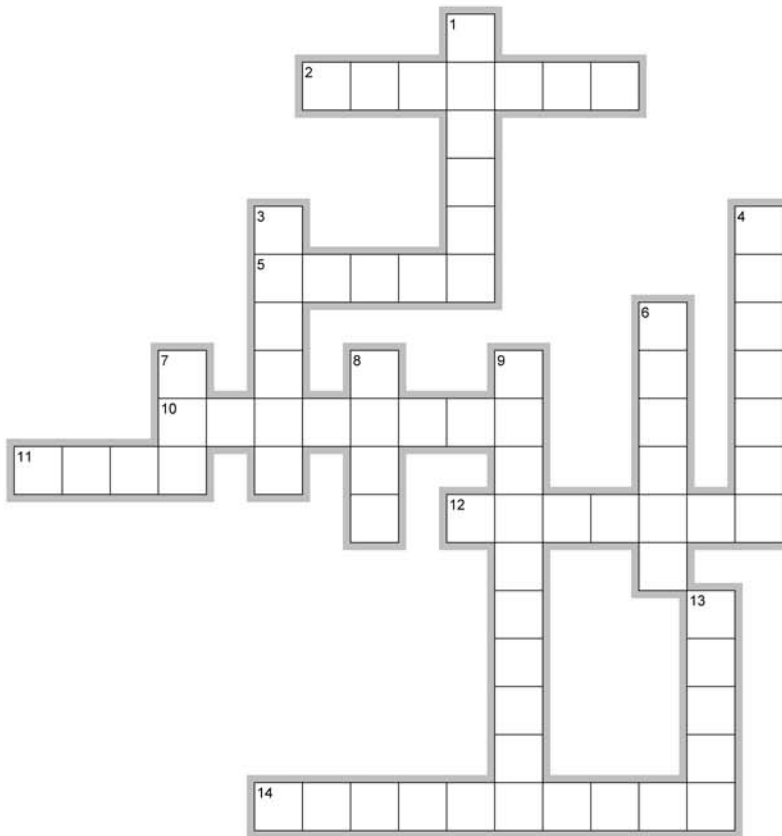


Stations in Napoleon's Life and Times

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EclipseCrossword.com

Across

2. Napoleon Bonaparte was born on the island of, which became part of France shortly after his birth.
5. Napoleon was 10 years old when received an to study at a famous military school in France and showed great promise in maths.
10. All the other European countries formed an to battle against the French. Napoleon was forced to surrender and he was first imprisoned on the island of Elba.
11. His family was but proud. He had seven brothers and sisters. His father worked for the French government.
12. Young Napoleon fought for the revolution. He was a fearless and an excellent military strategist. He won battle after battle and was soon awarded the rank of Commander-in-Chief of the French army.
14. Back in Paris from Egypt in November 1799, Napoleon dissolved the parliament and took over the as First Consul.

Down

1. After his final defeat, he was imprisoned on the St. Helena in the South Atlantic. He died there of stomach cancer at the age of 55.
3. He escaped from Elba and marched triumphantly 1815 back into Paris. A few months later, Napoleon fought his last at Waterloo in Belgium and lost.
4. the next years, he consolidated his power and in 1804 he crowned himself Observers claimed he betrayed the revolution and was hungry for power.
6. He also set up the system based on the digit 10, which we still use today.
7. Napoleon wanted more and went to with Europe! Huge armies fought against each other. Millions were killed and lost their homes.
8. Napoleon introduced a series of new liberal - like the Code Napoleon, which guaranteed citizen rights.
9. The dramatically changed people's lives in France. The nobility lost their privileges and citizens won rights.
13. Napoleon sailed to to interrupt British trade routes crossing the Orient. He sent much art work and many objects for study – like the Rosetta Stone - back to France. Today you can see this art in the Louvre Museum.