

Reading Guide—Chapter 19

The Age of Napoleon and Romanticism

Napoleon Bonaparte

I. The Rise of Napoleon

A. Early military victories

1. Egyptian invasion

B. Constitution of the Year VIII

1. First Consul and modern political figure

II. The Consulate (1799-1804)

A. Suppressing foreign elements

B. Suppressing domestic opposition

C. Concordat with Rome

D. Napoleonic Code

1. Napoleon becomes emperor

III. Napoleon's Empire

A. Third coalition

1. Battle of Trafalgar

B. Victories in Central Europe

1. Battle of Austerlitz

2. Confederation of the Rhine

3. Treaty of Tilsit

C. Continental System

III. European Response

A. German Nationalism

B. Prussian Reform

C. Wars of Liberation

1. Spain

2. Austria

D. Invasion of Russia

1. Why?

2. Russian strategy:

3. Outcome:

E. European Coalition

IV. Congress of Vienna

A. Territorial adjustments

1. Western Europe

2. Eastern Europe

B. Hundred Days

C. Quadruple Alliance

1. Chief aim of Congress of Vienna

2. How did it achieve it?

3. Failures?

Romantic Movement

I. Romanticism

A. Jean-Jacques Rousseau

1. *Emile*

B. Immanuel Kant

2. *The Critique of Pure Reason & The Critique of Practical Reason*

II. Romantic Literature

A. English Romantic Writers

1. Samuel Taylor Coleridge

2. William Wordsworth

3. Lord Byron

B. German Romantic Writers

1. Friedrich Schlegel

2. Goethe

a. *Faust*

II. Romantic Art

A. Salisbury Cathedral, From the Meadows

B. Neo-Gothic architecture

1. British House of Parliament

2. Neuschwanstein castle

C. The sublime in nature

IV. Religion in the Romantic Period

A. Methodism

B. Schleiermacher & *Speeches on Religion to its Cultural Despisers*

V. Romantic views of Nationalism & History

A. Herder and Culture

B. Hegel and History

VI. Islam and Romanticism