

Center for Leadership & International Relations

Material Abstract Form

TITLE *Napoleon and the Napoleonic Wars*

CITATION Marrin, Albert. *Napoleon and the Napoleonic Wars*. Harmondsworth: Viking Penguin Publishers, 1991.

CATEGORY

Servant Leadership **Nonfiction/Biographies** Classic Literature Multicultural Literature

RECOMMENDATION FOR PROGRAM

9th Grade: English World History Perspectives

10th Grade: English **World History** Communications

SUMMARY

"Napoleon and the Napoleonic Wars" is a very well written book following the conquests and troubles Napoleon faced during his rule. IT shows both the perspectives of foreigners and the French themselves and gives a good overview of Napoleons most important acts.

LEADERSHIP STYLES & THEMES

- Styles: Charismatic and Transformational leadership
- Themes: Social change, teamwork, and arrogance/pride.

LEADERSHIP & INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS APPLICATIONS

Although the aim of this book is not to teach you how to be a leader or become a better leader, it does expose you to the amazing things a true leader can cause his followers to feel and/or do. It shows the power of charisma and the effect one man can have on the world. This book is very motivational in its own way. I think it would appeal to both males and females. For males, there are descriptions of some relatively bloody battles and bloody anecdotes which the male gender usually finds entertaining. For females, it also gives tales of the wives and children and what they did while following Napoleons Grand Army.

This book would naturally fit very well into the section of 10th grade history on the French Revolution. It adds a little meat to the facts and also creates more interest in what actually occurred. "Napoleon and the Napoleonic Wars" gives both good facts and good information, well worth both a teacher's and a student's time.

STUDENT INTEREST RATING

1 2 3 4 5 6 **7** 8 9 10

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CONTEXT QUOTABLES

"Napoleon, however, cared little for his soldier's lives. If he was kind to them, it was for the same reason that a farmer cares for his oxen: to make them serve him better. But he didn't love them. Like anyone else in his empire, soldiers were merely tools to be used-and used up- in achieving his aims. 'Troops,' he explained, 'are made to let themselves be killed.' He used to refer to draftees as 'income,' of which he 'spent' a certain number each month." (152)

This quote truly shows Napoleons character, summarized into one quote. He was a great man, but never a kind one.

COMPLEMENTARY SELECTIONS

McGuire, Leslie. *Napoleon*. New York: Chelsea House, 1986.

Weidhorn, Manfred. *Napoleon*. New York: Atheneurn, 1986.

The Napoleonic Wars were officially ended by the Treaty of Paris which was signed on November 20, 1815. With Napoleon's defeat, twenty-three years of near-continuous warfare came to an end and Louis XVIII was placed on the French throne. The conflict also sparked widescale legal and social change, marked the end of the Holy Roman Empire, as well as inspired nationalist feelings in Germany and Italy. The Napoleonic Wars (1803–1815) were fought between the French emperor, Napoléon Bonaparte (Napoléon I; 1769–1821) and the European powers of Britain, Austria, Russia, and Prussia. Ultimately, the wars extended to all corners of the European continent, profoundly affecting European politics, society, and culture. The wars encompassed eight separate military campaigns divided into three broader periods: 1803 to 1807, the ascendancy of Napoleonic power in Europe; 1807 to 1812, the height of Napoléon's Grand Empire; and 1812 to 1815, the decline and fall of Napoléon's empire. Napoléon became ruler As Napoleon I, he was Emperor of the French from 1804 to 1815. His legal reform, the Napoleonic Code, has been a major influence on many civil law jurisdictions worldwide, but he is best remembered for his role in the wars led against France by a series of coalitions, the so-called Napoleonic Wars. He established hegemony over most of continental Europe and sought to spread the ideals of the French Revolution, while consolidating an imperial monarchy which restored aspects of the deposed Ancien Régime. Due to his success in these wars, often against numerically superior enemies, he is generall