

**Chapter-3****Napoleon Bonaparte and the Unification of Europe****A. Fill in the blanks:**

1. After the French Revolution a new government was set up in France called the Directory.
2. Admiral Nelson destroyed the French fleet in the Battle of Trafalgar.
3. After the Russian Campaign, Napoleon was defeated by a coalition of England, Persia, Russia and Austria.
4. Napoleon was finally defeated in the Battle of Waterloo.

**B. Tick the sentences that are true. Correct the others.**

1. Napoleon defeated England in the Battle of Trafalgar.- F  
Ans- Napoleon was defeated in the Battle of Trafalgar.
2. The Continental Blockade was intended to prevent Russia from trading with rest of the Europe.- F  
Ans- The continental Blockade was intended to stop commerce between Europe and Britain, and thus ruin Britain's trade.
3. Code Napoleon was a secret code invented by The French to Communicate during war.- F  
Ans- Code Napoleon was legal code based on the principles of the French revolution-liberty, equality and fraternity.
4. Napoleon escaped from the island of Saint Helena and was emperor of France for a few months.- F  
Ans- Napoleon escaped from the island of Elba and was emperor of France for a few month.

**C. Multiple choice.**

1. A) 1799
2. C) Saint Helena

3. B) duke of Wellington
4. C) England
5. C) Capitalism

**D. Match the following.**

1. Cathedral of Norte Dame – C) Crowning of Napoleon.
2. Admiral Nelson – Battle of Trafalgar.
3. Spanish Ulcer – Peninsular war.
4. Duke of wellington- battle of waterloo.
5. Saint Helena- Napoleon's place of Death.

**E. Answer the following-**

1. Who was Napoleon?

Ans- Napoleon Bonaparte was one of the best and the most able generals of the French army during the French Revolution.

2. Why did Napoleon plan the Continental Blockade?

Ans- Napoleon launched the Continental Blockade to stop commerce between Europe and Britain, and ruin Britain's trade.

3. What was the Confederation of Rhine?

Ans- It was formed from parts of the Holy Roman Empire by Napoleon after he defeated Austria and Russia at the Battle of Austerlitz. The Treaty of Pressburg, in effect, led to the creation of the **Confederation** of the Rhine, which lasted from 1806 to 1813. (other source)

4. What was the peninsular war?

Ans- Napoleon attacked Spain and Portugal when they refused to support the continental Blockade. These peninsular wars dragged from 1807- 1814 drained Napoleon of both men and resources.

5. Write a short note On Code napoleon.

Ans- Code Napoleon, a legal code was introduced by Napoleon in 1804. It was based on the principles of French Revolution – liberty, equality and fraternity.

#### F. Answer in detail.

1. Describe Napoleon's Russian Campaign.

Ans. i) Napoleon invaded Russia in 1812 with a huge army. They devised a clever plan to trap Napoleon. As Napoleon's army advanced, the Russian troops retreated deeper into interiors of Russia, burning their own villages and crops as they went.

ii) These denied the French army access to Food. By the time he reached Moscow, the bitterly cold Russian winter had set in , by this time most of his army perished- frozen and hungry.

iii) Just a fraction of the army returned to France. The Russian campaign was a great disaster.

2) What were the causes of Napoleons downfall?

Ans- Several causes were responsible for his downfall..

i) His severe treatment of the pope angered the Catholics everywhere.

ii) Russia, suffering due to the Blockade of England, refused to cooperate with Napoleon. This was a great blow for him.

iii) The failure of Russian campaign severely damaged Napoleons reputation. This weakened his hold on Europe as his army was reduced to a fraction of his original size.

3. What was impact of Napoleon's rule over Europe?

Ans. Impacts of Napoleon's rule over Europe were -

- i) The Unification of Europe- Napoleon was inspired by Alexander the great to build a unified European empire. Through his conquests he brought the scattered areas of Europe together under the first French Empire.
- ii) The End of Feudalism- Together the French Revolution and Napoleon's rule brought an end to Feudalism in France. Lands belonging Church and nobles were confiscated and privileges were abolished.
- iii) Napoleon's biggest effect was the spread of nationalism, which later cause great World Wars.

### **Picture Study.**

- 1) Which campaign of napoleon does this painting depict?

Ans- This painting depicts Napoleon's Russian campaign.

- 2) What had happened their?

Ans-The Russian campaign was a disaster, where they were unable to win a decisive victory over the Russians.

Q.3 - H/W