**Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

Napoleon’s Impact on Europe

 Napoleon developed a strong military that was France’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. His army was well paid, well fed, well trained and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. He gave his soldiers fancy uniforms awards and traditions.

Napoleon promoted his generals \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the ranks, which did not happen in many European countries. He was one with the army; He ate with his army and looked after their welfare.

He called them his \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and saw them as WINNERS! This helped them win even more and created a deeper sense of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**From \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Napoleon successfully battled most of Europe and created an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

* France **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Belgium, and parts of Italy and Germany.
* Napoleon cut \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ territory in half and abolished the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* He placed his own \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on some European thrones.

Napoleon’s greatest victory was at the Battle of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Or also known as The Battle \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ because it involved Napoleon, Czar Alexander I of Russia and Emperor Francis II of the Holy Roman Empire. Austerlitz was an important battle because it guarded the road to the capital city of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Austria. The area had a large hill called Pratzen heights and had frequently \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ days which Napoleon would capitalize using when attacking Austerlitz.

**Tactical Positioning!**

 Napoleon placed his best soldiers on top of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as bait!

He figured this would draw the Austro-Russian armies’ attention to attack. He was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_!

When attacking, the French soldiers retreated down the hill, as the enemy followed and ended up in a section of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Napoleons reinforcements who had been hiding in the fog ‘arrived’ at the same time as the retreating French troops who then turned to fight their enemy!

The battle was won because Napoleon had used his knowledge of the land to set a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his enemies.

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_was the only major European power to remain outside of Napoleon’s empire.**

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_­­­­** was Napoleons greatest enemy because they were both so big and powerful nations, with allies and colonies around the globe. Their conflict affected people \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ s­­mashed the French fleet in the Battle of Trafalgar in 1805, ending Napoleon’s plans to invade Britain. The British were under the command of Admiral \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

* Napoleon then imposed the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** to close European ports to British goods. The blockades created some hardships but Britain was able to maintain its trade routes in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_& the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

What was the **Continental System**?

**The Peninsular War**: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ &\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Many Europeans who had welcomed the ideas of the French Revolution saw Napoleon and his army as **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

* In Spain, people resisted reforms that undermined the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_& the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Church.
* Napoleon placed his brother \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on the Spanish throne
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in occupied countries created revolts and patriotic resistance through \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 **RUSSIA**

Russia had become an ally of France and had agreed to stop trade with Britain at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_! However, Czar Alexander did not trust Napoleon and changed his mind. Napoleon declared war on Russia, he believed he could defeat Russia \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ if he drew them into a decisive battle.

Napoleon assembled the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Europe had seen with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people. Napoleon won a few battles against the Russians and just when it looked like he would win, the Czar started to retreat and burn everything behind him. Which is called\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

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| --- |
| What is the purpose of this policy? |

Napoleon’s defeat in Russia was a HUGE setback to his plans. He tried to expand his empire by recruiting new soldiers and continued to fight against Russia, Britain, Austria, Sweden, Portugal and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 **SMART GUY…..**

Paris was captured in 1814 and Napoleon’s own soldiers refused to march on the city….

Without the backing of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, he was powerless. He abdicated (renounced) his role and was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. – Near Italy

Napoleon’s exile lasted only \_\_\_\_\_\_ months, he returned to France with 1000 soldiers and started to rebuild his forces. His new rule lasted only \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ days.

He failed to make peace with Britain and fought the decisive battle of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ which saw him suffer massive casualties.

He was officially defeated once and for all and taken to St. Helena an island in the South Atlantic where he died in \_\_\_\_\_.

