Mystery Cards: How did the French Revolution change Java forever?

The French Revolution began in 1789	The British had secured control over India after their victory in the 7 years' war 1756-1763	The Terror in France stopped with the execution of Robespierre in 1794	Napoleon made his brother Louis king of Holland in 1806. This meant that Napoleon had control over Dutch territories all over the world.
From 1792-1802 the French revolutionary armies fought a lot of wars all over Europe	Control over India gave the British access to a huge army of Indian troops	In 1810, Napoleon took over Holland completely making it part of the French empire	In 1800, the local courts in Java of Surakarta (modern Solo) and Yogyakarta were very powerful and wealthy.
The Napoleonic wars lasted from 1803-1815 Napoleonic France fought Great Britain and others	By 1800, the VOC was bankrupt and the Dutch were increasingly ignored by the local courts in Java	The directorate were deposed by Napoleon Bonaparte who made himself ruler of France in 1799	Daendels was sent to Java by Napoleon to secure it against a possible British invasion. He arrived in Java in 1808.
From 1603 The Dutch East India Company (VOC) had built trading posts all over what is modern Indonesia.	Daendals imposed control over the local courts. He returned to Europe in 1810	The British invaded Java in 1810 from their base in India.	After Robespierre was guillotined, revolutionary France was ruled by a small group called the Directorate from 1795-1799
Raffles broke the power of the Javanese royal courts forever after 1812.	The British conquered Yogyakarta in 1812 and took a great deal of money from the treasury.	After 1812 Raffles stopped the local kingdoms from having large armies.	After Napoleon's defeat in 1815, the British gave Java and other parts of Indonesia back to the Dutch who returned to Indonesia in 1816
Daendals built a huge road connecting parts of Java together from 1809-1810. He wanted to move troops easily if the British invaded.	When the Dutch returned to Java in 1815 after the Napoleonic wars, they were really short of money.	The British ruled Java until Napoleon's final defeat in 1816.	The first British Lieutenant-General of Java was Thomas Stamford Raffles in 1811
The British fought against Napoleon on and off from 1803 to 1815	Napoleon's armies were very powerful on land	The British Royal Navy was very powerful at sea	After British victory at Trafalgar in 1805, Britain had the upper hand at sea against the French forces