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.