

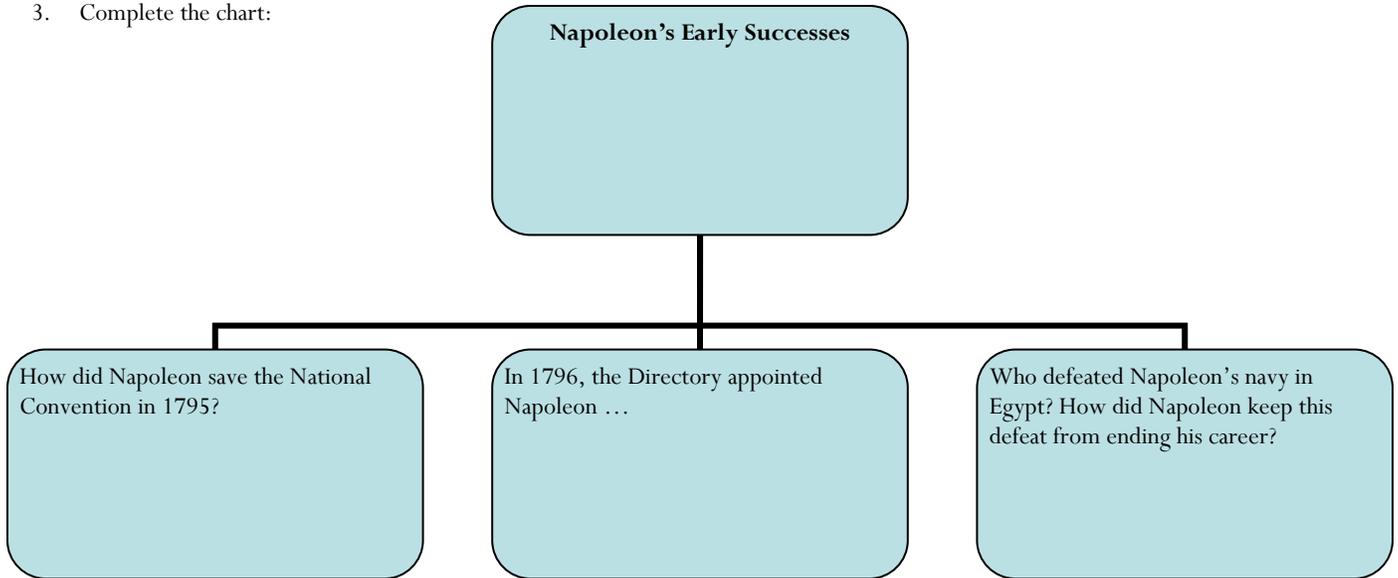
UNIT 6: THE AGE OF REASON
Reading Guide 40: Napoleonic Europe

Directions: Complete each question after reading.

23.3: Napoleon Forges and Empire

• **Objective A: Explain how Napoleon Bonaparte came to power.**

1. In only four years, from _____ to _____, Napoleon rose from a relatively obscure position as an officer in the French army to become _____.
2. Where and when was Napoleon born?
3. Complete the chart:



4. In 1799, when Napoleon returned from Egypt, his friend urged him to ...
5. Define *coup d'etat*:
6. In 1799, _____, _____, and _____ joined forces with one goal in mind ...
7. By 1802, Europe was at peace for the first time in ten years and Napoleon was free to focus his energies ...

• **Objective B: Summarize how Napoleon restored order in France.**

8. In general, Napoleon supported laws that would both
 - a.
 - b.
9. The Napoleonic Code:
 - a. Napoleon thought it was his ...
 - b. Gave the country ...
 - c. Eliminated many ...
 - d. Actually limited ...
 - e. Promoted _____ and _____ over individual rights.
 - f. Restored ...
10. In 1804, Napoleon decided to make himself _____. By taking the crown from the _____ and placing it on his own head, he signaled that he was more powerful than the _____.

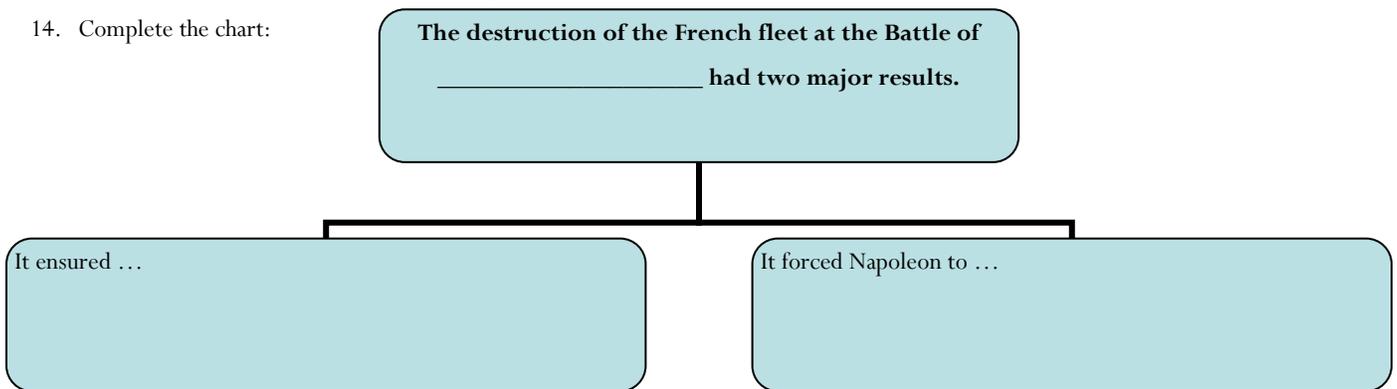
• **Objective C: Describe the extent and weaknesses of Napoleon's empire.**

11. **Critical Thinking:** How did L'Ouverture's revolution benefit the United States?

12. **Critical Thinking:** Why did Napoleon believe the sale of Louisiana to the United States would punish Britain?

13. Napoleon's battlefield successes enabled him to build the largest European empire since that of the _____. France's only major enemy left undefeated was the great naval power, _____.

14. Complete the chart:



15. Eventually, Napoleon's extravagant efforts to _____ would lead to ...

16. The French Empire was huge but _____. Napoleon was able to maintain it at its greatest extent for only five years – from _____ to _____.

23.4: Napoleon's Empire Collapses

• **Objective A: Explain Napoleon's tactical and political mistakes.**

17. In his efforts to extend the French Empire and crush Great Britain, Napoleon made three disastrous mistakes:

- a. The _____ System
- b. The _____ War
- c. The Invasion of _____

18. Define **blockade**:

19. **Critical Thinking:** In what way could the War of 1812 be seen as a consequence of Napoleon's Continental System?

20. Define **guerrillas**:

21. How many men did Napoleon lose during the Peninsular War?

22. In Spain and elsewhere, _____ was becoming a powerful weapon against Napoleon. _____ and _____ and other conquered peoples turned against the French.

23. In June 1812, Napoleon and his _____ of more than _____ soldiers marched into _____.
24. Define *scorched-earth policy*:
25. The retreat from _____ had devastated the Grand Army – only _____ soldiers were left to fight.
- **Objective B: Summarize Napoleon’s defeat, comeback, and final downfall.**
26. Napoleon’s enemies were quick to take advantage of his weakness. _____, _____, _____, and _____ joined forces against him. _____ also declared war on Napoleon.
27. In April 1814, Napoleon surrendered and was exiled to _____. Louis XVI’s brother assumed the throne of France as _____.
28. On March 1, 1815, Napoleon escaped from Elba and ...
29. **Critical Thinking:** Why would the French want Napoleon to return?
30. Describe Napoleon’s final battle:
- Who?
 - Where?
 - When?
31. Napoleon’s last bid for power was called the _____.
32. The British shipped Napoleon to _____, a remote island in the _____.

