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CLASS-V - HISTORY - NAPOLEON BONAPARTE

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?

Reign of Napoleon

From 1803–1815, France was engaged in the *Napoleonic wars*, a series of major conflicts with various *coalitions of European nations*.

🦌 **In October 1805:** (The British under Nelson, comprehensively defeated Napoleon's fleet at the Battle of Trafalgar.)

🦌 **December 1805:** Napoleon achieved one of his 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.)



Battle of Austerlitz

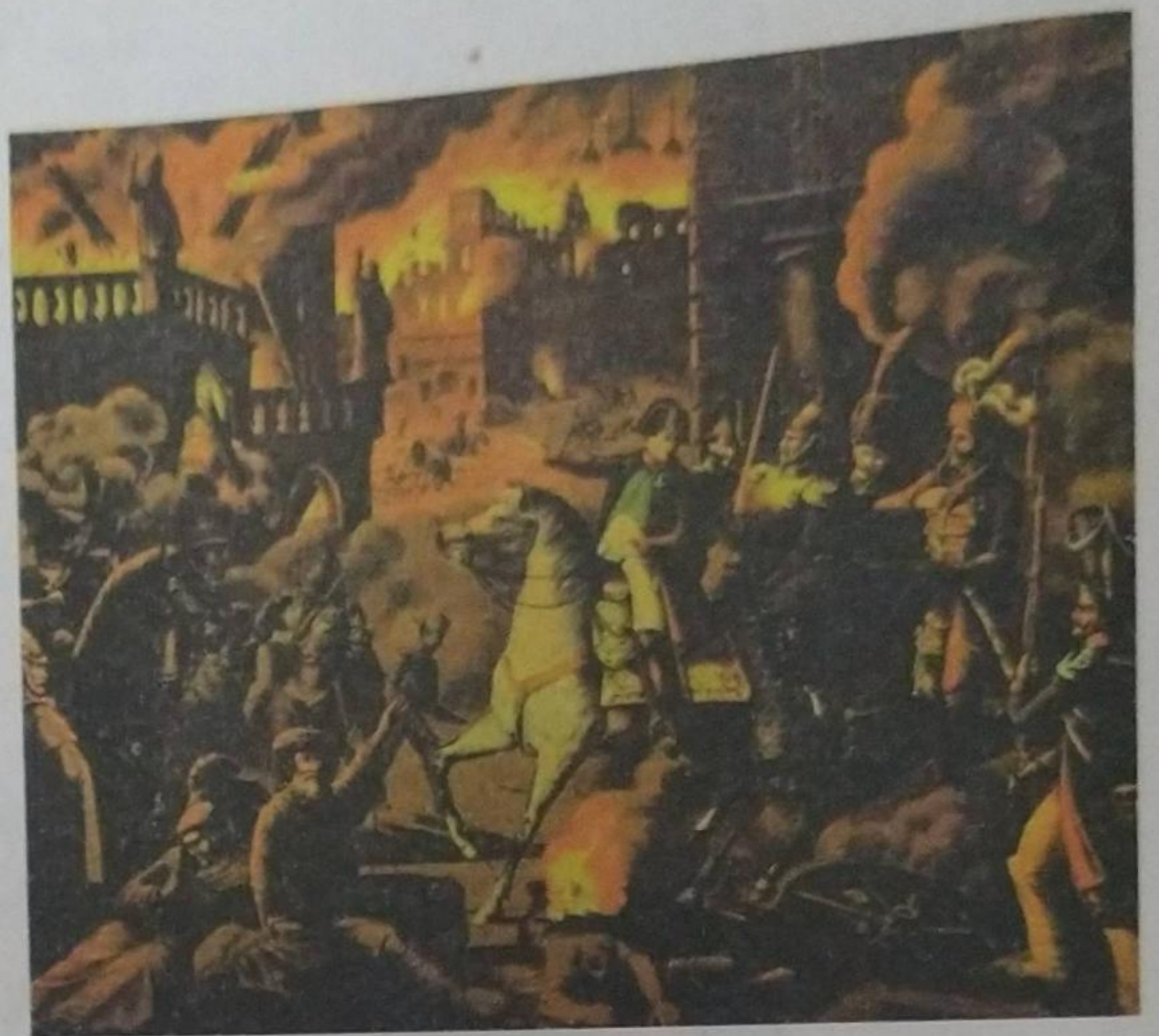
🦌 **1806:** Napoleon waged large-scale economic warfare against *Britain* and established the **Continental System**.)

🦌 **1807:** (The defeat of the *Russians* forced the Tsar, Alexander I, to sign the *Treaty of Tilsit*.)

🦌 **1809:** (Napoleon defeated the Austrians at the *Battle of Wagram*.)

Beginning of Napoleon's Downfall

In 1810, Tsar Alexander withdrew from the Continental System. In retaliation, 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 trekked deeper into Russia despite being ill-prepared for an extended campaign. In September, both sides suffered heavy casualties in the decisive Battle of Borodino; Napoleon's forces marched to Moscow, only to discover almost the entire



The Moscow fire

population evacuated. The retreating Russian army set fires across the city in an effort to deprive the enemy troops of supplies. After waiting a month for a surrender that never came, Napoleon faced with the onset of the Russian winter was forced to order his starving army out of Moscow. During the disastrous retreat, his army suffered from a suddenly aggressive and merciless Russian army. Of Napoleon's 6,00,000 troops, which began the campaign, only an estimated 1,00,000 made it out of Russia. 5