

**This the second part of the lesson based on Young Napoleon episode from the BBC podcast You're Dead To Me. But first, watch the skit. Why did Napoleon always go with the hands in his jacket?**

***Dan Schreiber***



**If you were Napoleon in this point,  
in late 1790s, what were you gonna  
do to try and pick up your brand?**

**Find a matching word for every definition below.  
Can these words be related to Napoleon?**

goods to be bought and sold

**hypemen**

a symbol or other small design adopted by an  
organization to identify its products,  
uniform, vehicles, etc.

**hire**

completely lacking in subtlety;  
very obvious

**merchandise**

people who will always hype you  
up with compliments etc.

**blatant**

employ (someone) for wages

**logo**

**Fill the gaps with the words above, then listen to the snippet and check.**

I'd come up with a \_\_\_\_\_.

I would arrange (of) \_\_\_\_\_ .

I'd seed a lot of sort god-like truths about myself that would be \_\_\_\_\_ lies.

I would just \_\_\_\_\_ people to be "God, that guy is cool."

- Just your own \_\_\_\_\_ ? –Yeah, exactly.

***"He plays with news and plays with the image very effectively."***

**Listen to the clip and say why the pictures are here \_\_\_\_\_**



**Listen again and decide whether the statements are true or false**

1. Off he pops to Austria. T F
2. He is rapidly starting to commission paintings of famous actors. T F
3. Napoleon doesn't like posing for paintings. T F
4. He pays Antoine Jean Gros, the artist, to get engravings made. T F
5. He has newspapers, some of which are for the Corsica, some of which are for France, for the audience in Paris. T F
6. There is a really clever thing, which is to put stories in a bit ordinary heroism. So reports about how ordinary soldiers doing really good things. And also little stories about ordinary soldiers – **he is the business**. T F
7. So, he is both kind of playing on their support for him, but also hyping himself well. He does it from the beginning of his career. T F
8. Turning themselves into a poster for the bedroom walls of kids is not very common thing in the 18<sup>th</sup> century. T F
9. Napoleon is a superstar and not just for France. T F
10. He becomes the personification of tyranny and so much of that is own making. T F

**David Garrick** (19 February 1717 – 20 January 1779) was an English actor, playwright, theatre manager and producer who influenced nearly all aspects of European theatrical practice throughout the 18th century.

## be the business

UK slang

to be extremely good or skilful:

• *That new defender is the business!*

***If you were in charge of a bunch of soldiers, how would you get them onside? What would be your technique for winning over your men?***

**Listen to the snippet and mark all the things Dan and Greg mention**

holiday      good deodorant      good clothes      good food  
good sleeping arrangements      warm boots      toilet paper      toilets  
gym membership      Netflix accounts      pay      bonus system

**Join the chunks from the second part of the clip**

rewards      the ranks  
invests in      of paying upfront  
a terrible corporate      glory  
instigates the policy      people he trusts  
he's promising      shill  
rise up through      talent

***Dr Laura O'Brien***

## shill

noun [C] US

UK  /ʃɪl/ US  /ʃɪl/

someone who helps another person to persuade people to buy something, especially by pretending to be a satisfied customer



***“It was like really, really bad holyday.”*** - What do you think went wrong in Egypt? Listen to the clip \_\_\_\_\_ and report back about the troubles Napoleon’s Army had in Egypt.

## **What is the Rosetta Stone?**



The Rosetta Stone and a reconstruction of how it would have originally looked. Illustration by Claire Thorne.

The writing on the Stone is an official message, called a decree, about the king (Ptolemy V, r. 204–181 BC). The important thing for us is that the decree is inscribed three times, in hieroglyphs (suitable for a priestly decree), Demotic (the cursive Egyptian script used for daily purposes, meaning ‘language of the people’), and Ancient Greek (the language of the administration – the rulers of Egypt at this point were Greco-Macedonian after Alexander the Great’s conquest).

The Rosetta Stone was found broken and incomplete. It features 14 lines of hieroglyphic script.

### **Listen to the clip and fill the gaps \_\_\_\_\_:**

Apart from all the military stuff, he brings across this \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ team of scientists, and archeologists, and artists, and \_\_\_\_\_.

He wanted to bring the scientific and \_\_\_\_\_ expedition as well as the military expedition.

There wouldn’t have been the \_\_\_\_\_ of modern study of Egyptology without Napoleon doing that.

Again, this is a sign of a man with \_\_\_\_\_ intellectual interests as well as military \_\_\_\_\_.

It’s a Frenchman who \_\_\_\_\_ the Rosetta Stone – Champollion.



***“As a military commander Napoleon is doing some nasty stuff too. He can be ruthless. If a city doesn’t surrender straight away, he doesn’t show much forgiveness”***

***Listen to the series of clips and answer the questions:***

\_\_\_\_\_

What was one of the turning points in Napoleon’s personality?

\_\_\_\_\_

What happened in Jaffa?

Why did Napoleon order to kill the prisoners of war?

Were massacres rare at the time?

What is seeing as “really problematic” about the massacre in Jaffa?

\_\_\_\_\_

What would some of Napoleon biographers argue?

How had Napoleon presented himself before the events?

What do some of “more sympathetic” biographers point out?

***Which facts about Napoleon from this two-parter do you find the most amazing?***