

Unit 2. 2. Napoleon and the legacy of the French Revolution

Napoleon

1. Choose the correct answer

a) Napoleon was born in...

- ☐ Sicily in 1769
- ☐ Paris in 1769
- ☐ Corsica in 1769

b) Napoleón became an important leader for his military campaigns during...

- ☐ the previous years of the French Revolution
- ☐ the Constitutional monarchy
- ☐ the Social Republic
- ☐ the Directory

c) Which social group supported Napoleon when he planned a coup?

- ☐ Peasants and Artisans
- ☐ Bourgeoisie
- ☐ Nobility
- ☐ Clergy
- ☐ Louis XVI

d) Napoleon ruled autocratically. What does autocratic mean?

- ☐ He ruled according to the Parliament's decisions
- ☐ He ruled alone, having all the power

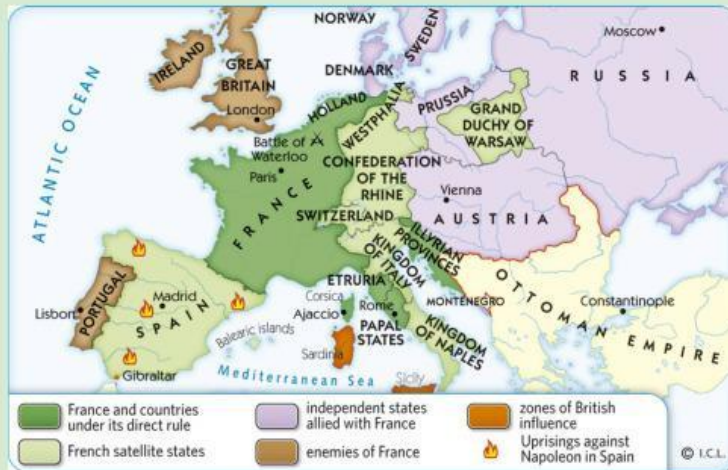
e) Which of the following aims did Napoleon have?

- ☐ End the political instability
- ☐ End with the Enlightened ideals
- ☐ Spread some of the Enlightened ideals
- ☐ Promote economic recovery

f) Napoleonic constitution...

- ☐ Included the separation of powers
- ☐ did not include the separation of powers

g) Which territories were occupied by Napoleon's Empire?



Source: Vicens Vives Student's book

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|--|--------------------------------------|---|
| ☐ Austria | ☐ Prussia | ☐ Westphalia |
| ☐ kingdom of Naples | ☐ Russia | ☐ Confederation of the Rhine |
| ☐ Ottoman Empire | ☐ Spain | ☐ Great Britain |
| ☐ Sardinia | ☐ Switzerland | ☐ Holland |

h) What were the two reactions to the Napoleonic Empire?

- ☐ Many liberals accepted it because Napoleon ended with absolute monarchies and manorial rights
- ☐ Many liberals rejected Napoleonic troops because they did not want to end with manorial rights
- ☐ Many people rejected the violence of Napoleonic troops and to be subject to French interests.

i) Which two defeats marked the decline of the Napoleonic Empire?

- ☐ The defeat in Austerlitz
- ☐ The revolt in Spain
- ☐ The invasion of Russia

The legacy of the French Revolution

2. Drag the principles, practices, or traditions that are a legacy of the French Revolution. Drag only the correct ones.

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| ☐ Absolutism | ☐ Liberalisation of the economy | ☐ People as citizens with rights |
| ☐ Secular State | | |
| ☐ Popular sovereignty | ☐ Manorial rights | ☐ Guilds |
| ☐ Classification of political parties as left or right | ☐ Divided and independent powers (executive, judicial, legislative) | ☐ A fundamental law (or Constitution) |
| | | ☐ Compulsory education |

Principles, practices, or traditions that are a legacy of the French Revolution are...