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
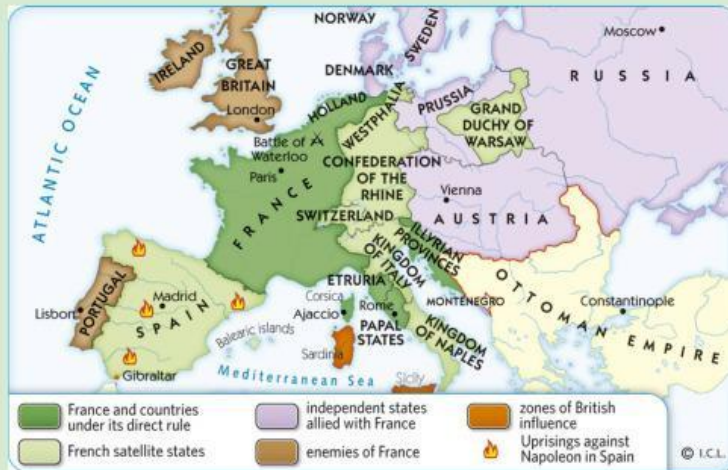☐ He ruled alone, having all the power

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

LIVEWORKSHEETS

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

☐ 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

☐ Secular State

☐ Popular sovereignty

☐ Classification of political parties as left or right

☐ Liberalisation of the economy

☐ Manorial rights

☐ Divided and independent powers (executive, judicial, legislative)

☐ People as citizens with rights

☐ Guilds

☐ A fundamental law (or Constitution)

☐ Compulsory education

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