



French Absolutism, Enlightenment, & Revolution!

Outcome: Napoleon Bonaparte

1. Napoleon Bonaparte: Who was he?

- Born in _____ on Mediterranean Island of _____
- Short guy- only ____ feet _____ inches tall
- Considered one of greatest _____ of all time

2. Successes and Coup d'etat

- October 1795 rebels marched on National Convention where Napoleon and his gunners successfully forced rebels to _____ and _____ Hailed as a _____ in France.
- 1796 Napoleon appointed to lead French army against _____ and Kingdom of _____ - swept into Italy and won a series of victories
- Tried to repeat success in _____ but defeated by Horatio Nelson. Napoleon kept this news out of _____ and was still a hero to France
- By 1799, The Directory had lost political confidence of people and after return from Egypt, Napoleon is urged to seize _____
- Napoleon becomes first _____ and assumes power as a dictator
- _____ - sudden seizure of power or blow to the state



3. Napoleon Rules France

- 1800 _____ (vote of the people) approved a new constitution which gave all the real power to Napoleon as first consul; Kept many changes from the _____
- Righted economy by creating national _____ system and efficient _____ collection
- Signed _____ (agreement) with Pope- government recognized influence of the _____ but rejected Church control in national affairs
- Created _____ Code- uniform set of laws that eliminated many injustices
- Crowned himself _____ in 1804- took crown from pope and placed on own head
- Sold _____ to President Jefferson in 1803 for \$15 million
- Created largest empire in Europe since the _____
- Lost naval Battle of Trafalgar to _____ and Horatio Nelson which had 2 effects:
 - Ensured supremacy of _____ for next 100 years
 - Forced Napoleon to give up plans for _____
- By 1812 Napoleon controlled _____, Grand Duchy of Warsaw, and _____ Kingdoms as well as France (p. 666)



4. Three Costly Mistakes

- a. _____:
- To crush Great Britain, Napoleon used a _____ to prevent trade and communication between Great Britain and Europe
 - Not tight enough, _____ got through
 - Great Britain responded with own blockade- more _____
 - Led to _____ (Great Britain vs. America)

b. The Peninsular War

- _____ fighters in Spain resisted Napoleon's forces who were trying to enforce Continental System on Spain
- Napoleon loses _____ men which weakens French Empire

c. Invasion of Russia

- Breakdown on _____ alliance caused Napoleon to invade Russia
- Napoleon brought _____ soldiers
- Russians used _____ policy- burning supplies to hinder enemy
- Czar Alexander destroys _____ by time Napoleon takes city
- Russian army attacks Napoleon's troops on way back, only _____ are left

5. Napoleon's Downfall

- Army defeated by allied army of European powers and by early 1814 the leaders of _____ and _____ marched triumphantly through French capital
- April 1814, Napoleon accepted terms of _____ and gave up throne
- Banished to tiny Italian island, _____
- Louis XVI's brother took power but was very _____
- Napoleon _____ Elba and in March 1815 lands back in France
- Joyous crowds welcome him back and within days was _____ of France again
- Europe responded: Britain and Prussia attacked at Battle of _____
- Defeat at Waterloo ended 2nd bid for power known as the _____
- Exiled to _____, island in South Pacific
- Died of a _____ ailment in 1821



Result: Napoleon was a military _____ but millions of lives were lost in his wars. The British would become the _____ in Europe and European countries were freed to establish a new _____.

Napoleon's Empire

