Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Date\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Period \_\_\_\_\_\_

**Napoleon Bonaparte: The Glory of France**

1. Napoleon once claimed “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is my mistress.”
2. Napoleon Bonaparte was born in 1769 into an aristocratic family. This would make him a member of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Estate.
3. True or False: Napoleon got into many fights at school as a child, which shamed his family because that

 type of behavior was contrary to the nature of Corsican society, which prized peacefulness.

1. Napoleon earned a scholarship to attend a French military academy at the age of \_\_\_\_\_.
2. As a child, why did Napoleon exchange his white bread for military rations?
	1. Because he pitied for the soldiers, who had to live on meager rations while his family had plenty.
	2. Because he was allergic to the flour used in the white bread.
	3. Because he knew he wanted to be a soldier, and figured he should get used to eating like one.
	4. Because the other boys at school picked on him for eating sissy white bread.
3. Small but plucky, Napoleon showed leadership in school, even organizing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ fights.
4. Napoleon was \_\_\_\_\_ years old when he moved to Paris to attend France’s foremost military academy, where he showed enormous ambition.
5. In addition to studying the lives of great military leaders, including Alexander the Great and Hannibal, Napoleon also became an expert in this aspect of warfare:
	1. Cavalry charges b. Infantry strategies c. Artillery d. Air combat
6. Napoleon was able to become an officer at 16 years old, because he completed \_\_\_\_ years of school in \_\_\_\_.
7. Circle the correct answer: During the French Revolution, Napoleon was a *revolutionary/royalist*.
8. True or False: Napoleon commanded battles from a ridge nearby, not only so he could see the “whole picture” but also to be an inspirational image to his men, who could easily see him atop his horse, looking down on them.
9. Napoleon became a Brigadier General at the ripe old age of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
10. Napoleon was given command of French troops stationed in this country: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
11. True or False: Josephine was attractive to Napoleon because she was his opposite: quiet, sweet and rather dull.
12. Napoleon became the most powerful man on earth, yet was never able to fully control \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
13. Napoleon accomplished the seemingly impossible task of defeating four foreign armies in less than a year, after starting from scratch with an unprepared army. He reshaped his forces through
	1. reworking the military budget, allowing more funds for training
	2. his “star quality.” Soldiers were won over by his total confidence.
	3. introducing new weapons that the enemy did not yet have.
	4. appointing new junior officers from among the peasantry.
14. Napoleon was successful because he did not play by conventional “rules” of warfare—his aggressive new strategy can be summarized as “ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and conquer.”
15. While he was serving in Italy, his wife Josephine
	1. gave birth to the first of their three sons. b. died in childbirth
	2. redecorated…all in pink. d. engaged in a number of extramarital affairs.
16. When Napoleon decided to confront British forces in Egypt, he also brought with him a cadre of scientists to study the science and history of the ancient Egyptians. They discovered the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
17. Napoleon was publicly humiliated when Britain’s Lord Nelson intercepted a personal letter and had it printed in English newspapers. What was the letter about? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
18. Despite Josephine’s infidelities, Napoleon agrees to give her another chance, because
	1. it was extremely difficult to get a divorce for any reason in Catholic France.
	2. he didn’t want to lose contact with her children, who he loved as his own.
	3. he didn’t want to lose his military command—French generals were expected to be married men.
	4. None of the above.
19. True or False: Napoleon was just as successful a political leader as he was a military leader.
20. In December of 1804 at the Notre Dame Cathedral, Napoleon became the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of France.
21. Napoleon established a French Empire, the greatest empire in Europe since \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
22. Napoleon decided to divorce Josephine and replace her with the Arch Duchess of Austria, Marie Louise, because
	1. Josephine was not able to produce a male heir. b. he needed to remarry for a political alliance.
	2. he was tired of Josephine’s constant cheating. d. Josephine was getting old and unattractive.
23. The only person who could defeat Napoleon was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
24. Which European nation continued to defy Napoleon? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
25. The Continental System
	1. backfired. b. was designed to weaken England by crippling her economy.
	2. paralyzed the economy of most of Europe. d. All of these are true.
26. Napoleon led his Grand Army of France in an ill-fated invasion attempt in Russia. Of his original 600,000 troops, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ died, deserted or were captured.
27. When Napoleon returned to Paris and abdicated the throne, he was replaced by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
28. Exiled to the island of Elba, Napoleon promised to return to France when the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ bloomed.
29. In the spring of 1815, Napoleon returned to France with a small force, and marched through the Alps. What happened, twice, when the king sent troops to face him? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
30. What happened while he was in exile on Elba that caused Napoleon to mourn?

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1. Napoleon’s final defeat took place in Belgium, at the Battle of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. The Duke of Wellington, perhaps Napoleon’s equal in military genius, was able to “outgeneral” Napoleon in part because he had carefully studied: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.