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Year of the Induction of France: 1986 Mr. Jean-Baptiste Colbert was chief contributor to the rule of Louis XIV (1643-1715). His main contribution was to establish uniform international rules of maritime insurance, a historically important promotion of insurance and global trade over time. In the name of a reformer, he helped transform France's fiscal and legal systems. He encouraged commerce and industry and art and science by being the Observatory and the Academy of Science, Architecture and Music. He created the Maritime and Naval Trader, a mission that included shipbuilding, improvements in ports, the development of maritime science and the establishment of the principle that subscribers would be based on a proper basis. In the mid-1860s, France's maritime trade was at a low point because of the uncertainty of the relevant law and decay in the Admiralty Organization, whose courts were supposed to run it. Colbert saw the need for research, with a view to reform as a necessity. His work, called Producing Reform, took place for 15 years and included a number of people. Information as collected and texts made on various topics. Colbert brought the texts for review and amendment before various committees, even to the level of the King's Council of Ministers. By 1680 there was a preliminary draft text. The culmination of Colbert's service was the Ordonnance de la Marine, a law of some 711 articles that apply to topics such as admiralty officers, seamanships, ships, choga bills, insurance and soup letters. . Compared to older codes, it brought uniformity to its territorial jurisdiction. During the preparation of this Ordoncha, Colbert overpowered the king to set up La Cais de Invalides de la Marine Royale - the semi-salary system for inactive officers and entrepreneurs in the Royal Navy. This system has evolved into a comprehensive Social Security program for merchant seaman. The order became law in 1681 and France quickly became the world's leading maritime nation, holding that position for nearly a century. Of the 711 clauses in Ordannance, 74 apply to insurance, especially maritime insurance and they address issues such as termination of travel policies, re-insurance, dual insurance, premium welfare, journey change. In 1686 Compagnie Generale pour les Assurance Maritimes en France was created, and merchant underwriters immediately established their chambers. His contribution was to see that insurance was essential to trade and depended on the law being heard, clearly stated and published, and the existence of respected courts to implement it. He applied the power of the mind and the office to bring those ends. The scion of a family involved in international trade since the 16th century, the son of a fabric dealer, Colbert entered civil service in 1640. A Of Mazarin, he was made a priest by Louis the Four by 1661. He continued to hold almost all major state offices, with the exception of the Ministries of War and Foreign Affairs. As auditor general of finance, secretary of state for the king's household, secretary of state for the merchant navy and superintendent of royal buildings, arts and bosses, he met with the king five times a week and maintained regular correspondence with him. Colbert gave an unprecedented boost to the kingdom's trade, expanding France's international influence by establishing commercial companies like the East India Company in the 1660s and 1670s. Under his leadership, the French trading post was established in Pondichri in southeastern India, and the colony of New France, at least Quebec, was expanded. He also commissioned extensive construction work in Paris and erected various squares, as well as the Twillery Gardens. Colbert was the ardent patron of science, and was the driving force behind the foundations of the Académie des Sciences in 1666 and Observatoire de Paris the following year. Despite losing some of his influence towards the end of his career, Colbert was never shy. He was one of the few people Louis four could always count on. He died in 1683 and was buried in Aglis Saint-Ostash. He lent his name to Colbertism, an economic theory that encourages state intervention and protection. Jean-Baptiste Colbertborn: 29-Aug-1619 Birthplace: Rhimes, Franceedi: 6-Sept-1683 Location of death: Paris, France: Unspecified remains: Buried, Church of St. Ostash, Paris, FrenchJander: MaleReligion: Roman Catholic Rak or Ethnicity: White Orientation: Isracard: Government of Nationalism: France Official Summary: Economic Reformer under Louis XIVMEDINI, born in Reims, where his father and grandfather were merchants. He claimed to be descended from a noble Scottish family, but the evidence of that is missing. His youth is said to have spent time in a Jesuit college, in the office of a Parisian banker, and in the office of a Parisian non-monitor, Chaplain, the poet's father. But the first fact we can trust with confidence is that when it's not yet 20, he got a job at the War Office, using the influence he had through the marriage of one of his uncles to Michelle Le Le LeLer's sister, secretary of state for war. For several years he was employed in the examination of soldiers and other such work, but at the length of his ability, his extraordinary energy and his non-continuing pursuit made Le Tierre his private secretary. These qualities, combined, have reached acknowledged, with a willingness to seize any opportunity of promotion, soon resulting in Both wealth and influence. In 1647, we found him receiving the confiscated goods. David Cat, in 1648 achieved 40,000 crowns with his wife Marie Charron, in 1649 was appointed councillor of the state. This was the period of the Prunda Wars; And in 1651 the victory of the Card family drove Cardinal Mizzrin from Paris. Colbert, now 32, was engaged to get to know him in what was supposed to happen in the capital while he was away. Colbert's position was initially far from satisfactory; Because the golden Italian only referred to him as a regular agent. Once, for example, he offered him 1,000 crowns. The gift was angrily denied; And by giving proof of the immense value of his services, Colbert earned everything he wanted. His demands were not small; For, with ambition mixed, as his letters show, with strong family affection, he strived to place all his relatives in positions of abundance and dignity; And many of the wealthy benefits and important public office have been placed by them for this purpose. For these favors, appointed to him by his patron without an impressive hand, his thanks are most extraordinarily expressed; He published a letter defending the Cardinal against a charge of inciting infidelity often brought against him by noting the benefits he and his family received from him (April 1655). Colbert achieved, besides, the higher object of his ambition; Mazarin's trust, as much as granted to anyone, became his own, and he was entrusted with matters of paramount importance. In 1659, he gave directions on suppressing the Nog rebellion that threatened Normandy, Angu and Poitou, in a typical decision to arrest those he suspected, and to organize every detail of their trial, the immediate and mountainous destruction of their castles and forests, and the execution of their chief, Bonson. That year we have evidence that he had already masterminded his great experience of economic reform. His earliest orientation was the orientation of M. Moyer Lemzarin, who shows that the taxes paid by the people have not even half reached the king. The paper also contained an attack on Inspector Nicholas Fuca, and was opened by the Paris postmaster, who happened to be Fukue's spy, that caused a bitter quarrel, which, however, Mazarin suppressed during his lifetime. In 1661, Mazarin's death allowed Colbert to take the top spot in the administration, and he made sure of the king's best case by revealing to him some of Mazarin's hidden wealth. It was a while before he took on official respectae; But in January 1664 he accepted the position of superintendent of buildings; In 1665 he became inspector general; In 1669 he became Minister of the Marines; He was also appointed Minister of Commerce, Colonies and The King's Palace. In short, he soon acquired power in every department except that of war. Big And fiscal reform all at once claimed all his energies. Not only the nobility, but many others who had no legal claim for exemption, paid no taxes; The weight of the burden fell on the hapless villagers. Colbert chose fearlessness and fear for his mission. The young king snores by the young king. Louis THE FOUR-FOUR, he aimed the first blow at the greatest of blackmailers - the bold and powerful inspector, Fukue; Which his downfall, in addition, ensured his progress. The inspector's office and many others who depend on having the highest control of the funds cancelled have been granted to a royal council. The sovereign was his president; But Colbert, though for four years he only had the informant's title, was his dominant spirit, a great personal authority massaged by the king. The career colbert entered now should not be judged without a constant memory of the absolute detestment of the previous financial administration. His cruelty in this case, however dangerous a precedent, was perhaps necessary; Personal interests could not be respected. Officials are guilty after being severely punished, the government's phony creditors are left to attend to. Colbert's method was simple. Some of the public loans were completely cut off, and others were cut off percentages, which was memorized, initially according to his decision, and then according to that of the council he set up to review all claims against the state. Much more serious difficulties were met with his attempts to introduce equality in tax pressure on the different classes. Reducing the number of privileged was impossible, but false claims of exemption were strongly opposed, and the unjust direct taxation was eased by raising indirect taxes, whose name they could not escape. The pickup mode was simultaneously greatly improved. Order and economics so introduced into the work of the government, the state, according to Colbert's extensive but detailed plan, was supposed to be enriched by trade. The manufacturers were stored in any way he could have planned. New industries have been established, inventors protected, laborers invited from foreign countries, French laborers are strictly prohibited from immigrants. To keep bakers of French goods in foreign markets, as well as to allow a home consumer guarantee, the quality and index of each article amended by law, violation of the regulations were punished by public disclosure of delinquency and destruction of the goods, and for the third offense, by the plying. But any advantage created from this law was more compensated by the disadvantages it entails. Manufacturing qualities that were suitable for many purposes of consumption was prohibited, and the heinous oversight that became necessary involved wasting a great deal of time and Regularity that defied all improvements. And other parts of Colbert's schemes are still less conclusively reprehensible. By its office maintenance of the corporate system, each industry remained in the hands of certain privileged bourgeoisies; In this way, too, the improvement was very discouraged; While the lower classes opportunities for advancement were closed. Regarding international trade Colbert was equally unfortunate in that he was not before his age; The tariffs he published were extremely protective. The interests of internal commerce, however, were wisely consulted. He failed to cancel duties on moving goods from county to county, and did everything he could to get counties to compare them. Roads and canals have been improved. The Great Canal of Langdock was designed and built by Pierre-Paul Rickett (1604-1680) under his wing. To encourage trade with the Lavant, Senegal, Guinea and elsewhere, privileges have been granted to companies; But, like the more important East India Company, they all didn't make it. The main reason for this failure, as well as the failure of the colonies for which he had given so much care, were the troubles and rigidity of government regulations. Colbert's greatest and most lasting achievement was the establishment of the French Marine. The Royal Navy owed him everything, because the King thought only of the feals of the army. For its use, Colbert restored the works and Arsenal of Toulon, founded the port and arsenal of Rochefort and the naval schools of Rochefort, Dype and San Malo, and Bhak, with some assistance from Weban (which, however, belonged to his rival Lua's party), among other ports of Calais, Dunkirk, Brest and The Bar. To provide it with recruits he devised his famous lesson system, in which every seaman, according to the class in which he was placed, gave six months of service every three or four or five years. For three months after his term he was supposed to receive half the wages; Pensions were promised; In short, it's all done to make the Navy popular. There was one department, however, provided with men on a very different principle. Letters exist by Colbert to judges requiring them to sentence the oar to as many criminals as possible, including all those on death row; And the prisoners who were once chained to the bench, the expiration of his sentence were rarely allowed to release him. Mendicts, who were denied no crime, contraband traffickers, those involved in the uprising, and others immisrably preferable to the criminal class, no, innocent people - Turkish slaves, Russians and squatters, and poor Iroqua Indians, who canadians were ordered into a bind - were pushed into this terrible service. In this way, the kitchen benches were And Colbert didn't think of long anguish that hadn't been underclasssed by those who filled them. The discounting of goods is not forgotten either. Encouragement is given to shipbuilding in France by providing a premium on those built at home, and imposing a duty on those brought from dance; And long since French workers were banned from immigrants, so French seamen were forbidden from serving foreigners in pain of death. Even ecclesiassal matters, though with these he had no official concern, did not fully escape Colbert's attention. He took a subordinate role in the struggle between the king and Rome regarding the royal rights to empty diocesan; And he seemed to show sympathy for the offer she made to seize some of the clergy's wealth. In his hatred of abolishing it, he dared to suppress no fewer than 17 f tes, and had a project for him to snub the number of devoted to clerical life and monks, by correcting the age to vows a few years later than was customary then. With Kfirs he was initially unwilling to intervene, because he was aware of the commercial value of the Huguenots; But when the king decided to turn all of France into a Slit, he followed him and urged his subordinates to do everything they could to promote conversions. In art and literature Colbert was very interested. He had an incredibly fine private library, which he was happy to fill with priceless manuscripts from every part of Europe, where France placed a consul. He has the honor of having established the Academy of Sciences (now known as france's venture), the Observatory, which employed Claude Perot to build and brought Giovanni Domenico Cassini from Italy to the contrary, the Academy of Inscriptions and Medals, of Architecture and Music, the French Academy in Rome, and academies in Arles, Soissons. N. Mace and many other cities. And he reorganised the Academy of Painting and Sculpture established by Cardinal Richel. And one very typical rule, recorded suggested by hand with the intention of expediting the large dictionary, which he was very interested in, was that no one should attend any meeting unless he arrived before the start time and stayed until the hour he left. In 1673 he managed the first exhibition of the works of living painters; And he enriched the Louvre with hundreds of pictures and sculptures. He gave many pensions to men of letters, among them we find Molly re, Pierre Corneli, Jean Racine, Nicholas Boileau, Pierre-Daniel Huet and Antoine Varillas (1626-1696), and even foreigners, such as Christian Huygens, Vasius the geographer, Carlo Dati Dellacruscan, and the great Dutch scholar Hinesius. There is evidence to suggest that in the interest of this interest he hoped to praise his sovereign and himself; But that motive Far from considering all the wonderful, if in some cases skeptical, services he has made to literature, science and art. Indeed, for all that concerns france's interests Colbert has given unparagang thought and dirt. Apart from everything mentioned, he found time to do something for better management of justice (standardization, reducing the number of judges, reducing expenses and length of sentences to establish an excellent police system) and even improving the breed of horses and increasing cattle. As superintendent of public buildings he enriched Paris with boulevards, piers and arcs of victory, It was based on the foundation stone of the Louvre, and brought Bernini from Rome to be its architect; And he set up his grand clot on Claude Perot's plan, on which Bernini was replaced. However, he was not allowed to complete the work, forced to submit to the king's preferred residence outside Paris, and dedicate himself to Marie and Versailles. Amid all anyone's public work being regulated, his private estate was never neglected. While he was reforming the nation's finances, and organizing its fleet, he always found time to run his smallest farm. He died very rich, leaving fine estates all over France. It was created from the Marquis de Saigonella, and to his eldest son he accepted the overcoming of the Office of the Minister of the Sea; His second son became archbishop of Rouen; And a third son, the Marquis d'Ormoy, 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 Lubois, whose influence gradually subdued Colbert's with the king. Lewis decided on an occupation policy. He was also deaf to all appeals against other forms of his boundless abstinence, which Colbert, with all his respect for his sovereign, boldly dared to do. This increased, only a few years after he began releasing the country from the weight of loans and taxes that had crushed it to dust. Colbert had to stack a new load of loans and heavier taxes on it than before. From now on his life was a hopeless struggle, and economic and fiscal reform, which, with the exception of the navy's founding, was the most expensive service to France weighed by him, came to a standstill therefore. Depressed by his failure, deeply wounded by King LeBoe's bestwill, and eroded by overwork, Colbert's power gave way at a relatively young age. In 1680 he was a constant victim of severe fever, from which he recovered for a time using quinine prescribed by an English doctor. But in 1683, at the age of 64, he was caught with a deadly disease, and on September 6 he He is said to have died of a broken heart, and we will report on a conversation with the king in which Louis disparagingly compared the Versailles buildings, of which Colbert was supreme, with the works built by Lubois in Flanders. He gets into bed, it's true, soon after, refusing to accept all the messages from the King; But his constitution has been completely violated before, and a post-mortem examination proved he suffered a stone. His body is being pulled out in secret tonight, fearing outrage from Parisians, whose name was heartily despicable. Colbert was a Statesman Daber, who did a lot for France. However, his insight into political science was no deeper than that of his age; Nor did he have any superiority in moral qualities. His reign was a very bad example for the government. He did not believe in popular freedom: The Parals and the general states did not get support from him. He never allowed the details of justice to interfere with his plans; But he didn't hesitate to protect his friends. He traded public offices for Mazarin and Mü. He caused the suffering of thousands in the massacre; He didn't have an ear, it said, for the cry of aboyty. There was indeed a more human side to his character, as shown in his letters, full of wise advice and affectionate care, to his children, to his brother, to his cousins. And yet, for all on the outside he was the marble man. Madame de S. Vig called him the North. For diplomacy he never pretended: Persuasion and havon were not the weapons he used; All his work was done by the iron hand of authority. He was a great statesman by conceiving a glorious but practical plot to make France the first place among nations, and by having an impeccable roster for the job, he did not shrink from the most enormous commitments and did not despise the most trivial details. Wife: Marie Charonson: Jean-Baptiste, Marquis de Signellison: Jacques-Nicholls (Archbishop of Rouen)Son: Jule-Armand, Marquis d'Ormoy French Foreign Minister, 1665- French Secretary of State of the Navy, 1668- Is the subject of books: Colbert Hundred of French Mercantileism, 1939, by: C. W. Cole, Details: (2 vols.) New NNDB MAPPER Create a map that begins with Jean-Baptiste Colbert requires Flash 7+ and Javascript. You know something we don't? Submit an amendment or comment on this copyright profile ©2019 SoyLent Communications

