

NAPOLEON

THE 'LITTLE COPORAL'

INTRODUCTION

'A leader is a dealer in hope.' This is a famous quote from Napoleon himself. He was known for being different and as I said in class "short" (5 feet and 2 inches tall). He was deemed the greatest leader of his century, and from what I've read I would have to agree that this man, affectionately nicknamed 'Little Corporal' turned out to do some pretty big things.



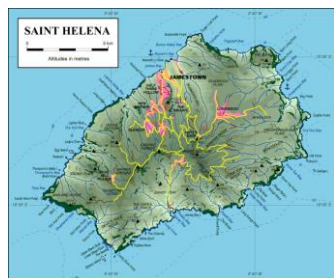
Napoleon's hat. This is called a bicorne hat. When he put it on he was acclaimed to be '2 feet taller.'

PERSONAL INFORMATION

FULL NAME~ Napoleon Bonaparte

NATIONALITY~ Napoleon's father (Charles Bonaparte) was a lawyer of Italian ancestry, whose family had lived in Corsica for over 200 years. Another feature was his strong accent that marked him as Italian.

BIRTH/DEATH~ Napoleon was born in the Corsican town of Ajaccio on August 15th, 1769. His death took place on the island of St. Helena on May 5th 1821.



This is Saint Helena the island on which Napoleon died.



The coronation ceremony on which Napoleon crowned himself.

LEADERSHIP INFORMATION

WHAT HE LED

Napoleon led many armies in many battles. Including the Siege of Toulon in which he led the Revolutionary Force outside of Toulon, the town was held by French Royalists, aided by British warships. Napoleon seized his opportunity and placed his guns with skill, therefore capturing Toulon and forcing the warships to withdraw from the battle.

He led the Battle of the Pyramids on July 21st, 1798, where he led the French army to victory against the Mamluk rulers, wiping out almost the entire Egyptian army.

These are just a few examples of what battles Napoleon fearlessly led to victory.

WHO HE LED

Napoleon for a short time Napoleon left Paris and led the Italian army. Napoleon was the General of the French army and that was what he commanded for most of his life.

Not only was Napoleon a general. By the peoples' vote he became First Consul, with two other of no importance to assist him, he became ruler of France.

Then in 1804 he became Emperor of the French. He had the Pope brought to France, and at the coronation ceremony took the crown from the hands of His Holiness and crowned himself. Even his own mother had to call him "Sire."

WHY HE LED

Napoleon led for the good of France. With King Louis XVI and Queen Maria Antoinette executed, violent events had broken out and had brought war to several countries including England and Austria. He worked and fought to protect and help other countries that wanted independence and that wanted to be free.

WHERE HE LED

Napoleon led in Italy, Austria, the Netherlands, Malta, Egypt, and Syria. Napoleon invaded nearly every country in Europe.

WHEN HE LED

Napoleon had a timespan of leadership from 1793-1815. In 1815 was the Battle of Waterloo, which he quoted with these words "Waterloo will wipe out the memory of my forty victories, but that which nothing can efface, which will live forever in my Civil Code." He surrendered against a multinational army under the command of The Duke of Wellington and a Prussian army under command of Gebhard Leberecht von Blücher. This battle is what led him to exile on St. Helena, which eventually led to his death.

HOW HE LED

Napoleon was always said to have had this ferocity about him which helped him to be determined and willing to lead others into what seemed impossible to a lot of people. He was young when he led and to other superiors this threw off the fact that he could lead other soldiers into battle, but Napoleon seized this as an opportunity to show others what he could do and this changed France for ever.

CATEGORY OF LEADERSHIP~ National and Event/Achievement leader.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

WEBSITES ~ www.biography.com

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