

# 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

9<sup>th</sup> Grade:    English    World History    Perspectives

10<sup>th</sup> 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 10<sup>th</sup> 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

## Center for Leadership & International Relations Material Abstract Form

### 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 (1803–1815) were fought between the French emperor, Napoleon Bonaparte (Napoleon 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 Napoleon's Grand Empire; and 1812 to 1815, the decline and fall of Napoleon's empire. Napoleon became ruler of France. The Napoleonic Wars (1803–1815) were a series of major conflicts pitting the French Empire and its allies, led by Napoleon I, against a fluctuating array of European powers formed into various coalitions, financed and usually led by the United Kingdom. The wars stemmed from the unresolved disputes associated with the French Revolution and its resultant conflict. The wars are often categorised into five conflicts, each termed after the coalition that fought Napoleon: the Third Coalition (1805), the Fourth Coalition (1806–1807), the Fifth Coalition (1809), the Sixth Coalition (1812–1815), and the Seventh Coalition (1815). 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.