**NAPOLEON**

* **Napoleon Bonaparte – Hero or Tyrant?**
* **1. How did Napoleon take power?**
* Gained \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ experience and proved to be a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ sent to military school
	+ joined the army of the new Revolutionary government
* His “\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” (what does this word mean??)
	+ “a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”
	+ By 1799, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ lost control
	+ Napoleon seizes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* **2. Napoleon’s Government**
* Established a group of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_, one of whom was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Napoleon became \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, had the powers of a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	+ - People accepted him - he finally brought \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to France
			* In 1802, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ signed peace agreements with France
* **3. Napoleon Rules France**
* Restoring Order at Home
	+ Kept many of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_; strengthened the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ government
	+ First task – improve the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		- efficient method of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ Second task - end the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		- Dismissed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ officials
		- Set up \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, or government-run public schools, to provide the government with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* **4. Napoleon Rules France**
* Restoring Order at Home
	+ Ignored the changes the Republic made towards religion
		- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ - recognized the influence of the Church, but rejected Church control in national affairs
	+ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		- system of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_that eliminated many injustices
		- Limited \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and promoted \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ over \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ rights; freedom of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		- Restored \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the French colonies of the Caribbean.
* **5. Napoleon Creates an Empire**
* 1804, Napoleon decided to make himself \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and the French voters\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ him
* **He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ himself, indicating he was more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
* He wanted to be more than just the emperor of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	+ But wars and lack of money prevented this
* **6. Napoleon Creates an Empire**
* Conquering Europe
	+ annexed the Austrian \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and parts of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ Continued to conquer his enemies
		- His battlefield successes forced the rulers of Austria, Prussia, and Russia to sign \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	+ Able to build the largest \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ empire since the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_



* **7. Napoleon’s Empire**
* Battle of Trafalgar
* Only major enemy left: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ Battle of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (southwest coast of Spain)
		- Only major battle Napoleon \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		- British commander, Horatio Nelson, split the larger French fleet, capturing many ships
		- The destruction of the French fleet had two major results:
		- Ensured the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ navy for the next 100 years.
		- Forced \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to give up his plan of invading \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* **8. The French Empire**
* By 1812, only areas of Europe free from Napoleon’s control were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Sweden, and the Ottoman Empire
* Also controlled numerous independent countries
* At this point the French Empire is \_\_\_\_\_\_ but very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* After 1812, it will quickly fall to pieces
* **9. Napoleon’s Empire Collapses**
* Napoleon’s Costly Mistakes
	+ The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to prevent \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ between \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and other European nations
		- Supposed to make continental Europe more \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and destroy Great Britain’s commercial and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_l economy
		- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were able to bring cargo from Britain into Europe
			* It \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ British trade, it did not destroy it
* **10. Napoleon’s Empire Collapses**
* The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ War
	+ Napoleon invaded \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to force acceptance of the Continental System
	+ put his own \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on the throne
	+ Angered the Spanish people and inflamed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ feelings
	+ Bands of peasant fighters, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, along with British troops struck at French armies in Spain
	+ Napoleon lost about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ men
		- Weakened the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* In Spain and elsewhere, loyalty to one’s own country started to become a powerful weapon against Napoleon
* **11. Napoleon’s Empire Collapses**
* The Invasion of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ In 1812, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ between Russia and France broke down
	+ June 1812, Napoleon and his \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(420,000 men) marched into \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ As Napoleon advanced, Alexander pulled back his army
		- practiced a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ Napoleon arrives in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_; city was in flames
	+ Retreat in Oct. - suffered from the snow and cold
	+ Russian raiders attacked them
	+ Many soldiers killed or died from their wounds, exhaustion, hunger, and cold
* **12. Napoleon’s Downfall**
* Because Napoleon was weak, , \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and Sweden joined forces against him
* Napoleon managed to raise another army.
	+ They were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and ill prepared for battle
* Allied forces easily \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_his army.
* April \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, he accepted the terms of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and gave up his \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ exiled to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* **13. The Hundred Days**
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_(Louis XVI’s brother) assumed the throne.
	+ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ among his subjects, especially peasants
	+ Worried he would undo the Revolution’s land reforms
* Napoleon \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from Elba and landed in France in March 1815
	+ Within days he was again the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ allies quickly responded.
* prepared for battle at **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* June 20, 1815, Napoleon is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ armies
* **14. Napoleon’s Legacy**
* Napoleon was a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ administrator
* However, all his victories and other achievements must be measured against the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of lives that were lost in wars
* Napoleon’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ opened the door for the freed European countries to establish \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_