**NB # \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Nationalism**

**Napoleon Makes Himself Emperor**

After the French Revolution, Napoleon Bonaparte claims France in a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (1799).

* **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** = sudden overthrow of government.

Napoleon becomes more power hungry as he ruled France as the “First Consul.”

On December 2, 1804 Napoleon declares himself the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**.**

* Forces Pope Pius VII to crown him the Holy Roman Emperor.
* But then steals the crown and does it himself…

**Napoleon Builds an Empire**

Between 1804 and 1812, Napoleon sought to control \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of Europe.

* He used the French government to finance his military campaigns.
* He built a large and strong French military.
* Developed new plans for each battle so that the opposing forces could not anticipate what he would do next.

By 1812, Napoleon had built one of the World’s largest Empires.

**Napoleon Abdicates!**

After a failed attempt to take \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Napoleon returns to Paris and is forced to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (give up the throne).

* **Treaty of Fontainbleau** – exiled Napoleon to the island of Elba with an annual income of $2 million Francs.

The French loyalists restore **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** to the throne.

**Napoleon Escapes!**

Napoleon escapes Elba and heads back to France to reclaim power.

* This is the beginning of his **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**.
  + **Battle of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (June 18, 1815)** – Napoleon tries to defeat the Prussians and British at Waterloo.
  + **Defeated by the Duke of Wellington!**

**Congress of Vienna**

Europeans wanted to establish peace and stability after the defeat of Napoleon.

* **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** – a series of meetings to achieve peace and stability in Europe.
  + 5 Great powers: Russia, Prussia, Austria, Great Britain and France.
  + Meetings run by Prince Klemens von \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Congress of Vienna**

Metternich had 3 goals at the Congress of Vienna:

* Prevent future French aggression by surrounding France with strong countries
* Restore the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** so no country could become a threat to others.
* Restore Europe’s **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** to the throne.

**Nationalists**

The Congress of Vienna left a legacy that would influence world politics for the next 100 years.

* Nationalism began to spread in Italy, Germany, Greece and other areas.
* **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** = the belief that people’s greatest loyalty should not be to a King or an empire, but to a nation of people who share a common culture and heritage.

Eventually these nationalist feelings would explode into \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and new nations would be formed.

**Revolutions Erupt**

After the French Revolution, revolutions spread through Europe and Latin America like a wildfire.

* Revolutionaries fought against the **conservatism** (old order).
  + **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**joined rebellions in European nations because they wanted relief from the suffering caused by the poor living standards.
  + **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** joined rebellions because they hoped for independence from foreign rulers.

**Revolutions occurred in**

* 1830: France, Serbia, Greece, and Belgium.
* 1848: France, Poland, Austria, Italy and Germany.

**Nationalism Triumphs in Europe**

During the 1800s, nationalism fueled efforts to build nation states.

* Nationalists were not loyal to their kings, but to their people.
* Authoritarian rulers began to see that nationalism could unify masses of people.
  + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_– unified in 1871 under Otto Van Bismarck and became the strongest power in Europe.
  + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_– unified in 1861 under Giuseppe Garibaldi.