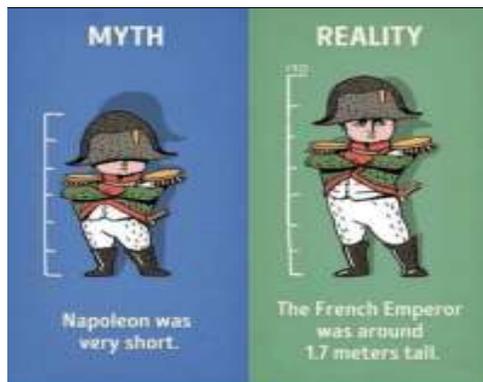


## WEEK 19: HISTORY



Read Chapter 35 “The Last Conqueror” in the book.

1. Where was Napoleon born?
2. Why did his father send him to a military school?
3. Was Napoleon a good student or a poor student?
4. Napoleon was a good military leader. What did he do that made him a good leader?
5. Why did Napoleon go to Egypt to attack the British instead of going across the English Channel?
6. Napoleon lost the battle in Egypt and then returned home to Paris. What happened when he was back in Paris?
7. What did Napoleon do for France when he was consul?
8. Who crowned Napoleon emperor of France?
9. What was the Continental System and why did Napoleon use it?
10. List some of the countries that Napoleon conquered.
11. What happened when Napoleon tried to invade Russia?
12. After he lost several battles and France lost confidence in Napoleon, where was he sent?
13. Who ruled France after Napoleon?
14. What did the new leader of France do when Napoleon came back?
15. Where was Napoleon defeated for the last time? Who was the commander who defeated him?



### True Fact

The book calls Napoleon “the little corporal”, but Napoleon wasn’t really short. He was 5’ 7” tall, which was the height of the average man at that time. Historians say that the British made fun of Napoleon’s height to aggravate him.

# GRAMMAR

Oh my! Whoever wrote this article didn't watch their homophones. Find all the errors. Tell me the line number and the correct spelling of the word. There are 18 misspelled words. Can you find them all?

- 1 The Rosetta Stone is a stone with writing carved into it. French soldiers found it in Egypt in 1799. The  
2 soldiers who discovered the stone were part of Napoleon Bonaparte's 1798 campaign in Egypt. The stone  
3 is named after the city wear it was found, Rosetta. Today, that city is called "Rashid".
- 4 It had three peaces of writing on it that said the same thing in three different languages. Won was in an  
5 Ancient Egyptian script called demotic, the local language of the people in Egypt at that time. The other  
6 too languages were hieroglyphics and Ancient Greek. It helped people get a better understanding of the  
7 Ancient Egyptian writing system called hieroglyphics. The historians could already reed the Greek. Using  
8 this knowledge, they were able to work out how to read the Egyptian scripts. Its discovery lead two the  
9 translation of Ancient Egyptian righting.
- 10 The stone is now in the British Museum in London. It was transferred to the British as part of the  
11 surrender arrangements when French forces were cot in Alexandria buy the Battle of the Nile and a larger  
12 force of British and Ottoman troupes. The surrender and treaty are called the Capitulation of Alexandria.  
13 Under the treaty, the French had to hand over there archaeological discoveries to the British, and that  
14 included thee Rosetta Stone.
- 15 The complete Greek text is about 1600–1700 words in length. It is a royal decree about the taxes of  
16 temple priests. It gives them back the tacks privileges they had earlier. These are sum of the translated  
17 words on the stone:
- 18 In the rain of the knew king who was Lord of the diadems, grate in glory, the stabilizer of Egypt, and also  
19 pious in matters relating to the gods, superior to his adversaries, rectifier of the life of men, Lord of the  
20 thirty-year periods like Hephaestus the Great, King like the Sun, the Great King of the Upper and Lower  
21 Lands, offspring of the Parent-loving gods, whom Hephaestus has approved, to whom the Sun has given  
22 victory, living image of Zeus, Son of the Sun, Ptolemy the ever-living, beloved by Ptah

## The Rosetta Stone

