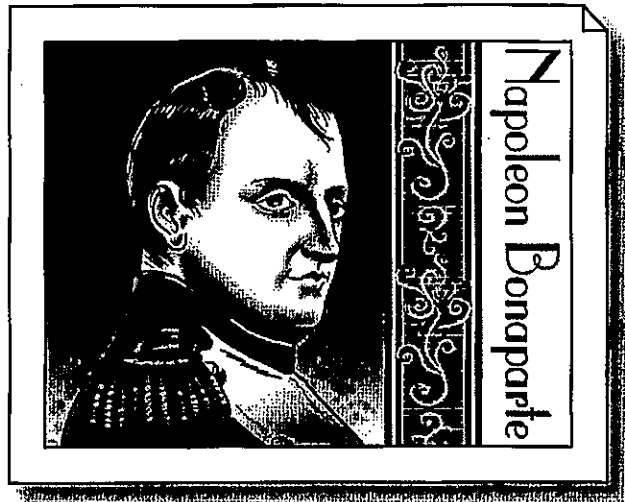




# Napoleon

Near the end of the French Revolution, a group called the Directory ruled France. Not everybody liked the Directory, and it had enemies who plotted against it. Also, France was fighting wars with several European nations, including Russia, Great Britain, and Austria. For these reasons, the Directory depended on the military to help keep its power. This dependence would lead to the end of the Directory. In 1799, a military leader named Napoleon Bonaparte led a coup d'etat. A coup d'etat is a sudden overthrow of a government. Napoleon, a popular general, overthrew the Directory and took control of France.



The general had worked his way up the ranks in the French army. Napoleon won several victories as commander of the French armies and gained the support of his men. After the coup, Napoleon started a new government called the consulate. He said it was a republic, but by 1802, he had absolute power over the government. In 1804, Napoleon named himself emperor.

As France's leader, Napoleon did many things. He came up with the Napoleonic Code, a new set of laws. It included Enlightenment ideas like equality before the law and religious tolerance. Napoleon built a strong central government. He also made peace with the Catholic Church.

Napoleon was best known for his military leadership. In a series of battles, Napoleon's Grand Army defeated armies that stood up to him. These armies included the Austrian, Prussian, and Russian armies. Piece by piece, Napoleon took control of Europe. He planned to build a Grand Empire.

Soon, Napoleon's Grand Empire became a reality. Napoleon annexed some areas, or peacefully made them a part of France. His armies forced other countries to become French allies. The Grand Empire included France and parts of Italy, Spain, Holland, the Swiss Republic, Prussia, and Austria. One country France could not defeat was Great Britain.

European countries did not want to be part of Napoleon's Empire. Europe was in a state of continuous warfare. It was hard for Napoleon's armies to control such a large area. France constantly had to fight to maintain power. On June 18, 1815, the French army met a combined British and Prussian army at Waterloo, Belgium. The French army was completely defeated at the Battle of Waterloo. After this loss, France's Parliament forced Napoleon to step down as leader of France. He was sent away to a small island in the South Atlantic where he died in 1821.



# Napoleon

## Multiple Choice

Circle the best answer, and write the letter in the box.

1. Napoleon overthrew the government of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. France
- B. Great Britain
- C. the United States
- D. Canada

2. A coup d'etat is a \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. type of emperor
- B. sudden overthrow of a government
- C. special weapon developed by the French
- D. fighting technique

3. Napoleon was best known for his \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. set of laws
- B. peacemaking skills
- C. military leadership
- D. strong central government

4. Napoleon could not defeat \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Italy
- B. Russia
- C. Great Britain
- D. all of the above

5. The French army \_\_\_\_\_ the Battle of Waterloo.

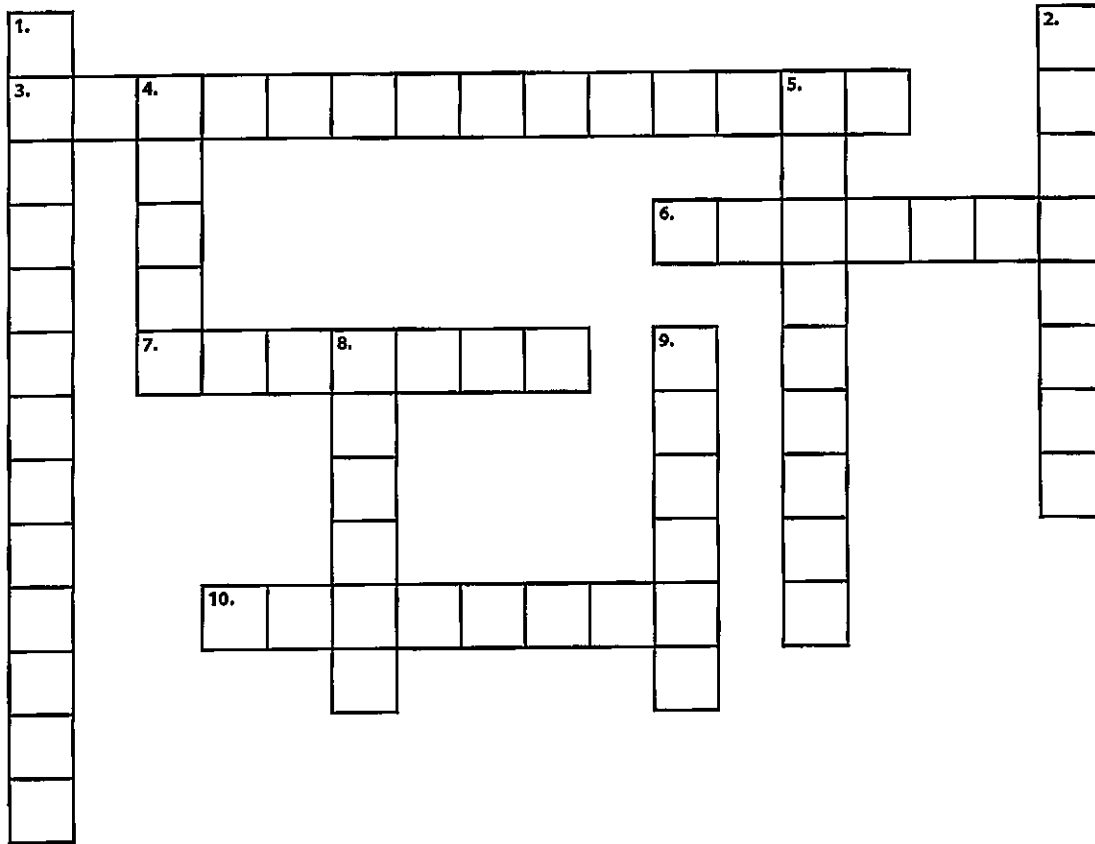
- A. won
- B. lost
- C. tied
- D. refused to fight



# Napoleon

## Crossword Puzzle

Write the best answer in each blank, and complete the crossword puzzle.



### ACROSS

3. Napoleon came up with a new set of laws called the \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Europe was in a state of continous \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Napoleon named himself \_\_\_\_\_ of France.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ built a strong central government for France.

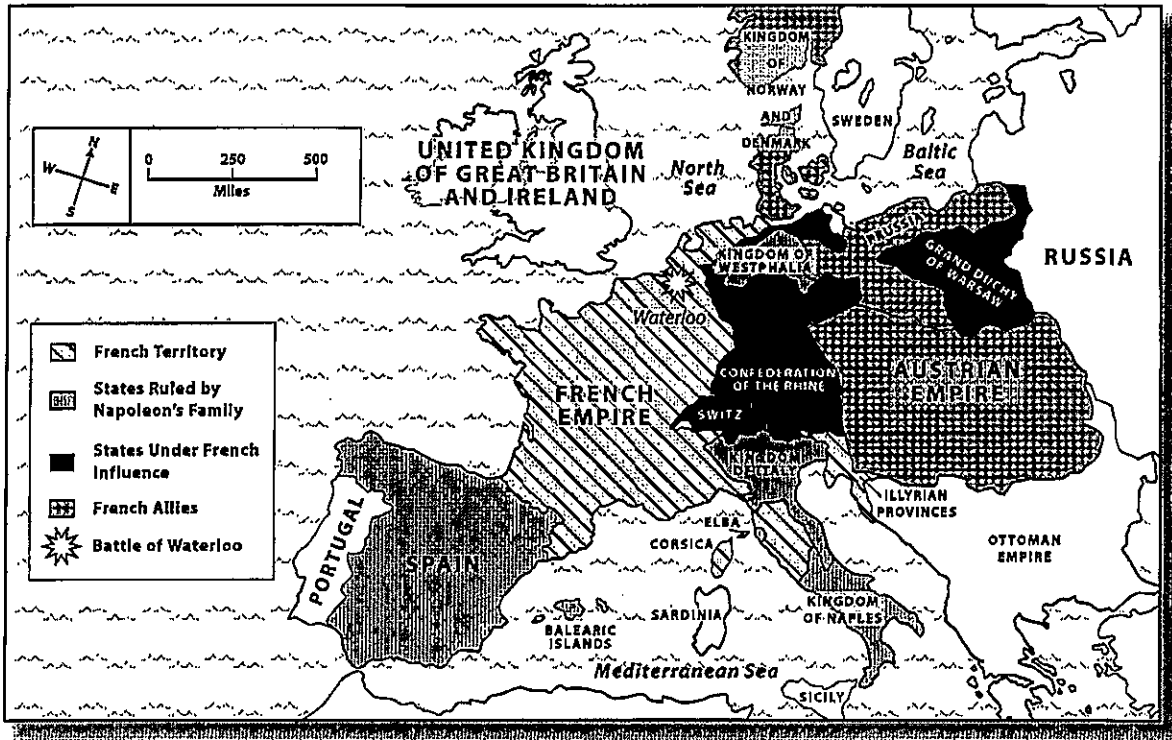
### DOWN

1. The Napoleonic Code included \_\_\_\_\_ ideas.
2. After the Battle of \_\_\_\_\_, France's Parliament forced Napoleon to step down as leader of France.
4. Napoleon made \_\_\_\_\_ with the Catholic Church.
5. The \_\_\_\_\_ depended on the military to help keep its power.
8. Piece by piece, Napoleon took control of \_\_\_\_\_.
9. Napoleon was sent away to a small \_\_\_\_\_.

# Napoleon

## Map – Napoleon’s Grand Empire, 1812

Use the map to answer the following questions. Write the answers in complete sentences.



1. Name two countries that were not part of Napoleon’s Grand Empire in 1812.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Name two countries that were ruled by Napoleon’s family.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

3. List two of France’s allies.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

4





# Quiz: Napoleon

## True/False

Decide if each statement is true or false, and write "true" or "false" in the blank.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Napoleon built a strong central government for France.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. After the Battle of Waterloo, Napoleon became emperor of France.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Napoleon fought a war against the Catholic Church.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Great Britain was one of the first nations Napoleon conquered.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Napoleon was best known for his military leadership.

## Multiple Choice

Circle the best answer, and write the letter in the box.

6. A sudden overthrow of the government is called a \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Napoleonic Code
  - B. coup d'etat
  - C. Waterloo
  - D. Directory

7. \_\_\_\_\_ was defeated at the Battle of Waterloo.
- A. Napoleon's army
  - B. The British army
  - C. The Prussian army
  - D. All of the above

## Short Answer

Answer the following question in complete sentences.

8. Name two things Napoleon did as ruler of France.

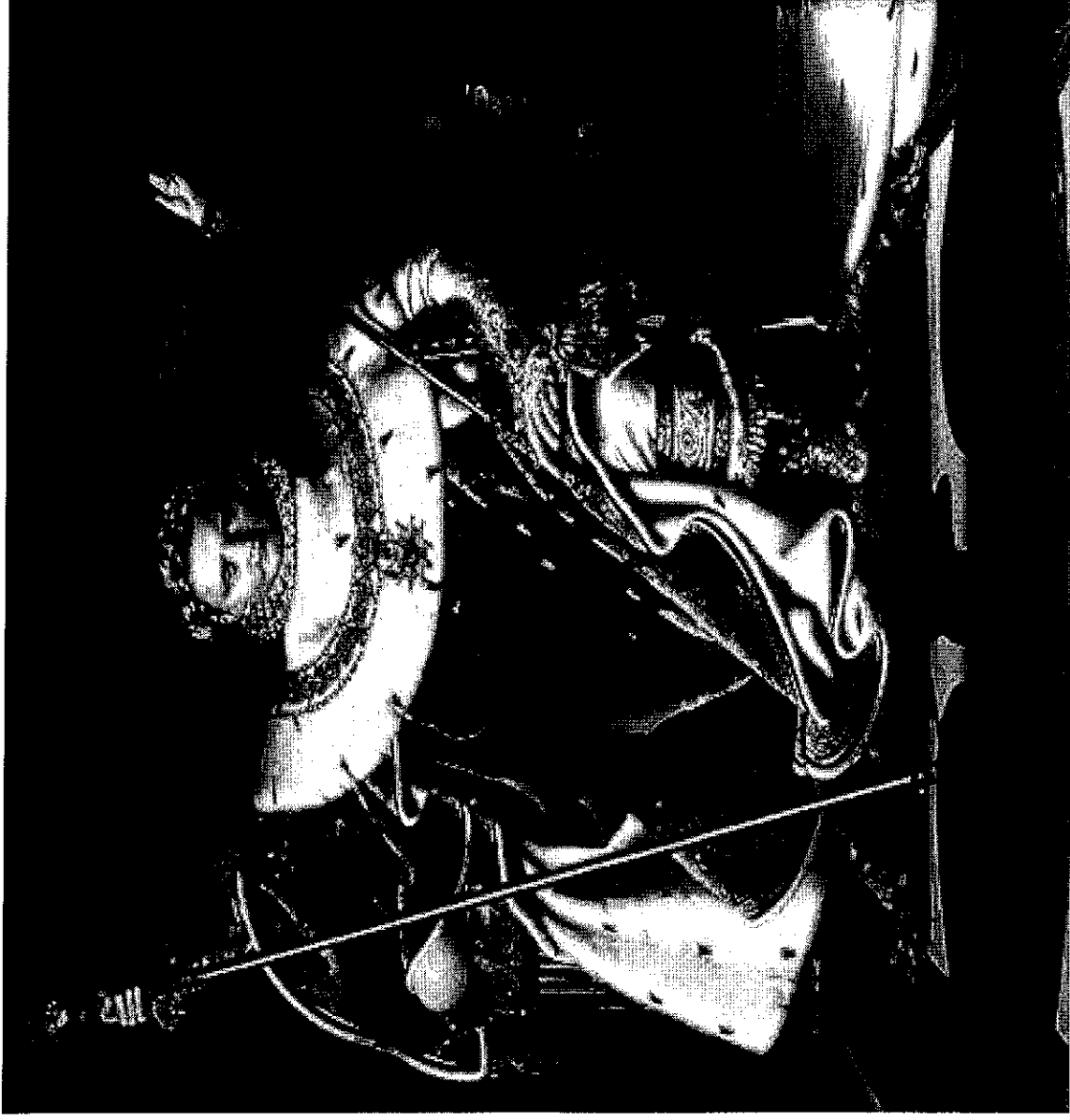
\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

1. Identify three things in the picture that stand out to you and explain why you chose each?

2. Who does Napoleon remind you of based upon this picture? Explain your answer

3. Explain how the people of France may view this image of Napoleon



# Napoleon

1. Bonaparte had two ruling passions; glory and war
2. "My motto has always been: A career open to all talents, without distinction of birth"
3. "In the colonies, slavery shall be restored..."
4. Napoleon established public elementary schools, high schools, and technical colleges throughout the country.

**A. Which statements support the belief that Napoleon was a "true son of the Revolution" (supportive of Revolutionary ideas)?**

**B. Which statements support the belief that Napoleon was an "enemy of the Revolution" (not supportive of Revolutionary ideas)?**

**C. Do you think Napoleon was a "true son" or "enemy" of the Revolution?**

**Pick one and support your answer.**



## **Napoleon Poster**

Using Google Drawing create a poster of Napoleon's Greatest Hits AND Greatest Blunders

Poster Must Include:

- Fill in your assigned section of the graphic organizer by using your textbook
- Go to Google Drive and open Google Drawing
- Drawing Must Include:
  - Title
  - Picture
  - Briefly explain your assigned section of the graphic organizer
- Share with either one of us, [jferraro@socsd.org](mailto:jferraro@socsd.org) and [kfreeley@socsd.org](mailto:kfreeley@socsd.org)

# The Congress of Vienna

*Directions: As you read, circle unfamiliar vocabulary, underline key ideas, and comment on the information presented.*

## **Metternich's Plans for Europe**

*What was the Congress of Vienna?*

In 1814, leaders of many nations met to draw up a peace plan for Europe. This series of meetings was called the Congress of Vienna. The most important person at the Congress of Vienna was the foreign minister of Austria, Klemens von Metternich. He shaped the peace conditions that were finally accepted.

Metternich had three goals at the congress. First, he wanted to make sure that the French would not attack another country again. Second, he wanted a balance of power in which no one nation was strong enough to threaten other nations. Third, he wanted legitimacy. This meant restoring monarchs to the thrones they had before Napoleon's conquests. The other leaders agreed with Metternich's ideas.

Metternich achieved his first goal when the congress strengthened the small nations that surrounded France. Meanwhile, France was not punished too severely. It remained independent and kept some overseas possession. This helped achieve Metternich's second goal to create a balance of power.

The congress also worked to fulfill Metternich's third goal. Many rulers were returned to power in states throughout Europe, including France.

The Congress of Vienna created very successful peace agreements. None of the great powers fought against one another for 40 years. Some did not fight in a war for the rest of the century.

# The Congress of Vienna

**Directions:** As you read, circle unfamiliar vocabulary, underline key ideas, and comment on the information presented.

## Political Changes Beyond Vienna

*How did European leaders respond to the effects of the French Revolution?*

Many European rulers were nervous about the effects of the French Revolution. In 1815, Czar Alexander, Emperor Francis I of Austria, and King Frederick William III of Prussia formed the Holy Alliance. Other alliances created by Metternich were called the Concert of Europe. The idea of these alliances was for nations to help one another if revolution came.

Across Europe, conservatives held control of European governments. Conservatives were people who opposed the ideals of the French Revolution. They also usually supported the rights and powers of royalty. They did not encourage individual liberties. They did not want any calls for equal rights.

But many other people still believed in the ideals of the French Revolution. They thought that all people should be equal and share in power. Later they would again fight for these rights.

People in the Americas also felt the desire for freedom. Spanish colonies in the Americas revolted against the restored Spanish king. Many colonies won independence from Spain. National feelings grew in Europe, too. Soon people in areas such as Italy, Germany, and Greece would rebel and form new nations. The French Revolution had changed the politics of Europe and beyond.

# The Congress of Vienna - Reading Questions

Explain the purpose of the Congress of Vienna.

What goals did Metternich have?

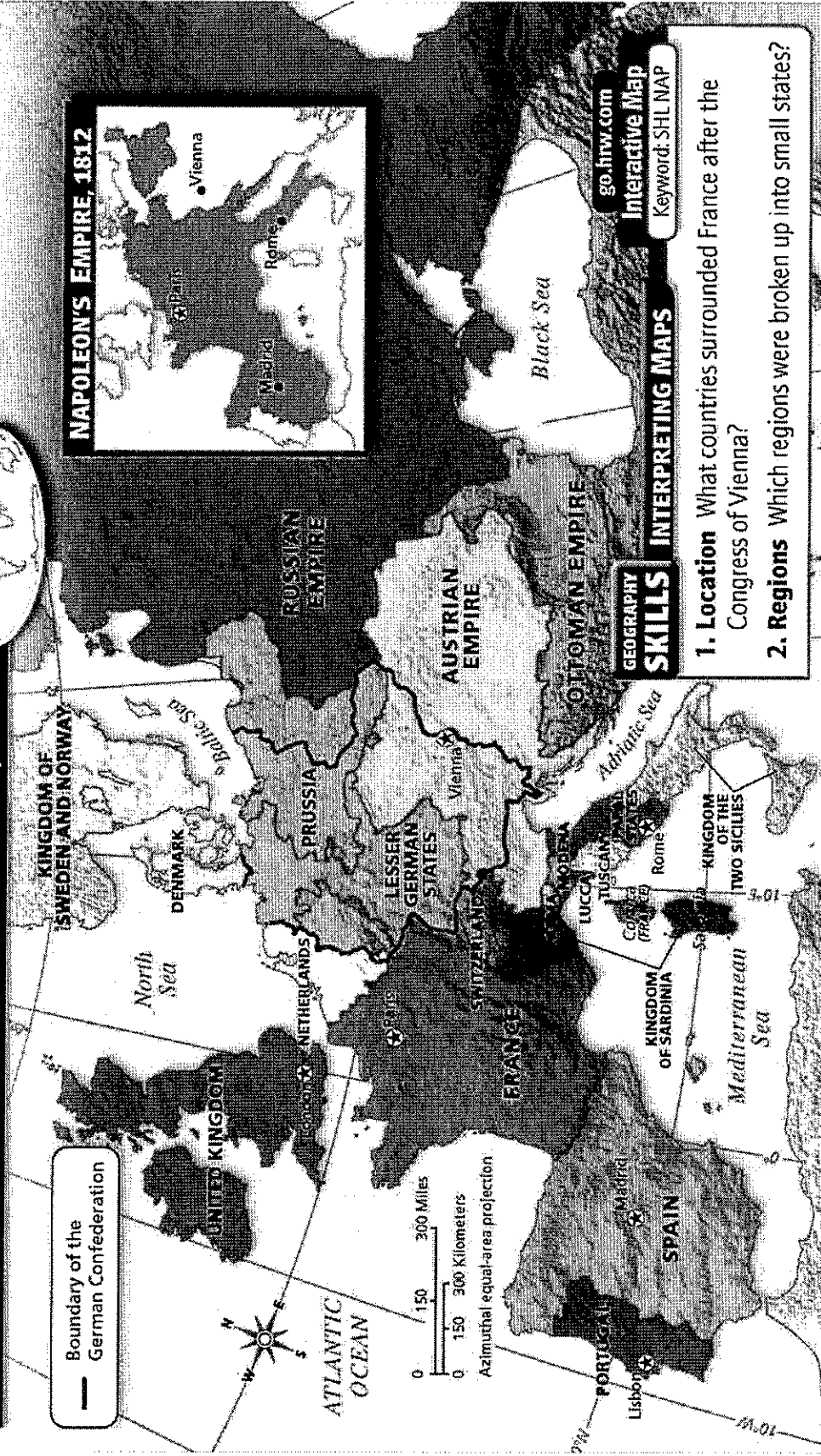
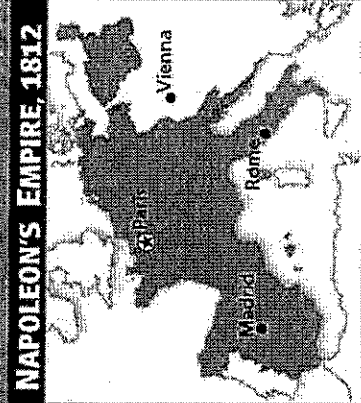
What alliances resulted from the Congress of Vienna?

What happened to ideas about freedom and independence?

**\*Interactive**

# EUROPE AFTER THE CONGRESS OF VIENNA, 1815

— Boundary of the German Confederation



**GEOGRAPHY SKILLS**

**INTERPRETING MAPS**

go.hrw.com  
**Interactive Map**  
Keyword: SHL NAP

- 1. Location** What countries surrounded France after the Congress of Vienna?
- 2. Regions** Which regions were broken up into small states?