

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 18th 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 holiday.” - 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?