

**LECTURE 4:**  
**NAPOLEON AND THE GERMAN STATES**

**Guiding Question(s)**

- Did the French Revolution modernize "Germany," or halt a period of progress?  
To what extent did the *Napoleonic Phase* of the French Revolution modernize which German states?

**Napoleon Bonaparte (1769-1821)**

- "Child" vs. "Gravedigger" of the Revolution
- 1795 "Whiff of Grapeshot;" Director; 1799-1804 First Consul; 1804-14 & Mar-June 1815 Emperor
- 1792, Sept: Cannonade of Valmy--HRE's general Duke of Brunswick retreats. Goethe: "Here and now a new epoch of world history is starting. You can say you were there."

**Underlying Changes, 1750-1850; model of causality in history**

- feedback on Q1
- Types/categories of underlying causal factors:  
Economic (mode of production; resources)  
International (intervention)  
Elites and LEaders (individual & small group decisions by power holders)  
Ideology & Information (what people believe will happen)  
peOple (especially when they Oppose the status quo)  
All of these things interact within constraints set by institutions, traditions -> "culture"

**Names to watch out for:**

- Hardenberg  
vom Stein  
W. v. Humboldt  
Kant  
Fichte  
Pestalozzi  
Scharnhorst  
Gneisenau

**The German States and the French Revolution (see textbook chap. 1!)**

- Austria
- Prussia
- Bavaria
- Saxony
- Württemberg, Baden
- Westphalia, Berg

**Question 2**

- Read Schulze, S2-4 (pp. 109-119)
- Relate the EIEO concepts to the factors that could bring about change mentioned in those sources.