## Review Questions

 vonting to war again.
 Napoleon’s invasion of Russia?
 2. Chart facts. What did European

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France faced from going to war again and to keep the peace.

### At the Congress of Vienna

**European leaders meet to prevent**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mission in Europe</th>
<th>To protect the new system and maintain peace</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Create the Concert of Europe, an organization to</td>
<td>before Napoleon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>give power back to the monarchs of Europe</td>
<td>To return Europe to the way it was in 1792,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>After Austria is to come of the party again</td>
<td>Adjoin Prussia and Habsburg to Austria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Give British hands back to France before</td>
<td>After the defeat of Napoleon, Bourbon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under Napoleon, French armies spread</td>
<td>After the defeat of Napoleon, Bourbon</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### The Congress of Vienna

The Peace of 1814, called The Treaty of Paris, was signed in 1814. It ended the war and established the principle of national sovereignty, which meant that no one country could dominate Europe. The Congress of Vienna was called by Napoleon in 1814 to bring about a lasting peace. The Congress was attended by representatives from all the major European powers.

### The Map of Europe

- Peace and Redecorated
- Leaders restored
- Peace in Europe
- Power: European
- Napoleon's defeat
- German revolution
- French revolution
- Austrian revolution
- British revolution
- Russian revolution

### After the Congress

- The map of Europe
- Peace and Redecorated
- Leaders restored
- Peace in Europe
- Power: European
- Napoleon's defeat
- German revolution
- French revolution
- Austrian revolution
- British revolution
- Russian revolution

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THE END OF AN ERA

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Section 19

Chapter 19

Guide to the Essentials
THE AGE OF NAPOLEON BEGINS

TEXT SUMMARY

When the French Revolution started, Lieutenant Napoleon Bonaparte began to earn rapid promotions. He led the French army in victories against Britain and Austria. A general by 1799, Napoleon helped overthrow the French government and put himself in charge. Five years later, Napoleon took the title Emperor of the French. At each step of his rise to power, the French voted their support. The policies that Napoleon set up show why he was so popular. Napoleon strengthened the French government and restored order. He improved the economy and encouraged new industry. Napoleon built roads and canals and supported public schools. Some of his reforms continued the spirit of the revolution. Peasants could legally keep the Church land they bought. Careers were open to anyone with ability. One of his most important reforms was a new set of laws called the Napoleon Code. These laws included many Enlightenment ideas but were harsh to the Jews. From 1804 to 1814, Napoleon defeated the greatest nations of Europe and built an empire. He conquered the Netherlands, Belgium, and parts of Italy and Germany. He ended the Holy Roman Empire and divided Prussia. Napoleon replaced the monarchs of the defeated nations with friends and family. Only Britain remained outside Napoleon's empire.

REVIEW QUESTIONS

1. What were three reforms Napoleon made in France?
2. Map Skills Name two kingdoms or empires ruled by family or friends of Napoleon in 1812.