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FRENCH Year of Induction: 1986 Mr. Jean-Baptiste Colbert contributed a foundation during the period of Louis XIV (1643-1715). His biggest contribution was to establish international uniform rules on marine insurance, insurance for time and a historically significant advance in world trade. As a reformer, he helped change France's financial and judicial systems. He founded the Observatory and the Academies of Science, Architecture and Music, promoting commerce, industry, art and science. He created the maritime and naval trade, a task that included shipbuilding, improvements to ports, the development of maritime science and the establishment of the principle that assignments were based on the merit team. In the mid-1660s, France's maritime trade was at a low point due to uncertainty in the relevant law and decay in the organization of the Admiralty, which was supposed to govern the courts. Colbert saw the need to work with the goal of reforming as needed. He was called out to produce reform, his work lasted 15 years and included a number of people. Information and draft texts collected on various topics. Colbert brought the texts for review and brought them before various committees, even to the level of the King Council of Ministers. By 1680, there was a preliminary draft text. The culmination of Colbert's service was ordonnance de la Marine, a statute of some 711 clauses applicable to issues such as admiral officers, sailors, ships, conceding bills, insurance and marque letters. . Compared to the old codes, it brought uniformity within its territorial jurisdiction. During the preparation of this Ordonnnace, Colbert prevailed to establish king La Caisse de Invalides de la Marine Royal - a half-pay system for inactive officers and sailors in the Royal Navy. This system has become a comprehensive program of social insurance for merchant sailors. The regulation became law in 1681, and France quickly became the world's leading maritime country, holding it in this position for nearly a century. Of the 711 clauses in Ordonnance, 74 apply to insurance, especially marine insurance, and these cover issues such as termination of travel policies, reinsuring, dual insurance, premium earning, travel change. An edict created in Paris in 1686 was established with Compagnie Generale pour les Assurance Maritimes en France, and merchant insurers immediately established their own Bureau des Assurances. His contribution was to see that insurance was necessary for trading and that it was bound by sound, clearly specified and published laws and depended on the existence of reputable courts to enforce it. He applied the power of mind and office to achieve these goals. Colbert, a scion of a family that has been engaged in international trade since the 16th century, entered the service of the state in 1640. A From Mazarin he was made minister by Louis XIV in 1661. With the exception of the War and State Departments, he went to hold almost all major offices of the state. As Director General of Finance, Minister of State for the King's Household, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Trade Navy and Superintendent of Royal Buildings, Arts and Manufactories, he met with the monarch five times a week and had regular correspondence with him. Colbert gave unprecedented support to the kingdom's trade by expanding France's international influence with the establishment of commercial companies such as the East India Company in the 1660s and 1670s. Under his leadership, the French trade post in Pondicherry in southeastern India was established and the new French colony, later Quebec, was expanded. He also during extensive construction work in Paris and built various squares as well as the Tuileries Gardens. An avid patron of sciences, Colbert was the driving force that formed the basis of the Académie des Sciences in 1666 and the Observatory the following year. Despite losing some of his influence towards the end of his career, Colbert was never disgraced. He was one of the few men Louis XIV could always count on. He died in 1683 and was buried in Eglise Saint-Eustache. He gave his name to Colbertism, an economic theory that promotes state intervention and protectionism. Jean-Baptiste ColbertBorn: 29-Aug-1619Born: Reims, FranceDied: 6-September-1683Insee place: Paris, France Cause of Death: unidentified Remains: Buried, St Eustache Church, Paris, FranceGender: MaleReligion: Roman Catholicism or Ethnic orientation: WhiteSexual orientation: StraightOccupation: GovernmentNationality: FranceExecutive summary: Louis XIVFrench was an economic reformer under the statesman, born in Reims, his father and grandfather were merchants. He claimed to be a descendant of a noble Scottish family, but there's no evidence of that. He is said to have spent his youth in the Jesuit college, the office of a Paris banker and the poet's father Chapelain in the Parisnoter. But the first fact that we can safely count on is that when he was not yet twenty years old, he had a duty in the war office, thanks to the influence that one of his uncles had through the marriage of the sister of the minister of war, Michel Le Tellier. In some years the inspection of soldiers and other jobs of the species was employed, but his ability, his extraordinary energy and his tirelessly snoringness convinced Le Tellier to make him his private secretary. These qualities, combined, with a preparation to seize every opportunity of this progress, soon colbert brought both wealth and influence, it must be admitted. Finding him buying confiscated goods in 1647 Uncle Pussort was appointed a state councillor in 1649, obtaining 40,000 kroner with his wife Marie Charron in 1648. It was the era of the Fronde wars; And in 1651, the Cond family's victory took Cardinal Mazarin out of Paris. Colbert, now thirty-two, was engaged to him to know what should have happened in D. C. in his absence. The first colbert position was not very satisfactory; Closely cautious Italian just to treat him as an ordinary agent. One time, for example, he offered her 1,000 kroner. The gift was rejected with a little anger; And giving evidence of the immense value of his services, Colbert got everything he wanted. Their demands were not small; because, as their letter shows, with a strong love of family, with an ambition aimed at placing all their relatives in positions of prosperity and dignity; and many rich benefices and important public duties were allocated by him to this end. For these favors, given to him by his patron with no stinted hands, his thanks were expressed in the most remarkable way; Adding the benefits he and his family received from him (April 1655), the cardinal issued a letter protecting him from the accusation of ungratefulness often brought against him. Colbert, as well as his ambition, achieved the high object; Mazarin's trust, as has been given to anyone so far, was his and he was entrusted with the most important matters. In 1659, Normandy was giving instructions to suppress the gentry rebellion that threatened Anjou and Poitou, arrest those it suspected and arrange every detail of their case, the immediate and arbitrary destruction of their castles and forests, and the execution of Bonnesson. We have evidence that he planned a major initiative for fiscal reform in the same year. His first preparation of a m moire for temporary Mazarin was to show that half of the taxes people paid had not reached the king. The paper also included an attack on Superintendent Nicholas Fouquet, and was opened by the postmaster of Paris, Fouquet's spy, which led to a bitter fight and was suppressed throughout Mazarin's life. In 1661, Mazarin's death allowed Colbert to take the first place in the administration and he ruled in the king's favor by exposing him part of Mazarin's secret wealth. It was a while before he assumed the official dignity; however, in January 1664, he took over as superintendent of buildings; In 1665, the auditor general was made: He became minister of the sea in 1669; He was also appointed trade minister, colonies and king's palace. In short, it gained strength in every department except the war. It's a big And financial reform demanded all its energy at the same time. Not only nobles, but many who had no legal claim to the exemption did not pay taxes; the weight of the burden fell on the people of the wretched country. Colbert set up his mission hard and fearlessly. Sudnorted by the young king. Louis XIV pointed the first blow at the largest of the usurers -- the brave and powerful superintendent Fouquet; Whose decline, in addition, is safe from their progress. The office of the superintendent and many others were accepted in the royal council, depending on the abolition of financial control. He became the sovereign president; But Colbert, despite having only the title of intended one for four years, was given to him by his dominant spirit, the king of great personal authority. Colbert's career now should not be judged without constantly remembering the rottenness of previous financial management. His ruthlessness in this case, as a dangerous precedent, was perhaps necessary; individual interests could not be respected. Severely punished, criminal officials continued to deal with the government's fake creditors. Colbert's method was simple. Some of the public loans were completely rejected and one percent cut from the others, which was different at first according to its own decision, and then by the council's decision, which it established to examine all allegations against the state. Much more serious challenges have come together in his attempts to promote tax pressure equality on various classes. It was impossible to reduce the number of concessionaires, but false claims for exemptions were firmly resisted, and unfair direct taxation was alleviated by increased indirect taxes that concessionaires could not escape. The aggregation mode was highly improved at the same time. The order and economy would thus be enriched by trade, according to the vast but detailed plan of the country, Colbert, brought into the work of the government. Productions were encouraged in every way he could design. New industries have been established, inventors are protected, workers from foreign countries, French workers' migrations are strictly banned. To preserve the character of French goods in foreign markets, as well as to afford a guarantee for the home consumer, the quality and measure of each substance was fixed by law, violation of the regulation on public exposure of goods and destruction of goods, and, third crime, looting. But regardless of the outcome of this rule, the advantage was more than compensated by the disadvantages it required. The control, which has become prohibited and necessary for the production of qualities suitable for many purposes of consumption, is a great waste of time and regularity that resists all developments. And other parts of Colbert's plans still deserve less unequivoked condemnation. By strictly addressing the corporate system, each industry remained in the hands of certain privileged bourgeois; in this way, much, recovery was largely courage; to the lower classes, the opportunities for progress were closed. In terms of international trade, Colbert was equally unfortunate when he was not before his own age, the tariffs he published were extremely protective. But the interests of domestic trade were consulted wisely. Unable to handle tasks related to the passage of goods from province to province, he did what he did to persuade provinces to equal. Roads and canals have been improved. Languedoc was planned in the grand canal and Pierre Paul Riquet (1604-1680) was built under his protection. Companies were granted privileges to promote trade with the Levant, Senegal, Guinea and other places; But, like the more important East India Company, all failed. The main reason for this failure and the failure of the colonies, for which it gave such careful care, was the strictness and rig therething of government regulations. The biggest and most enduring of Colbert's achievements was the creation of a French marine. The Royal Navy owed him everything, because the king only thought of military heroism. Colbert rebuilt Toulon's works and arsenal, founded the port and arsenal of Rochefort, and founded the naval schools of Rochefort, Dieppe and Saint-Malo, and, with the help of Vauban (which belonged to his rival Louvois' party), strengthened it, among other ports of Calais, Dunkirk, Brest and Havre. To supply it with recruits those classes, which each sailor, according to the class he was placed in, invented his famous classistemia, which served six months every three or four or five years. He would receive a half salary for three months after his term of service expired; pensions were promised; And in short, everything was done to make navyppops. But on a very different principle there was a department that was given with men. Colbert has letters to judges. Letters requiring them to row as many offenders as possible, including those sentenced to death; And once the prisoner was chained to the stand, the end of his sentence was rarely allowed to release him. No crime was committed in mendicants, illegal dealers, rioters, and others were ordered to trap immeasurable criminal class, nay, innocent men - Turkish, Russian and black slaves and poor Iroquois Indians, Canadians - pressed into this terrible service. Benches of kadirgas in these ways And Colbert never thought about the long and relieved an agony of those who filled them. And the commercial sailor is not forgotten. Shipbuilding was encouraged in France by giving premiums to those built domestically and taxing those brought in from abroad; And because French workers' immigration was forbidden, French sailors were forbidden to serve foreigners because of the pain of death. Even religious affairs have not completely escaped Colbert's attention, although he has no formal concerns with them. In the struggle between the King and Rome, he took a subordinal role, depending on the royal rights over empty dioceses; And he seems sympathetic to the proposal to seize some of the clergy's wealth. In the affliity of laziness, courage to suppress at least seventeen f tes, and then there was a project to reduce the number of those dedicated to religion and monastic life, correcting the age to take vows after more than a few years of habit. Not wanting to get involved in heresy at first, because he was aware of the commercial value of the Huguenots; But when the king decided to make all of France Roman Catholic, he called on subordinates to do his best to snout and convert him. In art and literature, Colbert received a lot of attention. It had an extremely beautiful private library where France was happy to fill it with valuable manuscripts from all over Europe, where it placed a consul. He has the honor of establishing the Observatory, Inscription and Medal academies, The Academy of Architecture and Music in Rome and Academies in Arles, Soissons, N mes and many other towns, where he commissioned Claude Perrault to build and bring giovanni Domenico Cassini from Italy. He re-organized the Academy of Painting and Sculpture, founded by Cardinal Richelieu. He was a member of the French Academy; And a very characteristic rule was that no one should be present at any meeting unless he arrived before the start time and stayed until the time of departure, in order to speed up the great Dictionary that he was very interested in. In 1673, he presided over the first exhibition of works by living painters; He enriched the Louvre with hundreds of paintings and sculptures. He gave many pensions, including Moli re, Pierre Corneille, Jean Racine, Nicolas Boileau, Pierre-Daniel Huet and Antoine Varillas (1626-1696) and even foreigners Christiaan Huygens, geographer Vossius, Dellacruscan Carlo Dati and the great Dutch scientist Heinsius. There is evidence to show that there is hope to draw out his sovereignty and self-praise by this munifism; but that drive Its services to literature, science and art, in some cases speculative, are far from being all glorious accounting. Indeed, Colbert dedicated thought and effortlessly to anything that concerned France's interests. In addition to all this mentioned, he found time to do something for better management of justice (coding regulations, reducing the number of judges, reducing the length of cases and reducing the length of cases that police go to establish a superior system) and even for the increase of horses breeds and cattle. As superintendent of public buildings, he enriched Paris with boulevards, docks and victory arches; He re-laid the cornerstone of the Louvre and brought Bernini from Rome as its architect; And he planted his magnificent column on Claude Perrault's plan. However, he has to submit to the king's preference for housing outside Paris, and marly and versailles were not allowed to complete the work, to delegat themselves. Of all the public efforts, his private wealth could never be neglected. While fixing the nation's finances and organizing its navy, he always found time to manage the management of his smallest farm. He died extremely wealthy and left beautiful properties all over France. He was created by the Marquis de Seignelay and took back the post of minister of the sea for his eldest son; his second son became archbishop of Rouen; And a third son, the Marquis d'Ormy, became superintendent of the buildings. To carry out his reforms, Colbert needed peace; But the war department was in the hands of his great rival, Louvois. Louis has decided on a policy of conquest. He was also deaf to all objections to other forms of Colbert's boundless extravagance, which he dared to bravely do with all due respect to his ruler. So in this regard, just a few years later he had begun to save the country from the weight of credit and dust-crushed taxes on him, Colbert had to pile a new burden heavier than the previous one on credit and taxes. From now on, his life was a desperate struggle, and financial and financial reform, the most valuable service to France other than the establishment of the navy, was the most valuable service considered by him. Depressed by his failure, deeply wounded by the King's goodness for Louvois and worn down by overseed, Colbert's power emerged at a relatively early age. In 1680 he became a constant victim of severe fever, which improved for a while with the use of kinin prescribed by a British doctor. But in 1683, at the age of sixty-four, he was diagnosed with a terminal illness and on September 6 He is said to have died of a broken heart, and in a conversation with the King, Louis is said to have eadeasely compared the buildings of Versailles, which Colbert super intended, to works commissioned by Louvois in Flanders. He got into bed, it's true, right after, the king refused to receive all the messages; But his constitution had previously been completely overturned, and a post-mortem examination proved he was suffering from stone. His body was buried in the secrecy of the night for fear of the anger of Parisians, whose name was sincerely hated. Colbert was a great statesman who did a lot for France. Yet his insight into political science was no deeper than the kin of his era; nor did his moral qualities have any superiority. His administration was a very bad example of over government. He did not believe in popular freedom; The parliaments and the state-general received no support from him. The technical characteristics of justice never allowed him to interfere with his plans; But he wasn't afraid to protect his friends. He traded public offices for Mazarin's profits and on his behalf. It caused thousands of pain in the kadirgas; It had no ears, it is said to cry suppliant. His character really had a more human side, as shown in his letters, wise advice and loving, even his children, brothers, cousins. But for everyone out there, he was the marble guy. Madame de S vign called her North. He never acted for diplomacy; Persuasion and deception were not the weapons he used; all his work was carried out by the iron hand of authority. He was a great statesman as he designed a spectacular but viable plan to make France first among nations and had a unique business school that neither shrunk from vastest attempts nor downplayed the most insignificant details. Wife: Marie CharronSon: Jean-Baptiste, Marquis de SeignelaySon: Jacques-Nicholas (Archbishop of Rouen)Son: Jules-Armand, Marquis d'Ormyoy French Minister Controller-General, 1665- Minister of the French Navy, 1668-subject of the books: Colbert and French Merkantilism a Century, 1939, BY: C. W. Cole, DETAILS: (2 vols.) New! 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