answers.)*

■ **Preview** Have students preview the Section Objectives and the list of Terms, People, and Places.

■ **Note Taking** Have students read this section using the Structured Read Aloud strategy (TE, p. T20). As they read, have students fill in the flowchart showing events that led to Napoleon's rise to power and to his defeat.

✏ **Reading and Note Taking Study Guide,** p. 171
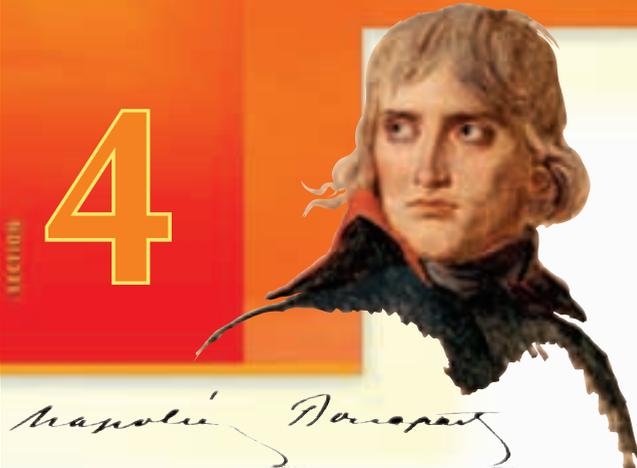
Unfinished portrait of Napoleon by Jacques-Louis David and Napoleon's signature

Enter Napoleon Bonaparte

After the execution of King Louis XVI, France entered a state of confusion and chaos without a single leader. Meanwhile, Napoleon Bonaparte, a brilliant and ambitious captain in the French army, was rapidly rising in the military ranks. Soon enough, Napoleon would come to rule almost all of Europe. One of his earliest victories in Lodi, Italy, convinced him that he was only just beginning his successful rise to power:

❝ From that moment, I foresaw what I might be. Already I felt the earth flee from beneath me, as if I were being carried into the sky.❞
—Napoleon Bonaparte

Focus Question Explain Napoleon's rise to power in Europe, his subsequent defeat, and how the outcome still affects Europe today.

The Age of Napoleon

Objectives

• Understand Napoleon's rise to power and why the French strongly supported him.

• Explain how Napoleon built an empire and what challenges the empire faced.

• Analyze the events that led to Napoleon's downfall.

• Outline how the Congress of Vienna tried to create a lasting peace.

Terms, People, and Places

plebiscite	scorched-earth policy
Napoleonic Code	abdicate
annex	Congress of Vienna
Continental System	legitimacy
guerrilla warfare	Concert of Europe

Note Taking

Reading Skill: Identify Main Ideas As you read the section, use a flowchart to list the important events that led from Napoleon's rise to power to his defeat. Add boxes as you need them.

> Napoleon quickly advances through military ranks.
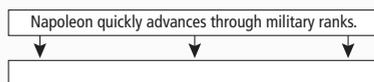
From 1799 to 1815, Napoleon Bonaparte would dominate France and Europe. A hero to some, an evil force to others, he gave his name to the final phase of the revolution—the Age of Napoleon.

Napoleon Rises to Power

Napoleon was born in Corsica, a French-ruled island in the Mediterranean. At age nine, he was sent to France to be trained for a military career. When the revolution broke out, he was an ambitious 20-year-old lieutenant, eager to make a name for himself.

Napoleon favored the Jacobins and republican rule. However, he found the conflicting ideas and personalities of the French Revolution confusing. He wrote to his brother in 1793: "Since one must take sides, one might as well choose the side that is victorious, the side which devastates, loots, and burns. Considering the alternative, it is better to eat than be eaten."

Victories Cloud Losses During the turmoil of the revolution, Napoleon rose quickly in the army. In December 1793, he drove British forces out of the French port of Toulon (too LOHN). He then went on to win several dazzling victories against the Austrians, capturing most of northern Italy and forcing the Hapsburg emperor to make peace. Hoping to disrupt British trade with India, he led an expedition to Egypt in 1798. The Egyptian campaign proved to be a disaster, but Napoleon managed to hide stories of the worst losses from his admirers in France. He did so by establishing a network of spies and censoring the press.

Vocabulary Builder

Use the information below and the following resources to teach the high-use word from this section.
📘 **Teaching Resources, Unit 4,** p. 25; **Teaching Resources, Skills Handbook,** p. 3

High-Use Word	Definition and Sample Sentence
anticipate, p. 594	*vt.* to foresee or expect Jon didn't **anticipate** rain, so he left his umbrella at home.

Success fueled Napoleon's ambition. By 1799, he moved from victorious general to political leader. That year, he helped overthrow the weak Directory and set up a three-man governing board known as the Consulate. Another constitution was drawn up, but Napoleon soon took the title First Consul. In 1800, he forced Spain to return Louisiana Territory to France. In 1802, Napoleon had himself named consul for life.

Napoleon Crowns Himself Emperor Two years later, Napoleon had acquired enough power to assume the title Emperor of the French. He invited the pope to preside over his coronation in Paris. During the ceremony, however, Napoleon took the crown from the pope's hands and placed it on his own head. By this action, Napoleon meant to show that he owed his throne to no one but himself.

At each step on his rise to power, Napoleon had held a **plebiscite** (PLEB uh syt), or popular vote by ballot. Each time, the French strongly supported him. As you will read, although the people theoretically had a say in government through their votes, Napoleon still held absolute power. This is sometimes called democratic despotism. To understand why people supported him, we must look at his policies.

✔ **Checkpoint** How did Napoleon rise to power so quickly in France?

Napoleon Reforms France

Napoleon consolidated his power by strengthening the central government. Order, security, and efficiency replaced liberty, equality, and fraternity as the slogans of the new regime.

To restore economic prosperity, Napoleon controlled prices, encouraged new industry, and built roads and canals. He set up a system of public schools under strict government control to ensure well-trained officials and military officers. At the same time, Napoleon backed off from some of the revolution's social reforms. He made peace with the Catholic Church in the Concordat of 1801. The Concordat kept the Church under state control but recognized religious freedom for Catholics. Revolutionaries who opposed the Church denounced the agreement, but Catholics welcomed it.

Napoleon won support across class lines. He encouraged émigrés to return, provided they take an oath of loyalty. Peasants were relieved when he recognized their right to lands they had bought from the Church and nobles during the revolution. The middle class, who had benefited most from the revolution, approved of Napoleon's economic reforms and the restoration of order after years of chaos. Napoleon also opened jobs to all, based on talent, a popular policy among those who remembered the old aristocratic monopoly of power.

Among Napoleon's most lasting reforms was a new code of laws, popularly called the **Napoleonic Code.** It embodied Enlightenment principles such as the equality of all citizens before the law, religious toleration, and the abolition of feudalism.

The Egyptian Campaign
The Battle of the Pyramids, July 21, 1798, painted by Louis-Francois Lejeune. *How did Napoleon hide the fact that the Egyptian campaign was a disaster?*

Napoleon Builds an Empire ⓵L3

- **Introduce: Vocabulary Builder** Have students read the Vocabulary Builder term and definition. Ask students what effect not being able to *anticipate* an enemy's actions might have during a time of war.

- **Teach** Trace Napoleon's various moves to acquire power. Ask **How did Napoleon use "forceful diplomacy" to gain power?** *(He put relatives and friends on some European thrones and forced other countries to sign treaties with France.)* **How did geography both help and hurt Britain during its war with France?** *(With the English Channel separating it from the rest of Europe, it was more difficult to attack. However, the Channel hurt Britain because a complete naval blockade could prevent any shipping to or from other countries.)*

- **Analyzing the Visuals** Have students look at the map on the next page, titled Napoleon's Power in Europe, 1812, and help them use the key to interpret it. Ask students to describe Napoleon's influence in different areas and to identify places where he did not hold power.

Answer

✔ He enacted reforms to improve the economy, established a public school system, and introduced the Napoleonic Code.

But the Napoleonic Code undid some reforms of the French Revolution. Women, for example, lost most of their newly gained rights and could not exercise the rights of citizenship. Male heads of households regained complete authority over their wives and children. Again, Napoleon valued order and authority over individual rights.

✔ **Checkpoint** What reforms did Napoleon introduce during his rise to power?

Napoleon Builds an Empire

From 1804 to 1812, Napoleon furthered his reputation on the battlefield. He successfully battled the combined forces of the greatest European powers. He took great risks and even suffered huge losses. "I grew up on the field of battle," he once said, "and a man such as I am cares little for the life of a million men." By 1812, his Grand Empire reached its greatest extent.

As a military leader, Napoleon valued rapid movements and made effective use of his large armies. He developed a new plan for each battle so opposing generals could never anticipate what he would do next. His enemies paid tribute to his leadership. Napoleon's presence on the battlefield, said one, was "worth 40,000 troops."

Vocabulary Builder
anticipate—(an TIS uh payt) *vt.* to foresee or expect

The Map of Europe Is Redrawn As Napoleon created a vast French empire, he redrew the map of Europe. He **annexed,** or incorporated into his empire, the Netherlands, Belgium, and parts of Italy and Germany. He also abolished the tottering Holy Roman Empire and created a 38-member Confederation of the Rhine under French protection. He cut Prussian territory in half, turning part of old Poland into the Grand Duchy of Warsaw.

Napoleon controlled much of Europe through forceful diplomacy. One tactic was placing friends and relatives on the thrones of Europe. For example, after unseating the king of Spain, he placed his own brother, Joseph Bonaparte, on the throne. He also forced alliances on European powers from Madrid to Moscow. At various times, the rulers of Austria, Prussia, and Russia reluctantly signed treaties with the "Corsican ogre," as the monarchs he overthrew called him.

In France, Napoleon's successes boosted the spirit of nationalism. Great victory parades filled the streets of Paris with cheering crowds. The people celebrated the glory and grandeur that Napoleon had gained for France.

Napoleon Strikes Britain Britain alone, of all the major European powers, remained outside Napoleon's European empire. With only a small army, Britain relied on its sea power to stop Napoleon's drive to rule the continent. In 1805, Napoleon prepared to invade England. But at the Battle of Trafalgar, fought off the southwest coast of Spain, British Admiral Horatio Nelson smashed the French fleet.

With an invasion ruled out, Napoleon struck at Britain's lifeblood, its commerce. He waged economic warfare through the **Continental System,** which closed European ports to British goods. Britain responded with its own blockade of European ports. A blockade involves shutting off ports to keep people or supplies from moving in or out. During their long struggle, both Britain and France seized neutral ships suspected of trading with the other side. British attacks on American ships sparked anger in the United States and eventually triggered the War of 1812.

History Background

A Double Victory At the Battle of Austerlitz, in 1805, Napoleon won not only on the field of battle. After his victory, Napoleon made a grand gesture that won him the loyalty and adoration of the masses. He announced in a public speech that he would adopt the children of all the French soldiers killed in the battle—a number that was in the thousands. To fulfill his promise, he ordered the state to pay for the children's support and education, to arrange marriages for the girls, and to find jobs for the boys. One final provision was perhaps the most cherished—he permitted "his children" to add the name Napoleon to theirs.

Napoleon's Power in Europe, 1812

Legend:
- Empire of France
- States dependent on Napoleon
- States allied with Napoleon
- States against Napoleon
- Battle sites, 1800–1815
- Route of Napoleon's invasion of Russia

Map labels: 10° W, 0°, 60°N, 20° E, SWEDEN, KINGDOM OF NORWAY AND DENMARK, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, North Sea, Baltic Sea, 50°N, London, Atlantic Ocean, 40°N, PRUSSIA, Friedland, Berlin, Warsaw, GRAND DUCHY OF WARSAW, RUSSIAN EMPIRE, Borodino, Moscow, Smolensk, Jena, Leipzig, Waterloo, Versailles, Paris, CONFEDERATION OF THE RHINE, FRENCH EMPIRE, SWITZ., Ulm, Austerlitz, Wagram, Vienna, AUSTRIAN EMPIRE, KINGDOM OF ITALY, Marengo, Illyrian Provinces, MONTENEGRO, Black Sea, PORTUGAL, Madrid, SPAIN, Elba, Corsica, Rome, KINGDOM OF NAPLES, Adriatic Sea, OTTOMAN EMPIRE, Cape Trafalgar, Balearic Islands, Mediterranean Sea, SARDINIA, SICILY, AFRICA

Conic Projection
0   200   400 mi
0   200   400 km
30°N

Bust of Napoleon Bonaparte

Europe Today

Conic Projection
0   200   400 mi
0   200 400 km

Map labels: FINLAND, NORWAY, SWEDEN, ESTONIA, North Sea, LATVIA, LITH., RUSSIA, DENMARK, Baltic Sea, RUSSIA, IRELAND, UNITED KINGDOM, NETH., BELARUS, BELG., GERMANY, POLAND, UKRAINE, CZECH REP., SLOVAKIA, LUX., Atlantic Ocean, FRANCE, SWITZ., AUSTRIA, HUNGARY, MOLDOVA, SLOVENIA, CROATIA, ROMANIA, Black Sea, ITALY, SERB. & MONT., BULGARIA, BOS. & HERZ., TURKEY, Corsica, ALBANIA, MACEDONIA, PORTUGAL, SPAIN, Sardinia, GREECE, Balearic Is., Mediterranean Sea, Sicily, Crete, CYPRUS, MALTA

Map Skills Napoleon's empire reached its greatest extent in 1812. Most of the countries in Europe today have different names and borders.
1. **Locate:** (a) French empire, (b) Russian empire, (c) Germany
2. **Region** Locate the Confederation of the Rhine. What is this area called today?
3. **Make Comparisons** Compare Europe of Napoleon's empire to Europe of today on the maps above. How has Europe changed?

Differentiated Instruction   Solutions for All Learners

L2 Less Proficient Readers   L2 English Language Learners   L1 Special Needs

Direct students to look at the map, Napoleon's Power in Europe, 1812. Have students work in pairs to describe how Napoleon redrew the map of Europe. First, ask them to find the states that Napoleon had already added to his empire: the Netherlands, Belgium, and parts of Italy and Germany. Next, have them name the states allied with Napoleon and those allied against him. Point out that Great Britain was the only major European power to remain outside the Napoleonic empire. Ask **What might be a geographic reason for this?** *(Sample: Sea power: enabled Britain's powerful navy to protect the country.)* Then ask students to discuss why Napoleon's military conquests would spread the ideas of revolution.

Answers

Map Skills
1. Review locations with students.
2. Germany
3. Smaller countries have replaced the Austrian and French Empires, the Confederation of the Rhine is now Germany, Italy has been united, and new countries have emerged in Eastern Europe.

Napoleon's Empire Faces Challenges L3

Instruct

■ **Introduce: Key Terms** Have students find the key term *guerrilla warfare* (in blue) and explain its meaning. Ask them to name examples of other conflicts where guerrilla warfare has been used. Have them predict how guerrilla warfare might affect an advancing army.

■ **Teach** Have students discuss the challenges Napoleon faced in Spain, Austria, and Russia. Ask **How did nationalism both help and harm Napoleon?** *(Nationalism helped Napoleon in France where it boosted morale and encouraged the army and the people to support him. In other countries, nationalism prompted people to oppose and fight against the rule of a foreign invader.)*

■ **Quick Activity** Show students *Napoleon's Lost Army* from the **Witness History Discovery School**™ video program. Ask them how scientists are studying the remains of Napoleon's defeated army and what the researchers have found. *(By excavation in Lithuania, they discovered a mass grave of French soldiers, many of them between the ages of 20 and 25.)*

Independent Practice

Have students fill in the Outline Map *The Spread of Revolution* and label the places where Napoleon's army spread ideas of revolution.

All in One **Teaching Resources, Unit 4,** p. 33

Monitor Progress

Circulate to make sure students are filling in their Outline Maps accurately.

Answers

✔ He defeated European powers by moving large armies rapidly, taking risks, and being willing to suffer great losses. He annexed some lands and forced alliances on others. He put friends and family members on several European thrones.

PRIMARY SOURCE The French army was devastated. They were weak, gaunt, weaponless, and dressed in rags.

In the end, Napoleon's Continental System failed to bring Britain to its knees. Although British exports declined, Britain's powerful navy kept vital trade routes open to the Americas and India. Meanwhile, trade restrictions created a scarcity of goods in Europe, sent prices soaring, and intensified resentment against French power.

French armies under Napoleon spread ideas of the revolution across Europe. They backed liberal reforms in the lands they conquered. In some places, they helped install revolutionary governments that abolished titles of nobility, ended Church privileges, opened careers to men of talent, and ended serfdom and manorial dues. The Napoleonic Code, too, influenced countries in continental Europe and Latin America.

✔ **Checkpoint** How did Napoleon come to dominate most of Europe by 1812?

Napoleon's Empire Faces Challenges

In 1812, Napoleon continued his pursuit of world domination and invaded Russia. This campaign began a chain of events that eventually led to his downfall. Napoleon's final defeat brought an end to the era of the French Revolution.

Nationalism Works Against Napoleon Napoleon's successes contained seeds of defeat. Although nationalism spurred French armies to success, it worked against them too. Many Europeans who had welcomed the ideas of the French Revolution nevertheless saw Napoleon and his armies as foreign oppressors. They resented the Continental System and Napoleon's effort to impose French culture on them.

From Rome to Madrid to the Netherlands, nationalism unleashed revolts against France. In the German states, leaders encouraged national loyalty among German-speaking people to counter French influence.

Spain and Austria Battle the French Resistance to foreign rule bled French-occupying forces dry in Spain. Napoleon introduced reforms that sought to undermine the Spanish Catholic Church. But many Spaniards remained loyal to their former king and devoted to the Church. When the Spanish resisted the invaders, well-armed French forces responded with

As shown in this painting, the Russian winter took its toll on Napoleon's army. Philippe Paul de Ségur, an aide to Napoleon, describes the grim scene as the remnants of the Grand Army returned home. **What were the effects of this disaster in Russia?**

Primary Source

❝In Napoleon's wake [was] a mob of tattered ghosts draped in . . . odd pieces of carpet, or greatcoats burned full of holes, their feet wrapped in all sorts of rags. . . . [We] stared in horror as those skeletons of soldiers went by, their gaunt, gray faces covered with disfiguring beards, without weapons . . . with lowered heads, eyes on the ground, in absolute silence.❞
—*Memoirs of Philippe Paul de Ségur*

History Background

Napoleon's Retreat from Russia In June 1812, Napoleon eagerly took on the challenge of conquering Russia, calling it "my greatest and most difficult enterprise." A few months later, he would see things differently. After a disheartening battle outside Moscow, Napoleon hurried back to Paris to squelch rumors that he had been killed, leaving his shrinking army to retreat after him in the brutal Russian winter. French troops experienced temperatures as low as −40°F. In their desperation to find shelter in the blinding snow, soldiers resorted to building huts using the frozen corpses of their fallen comrades, stacking them like logs to create walls. In June, Napoleon had crossed into Russia with more than 400,000 troops. By December, there were only 10,000 soldiers left.

brutal repression. Far from crushing resistance, however, the French response further inflamed Spanish nationalism. Efforts to drive out the French intensified.

Spanish patriots conducted a campaign of **guerrilla warfare,** or hit-and-run raids, against the French. (In Spanish, *guerrilla* means "little war.") Small bands of guerrillas ambushed French supply trains or troops before retreating into the countryside. These attacks kept large numbers of French soldiers tied down in Spain when Napoleon needed them elsewhere.

Spanish resistance encouraged Austria to resume hostilities against the French. In 1805, at the Battle of Austerlitz, Napoleon had won a crushing victory against an Austro-Russian army of superior numbers. Now, in 1809, the Austrians sought revenge. But once again, Napoleon triumphed—this time at the Battle of Wagram. By the peace agreement that followed, Austria surrendered lands populated by more than three million subjects.

The Russian Winter Stops the Grand Army Tsar Alexander I of Russia was once an ally of Napoleon. The tsar and Napoleon planned to divide Europe if Alexander helped Napoleon in his Continental System. Many countries objected to this system, and Russia became unhappy with the economic effects of the system as well. Yet another cause for concern was that Napoleon had enlarged the Grand Duchy of Warsaw that bordered Russia on the west. These and other issues led the tsar to withdraw his support from the Continental System. Napoleon responded to the tsar's action by assembling an army with soldiers from 20 nations, known as the Grand Army.

In 1812, with about 600,000 soldiers and 50,000 horses, Napoleon invaded Russia. To avoid battles with Napoleon, the Russians retreated eastward, burning crops and villages as they went. This **scorched-earth policy** left the French hungry and cold as winter came. Napoleon entered Moscow in September. He realized, though, that he would not be able to feed and supply his army through the long Russian winter. In October, he turned homeward.

The 1,000-mile retreat from Moscow turned into a desperate battle for survival. Russian attacks and the brutal Russian winter took a terrible toll. Fewer than 20,000 soldiers of the once-proud Grand Army survived. Many died. Others deserted. French general Michel Ney sadly concluded: "General Famine and General Winter, rather than Russian bullets, have conquered the Grand Army." Napoleon rushed to Paris to raise a new force to defend France. His reputation for success had been shattered.

✓ **Checkpoint** What challenges threatened Napoleon's empire and what led to the disaster in Russia?

Napoleon Falls From Power
A defeated Napoleon after his abdication on April 6, 1814, in a painting by Paul Delaroche

WITNESS HISTORY VIDEO

Watch *Napoleon's Lost Army* on the **Witness History Discovery School**™ video program to learn about Napoleon's invasion of Russia in 1812.

Discovery
SCHOOL

Leaders Meet at the Congress of Vienna ⑬

Instruct

- **Introduce: Key Terms** Ask students to find the key term *legitimacy* (in blue) and explain its meaning. Point out that the leaders at the Congress of Vienna wanted to restore their power and so brought back the previous rulers, the "legitimate" monarchs.

- **Teach** Have students name some accomplishments of the Congress of Vienna and list them on the board. Ask **Who was a part of the Quadruple Alliance, and what was its purpose?** *(Austria, Russia, Prussia, and Great Britain; its purpose was to protect the new order created by the Congress of Vienna by maintaining a balance of power and suppressing any uprisings)* **Do you think restoring the monarchy in France will help create a lasting peace in Europe? Why or why not?** *(Sample: No, because citizens who have experienced life without a social hierarchy during the French Revolution probably will not want to go back to having a king and royal family.)*

- **Quick Activity** Display **Color Transparency 112: Europe After the Congress of Vienna.** Use the lesson suggested in the transparency book to guide a discussion on the ways that the Congress of Vienna changed Europe.

  📖 **Color Transparencies,** 112

Answer

BIOGRAPHY Sample: He wanted whatever was in the best interests of Austria.

Napoleon Falls From Power

The disaster in Russia brought a new alliance of Russia, Britain, Austria, and Prussia against a weakened France. In 1813, they defeated Napoleon in the Battle of the Nations at Leipzig.

Napoleon Abdicates Briefly The next year, Napoleon **abdicated,** or stepped down from power. The victors exiled him to Elba, an island in the Mediterranean. They then recognized Louis XVIII, brother of Louis XVI, as king of France.

The restoration of Louis XVIII did not go smoothly. He agreed to accept the Napoleonic Code and honor the land settlements made during the revolution. However, many émigrés rushed back to France bent on revenge. An economic depression and the fear of a return to the old regime helped rekindle loyalty to Napoleon.

As the victorious allies gathered in Vienna for a general peace conference, Napoleon escaped his island exile and returned to France. Soldiers flocked to his banner. As citizens cheered Napoleon's advance, Louis XVIII fled. In March 1815, Napoleon entered Paris in triumph.

Crushed at the Battle of Waterloo Napoleon's triumph was short-lived. His star soared for only 100 days, while the allies reassembled their forces. On June 18, 1815, the opposing armies met near the town of Waterloo in Belgium. British forces under the Duke of Wellington and a Prussian army commanded by General Blücher crushed the French in an agonizing day-long battle. Once again, Napoleon was forced to abdicate and to go into exile on St. Helena, a lonely island in the South Atlantic. This time, he would not return.

Napoleon's Legacy Napoleon died in 1821, but his legend lived on in France and around the world. His contemporaries as well as historians today have long debated his legacy. Was he "the revolution on horseback," as he claimed? Or was he a traitor to the revolution?

No one, however, questions Napoleon's impact on France and on Europe. The Napoleonic Code consolidated many changes of the revolution. The France of Napoleon was a centralized state with a constitution. Elections were held with expanded, though limited, suffrage. Many more citizens had rights to property and access to education than under the old regime. Still, French citizens lost many rights promised so fervently by republicans during the Convention.

On the world stage, Napoleon's conquests spread the ideas of the revolution. He failed to make Europe into a French empire. Instead, he sparked nationalist feelings across Europe. The abolition of the Holy Roman Empire would eventually help in creating a new Germany. Napoleon's impact also reached across the

BIOGRAPHY

Prince Clemens von Metternich

As Austria's foreign minister, Metternich (1773–1859) used a variety of means to achieve his goals. In 1809, when Napoleon seemed vulnerable, Metternich favored war against France. In 1810, after France had crushed Austria, he supported alliance with France. When the French army was in desperate retreat from Russia, Metternich became the "prime minister of the coalition" that defeated Napoleon. At the Congress of Vienna, Metternich helped create a new European order and made sure that Austria had a key role in it. He would skillfully defend that new order for more than 30 years. **Why did Metternich's policies toward France change?**

Connect to Our World

Connections to Today During the French Revolution, the French National Assembly enacted the metric system as the measure of all things. They replaced the confusing array of measurements with a standardized system based on multiples of ten. Although Napoleon did away with some of the revolution's reforms, he did keep the metric system and his military conquests helped spread it across Europe. The scientists who developed it adopted the motto, "for all people, for all time." Today, most nations around the world use this measurement system for mathematics, science, and daily life. Nevertheless, the people of the United States are reluctant to abandon their traditional system of measure, called the U.S. Customary System, and "go metric."

Europe After the Congress of Vienna, 1815

Map Skills At the Congress of Vienna, European leaders redrew the map of Europe in order to contain France and keep a balance of power.

1. **Locate** (a) German Confederation, (b) Netherlands, (c) Vienna
2. **Region** Name three states that were in the German Confederation.
3. **Recognize Cause and Effect** Why did the Congress enlarge some of the countries around France?

Boundary of the German Confederation
Quadruple Alliance, 1815
- Great Britain
- Prussia
- Austrian Empire
- Russian Empire

Atlantic. In 1803, his decision to sell France's vast Louisiana Territory to the American government doubled the size of the United States and ushered in an age of American expansion.

✔ **Checkpoint** How did Napoleon impact Europe and the rest of the world?

Leaders Meet at the Congress of Vienna

After Waterloo, diplomats and heads of state again sat down at the **Congress of Vienna.** They faced the monumental task of restoring stability and order in Europe after years of war. The Congress met for 10 months, from September 1814 to June 1815. It was a brilliant gathering of European leaders. Diplomats and royalty dined and danced, attended concerts and ballets, and enjoyed parties arranged by their host, Emperor Francis I of Austria. The work fell to Prince Clemens von Metternich of Austria, Tsar Alexander I of Russia, and Lord Robert Castlereagh of Britain. Defeated France was represented by Prince Charles Maurice de Talleyrand.

Independent Practice

- Have students access **Web Code nap-1842** to take the **Geography Interactive Audio Guided Tour** and then answer the map skills questions in the text.
- Ask students to create a chart of the causes and lasting effects of the French Revolution. For a completed version, see the Quick Study page. If students need more instruction on analyzing cause and effect, have them read the **Skills Handbook,** p. SH36.

Monitor Progress

- To review this section, ask students to explain how the Congress of Vienna was a reaction to Napoleon's actions after the French Revolution.
- Check Reading and Note Taking Study Guide entries for student understanding.
- Check answers to Map Skills questions.

L4 **Advanced Readers** **L4** **Gifted and Talented Students**

Have the class analyze the different interests behind the Congress of Vienna. To begin, divide the class into five groups, and assign each group to represent one country at the Congress of Vienna: Austria, Russia, Prussia, Britain, and France. Ask them to research (1) Napoleon's impact on the delegate's country, (2) the goals and interests of the country for the Congress, and (3) how the country would like to reorganize Europe. Have them hold a roundtable discussion on how to create a lasting peace, with one student from each group assuming the role of the delegate and the others in the group acting as advisors. After the discussion, have each student write a brief paper outlining the attempt to create a lasting peace.

Answers

Map Skills
1. Review locations with students.
2. Bavaria, Hanover, and Saxony
3. to help prevent French expansion

✔ He spread the ideas of nationalism across Europe and facilitated American expansion with the Louisiana Territory and abolished the Holy Roman Empire, which would help create a new Germany.

Assess Progress **L3**

- Have students complete the Section Assessment.
- Administer the Section Quiz.

All in One Teaching Resources, Unit 4, p. 24

- To further assess student understanding, use
  📖 **Progress Monitoring Transparencies**, 78

Reteach

If students need more instruction, have them read the section summary.

✏️ **Reading and Note Taking Study Guide**, p. 172 **L3**

✏️ **Adapted Reading and Note Taking Study Guide**, p. 172 **L1 L2**

✏️ **Spanish Reading and Note Taking Study Guide**, p. 172 **L2**

Extend **L4**

Have students research and write a paper on one of two topics: how Napoleon and the ideals of the French Revolution are still reflected in France today, or how Napoleon and the French Revolution inspired change in another country.

Answer

✔️ Goal: to create a lasting peace in Europe by establishing a balance of power and protecting the monarchy system; Outcome: a balance of power that lasted for the next 100 years but failed to anticipate new forces such as nationalism

Portrait of Louis XVIII

Congress Strives For Peace The chief goal of the Vienna decision makers was to create a lasting peace by establishing a balance of power and protecting the system of monarchy. Each of the leaders also pursued his own goals. Metternich, the dominant figure at the Congress, wanted to restore things the way they were in 1792. Alexander I urged a "holy alliance" of Christian monarchs to suppress future revolutions. Lord Castlereagh was determined to prevent a revival of French military power. The aged diplomat Talleyrand shrewdly played the other leaders against one another so France would be accepted as an equal partner.

The peacemakers also redrew the map of Europe. To contain French ambitions, they ringed France with strong countries. In the north, they added Belgium and Luxembourg to Holland to create the kingdom of the Netherlands. To prevent French expansion eastward, they gave Prussia lands along the Rhine River. They also allowed Austria to reassert control over northern Italy.

To turn back the clock to 1792, the architects of the peace promoted the principle of **legitimacy,** restoring hereditary monarchies that the French Revolution or Napoleon had unseated. Even before the Congress began, they had put Louis XVIII on the French throne. Later, they restored "legitimate" monarchs in Portugal, Spain, and the Italian states.

Congress Fails to See Traps Ahead To protect the new order, Austria, Russia, Prussia, and Great Britain extended their wartime alliance into the postwar era. In the Quadruple Alliance, the four nations pledged to act together to maintain the balance of power and to suppress revolutionary uprisings, especially in France. Another result of the Congress was a system known as the **Concert of Europe,** in which the powers met periodically to discuss any problems affecting the peace of Europe.

The Vienna statesmen achieved their immediate goals in creating a lasting peace. Their decisions influenced European politics for the next 100 years. Europe would not see war on a Napoleonic scale until 1914. They failed, however, to foresee how powerful new forces such as nationalism would shake the foundations of Europe and Latin America in the next decades.

✔️ **Checkpoint** Explain the chief goal and outcome of the Congress of Vienna.

4 Assessment

Progress Monitoring Online
For: Self-quiz with vocabulary practice
Web Code: naa-1841

Terms, People, and Places

1. For each term, person, or place listed at the beginning of the section, write a sentence explaining its significance.

Note Taking

2. **Reading Skill: Identify Main Ideas** Use your completed flowchart to answer the Focus Question: Explain Napoleon's rise to power in Europe, his subsequent defeat, and how the outcome still affects Europe today.

Comprehension and Critical Thinking

3. **Demonstrate Reasoned Judgment** If you were a French voter in 1803, how would you have voted on the plebiscite to make Napoleon emperor? Explain.
4. **Synthesize Information** Describe the resistance Napoleon encountered as countries grew to resent him.
5. **Make Comparisons** How does the peacekeeping solution adopted by the Congress of Vienna compare to today's peacekeeping missions?

🔵 Writing About History

Quick Write: Clarify When you write a rough draft of a cause-and-effect essay, you should highlight the causes and effects. Use two highlighters, one to show causes, and the other to show effects. Eliminate causes or effects that do not support your main point, and add transitional phrases as needed. Write a paragraph about Napoleon's downfall. Highlight the causes and effects to evaluate the effectiveness of your paragraph.

Section 4 Assessment

1. Sentences should reflect an understanding of each term, person, or place listed at the beginning of the section.
2. Responses should show an understanding of the events from Napoleon's rise to his defeat as well as his legacy in Europe.
3. Responses should demonstrate an understanding of Napoleon's policies and France's instability.

4. The resistance was fueled by renewed nationalism in places such as Germany and the Netherlands. Countries fought the French army with tactics such as guerrilla warfare in Spain and the scorched-earth policy in Russia.
5. Answers may compare peacekeeping solutions from the Congress of Vienna to peacekeeping efforts of the UN or temporary alliances such as the coalition that defeated Iraq in the Persian Gulf War.

🔵 Writing About History

Paragraphs should show an understanding of the causes and effects of Napoleon's downfall. The causes and effects should be highlighted.

For additional assessment, have students access **Progress Monitoring Online** at **Web Code naa-1841.**

Geography's Impact

How have geographic factors affected the course of history?

Geography played a critical role in Napoleon's disastrous invasion of Russia in 1812. Russia's severe winter weather helped destroy his Grand Army. In this way, geography affected the course of history by helping end Napoleon's quest to control all of Europe. Geography has also had more subtle—but still powerful—effects on history. The first civilizations arose in river valleys, where rich soil helped farmers feed growing populations. Humans continue to settle near rivers and along coastlines to have access to food, transportation, and trade. Consider the additional examples below that show the role of geography in history.

Silk was traded between China and Europe.

German soldiers in Russia, World War II

Landforms and Defense

People throughout history have taken advantage of local landforms to defend themselves. For example, settlements located on high ground made enemies' attacks more difficult as they had to climb as they fought. It also made it easier to spy an enemy. With this type of defense in mind, Greeks built the Acropolis of Athens on a steep hill thousands of years ago. *Acropolis* means "city at the top." In Paris, France, the founders used a different approach. They built their town on an island in the middle of the Seine River. Medieval castles often reflected all these strategies: positioned on a hill, beside a river, and encircled by a moat.

The Acropolis, built on a hill for defense

Resources and Trade Routes

Ancient overland trade routes were really just beaten paths. Merchants traveled far and wide for resources that were not available at home. Towns grew up along the trade routes to serve the merchants' needs for food and shelter. A famous trade route named the Silk Road was a set of caravan trails that led from China all the way to the Mediterranean Sea. Europeans willingly paid great sums for silk, porcelain, and other products that only China, with its particular set of resources, could provide.

Climate and Military Outcomes

Napoleon could rightfully blame his defeat on Russia's harsh climate. But he was not the only general who has cursed the forces of nature. Throughout history, climate has affected the outcome of military campaigns. It has helped turn back invaders or otherwise brought misery to foreign armies. In the late 1200s, Japan twice avoided becoming a province of Mongol China because a typhoon destroyed the invading Mongol fleet. The Japanese refer to this climatic savior as *kamikaze,* or "divine wind." In 1941, Hitler moved to take over the Soviet Union. Hitler's forces, much like Napoleon's, were not prepared for Russia's harsh winter. Thousands of Germans froze to death.

Thinking Critically

1. How have landforms and climate affected where people live? Explain your answer.

2. **Connections to Today** Research online to find information on the tsunami that occurred in South Asia in 2004. Summarize the impact of geography.

History Background

Geography and the Battle of Waterloo To this day Waterloo symbolizes utter defeat. But on the morning of the battle, Napoleon felt certain of victory. "This whole affair will not be more serious than swallowing one's breakfast," he said.

But both weather and terrain conspired against him. First, he held off his attack until the rain-soaked ground could dry. (Cannonballs just stick in mud; they can do more damage bouncing along dry ground.) These lost hours gave the enemy time to move in more troops. Second, Napoleon ordered a frontal attack against an enemy positioned on an upward slope. The crest of its ridge helped shield the opposition from French artillery barrages. At Waterloo, more than 20,000 French soldiers died, and Napoleon suffered his final defeat.