**The Age of Napoleon and the Triumph of Romanticism**

**Napoleon & the Congress of Vienna**

* (1981) Napoleon I is sometimes called the greatest enlightened despot. Evaluate this assessment in terms of Napoleon I’s policies and accomplishments. Be sure to include a definition of enlightened despotism in your answer.
* (1992) “Napoleon was a child of the Enlightenment” Assess the validity of the statement above. Use examples referring both to specific aspects of the Enlightenment and to Napoleon’s policies and attitudes.

**The Concert of Europe**

* (1974) Analyze the development of the ideas and diplomatic practices in the 18th century that culminated in the establishment of the Concert of Europe, 1815-1825.

**Romanticism**

* (1979) Discuss the extent to which 19th century romanticism was or was NOT a conservative cultural and intellectual movement
* (1997) Discuss some of the ways in which Romantic artists, musicians, and writers responded to political and socioeconomic conditions in the period 1800 to 1850. Document your response with specific examples from discussions of at least two of the three disciplines: visual arts, music, and literature.
* (2003) Analyze three examples of the relationship between Romanticism and nationalism before 1850.
1. The rise of Napoleon Bonaparte
* *Coup d’état*
* Napoleon Bonaparte
* Thermidorian Reaction
1. Early Military Victories
* Treaty of Campo Formio
* Admiral Horatio Nelson
1. The Constitution of the Year VII
* AbbéSiéyès
* *What is the Third Estate?*
* Constitution of the Year VIII
* The First Consul
1. The Consulate in France
* **Consulate**
1. Suppressing Foreign Enemies and Domestic Opposition
* Treaty of Luneville
* Execution of the Bourbon Duke of Enghien
* Charles Maurice de Talleyrand-Périgord
1. Concordat with the Roman Catholic Church
* Concordat with Pope Pius VII
* The Organic Articles of 1802
1. The Napoleonic Code
* Civil Code of 1804, usually know as Napoleonic Code
1. Establishing a Dynasty
* Emperor of the French
* Napoleon I
1. Napoleon’s Empire
2. Conquering an Empire
* Peace of Amiens
* William Pitt the Younger
* Third Coalition
* Battle of Trafalgar
* The Treaty of Pressburg
* Confederation of the Rhine
* Emperor Francis I of Austria
* Berlin Decrees
* Tsar Alexander
* Treaty of Tilsit
1. The Continental System
* The Milan Decree of 1807
* Continental System
1. European Response to the Empire
2. German Nationalism and Prussian Reform
* Immanuel Kant and Gotthold
* King Frederick William III
* Junker Nobility
* Baron von Stein
* Prince von Hardenberg
1. The Wars of Liberation
* Spanish Bourbons
* Brother Joseph
* Arthur Wellesley
* Battle of Wagram Austrian archduchess Marie Louise
* Josephine de Beauharnais
1. The Invasion of Russia
* Treaty of Bernadotte
* Grand Army of Napoleon
1. European Coalition
* Prince Klemens von Metternich
* Exile on the island of Elba
1. The Congress of Vienna and the European Settlement
* Robert Steward, Viscount Castlereagh
* Treaty of Chaumont
* Quadruple alliance
1. Territorial Adjustments
* Congress of Vienna
1. The Hundred Days and the Quadruple Alliance
* Field Marshal Von Blücher
* Napoleon at Waterloo
* Hundred Days
* Holy Alliance
* Quadruple Alliance

**PART TWO- ROMANTICISM**

1. The Romantic Movement
* Romanticism
1. Romantic Questioning of the Supremacy of Reason
* Sturmund Drang
1. Rousseau and Education
* Rousseau
	+ Émile
1. Kant and Reason
* Immanuel Kant
	+ *The critique of Pure Reason*
	+ *The critique of Practical Reason*
* “pure reason”
* “Noumenal” world
* **Categorical imperative**
1. Romantic Literature
* Romantic
* Thomas Warton
* Johann Gottfried Herder
* August Wilhelm von Schlegel
	+ *Lectures on Dramatic Art and Literature*
* Madame de Staël
* Victor Hugo
* Henri Beyle
1. The English Romantic Writers
* Samuel Taylor Coleridge
* William Wordsworth
	+ *Lyrical Ballads*
	+ *The Prelude*
	+ *Childe Harold’s Pilgrimage*
* *Don Juan*
* Ludwig Tieck’s
* *William Lovell*
* Friedrich Schlegel
* *Lucinde*
* Johann Wolfgang von Goethe
* *The Sorrows of Young Werther*
* *Faust*
1. Romantic Art
2. The Cult of the Middle Ages and Neo-Gothicism
* **Neo-Gothicism**
* John Constable
* *Salisbury Cathedral from the Meadows*
1. Nature and the Sublime
* *Sublime*
* Caspar David Friedrich
* *The Polar Sea*
* Joseph Mallord
* William Turner
* *Steam and Speed – The Great Western Railway of 1844*
1. Religion in the Romantic Period
* **Methodism**
1. Methodism
* Methodist
* John Wesley
* Holy Club
1. New Directions in Continental Religion
* *The Genius of Christianity*
* Viscount François René de Chateaubriand
* Friedrich Schleiermacher
* *Speeches on Religion to Its Cultured Despisers*
1. Romantic Views of Nationalism and History
* J.G. Fichte
	1. Herder and Culture
		1. Johann Gottfried Herder
* *On the Knowing and Feelings of the Human Soul*
	+ 1. Grimm Brothers
	1. Hagel and History
		1. Georg Hegel
		2. **Thesis**
		3. **Antithesis**
		4. **Synthesis**
			1. *The Phenomenology of the Mind*
			2. *Lectures on the Philosophy of History*
	2. Islam, the Middle East and Romanticism
		1. Sir Walter Scott
* *Tales of the Crusaders*
	+ 1. Thomas Carlyle
* *On Heroes and Hero Worship*
	+ 1. Description of Egypt