ORGANIZING INFORMATION Complete the time line by matching the following events with the dates on the timeline. Write the letter for each event on the line next to the correct date. BE SURE TO IDENTIFY PAGE & PARAGRAPH WHERE YOU FIND EACH ANSWER!

a. Napoléon loses the Battle of Waterloo b. The Consulate is formed with Napoléon as

First Consul

c. Napoléon is beaten and the Bourbon **d.** Beginning of the Peninsular War

monarchy is restored

e. Napoléon dies in exile on the island of St. **f.** Napoléon’s son, Napoléon II, is born

Helena

g. Napoléon crowns himself emperor of the

French Empire

Page:

Para:

1799

1821

1815

1814

1811

1808

1804

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EVALUATING INFORMATION Indicate whether each statement is true or false. BE SURE TO IDENTIFY PAGE & PARAGRAPH WHERE YOU FIND EACH ANSWER!

1. The people of France accepted Napoléon as dictator. *Page/para:*

2. Under the Consulate, the legislature could only approve or reject Napoléon’s decisions. *Page/para:*

3. One of Napoléon’s most lasting acts was to organize the laws of France. *Page/para:*

4. Napoléon was not interested in military actions outside of France. *Page/para:*

5. Napoléon’s actions led to nationalism in many parts of Europe. *Page/para:*

6. The invasion of Russia by Napoléon was a complete success. *Page/para:*

7. After he was defeated, Napoléon accepted the rule of Louis XVIII. *Page/para:*

8. At the end of Napoléon’s life he was Emperor of Elba. *Page/para:*

UNDERSTANDING MAIN IDEAS Identify the choice which best completes each statement. BE SURE TO IDENTIFY PAGE & PARAGRAPH WHERE YOU FIND EACH ANSWER!

1. The Napoléonic Code *Page/para:*

a. organized French law into a system.

b. explained how to win a battle.

c. was Napoléon’s writing about his life.

d. was a handbook for how to act in the court of the emperor.

2. In the Concordat, Napoléon was able to *Page/para:*

a. settle his differences with Britain.

b. restore the monarchy to France but only with limited powers.

c. agree with Russia that neither country would invade the other.

d. end the conflict between France and the Roman Catholic Church.

3. When Napoléon tried to defeat the British navy and invade Britain, *Page/para:*

a. he was able to create a lasting peace in Europe.

b. he really was hoping to defeat Spain and Russia.

c. the British fleet under Admiral Nelson defeated the French and Spanish.

d. he was able to easily beat the navy but was not able to invade Britain.

4. Russia’s scorched-earth policy meant that the Russian army *Page/para:*

a. burned or destroyed anything that the Grand Army might use.

b. were afraid that huge fires might break out during battles.

c. allowed the Russians to retreat without bothering them.

d. were able to capture Moscow and take over control of Russia.