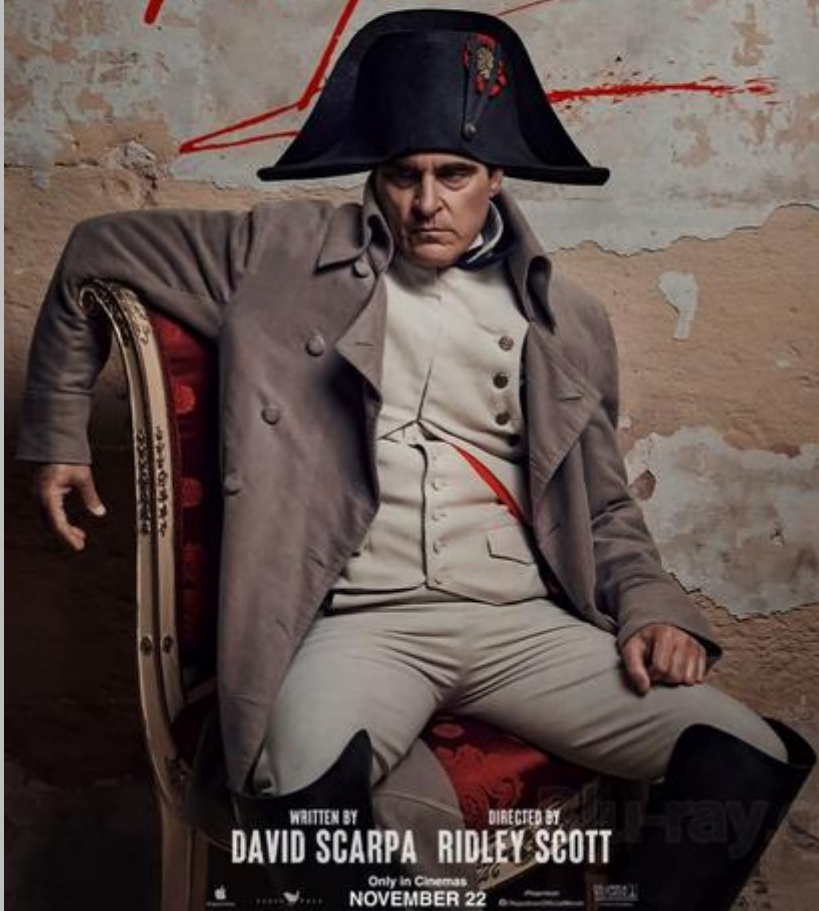


Napoleon,
the film and history

HE CAME FROM NOTHING. HE CONQUERED EVERYTHING.

ACADEMY AWARD™ WINNER
JOAQUIN PHOENIX

Napoleon



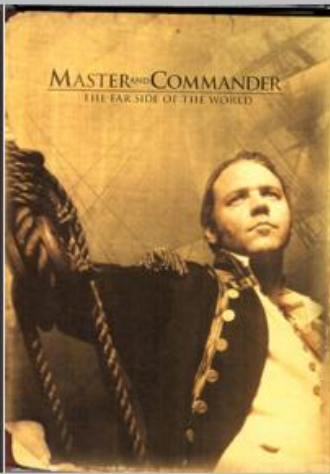
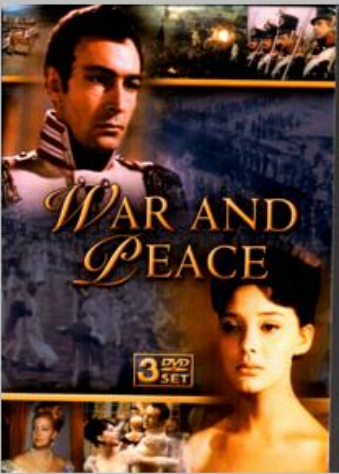
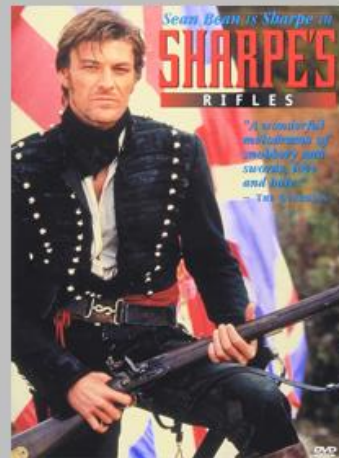
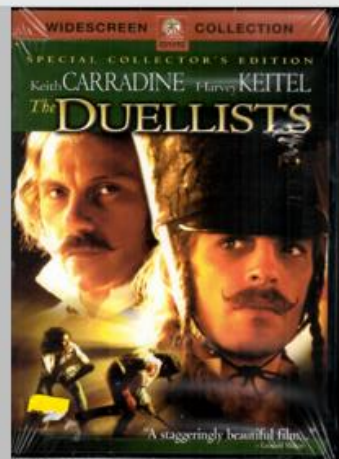
WRITTEN BY
DAVID SCARPA

DIRECTED BY
RIDLEY SCOTT

Only in Cinemas
NOVEMBER 22



“Movies of the Age of Napoleon” study group

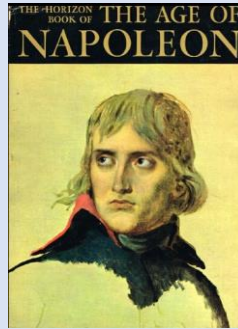


Good books about the Age of Napoleon

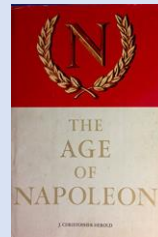
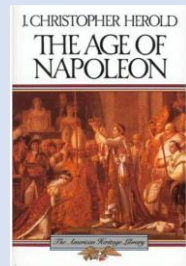
There are hundreds of good books about Napoleon and his age. For a good one-volume account, I would recommend

The Age of Napoleon, by J. Christopher Herold (1963).

First published as The Horizon Book of..., a lavishly-illustrated “coffee-table” book in 1963,



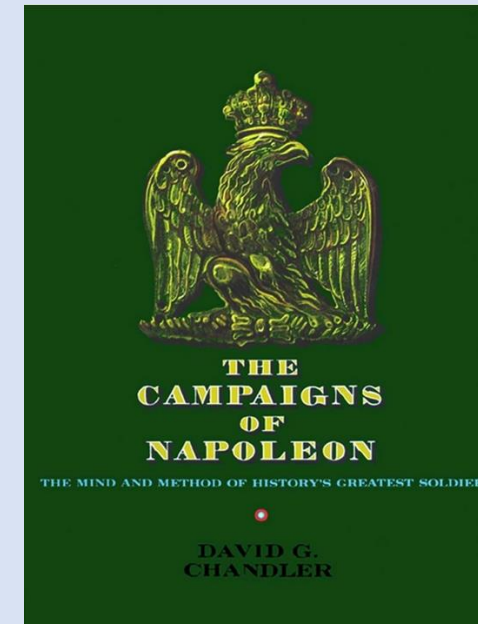
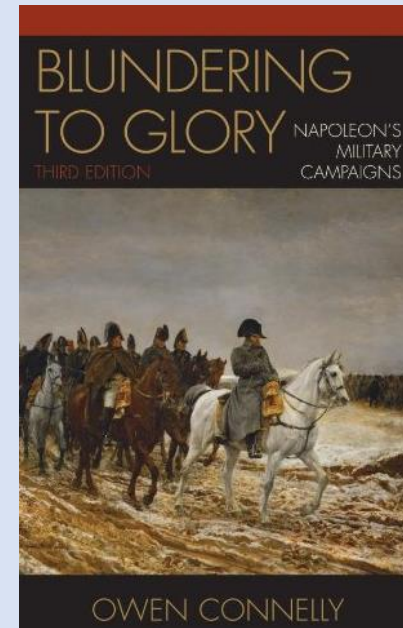
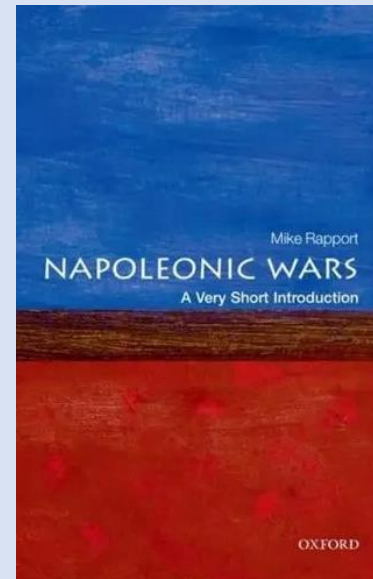
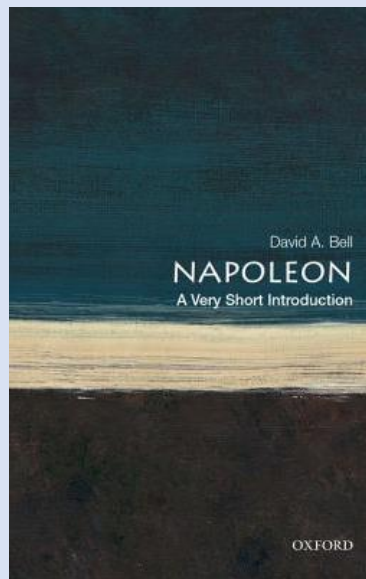
with many reprints and fewer illustrations,



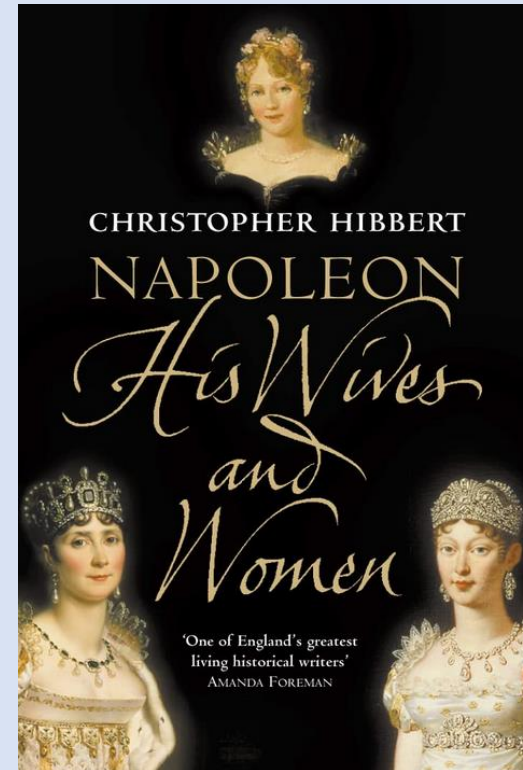
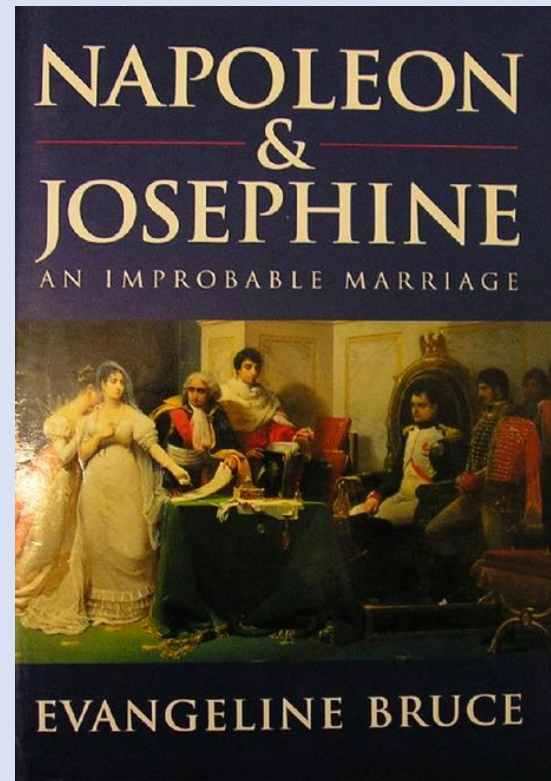
...and currently available as a Kindle ebook under the name Napoleon.



Some other good books:



Some other good books:



1789-93: the French Revolution

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION 1789-99
 (* indicates mob violence in Paris)

<u>INSIDE FRANCE</u>	<u>//ELSEWHERE IN EUROPE</u>
1789	
May-the Estates General meet at Versailles.	
June-3rd estate becomes the National Assembly.	
*July-Fall of the Bastille in Paris; peasant uprisings across France.	//Beginning of emigres (Fr. nobles fleeing to other lands).
Aug.-"Declaration of the Rights of Man".	
Oct.-Paris mob brings royal family from Versailles.	
1790	
CREATION OF A NEW FRENCH GOVERNMENT (CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCHY) --Growth of political factions.	
1791	
June-attempted flight of the royal family fails.	
Oct.-the new government ("Legislative Assembly") in effect	
1792	//Feb.-Prus.-Aus. alliance.
April-WAR DECLARED AGAINST ALLIED POWERS.	
*Aug.-Paris mob storms Tuileries. King arrested.	//Summer-Allies invade France
Sept.-creation of a French Republic (the "National Convention").	//Sept.-French victory at Battle of Valmy
1793	
Jan.-execution of Louis XVI ("Citizen Louis Capet"). -Growing party strife (Jacobins vs. Girondins).	//Partition of Poland.
April-formation of the Committee of Public Safety.	//French defeats on all fronts. . .
1794	
THE REIGN OF TERROR Robespierre and the C. of P.S. dominate France.	//Fr. victories
July-THERMIDOR--the fall of Robespierre. End of the Reign of Terror.	
1795	//Mar.-Prussia leaves the war.
Aug.-new French government created: the Directory (a 5-man executive committee).	
Oct- anti-government riots in Paris suppressed using artillery ("a whiff of grapeshot").	//Oct.-final //Partition of Poland
1796	
Mar.-suppression of royalist uprisings inside France.	Bonaparte's Italian Campaign
1797	
Oct.-Treaty of Campo Formio with Austria ends the War of the First Coalition (Britain still at war).	
1798	Bonaparte's Egyptian Campaign
1799 (Inside France, the Directory suffers from growing corruption, inflation, inefficiency, and unrest.)	//Dec.-War of the Second Coalition begins.
Nov.-BRUMAIRE-Coup d'etat by N. Bonaparte, who becomes First Consul of France.	

1789: initial outburst of dramatic violence...

The creative phase...constitutional monarchy, metric system, the *Départements* (today's Fr. provinces), new calendar...

The desperate phase: the Reign of Terror...war, the Committee of Public Safety dominated by Robespierre, new mass armies (conscription), the guillotine...

The stagnant phase: the Directory (five crooked politicians dominate France); victorious French armies expand French power into Italy and Germany...and Egypt.

End and beginning: Bonaparte's coup d'etat.

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION 1789-99
(* indicates mob violence in Paris)

INSIDE FRANCE

//ELSEWHERE IN EUROPE

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Bonaparte's Italian Campaign

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A stupendous error!

Marie Antoinette has the wrong hair style.

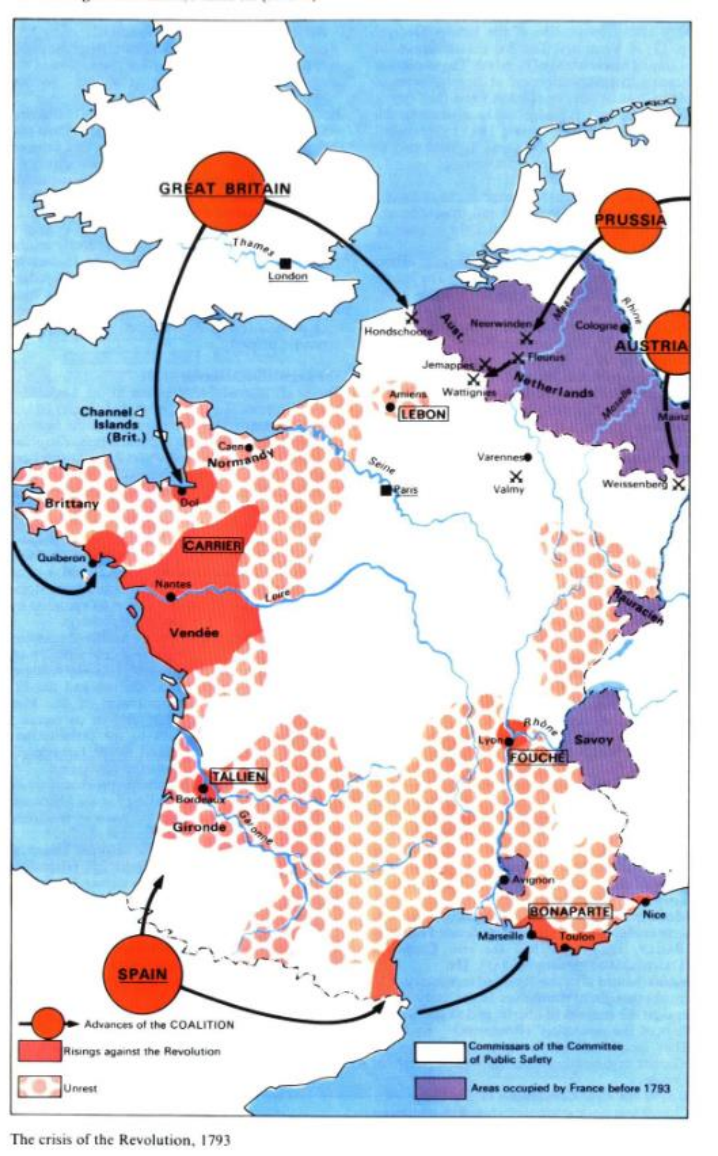


*Portrait de Marie Antoinette Reine
de France conduite au supplice, dessiné à la
plume par David, Spectateur du Courai, et placé
à une fenêtre avec la citoyenne Tullieu, épouse
du Représentant Tullieu, de qui je tiens cette
pièce.
Copié sur l'original existant dans la collection Soulatie.*

The siege of Toulon, 1793

1793: crisis of the Revolution

Threats from within and without



The crisis of the Revolution, 1793



Siege of Toulon

Part of the [Federalist revolts](#) and the [War of the Pyrenees](#)



The British evacuation of Toulon in December 1793

Date 29 August – 19 December 1793
(3 months, 2 weeks and 6 days)

Location Toulon, France
43°13′N 5°92′E﻿ / ﻿43.217°N 5.167°E﻿ / 43.217; 5.167

Result French Republican victory

Belligerents

 French Republic	 French Royalists
	 French Federalists
	 Great Britain
	 Kingdom of Spain
	 Kingdom of Naples
	 Kingdom of Sicily
	 Kingdom of Sardinia

Commanders and leaders

 French Republic	 French Royalists
 Jean François Carteaux	 Baron d'Imbert
 Jacques François Dugommier	 Samuel Hood
 Napoleon Bonaparte ^(MIA)	 Charles O'Hara ^(POW)
 Jean François Cornu de La Poype	 Sidney Smith
 Hughes Charlot	 Lord Mulgrave
	 Juan de Lángara
	 Federico Gravina
	 Henry Phipps

Strength

32,000^[1]

 French Republic	 French Royalists
 1,500	 8,000 & 37 ships
 8,000 & 37 ships	 7,000 & 32 ships
 7,000 & 32 ships	 6,500 & 5 ships
 6,500 & 5 ships	Total:
Total:	23,000 men
	74 ships

Casualties and losses

 French Republic 1,700 dead or wounded^[2]

9 ships of the line scuttled in harbour, 4 ships of the line, 7 frigates and 5 corvettes captured^[2]

 French Republic	 French Royalists
 1,200 killed or wounded	 700 killed or wounded
 700 killed or wounded	 200 killed or wounded
 200 killed or wounded	 1,000 captured
 1,000 captured	 1,500 captured ^[2]
 1,500 captured ^[2]	Total: 4,600
Total: 4,600	 1 ship captured^[2]
 1 ship captured^[2]	 14 ships of the line, 1 frigate and 2 corvettes abandoned and seized by the Republicans^[2]
 14 ships of the line, 1 frigate and 2 corvettes abandoned and seized by the Republicans^[2]	

The fall of Robespierre, 1794:
end of the Reign of Terror



The scene in which the members of the National Convention turn against and overthrow Maximilien Robespierre is vivid....but not explained to the audience, many of whom must have said "Who is this guy?"

“A whiff of grapeshot:” 13 Vendemiaire



Napoleon used artillery against the rioters on the streets of Paris – a massacre he massively profited from.

Barras and Josephine



Paul Barras, corrupt politician, provided Bonaparte with political support...and with his ex-mistress



Josephine de Beauharnais, the ex-mistress



Josephine de Beauharnais, widow of a French aristocrat, born in the sugar-plantation colony of Martinique, was six years older than Napoleon. In 1804, when as Emperor he became concerned with the idea of an heir for his dynasty, she was 41.

Did Napoleon's Mother Put a Young Woman in His Bed?

In the movie, after Napoleon has himself been crowned emperor and Joséphine his empress, he becomes increasingly conscious of the need for an heir to secure his legacy and concerned about Joséphine's inability to provide him with one. In order to determine whether the fault lies with Joséphine (although she's already had two children, which would seem to have settled the question) or her husband, Napoleon's mother installs an attractive 18-year-old in her son's bed and tells him to get her pregnant.



If Madame Bonaparte did in fact do this, it seems entirely unnecessary. Joséphine had already caught her husband in the bedroom of her lady-in-waiting, Élisabeth de Vaudey, shortly before the 1804 coronation, at which point Napoleon threatened to divorce her due to her failure to produce an heir (the divorce became official in 1810). Then in 1805, he met the 18-year-old Eléonore Denuelle de La Plaigne, who was part of his sister Caroline's household (and sleeping with Caroline's husband). Napoleon set Eléonore up in a house in Paris, and in December 1806, she gave birth to Napoleon's son. He had a second illegitimate child in 1810 with another mistress, [Countess Marie Walewska](#). It has been said of the Bonapartes' marriage that Joséphine was serially unfaithful while he was devoted before he became the First Consul, and then after he became the ruler of France, the positions were reversed.

Bonaparte in love



They genuinely loved each other, though the movie doesn't portray an old-fashioned romance.

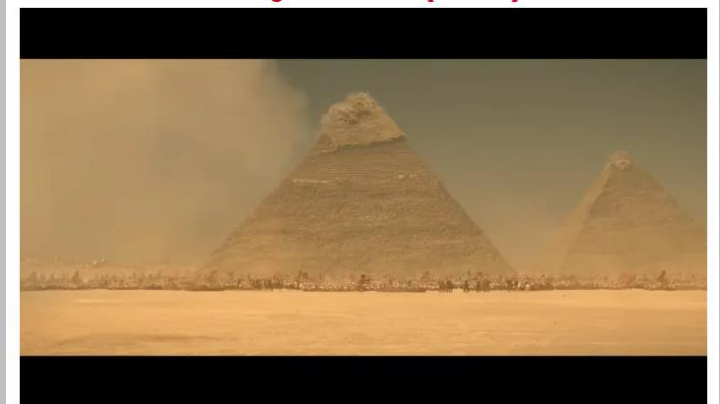
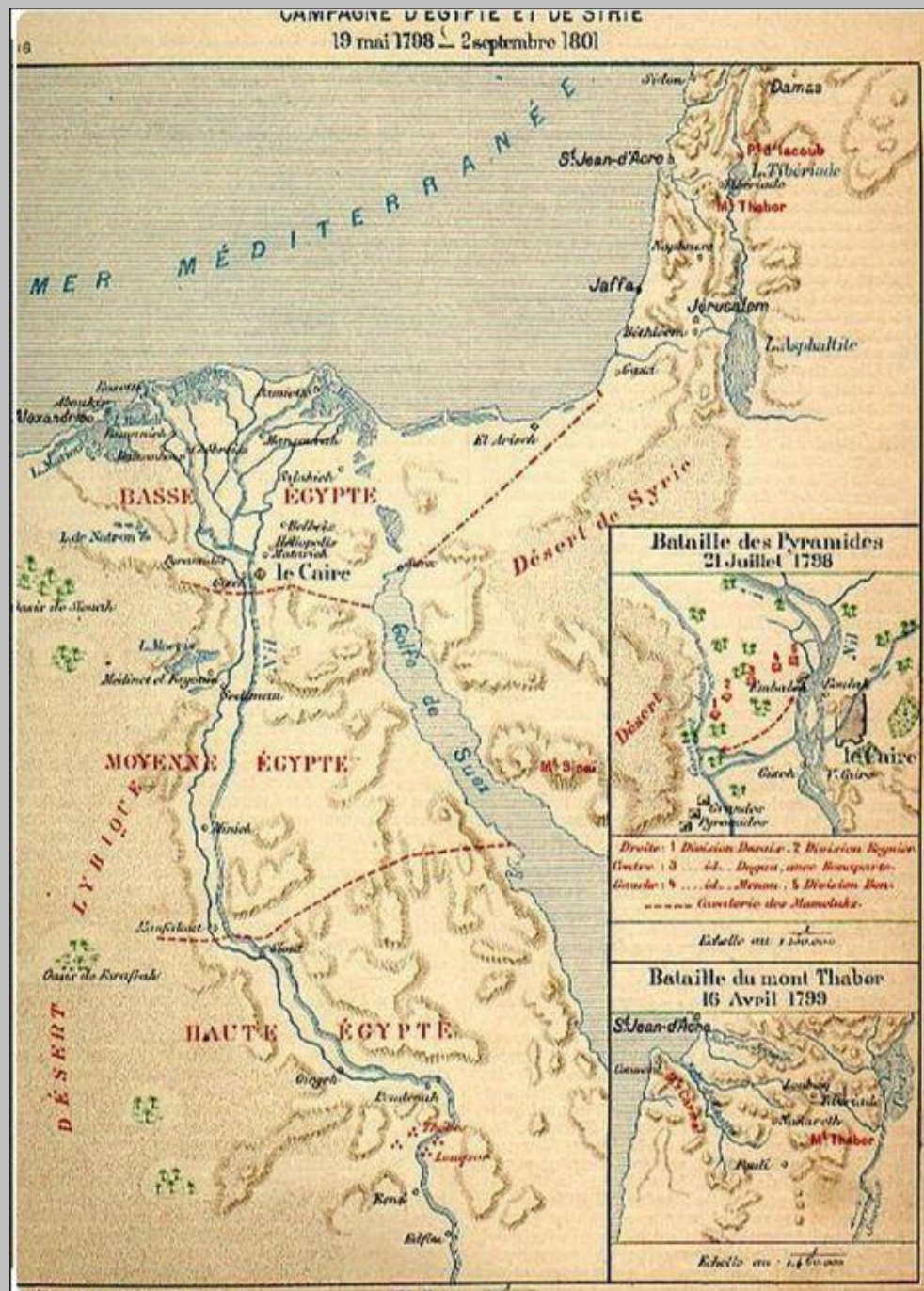
One review mentions the scenes where "Napoleon is grunting and Josephine is giggling."

The Cole Porter lyric gets it right:

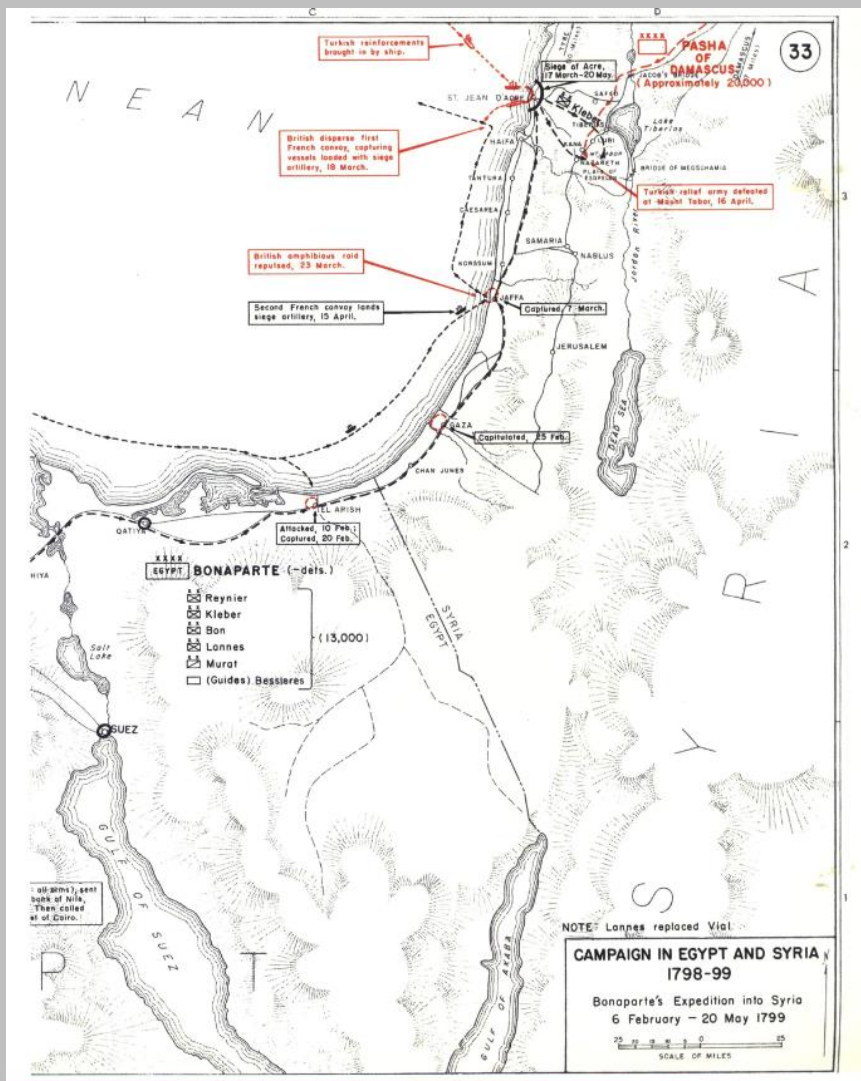
**"But I'm always true to you, darlin', in my fashion
Yes, I'm always true to you, darlin', in my way!"**



The Egyptian Campaign, 1798-99



The Battle of the Pyramids didn't happen this close to the monuments, but we forgive Mr. Scott for this mistake - it looks majestic.



French campaign in Egypt and Syria

Part of the [War of the Second Coalition](#)



Click an image to load the appropriate article.
 Left to right, top to bottom:
 Battles of the Pyramids, the Nile, Cairo, Abukir (1799), Abukir (1801), Alexandria (1801)

Date 1 July 1798 – 2 September 1801
 (3 years, 2 months and 1 day)

Location Ottoman Empire

Result Anglo-Ottoman victory

- End of Mamluk rule in Egypt
- Formal end of the Franco-Ottoman alliance
- Failure of French expedition to Syria
- Capitulation of French administration in Egypt

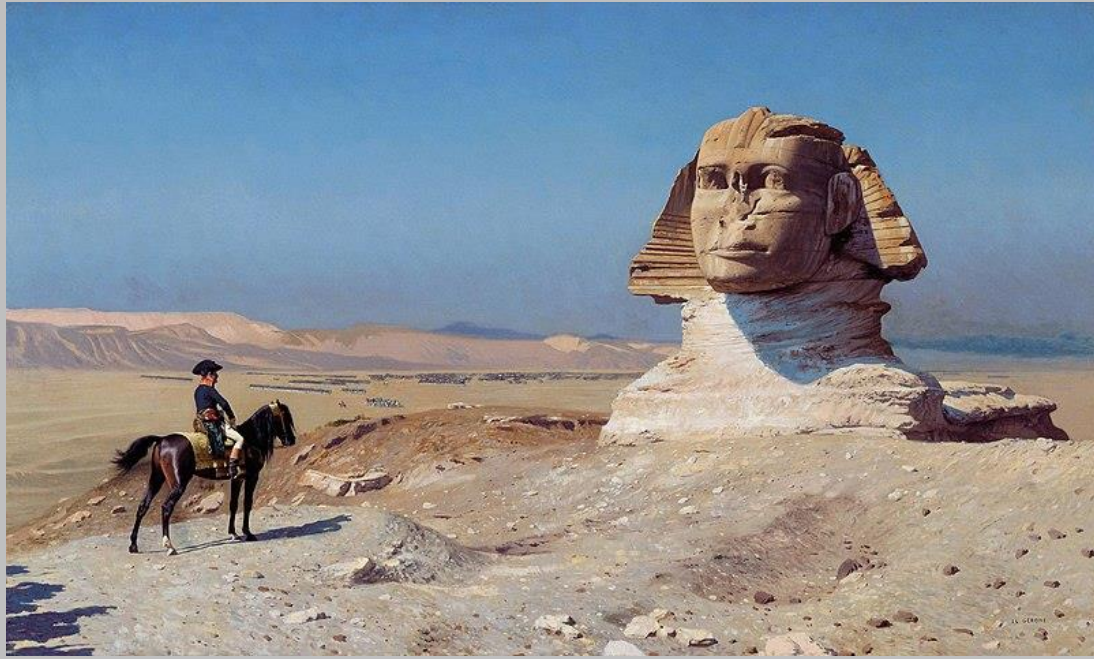
Belligerents

Ottoman Empire	French Republic
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eyalet of Egypt • Mamluks • Albanian Bashi-bazouks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Armée d'Orient
Great Britain (1798–1800)	
United Kingdom (1801)	
Regency of Algiers ^[1]	

Commanders and leaders	
Selim III	Napoleon Bonaparte
Yusuf Pasha	Jean Kléber †
Mustafa Pasha	Thomas Dumas
Muhammad Ali Pasha	Jacques Menou
Jezzar Pasha	Jean Lannes
Abdullah Pasha	Louis Desaix
Murad Bey	Joachim Murat
Ibrahim Bey	Louis-Nicolas Davout
Abdallah Bey	Jean Rapp
Haim Farhi	René Savary
Ralph Abercromby (DOW)	Jean-Antoine Verdier
Gordon Drummond	Jean Reynier
Samuel Graham	Louis André Bon †
John Moore	Jean-Baptiste Bessières
George Ramsay	Cousin de Dommartin (DOW)
John Hely-Hutchinson	Maximilian Caffarelli (DOW)
William Beresford	Jean-Baptiste Perrée
Sidney Smith	Charles Dugua
Horatio Nelson	Martin Dupuy †
Mustapha Dey	Brueys d'Aigalliers †
Rais Hamidou	Pierre-Charles Villeneuve
Antoine de Phélippeaux	Horace Sébastiani
	Charles-Louis Lasalle
	Rose de Beauharnais
	Louis Bonaparte
	Géraud Duroc
	Joseph Sulkowski (DOW)
	Louis Friant
Strength	
Unknown	40,000 soldiers 10,000 sailors
Casualties and losses	
Ottoman Empire: 50,000 killed and wounded ^[2]	French Republic: 15,000 killed and wounded ^[2]



Bonaparte Before The Sphinx by Jean-Léon Gérôme, 1867-68





Painting by Maurice Orange, 1895

SlotsLights.net ادخل موقع
واربح الأموال الحقيقية



Getting details right!



A black general in Bonaparte's army



(He wasn't at the Coronation, so not all details are correct....)



THE BLACK GENERAL IN THE “NAPOLEON” MOVIE

by David Tollen | Nov 25, 2023 | The Early Modern Age, The Recent Modern Age

If you've seen "Napoleon" or even a trailer for the movie, you may have noticed a Black officer in the army of White 18th century France. This wasn't just an open-minded casting choice. The officer has no lines, but the credits list him as *General Dumas* (played by Abubakar Salim). General Thomas-Alexandre Dumas is a historical figure. He fought on the battlefields of Europe and Egypt and became a hero of Revolutionary France. But then he fell from power, largely thanks to Napoleon.



From Slave to General

Dumas was born into slavery in Haiti, then a French colony. He was the son of an enslaved African and her "owner," a French nobleman. Dumas' father had little money and actually pawned the boy in 1776, when he was fourteen, but then bought him back. Father and son moved to France, where Dumas gained his freedom and a gentleman's education. In 1786, at age twenty-four, he enlisted in the army. The scion of an old noble family would typically enter as an officer, but France's race laws forced him to serve as a private. In 1789, however, the French Revolution, reduced racial discrimination. Dumas' career soared, thanks to his courage, brains, and charisma. By age thirty-one, he had reached the rank of general.

Dumas repeatedly distinguished himself in combat, leading his troops in the thick of the fighting. He commanded more than 50,000 men as General of the Army of the Alps in 1794, opening the mountain passes so that the Revolutionary armies could invade Italy. He also commanded French cavalry forces in Napoleon's 1799 expedition to Egypt (portrayed in the "Napoleon" movie). France's Austrian enemies called Dumas the *Schwarzer Teufel*: the black devil.

Thomas-Alexandre Dumas



Portrait by Guillaume Guillon-Lethière, c. 1797

Birth name	Thomas-Alexandre Davy de la Pailleterie
Born	25 March 1762 Jérémie, Saint-Domingue (present-day Haiti)
Died	26 February 1806 (aged 43) Villers-Cotterêts, France
Allegiance	 Kingdom of France  French First Republic
Service/branch	Army
Years of service	1786–1801
Rank	Divisional general
Commands held	Army of the Eastern Pyrenees Army of the Alps Army of the West Commander of Cavalry, Army of the Orient
Battles/wars	French Revolutionary Wars War of the First Coalition War in the Vendée Italian campaigns of the French Revolutionary Wars Siege of Mantua (1796–1797) War of the Second Coalition French Campaign in Egypt and Syria Battle of the Pyramids
Relations	Alexandre Dumas (son) 



The writer Alexandre Dumas

Coup d'état 1799



During the coup d'état of 19 Brumaire, members of the Council of Five Hundred assaulted Napoleon and tried to outlaw him.

Accurately shown in the movie, though the roll down a flight of stairs may not have happened.

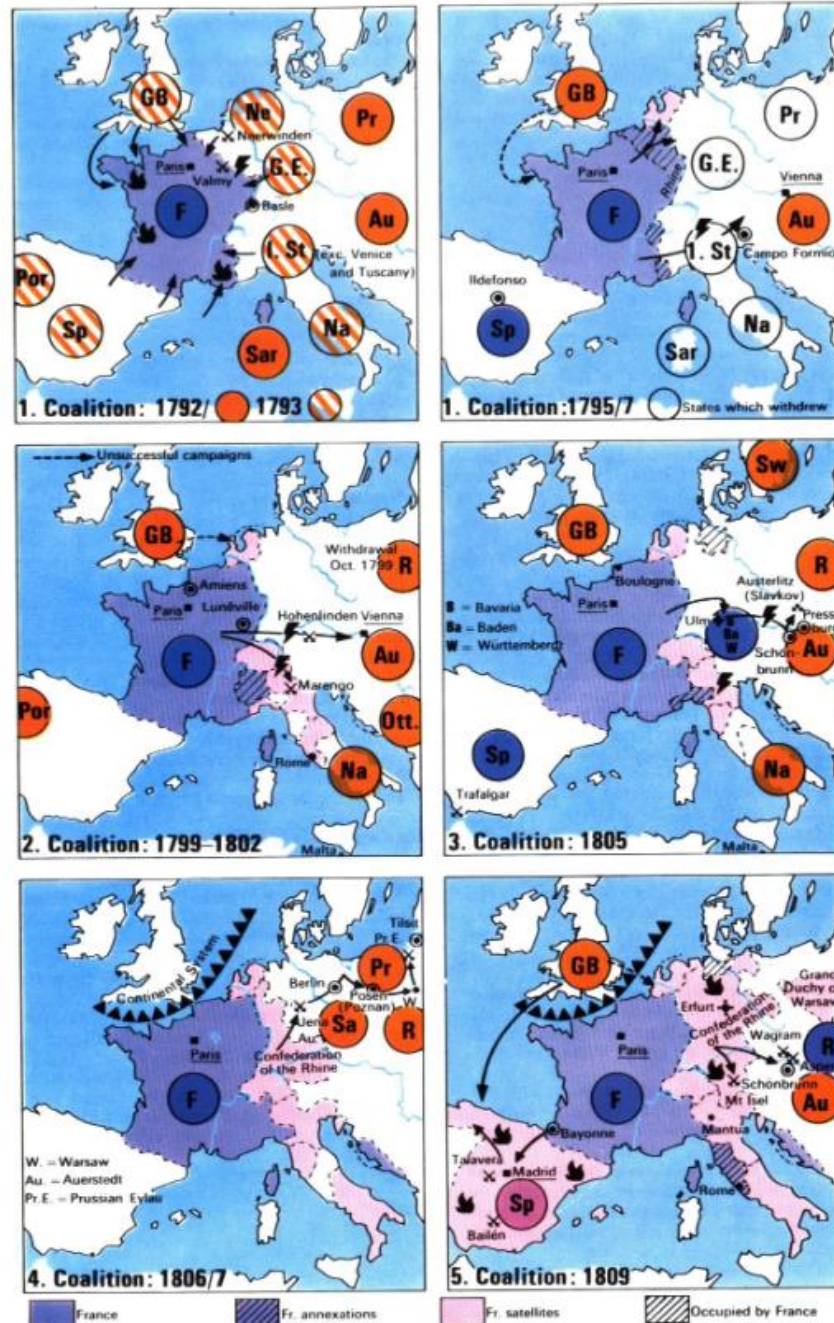
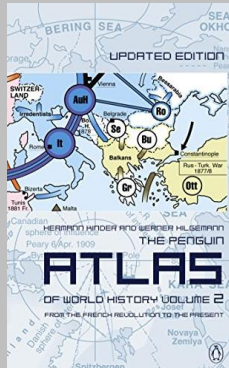


Celebrated as a hero after his return from Egypt despite his ultimate failure there, Napoleon launched a coup.

Sony Pictures Entertainment

A good one-liner: at this moment, Bonaparte says "Shall we vote?"

Napoleon's wars against coalitions

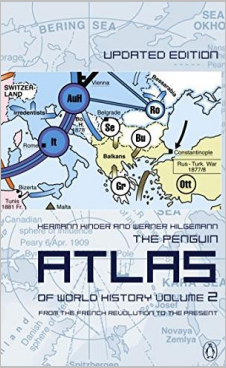


The coalitions against France, 1792-1809

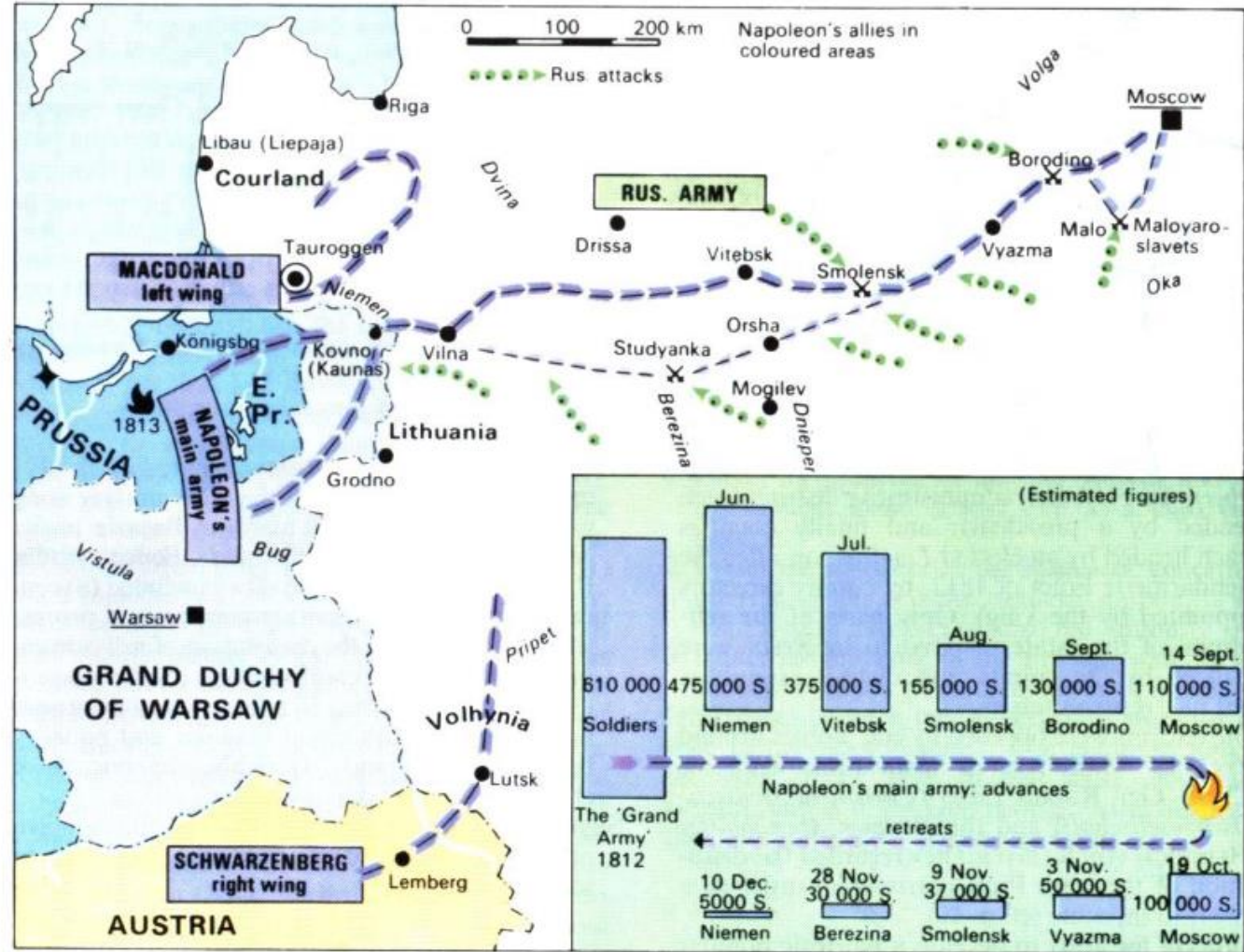
Each war of a coalition against France ended with a Napoleonic battlefield triumph, forcing the defeated powers to make peace...until the next time.

Only Britain remained undefeated by Napoleon, agreeing to a short-lived peace only in 1802-03 (when all of Europe enjoyed a brief lull from warfare).

Austria was usually the main French opponent, beaten and losing a province or two, then returning to a renewed round of combat a few years later.

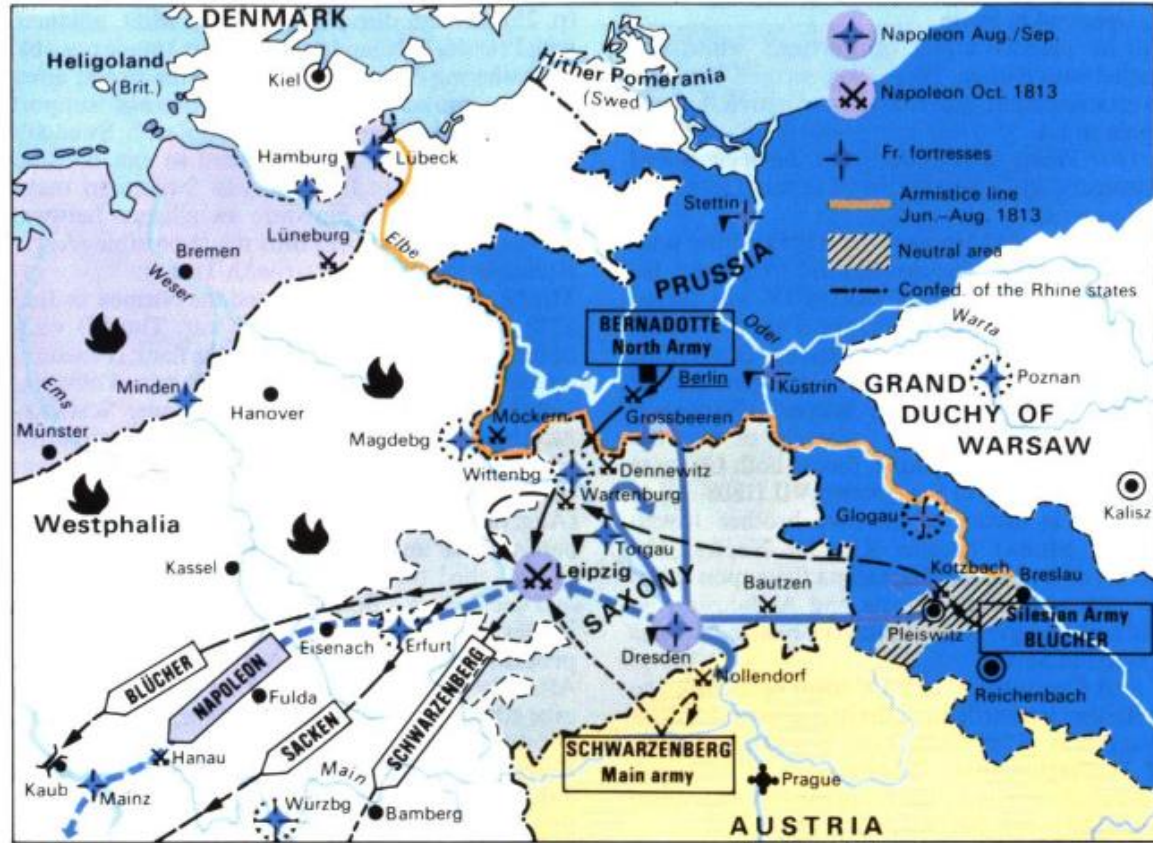


1812

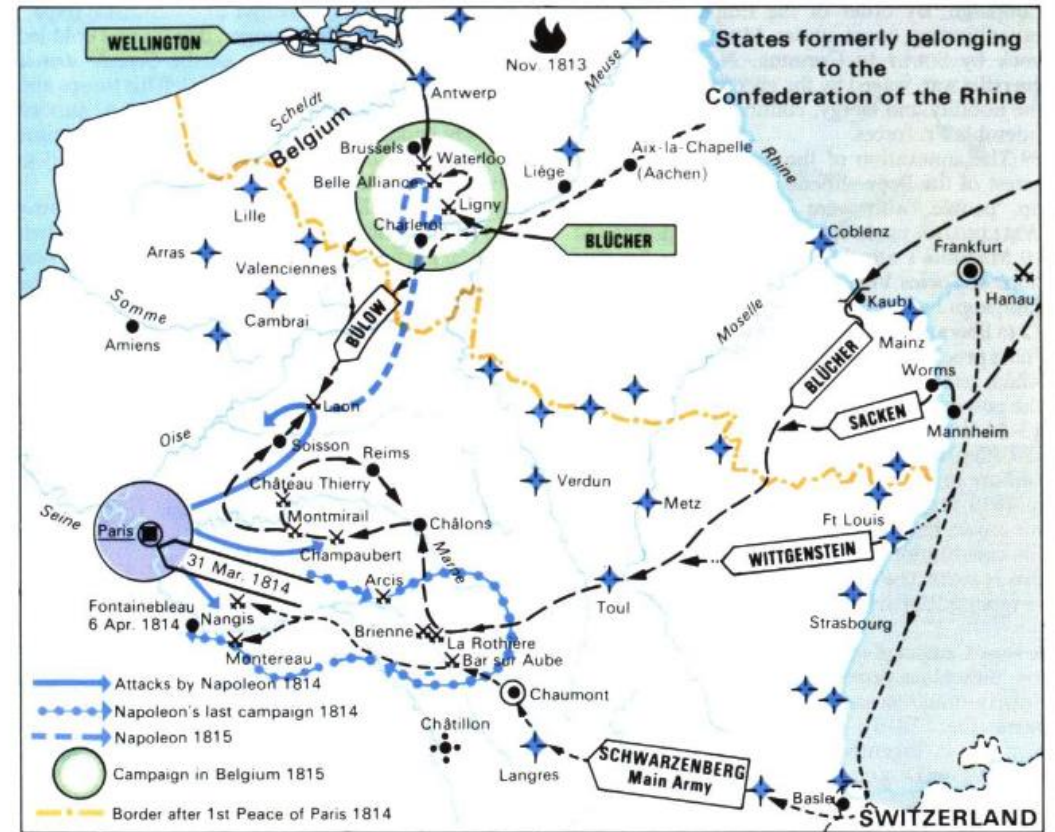


Napoleon's Russian Campaign, 1812/13

1813: the campaign in Germany, The "Battle of the Nations" at Leipzig



1814: final campaign in France: defeat and abdication



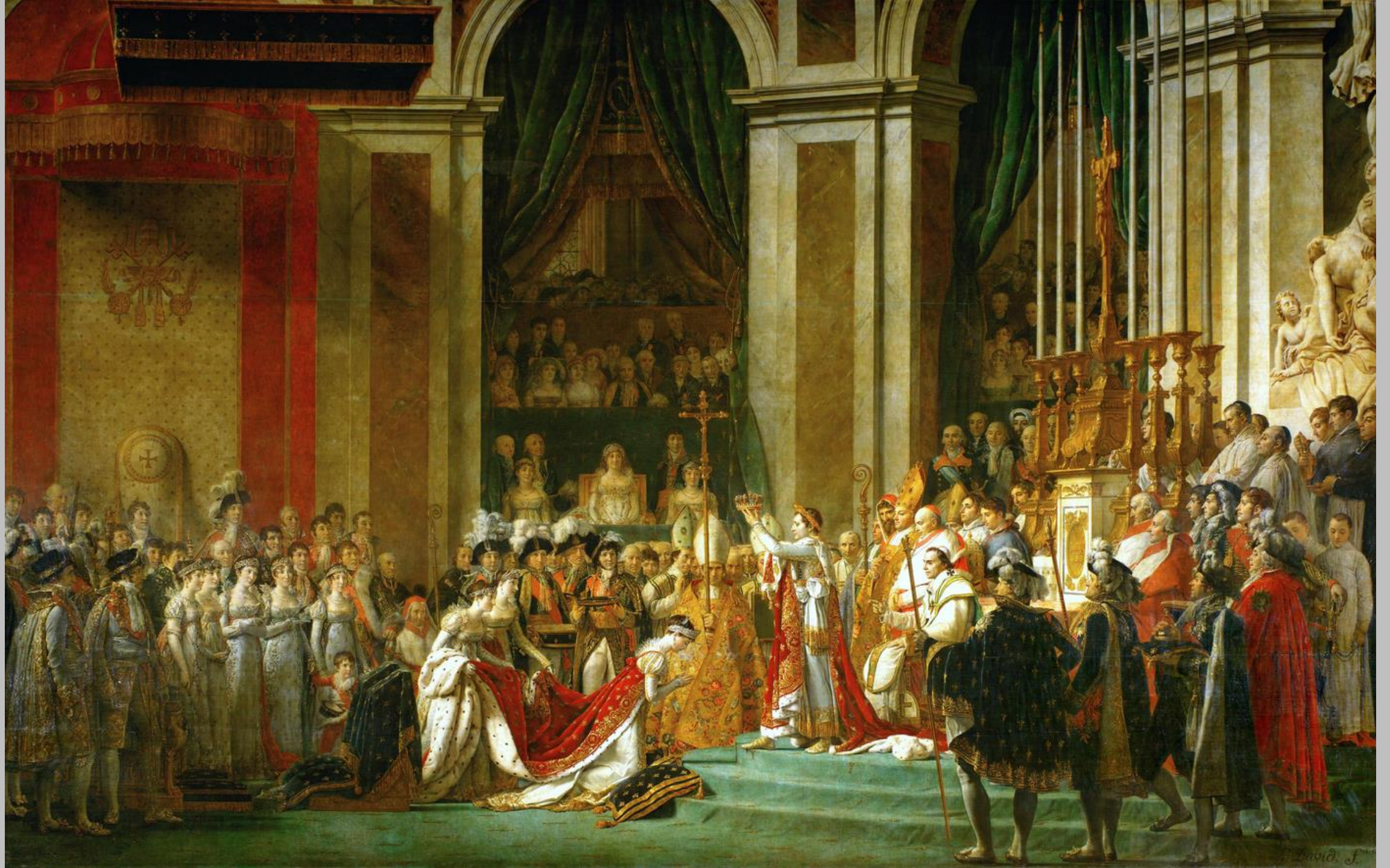
The campaigns against Napoleon, 1814/15

1815: comeback attempt: the "Hundred Days" and the battle of Waterloo



Coronation as Emperor

Napoleon and Joséphine were crowned Emperor and Empress of the French on Sunday, December 2, 1804 (11 Frimaire, Year XIII according to the French Republican calendar), at Notre-Dame de Paris in Paris.



David, J.





Pope Pius VII



Pope Pius VII (1742–1823), was content to bless the coronation. He is surrounded by clerics, appointed by Napoleon since the Concordat. In order not to jeopardize the new balance between church and state, the Pope accepted to attend the coronation. ^[citation needed] The original sketches (as was typical in those days) showed the (key) subjects - including the Pope - minus their clothing, which was added in the actual painting. The Pope was originally pictured with his hands crossed in his lap, but Napoleon, supposedly claiming that the Pope was not present to do nothing, instructed that the painting should depict him anointing the proceedings.

Getting details right!



In this scene, the painter Jacques-Louis David is shown without being highlighted or singled out.....Not one in a thousand movie-goers will notice this, but it's the kind of accurate detail that historians notice and are impressed by.

Too bad that Ridley Scott couldn't keep the same level of accuracy for so much of the rest of the movie!



“I found the crown of France in the gutter. I picked it up with the tip of my sword and cleaned it, and placed it atop my own head.”

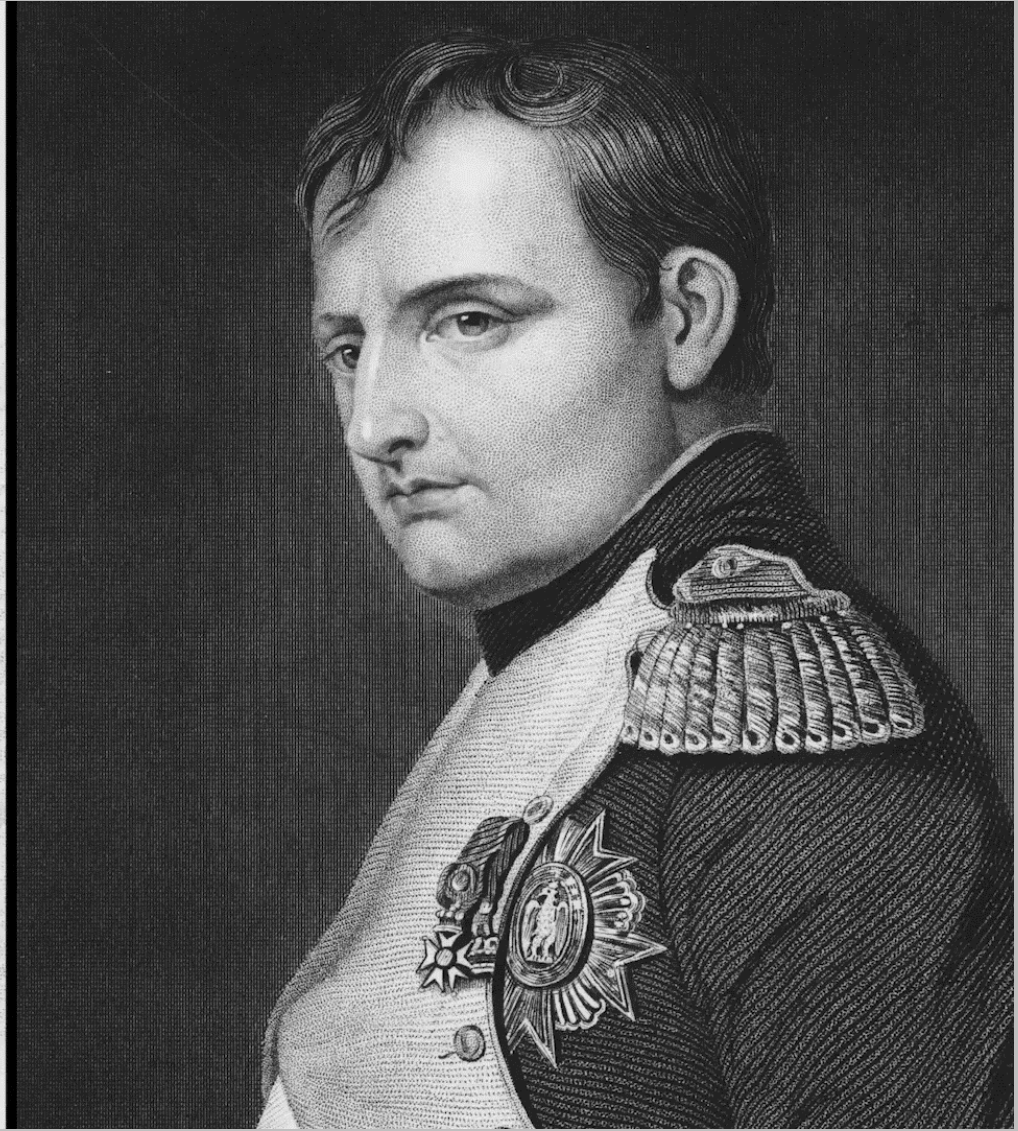
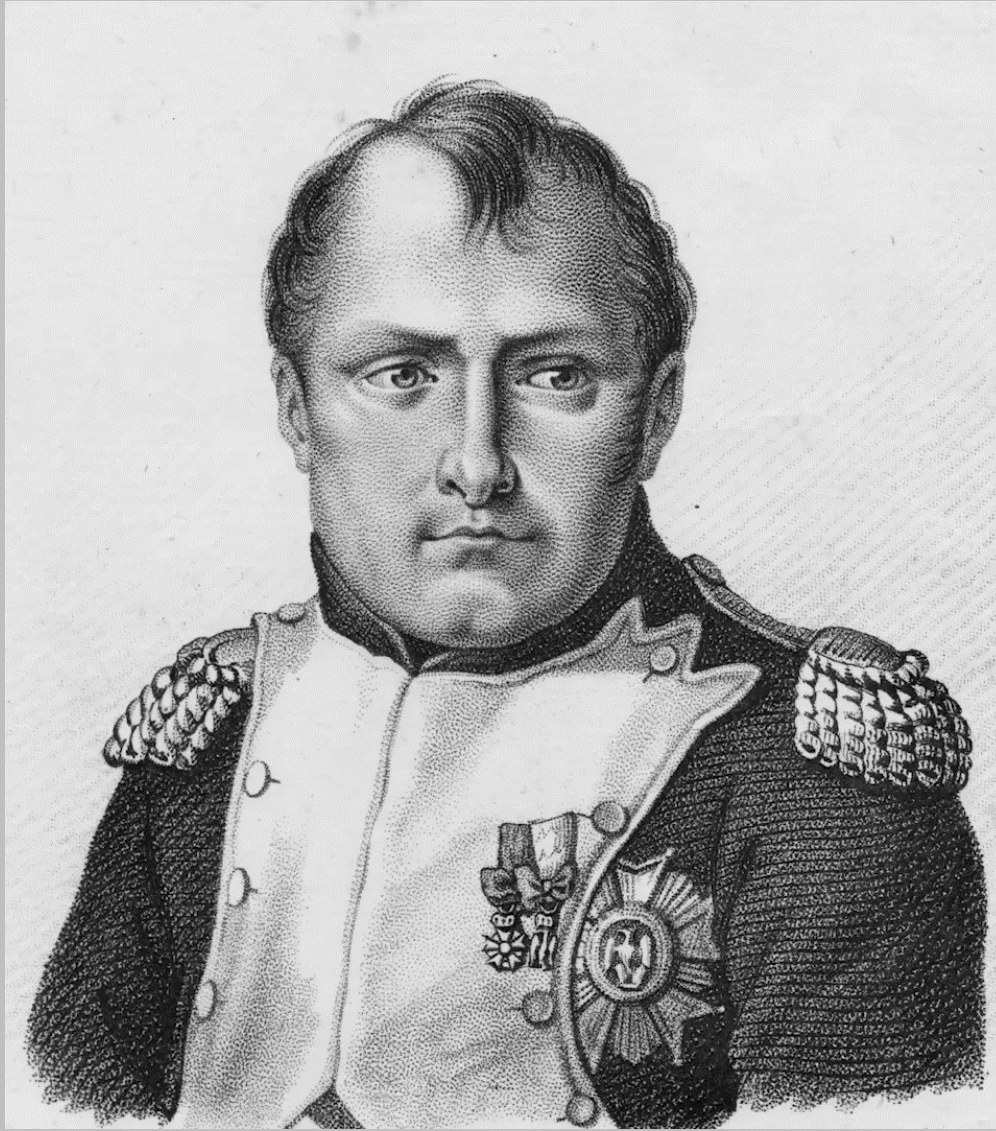
....not an accurate quote. That “crown of France” was that of the French kings, the Bourbon dynasty, and Napoleon did not place himself in that line. His was a new crown, imperial not royal, the crown of the “Emperor of the French.”



Actors are good at fine-tuning accents or tones of voice.... Joaquin Phoenix may be doing this deliberately here.

Who does he sound like?

Napoleon's Battles



Austerlitz 1805

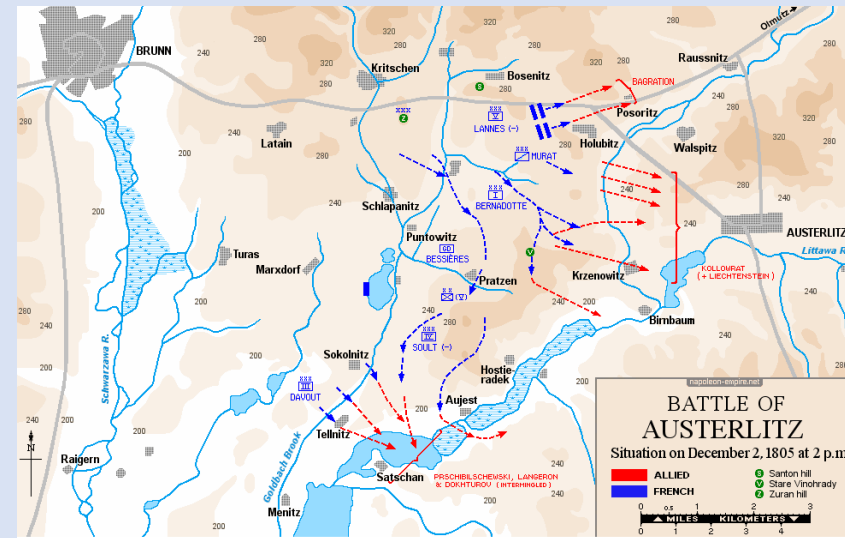
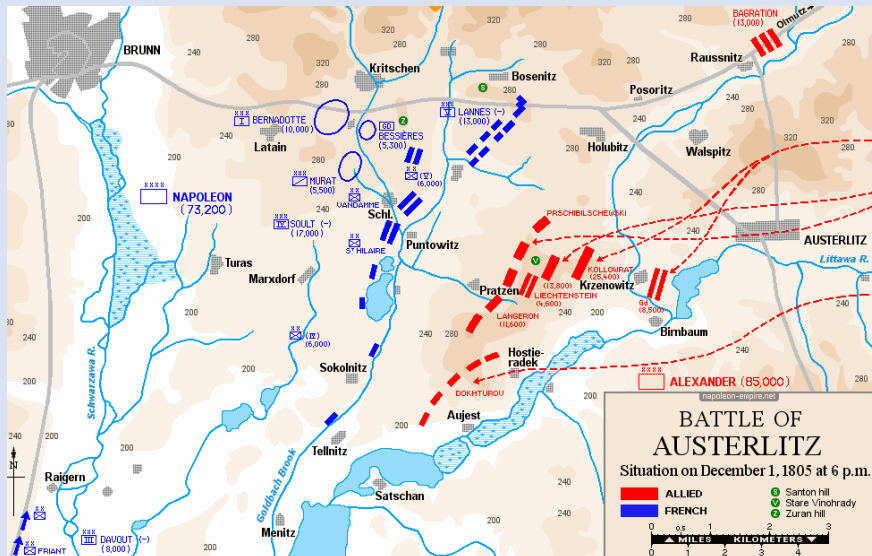


Napoleon Bonaparte: Wait! Let them think they have the higher ground. Send in the infantry, take their position on the higher ground. Cavalry from the west take their place.

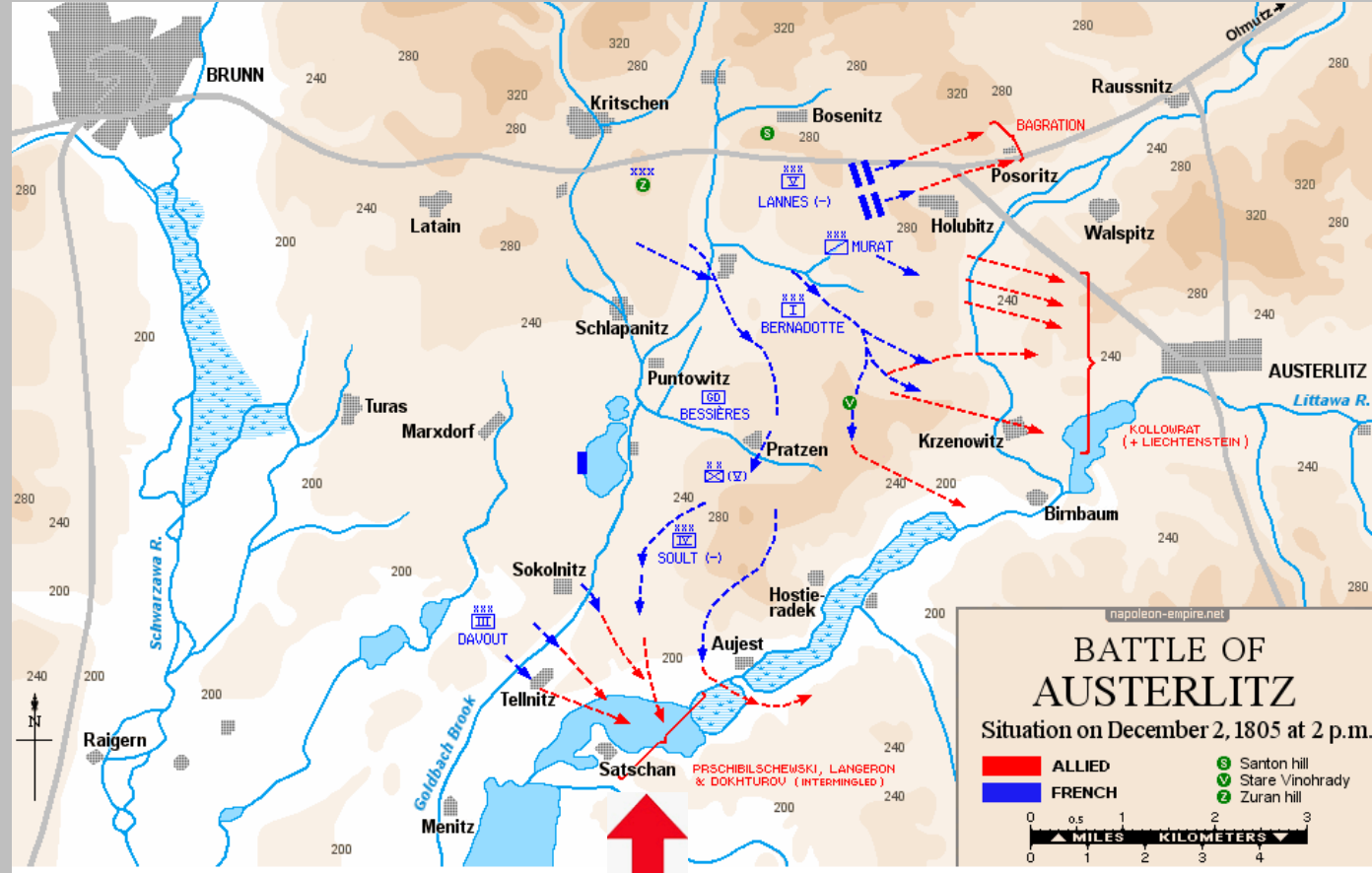


Not accurate! If Napoleon were a regimental commander, with about 1,000 men within hearing of his voice, this would be accurate.

At Austerlitz, he commanded an army of 73,000 men organized into six corps (each a small army of 10-12,000 men). To control a force this size, spread across a front of seven miles, a commander would have to position himself at a convenient spot behind the center, and rely on mounted couriers to deliver his orders and receive reports of the course of the combat.



In this battle, the Grande Armée crushed a larger force (85,000 men) of Austrians and Russians.



Napoleon did order the bombardment of a frozen lake by 25 cannon
....while routed Russian troops were fleeing across it, in the final stage of
the battle.



December 2, 1805 (the day of Austerlitz) was actually a cold and clear day with brilliant sunshine. Napoleon later referred to “the sun of Austerlitz” as a lucky sign.

(The portrayal of this battle in the film “War and Peace” (1966) was much more accurate!)

Divorce and marriage with Marie Louise

Bonaparte's marriage with Josephine was a civil ceremony (another product of the French Revolution's "creative" phase!), so divorce was a possibility.

Anna Mawn as Archduchess Marie-Louise



His marriage to the Habsburg archduchess Marie Louise was a Catholic ceremony, permanent in the eyes of the Church.



“Archduke Franz of Austria”

Napoleon II

*King of Rome
Duke of Reichstadt
Prince of Parma*



Portrait by Leopold Bucher, 1832

Emperor of the French (more...) (disputed)

1st reign 4 – 6 April 1814
Predecessor [Napoleon I](#)
Successor [Napoleon I](#)
[Louis XVIII](#) (as King of France)

2nd reign 22 June – 7 July 1815
Predecessor [Napoleon I](#)
Successor [Napoleon III](#) (1852, as Emperor)
[Louis XVIII](#) (as King of France)

Regent [Joseph Fouché](#)

Head of the House of Bonaparte

Tenure 7 July 1815 – 22 July 1832
Predecessor [Napoleon I](#)
Successor [Joseph, Count of Survilliers](#)

Born 20 March 1811
[Tuileries Palace](#), Paris, French Empire

Died 22 July 1832 (aged 21)
[Schönbrunn Palace](#), Vienna, Austrian Empire

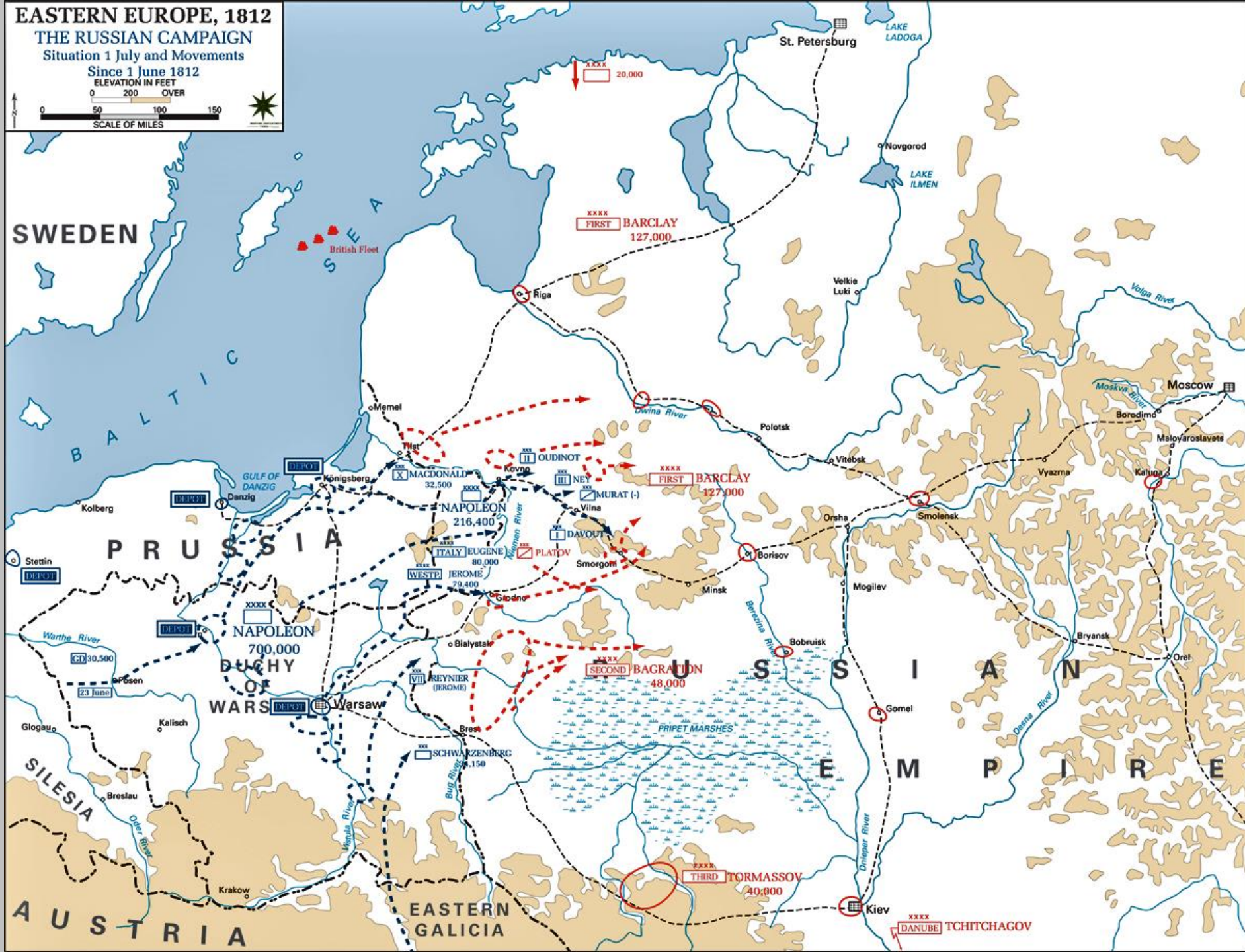
Burial [Napoleon's tomb](#), Les Invalides



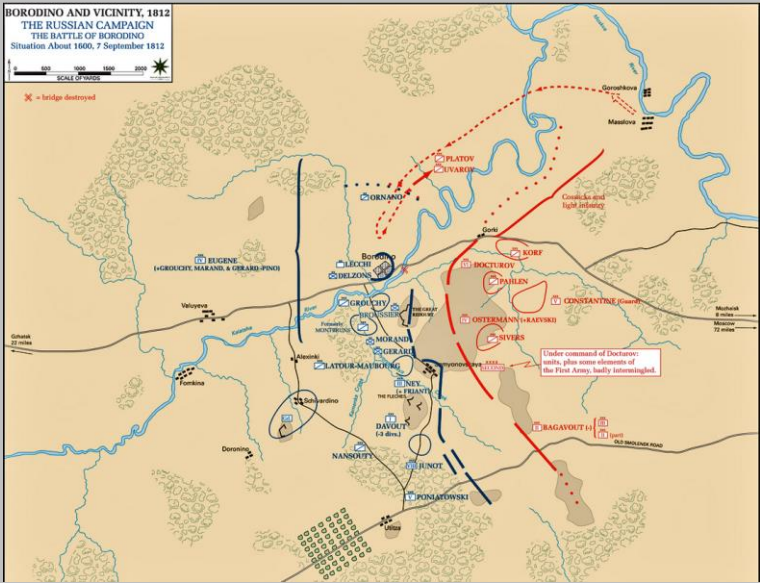
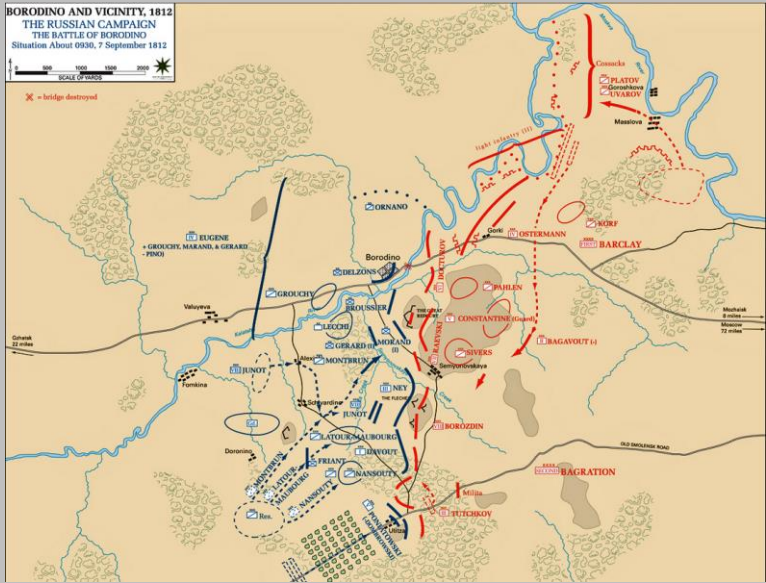
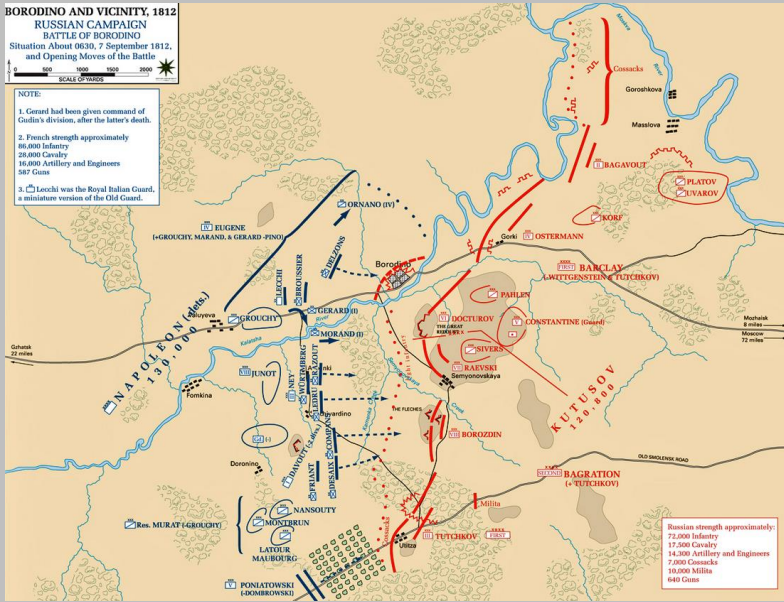
Died of tuberculosis in 1832

Russia 1812

EASTERN EUROPE, 1812
THE RUSSIAN CAMPAIGN
 Situation 1 July and Movements
 Since 1 June 1812
 ELEVATION IN FEET
 0 200 OVER
 SCALE OF MILES



The Battle of Borodino, September 7, 1812



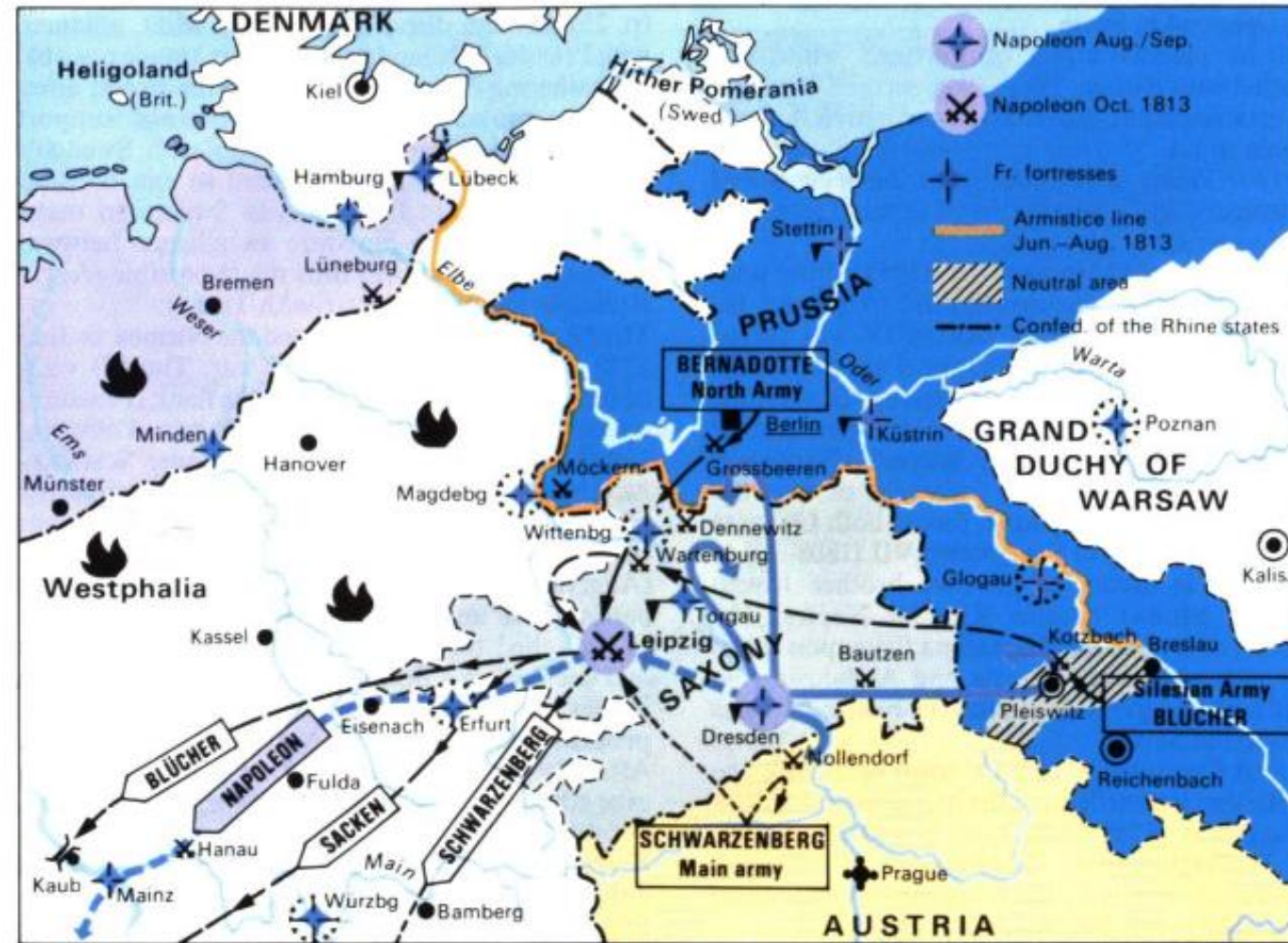
Occupation and burning of Moscow



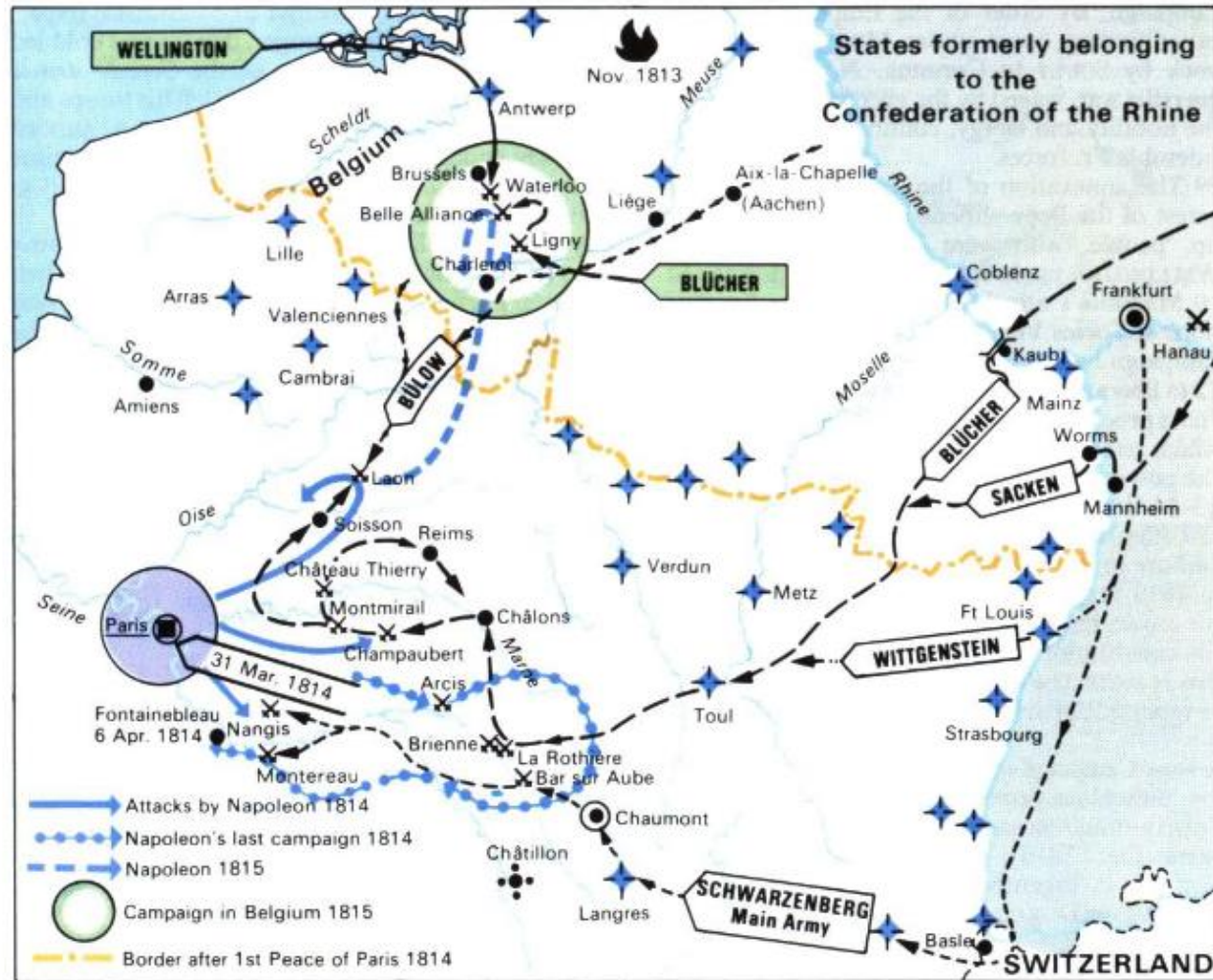


The movie skips 1813

1813: the campaign in Germany, The "Battle of the Nations" at Leipzig



1814: final campaign in France: defeat and abdication



The campaigns against Napoleon, 1814/15

Abdication and Elba



Given the title “Emperor of Elba,” Napoleon arrived on 30 May 1814. In the first few months on Elba he created a small navy and army, developed the iron mines, oversaw the construction of new roads, issued decrees on modern agricultural methods, and overhauled the island's legal and educational system.

A few months into his exile, Napoleon learned that his ex-wife Joséphine had died in France. He was devastated by the news, locking himself in his room and refusing to leave for two days.

Napoleon escaped from Elba on 26 February 1815 with 700 men. Two days later, he landed on the French mainland and started heading north.

The Hundred Days: return from Elba



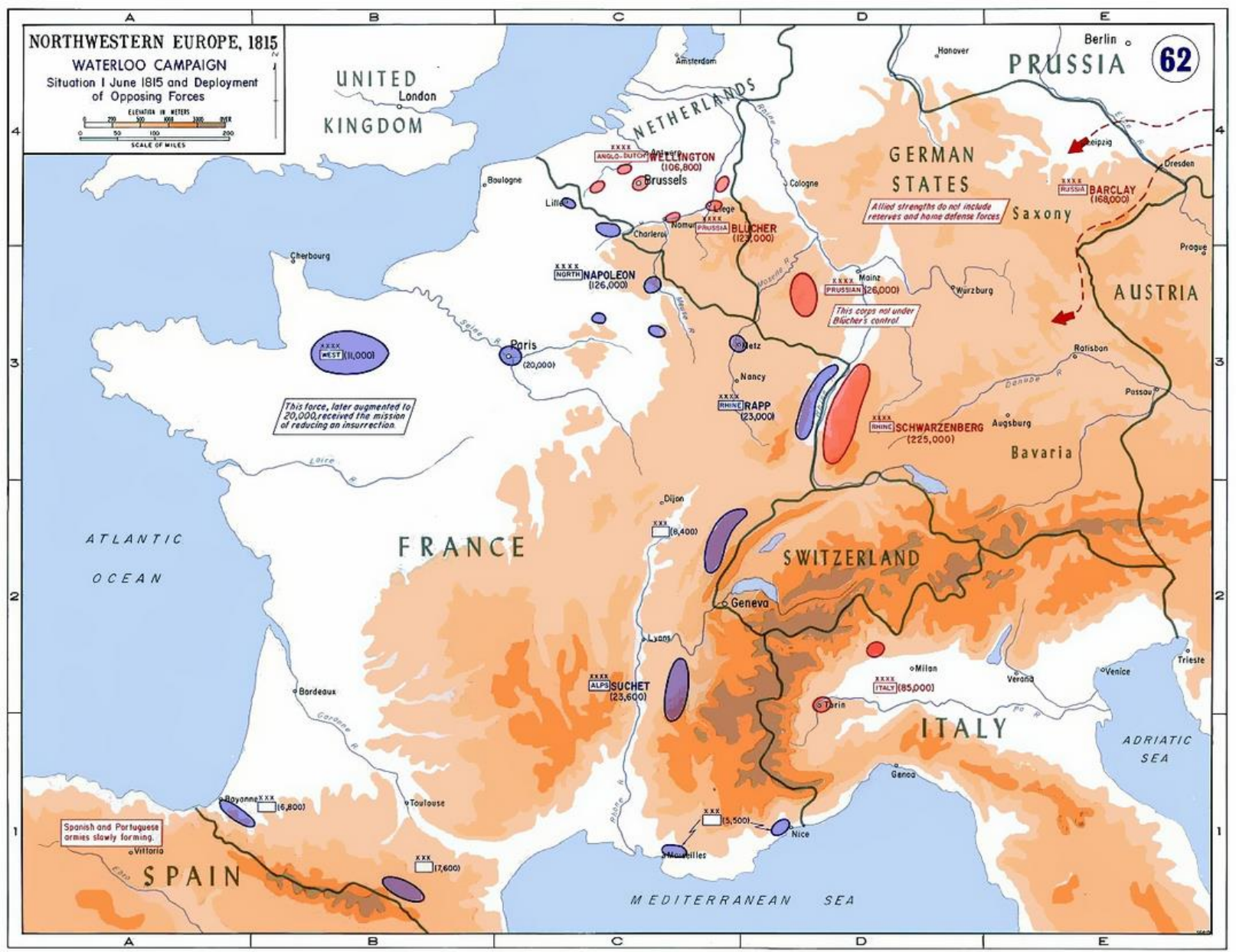
The scene in which Napoleon won over the troops sent to arrest him is accurate.



There is a delightful anecdote from the Hundred Days that captures in a nutshell the fickle nature of newspapers in early 19th Century France. It consists of headlines from the *Moniteur universel*, the official French government-run newspaper, reporting on Napoleon's advance on Paris as follows:

- **9th March, the Cannibal has quitted his den**
- **10th, the Corsican Ogre has landed at Cape Juan**
- **11th, the Tiger has arrived at Gap**
- **12th, the Monster slept at Grenoble**
- **13th, the Tyrant has passed through Lyons**
- **14th, the Usurper is directing his steps towards Dijon, but the brave and loyal Burgundians have risen en masse and surrounded him on all sides**
- **18th, Bonaparte is only sixty leagues from the capital; he has been fortunate enough to escape the hands of his pursuers**
- **19th, Bonaparte is advancing with rapid steps, but he will never enter Paris**
- **20th, Napoleon will, tomorrow, be under our ramparts**
- **21st, the Emperor is at Fontainebleau**
- **22nd, His Imperial and Royal Majesty, yesterday evening, arrived at the Tuileries, amidst the joyful acclamations of his devoted and faithful subjects.²**

It's my favorite story from the whole Hundred Days, with one very minor problem: it's completely made up.

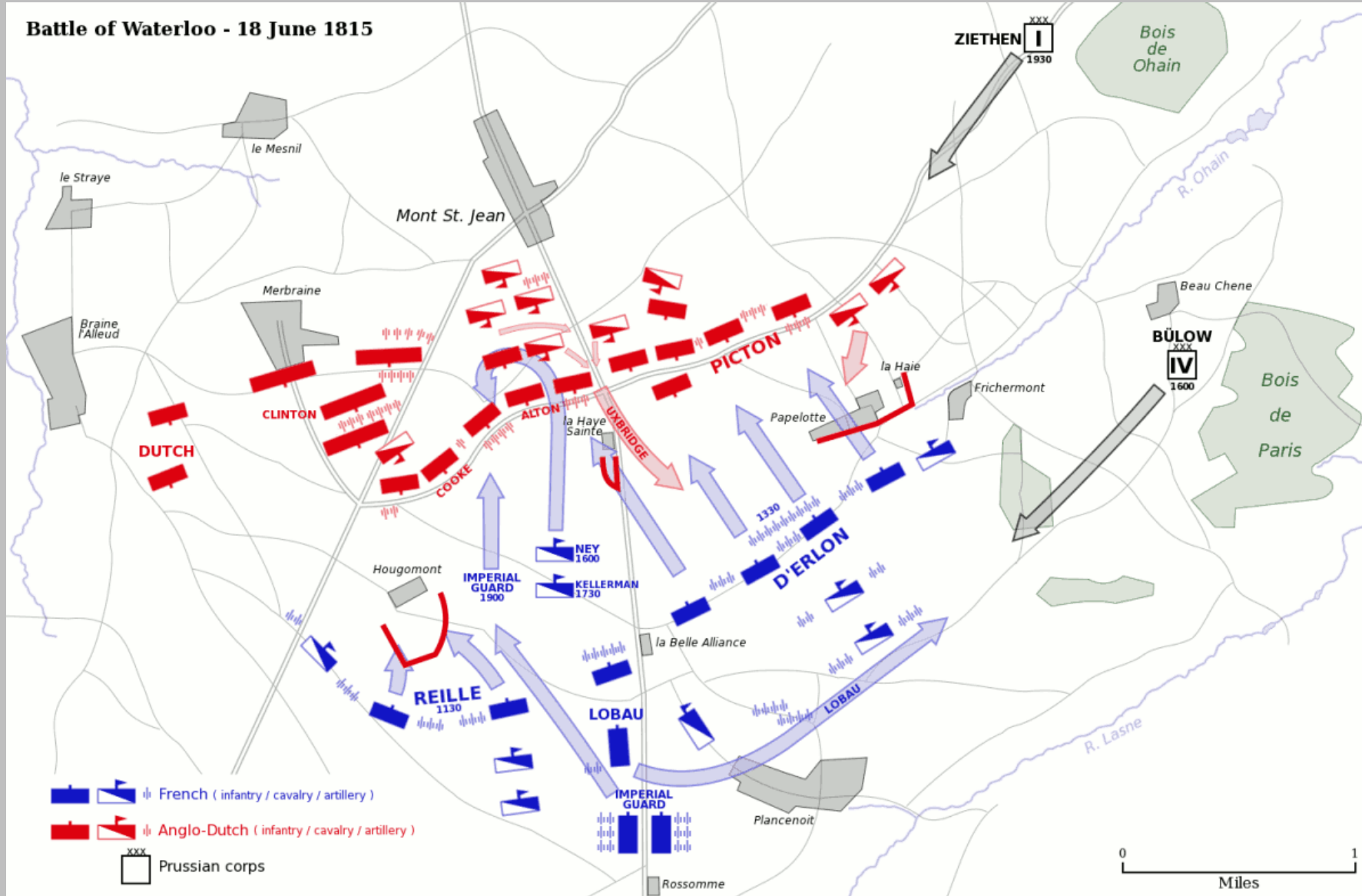


Waterloo 1815

1815: comeback attempt: the "Hundred Days" and the battle of Waterloo



Battle of Waterloo - 18 June 1815







Joaquin Phoenix leads a cavalry charge in the film "Napoleon." APPLE TV+

St Helena 1815-1821

What were Napoleon's last words?



Napoleon Bonaparte died at 5:49 p.m. on May 5, 1821 on St. Helena, an isolated island in the South Atlantic. Given the number of people surrounding the fallen Emperor during his final days, there should be a clear record of Napoleon's last words. But, as with most things involving Napoleon, there are several accounts of his dying hours and differences regarding what he actually said.



The Death of Napoleon by Charles de Steuben

What the witnesses said

Napoleon's second valet, Louis Étienne Saint-Denis, describes the state of Napoleon's attendants during Napoleon's final night.

“

He uttered several words which could not be distinguished and then said 'Who retreats' or definitely: 'At the head of the Army.'

Henri Bertrand

”

Napoleon in America

What if Napoleon had escaped from St. Helena and wound up in the United States in 1821? *Kirkus Reviews* calls Shannon's novel "evocative and immersive."

Buy it now from your favorite bookseller



Napoleon Bonaparte died at 5:49 p.m. on May 5, 1821 on **St. Helena**, an isolated island in the South Atlantic. Given the number of people surrounding the fallen Emperor during his final days, there should be a clear record of Napoleon's last words. But, as with most things involving Napoleon, there are several accounts of his dying hours and differences regarding what he actually said.



The Death of Napoleon by Charles de Steuben

Why might Napoleon's attendants have doctored his last words?

Napoleon had always been a master of propaganda, and he spent his last years consciously crafting how he would be remembered by posterity. Those around him were well aware of that. They wanted to perpetuate that image. They may also have wanted to promote their own interests.



In light of the above, we can come to some conclusions.

- Napoleon slipped into an incoherent state early in the morning of May 5, 1821. It was hard for his attendants to make out his last words.
- Napoleon's quoted last words were probably not a single connected phrase, but rather words that could be deciphered from generally inarticulate utterances.
- Napoleon said (in French; he did not speak English) something about the army. On this, all four witnesses agree. Three agree that he said "head" and "army"; two that he said "head of the army" (*tête d'armée*).
- According to two witnesses, Napoleon said something about France.
- Napoleon may have said (in French) "who retreats," "my son," and/or "Josephine."

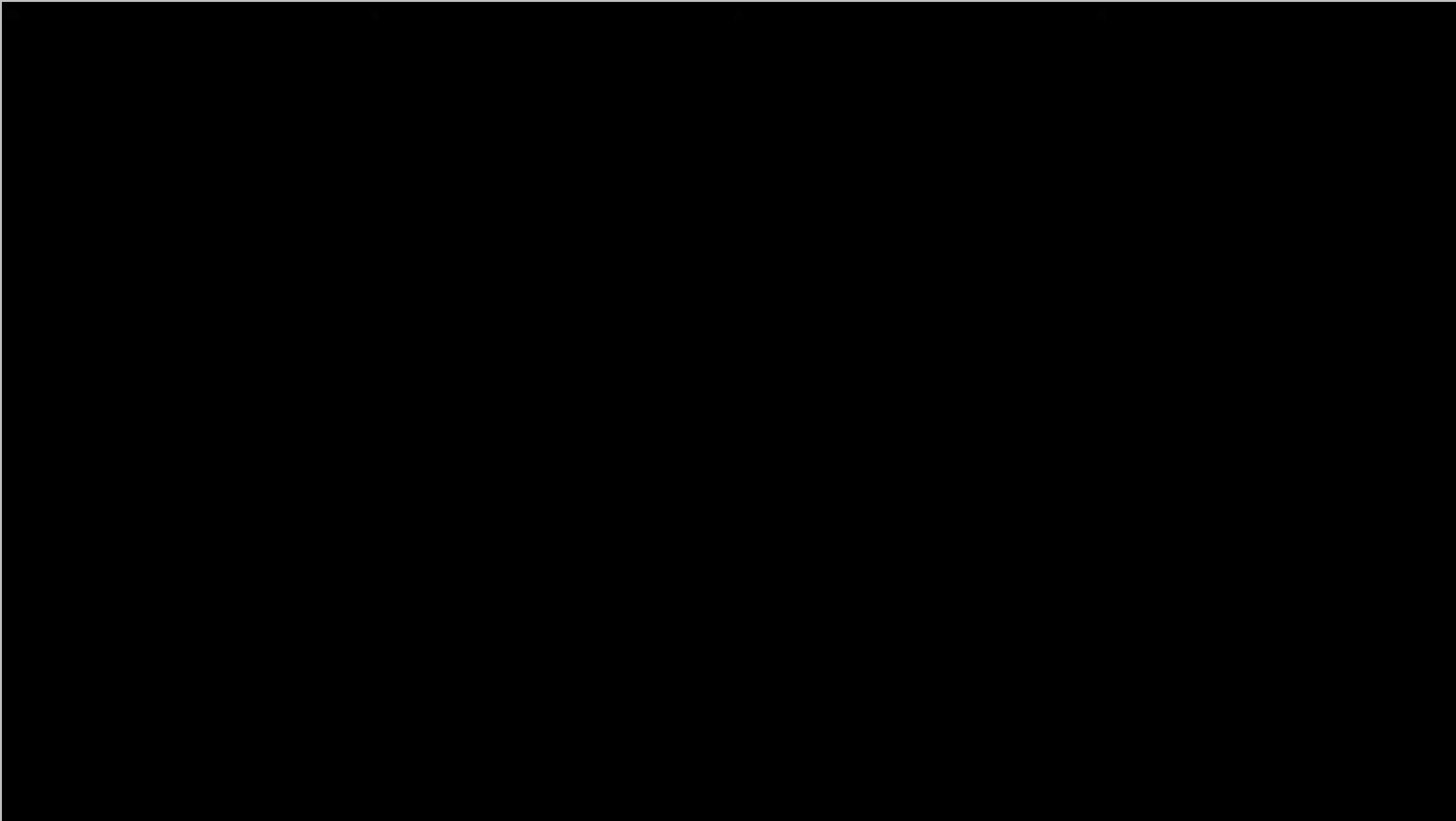
What if Napoleon Bonaparte had escaped from St. Helena and wound up in the United States in 1821?

Evocative and immersive, Selin's debut historical fiction twists Napoleon's fate ... vigorous, engrossing and remarkably realistic. A thorough, sweeping novel with seamless transitions from the real to the imagined. – Kirkus Reviews



Former French Emperor Napoleon has been imprisoned on a dark wart in the Atlantic since his defeat at Waterloo in 1815. Rescued in a state of near-death by Gulf pirate Jean Laffite, Napoleon lands in New Orleans, where he struggles to regain his health aided by voodoo priestess Marie Laveau. Opponents of the Bourbon regime expect him to reconquer France. French Canadians beg him to seize Canada from Britain. American adventurers urge him to steal Texas from Mexico. His brother Joseph pleads with him to settle peacefully in New Jersey.

As Napoleon restlessly explores his new land, he frets about his legacy. He fears for the future of his ten-year-old son, trapped in the velvet fetters of the Austrian court. While the British, French and American governments follow his activities with growing alarm, remnants of the Grande Armée flock to him with growing anticipation. Are Napoleon's intentions as peaceful as he says they are? If not, does he still have the qualities necessary to lead a winning campaign?



What Might Have Been: Alternate History

www.uchronia.net

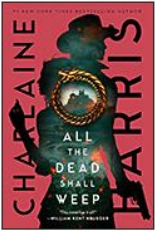
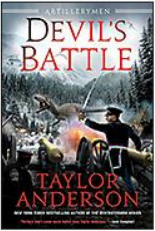

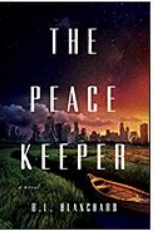
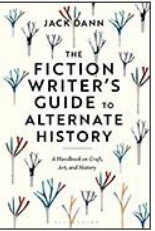
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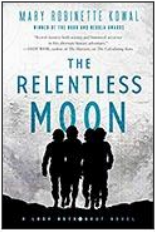
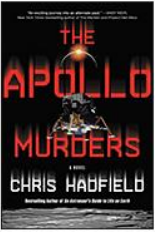

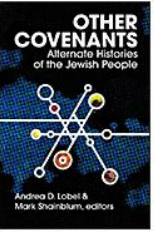

...there are no correct alternate histories; there are only plausible alternate histories.
— Will Shetterly

				
Harris. <i>All the Dead Shall Weep</i>	Anderson. <i>Devil's Battle</i>	Weiss. <i>Sunset Empire</i>	Blanchard. <i>The Peacekeeper</i>	Dann. <i>The Fiction Writer's Guide to Alternate History</i>

Uchronia: The Alternate History List is a bibliography of more than 3400 novels, stories, essays, collections, and other printed material involving the "what ifs" of history. The genre has a variety of names, but it is best known as alternate history.

In an alternate history, one or more past events are changed and the subsequent effects on history somehow described. This description may comprise the entire plotline of a novel, or it may just provide a brief background to a short story. Perhaps the most common themes in alternate history are "What if the Nazis won World War II?" and "What if the Confederacy won the American Civil War?"

For more information about alternate history and this bibliography, please read the [extended introduction](#).

				
Kowal	Hadfield	Pulley	Lobell & Shainblum	Smaile

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Divergence Chronology

Total of 2210 entries in the chronology; displaying entries 751-1000.

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1776 — Park, Severna. "The Peaceable Kingdom"

1776 — Barton, William. "Home is Where the Heart Is"

1776 — Turtledove, Harry. "The Last Word"

1776 — Seabury, Paul. "What If George Washington Had Been Captured by General Howe: Mrs. Murray's War (1776)"

c1776 — Barrett, David. *Gideon Smith and the Mechanical Girl*

1776 — Bloch, Robert. "Founding Fathers"

c1776 — Barrett, David. *Gideon Smith and the Brass Dragon*

1776 — Allred, Lee. "The Greatest Danger"

1776 — Morse, David. *The Iron Bridge*

1776 — Stirling, S.M. *The Stone Dogs*

1776 — Stirling, S.M. (ed.). *Drakas!*

1776 — Stirling, S.M. *Under the Yoke*

1776 — Drake, David. "The Tradesman"

1776 — Stirling, S.M. *Marching Through Georgia*

1776 — Stirling, S.M. *The Domination*

1776 — McCullough, David. "What the Fog Wrought: The Revolution's Dunkirk, August 29, 1776"

1776 — Blackwood, Gary. *The Year of the Hangman*

1776 — Eklund, Gordon. *Serving in Time*

1776 — Quillen, Ed. "If those rebel colonists had failed..."

c1776 — Stirling, S.M. "The Charge of Lee's Brigade"

1776 — Lindsfold, Jane. "The Big Lie"

1776 — Sanders, William. "Custer Under the Baobab"

1776 — Miller, John J. "Hewn in Pieces for the Lord"

c1776 — Russell, Robert Wallace. *Washington Shall Hang: A Drama of Lost Revolution*

1776 — Stirling, S.M. *Drakon*

1776 — Hite, Kenneth, Craig Neumeier, and Michael Schiffer. "Cornwallis"

1777 — Sobel, Robert. *For Want of a Nail...; If Burgoyne Had Won at Saratoga*

1777 — Andrews, Keith William. *Freedom's Rangers #2: Raiders of the Revolution*

1777 — Piper, H. Beam. "He Walked Around the Horses"

1777 — Piper, H. Beam. "Crossroads of Destiny"

1803 — Holt, Thaddeus. "Mr. Clay's War: A Metahistory"
1803 — Long, Norton E. "What If Napoleon Had Not Sold Louisiana? (1803)."
1803 — Monette, Sarah. "Amante Dorée"
1804 — Lake, Jay. "Jefferson's West"
1804 — Leinster, Murray. *Time Tunnel*
1804 — Pidgin, Charles Felton. *The Climax; or, What Might Have Been: A Romance of the Great Republic*
1805 — Morris, Howard L. "Not by Sea"
1805 — Lawrence, Edmund. *It May Happen Yet: A Tale of Bonaparte's Invasion of England*
1805 — Caron, Carlos Maria. "La Victoria de Napoleon"
1806 — Clee, Mona. *Branch Point*
1807 — Jackson, Donald. *Valley Men: A Speculative Account of the Arkansas Expedition of 1807*
1807 — Andersen, Dan H. "1807"
1808 — Haythornthwaite, Philip. "Junot's Victory in Portugal, 1808"
1808 — Masters, Roger D. "What If Napoleon Had Not Invaded Russia? (1808)."
1809 — Sandell, Roger. "Could Napoleon Have Invaded England?"
1809 — Gill, John H. "Decision in Bavaria: The Austrian Invasion of 1809"
c1810 — Duncan, Rod. *The Bullet-Catcher's Daughter*
c1810 — Duncan, Rod. *The Queen of All Crows*
c1810 — Duncan, Rod. *The Outlaw and the Upstart King*
c1810 — Duncan, Rod. *Unseemly Science*
c1810 — Duncan, Rod. Fall of the Gas-Lit Empire
c1810 — Duncan, Rod. *The Custodian of Marvels*
1811 — Desir, Monique L. "Bondye Bon"
1812 — Zamoyski, Adam. "Napoleon Triumphs in Russia"
1812 — Cate, Curtis. "Preface"
1812 — Roberts, Andrew. "What would have happen(ed) if Britain still did rule America?"
1812 — Geoffroy-Château, Louis-Napoléon. *Napoléon et la conquête du monde, 1812-1823: histoire de la monarchie universelle* [vt *Napoléon apocryphe*]
c1812 — Weber, William. *Neither Victor Nor Vanquished: America in the War of 1812*
1812 — Green, Roland J. ""It Isn't Every Day of the Week...""
1812 — Giscard d'Estaing, Valéry. *La victoire de la Grande Armée* [vt *The Victory of the Grand Army*]
1813 — Meacham, Beth. "One by One"
1813 — Gallaher, John G. "Victory at Kulm: The 1813 Campaign"
1813 — Chamberlin, Joseph Edgar. "If the Pirate Jean Lafitte Had Joined the British at New Orleans"

Orleans"
1813 — Deloria, Vine, Jr. "Why the U.S. Never Fought the Indians"
1813 — Fehrenbach, T.R. "Remember the Alamo!"
1814 — Bellagamba, Ugo. "La Stratégie Alexandre"
1814 — Flint, Eric. *The Rivers of War* [vt *1812: The Rivers of War*]
1814 — Laumer, Keith. *The Other Side of Time*
1814 — Flint, Eric. *1824: The Arkansas War*
1814 — Bellagamba, Ugo. "L'apopsis républicain"
1814 — Fitz-Enz, David. *Redcoats' Revenge: An Alternate History of the War of 1812*
1815 — Van Herck, Paul. "Opération Bonaparte"
1815 — Elting, John R. "Ambush at Quatre Bras"
1815 — Keen, Tony. "Napoleon's Airship"
1815 — Gotschalk, Felix C. "The Napoleonic Wars"
1815 — Fisher, H.A.L. "If Napoleon had Escaped to America"
1815 — Thiry, Marcel. *Échec au temps*
1815 — Grousset, René. *Figures de proue: d'Alexandre le Grand au Grand Mogol*
1815 — Davidson, Jenny. *The Explosionist*
1815 — Trevelyan, G.M. "If Napoleon had Won the Battle of Waterloo"
1815 — Hofschröer, Peter. "What if Constant Rebecque Had Obeyed Wellington's Order of 7 pm, 15 June 1815, and Abandoned Quatre Bras?"
1815 — Aron, Robert. *Victoire à Waterloo*
c1815 — Jørgensen, Per C. "Neste aar i Jerusalem"
1815 — Collyn, George. "Unification Day"
1815 — Uffindell, Andrew. "Napoleon and Waterloo"
1815 — Tsouras, Peter G. *Napoleon Victorious!: An Alternative History of the Battle of Waterloo*
1815 — Chamberlin, Joseph Edgar. "If James Macdonnel Had Not Closed the Gate of Hugomont Castle"
c1816 — Roberson, Chris. "Edison's Frankenstein"
c1817 — Chamberlin, Joseph Edgar. "If Abraham Lincoln's Father Had Moved Southward, Not Northward"
1817 — Martinho, Carlos Orsi. "Não Mais"
1819 — Marriott, J.A.R. "If Queen Victoria—? An Historical Phantasy"
1824 — Dutourd, Jean. *Le feld-maréchal von Bonaparte (considération sur les causes de la grandeur des Français et de leur décadence)*.
1824 — Easton, Thomas A. "Black Earth and Destiny"
1824 — Nicolson, Harold. "If Byron had Become King of Greece"
1824 — Gibson, William, and Bruce Sterling. *The Difference Engine*
1825 — Vershinin, Lev. "Pervyj god Respubliki"

Some good examples, to be read and discussed in a future OLLI study group!

IF NAPOLEON HAD ESCAPED TO AMERICA

By H. A. L. FISHER

NEVER shall I forget that August evening. The Harvard boys were dispersed for their vacation, and had I not been expecting a box of books from France, I too should have been far away from the stifling heat of Boston, and not idly watching a foreign frigate (a Dane, they said) as she slowly worked her way up towards the quay. After the scorching heat of the day, the evening breeze on the banks of the Charles was pleasant, so I stood watching, and a thought crossed my mind, that my books might be in the hold of that ship, for I was to lecture that fall to the sophomore class on recent French literature, and was awaiting with some impatience the latest piece from Chateaubriand.

Suddenly I saw him. There could be no mistaking the figure as he stood there, with his three-cornered hat on his head, and his arms folded across his breast, looking just as in the pictures, only a little fatter and paler than I expected to see him. I bowed low, and he returned my salute. Then, as he stepped ashore, I came forward and welcomed him in French.

The power and dignity of his opening words struck me with the force of a revelation. "Napoleon, the martyr of Liberty, the enemy of Popes and Kings, claims the hospi-

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IF BOOTH HAD MISSED LINCOLN

By MILTON WALDMAN

FROM time immemorial theologians and reformers have been dismayed at the incurably evil nature of man. Modern biographers, however, seem to consider this too dismal a view—no man, they cheerfully reflect, was as bad as history has painted him, and so they plunge hopefully into the business of supplying better features to the less engaging portraits in the historical gallery. Within the year we have become acquainted with a Nero who sacrificed the indulgence of a passionately artistic nature to the task of remoulding a decadent state—a kind of Roman Paderewski, in fact; a Charles II whose remarkable philoprogenitive instinct was but an expression of his deep concern for his people; a Casanova who attempted to realise in life those emotions which had hitherto been considered to exist exclusively in poetry. Now comes Mr. Jameson,¹ eager to convince us that the sixteenth President was not the thwarted autocrat and ingenious phrasemaker we have been taught to consider him, but a statesman of rare intellectual and spiritual grandeur.

Mr. Jameson's method is the not unfamiliar one of attempting to establish a personal sympathy for his subject

¹ *Lincoln—A Vindication*. By L. F. Jameson. Tallman Brown. \$5.

CARLOS M. N. EIRE

PONTIUS PILATE SPARES JESUS

Christianity without the Crucifixion

Take away the crucifixion and you have erased the central moment of the Christian religion. Is it blasphemous to wonder what would have happened if Pontius Pilate, the Roman procurator of Jerusalem, had not ordered Jesus of Nazareth to be nailed to a cross but had spared him? What sort of life might Jesus have led? And, more important, how might the faith that he founded have developed and what sort of influence might it have had? How might the Romans have turned it to their advantage?

That new religion, speculates Carlos M. N. Eire, the chairman of the Department of Religious Studies at Yale University, would have been monotheistic but hardly Christianity as we know it. In essence, it would have been a form of Judaism, but a form that persecuted those who disagreed with its interpretation of Jesus: those who refused to accept him as a prophet or, conversely, those who believed him to be the Messiah—in other words, the people we now know as Jews and Christians. For Rome, a crucifixionless Christianity might have been a blessing, as Eire explains, because such an official state religion could have helped the empire survive into our own time. Still, what would our world be like without an Easter or a Christmas?

CARLOS M. N. EIRE is the T. Lawrason Riggs Professor of History and Religious Studies at Yale University and chairs the Department of Re-

Some conclusions

—The film gives an interesting but flawed portrayal of Napoleon and his career.

—It contains both meticulously accurate scenes and details, and grossly inaccurate episodes and portrayals. The more history you know, the more you can spot each of these.

—Huge parts of his accomplishments and achievements are not even hinted at.

—For really good movies of the age of Napoleon, you can watch “The Duelists” dir. Ridley Scott (1977) and “War and Peace,” dir. Sergei Bondarchuk (1966).

