

The Franco-Prussian War

2

Background

The French Revolution and
Napoleon

A detailed historical painting depicting a scene from the Franco-Prussian War. It shows several soldiers on horseback, dressed in 19th-century military uniforms. One soldier in the foreground is holding a sword aloft. The scene is set outdoors, with a focus on the soldiers and their horses.

The Franco-Prussian War 150 years on: A conflict that shaped the modern state

Dr Michael Rowe
Reader in European History

17 July 2020

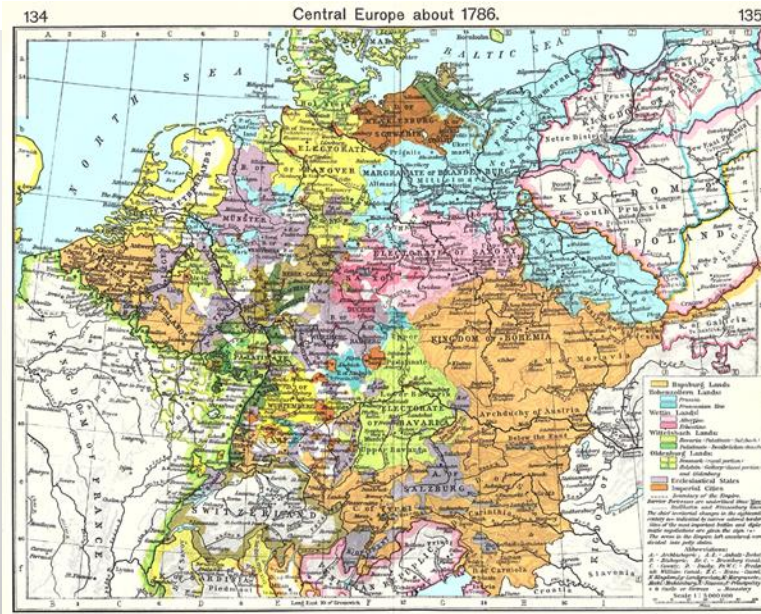
University

The 19 July marks the 150th anniversary of the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian War. Whilst the conflict is now largely forgotten in Britain, the 1870 war had a massive impact. Not only did it overturn geo-political norms in Europe, but it also led to the rapid development of the modern state, including in areas seemingly removed from military and foreign

INTERPRETATIONS OF THE OLD REICH....

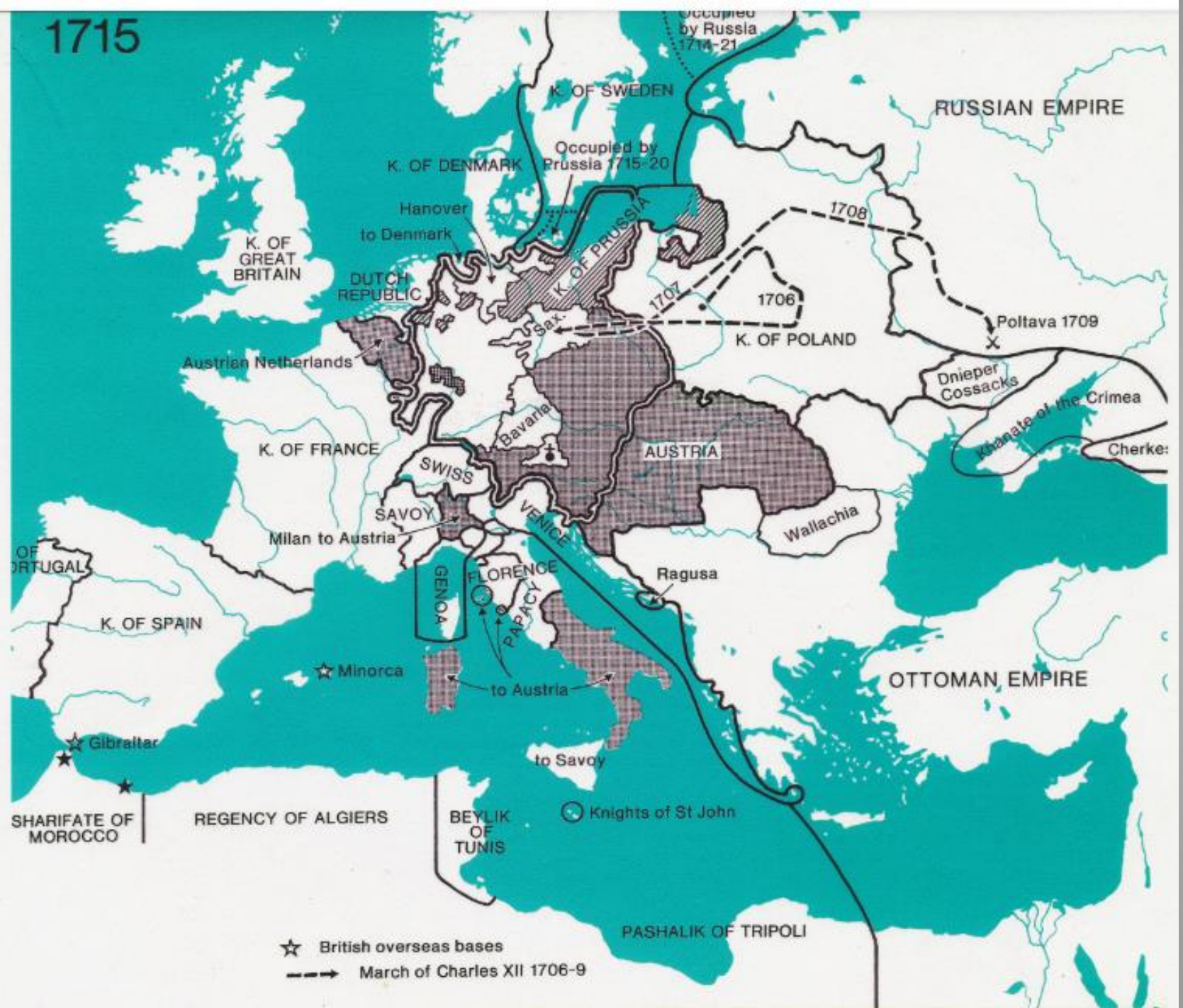
(Late 19th/early 20th c.): It was a ridiculous anachronism, preventing Germany from achieving its rightful destiny as a powerful unified nation-state....a “Machtstaat” (power-state).

(Late 20th c.): It was simply the German way of organizing itself, allowing local variations to flourish, able to defend itself but not to attack its neighbors, keeping power politics out of central Europe. Some have seen it as an early equivalent of the European Union.

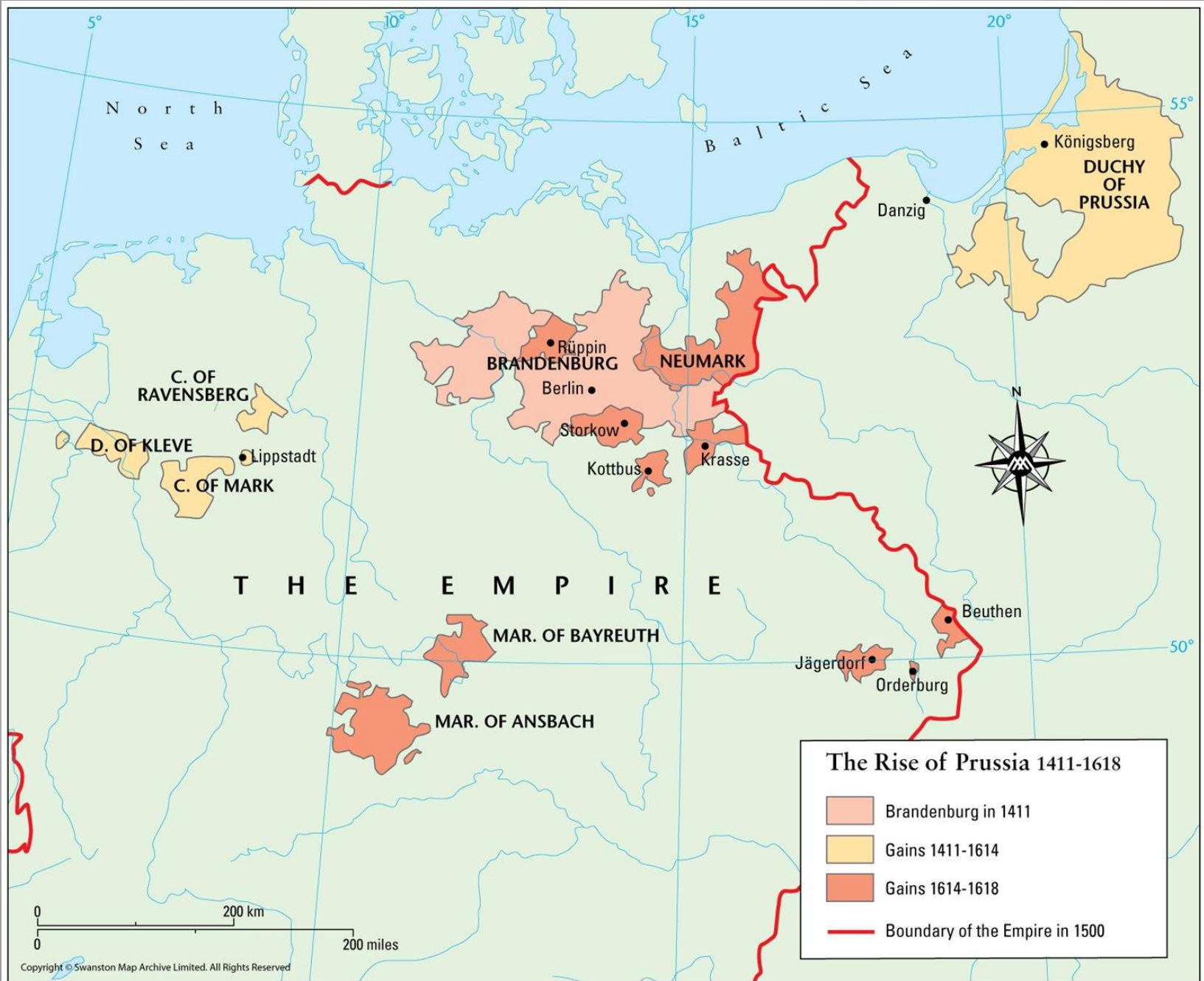


Sonderweg— Germany’s “special path” to modernity

1715



☆ British overseas bases
--- March of Charles XII 1706-9





Four Hohenzollern rulers—

Frederick William



The Elector by Frans Luycx (c. 1650)

**Elector of Brandenburg
Duke of Prussia**

Reign 1 December 1640 – 29 April 1688

Predecessor George William

Successor Frederick III

Frederick I



King in Prussia

Reign 18 January 1701 – 25 February 1713

Coronation 18 January 1701, Königsberg

Successor Frederick William I

**Elector of Brandenburg
Duke of Prussia**

Reign 29 April 1688 – 18 January 1701

Predecessor Frederick William

Frederick William I



Portrait by Samuel Theodor Gericke (1713)

**King in Prussia
Elector of Brandenburg**

Reign 25 February 1713 – 31 May 1740

Predecessor Frederick I

Successor Frederick II

Frederick II



Frederick the Great, by Wilhelm Camphausen

**King of Prussia
Elector of Brandenburg**

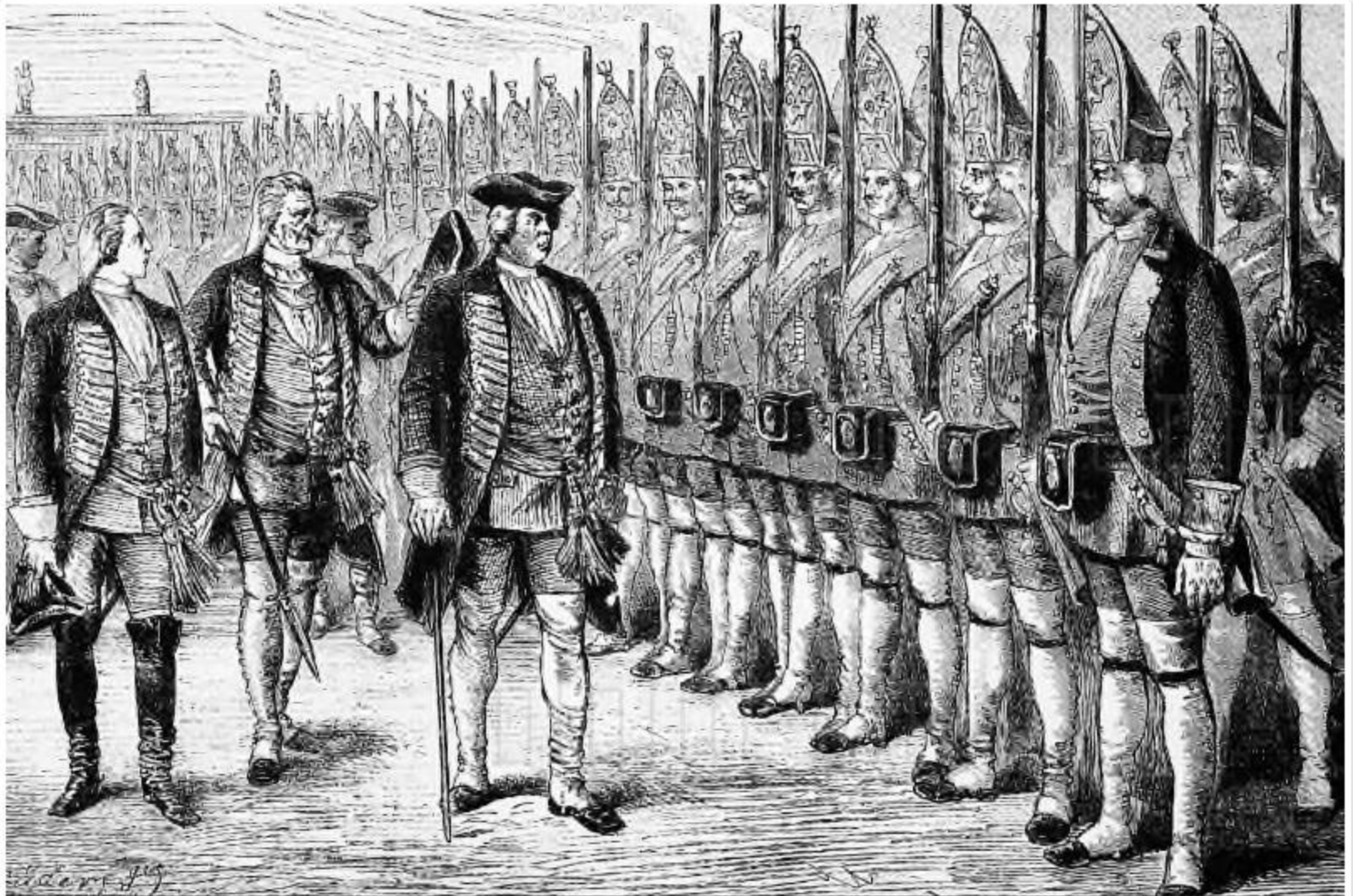
Reign 31 May 1740 – 17 August 1786

Predecessor Frederick William I

Successor Frederick William II



Frederick William I (German: **Friedrich Wilhelm I.**; 14 August 1688 – 31 May 1740), known as the "Soldier King" (German: **Soldatenkönig**), was the king in **Prussia** and elector of Brandenburg from 1713 until his death in 1740, as well as prince of Neuchâtel. He was succeeded by his son, **Frederick the Great**.

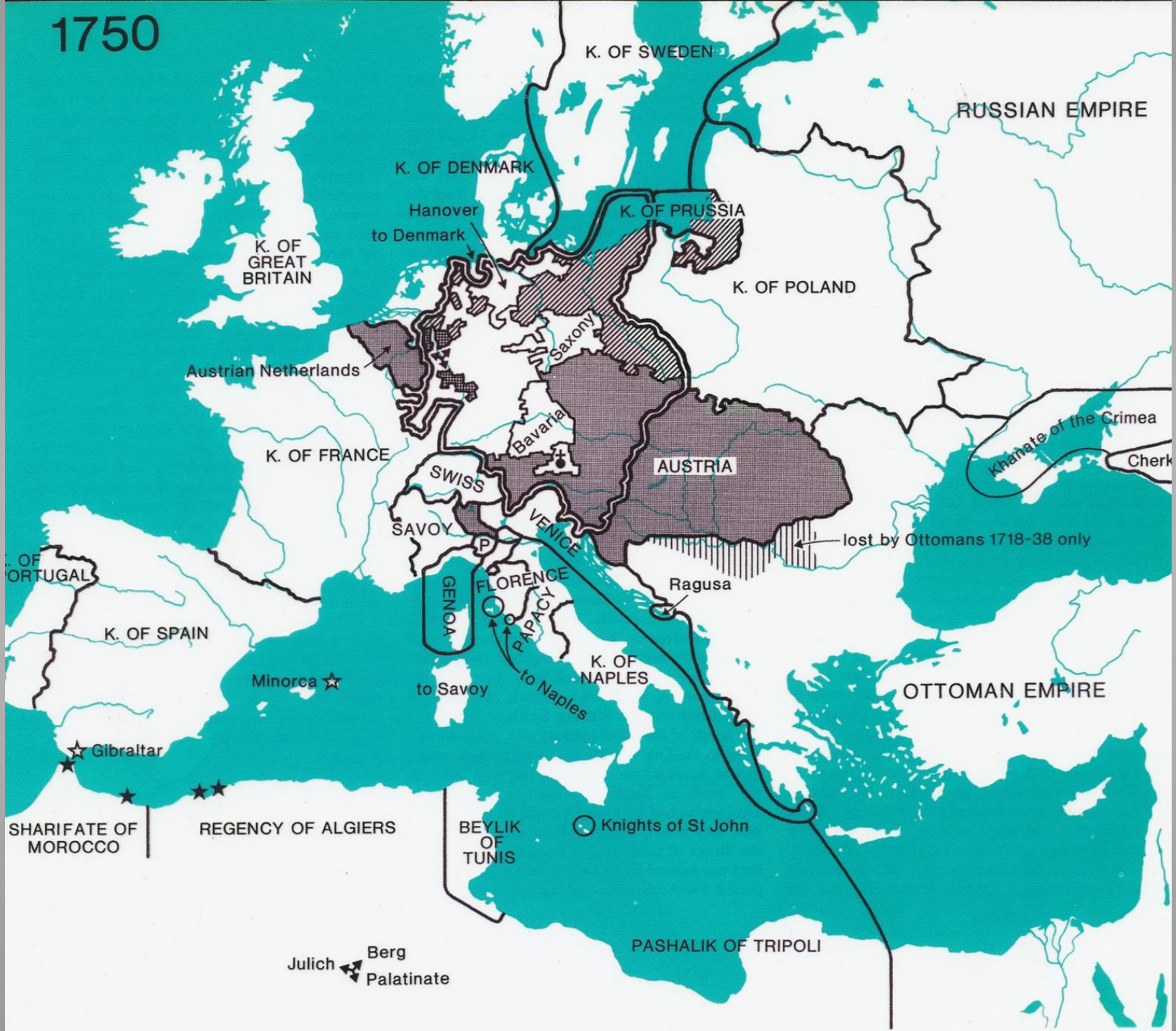


01APPYHD Design Pics Historical | www.diomedia.com

18 Aug 2015

The Potsdam Giants were parade ground troops for Frederick William's enjoyment.

1750



K. OF SWEDEN

RUSSIAN EMPIRE

K. OF DENMARK

Hanover
to Denmark

K. OF PRUSSIA

K. OF GREAT
BRITAIN

K. OF POLAND

Austrian Netherlands

Saxony

K. OF FRANCE

Bavaria

AUSTRIA

Khanate of the Crimea
Cherk

SWISS

SAVOY

VENICE

Ragusa

lost by Ottomans 1718-38 only

K. OF PORTUGAL

K. OF SPAIN

Minorea ☆

GENOA

FLORENCE

K. OF NAPLES

OTTOMAN EMPIRE

to Savoy

PAPACY
to Naples

Gibraltar ☆

SHARIFATE OF MOROCCO

REGENCY OF ALGIERS

BEYLIK OF TUNIS

Knights of St John

PASHALIK OF TRIPOLI

Julich Berg Palatinate



Frederick the Great

Frederick II



Frederick the Great, by Wilhelm Camphausen

King of Prussia Elector of Brandenburg

Reign	31 May 1740 – 17 August 1786
Predecessor	Frederick William I
Successor	Frederick William II
Chief Ministers	See list [show]

Born	24 January 1712 Berlin, Kingdom of Prussia
Died	17 August 1786 (aged 74) Potsdam, Kingdom of Prussia
Burial	Sanssouci, Potsdam
Spouse	Elisabeth Christine of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel-Bevern
House	Hohenzollern
Father	Frederick William I of Prussia
Mother	Sophia Dorothea of Hanover
Religion	Calvinism
Signature	

Frederick the Great of Prussia

aka Frederick II (r. 1740-1786)



- Frederick allowed religious freedom and promoted education, legal reform and economic growth but never tried to change Prussia's social structure.



Battle of Hohenfriedberg, *Attack of the Prussian Infantry*, by Carl Röchling. Oil on canvas.

Date 4 June 1745



Frederick the Great of Prussia examines the potato harvest (1886)



The **Junkers** were members of the **landed nobility** in **Prussia**. They owned great estates that were maintained and worked by peasants with few rights.

The Junkers held a virtual monopoly on all agriculture in the part of the German Reich lying east of the River **Elbe**. Since the Junker estates were inherited by the eldest son alone, younger sons, all well-educated and with a sense of noble ancestry, turned to the civil and military services, and dominated all higher civil offices, as well as the Prussian officer corps.

Social structure in Prussia

Remained heavily stratified

- a. Serfdom on noble lands maintained
- b. The “Junkers” (Prussian nobility) were the backbone of Prussia’s military and the state
 - The state did not recognize marriages between nobles and commoners.
 - Nobles not allowed to sell their lands to non-nobles.
- c. Middle-class found it extremely difficult to move up socially
 - Civilian bureaucrats were not permitted to enter the nobility
 - However, in the judicial system, 2/3 of judges were non-nobles.



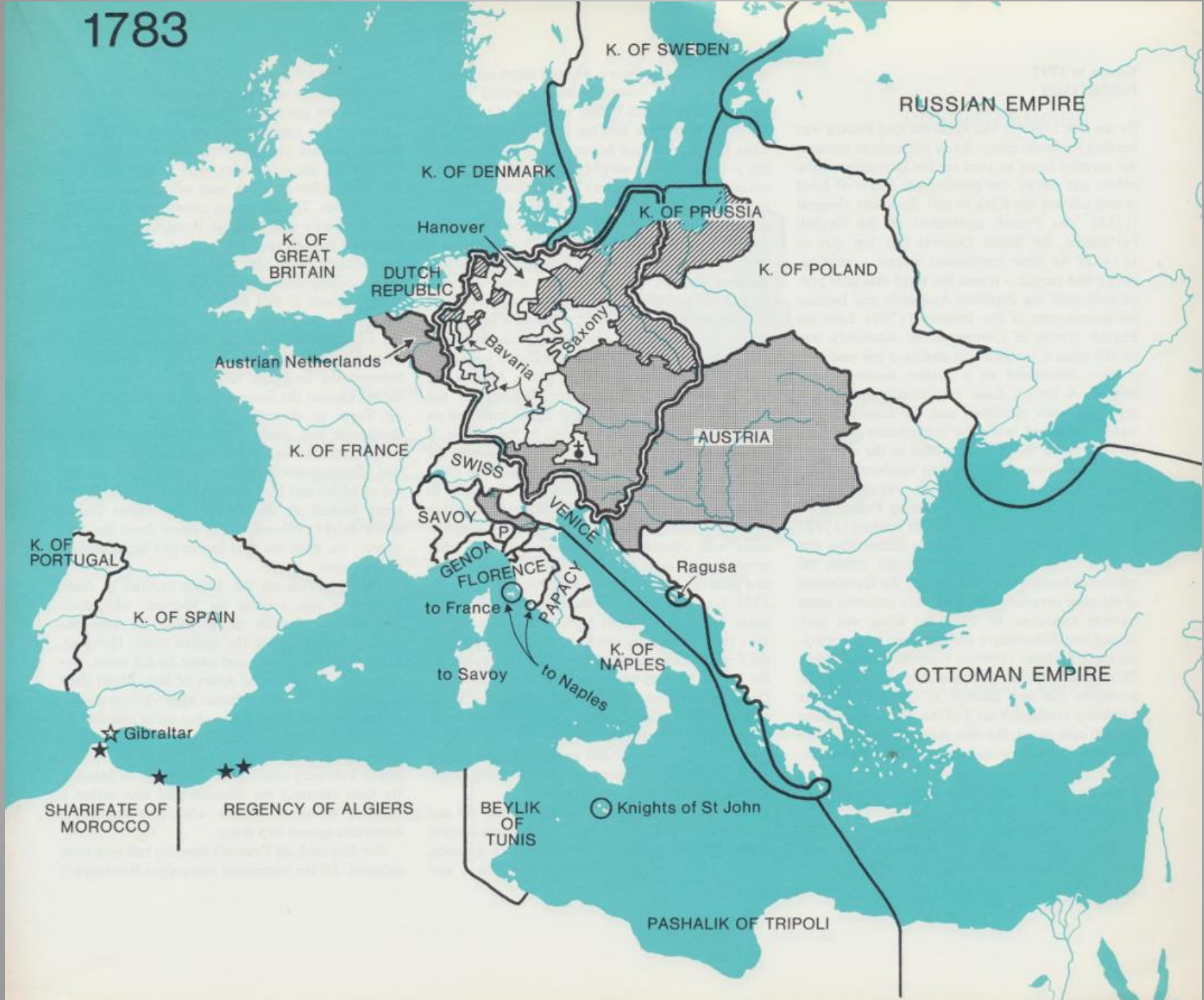
The Rise of Prussia, 1713-1795

- Brandenburg -Prussia in 1713
- Gains 1713-1740
- Gains 1740-1786
- Gains 1786-1795
- Boundary of the Empire in 1786

0 200 km
0 200 miles

Copyright © Swanston Map Archive Limited. All Rights Reserved

1783





FRENCH CULTURAL PREDOMINANCE IN EUROPE, 17TH AND 18TH CENTURIES:

From the time of Louis XIV, French culture dominated the courts of Europe. Fashion, cuisine, architecture, the language of courts, diplomacy and the upper classes were French.

Frederick the Great spoke French in preference to German (the language of servants), and the ruling elites as far east as Russia did the same.



The Palace of Versailles was the principal royal residence of France from 1682, under Louis XIV, until the start of the French Revolution in 1789, under Louis XVI. It is located in the department of Yvelines, in the region of Île-de-France, about 20 kilometres southwest of the centre of Paris.

INSPIRED BY VERSAILLES.....



Sanssouci



Electoral Palace of Bonn



Zwinger



Mannheim

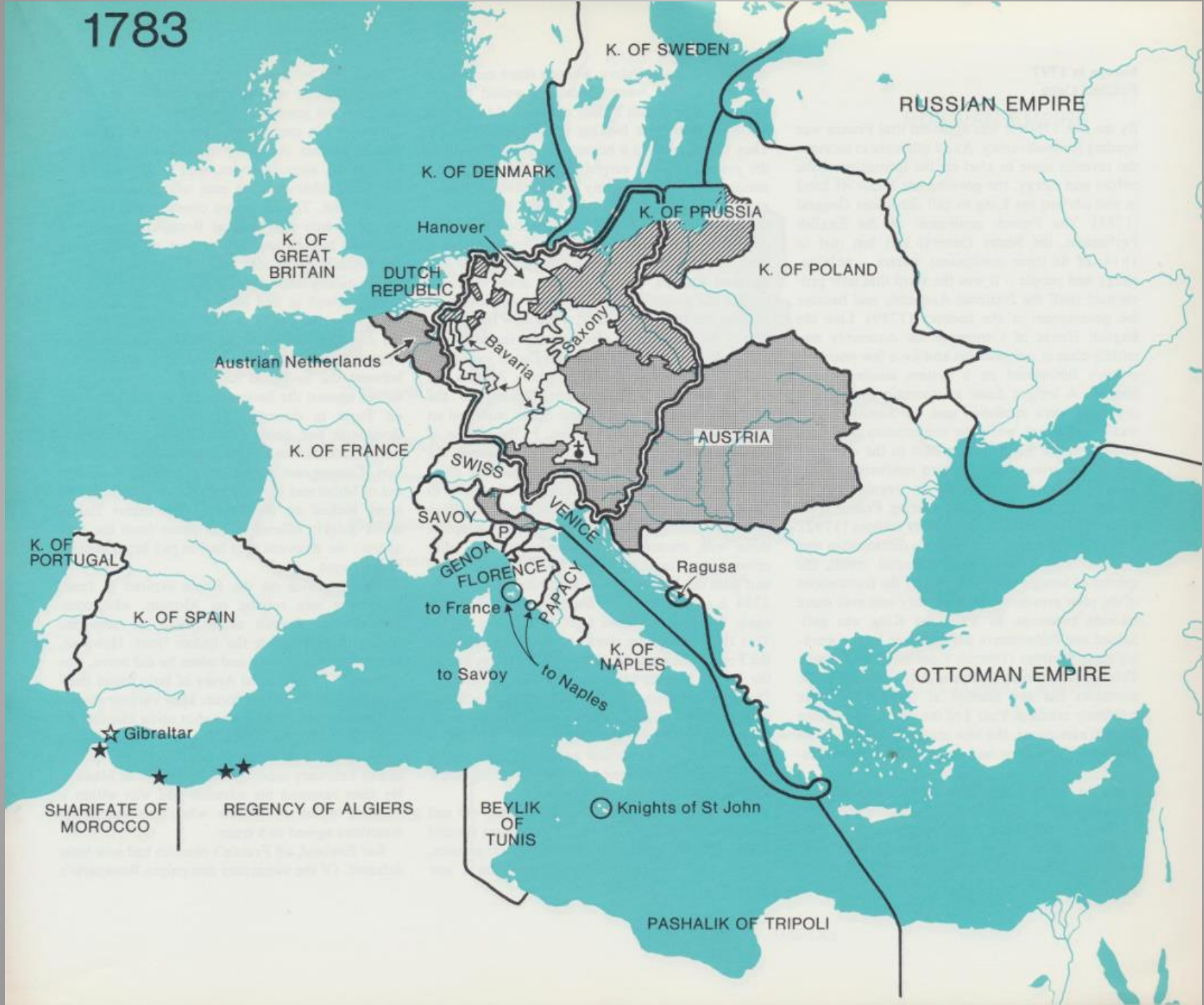


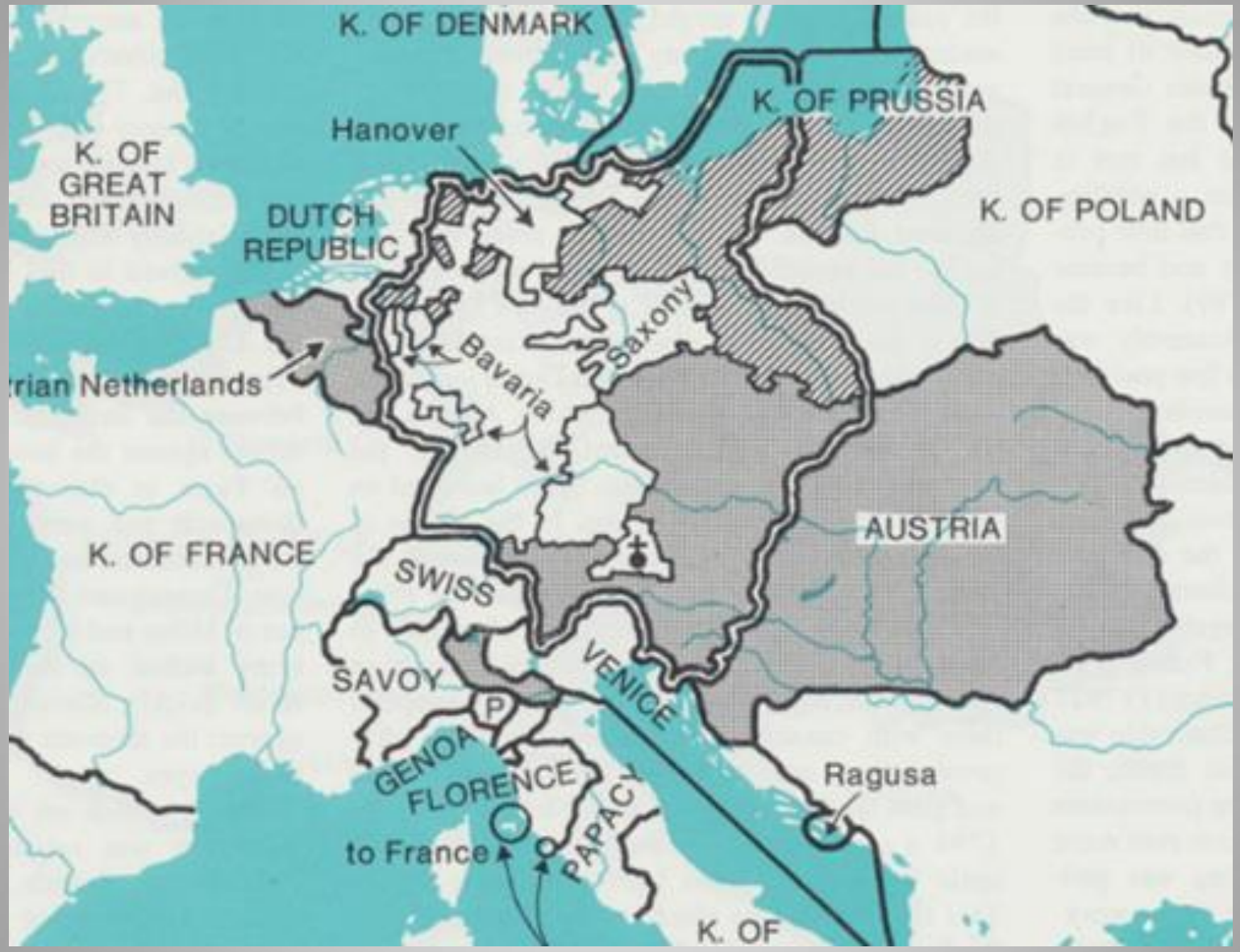
Schönbrunn Palace

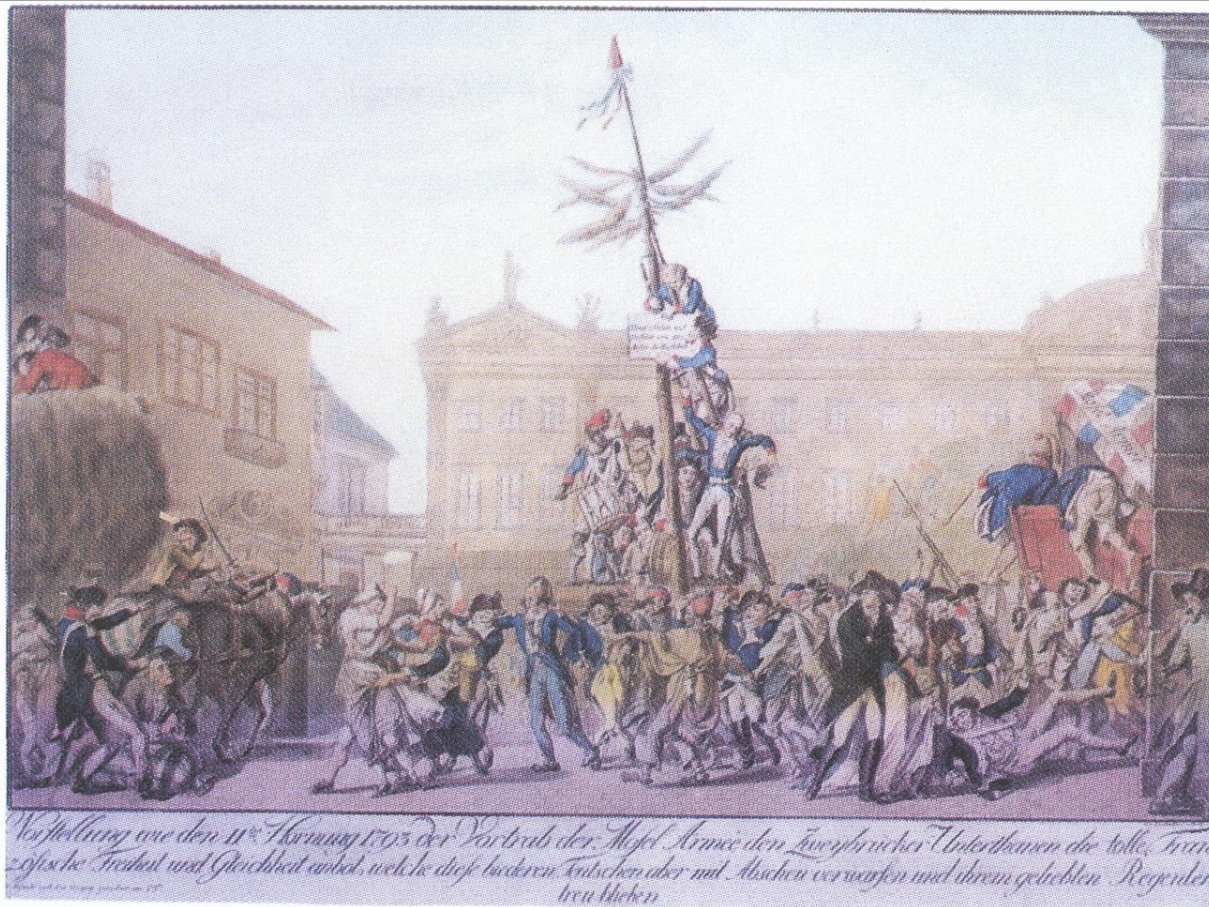


Nymphenburg

1783







9

9 Die Errichtung des Freiheitsbaums in Zweibrücken

Hieronimus Löschenkohl nach Kaspar Pitz (1756-1795)

Süddeutschland, 1793

Radierung, koloriert

H. 53,1 cm, B. 69,7 cm

Zweibrücken, Stadtmuseum, Inv.-Nr. 45

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION 1789-99
(* indicates mob violence in Paris)

	<u>INSIDE FRANCE</u>	<u>//ELSEWHERE IN EUROPE</u>
1789	May-the Estates General meet at Versailles. June-3rd estate becomes the National Assembly. *July-Fall of the Bastille in Paris; peasant uprisings across France. Aug.-"Declaration of the Rights of Man". Oct.-Paris mob brings royal family from Versailles.	//Beginning of emigres (Fr. nobles fleeing to other lands).
1790	CREATION OF A NEW FRENCH GOVERNMENT (CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCHY) --Growth of political factions.	
1791	June-attempted flight of the royal family fails. Oct.-the new government ("Legislative Assembly") in effect	
1792	April-WAR DECLARED AGAINST ALLIED POWERS. *Aug.-Paris mob storms Tuileries. King arrested. Sept.-creation of a French Republic (the "National Convention").	//Feb.-Prus.-Aus. alliance. //Summer-Allies invade France //Sept.-French victory at Battle of Valmy
1793	Jan.-execution of Louis XVI ("Citizen Louis Capet"). -Growing party strife (Jacobins vs. Girondins). April-formation of the Committee of Public Safety.	//Partition of Poland. //French defeats on all fronts. . .
1794	THE REIGN OF TERROR Robespierre and the C. of P.S. dominate France. July-THERMIDOR--the fall of Robespierre. End of the Reign of Terror.	//Fr. victories
1795	Aug.-new French government created: the Directory (a 5-man executive committee). Oct.-anti-government riots in Paris suppressed using artillery ("a whiff of grapeshot").	//War.-Prussia leaves the war. //Oct.-final //Partition of Poland
1796	Mar.-suppression of royalist uprisings inside France.	┆ Bonaparte's Italian Campaign
1797	Oct.-Treaty of Campo Formio with Austria ends the War of the First Coalition (Britain still at war).	
1798		┆ Bonaparte's Egyptian Campaign
1799	(Inside France, the Directory suffers from growing corruption, inflation, inefficiency, and unrest.)	//Dec.-War of the Second Coalition begins.
	Nov.-BRUMAIRE-Coup d'etat by N. Bonaparte, who becomes First Consul of France.	

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION 1789-99
(* indicates mob violence in Paris)

INSIDE FRANCE

//ELSEWHERE IN EUROPE

1789

May—the Estates General meet at Versailles.

June—3rd estate becomes the National Assembly.

*July—Fall of the Bastille in Paris; peasant uprisings across France.

Aug.—"Declaration of the Rights of Man".

*Oct.—Paris mob brings royal family from Versailles.

//Beginning of emigres
(Fr. nobles fleeing to other lands).

1790

CREATION OF A NEW FRENCH GOVERNMENT
(CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCHY)

--Growth of political factions.

1791

June—attempted flight of the royal family fails.

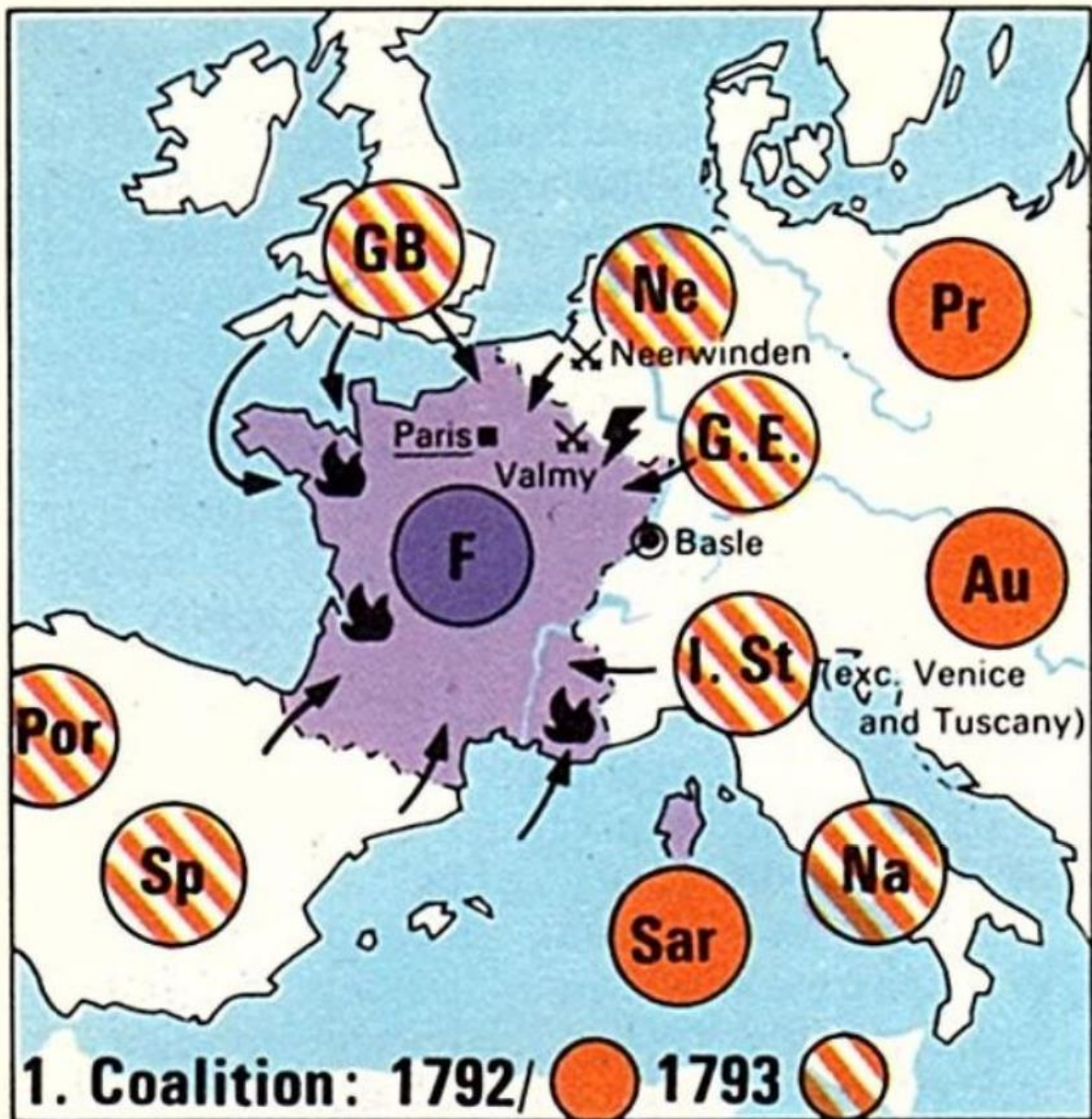
Oct.—the new government ("Legislative Assembly")
in effect

1792

//Feb.—Prus.—Aus. alliance.

April—WAR DECLARED AGAINST ALLIED POWERS.

THE CREATIVE PHASE: 1789—1791



Oct.-the new government ("Legislative Assembly")
in effect

1792

//Feb.-Prus.-Aus. alliance.

April-WAR DECLARED AGAINST ALLIED POWERS.

//Summer-Allies invade
France

*Aug.-Paris mob storms Tuileries. King arrested.

Sept.-creation of a French Republic
(the "National Convention").

//Sept.-French victory at
Battle of Valmy

1793

Jan.-execution of Louis XVI ("Citizen Louis Capet").
-Growing party strife (Jacobins vs. Girondins).

//Partition of Poland.

April-formation of the Committee of Public Safety.

//French defeats on all
fronts. . .

1794

THE REIGN OF TERROR

Robespierre and the C. of P.S. dominate France.

//Fr. victories

July-THERMIDOR--the fall of Robespierre.
End of the Reign of Terror.

1795

//Mar.-Prussia leaves the
war.

Aug.-new French government created: the Directory
(a 5-man executive committee).

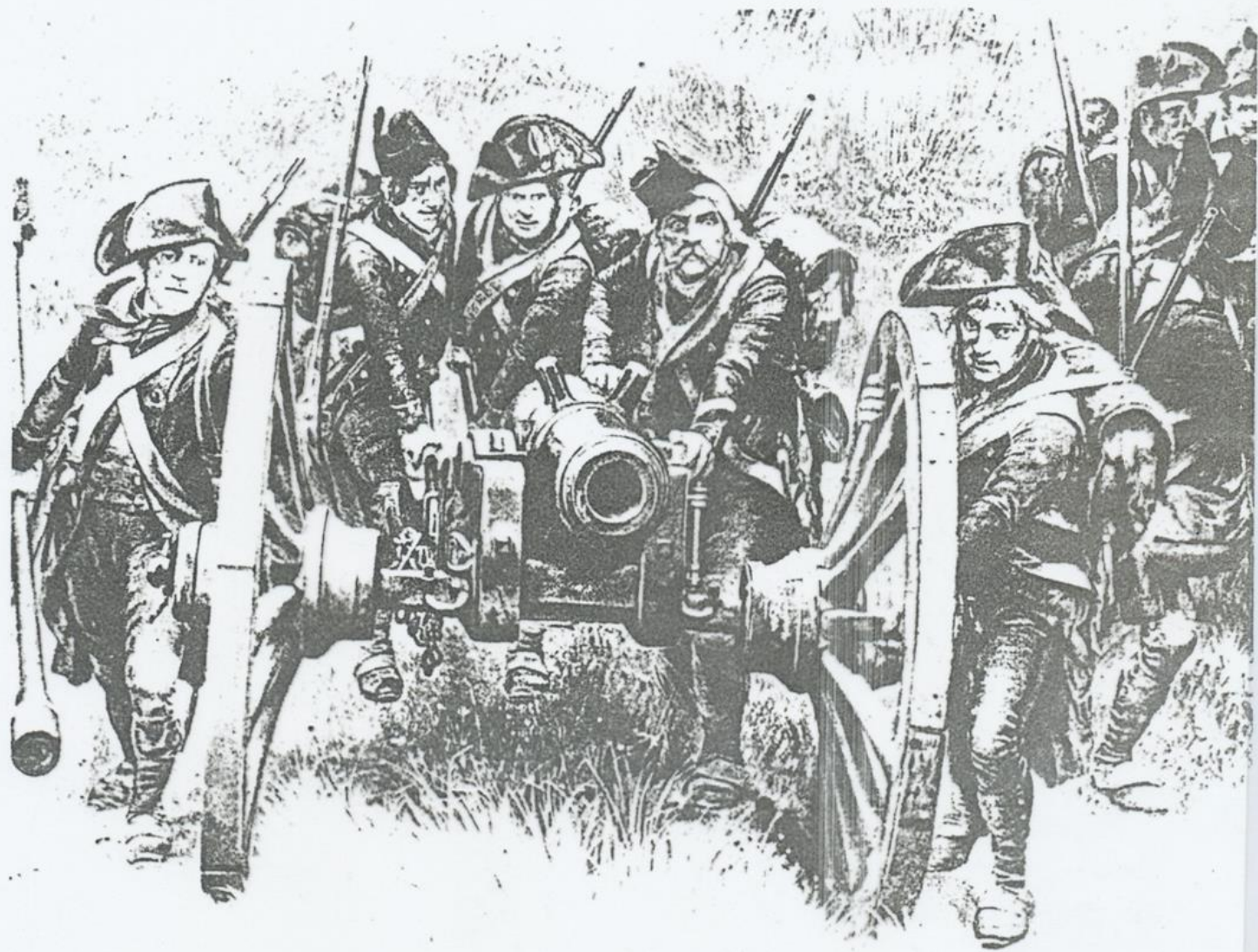
THE DESPERATE PHASE: 1792—1794



*Costumes des soldats de la République en 1793
(Infanterie et Artillerie).*

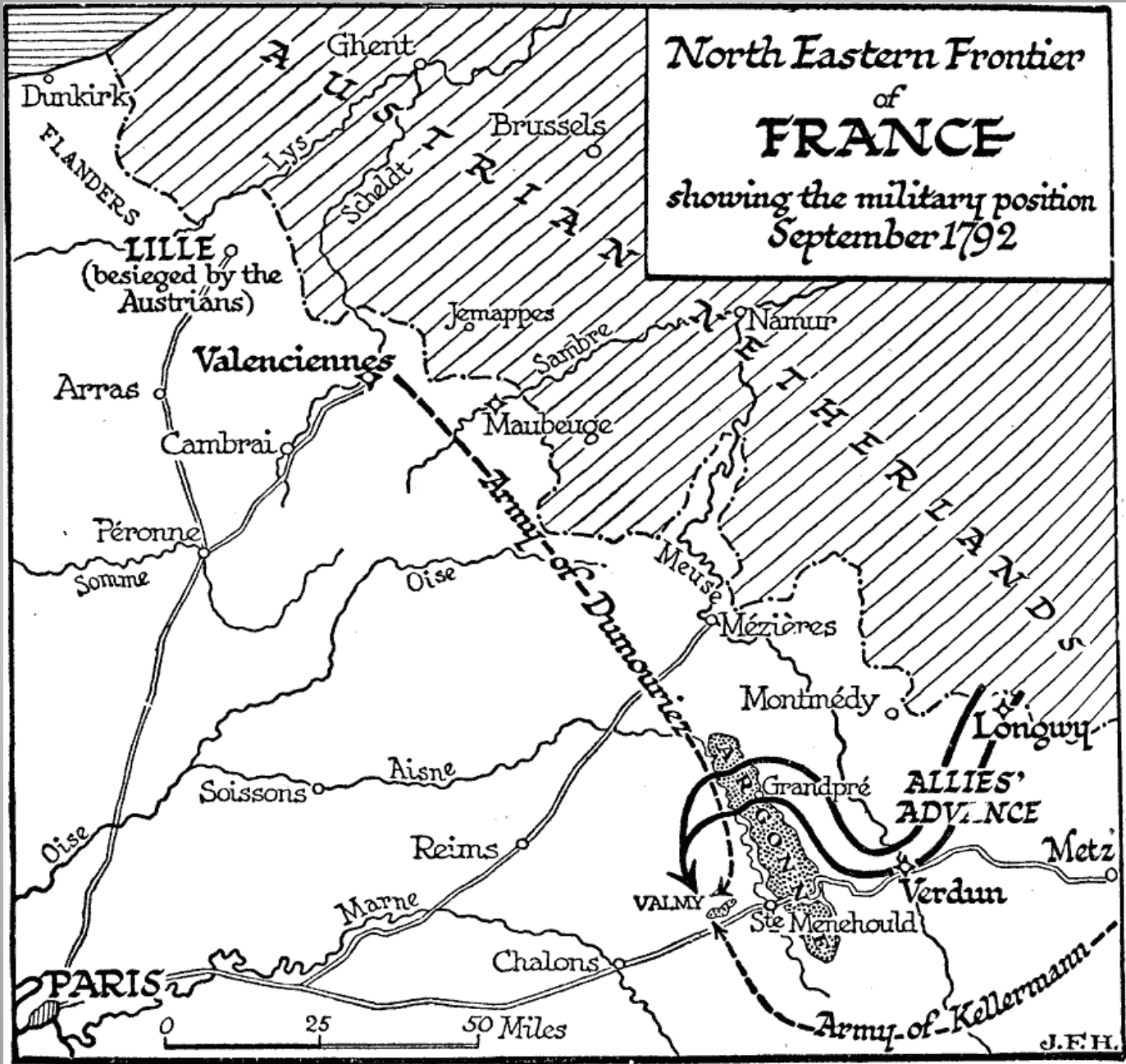


Une colonne républicaine en marche (d'après Raffet).



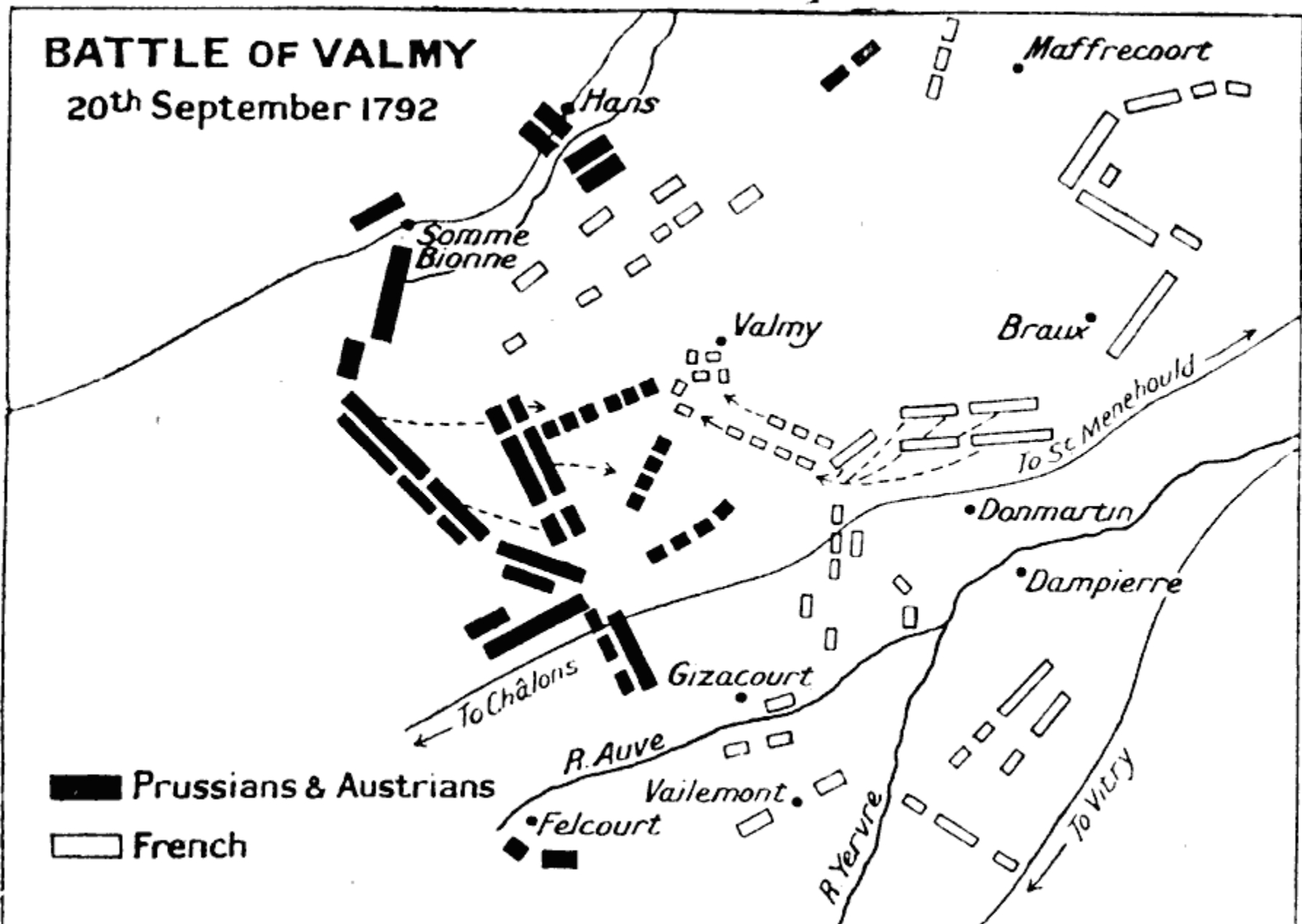


North Eastern Frontier
of
FRANCE
showing the military position
September 1792



BATTLE OF VALMY

20th September 1792



■ Prussians & Austrians

□ French



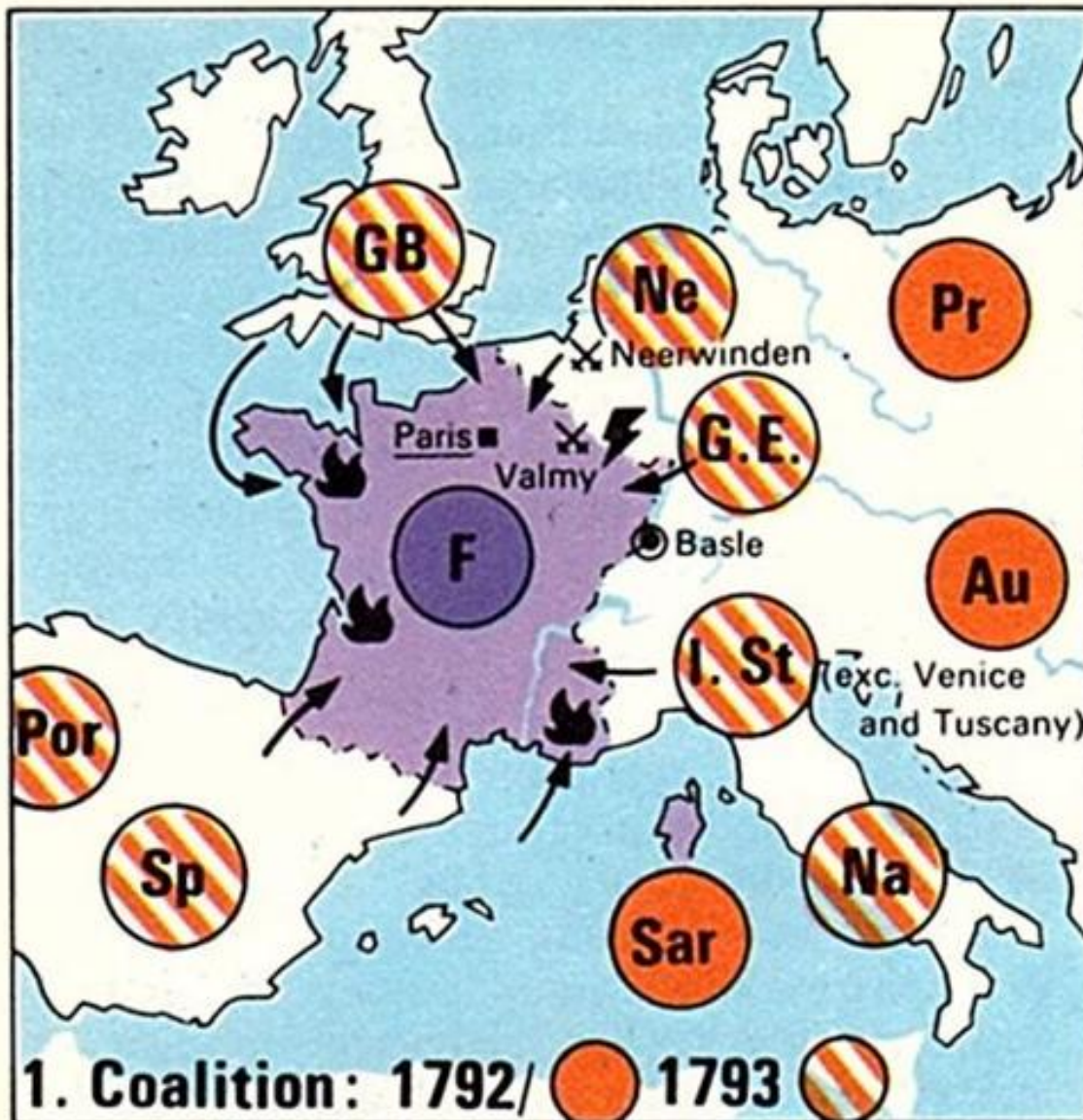
Painting of the Battle of Valmy by Horace Vernet from 1826. The white-uniformed infantry to the right are regulars while the blue-coated ranks to the left represent the citizen volunteers of 1791. The Moulin de Valmy was burnt down on the orders of Kellermann on the day of the battle.

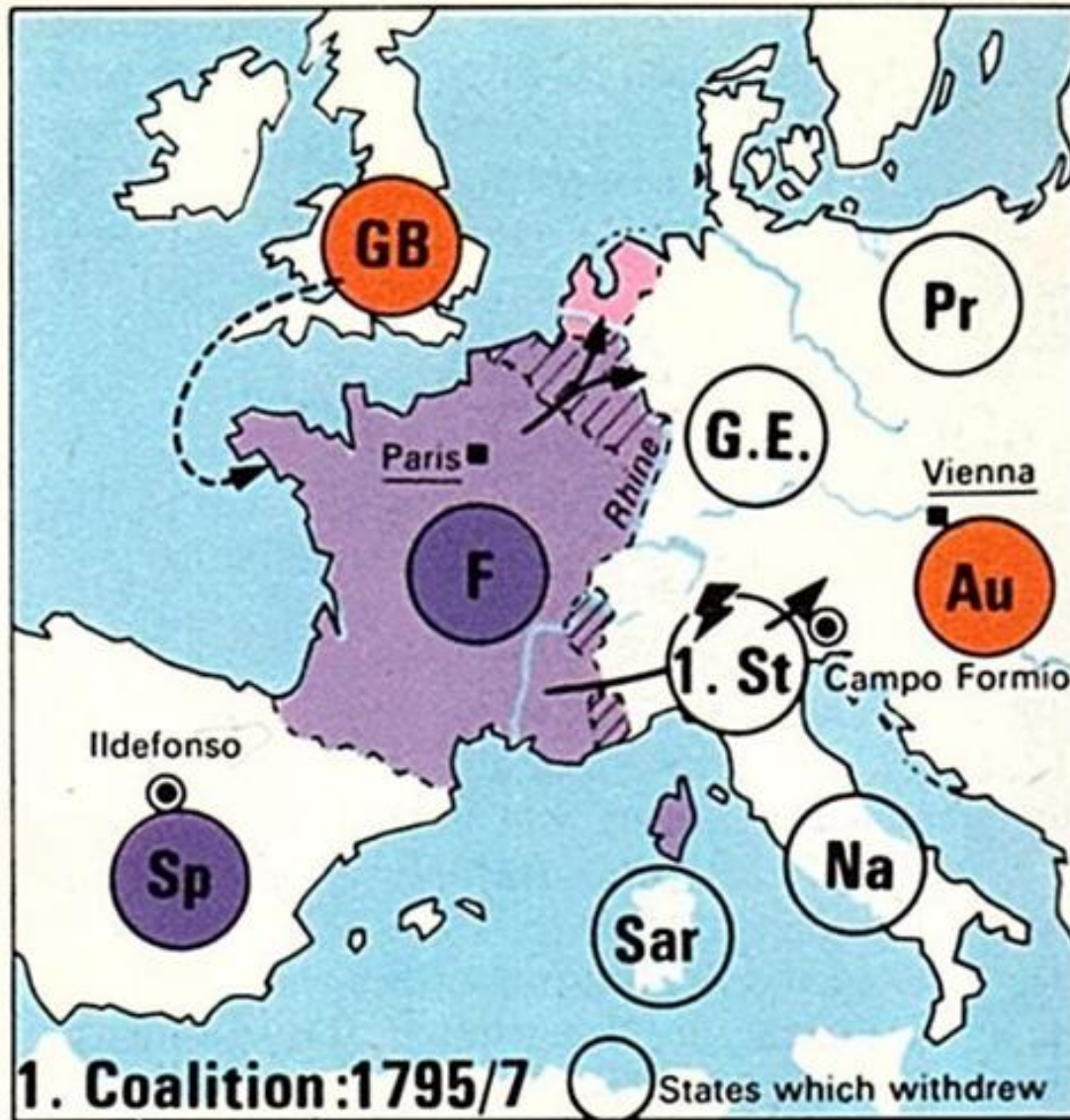
Date

20 September 1792



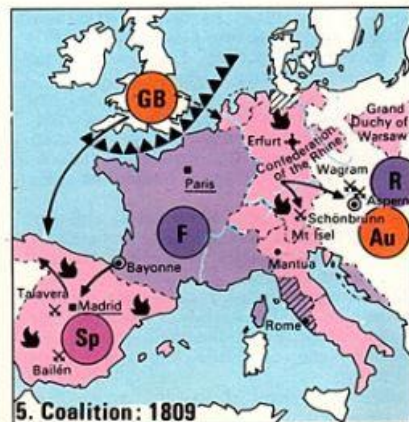
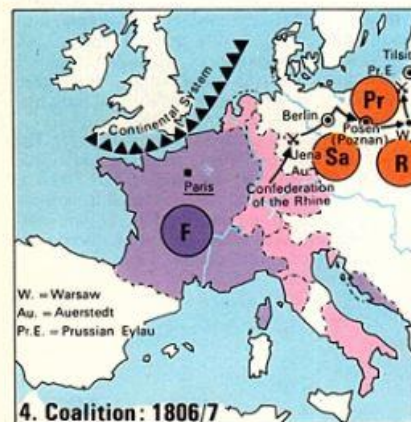
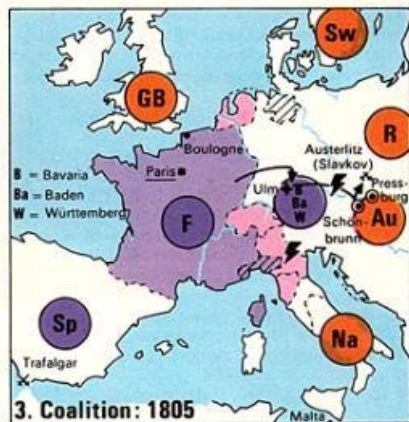
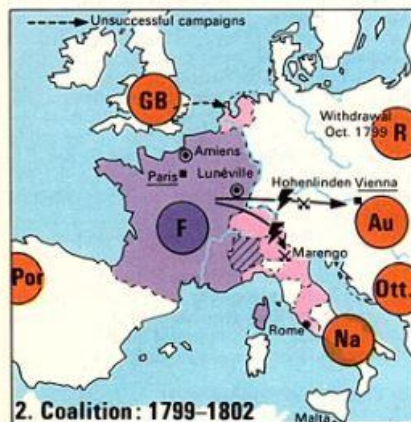
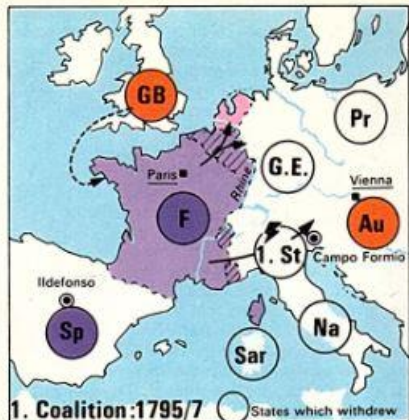
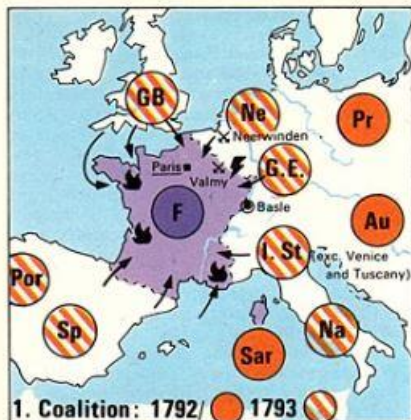
The German writer and poet [Johann Wolfgang von Goethe](#), who was present at the battle with the Prussian army, later wrote that he was approached by some of his comrades in a state of dejection. His only consolation was, **"Here and today, a new epoch in the history of the world has begun, and you can say that you were present at its birth."**





- 1795 //Mar.-Prussia leaves the war.
- Aug.-new French government created: the Directory (a 5-man executive committee).
- Oct.- anti-government riots in Paris suppressed using artillery ("a whiff of grapeshot"). //Oct.-final //Partition of Poland
- 1796 Mar.-suppression of royalist uprisings inside France. I Bonaparte's Italian Campaign
- 1797 Oct.-Treaty of Campo Formio with Austria ends the War of the First Coalition (Britain still at war).
- 1798 I Bonaparte's Egyptian Campaign
- 1799 (Inside France, the Directory suffers from growing corruption, inflation, inefficiency, and unrest.) //Dec.-War of the Second Coalition begins.
- Nov.-BRUMAIRE-Coup d'etat by N. Bonaparte, who becomes First Consul of France.

THE STAGNANT PHASE: 1794—1799



France
 Fr. annexations
 Fr. satellites
 Occupied by France

The coalitions against France, 1792-1809

1797



K. OF SWEDEN

RUSSIAN EMPIRE

K. OF DENMARK

Hanover

K. OF GREAT BRITAIN

Batavian Republic

K. OF PRUSSIA

Saxony

to Bavaria

FRENCH REPUBLIC and dependencies

Swiss

Bavaria

AUSTRIA

K. OF PORTUGAL

K. OF SPAIN

Piedmont

Ligurian Republic

Cisalpine R.

FLORENCE

Ragusa

OTTOMAN EMPIRE

☆ Gibraltar

K. OF SARDINIA (SAVOY)

K. OF NAPLES

to Naples

SHARIFATE OF MOROCCO

REGENCY OF ALGIERS

BEYLIK OF TUNIS

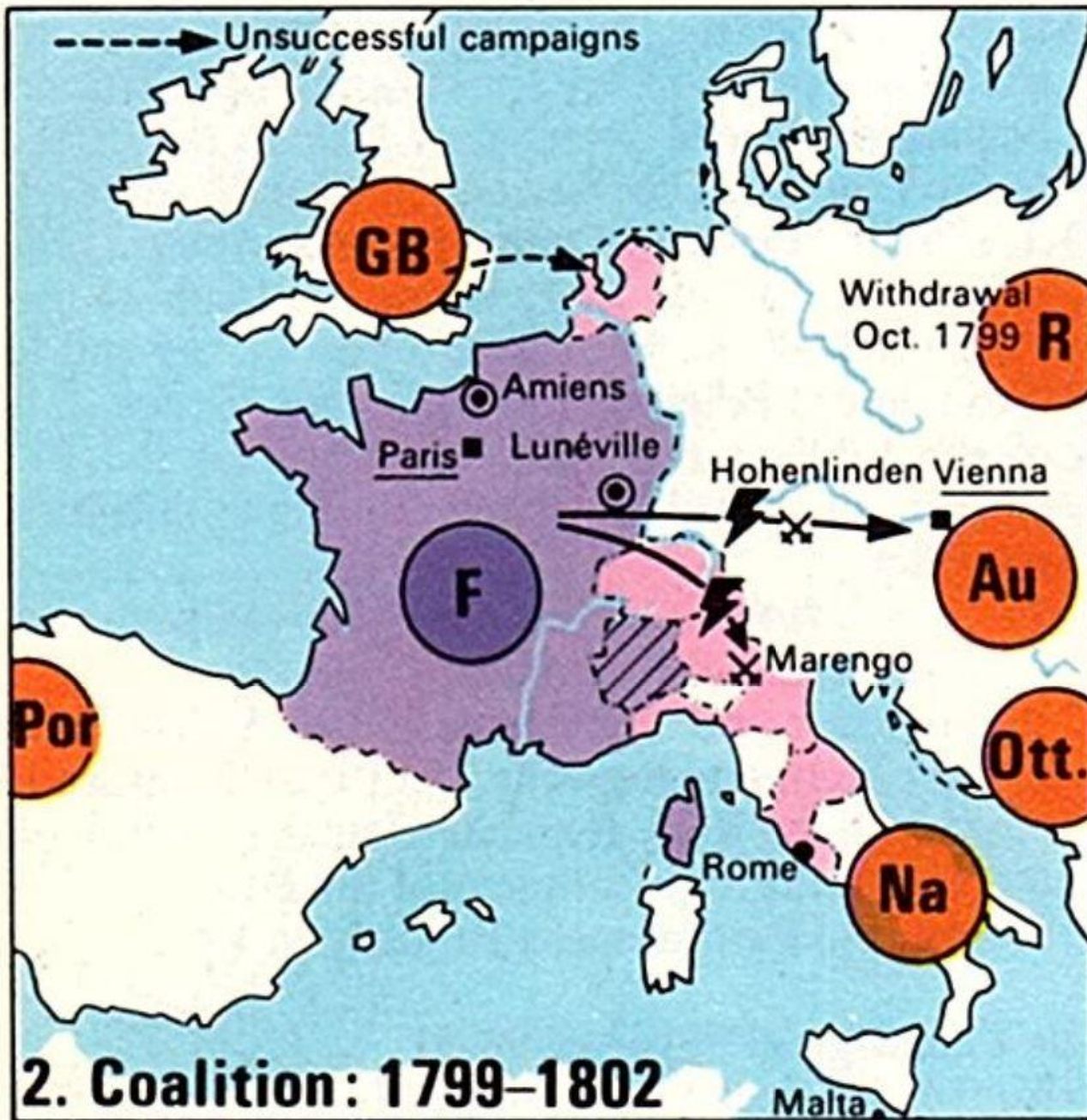
○ Kts of St John

to France

PASHALIK OF TRIPOLI



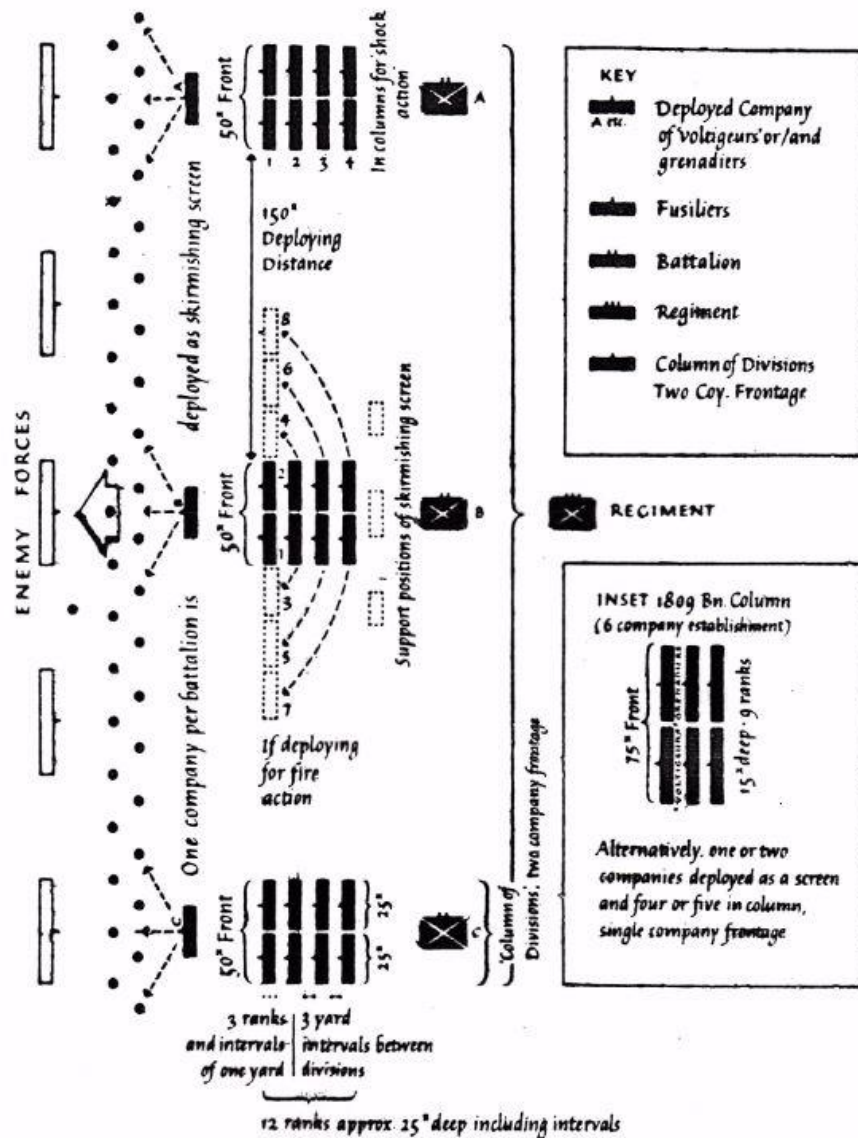
Napoleon as First Consul
by Antoine-Jean Gros



REGIMENT ADVANCING IN BATTALION COLUMNS

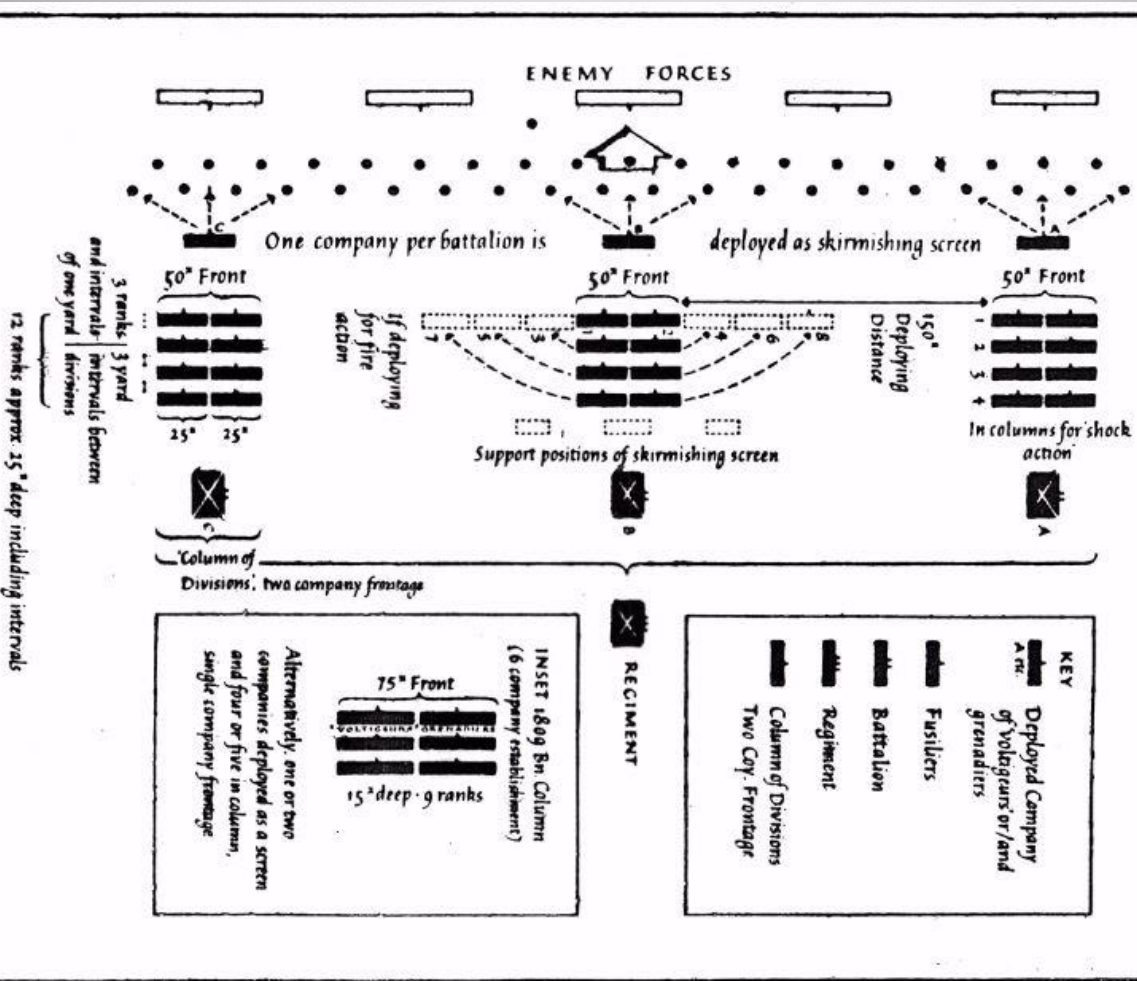
Column of Divisions - Two Company Front

(1805 establishment of 9 companies per battalion)



REGIMENT ADVANCING IN BATTALION COLUMNS

Column of Divisions: Two Company Front
(1805 establishment of 9 companies per battalion)



12 ranks approx. 25° deep including intervals

3 ranks 3 yard and intervals intervals between of one yard divisions

'Column of Divisions, two company frontage

INSET 1809 Bn Column
(6 company establishment)

75° Front

15° deep - 9 ranks

Alternatively, one or two companies deployed as a screen and four or five in column, single company frontage

KEY

Deployed Company of Voltigeurs or/and grenadiers

Fusiliers

Battalion

Regiment

Column of Divisions

Two Coy. Frontage

7 OPERATIONAL FLEXIBILITY as displayed by MÖRAND'S Division at ALIERSTADT, 1806

<p>13th Lt Inf</p> <p>MORAND</p> <p>To River Saale ▶</p>	<p>FIRST PHASE Approach into contact covered by Lt Cavalry and 13th Lt Infantry Regiment. Enemy artillery opens heavy bombardment, but French 'screen' troops (Cavalry and Lt Inf) keep back the masses.</p>
<p>12th of Line</p> <p>MORAND</p> <p>PRUSSIAN ATTACKS</p>	<p>SECOND PHASE Division deploys into line of battalion columns, guns and Lt Inf on flanks; drives off Prussian infantry and succours 12th Regiment of Line (part of Gudin's Division, extreme left).</p>
<p>MORAND</p> <p>To River Saale ▶</p> <p>PRUSSIAN ATTACKS</p>	<p>THIRD PHASE Division deploys into line for volley fire with Prussians on Hill of Hassenhausen.</p>
<p>12th of Line</p> <p>GUDIN</p> <p>MORAND</p> <p>Hassenhausen</p> <p>BLÜCHER</p> <p>To River Saale ▶</p>	<p>FOURTH PHASE Attacked by 15,000 Prussian Cavalry, the battalions nearest Hassenhausen remain deployed, using walls and hedges as cover; the remaining seven form square and receive the cavalry with volleys at thirty paces. Prussians retire in disorder.</p>
<p>MORAND</p> <p>R. Lissbach</p> <p>PRUSSIAN ATTACKS</p> <p>WARTENSLEBEN</p>	<p>FIFTH PHASE Division reforms into line of battalion columns, resumes advance, attacks enemy infantry and drives them over stream.</p> <p>NB. NOT TO SCALE</p>



GERMANY and ITALY in 1803 after the Principal Decree of the Imperial Deputation (Reichsdeputationshauptschluss). Territorial combinations dissolved before 1803 are indicated by hair-line type. The smaller divisions of Germany are left uncolored. For examples of the detailed process of mediatization effected by the Principal Decree of the Imperial Deputation, see pages 142, 143. D. Duchy, E. Electorate, E.A. Territory of the Electoral, Archchancellor, K. Kingdom, N.O. Nassau-Orange, Pr. To Prussia, Rep. Republic, S. To Salzburg, \bullet Fortress, \square Imperial City. Scale 1:9000000



NORTH SEA

BALTIC SEA

K. OF DENMARK

Heligoland.
(Danish)

Holstein

Lübeck

MECKLENBURG

Swedish
Pomerania

Kolberg

Danzig
West-Prussia

Hamburg

Wismar

Pomerania

District
of the Netze

Thorn
(Toruń)

BATAVIAN REPUBLIC
1795

OLDEN
BURG

HANOVER

Hanover

Brandenburg

Potsdam

Berlin

Posen
(Poznań)

South Prussia

Bremen

Artlenburg

Elbe R.

Stettin

Warthe R.

Sulinger

Hameln

Corvey

Weser

Goslar

Quedlinburg

Collingn

Cassel

E. OF
HESSIE

Westphalia

Wetlar

NASSAU
E.A.

Frankfort

Wurzburg

Heidelberg

Heilbronn

Stutt. G.

Esslingen

Reutlingen

Breisgau

Basel

Constance

Zurich

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

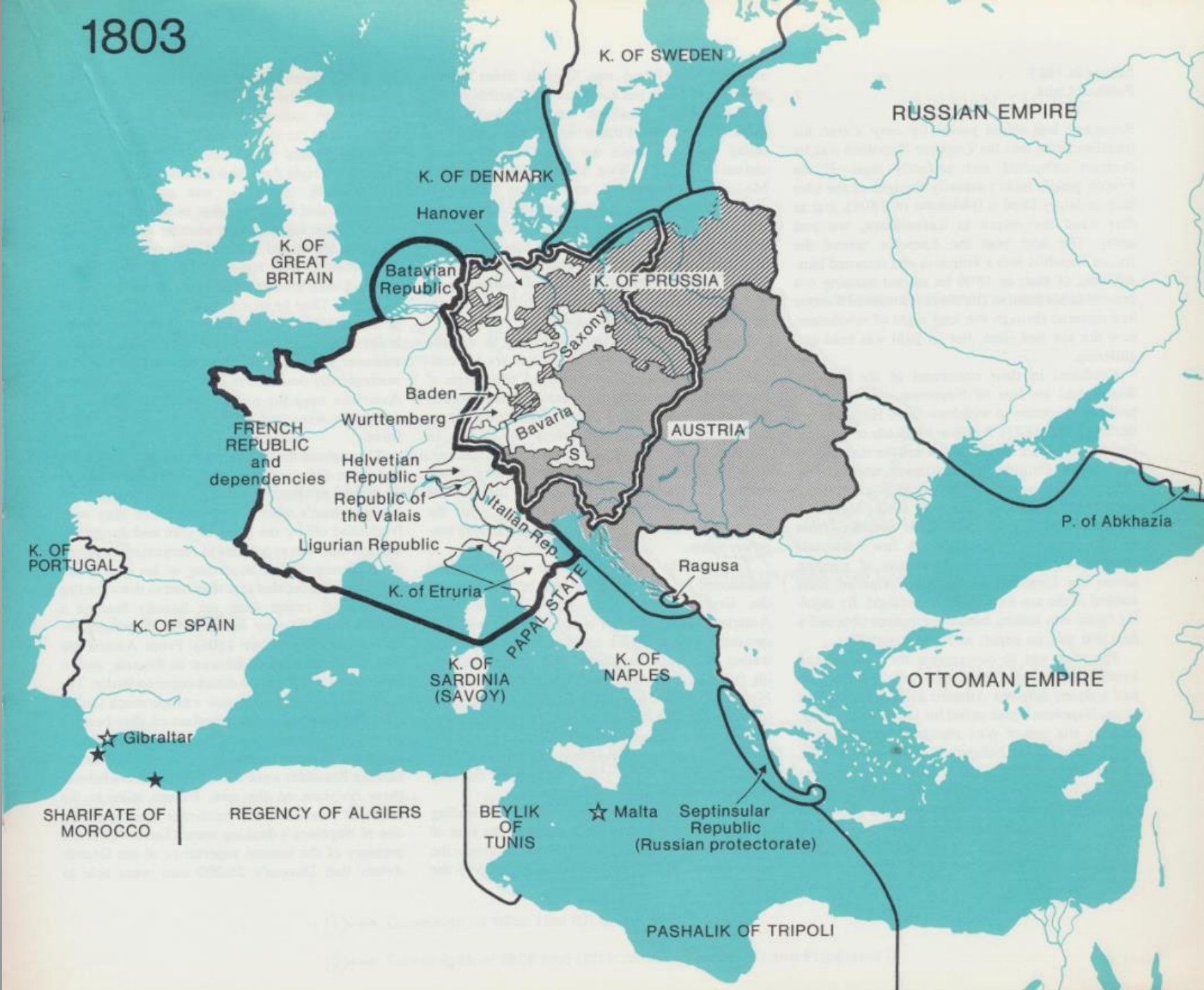
Basel

Basel

Basel

Basel

1803



K. OF SWEDEN

RUSSIAN EMPIRE

K. OF DENMARK

Hanover

K. OF GREAT BRITAIN

Batavian Republic

K. OF PRUSSIA

Saxony

Baden

FRENCH REPUBLIC and dependencies

Wurttemberg

Bavaria

AUSTRIA

Helvetian Republic

Republic of the Valais

Italian Rep.

Ligurian Republic

K. of Etruria

PAPAL STATE

Ragusa

P. of Abkhazia

K. OF PORTUGAL

K. OF SPAIN

K. OF SARDINIA (SAVOY)

K. OF NAPLES

OTTOMAN EMPIRE

☆ Gibraltar

SHARIFATE OF MOROCCO

REGENCY OF ALGIERS

BEYLIK OF TUNIS

☆ Malta

Septinsular Republic (Russian protectorate)

PASHALIK OF TRIPOLI



Londres

Cassel

Deux-Nèthes

Calais

Gand

Escaut

Anvers

Meuse

Lys

Bruxelles

Infér.

Roer

Aix-la-Chapelle

Lille

Jemappes

Dyle

Liège

Ourthe

Rhin et Moselle

Coblence

Pas de Calais
Arras

Nord

Sambre et Meuse

Mayence

Cherbourg

Le Havre

Seine Inférieur

Rouen

Somme

Amiens

Laon

Ardennes

Forêts

Trèves

Sarre

Mont Tonnerre

Caen

Calvados

Eure

Oise

Aisne

Reims

Moselle

Metz

Bas Rhin

Stuttgart

Finistère

Côtes du Nord

Ille et Vilaine

Orne

Eure et Loire

Paris

Seine et Oise

Seine et Marne

Marne

Meuse

Meurthe

Nancy

Bas Rhin

Strasbourg

Morbihan

Rennes

Mayenne

Sarthe

Eure et Loire

Orléans

Loiret

Aube

Haute Marne

Vosges

Bas Rhin

Strasbourg

Ulm

Loire Inférieur

Angers

Loir-et-Cher

Loiret

Yonne

Auxerre

Haute Marne

Vosges

Haut-Rhin

Bâle

Zurich

Nantes

Maine et Loire

Indre et Loire

Loir-et-Cher

Blois

Orléans

Yonne

Auxerre

Haute Saône

Haut-Rhin

Bâle

Zurich

Vendée

Deux Sèvres

Vienne

Indre

Cher

Nièvre

Côte d'Or

Dijon

Haute Saône

Haut-Rhin

Bâle

Zurich

La Rochelle

Charente-Inférieure

Vienne

Indre

Cher

Nièvre

Côte d'Or

Dijon

Haute Saône

Haut-Rhin

Bâle

Zurich

Haute Vienne

Creuse

Vienne

Indre

Cher

Nièvre

Côte d'Or

Dijon

Haute Saône

Haut-Rhin

Bâle

Zurich

Allier

Saône et Loire

Jura

Doubs

Besançon

Bâle

Zurich

Ain

Geneve

Léman

Sion

CODE CIVIL
DES
FRANÇAIS.

ÉDITION ORIGINALE ET SEULE OFFICIELLE.



À PARIS,
DE L'IMPRIMERIE DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE.
AN XII. — 1804.

Das
bürgerliche Gesetzbuch
der Franzosen.

Nach der stereotypischen Ausgabe
von Firmin Didot.

Ganz neu übersetzt

von

J. B. Adermann.

Landau,
bei Georges und Prinz.
Jahr 13.



The Coronation of Napoleon



Artist [Jacques-Louis David](#)

Year 1805–07 (exhibited 1808)






2 Napoleonic institutions

areas which experienced
Napoleonic institutions in full:

-  for more than 10 years
-  for less than 5 years

areas which experienced modified
forms of Napoleonic institutions:

-  for more than 8 years
-  for less than 5 years
-  departments of the French empire





NAPOLEONIC REFORMS IN THE GERMAN STATES

“Everywhere that Napoleon ruled he had replaced encrusted custom and privilege with rationality and uniformity. While the Emperor’s armies rampaged across Europe, his bureaucrats and administrators had moved in silently behind, reorganizing, systematizing, standardizing....”

—Richard Evans, The Pursuit of Power: Europe 1815-1914 (2016)



NAPOLEONIC REFORMS IN THE GERMAN STATES

- Instead of hundreds of tiny independent jurisdictions (free imperial knights, towns, abbeys, bishops) there were medium-sized Duchies and Kingdoms.
- Instead of a hodgepodge of local law codes and privileges, there was the uniform and efficient Napoleonic Code, with a court system to support it.
- Instead of legal privileges for social groups like the nobility, clergy, and wealthy merchants, there was equality before the law for all social groups.



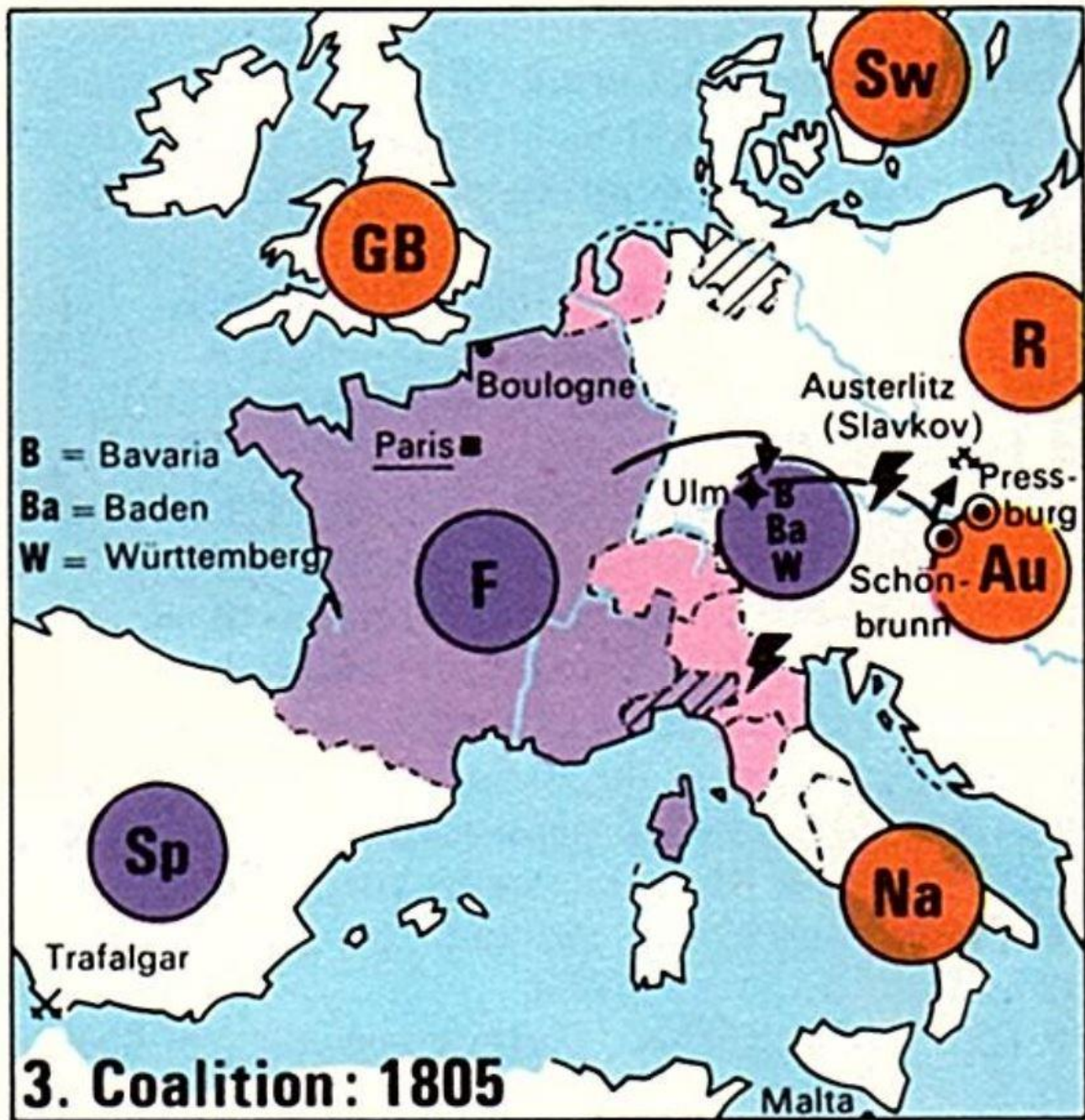
NAPOLEONIC REFORMS IN THE GERMAN STATES

- Instead of arbitrary threats and claims to private property in many principalities,
 there were now property rights, uniformly guaranteed by the Code Napoleon.
- Instead of a limited and Church-run educational system with a narrow curriculum,
 there was a system of state-run public schools, teaching a more practical curriculum.
- Instead of government and military positions reserved for the aristocratic “top one percent,”
 there was a full-fledged system of “careers open to talent,” in which anyone could rise.

Central Europe in 1812.



After 1815, why should any German monarch want to return to the much less efficient days of the Holy Roman Empire?



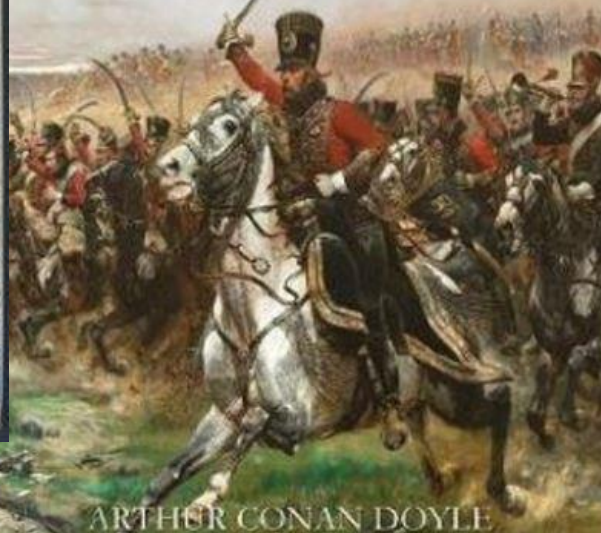
THE EXPLOITS OF
BRIGADIER
GERARD



Hall of Books



THE COMPLETE
BRIGADIER GERARD

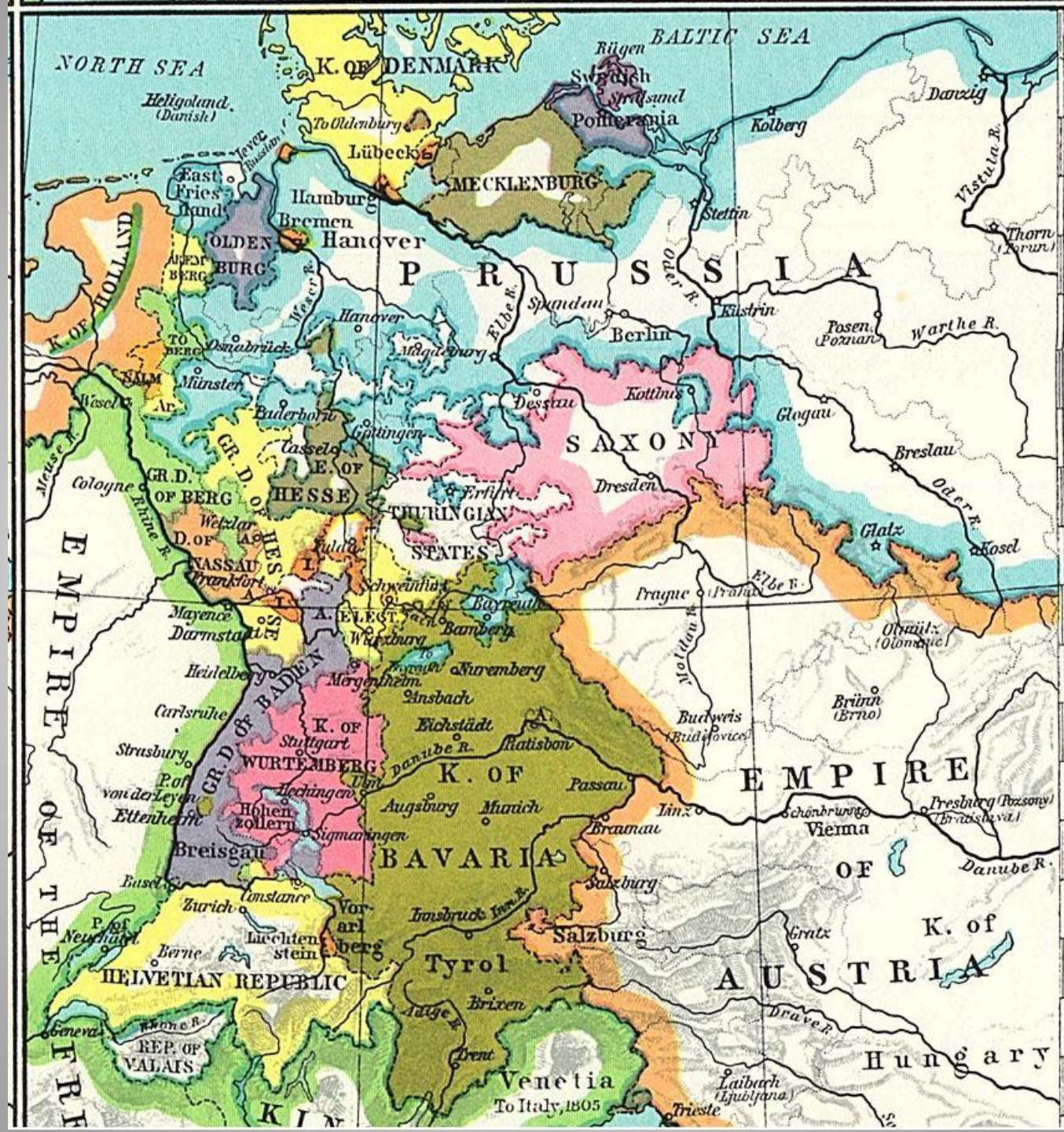


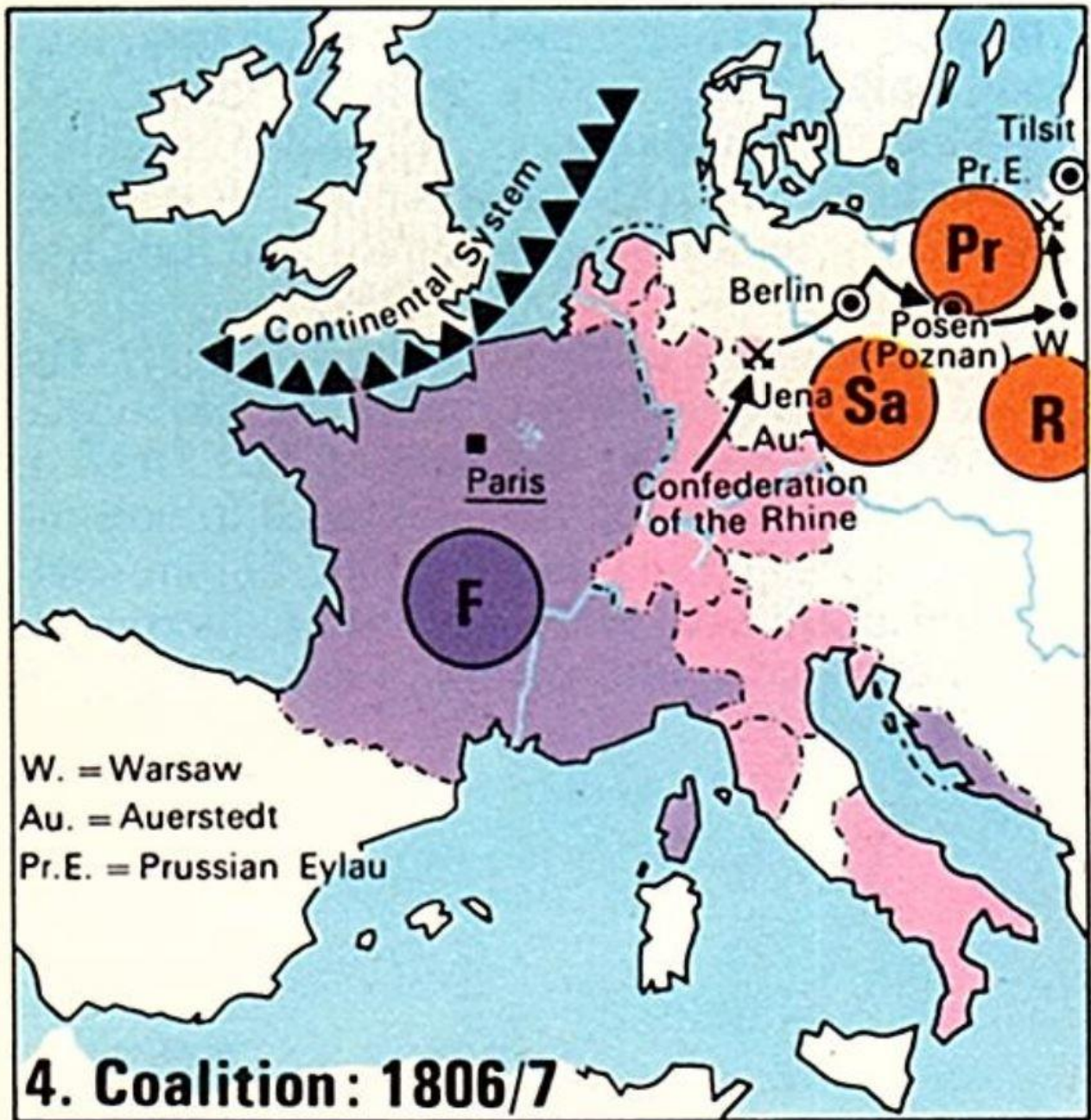
ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE

with 55 original
W. B. Wollen illustrations



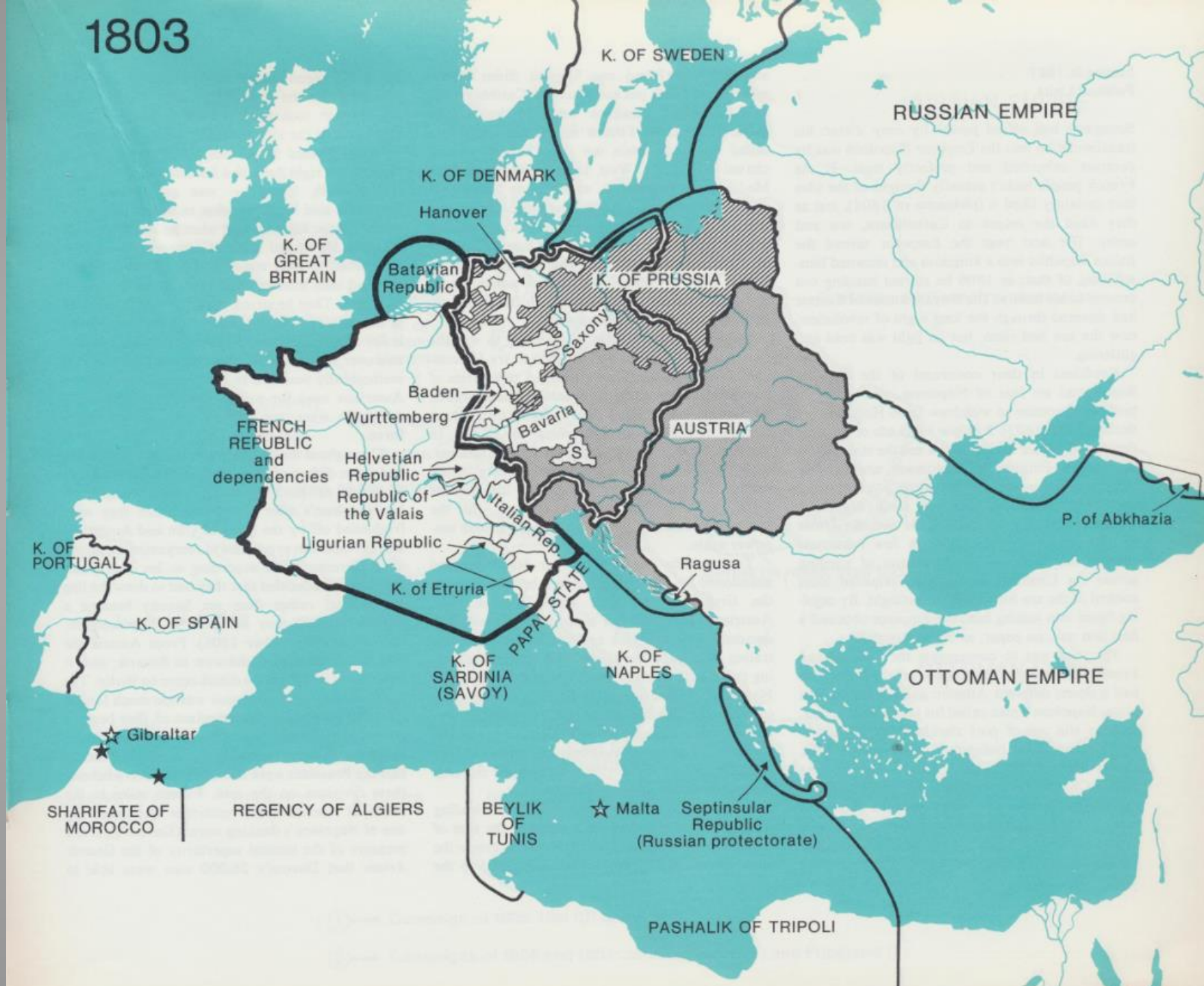
K Long East 10 of Greenw. L 15 M





4. Coalition: 1806/7

1803



K. OF SWEDEN

RUSSIAN EMPIRE

K. OF DENMARK

Hanover

K. OF GREAT BRITAIN

Batavian Republic

K. OF PRUSSIA

Saxony

Baden

FRENCH REPUBLIC and dependencies

Wurttemberg

Bavaria

AUSTRIA

Helvetian Republic

Republic of the Valais

Italian Rep.

Ligurian Republic

K. of Etruria

PAPAL STATE

Ragusa

P. of Abkhazia

K. OF PORTUGAL

K. OF SPAIN

K. OF SARDINIA (SAVOY)

K. OF NAPLES

OTTOMAN EMPIRE

☆ Gibraltar

SHARIFATE OF MOROCCO

REGENCY OF ALGIERS

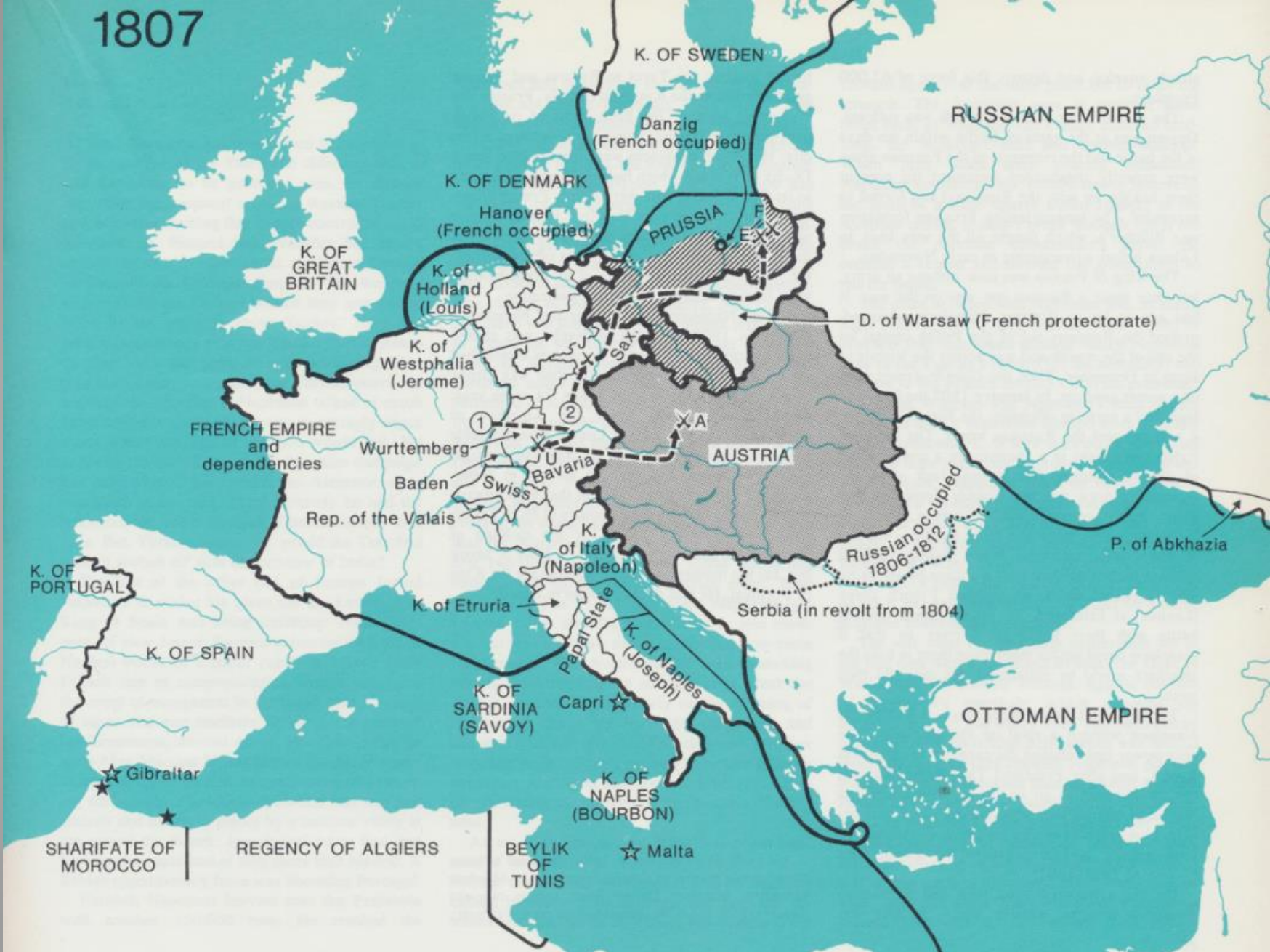
BEYLIK OF TUNIS

☆ Malta

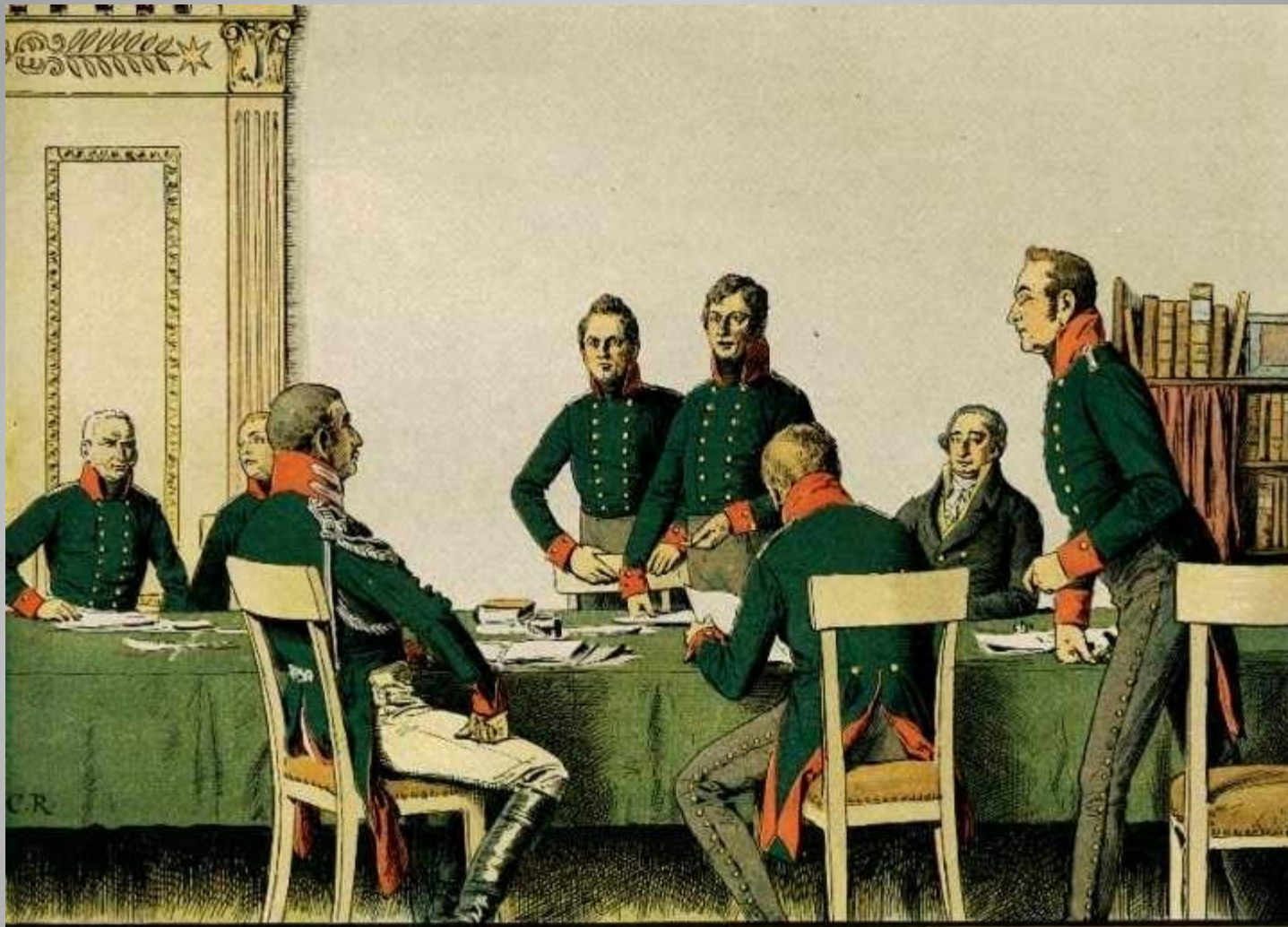
Septinsular Republic (Russian protectorate)

PASHALIK OF TRIPOLI

1807



- ① → Campaign of 1805: Ulm (U) and Austerlitz (A)
- ② → Campaigns of 1806 and 1807: Jena (J), Eylau (E) and Friedland (F)



Majör von Boyen.

König Friedrich Wilhelm III.

Oberstleutnant Gneisenau. Generalmajor von Scharnhorst, Vorsitzender. Minister Freiherr von Stein.

Majör von Gölman.

Commission for military reorganisation at Königsberg in 1807. The two men in the foreground are Gneisenau and Scharnhorst, with the seated person in civilian dress is Stein.

The backwardness of Prussia was revealed by the disaster of 1806. Administrative, social, and military reforms were clearly overdue, and the king's chief minister, **Karl von Stein**, seized the opportunity to introduce them.



Karl Freiherr vom und zum Stein

His basic idea was to evoke a positive consciousness of solidarity with the state by allowing the citizens to take a more active part in public affairs. This idea underlay the emancipation of the serfs (begun in 1807), the measures for local self-government, and the reform of the central government.



Karl Freiherr vom und zum Stein



Karl August von Hardenberg.

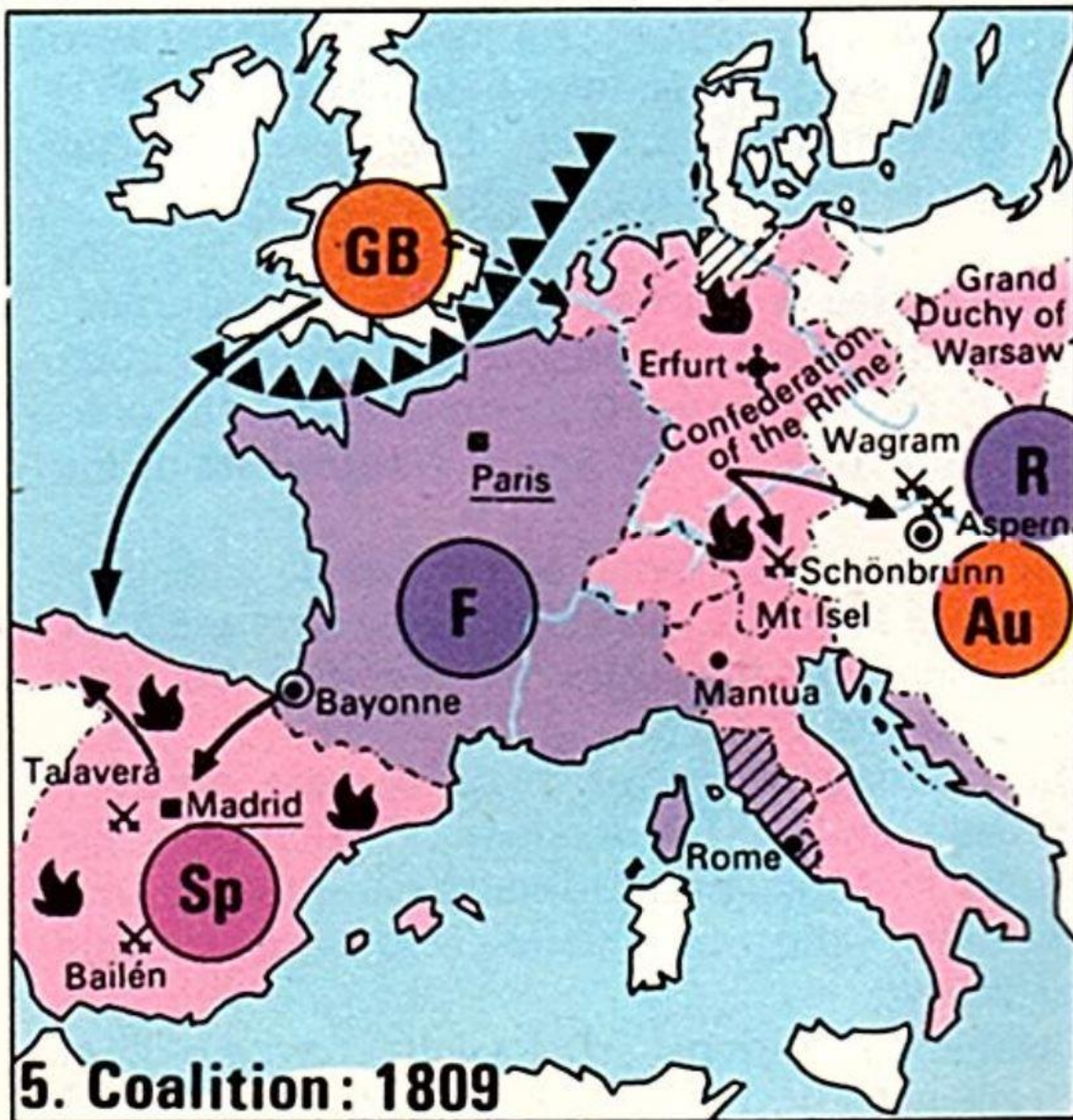
Even after Stein was dismissed from office at Napoleon's behest in November 1808, the work of reform continued under **Karl von Hardenberg**, Prussia's chancellor of state, or **prime minister**, from 1810.

Prussia was fortunate to possess, at this low ebb in its history, such able reformers as Gerhard von **Scharnhorst** and August, Graf von **Gneisenau** who put the Prussian army on a modern basis.



Gneisenau, along with [G.J.D. von Scharnhorst](#) and [H. von Boyen](#), remolded the Prussian army from a force based on limited [conscription](#) of natives and voluntary enlistment of foreigners into an instrument of modern mass warfare. He advocated the abolition of [corporal punishment](#) and of special privileges for the higher classes, the concentration on field manoeuvres rather than parade-ground drill, the promotion of officers according to merit, and the creation of military academies. The key to Gneisenau's philosophy was the transformation from a force of subjects into a citizen's army. The practical results for Prussia were the introduction of universal military service, the Landwehr (first line reserve), and the Landsturm (second line reserve), which met the manpower requirements of modern warfare.



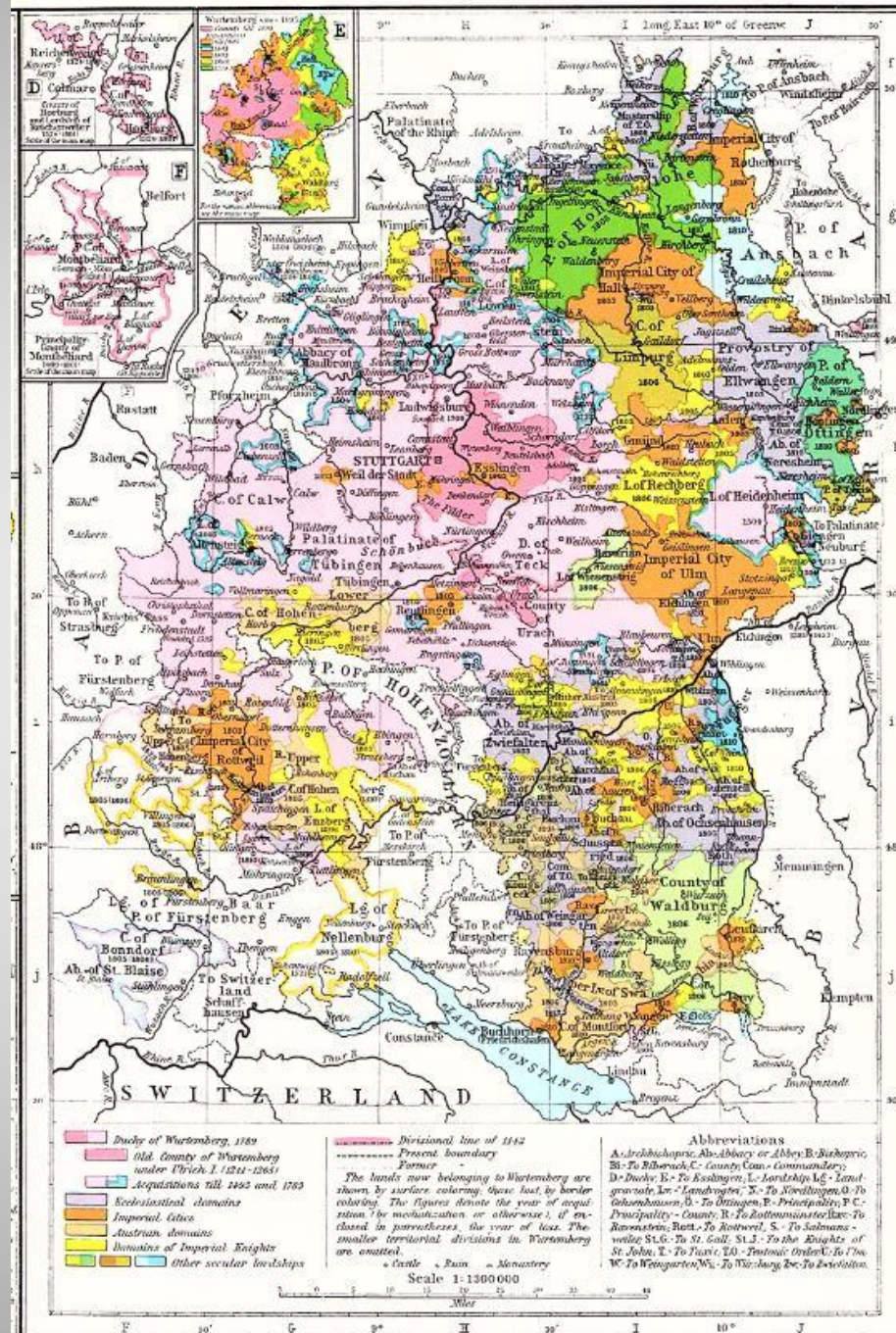


5. Coalition: 1809

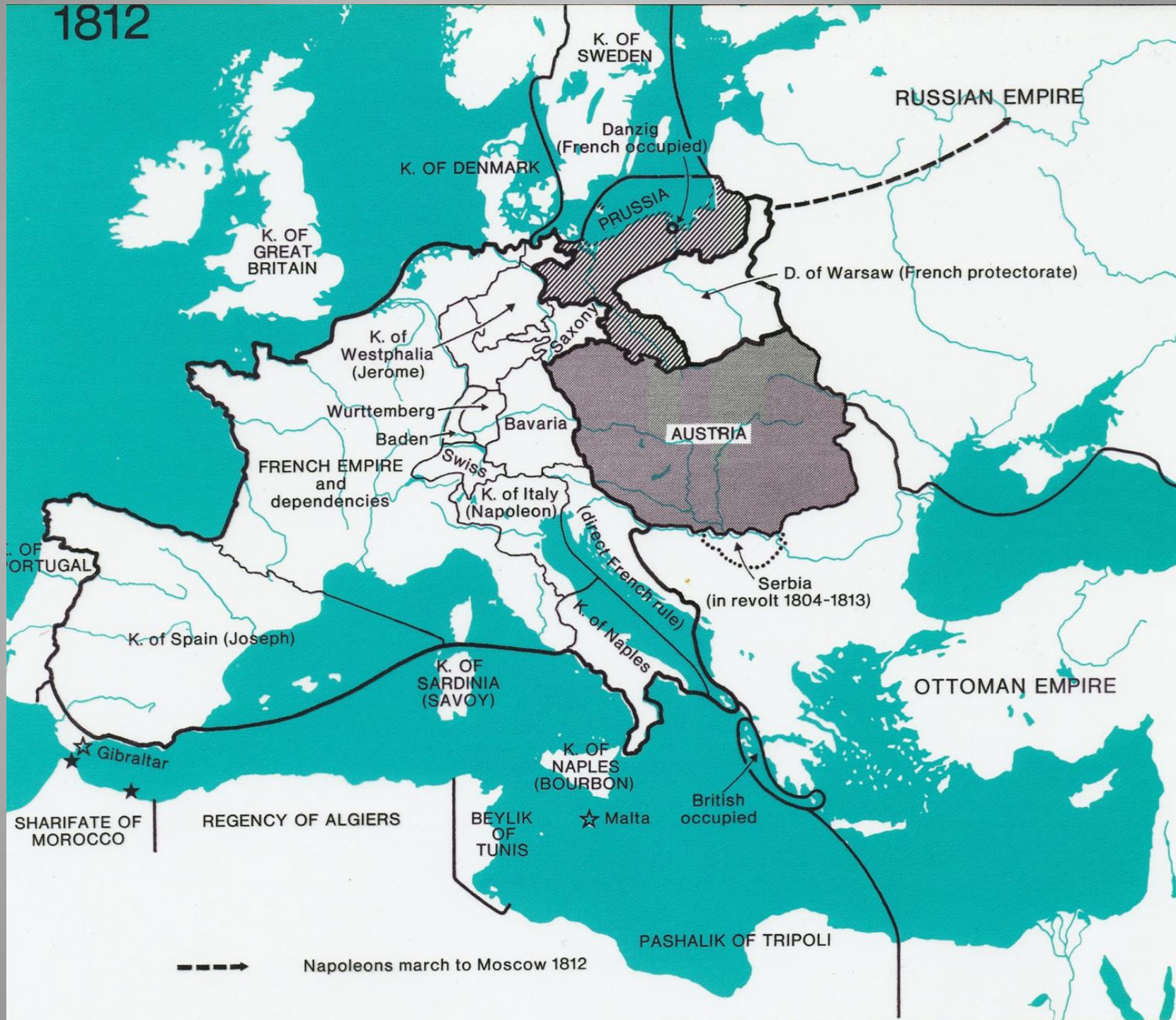
Central Europe in 1812.



Long. East 10 of Greenwich



1812

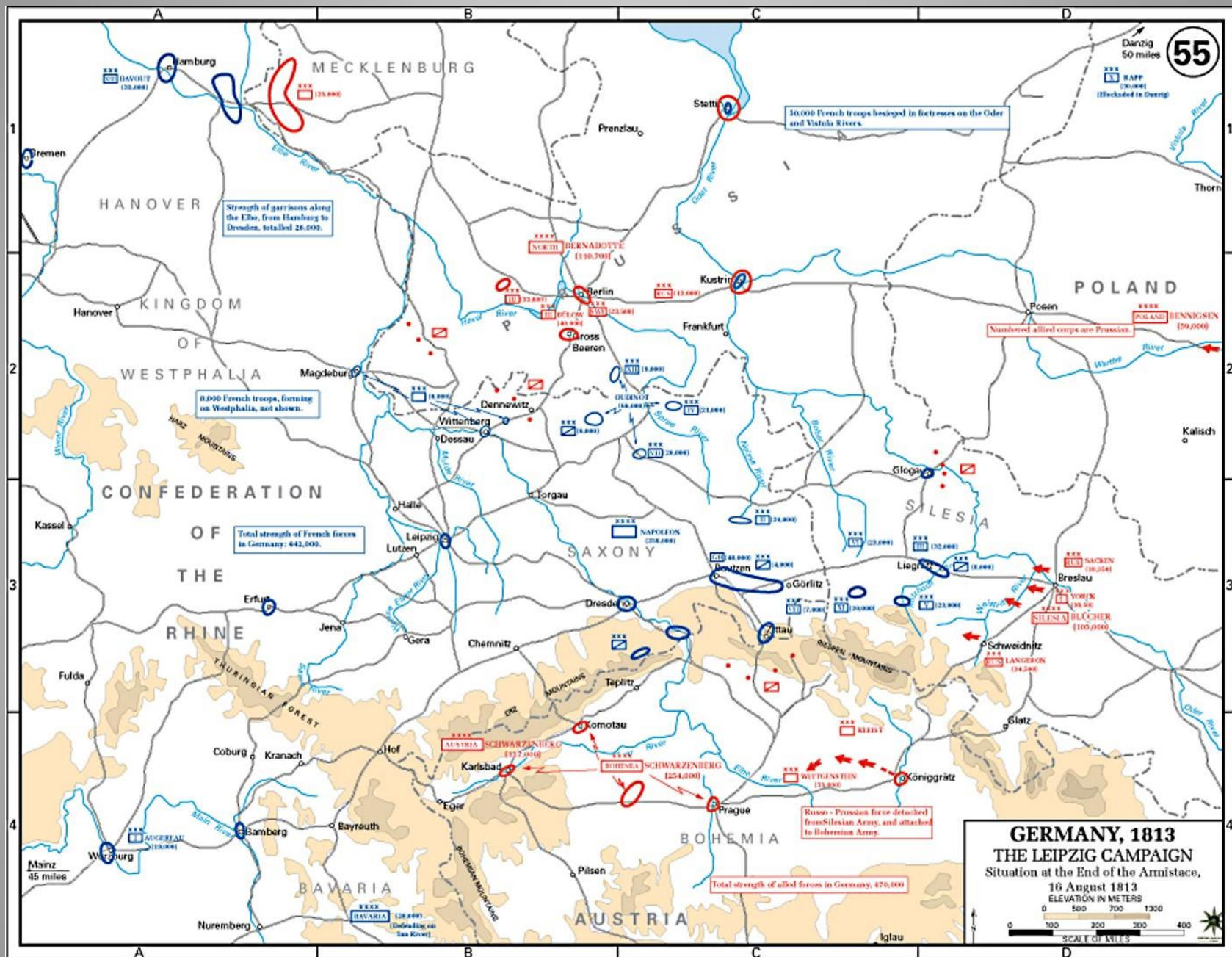


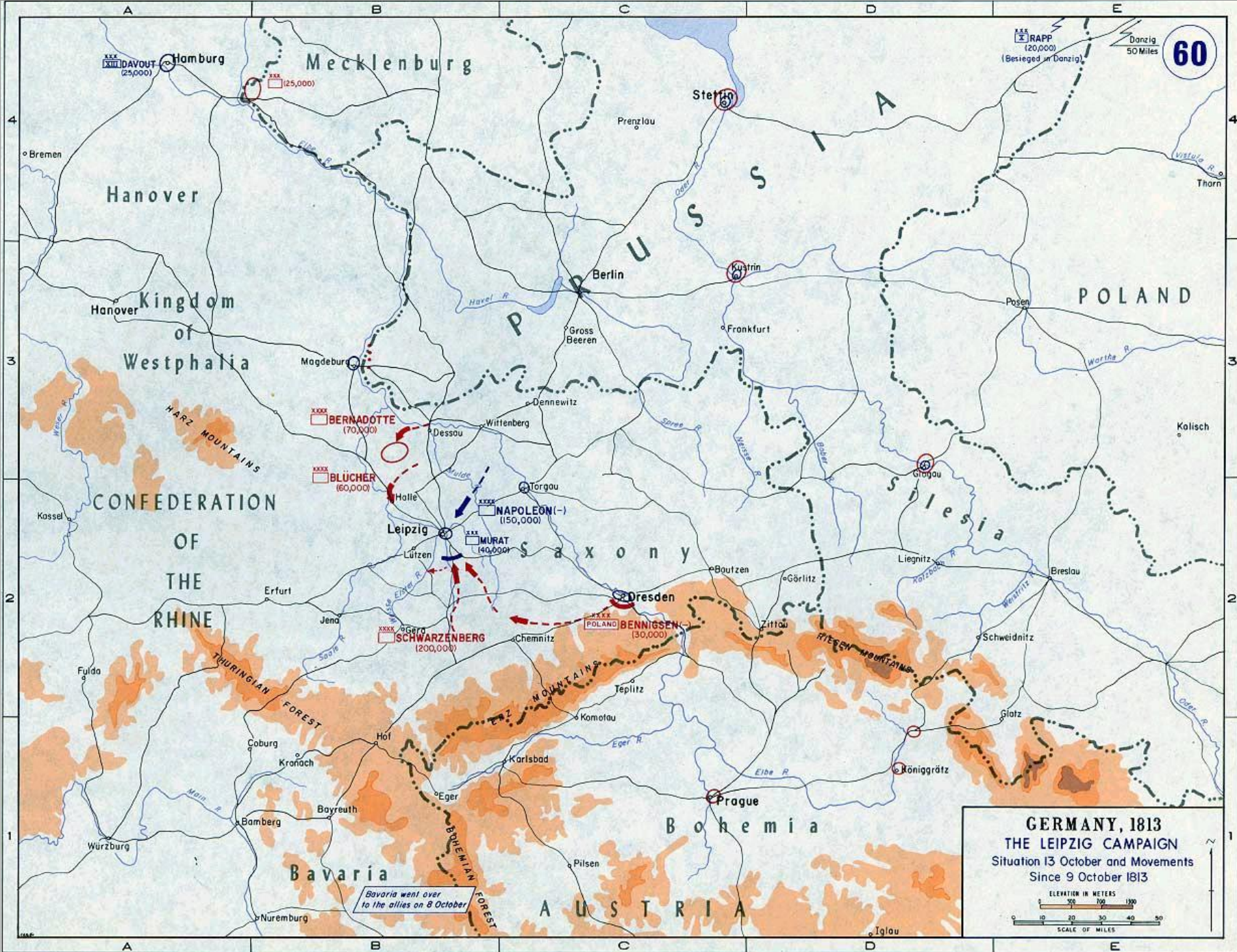
-----> Napoleons march to Moscow 1812

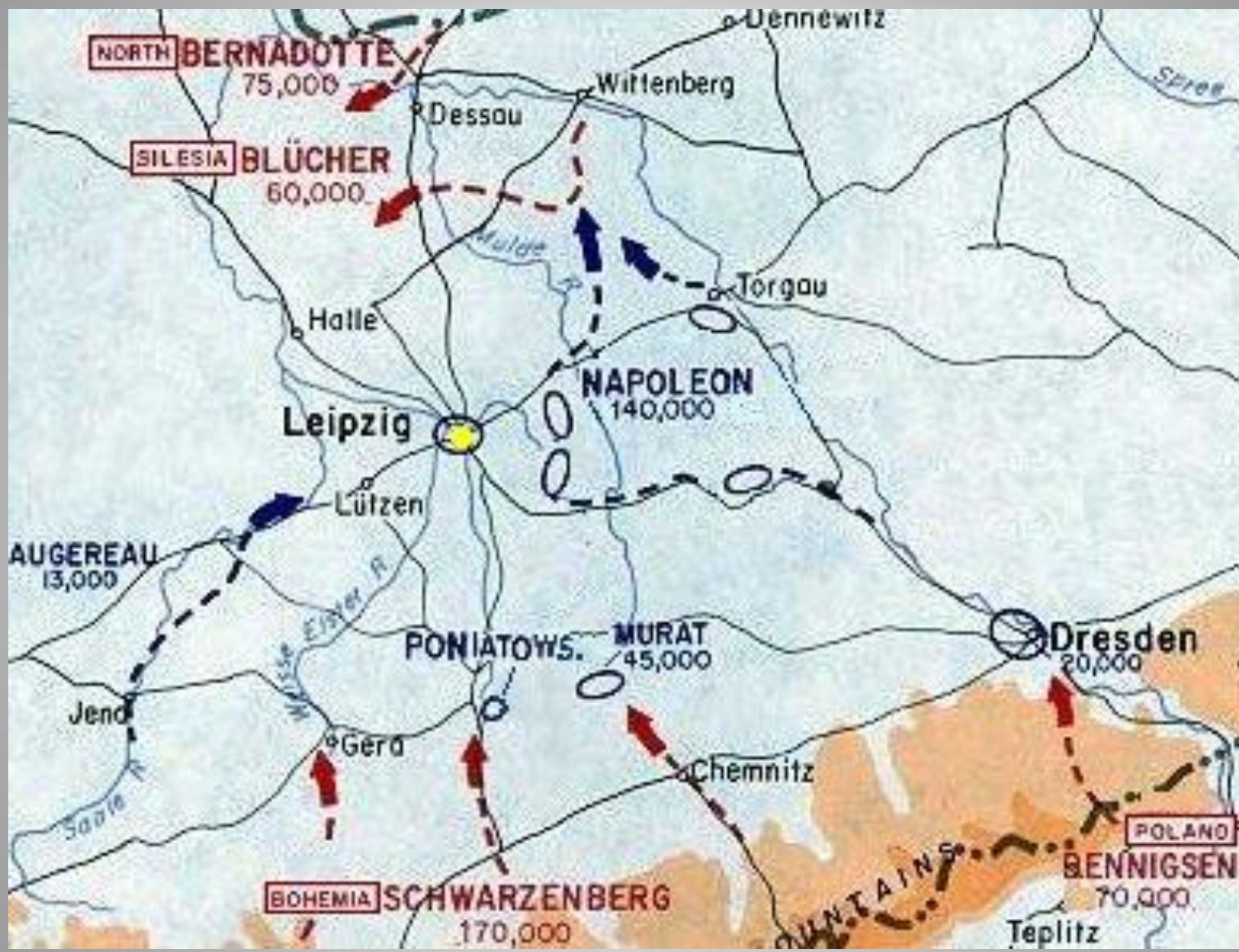


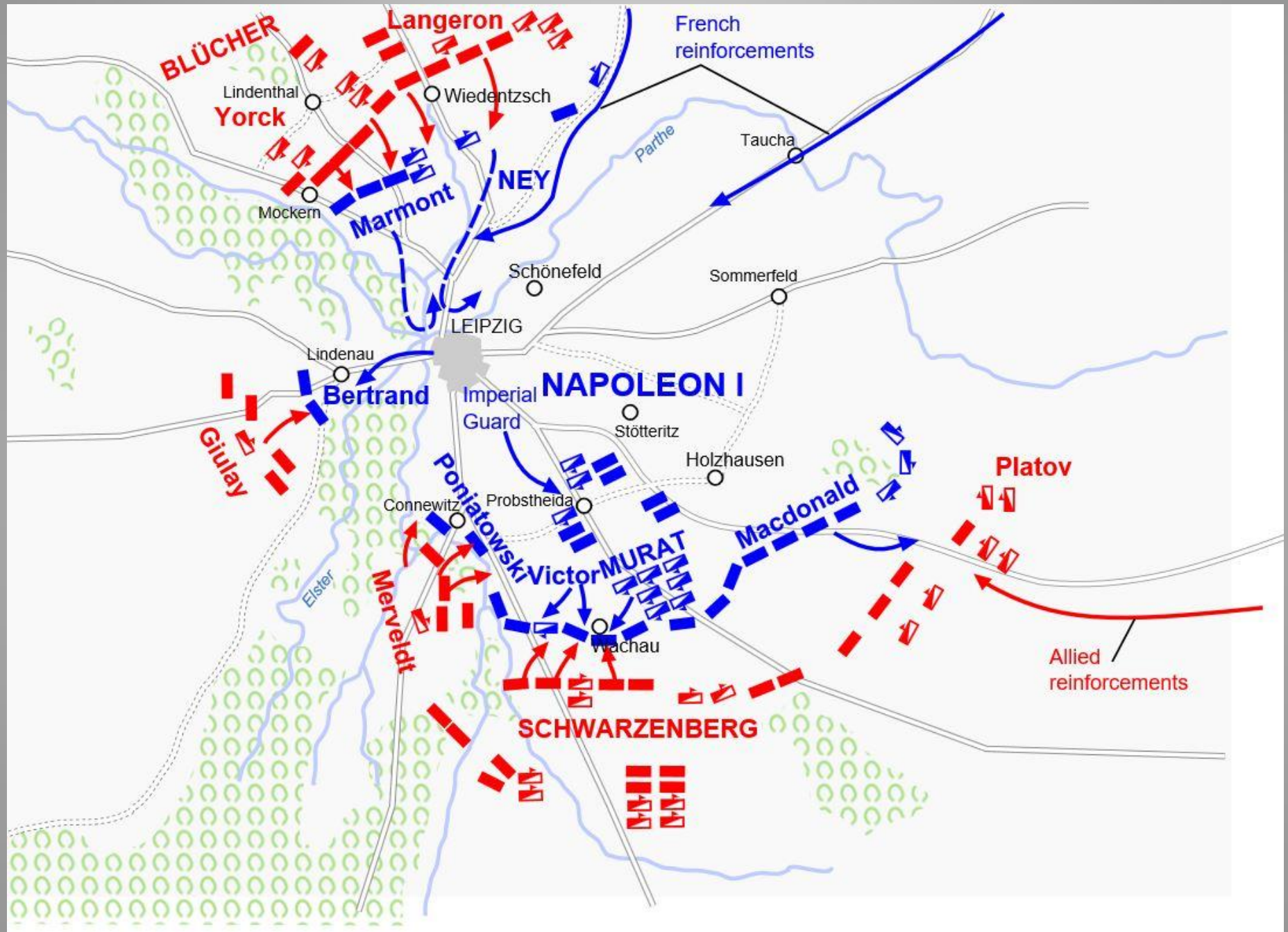
Clockwise from top left:
The Battle of Borodino by Louis-François Lejeune ·
Napoleon watching the fire of Moscow by Albrecht
Adam · Marshal Ney at the Battle of Kaunas by
Auguste Raffet · French retreat by Illarion
Pryanishnikov

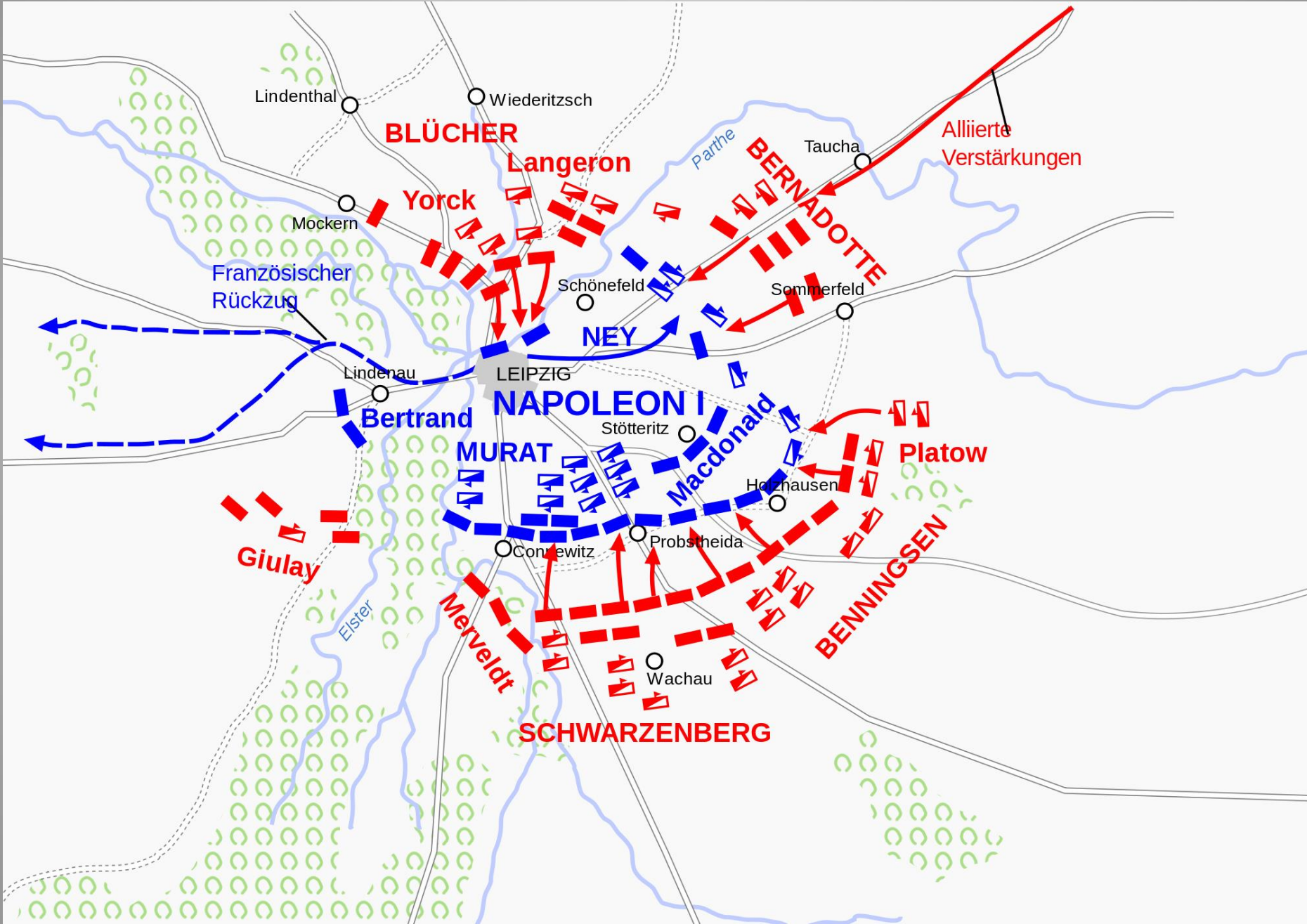




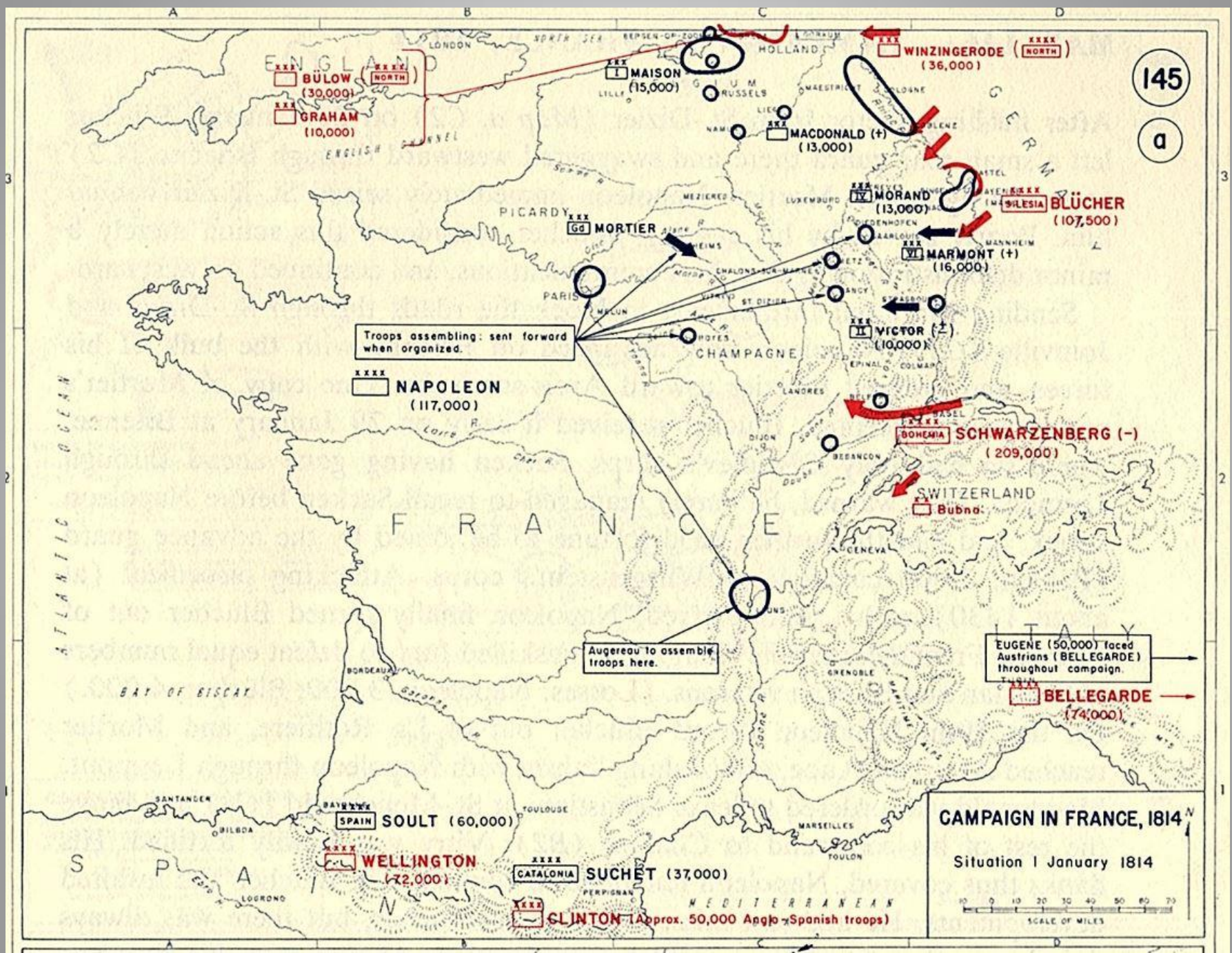




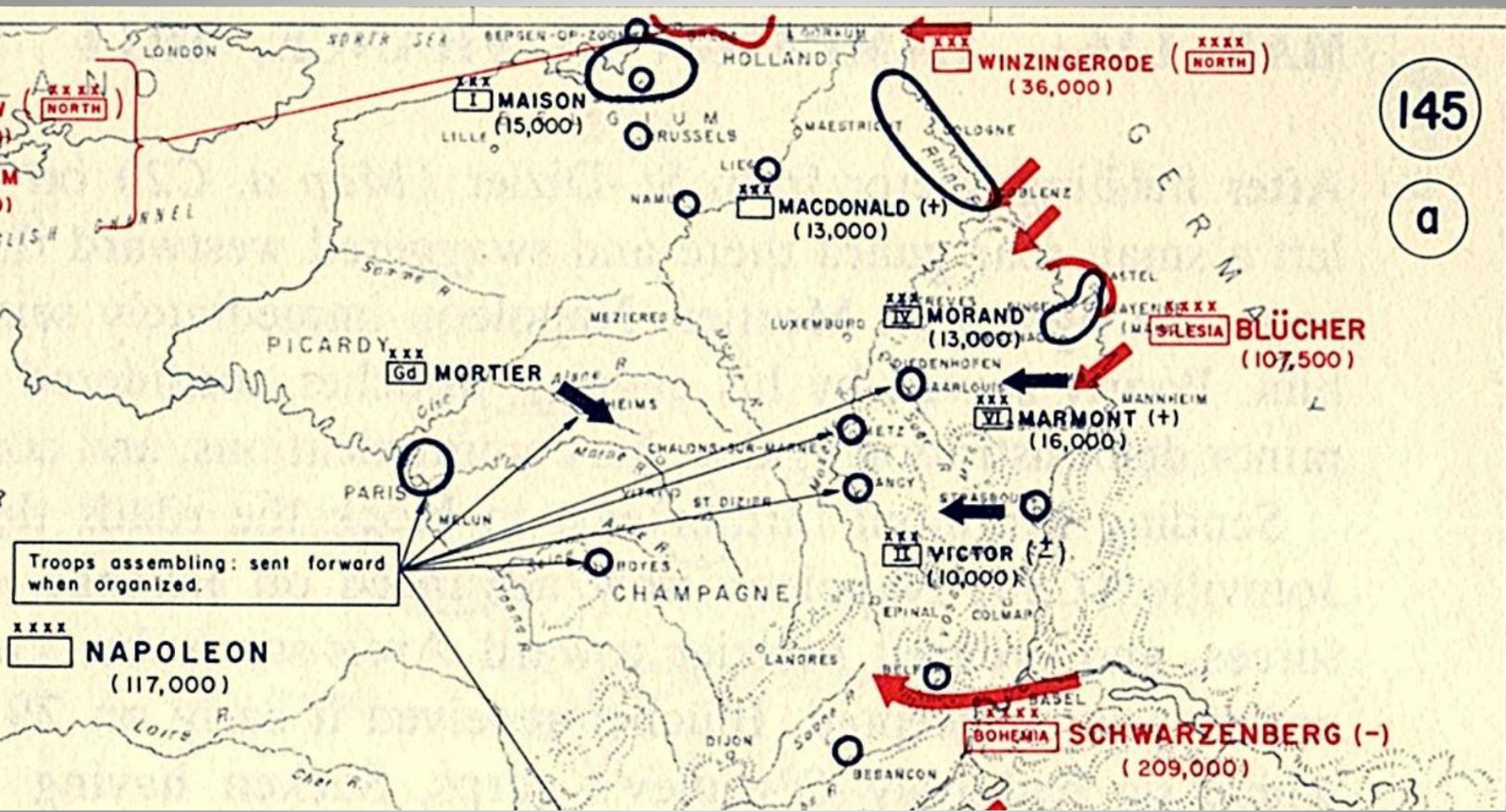




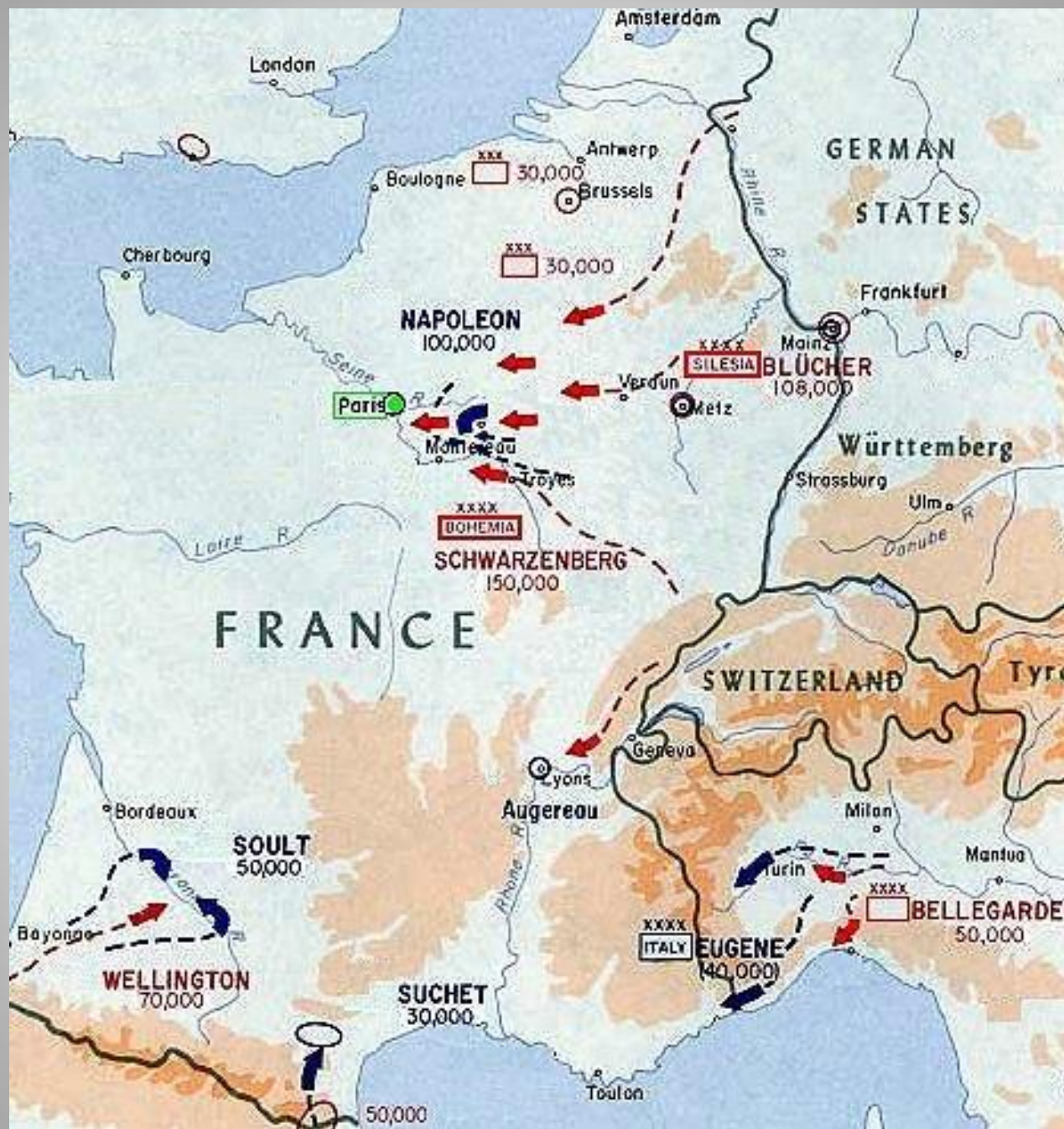




145
a

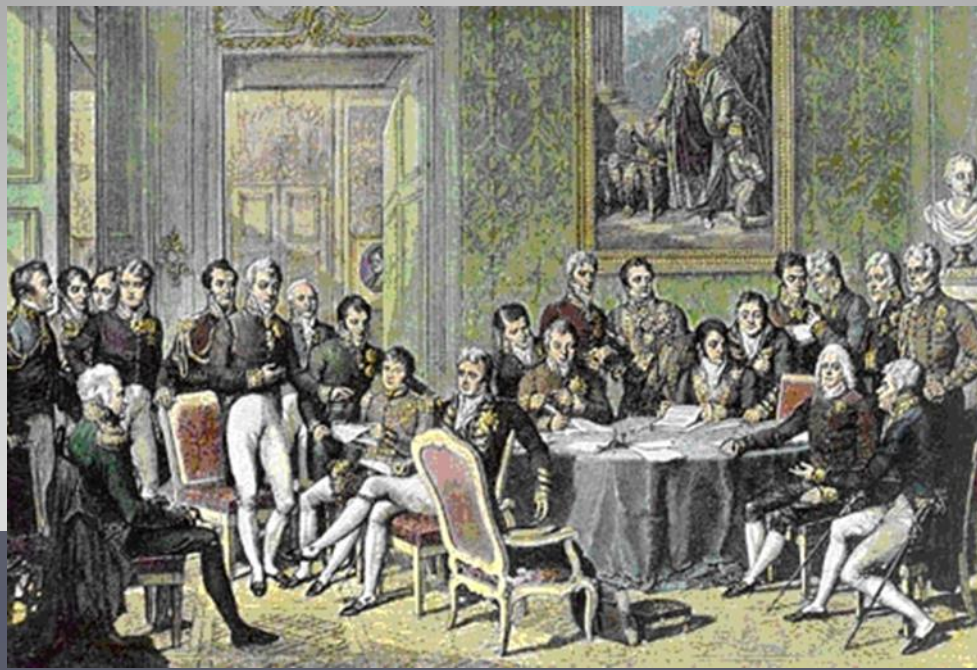








Although attributed to him, Napoleon Bonaparte did not say, “Able was I ere I saw Elba.” This well-known palindrome – a word or phrase that reads the same backward and forward – first appeared in 1848, 27 years after [Napoleon’s death](#). Someone named “J.T.R.” came up with the Elba line, along with “Snug & raw was I ere I saw war & guns.”



Congress of Vienna (1814-1815)

- Almost every state in Europe sent a representative.
- Leading political figures from the four powers gathered in Vienna to decide the fate of Europe.
 - Austria – Clemens von Metternich
 - Russia – Czar Alexander I
 - Great Britain – Lord Robert Castelreagh
 - Prussia – Prince Karl Hardenburg

Changes to the map instituted by the Congress of Vienna

Europe 1812



Europe 1815



1815

