**Answer sheet**

**Assignment 1**

Put the text cards in the correct time order. Write the numbers in the correct order below (from earliest to latest).

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**Assignment 2**

Answer the following questions.

1. What nationality did Napoleon have at birth?

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1. Give three reasons why Napoleon was able to rise to become the most powerful man in France.

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1. Napoleon became dictator of France. What is strange about this fact when you think of the ideas that started the French Revolution?

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1. In which cases did Napoleon fail during his life as leader?

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1. In what ways did Napoleon try to influence his personal image?

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1. Was Napoleon, in your opinion, a good and successful leader of France?

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Text sources

**card 5**

Napoleone Buonaparte (his real Italian birth name) was born on August 15, 1769 in Ajaccio

in Corsica, shortly after this island was taken over by France. After annexation by France the

family were raised to French nobility (after which his father called himself "Charles de

Bonaparte"). As a result, Napoleon was able to get a scholarship to receive officer training in

France.

**card 12**

1789 – The French Revolution broke out. The French king Louis XVI was forced to give

up his throne and eventually sentenced to death. France was no longer a kingdom.

Upper-class citizens formed a new revolutionary government in France.

**card 17**

In 1792 Napoleon succeeded in becoming lieutenant colonel of the National Guard in

Corsica. When most Corsicans turned against the revolutionary regime in Paris, Napoleon

remained loyal to the side of the revolution. As a result, he and his family had to flee Ajaccio.

**card 6**

On March 2, 1796, Napoleon was given command of the French army on the Italian front. As

ordered by the new French government, he invaded Italy within a month. The French army

was poorly fed and clothed. Nevertheless, Napoleon managed to achieve important

victories.

**card 9**

The Italian campaign was a major breakthrough for Napoleon, but the conquered

areas suffered from looting. The fact that Napoleon enjoyed much fame, owed more to

clever propaganda afterwards than by his actual successes.

**card 1**

After the victories in Italy, General Napoleon went to Egypt. The government of France

actually wanted him to go to war against England, but Napoleons opinion was that the

English could best be fought by interrupting their trade in the East. Egypt was conquered

swiftly, but England won an important naval battle several days later (Battle of the Nile on

August 1,1798,) and therefore maintained power in the Mediterranean Sea area. This

trapped Napoleon's army in Egypt.

**card 14**

Napoleon eventually escaped from Egypt and went to Paris. The French government was in chaos, and the French army led by Napoleon took power. He received the support of the people because they were dissatisfied with the current government. He overthrew the government in a coup (November 9, 1799).

**card 11**

There was a new constitution, which meant that three men, called consuls, were in power

to stop further chaos and lead a new government. The Consulate was formally installed on December 15, 1799. Napoleon became the first consul.

**card 3**

As Consul of France, Napoleon won important wars and conquered the Netherlands and

parts of Italy and Austria. He also signed peace treaties with many other European

countries. This made Napoleon immensely popular. The people decreed that he would be consul for life. Napoleon became sole ruler of France. France had become a dictatorship.

**card 15**

Napoleon wanted more than to be consul for life. On December 2, 1804 Napoleon

proclaimed himself Emperor in the presence of the Pope at Notre Dame. A coronation to (Roman) Emperor had not taken place since the Middle Ages. Pope Pius VII actually did not want to be involved in Napoleon's coronation, but he was forced to by Napoleon.

**card 8**

On December 31, 1810, Russia announced that it no longer wanted to be an ally of France.

Napoleon was angered and went to Russia; he had the plan to conquer all of Europe. In

1812, France and Russia prepared for war.

**card 2**

The war with Russia would be a disaster for Napoleon. He couldn't beat the Russians, who

ensured that there was no food for the French by setting all the fields, near to the French

troops, on fire. When the season turned into a freezing winter Napoleon decide to retreat

and take his loss.

**card 13**

Napoleon knew that the journey to Russia was a huge blunder, but he blamed the stern

winter. The disastrous campaign led to an anti-French mood in all countries that France

had conquered or with whom France had a peace treaty until then. Italy, the Netherlands,

Switzerland, Spain and Prussia declared war on the emperor. Later other countries joined

the fray in opposing Napoleon and his ambitions to rule all of Europe.

**card 4**

Paris was overtaken on March 31, 1814. Napoleon was forced to abdicate on April 6, 1814

and was exiled to Elba, an island in the Mediterranean Sea near the coast of Italy. Louis XVIII was put on the throne and France was a kingdom again.

**card 16**

Ten months after the exile to Elba, Napoleon escaped and went back to Paris. He got support

From the army and a large part of the people because they were not satisfied with king Louis

XVIII. The king ordered Napoleon to be arrested, but all the agents and armies that were

sent turned over and joined Napoleon. The people welcomed Napoleon back in to Paris, and

Louis XVIII fled.

**card 7**

After Napoleon took power again, he promised to rule France peacefully. The foreign Allies

didn't believe this, so they put their armies together again. Russia, Austria, Prussia and

England were getting ready for one new war, Napoleon had to defend himself so as not to

appear too vulnerable. The French, the English and a small group of Dutch troops met close

by Waterloo. Napoleon attacked several times, but the English, led by the duke of

Wellington, held out and when the Prussians joined the English, Napoleon finally lost on

June 18, 1815 at the Battle of Waterloo. After this defeat he was sent to distant the island of

st. Helena (in the Atlantic Ocean 2000 km off the coast of Africa) and never returned to

Europe alive.