

UGAMUNC XXI

Bonaparte Family Dinner, Background Guide



Honored Delegates,

Welcome to the 2017 University of Georgia Model United Nations competition and more specifically to the exciting Bonaparte Family Dinner. My name is Nicole Garcia and I will be the Crisis Director in charge of running this committee along with your chair and co-chair, Cityana Demase and Mohammed Ahmed. We are all eager to host you this weekend and see where all of you will take France during this tumultuous time.

Before continuing with the content of this background guide, I would like to introduce myself and your chairs. I am a third year management information systems and international business major with a Spanish minor. It is my third year on the team, and this year I have the privilege of serving as the Secretary General, while this past year I was able to help run UGAMUNC by working as the Conference Director. I participated in Model UN all throughout high school, but even still, the creativeness and fun of it all still excites me, and I can't wait to see what direction you all will take this committee.

Your chair for the weekend will be Cityana. She is a third year international affairs major with a focus in Middle Eastern foreign policies. She joined Model United Nations because she finds debating and thinking in different perspectives enlightening. She believes it is so easy to become immersed in each character or role that you are assigned. Being highly competitive, it is in her nature to push herself to think as innovatively and critically as possible. She cannot wait to see how creative delegates are and how in character they are able to become.

Your co-chair for the weekend will be Mohammed. He is a first year student studying computer science. He joined Model UN because he found it very engaging in high school and it was a great way for him to meet a variety of people. He also loved the different roles that he was able to assume at conferences. His favorite committees are always crisis committees because of the number of creative ideas that always seem to come from them. Plus, performing under pressure has always been his strong suit! He is looking forward to co-chairing this committee and seeing all of your thoughtful answers.

While you all are beginning your research into Napoleon's life and learning more about the background on your character, I encourage you all to reference this background guide as a starting point, but remember to do your own research. This guide is not exhaustive and does not contain every fact about the time period, and thus we encourage you to do outside research as well as follow the links that we have provided. As well, I want to remind you all that this is a crisis committee, so do not expect the story this weekend to follow the true history of Napoleon and the Napoleonic Wars. Up until the point of our committee's start will be true to history, but after that, it is up to you all to be creative and take the committee in the direction that you see best for your character and your committee. Remember that this isn't just a war committee- there were a lot of diverse issues that needed to be solved at this time and we expect you to try to face many of them. If you have any questions at all while you are preparing for the committee, please feel free to reach out to me at [nicole.garcia@uga.edu](mailto:nicole.garcia@uga.edu).

Good luck and be creative!

Sincerely,

Nicole Garcia  
*Crisis Director, Bonaparte Family Dinner*

## **Starting Scenario: The Appointment of the Marshals of France**

*May 19, 1804:* It is one year after what have come to be known as the Napoleonic Wars have begun and at this time, Napoleon has come into power as the self-crowned emperor of France. You all will be representing an individual Marshal of the Empire that Napoleon appointed through Sénatus-consulte in order to help serve him and France during the war. Peace in Europe was very short lived, as The Peace of Amiens, which momentarily stopped the ten-year conflict between France and Great Britain was only seen as temporary and lasted for barely a year before Britain declared war on France again in 1803<sup>1</sup>.

Largely, going into war again came as little shock, as France and Britain had both been neglecting many of the points that they had called for in their peace treaty. Britain refused to withdraw from the island of Malta, which infuriated the French, as this was part of the agreement of their treaty. On top of this, Britain was upset with the high tariffs that France still imposed upon them, despite being in a time of peace, and was alarmed at Napoleon's aggressive attempts to expand into areas not covered in their treaty<sup>2</sup>.

Now that Napoleon is Emperor of France, it is up to him to decide how to proceed from here, and he has called all of you, his loyal and trusted marshals and advisors, to a "family dinner" in order to discuss strategy and the future of France. The war has escalated in the last year, and the French people are disheartened with the constant state of war and poverty that they have been subjected to for many years. In the first year of the war, the French have had some victories, as have the British, however the war is growing to include even more European countries and it is time to consider who to ally with and if France wants to continue to expand into other areas.

It will be up to all of you to make decisions on the course of the war and make the best decisions for the French citizens. You must familiarize yourself with the events leading up to the war and determine the best plan of action for Napoleon and France to take from this point forward. Remember that as Marshals, you all have unique skills and interests and this will tie into the decisions that you make.

### **Questions to consider while reading the rest of this guide and preparing for this committee:**

- How can I balance both war strategy and keeping the French people happy?
- What will be the impact if the United States enters the war?
  - Will France attempt to call on them as an ally?
  - Will France be able to call on any other European countries as allies?
- What are the specific interests of your character and what can you do?
- Do we have any specific advantages as a committee? What are our resources?
- What do you want the end goal of this committee to be?
  - How will I reach that end goal through smaller more calculated decisions?

It is a good idea to go through these questions before the first day of committee. This will give you a good starting place, as well as give you some different perspectives to consider when dealing with the crisis. **Remember that this is not solely a war committee.** You will make political and economic decisions as well to impact the fate of France.

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<sup>1</sup> "Milestones: 1801–1829 - Office of the Historian." *U.S. Department of State*. U.S. Department of State. Web. <<https://history.state.gov/milestones/1801-1829/napoleonic-wars>>.

<sup>2</sup> "History of the Napoleonic Wars" *Historyworld.net*. Web.

<<http://www.historyworld.net/wrldhis/PlainTextHistories.asp?groupid=97&HistoryID=aa13&track=pthc>>.

## The History of Napoleon leading up to the Napoleonic Wars

Napoleon Bonaparte was born in 1769 on the island of Corsica into a family of minor Corsican nobility. Born into the family Buonaparte, it was not until France acquired the island from Italy that Napoleon's name was changed to the French spelling that we know now. Early on in life, Napoleon moved to mainland France to continue his studies and go on to a military academy where he graduated in 1785. He then became a second lieutenant in an artillery regiment of the French army until he was forced to return home to deal with family business<sup>3</sup>.

After a conflict with the Corsican governor, Napoleon's family was forced to flee back to mainland France. From here, Napoleon rejoined the French army and after a brief fall from power and run-in with the law, he was promoted to major general in 1795<sup>4</sup>. Soon afterwards, he took over as leader of the Army of Italy, a position that he had long desired for. Though the army was quite lacking when Napoleon was originally assigned to it, he was able to turn it around and win many battles against the Austrians in Italy and further expand the French empire. Coming off of this success, Napoleon decided to try to take on Great Britain in Egypt and occupy the country to disrupt Britain's trade routes. Though his army was successful in The Battle of the Pyramids, he suffered a great loss at The Battle of the Nile leading to the formation of a coalition between Britain, Austria, Russia and Turkey against France in 1798. The next year, the French armies that Napoleon led in Italy were defeated and France was forced to give up many of its new land holdings within this country<sup>5</sup>.

While this loss forced Napoleon to return to France, he was far from defeated. Him and a group of other were able to overthrow the French Directory through what became known as the coup of 18 Brumaire. As a result, he became first consul and created a new constitution for France that gave him the power to appoint ministers, generals, and other important officials. As well, he reinstated Roman Catholicism as the national religion and made economic and political reforms to the country. These all became official changes in 1800 when the constitution was accepted<sup>6</sup>. These changes, along with a powerful Napoleon at the helm of the country and a victory over Austria, left few to oppose France and their rise to power other than Great Britain with their powerful navy<sup>7</sup>.

In 1802, Napoleon became French consul for life through his own appointment. In this same year, Great Britain and France agreed upon a peace treaty that would end the ten years of war between them known as the Treaty of Amiens. This treaty forced Great Britain to give up many islands in the West Indies, Egypt, and Ceylon, while France would get rid of its Papal States and the Two Sicilies<sup>8</sup>. In the end, it seemed that France got the better deal from the treaty, and peace didn't last long between the two.

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<sup>3</sup> History.com Staff. "Napoleon Bonaparte." *History.com*. A&E Television Networks, 2009. Web. <<http://www.history.com/topics/napoleon>>.

<sup>4</sup> History.com Staff. "Napoleon Bonaparte." *History.com*. A&E Television Networks, 2009. Web. <<http://www.history.com/topics/napoleon>>.

<sup>5</sup> "Napoleon Biography." *Bio.com*. A&E Networks Television. Web. <<http://www.biography.com/people/napoleon-9420291#rise-to-power>>.

<sup>6</sup> "Napoleon Biography." *Bio.com*. A&E Networks Television. Web. <<http://www.biography.com/people/napoleon-9420291#rise-to-power>>.

<sup>7</sup> "French Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars." *Encyclopedia Britannica Online*. Encyclopedia Britannica. Web. <<https://www.britannica.com/event/French-revolutionary-wars#ref171789>>.

<sup>8</sup> "Treaty of Amiens." *Napoleon Guide*. 1999. Web. <[http://www.napoleonguide.com/treaty\\_amiens.htm](http://www.napoleonguide.com/treaty_amiens.htm)>.

Concern further escalated, as Great Britain and France both felt that the other was not respecting the conditions of the treaty. Napoleon refused to operate economically with Great Britain as if they were not at war and continued to expand into regions not covered in the treaty. Specifically, Britain was upset about his expansion into Piedmont in 1802. The rate at which France was attempting to expand alarmed the British. As well, France was pushed to their breaking point as Great Britain refused to give up lands that it had promised to release in the treaty such as Malta<sup>9</sup>.

Peacetime lasted barely a year before Great Britain once again declared war on France in 1803. France decided to sell off the state of Louisiana that they had just acquired from Spain in 1800 to the United States for \$15 million, as it was not strategic to maintain this holding while going to war with Britain again<sup>10</sup>. Many small battles occurred during this first year of war, with France attempting to occupy and invade Great Britain and many of its holdings through various strategies, and with Britain taking over Santa Lucia and Tobago. The rest of Europe was also facing a time of turmoil, as many others were facing conflict against one another. Britain attacked Spanish ships, bringing them into the conflict, and meanwhile, the Russo-Persia war broke out almost immediately after the Austro-Russian defense agreement was signed<sup>11</sup>.

With the rest of Europe in chaos, and France itself in a war against Great Britain, it was not long before Napoleon came into power as Emperor of France. Since he was serving as first consul and had created the French constitution, he was the obvious choice. However, he was officially appointed in 1804 and went on to immediately appoint his marshals of the empire. At this point, France was in a great war with Great Britain and one that almost all of Europe seemed to be getting involved in one way or another.

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<sup>9</sup>"History of the Napoleonic Wars" *Historyworld.net*. Web.

<<http://www.historyworld.net/wrldhis/PlainTextHistories.asp?groupid=97&HistoryID=aa13&track=pthc>

<sup>10</sup>"Milestones: 1801–1829 - Office of the Historian." *U.S. Department of State*. U.S. Department of State. Web.

<<https://history.state.gov/milestones/1801-1829/napoleonic-wars>>.

<sup>11</sup>"Timeline The Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars (1792-1815)." *Unc.edu*. Web.

<<http://www.unc.edu/nbi/texte/NBITimeline.pdf>>.

## **Timeline (1769-1803):**<sup>12</sup>

**1769:** Napoleon is born on the island of Corsica

**1785:** Napoleon graduates from a French Military Academy

**1789:** The French Revolution begins and Napoleon returns home to Corsica

**1793:** The Bonaparte family has a clash with the Corsican governor and flees to mainland France

**1793-1794:** During the Reign of Terror, Napoleon has ties to Augustin Robespierre and Maximilien Robespierre

**1794:** Napoleon is put under house arrest for ties to the aforementioned brothers

**1795:** Napoleon is promoted to major general

**1796:** Napoleon leads a French army that was able to defeat Austrian armies in many battles in Italy

**1797:** France and Austria sign the Treaty of Campo Formio; France is able to gain a lot of territory from this agreement

**1798:** Napoleon decides to take on the British within Egypt and has success at The Battle of the Pyramids but suffers a great loss at The Battle of the Nile

**1799:** Napoleon attempts to invade Syria and is largely unsuccessful; leaves his troops in Egypt and returns to France and through the coup of 18 Brumaire, helps to overthrow the French Directory

**1800:** Napoleon's forces are able to beat the Austrians and drive them out of Italy; Napoleon's constitution is accepted in France

**1802:** The Treaty of Amiens is established with the British and a constitutional amendment declares Napoleon first consul for life

**1803:** Napoleon sold the area of Louisiana to the United States for \$15 million and Great Britain declares war on France again

**1804:** Napoleon crowns himself Emperor of France

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<sup>12</sup> History.com Staff. "Napoleon Bonaparte." *History.com*. A&E Television Networks, 2009. Web. <<http://www.history.com/topics/napoleon>>.

## Rules and Procedures/How Crisis Will Run

As opposed to a regular general assembly, this committee will act as a crisis committee. While this may be different than the traditional style of Model UN that you as a delegate are used to working under, this will give you more of an idea of how collegiate Model UN works and help you to learn how to think on your feet and come up with creative ideas. We will still use traditional UGAMUNC rules and procedure, however below, I have outlined a little bit of how this committee will operate and things you should know specifically for a crisis committee:

- 1. We will not have a speaker's list.** Unlike a traditional GA committee, we will not ask for speaker's at the beginning and compile a speaker's list. Instead, we will be operating in more of a constant moderated caucus. (Though you may also have unmoderated caucuses as well.) Keep in mind that this also means there will be no topics and you will not set an agenda.
- 2. You will give notes to crisis in order to do things as your character.** While there are things that you are able to do in committee and with everyone else present, there will be some things that you will want to do privately as a character and that will require you to send a note to crisis to ask permission to complete some sort of action. The best crisis notes are descriptive- we often want to know *how* you will do something or *why* you want to do something before we will allow you to do it. Remember to be detailed, but also remember that you may need to send many crisis notes before you will be able to accomplish your goals. Be flexible and ready to change at any moment, as you never know what direction the committee will move.
- 3. Your committee will not write or pass any resolutions.** As opposed to resolutions, crisis committees will write directives to influence the direction of the committee and solve problems. Think of these as shorter more concise resolutions that directly solve one problem or the crisis that you are currently being presented with. It will detail a short specific plan of action that the committee plans to take in order to solve the immediate crisis. More than likely, these will be written while debate is occurring or during short unmoderated caucuses. These will often lead to a short amount of debate and then quick voting procedure, as you often want to solve the crisis at hand as quickly as possible because new things are always happening.
- 4. Remember to stay within the time period.** Our committee is based in the 1800s, so actions that you take either for war strategy, press releases, or anything your character plans to do will be constrained to the times and the technology of that time period. Also keep in mind that we are beginning in 1804, so anything that happened to your character historically after that time (ex: they died an early death, they were promoted in rank), will not apply within our committee. The only things that will apply will be anything that has happened historically up to this point, actions that you take in the committee, or any relevant crisis updates.
- 5. Research and learn about your character.** Your character is your identity for the conference, so it is important that you research and know your character. You will not be prepared for every crisis that we present you with, therefore, the better you know your character, the more quickly you will be able to adapt and respond as they would. Know and act in your character's best interest.
- 6. This committee will not operate in real time.** This means that you will not just be meeting for three days. This committee intends to span a large amount of time, thus every few hours in this committee will represent the passage of time of a few years. Plans and actions that you take must occur quickly and directly respond to the crisis at hand.

## Members Present at the Bonaparte Family Dinner

### **Édouard Adolphe Casimir Joseph Mortier**

After enlisting in the National Guard in 1789, Mortier steadily rose through the ranks of the French Army becoming major general in 1799. During this time Mortier gained a plethora of experience fighting as a soldier and leading small groups of soldiers. Furthermore, Mortier gained distinction leading the 4th division in the Second Battle of Zurich. Following Mortier's successful occupation of Hanover in 1803, Napoleon included Mortier in his list of Marshals. With his new position, Mortier was given command of a group of infantry in the Imperial Guard and was eager to prove himself in battle<sup>13,14</sup>.

### **Michel Ney**

Born in Lorraine, a French enclave, Ney grew up bilingual learning both French and German. He exhibited great skill as a soldier, demonstrating exceptional swordsmanship among his peers and joined the Colonel-General Hussar Regiment in 1787. On several occasions, he was wounded in battle and was even captured once, but he still continued to serve in the army. Ney's bravery and skill in battle became well-known within the French army and after returning from brokering a peace deal in Switzerland, he was given his Marshal's baton, signifying his position in Napoleon's army<sup>15,16</sup>.

### **Louis Nicolas Davout**

Despite being born into the noble d'avout family, Davout grew up poor. As a result, he sympathized with the revolutionary cause. He became a sous-lieutenant after graduating from the Paris Military School. After distinguishing himself in battle and being promoted to brigadier general at the outbreak of the revolution, Davout was dismissed from the military in 1794 because of his noble family roots<sup>17</sup>. Unwavering to his goals, Davout studied military treaties and tactics for four years before being reinstated to serve under Napoleon in Egypt. After serving with Davout, Napoleon held Davout in high regard and arranged his marriage to Aimee Leclerc, sister-in-law to Napoleon's sister Pauline Bonaparte. Napoleon also promoted Davout to Marshal and gave him command of the III Corps. Davout was the youngest and least experienced Marshal that Napoleon ever appointed<sup>18</sup>.

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<sup>13</sup> Artea. "Adolphe Edouard Casimir Joseph Mortier, Duc De Trévisse, Marshal (1804)." Adolphe Edouard Casimir Joseph Mortier, Duc De Trévisse, Marshal (1804). 2009. Web. <[http://www.napoleon-series.org/research/biographies/marshals/c\\_mortier.html](http://www.napoleon-series.org/research/biographies/marshals/c_mortier.html)>.

<sup>14</sup> Jensen, Nathan D. "Marshal Adolphe-Édouard-Casimir-Joseph Mortier." Marshal Adolphe-Édouard-Casimir-Joseph Mortier. 2016. Web. <<http://www.frenchempire.net/biographies/mortier/>>.

<sup>15</sup> Jensen, Nathan D. "Marshal Michel Ney." Marshal Michel Ney. 2015. Web. <<http://www.frenchempire.net/biographies/ney/>>.

<sup>16</sup> Hickman, Kennedy. "Napoleon's Marshals: Michel Ney." About.com Education. August 29, 2016. Web. <<http://militaryhistory.about.com/od/1800sarmybiographies/p/ney.htm>>.

<sup>17</sup> Jensen, Nathan D. "Marshal Louis-Nicolas Davout." Marshal Louis-Nicolas Davout. 2015. Web. <<http://www.frenchempire.net/biographies/davout/>>.

<sup>18</sup> Encyclopædia Britannica Online. "Louis-Nicolas Davout, duke of Auerstedt." Web. <<https://www.britannica.com/biography/Louis-Nicolas-Davout-duc-dAuerstedt-prince-dEckmuhl>>.

## **Jean-Baptiste Bessières.**

Bessières enlisted himself into the Constitutional Guard at the outbreak of the Revolution. Early on Bessières gained distinction for his bravery in battle at the Battle of Rivoli and during the Egyptian campaign. During his early career, Bessières met Napoleon and the two quickly became friends. When the list of Marshals came out in 1804 Bessières was the last name on the list and thought to only be included because of his longstanding friendship with Napoleon himself. In early 1804, his experience leading battles is unproven, but his cavalry expertise is considered a great tool to Emperor Napoleon<sup>19</sup>. His Guard cavalry charges become infamous within the French Army Corps. Bessières has a long-standing animosity towards Marshal Lannes and Marshal Masséna.

## **François Christophe de Kellermann**

Born in 1735, Kellermann was enlisted in the army as a cadet by the age of fifteen. He fought with distinction during the Seven Years War against the British and Prussians and was promoted to captain. By 1784, Kellermann had reached the rank of brigadier general. Kellermann eagerly welcomed the Revolution in 1792. As a lieutenant general serving in the north of France, Kellermann defeated the Prussians at the pivotal Battle of Valmy, winning the new French government a huge victory. Napoleon subsequently granted Kellermann many titles and honors such as President of the Senate, Duke of Valmy, and honorary Marshal of France. After retiring from active service in 1797, Kellermann worked with army administration and training and aided Napoleon as an invaluable assistant<sup>20,21</sup>.

## **François Joseph Lefebvre**

Lefebvre joined the National Guard in 1773. He was promoted to sergeant in 1788 after fifteen years. Furthermore, Lefebvre showed unrivaled loyalty to the French monarchy when he saved the escaping royalty and escorted them back to Paris. From 1793-99, Lefebvre served in nearly every major French conflict rising from captain to major general and gaining distinction for his abilities. In 1799, after his decades of service, Lefebvre attempted to retire and join the Directors (government of France at the time), but was rejected. Resenting their decision, he decided to support Napoleon's coup d'état by forcibly evacuating the legislature. In 1800, Lefebvre was appointed to the senate and four years later Marshal of France because of his role in the coup d'état<sup>22</sup>.

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<sup>19</sup> "Artea. "Jean-Baptiste Bessières, Duc d'Istrie, Marshal (1804)." Jean-Baptiste Bessières, Duc d'Istrie, Marshal (1804). 2009. Web. <[http://www.napoleon-series.org/research/biographies/marshals/c\\_davout.html](http://www.napoleon-series.org/research/biographies/marshals/c_davout.html)>.

<sup>20</sup> Encyclopædia Britannica Online. "Francois-Christophe Kellermann, duke de Valmy". Web. <<https://www.britannica.com/biography/Francois-Christophe-Kellermann-duc-de-Valmy>>.

<sup>21</sup> Artea. "François Christophe Kellermann, Duc de Valmy, Marshal (1804)." François Christophe Kellermann, Duc de Valmy, Marshal (1804). 2009. Web. <[http://www.napoleon-series.org/research/biographies/marshals/c\\_kellerman.html](http://www.napoleon-series.org/research/biographies/marshals/c_kellerman.html)>.

<sup>22</sup> Jensen, Nathan D. "Marshal François-Joseph Lefebvre." Marshal François-Joseph Lefebvre. Jan 2016. Web. <<http://www.frenchempire.net/biographies/lefebvre/>>.

## **Dominique Catherine de Pérignon**

Commissioned as a sous-lieutenant in 1780, Pérignon resigned from the army in 1783 bored from the lack of action. Pérignon rejoined the army eager to take part in the Revolution. He was assigned to fight against the Spanish and commanded the Army of the Eastern Pyrenees by 1794<sup>23</sup>. Subsequently, Pérignon became the French ambassador to Spain. Pérignon shared a close friendship with Joachim Murat. After an eighteen-month stint as a P.O.W, Pérignon was appointed senator by Napoleon and later a Marshal of France<sup>24</sup>.

## **Jean-Mathieu-Philibert Sérurier**

Born in Laon, France in 1742, Sérurier joined the Laon militia when he was thirteen. Sérurier served in the Seven Year War and made slow progress through the army ranks reaching colonel by 1792. After being accused of being a royalist, Sérurier was handed command over a division, which he used to win the battle of Loano. Following his victory, he served directly under Napoleon and earned distinction fighting in Italy. After returning to Paris to aid Napoleon in his coup d'état, he was appointed to the senate within the new government<sup>25</sup>.

## **Joachim Murat**

Murat is the brother in law to Napoleon. He was known to be quite a handsome marshal, but also very vain. Murat first joined Napoleon's forces during the Egyptian campaign and won many honors for how he handled the French cavalry at Marengo. He was known to be courageous and an expert on making enemies retreat as well as an expert on battle strategy<sup>26</sup>. Murat was assured a marshal title after his marriage to Caroline Bonaparte and the previous demonstrations of his ability on the battlefield.

## **Louis Alexandre Berthier**

Berthier was considered the Indispensable Marshal among Napoleon's men. He was awarded many titles due to the amazing achievements he made. Not only is he a man of the military, Berthier has Napoleon's ear during the war and the various campaigns he took part in. He joined the military at a young age and became a permanent member of France's military staff<sup>27</sup>. Berthier came from a long line of military men and has a history of conquests that range from the New World to the rest of the European continent. He helped Napoleon with the coup of 18 Brumaire, further gaining Napoleon's trust and securing his spot as a marshal<sup>28</sup>.

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<sup>23</sup> Encyclopædia Britannica Online. "Dominique-Catherine, marquis de Pérignon." Web.

<<https://www.britannica.com/biography/Dominique-Catherine-marquis-de-Perignon>>.

<<https://www.britannica.com/biography/Francois-Christophe-Kellermann-duc-de-Valmy>>.

<sup>24</sup> Jensen, Nathan D. "Marshal Catherine-Dominique de Pérignon." Marshal Catherine-Dominique de Pérignon.

February 2015. Web. <<http://www.frenchempire.net/biographies/perignon/>>.

<sup>25</sup> Jensen, Nathan D. "Marshal Jean-Mathieu-Philibert Sérurier." Marshal Jean-Mathieu-Philibert Sérurier. March

2014. Web. <<http://www.frenchempire.net/biographies/serurier/>>.

<sup>26</sup> "Joachim Murat: *Napoleonic Marshals*". Web. <[http://www.napoleonguide.com/marshal\\_murat.htm](http://www.napoleonguide.com/marshal_murat.htm)>.

<sup>27</sup> Kevin Kiley Marshal Louis-Alexandre Berthier 0900, 4 January 1813, Posen, The Grand Duchy of Warsaw The Gray Haired, Stocky Officer Stood at the Window of the Miserable Building Now. "Berthier, The Indispensable Marshal." Berthier, The Indispensable Marshal. Web.

<sup>28</sup> "Louis-Alexandre Berthier, Prince De Wagram." Encyclopædia Britannica Online. Encyclopædia Britannica. Web.

## **Bon Adrien Jeannot de Moncey**

De Moncey is one of the oldest and most experienced men in Napoleon's military and court. He joined the military at the age of fifteen and soon became a general after warring with the Spanish. Unfortunately, he was denounced and discharged from the military. Though he was recalled for the battles with Italy, de Moncey refused to be under the command of Murat. Napoleon did not hold this against him and he was given commanding power of the police as inspector general<sup>29</sup>.

## **Jean-Baptiste Jourdan**

Also known as "the Anvil", Jean-Baptiste Jourdan was largely known for being beaten in battle. He began his military career as a private and served in the American Revolution. He became politically involved after his time in battle and opposed the coup of 18 Brumaire. However, after Napoleon took power, he reconciled with this new government and took employment from Napoleon as inspector-general of cavalry and infantry and representative of French interests in the Cisalpine Republic in 1800 until he was appointed marshal in 1804. Though he lost a few key battles, he also had success in others and was known for being a strategist who employed more of an indirect battle strategy<sup>30</sup>.

## **André Masséna**

Originally, a soldier at sea, André Masséna realized that the French army was better suited for him. As sergeant, Masséna began smuggling on the Cote d'Azur or the French Riviera. After his victory at Lonato, Masséna worked with a young Napoleon Bonaparte in several battles in 1796. Later, he took command of the Swiss French army and was victorious in the second battle of Zurich. However, his looting became a problem and nearly cost him his title, status, and mistress<sup>31</sup>.

## **Pierre François Charles Augereau**

Augereau first enlisted in the Prussian armies at the age of 17, then moved to the Neapolitan. Before the revolution, Augereau had settled in Naples as a fencing master. Once the Revolution began, he started out as a private in the French National Guard but gradually rose in ranks. His first military feat was under a young Bonaparte in the taking of the Ceva castle<sup>32</sup>. Through his victories, Augereau proves to be a reliable and efficient general.

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<sup>29</sup> Artea. "Bon-Adrien Jannot De Moncey, Duc De Conegliano, Marshal (1804)." *Napoleonseries.org*. Web. <[http://www.napoleon-series.org/research/biographies/marshals/c\\_moncey.html](http://www.napoleon-series.org/research/biographies/marshals/c_moncey.html)>.

[http://www.theodora.com/encyclopedia/m2/bon\\_adrien\\_jeannot\\_de\\_moncey\\_duke\\_of\\_conegliano.html](http://www.theodora.com/encyclopedia/m2/bon_adrien_jeannot_de_moncey_duke_of_conegliano.html)>.

<sup>30</sup> "Jean-Baptiste Jourdan." *Napoleonguide.com*. Web. <[http://www.napoleonguide.com/marshal\\_jourdan.htm](http://www.napoleonguide.com/marshal_jourdan.htm)>.

<sup>31</sup> "André Masséna." *Napoleonguide.com*. Web. <[http://www.napoleonguide.com/marshal\\_jourdan.htm](http://www.napoleonguide.com/marshal_jourdan.htm)>.

<sup>32</sup> "Pierre-Francois-Charles Augereau, Duke De Castiglione." *Encyclopedia Britannica Online*. Encyclopedia Britannica. Web. <<https://www.britannica.com/biography/Pierre-Francois-Charles-Augereau-duc-de-Castiglione>>.

## **Jean Baptiste Bernadotte**

Arguably the most self-centered and controversial marshal in Napoleon's military, Bernadotte was promoted up the ranks from an enlistee to a general of a division in the years of 1780 to 1794<sup>33</sup>. Two years later he was sacked for leaving command because he didn't agree with how the war against the Second Coalition was fought. Bernadotte made a comeback after his marriage to Desiree Clary, who was the most sought after bachelorette of her time. Though his past was controversial, Napoleon still respected his capabilities and trusted him as a marshal<sup>34</sup>.

## **Guillaume Marie Anne Brune**

Son of a lawyer, Brune was originally a journalist and printer. In 1791, he enlisted in the Paris National Guard where he took part in the second battalion of Seine et Oise volunteers<sup>35</sup>. He was then sent to Italy to fight at the battle of Rivoli where he was promoted to major general. Brune is later named the commander of the Army of Holland which he leads to victory against the Russo-English armies in Bergen. This feat awards him the title of commander-in-chief of the Army of the West. Napoleon sends Brune to Turkey as the French ambassador but adds him to his court of marshals<sup>36</sup>.

## **Jean de Dieu Soult**

It had been intended for Soult to run his father's law firm but instead he enlisted in the Royal Army at fourteen<sup>37</sup>. After a few years of service, he decided that banking may be up his alley but soon returned to the military. At 25, he impressed several of the upper ranking officials and was named brigadier general<sup>38</sup>. Under Masséna's command, Soult contributed to the victory at Zurich as he led the Army of Helvetica as division general in 1799. As Soult's ability increased so did his recognition. Napoleon once addressed him as the "finest tactician in Europe".

## **Jean Lannes**

As one of Napoleon's closest marshals, Jean Lannes had proved himself again and again to be a great tactician and courageous soldier no matter the odds he faced. Volunteering for the French army in 1792, Lannes served against Spain before transferring to the Army of Italy. By 1798, Lannes was a general of a brigade in the Egyptian Campaign. He was later promoted to general of division after returning to France with Napoleon in 1800 before being promoted to marshal in 1804<sup>39</sup>.

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<sup>33</sup> "Jean-Baptiste Jules Bernadotte, King of Sweden and Norway, Marshal (1804)." *Jean-Baptiste Jules Bernadotte, King of Sweden and Norway, Marshal (1804)*. Web.

<sup>34</sup> "Jean-Baptiste Bernadotte. Napoleonic Marshals: Napoleonic Wars-France." Web.

<sup>35</sup> "Guillaume Marie Anne Brune, Marshal (1804)." Guillaume Marie Anne Brune, Marshal (1804). Web.

<sup>36</sup> "Marshal Guillaume Marie Anne Brune (1763-1815)." *Marshal Guillaume Marie Anne Brune (1763-1815)*. Web.

<sup>37</sup> "Jean De Dieu Soult , Duc De Dalmatie, Marshal (1804)." *Jean De Dieu Soult , Duc De Dalmatie, Marshal (1804)*. Web.

<sup>38</sup> "Nicolas-Jean De Dieu Soult." Encyclopedia Britannica Online. Encyclopedia Britannica. Web.

<sup>39</sup> Artea. "Jean Lannes D, Duc De Montebello, Marshal (1804)." *Jean Lannes D, Duc De Montebello, Marshal (1804)*. Web.