

# Napoleon: The Glory of France



Napoleon Bonaparte (1769-1821), was a French military leader and emperor who conquered much of Europe in the early 19th century. Born on the island of Corsica, Napoleon rapidly rose through the ranks of the military during the French Revolution (1789-1799). After seizing political power in France in a 1799 coup d'état, he crowned himself emperor in 1804. Shrewd, ambitious and a skilled military strategist, Napoleon successfully waged war against various coalitions of European nations and expanded his empire. However, after a disastrous French invasion of Russia in 1812, Napoleon abdicated the throne two years later and was exiled to the island of Elba. In 1815, he briefly returned to power in his Hundred Days campaign. After a crushing defeat at the Battle of Waterloo, he abdicated once again and was exiled to the remote island of Saint Helena, where he died at 51.

## Background:

1. Napoleon is from \_\_\_\_\_, an island off the coast of France.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ was a way of life among Corsican men.
3. Napoleon received a scholarship to attend \_\_\_\_\_ in France.
4. At school, Napoleon was considered a \_\_\_\_\_ Frenchman. This feeling of being an "outsider" fuels his need to succeed.
5. In 1784, Napoleon enrolls at \_\_\_\_\_ in Paris and completes the two years' worth of classes in one.
6. After his success in Paris, Napoleon's rise can only be described as \_\_\_\_\_.

## Military Career:

7. Napoleon successfully protects the \_\_\_\_\_ from mobs of Royalists and saved the French Revolution.
8. This was the epic accomplishment needed to be given control of the French army in \_\_\_\_\_.
9. While becoming a military hero in France, Napoleon falls in love with and marries \_\_\_\_\_ (first name will do).
10. In Italy, Napoleon defies the odds and turns to defeat into \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ into \_\_\_\_\_.
11. After his success in Italy, Napoleon confronts the \_\_\_\_\_ in Egypt, where his men discover the \_\_\_\_\_.
12. Napoleon returns to France and seizes control of the government in a bloodless \_\_\_\_\_, becomes \_\_\_\_\_ of France, and wields \_\_\_\_\_ powers.

## Domestic Policy Successes:

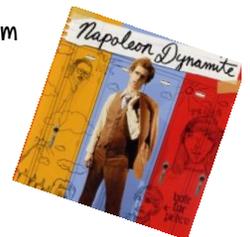
### Napoleon...

13. Establishes a new set of \_\_\_\_\_ known as the Napoleonic Code.
14. Abolishes \_\_\_\_\_.
15. Ensures \_\_\_\_\_ toleration.
16. Makes \_\_\_\_\_ a priority.
17. Creates the \_\_\_\_\_ of France.
18. "Napoleon's insatiable desire for \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ would be his downfall."

## Napoleon's demise:

### 3 signs that show his genius was becoming egomania.

19. Coronation as \_\_\_\_\_ of France—seen as a betrayal to the purpose of the revolution (trading one monarch for another).
20. Napoleon insists on a \_\_\_\_\_ from his first wife because he becomes obsessed with getting a \_\_\_\_\_.
21. The European countries into which Napoleon's French Empire expanded grow tired of paying \_\_\_\_\_ to support occupying French forces.
22. The CONTINENTAL SYSTEM, based on the historical rivalry with \_\_\_\_\_ barred \_\_\_\_\_ ships from all French ports and neutral ships from carrying \_\_\_\_\_ goods to European continent. -This paralyzed the economies of Napoleon's European neighbors as well.
23. Military blunders:
  - a. Doesn't lead French troops against the Duke of \_\_\_\_\_ personally. French lose numerous battles.
  - b. Attempts to invade \_\_\_\_\_.
    - i. They lure him into the country and let the \_\_\_\_\_ take its toll, killing 500,000 of Napoleon's 600,000 men.



## Napoleon in Exile:

24. Forced to abdicate, Napoleon is exiled to \_\_\_\_\_ and replaced by \_\_\_\_\_.
25. In terms of his exile, Napoleon is allowed to keep \_\_\_\_\_ under his command and control the island's \_\_\_\_\_.
26. When the king faces opposition, Napoleon escapes and returns to Paris without bloodshed to rule for a period known as the \_\_\_\_\_.
27. Napoleon is defeated by \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ forces at \_\_\_\_\_ and again exiled, this time to \_\_\_\_\_ where he remains until his death.

# The Fall of Napoleon and the Congress of Vienna

## A. The Fall of Napoleon

1. In 1814, the weakened French army was defeated; Napoleon \_\_\_\_\_, was forced to give up his throne, & was \_\_\_\_\_ to the island of Elba
2. The French \_\_\_\_\_ was restored, but new King Louis XVIII was unpopular; In 1815, Napoleon escaped & triumphantly \_\_\_\_\_ the throne
  - a. Only 100 days after Napoleon's return, he built a new \_\_\_\_\_ but was defeated by a European coalition at the Battle of \_\_\_\_\_ in 1815
  - b. After his defeat, Napoleon was \_\_\_\_\_ to the remote island of \_\_\_\_\_ in the South Atlantic where he \_\_\_\_\_ after 6 years



## B. What was Napoleon's Impact?

1. He created reforms that ended the \_\_\_\_\_ crisis & unequal class system and made public schools & a \_\_\_\_\_
2. His massive empire brought \_\_\_\_\_ to the French people
3. His rise as emperor ended the enlightened ideas of \_\_\_\_\_ that led to the French Revolution
4. The fall of empire led to a conflict between rule by strong \_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_ governments

## II. The Congress of Vienna (1815)

### A. The era after the fall of Napoleon was a conflict among conservative, liberal, & radical forces

1. Conservatives were usually \_\_\_\_\_ land owners & \_\_\_\_\_; They typically supported traditional \_\_\_\_\_
2. Liberals were usually from the \_\_\_\_\_; They supported Enlightenment ideas like \_\_\_\_\_ monarchies & \_\_\_\_\_ rights for educated landowners
3. Radicals were usually from the \_\_\_\_\_; They supported extending democracy to \_\_\_\_\_ citizens

### B. The Congress of Vienna

1. When Napoleon was defeated in 1815, European leaders met at the \_\_\_\_\_ to restore \_\_\_\_\_ & bring stability back to Europe
  - a. Congress of Vienna was attended by \_\_\_\_\_ from Austria, Prussia, Russia, Britain, France and was led by Austrian minister Klemens von \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. Metternich & other delegates \_\_\_\_\_ democracy, \_\_\_\_\_ the ideas of the French Revolution, & wanted to \_\_\_\_\_ Europe to the way it was before Napoleon
2. The goals of the Congress of Vienna
  - a. One goal was to prevent future \_\_\_\_\_; This was accomplished by \_\_\_\_\_ from France all lands it gained under Napoleon & making the nations around France \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. One goal was to restore \_\_\_\_\_ to power in Europe; This was done by restoring \_\_\_\_\_ in France, Portugal, Spain, & many Italian & German states
  - c. One goal was to maintain a \_\_\_\_\_ in Europe; This was done by forming the Concert of Europe, an \_\_\_\_\_ among Russia, Austria, Prussia, & Britain to maintain peace & stop future \_\_\_\_\_
3. The decisions made at the Congress of Vienna helped maintain peace in Europe for almost 40 years

### C. But the decisions of the Congress of Vienna did not make \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ happy

1. The restoration of \_\_\_\_\_ led to an increase in demand for \_\_\_\_\_ in Europe
2. In 1848, a surge of \_\_\_\_\_ swept through Europe which sparked \_\_\_\_\_ for democracy & the formation of new \_\_\_\_\_

