

5.6 Napoleon's Rise, Dominance, and Defeat

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Total: 12 marks

Objective

Build the skills to explain **Napoleon's** rule and its effects.

You must be able to:

- hold together enduring reform, curtailed rights and a façade of representation
- explain how new tactics produced continental control
- explain why the empire produced nationalist responses
- state the irony that links the two

1 Worked examples

Study these first. Each one shows the method for a task used later.

■ Three things at once

As first consul and emperor he undertook enduring domestic reforms while curtailing rights and manipulating popular impulses behind a façade of representative institutions. All three are true simultaneously.

■ Enduring

A reform is enduring when it outlives the regime that made it: a legal code, an administrative structure, a currency. The CED is measuring durability, not approval.

■ Control and its response

New military tactics gave direct or indirect control over much of the continent, spreading the ideals of the Revolution —and the expanding empire created nationalist responses throughout Europe.

■ The irony

The armies that carried revolutionary ideals produced the nationalism that defeated the empire carrying them. One mechanism, stated in two CED sentences.

2 Practice

2.1 State the three things the CED says of Napoleon's rule at once. [3]

2.2 Explain what "enduring" measures. [2]

2.3 Napoleon's empire produces nationalist movements in the territories it controls.

(a) State the CED's verb for this. [1]

(b) Explain the irony. [1]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 "Direct or indirect control" includes [1]

- **A** annexation only
- **B** annexation, satellite kingdoms and forced alliances
- **C** trade agreements only
- **D** no territory

3.2 The CED's claim about enduring reforms is about [1]

- **A** their popularity
- **B** their durability
- **C** their justice
- **D** their cost

3.3 An empire justifies rule by universal principles and administers it by foreign officials.

(a) State what the subjects hear. [1]

(b) Explain how this produces nationalism. [2]

4 Go further

- work through the **5.6 Napoleon’ s Rise, Dominance, and Defeat** lesson on the **Learn** page;
- read the **Conflict, Crisis, and Reaction in the Late 18th Century** section of the AP European History handout on the **Know** page.

Solutions

2.1 enduring domestic reforms; curtailed rights; a façade of representative institutions.

2.2 whether a reform outlives the regime that made it —durability, not approval.

2.3 (a) created. (b) the armies spreading revolutionary ideals produced the nationalism that defeated the empire carrying them.

3.1 B. all three are forms of control.

3.2 B. durability is the measure.

3.3 (a) both the universal principles and the foreign administration. (b) being governed by foreigners in the name of universal principles teaches a people to notice that it is a people, and supplies the vocabulary in which to say so.