Europe Remade

Trace changes in land, power, and daily life

SS24.WH.2d "Describe the effects of the reign of Napoleon Bonaparte, the Napoleonic Wars, and the Congress of Vienna on the geography, politics, and society of Europe."

NAME _____ DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK

Read it twice

YOUR JOB In each paragraph, underline one change to land or borders, circle one change to government or political power, and write S beside one effect on people's lives. Use your marks to trace how each event changed Europe.

From Empire to Settlement

1. In 1804, Napoleon crowned himself emperor of France after years of revolution. He kept some revolutionary changes while concentrating power in his own hands. His Civil Code made laws more uniform and protected property rights, but it gave husbands authority over wives. French armies brought the code to parts of Europe under Napoleon's control. He also reorganized German lands, reducing hundreds of small states to far fewer. For a merchant, a shared set of laws could make business easier across these lands. For many women, however, the new legal rules strengthened limits on their independence.

2. Napoleon's armies carried French rule across much of continental Europe, and war repeatedly shifted who controlled each territory. In 1806, he ended the Holy Roman Empire, a loose political order in central Europe. Some rulers who fought France lost their thrones, while Napoleon placed relatives on other thrones. At the same time, foreign occupation and heavy demands for soldiers and supplies stirred resistance. In Spain, local fighters attacked French forces, turning ordinary villages into places of conflict. Ideas of national identity grew stronger as people asked who should govern their lands, even when they disagreed about the answer.

3. After Napoleon's defeat, diplomats met at the Congress of Vienna in 1814 and 1815. They redrew Europe's borders to limit future French expansion. The Netherlands gained territory that includes present-day Belgium, creating a stronger state on France's northern border. Diplomats also restored several monarchs and formed the German Confederation, a loose group of states that replaced Napoleon's arrangement in German lands. These decisions put traditional rulers back in power, but they did not erase demands for change. People who had experienced new legal rights or developed a sense of national identity continued to press for reforms or self-rule.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE

Use the passage

1. How did Napoleon's Civil Code affect business and women's lives differently?

2. How did Napoleon change both the organization and the government of the German lands?

3. How did the Napoleonic Wars change political power and affect people in Spain?

4. How did the Congress of Vienna change both Europe's borders and its governments? Why did those decisions not end demands for change?

3 YOUR TURN

Your own words

Imagine you are a newspaper editor in 1815. Write a five- or six-sentence editorial arguing whether Europe's leaders can fully restore the old order after Napoleon. Use an effect of Napoleon's rule, an effect of the wars, and a decision at Vienna to address land, political power, and people's lives.

ANSWER KEY

Europe Remade

GRADE 9 · SS24.WH.2d

PART 1 · READ AND MARK

In each paragraph, underline one change to land or borders, circle one change to government or political power, and write S beside one effect on people's lives. Use your marks to trace how each event changed Europe. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 · ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	How did Napoleon's Civil Code affect business and women's lives differently?	**Uniform laws could make business easier for merchants, but the code gave husbands authority over wives and limited women's independence.**
2	How did Napoleon change both the organization and the government of the German lands?	**He reduced hundreds of small German states to far fewer and ended the Holy Roman Empire.**
3	How did the Napoleonic Wars change political power and affect people in Spain?	**Napoleon removed some rulers and placed relatives on thrones. In Spain, resistance to French forces brought fighting into villages.**
4	How did the Congress of Vienna change both Europe's borders and its governments? Why did those decisions not end demands for change?	**Diplomats enlarged the Netherlands with territory including present-day Belgium, restored several monarchs, and formed the German Confederation. People who had gained legal rights or developed a sense of national identity still sought reforms or self-rule.**

PART 3 · YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

Europe's leaders cannot simply put the old order back. Napoleon changed German lands and spread laws that made business easier for some people, even as they limited women's independence. His wars removed rulers and stirred resistance against foreign control. At Vienna, diplomats enlarged the Netherlands and restored several monarchs to strengthen the balance of power. Those decisions may change borders and governments, but they cannot make people forget new laws or their demands for self-rule. If rulers ignore those demands, the settlement may face opposition.

Accept other passage-supported examples of changes to territory, political power, and society. For the editorial, look for a clear position supported by all three historical developments, not a list of facts.