TITLE  Napoleon and the Napoleonic Wars


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
"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 Napoleon's character, summarized into one quote. He was a great man, but never a kind one.

COMPLEMENTARY SELECTIONS


The Napoleonic Wars were a series of conflicts between Napoleon's France and a shifting web of alliances. The wars lasted 15 years, and for a brief time Napoleon was the master of Europe. When did the Napoleonic Wars take place? The Napoleonic Wars (1800–1815) were a continuation of the French Revolutionary Wars (1792–1799), and together they represented 23 years of nearly uninterrupted conflict in Europe. Why were the Napoleonic Wars important? The end of the Napoleonic Wars prompted a disengagement from European affairs by the United States. The “good feelings” were created by isolationism, a lull in sectional tension, and political calm generated by the collapse of the Federalist Party. How did the Napoleonic Wars end? The Napoleonic Wars were a series of conflicts that took place at the start of the 19th century, when Napoleon led the new French republic into battle against a revolving opposition of allied European states. Driven by revolutionary zeal and militaristic ingenuity, Napoleon oversaw a period of intense warfare against six coalitions, proving his leadership and strategic acumen time and time again, before finally succumbing to defeat, and abdication, in 1815. Here are 10 facts about the conflicts. 1. There's a good reason they are known as the Napoleonic Wars. Unsurprisingly, Napoleon Bonaparte The Napoleonic Wars were wars which were fought during the rule of Napoleon Bonaparte over France. They started after the French Revolution ended and Napoleon Bonaparte became powerful in France in November 1799. War began between the United Kingdom and France in 1803. This happened when the Treaty of Amiens ended in 1802. These wars changed European military systems. Cannons became lighter and moved faster. Armies were much larger, yet had better food and supplies. They were very big and destructive.