

CLASS-V - HISTORY - NAPOLEON BONAPARTE

CLASSMATE  
Date \_\_\_\_\_

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ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS

1. What do you mean by the Napoleonic Wars? How long did it continue?
2. Write down the importance of the following dates:  
a. October 1805      c. 1806      e. 1809  
b. December 1805.      d. 1807
3. What was the result of the Battle of Austerlitz?
4. How did the Russians make Napoleon's troops to trek deeper into Russia despite being ill-prepared for an extended campaign?
5. What did Napoleon's force discover after they reached Moscow? What did the Russian army do to deprive the enemy troops of supplies?

1. A series of major conflicts with various coalitions of European nations that took place between 1803 to 1815 in which France was engaged in, was known as Napoleonic Wars.

It continued from 1803 to 1815.

- 2.
- a. October, 1805 - The British under Nelson, comprehensively defeated Napoleon's fleet at the Battle of Trafalgar.
  - b. December, 1805 - Napoleon's army defeated both the Austrians as well the Russians at the Battle of Austerlitz.
  - c. 1806 - Napoleon waged large-scale economic warfare against Britain and established the continental system.
  - d. 1807 - The defeat of the Russians forced the Tsar, Alexander I, to sign the Treaty of Tilsit.
  - e. 1809 - Napoleon defeated the Austrians at the Battle of Wagram.

3. Napoleon achieved one of the greatest victories at the Battle of Austerlitz where his army defeated both the Austrians as well as the Russians. This defeat resulted in the break-up of the Holy Roman Empire and the creation of the Confederation of the Rhine.

4. Napoleon led a massive army into Russia in 1812. Rather than engaging the French in a full-scale battle, the Russians adopted a strategy of retreating whenever Napoleon's forces attempted to attack. As a result, Napoleon's troops trokked deeper into Russia despite being ill-prepared for an extended campaign.

5. Napoleon's forces marched to Moscow, after the Battle of Borodino in September, only to discover almost the entire population evacuated.

The retreating Russian Army set fire across the city in an effort to deprive the enemy troops of supplies.