

## 1: Habits of Empire: A History of American Expansion by Walter Nugent

*Joseph Bonaparte () Napoleon's eldest sibling, Joseph, went incognito following his brother's downfall and escaped to the United States in summer*

The ancestors of Napoleon descended from minor Italian nobility of Tuscan origin who had come to Corsica from Liguria in the 16th century. Napoleon was born there on 15 August, their fourth child and third son. A boy and girl were born first but died in infancy. Napoleon was baptised as a Catholic. The nationalist Corsican leader Pasquale Paoli; portrait by Richard Cosway, Napoleon was born the same year the Republic of Genoa, a former commune of Italy, [18] transferred Corsica to France. An examiner observed that Napoleon "has always been distinguished for his application in mathematics. He is fairly well acquainted with history and geography This boy would make an excellent sailor". At this time, he was a fervent Corsican nationalist, and wrote to Corsican leader Pasquale Paoli in May, "As the nation was perishing I was born. Thirty thousand Frenchmen were vomited on to our shores, drowning the throne of liberty in waves of blood. Such was the odious sight which was the first to strike me". He was a supporter of the republican Jacobin movement, organising clubs in Corsica, [38] and was given command over a battalion of volunteers. He was promoted to captain in the regular army in July, despite exceeding his leave of absence and leading a riot against French troops. With the help of his fellow Corsican Antoine Christophe Saliceti, Bonaparte was appointed artillery commander of the republican forces at the Siege of Toulon. The assault on the position led to the capture of the city, but during it Bonaparte was wounded in the thigh. He was promoted to brigadier general at the age of Augustin Robespierre and Saliceti were ready to listen to the freshly promoted artillery general. From Ormea, they headed west to outflank the Austro-Sardinian positions around Saorge. According to Bourrienne, jealousy was responsible, between the Army of the Alps and the Army of Italy with whom Napoleon was seconded at the time. He also took part in an expedition to take back Corsica from the British, but the French were repulsed by the British Royal Navy. As an infantry command, it was a demotion from artillery general for which the army already had a full quota and he pleaded poor health to avoid the posting. He faced a difficult financial situation and reduced career prospects. Bonaparte was promoted to Commander of the Interior and given command of the Army of Italy. The couple married on 9 March in a civil ceremony. He immediately went on the offensive, hoping to defeat the forces of Piedmont before their Austrian allies could intervene. In a series of rapid victories during the Montenotte Campaign, he knocked Piedmont out of the war in two weeks. The French then focused on the Austrians for the remainder of the war, the highlight of which became the protracted struggle for Mantua. The Austrians launched a series of offensives against the French to break the siege, but Napoleon defeated every relief effort, scoring victories at the battles of Castiglione, Bassano, Arcole, and Rivoli. The decisive French triumph at Rivoli in January led to the collapse of the Austrian position in Italy. At Rivoli, the Austrians lost up to 14,000 men while the French lost about 5,000. In the first encounter between the two commanders, Napoleon pushed back his opponent and advanced deep into Austrian territory after winning at the Battle of Tarvis in March. Bonaparte marched on Venice and forced its surrender, ending 1,100 years of independence. He also authorized the French to loot treasures such as the Horses of Saint Mark. He stated later in life: Look at Caesar; he fought the first like the last". If he could not use his favourite envelopment strategy, he would take up the central position and attack two co-operating forces at their hinge, swing round to fight one until it fled, then turn to face the other. He founded two newspapers: This left Barras and his Republican allies in control again but dependent on Bonaparte, who proceeded to peace negotiations with Austria. His Egyptian expedition included a group of scientists, with mathematicians, naturalists, chemists, and geodesists among them. Grand Master Ferdinand von Hompesch zu Bolheim surrendered after token resistance, and Bonaparte captured an important naval base with the loss of only three men. Twenty-nine French [74] and approximately 2,000 Egyptians were killed. The victory boosted the morale of the French army. Bonaparte led these 13,000 French soldiers in the conquest of the coastal towns of Arish, Gaza, Jaffa, and Haifa. Bonaparte discovered that many of the defenders were former prisoners of war, ostensibly on parole, so he ordered the garrison and 1,000 prisoners to be executed by bayonet or drowning to save bullets.

He failed to reduce the fortress of Acre , so he marched his army back to Egypt in May. To speed up the retreat, Bonaparte ordered plague-stricken men to be poisoned with opium; the number who died remains disputed, ranging from a low of 30 to a high of 1,000. He also brought out 1,000 wounded men. He learned that France had suffered a series of defeats in the War of the Second Coalition. The Republic, however, was bankrupt and the ineffective Directory was unpopular with the French population. Napoleon became "first consul" for ten years, with two consuls appointed by him who had consultative voices only. The constitution preserved the appearance of a republic but in reality established a dictatorship. Posing the hand inside the waistcoat was often used in portraits of rulers to indicate calm and stable leadership. Napoleon established a political system that historian Martyn Lyons called "dictatorship by plebiscite". The constitution was approved in a rigged plebiscite held the following January, with 99.9% of the vote. After spending several days looking for each other, the two armies collided at the Battle of Marengo on 14 June. General Melas had a numerical advantage, fielding about 30,000 Austrian soldiers while Napoleon commanded 24,000 French troops. Late in the afternoon, a full division under Desaix arrived on the field and reversed the tide of the battle. A series of artillery barrages and cavalry charges decimated the Austrian army, which fled over the Bormida River back to Alessandria , leaving behind 14,000 casualties. As negotiations became increasingly fractious, Bonaparte gave orders to his general Moreau to strike Austria once more. Moreau and the French swept through Bavaria and scored an overwhelming victory at Hohenlinden in December. The treaty reaffirmed and expanded earlier French gains at Campo Formio. Amiens called for the withdrawal of British troops from recently conquered colonial territories as well as for assurances to curtail the expansionary goals of the French Republic. The brief peace in Europe allowed Napoleon to focus on the French colonies abroad. Saint-Domingue had managed to acquire a high level of political autonomy during the Revolutionary Wars, with Toussaint Louverture installing himself as de facto dictator by 1800. Napoleon saw his chance to recuperate the formerly wealthy colony when he signed the Treaty of Amiens. During the Revolution, the National Convention voted to abolish slavery in February 1794. Under the terms of Amiens, however, Napoleon agreed to appease British demands by not abolishing slavery in any colonies where the decree had never been implemented. The resulting Law of 20 May never applied to colonies like Guadeloupe or Guyane , even though rogue generals and other officials used the pretext of peace as an opportunity to reinstate slavery in some of these places. The Law of 20 May officially restored the slave trade to the Caribbean colonies, not slavery itself. Although the French managed to capture Toussaint Louverture, the expedition failed when high rates of disease crippled the French army. Neither of these territories were covered by Amiens, but they inflamed tensions significantly.

### 2: Napoleon - Wikipedia

*Napoleon wasn't a big foodie but he liked things done a certain way. Find out about the origins of the Chicken Marengo recipe. To speak of Napoleon Bonaparte at the dining table is even much harder than speaking of his battles. He wasn't fond of dining and ate quickly, no more than 15 minutes per.*

Fear of loss of love of someone Fear of old age Fear of death Many people just do not have a harmonious marriage and that can definitely affect your business or work performance. Being unhappy in your personal life will usually kill your ambition for achieving great things in your career. If you are choosing an employer, try to choose one that is an inspiration and will set a good example for you to learn from. Superstition and prejudice Superstition is a form of ignorance and so is being prejudice. Superstition is also a form of fear. People who are successful keep open minds and are afraid of nothing. I fear the man who practiced 1 kick 10, times. The habit of indiscriminate spending Especially in business, you need to have a budget. You need to be able to manage money in all aspects of life really. You just take whatever you are given when you have a fear of going broke. If so, you know it never goes very well. You need to be open to new strategies and knowledge that comes from those who have already reached the level you want to be at. Intemperance Napoleon Hill states that if you overindulge in things like food, sex or drinking, it could be fatal to your success. Possession of power that was not acquired through self effort Have you ever noticed that the majority of people that get large inheritances at an early age or people that win the lottery tend to just blow all the money, only to be broke again? Successful people stay successful because they earned their success and so should everyone else. Intentional dishonesty When trying to move up in life, your word and your reputation can be your biggest assets or your biggest faults. Egotism and vanity These two things are just fatal to success. When people see these traits in you, they are red flags that are hard to look past. Guessing instead of thinking Have you ever known one of those people that automatically makes arguments and forms opinions on the spot without even taking the time to learn the facts? Be logical and know the facts before making decisions or forming opinions. Laziness and not doing your homework will lead to a lot of bad judgements. Conclusion This book is so powerful. If you address all your weaknesses, you are sure to create the success you want in life. Hopefully this list has helped you identify what is holding you back. I know procrastination was my biggest challenge to overcome when I started out. What was or still is holding you back from reaching your goals? My goal is to help people be their best and create incredible businesses that change the world. Bryant Art, Cupertino CA.

### 3: Carlo Buonaparte - Wikipedia

*Napoleon Bonaparte is among the most studied figures in military history. Yet details about his private life of the continue to fascinate. Here are 10 amazing personal facts about the Corsican conqueror.*

Whatever goes upon four legs, or has wings is a friend. And remember also that in fighting against man, we must not come to resemble him. Even when you have conquered him, do not adopt his vices. No animal must ever live in a house or sleep in a bed or wear clothes or drink alcohol or smoke tobacco or touch money or engage in trade. All the habits of man are evil. And, above all, no animal must ever tyrannize over his own kind. Weak or strong, clever or simple, we are all brothers. No animal must ever kill any other animal. All animals are equal. In this system of thought, the animals are to be totally different from man, whom they consider their oppressor. This anti-human rhetoric is thus condensed into seven commandments that the animals have to adhere to after they successfully chase away Mr. Jones from the farm. Accompanying the seven commandments is the song the Beasts of England, which acts as a national anthem for the animals in their new acquired freedom. Here are the seven commandments: Whatever goes upon two legs is an enemy. Whatever goes upon four legs, or has wings, is a friend. No animal shall wear clothes. No animal shall sleep in a bed. No animal shall drink alcohol. No animal shall kill any other animal. Everything goes as planned initially. However, the pigs take advantage of their leadership role and bend all the rules to suit their extravagant living. It becomes apparent that the two pigs, Snowball and Napoleon together with other pigs and dogs enjoy special treatment at the expense of others. When other animals are toiling hard from morning till evening in the farms, the pigs assume supervisory roles dishing out orders for them to work harder. Strong animals like Boxer do most of the work, sometimes waking up earlier than usual to ensure work is completed on time. The weak ones like ducks and hens also do as much as their feeble bodies could allow them to. As the other animals allow the pigs to call the shots and do the thinking, as they waste away on hard labor, a social class develops with the pigs becoming the ruling elite and the other animals becoming their slaves or subjects. With this unwarranted power, the pigs can do whatever they wish. They set aside the harness room for their own convenience, where they learn important trades, such as blacksmithing and carpentry, as the other animals are taught only basic reading and writing. There is battle of supremacy between Snowball and Napoleon evidenced by the constant arguments, disagreements and debates between them. The animosity between the two stems from ideological differences. While Snowball is an innovative and visionary leader always looking for ways to better the lives of all animals, Napoleon is pro status quo. He supports the old order and is afraid of change. Napoleon feels that the idea of a windmill, though very noble, will make Snowball a more popular leader and decides to attack him using nine canines that he has been secretly breeding. With his canines, Napoleon is able to consolidate all the power to himself. He uses fear to intimidate everyone into submission, without question. He uses the same instrument that Mr. The lie propagated is that the hens die of coccidiosis. When it becomes apparent that the animals will lack the necessary materials for the construction of the windmill- an idea he initially opposed, Napoleon orders there be trade to exchange wheat crop, hay and eggs for the scarce materials. This is a complete violation of all their rules that forbade any human interactions with animals. He also engages in business dealings with Frederick, despite his reputation for being too cruel towards animals in his Pinchfield farm. Subsequently, the pigs move into the farmhouse and break the fourth commandment, which forbids them from sleeping in beds. To put the matter to rest, the pigs make some slight adjustment to the rule to meet their obligation. After their night of drinking and singing, Napoleon asks Whymper to procure for him booklets on brewing and distilling liquor. He further takes away the paddock area that was used as grazing ground for animals to plant barley. However, the biggest shock to the animals comes when the pigs begin walking on two legs like humans. Napoleon soon begins inviting humans from neighboring farms to take a tour of his farm, as other animals toil away in the farms shocked at the treacherous pigs. Napoleon and his comrades also begin wearing clothes that belonged to Mr. Jones, just to ensure that all the commandments are broken. Eventually, all the commandments are thrown aside and in their place stands one permanent rule on the wall of the big barn: He abandons all the principles of the revolution

and adopts all the traits of their former rulers. Under his tyrannical regime, scores of deaths are reported. Communism is a system that opposes capitalism in every sense and may be considered an ideal system by many. However, as is evident in *Animal Farm*, most of these ideals are only used to serve a purpose and once that purpose is realized, most rulers revert to the systems that they initially fought against. Once they expel Mr. Ironically, the leaders who are bestowed the duty of safeguarding the unifying principles that led them to victory against a common oppressor, are the ones abusing their power. What initially starts out as mere propaganda to manipulate the masses, is replaced by sheer use of force to propagate fear and total submission. The ones who suffer the heaviest are the working class. The ruling elite enjoy most of the resources with only a few scraps left for the majority of people. This new system turns out to be worse than the previous one. While they are made to believe that they are free, the reality is that they are in bondage. Their situation is now worse because they have been brainwashed to believe that they are far better off this way than in the old system, where they were slaves. Eventually, the social classes of the previous regime slip back to society and there is obviously no difference between the old regime and the new one. What remains is a theorized form of the new system, but a practice of the old system. The new hybrid system is therefore the old system disguised as the new system.

### 4: Animal Farm: 7 Commandments: Research Paper Examples - A Research Guide for Students

*Napoleon was unable to understand the naval power of the Britishers and adopted continental policy, which instead of harming British economy annoyed his allies. He was having a habit to appoint his relatives in the administration of acquired terri.*

Visit Website Alas, their son did marry an American, and he had two children of his own. As secretary of the Navy and then as attorney general, he gained a reputation as a trustbuster and supporter of African-American rights, and he also established a force of special agents that would become the FBI. Their only great-granddaughter, on the other hand, married a Danish count and purportedly raised her children overseas. Flush with cash, particularly once his secretary retrieved a box of buried treasure from Switzerland, he also purchased an even bigger property in upstate New York, with a lake at its center that is now called Lake Bonaparte. At Point Breeze, Joseph housed an immense collection of artwork, furniture and books, as well as royal jewels from Spain, where he had been king from to The End of Glory. At the same time, he hosted a steady stream of Napoleonic exiles and dignitaries, such as Revolutionary War hero the Marquis de Lafayette and future First Lady Louisa Adams. Some evidence suggests Joseph may have even declined an offer to sit on the throne of Mexico, which was then seeking independence from Spain. Various nephews came as well. He twice went back to Point Breeze but left for good in His genes, however, lived on in the United States. With his wife overseas, Joseph acquired an American mistress, Annette Savage, who bore him two daughters. The first died young in a tragic garden accident. After Waterloo, Lucien tried again to reach the United States, but the European powers refused to grant him the necessary passports. Lucien ended up living out his days in present-day Italy. Although he never made it to America, at least two of his children did. Considered one of the premier ornithologists of the 19th century, Charles-Lucien published a four-volume work on American birds and befriended John James Audubon , a fellow American of French descent. Pierre would later shoot a journalist to death in Paris. Another failed coup attempt followed in It just shows you how potent the [Bonaparte] name is. After Waterloo, Murat was executed , and Caroline was exiled to Austria. Both their sons, meanwhile, went to the United States. A hothead and an eccentric, he apparently hated bathing and once lost the tip of his finger in a duel. His brother, Lucien Murat, by contrast, settled in Point Breeze and had four children there. Knowing that his enemies would kill or imprison him, the abdicated emperor himself turned his sights to America. He then fled to the French Atlantic coast, where ships awaited to take him to America. After dithering for days, however, Napoleon ultimately surrendered himself to the British, who were blockading the coast, rather than chance a humiliating capture. During his exile, Napoleon occasionally imagined what could have been. We strive for accuracy and fairness. Twice a week we compile our most fascinating features and deliver them straight to you.

### 5: Why Did So Much of Napoleon's Family Come to America? - HISTORY

*Accustomed, one may almost say, to sleep with an open eye, to have an ear always awake to the sound of the trumpet, to reconnoitre far in advance during a march, to trace the ambuscades of the enemy they could not fail to have acquired superior intelligence and habits of independence.*

By Ira Grossman Napoleon was a very well-read man. Although mathematics was his best subject in school, the books he read were diverse in subject and discipline. This experience would prove useful to him later in life as both a ruler and a conqueror. Because he did the most reading during his years at Brienne Military College and during his first years as a junior officer, I shall focus only on these two periods in his early life. It was at Brienne, that he discovered the joys of reading the works of Roman historians Plutarch, Tacitus, Livy, etc. It stimulated him to dream and worship the exploits of empire-building heroes such as Julius Caesar and Alexander the Great, two of whom he later emulated as a conqueror. He was so steeped in Greek and Roman history that Pasquale Paoli, the great Corsican rebel leader was to later remark to him, "There is nothing modern in you; you are entirely out of Plutarch. Besides heroic tales of antiquity, he also found time to read a book that dealt with a more domestic topic. After he saw the tree, Cronin wrote, the man hugged and kissed it with joyful utterances of "Tree from my homeland, tree from my homeland! It is the story about a penniless Spanish boy who rises to become secretary to the Prime Minister, according to Vincent Cronin. He actually purchased the book in October , when he arrived in Paris, having graduated from Brienne, to begin studies at the Ecole Militaire. After graduating from the Ecole Militaire in , he was given the rank of second lieutenant of artillery in the La Fere Regiment and stationed at the City of Valence on the Rhone river, located some sixty miles from Lyon. He took up full duties in January He was stationed at Auxonne in It is interesting to note that he read more during his early years as an officer than when he was a cadet at Brienne. His spare time reading activities consisted of a thorough self-study of literature and history. There were several reasons why he decided to conduct a self-directed university-equivalent of what amounted to a crash course in the humanities. First of all, he wanted to acquire new knowledge that he did not get when he was at Brienne. Secondly, he aimed at intellectually improving himself. Thirdly, he wanted to find out what was wrong with the current French society. He wanted to know why there was so much injustice, unnecessary poverty, corruption among high officials. In this sense, he felt that reading history and political theory, could help him find answers to these social problems, explained biographer Vincent Cronin. He thought that if he found answers to current social problems, maybe he could find a way to set Corsica free from French rule. In commenting about that Napoleon read during his garrison days, Vincent Cronin observed, "A review of what he read and wrote will give an excellent indication of how he came to make his fateful choice when the French revolution began. Mirabeau, Buffon, and Machiavelli; the history and constitution of Switzerland; the history and constitution of China, India, the Inca state; the history of the nobility and the story of patrician misdeeds; astronomy, geology, and meteorology; the laws of the growth of population; statistics of mortality. He usually took down passages of interest that contained numbers, proper names, anecdotes and words in italics, as Cronin pointed out. At other times, he took down information ranging from the varieties of the foot-race in ancient Crete, a list of the Hellenic fortresses in Asia Minor, to the campaigns of Frederick the Great of Prussia, according to biographer Emil Ludwig. Emil Ludwig notes that Napoleon memorized this passage so perfectly, that he could recite it by heart thirty years after he took down these words. Being the attentive note-taker that he was, Napoleon thought of a another way to improve himself intellectually. To increase his vocabulary, he took down into his copy-book unfamiliar words or names such as the following terms that Vincent Cronin listed in his biography. Learning about the number of hours he put in to mold himself into an ideal educated human being, will serve as an inspiration for anyone who has the desire to learn. The Age of Napoleon New York: Napoleon I New York: The Age of Napoleon Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company; Garden City Publishing Company;

### 6: Napoleon Bonaparte - HISTORY

*Think and Grow Rich* When Napoleon Hill wrote *Think and Grow Rich!* in the 1920s he expected the book to be a success and he expected to change the lives of many people, but he probably did not expect to change the entire personal success genre.

Background map of " Louisiana ", edged on the west by the Rocky Mountains Throughout the second half of the 18th century, Louisiana was a pawn on the chessboard of European politics. France ceded the territory to Spain in the secret Treaty of Fontainebleau The main issue for the Americans was free transit of the Mississippi to the sea. As the lands were being gradually settled by a few American migrants, many Americans, including Jefferson, assumed that the territory would be acquired "piece by piece. Americans used this right to transport products such as flour, tobacco, pork, bacon, lard, feathers, cider, butter, and cheese. The treaty also recognized American rights to navigate the entire Mississippi, which had become vital to the growing trade of the western territories. Louis , Upper Louisiana regarding the New Orleans formalities. The March 9â€”10, event is remembered as Three Flags Day. Livingston had traveled to Paris to negotiate the purchase of New Orleans in January Their instructions were to negotiate or purchase control of New Orleans and its environs; they did not anticipate the much larger acquisition which would follow. Before , Louisiana had been under Spanish control for forty years. In hindsight, the Louisiana Purchase could be considered one of his greatest contributions to the United States. It was an intentional exhortation to make this supposedly mild diplomat strongly warn the French of their perilous course. On this subject the Secretary of State has written to you fully. Yet I cannot forbear recurring to it personally, so deep is the impression it makes in my mind. It completely reverses all the political relations of the U. Of all nations of any consideration France is the one which hitherto has offered the fewest points on which we could have any conflict of right, and the most points of a communion of interests. From these causes we have ever looked to her as our natural friend, as one with which we never could have an occasion of difference. Her growth therefore we viewed as our own, her misfortunes ours. There is on the globe one single spot, the possessor of which is our natural and habitual enemy. It is New Orleans, through which the produce of three-eighths of our territory must pass to market, and from its fertility it will ere long yield more than half of our whole produce and contain more than half our inhabitants. France placing herself in that door assumes to us the attitude of defiance. Spain might have retained it quietly for years. Her pacific dispositions, her feeble state, would induce her to increase our facilities there, so that her possession of the place would be hardly felt by us, and it would not perhaps be very long before some circumstance might arise which might make the cession of it to us the price of something of more worth to her. Not so can it ever be in the hands of France. The impetuosity of her temper, the energy and restlessness of her character, placed in a point of eternal friction with us Southerners feared that Napoleon would free all the slaves in Louisiana, which could trigger slave uprisings elsewhere. Undercutting them, Jefferson took up the banner and threatened an alliance with the United Kingdom , although relations were uneasy in that direction. Livingston was authorized to purchase New Orleans. In January , France sent General Charles Leclerc to Saint-Domingue present-day Haiti to re-establish slavery , which had been abolished by the constitution of the French Republic of , as well as to reduce the rights of free people of color and take back control of the island from Toussaint Louverture. Louverture had fended off invasions of St. Domingue by the Spanish and British empires, but had also begun to consolidate power for himself on the island. Before the Revolution, France had derived enormous wealth from St. Domingue at the cost of the lives and freedom of the slaves. Napoleon wanted its revenues and productivity for France restored. Alarmed over the French actions and its intention to re-establish an empire in North America, Jefferson declared neutrality in relation to the Caribbean , refusing credit and other assistance to the French, but allowing war contraband to get through to the rebels to prevent France from regaining a foothold. This, together with later claims by France to reconquer Haiti, encouraged by the United Kingdom, made it more difficult for Haiti to recover after ten years of wars. Du Pont was living in the United States at the time and had close ties to Jefferson as well as the prominent politicians in France. Jefferson had concerns that a U. On the other hand, he was aware of the

potential threat that France could be in that region and was prepared to go to war to prevent a strong French presence there. Part of his evolving strategy involved giving du Pont some information that was withheld from Livingston. He also gave intentionally conflicting instructions to the two. Spain procrastinated until late in executing the treaty to transfer Louisiana to France, which allowed American hostility to build. Monroe had been formally expelled from France on his last diplomatic mission, and the choice to send him again conveyed a sense of seriousness. Napoleon needed peace with the United Kingdom to implement the Treaty of San Ildefonso and take possession of Louisiana. But in early 1803, continuing war between France and the UK seemed unavoidable. On March 11, 1803, Napoleon began preparing to invade the UK. Without sufficient revenues from sugar colonies in the Caribbean, Louisiana had little value to him. Spain had not yet completed the transfer of Louisiana to France, and war between France and the UK was imminent. Out of anger towards Spain and the unique opportunity to sell something that was useless and not truly his yet, Napoleon decided to sell the entire territory. Jefferson had authorized Livingston only to purchase New Orleans. However, Livingston was certain that the United States would accept the offer. Acquiring the territory would double the size of the United States, at a sum of less than 3 cents per acre. Domestic opposition and constitutionality

The original treaty of the Louisiana Purchase Henry Adams and other historians have argued that Jefferson acted hypocritically with the Louisiana Purchase, due to his position as a strict constructionist regarding the Constitution since he stretched the intent of that document to justify his purchase. The American purchase of the Louisiana territory was not accomplished without domestic opposition. Many people believed that he and others, including James Madison, were doing something they surely would have argued against with Alexander Hamilton. The Federalists strongly opposed the purchase, favoring close relations with Britain over closer ties to Napoleon, and were concerned that the United States had paid a large sum of money just to declare war on Spain. Many members of the House of Representatives opposed the purchase. Majority Leader John Randolph led the opposition. The House called for a vote to deny the request for the purchase, but it failed by two votes, 59-55. The Federalists even tried to prove the land belonged to Spain, not France, but available records proved otherwise. There was also concern that an increase in the number of slave-holding states created out of the new territory would exacerbate divisions between North and South as well. A group of Northern Federalists led by Senator Timothy Pickering of Massachusetts went so far as to explore the idea of a separate northern confederacy. Another concern was whether it was proper to grant citizenship to the French, Spanish, and free black people living in New Orleans, as the treaty would dictate. Critics in Congress worried whether these "foreigners", unacquainted with democracy, could or should become citizens. Government had to use English Common Law to make them citizens to collect taxes. First, France had previously promised in a note not to alienate Louisiana to a third party and second, France had not fulfilled the Third Treaty of San Ildefonso by having the King of Etruria recognized by all European powers. The French government replied that these objections were baseless since the promise not to alienate Louisiana was not in the treaty of San Ildefonso itself and therefore had no legal force, and the Spanish government had ordered Louisiana to be transferred in October despite knowing for months that Britain had not recognized the King of Etruria in the Treaty of Amiens. Kaiser for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Henry Adams claimed "The sale of Louisiana to the United States was trebly invalid; if it were French property, Bonaparte could not constitutionally alienate it without the consent of the French Chambers; if it were Spanish property, he could not alienate it at all; if Spain had a right of reclamation, his sale was worthless. Furthermore, the Spanish prime minister had authorized the U. The Louisiana Purchase was the latter, a treaty. The Constitution specifically grants the president the power to negotiate treaties Art. II. Jefferson, as a strict constructionist, was right to be concerned about staying within the bounds of the Constitution, but felt the power of these arguments and was willing to "acquiesce with satisfaction" if the Congress approved the treaty. The Northerners were not enthusiastic about Western farmers gaining another outlet for their crops that did not require the use of New England ports. Also, many Federalists were speculators in lands in upstate New York and New England and were hoping to sell these lands to farmers, who might go west instead, if the Louisiana Purchase went through. They also feared that this would lead to Western states being formed, which would likely be Republican, and dilute the political power of New England Federalists. Jefferson announced the treaty to the American people on July 4. After the

signing of the Louisiana Purchase agreement in 1803, Livingston made this famous statement, "We have lived long, but this is the noblest work of our whole lives From this day the United States take their place among the powers of the first rank. The Senators who voted against the treaty were: On the following day, October 21, 1803, the Senate authorized Jefferson to take possession of the territory and establish a temporary military government. In legislation enacted on October 31, 1803, Congress made temporary provisions for local civil government to continue as it had under French and Spanish rule and authorized the President to use military forces to maintain order. Plans were also set forth for several missions to explore and chart the territory, the most famous being the Lewis and Clark Expedition. The Louisiana Purchase Legislative Timeline Just three weeks earlier, on November 30, 1803, Spanish officials had formally conveyed the colonial lands and their administration to France. The following year, the District of Louisiana was renamed the Territory of Louisiana, aka Louisiana Territory. St. Louis was the capital of the Louisiana Territory. The relatively narrow Louisiana of New Spain had been a special province under the jurisdiction of the Captaincy General of Cuba while the vast region to the west was still considered part of the Commandancy General of the Provincias Internas. The Purchase originally extended just beyond the 50th parallel. However, the territory north of the 49th parallel including the Milk River and Poplar River watersheds was ceded to the UK in exchange for parts of the Red River Basin south of 49th parallel in the Anglo-American Convention of 1818. The eastern boundary below the 31st parallel was unclear. Today, the 31st parallel is the northern boundary of the western half of the Florida Panhandle, and the Perdido is the western boundary of Florida. All three started from the Mississippi River. History of slavery in Louisiana, History of slavery in Missouri, and Slavery in the United States Governing the Louisiana Territory was more difficult than acquiring it. Its European peoples, of ethnic French, Spanish and Mexican descent, were largely Catholic; in addition, there was a large population of enslaved Africans made up of a high proportion of recent arrivals, as Spain had continued the international slave trade. This was particularly true in the area of the present-day state of Louisiana, which also contained a large number of free people of color. Both present-day Arkansas and Missouri already had some slaveholders in the early 19th century. Many Southern slaveholders feared that acquisition of the new territory might inspire American-held slaves to follow the example of those in Saint-Domingue and revolt. They wanted the US government to establish laws allowing slavery in the newly acquired territory so they could be supported in taking their slaves there to undertake new agricultural enterprises, as well as to reduce the threat of future slave rebellions.

### 7: Think and Grow Rich: Chapter The Mystery of Sex Transmutation (The Tenth Step toward Riches)

*Napoleon maintained strict, efficient work habits, prioritizing what needed to be done. He cheated at cards, but repaid the losses; he had to win at everything he attempted. [] He kept relays of staff and secretaries at work.*

Helena, 5 May, His childhood was spent in Corsica ; at the end of the year he entered the college of Autun , in the military school of Brienne, and in the military school of Paris. In , when he was in garrison at Valence , as a lieutenant, he occupied his leisure with researches into the history of Corsica and read many of the philosophers of his time, particularly Rousseau. These studies left him attached to a sort of Deism , an admirer of the personality of Christ , a stranger to all religious practices, and breathing defiance against "sacerdotalism" and "theocracy". His attitude under the Revolution was that of a citizen devoted to the new ideas , in testimony of which attitude we have his scolding letter, written in , to Battafulco, a deputy from the Corsican noblesse, whom the "patriots" regarded as a traitor, and also a work published by Bonaparte in , "Le Souper de Beaucaire", in which he takes the side of the Mountain in the Convention against the Federalist tendencies of the Girondins. His military genius revealed itself in December, , when he was twenty-four years of age, in his recapture of Toulon from the English. The political suspicions aroused by his friendship with the younger Robespierre after 9 Thermidor of the Year III 27 July, , the intrigues which led to his being removed from the Italian frontier and sent to command a brigade against the Vendéans in the west, and ill health, which he used as a pretext to refuse this post and remain in Paris , almost brought his career to an end. He displayed great moderation in his hour of victory, and managed to earn at once the gratitude of the Convention and the esteem of its enemies. In the same month Napoleon set out for Italy , where the Directory, prompted by Carnot, had appointed him commander in chief against the First Coalition. Wishing to effect a junction on the Danube with the Army of the Rhine, Bonaparte spent the following May in driving Beaulieu across Northern Italy , and succeeded in pushing him back into the Tyrol. Unwilling to share the glory with Kellermann, Bonaparte replied by tendering his resignation, and the order was not insisted on. In a proclamation to his soldiers 20 May, he declared his intention of leading them to the banks of the Tiber to chastise those who had "whetted the daggers of civil war in France " and "basely assassinated" Basseville, the French minister, to "re-establish the Capitol, place there in honour the statues of heroes who had made themselves famous", and to "arouse the Roman people benumbed by many centuries of bondage". In June he entered the Romagna, appeared at Bologna and Ferrara , and made prisoners of several prelates. The Court of Rome demanded an armistice, and Bonaparte, who was far from eager for this war against the Holy See , granted it. The Peace of Bologna 23 June, obliged the Holy See to give up Bologna and Ferrara to French occupation, to pay twenty one million francs, to surrender pictures, manuscripts , and the busts of Junius and Marcus Brutus. The Directory thought these terms too easy, and when a prelate was sent to Paris to negotiate the treaty, he was told that as an indispensable condition of peace, Pius VI must revoke the Briefs relating to the Civil Constitution of the clergy and to the Inquisition. The Pope refused, and negotiations were broken off; they failed again at Florence , where an attempt had been made to renew them. During these pourparlers between Paris and Rome , Bonaparte repulsed the repeated efforts of the Austrian Wurmser to reconquer Lombardy. Between 1 and 5 August, Wurmser was twice beaten at Lonato and again at Castiglione; between 8 and 15 September, the battles of Roveredo, Primolano, Bassano, and San Giorgio forced Wurmser to take refuge in Mantua , and on 16 October Bonaparte created the Cispadan Republic at the expense of the Duchy of Modena and of the Legations, which were pontifical territory. Then, 24 October, he invited Cacault, the French minister at Rome , to reopen negotiations with Pius VI "so as to catch the old fox"; but on 28 October he wrote to the same Cacault: I am more ambitious to be called the preserver than the destroyer of the Holy See. If they will be sensible at Rome , we will profit by it to give peace to that beautiful part of the world and to calm the conscientious fears of many people. His victories at Arcoli 17 November, and Rivoli 14 January, and the capitulation of Mantua 2 February, , placed the whole of Northern Italy in his hands, and in the spring of the Pontifical States were at his mercy. The Directory sent him ferocious instructions. The Directory requests you to do all that you deem possible, without rekindling the torch of fanaticism, to destroy the papal Government,

either by putting Rome under some other power or" which would be still better "by establishing some form of self government which would render the yoke of the priests odious. Clarke wrote to him: Considerations such as these must have made an impression on a statesman like Bonaparte, who, moreover, at about this period, said to the parish priests of Milan: He contented himself with levying a great many contributions, and laying hands on the treasury of the Santa Casa at Loretto. But Bonaparte had taken care not to infringe upon the spiritual power, and had not demanded of Pius VI the withdrawal of those Briefs which were offensive to the Directory. As soon as the treaty was signed he wrote to Pius VI to express to him "his perfect esteem and veneration"; on the other hand, feeling that the Directory would be displeased, he wrote to it: The old machine will go to pieces of itself. The Directory found fault with this last stipulation; but Bonaparte had already reached the point where he could act with independence and care little for what the politicians at Paris might think. It was the same with his religious policy: A note which he addressed to the Court of Rome , 3 August, , was conceived in these terms: After the first step, it would be useful to know what others could be taken to reconcile the constitutional priests with the non constitutional. General Bonaparte had just returned to Paris , where he apparently confined himself to his functions as a member of the Institute Scientific Section. He was by no means anxious to lead the expedition against Rome , which the Directory was projecting, and contented himself with giving Berthier, who commanded it, certain instructions from a distance. His object was to make the Mediterranean a French lake, by the conquest of Malta and the Nile Valley, and to menace England in the direction of India. He embarked on 19 May, At Cairo he affected a great respect for Islam ; reproached with this later on, he replied: It was necessary , indeed, for him to be thoroughly acquainted with both religions , for it helped him to win the affection of the clergy in Italy and of the ulemas in Egypt. Turkey took sides with England: Failing to effect the surrender of Acre , and as his army was suffering from the plague May, , he had to make his way back to Egypt. Besides certain political results, the expedition to Egypt had borne fruit for science: France was angry and uneasy. The Directorial Constitution was suppressed, and France thenceforward was ruled by three consuls. First Consul Bonaparte put into operation the Constitution known as that of the Year VIII, substituted for the departmental administrators elected by the citizens, others appointed by the Executive Power, and reorganized the judicial and financial administrations. Bernard May, and, with the co operation of Desaix, who was mortally wounded, crushed the Austrians 14 June, between Marengo and San Giuliano at the very spot he had marked on the map in his study in the Tuileries. Bonaparte spent the years and effecting internal reforms in France. The Concordat with the Holy See was signed on 17 July, ; it was published, together with the Organic Articles , as a law, 16 April, The former of these two acts established the existence of the Church in France , while the other involved the possibility of serious interference by the State in the life of the Church. Napoleon never said, "The Concordat was the great fault of my reign. Helena, he considered it his greatest achievement, and congratulated himself upon having, by the signature of the Concordat, "raised the fallen altars, put a stop to disorders, obliged the faithful to pray for the Republic, dissipated the scruples of those who had acquired the national domains, and broken the last thread by which the old dynasty maintained communication with the country. The Jewish religion was not recognized until later 17 March, , after the assembly of a certain number of Jewish delegates appointed by the prefects 29 July, and the meeting of the Great Sanhedrim 10 February â€” 9 April, ; the State, however, did not make itself responsible for the salaries of the rabbis. Thus did the new master of France regulate the religious situation in that country. This was a painful surprise for the Vatican, and Caprara declared that the words about Gallican liberties had been interpolated in the "Moniteur". Another painful impression was produced at the Vatican by the attitude of eight constitutional priests whom Bonaparte had nominated to bishoprics , and to whom Caprara had granted canonical institution , and who afterwards boasted that they had never formally abjured their adhesion to the Civil Constitution of the clergy. In retaliation, the Roman curia demanded of the constitutional parish priests a formal retraction of the Civil Constitution, but Bonaparte opposed this and when Caprara insisted, declared that if Rome pushed matters too far the consuls would yield to the desire of France to become Protestant. Talleyrand spoke to Caprara in the same sense, and the legate desisted from his demands. On the other hand, though Bonaparte had at first been extremely irritated by the allocution of 24 May, , in which Pius VII demanded the revision of the Organic Articles , he ended by allowing it to be

published in the "Moniteur" as a diplomatic document. A spirit of conciliation on both sides tended to promote more cordial relations between the two powers. The proclamation of Bonaparte as consul for life August, increased in him the sense of his responsibility towards the religion of the country, and in Pius VII the desire to be on good terms with a personage who was advancing with such long strides towards omnipotence. Bonaparte took care to gain the attachment of the revived Church by his favours. While he dissolved the associations of the Fathers of the Faith, the Adorers of Jesus, and the Panarists, which looked to him like attempts to restore the Society of Jesus, he permitted the reconstitution of the Sisters of Charity, the Sisters of St. Thomas, the Sisters of St. He did not rest content with a mere strict fulfilment of the pecuniary obligations to the Church to which the Concordat had bound the State; in and it became the custom to pay stipends to canons and desservants of succursal parishes. Orders were issued to leave the Church in possession of the ecclesiastical buildings not included in the new circumscription of parishes. Though the State had not bound itself to endow diocesan seminaries, Bonaparte granted the bishops national estates for the use of such seminaries and the right to receive donations and legacies for their benefit; he even founded, in, at the expense of the State, ten metropolitan seminaries, re-established, with a government endowment, the Lazarist house for the education of missionaries, and placed the Holy Sepulchre and the Oriental Christians under the protection of France. As to the temporal power of the popes Bonaparte at this period affected a somewhat complaisant attitude towards the Holy See. He restored Pesaro and Ancona to the pope, and brought about the restitution of Benevento and Pontecorvo by the Court of Naples. After April, Cacault was replaced, as his representative at Rome, by one of the five French ecclesiastics to whom Pius VII had consented to grant the purple late in The Peace of Amiens 25 March, was only a truce: Napoleon forthwith prepared for his gigantic effort to lay the ban of Europe on England. Napoleon Emperor The coronation While the Third Coalition was forming between England and Russia, Bonaparte caused himself to be proclaimed hereditary emperor 30 April 18 May, and at once surrounded himself with a brilliant Court. He created two princes imperial his brothers Joseph and Louis, seven permanent high dignitaries, twenty great officers, four of them ordinary marshals, and ten marshals in active service, a number of posts at Court open to members of the old nobility. Even before his formal proclamation as emperor, he had given Caprara a hint of his desire to be crowned by the pope, not at Reims, like the ancient kings, but at Notre Dame de Paris. At the end of June, Napoleon I joyfully announced, at the Tuileries, that the pope had promised to come to Paris. Then Pius VII tried to obtain certain religious and political advantages in exchange for the journey he was asked to make. Napoleon declared that he would have no conditions dictated to him; at the same time he promised to give new proofs of his respect and love for religion, and to listen to what the pope might have to submit. Napoleon had the invitation conveyed to Pius VII, not by two bishops, as the pope expected, but by a general; and before setting out for France, Pius VII signed a conditional act of abdication, which the cardinals were to publish in case Napoleon should prevent his returning to Rome; then he began his journey to France, 2 November, Napoleon would not accord any solemn reception to Pius VII; surrounded by a hunting party, he met the pope in the open country, made him get into the imperial carriage, seating himself on the right, and in this fashion took him to Fontainebleau. Pius VII was brought to Paris by night. The whole affair nearly fell through at the last moment. Pius VII informed Josephine herself, on the eve of the day set for the coronation of the empress, that she had not been married to Napoleon in accordance with the rules of religion. To the great annoyance of the emperor, who was already contemplating a divorce, in case no heir were born to him, and was displaying a lively irritation against Josephine, Pius VII insisted upon the religious benediction of the marriage; otherwise, there was to be no coronation. As Welschinger has proved, Fesch had previously asked the pope for the necessary dispensations and faculties, and the marriage was canonically beyond reproach. On 2 December the coronation took place. Napoleon arrived at Notre Dame later than the hour appointed. Instead of allowing the pope to crown him, he himself placed the crown on his own head and crowned the empress, but, out of respect for the pope, this detail was not recorded in the "Moniteur". Pius VII, to whom Napoleon granted but few opportunities for conversation, had a long memoranda drawn up by Antonelli and Caprara, setting forth his wishes; he demanded that Catholicism should be recognized in France as the dominant religion; that the divorce law should be repealed; that the religious communities should be re-established; that

the Legations should be restored to the Holy See. Most of these demands were to no purpose: But the Church of France acclaimed the emperor. He was lauded to the skies by the bishops. The parish priests, not only in obedience to instructions, but also out of patriotism, preached against England, and exhorted their hearers to submit to the conscription. He had reorganized it; he had accorded it more liberal pecuniary advantages than the Concordat had bound him to; but he intended to dominate it. On 15 August, he instituted the Feast of St. Napoleon, to commemorate the martyr Neopolis, or Neopolas, who suffered in Egypt under Diocletian. In he decided that ecclesiastical positions of importance, such as cures of souls of the first class, could be given only to candidates who held degrees conferred by the university, adding that these degrees might be refused to those who were notorious for their "ultramontane ideas or ideas dangerous to authority". The prisons of Vincennes, Fenestrelles, and the Island of Sainte Marguerite received priests whom the emperor judged guilty of disobedience to his orders.

### 8: Think and Grow Rich - Wikipedia

*During his years at Brienne Military College (), Napoleon's biographer Albert Guerard wrote that, as a lonely cadet who was often teased by his fellow students, he became an avid reader and acquired a taste for the classics of Ancient Greece, Rome, the Renaissance and of France's Age of Louis XIV.*

Fear of loss of love  
Fear of old age  
Fear of death  
Possessing one of these six basic fears may also be one of the major causes of failure. Therefore we have nothing to lose, and the fear above should not keep us from living our dream life.

**Wrong Selection of a Mate in Marriage** Your marriage is going to affect your career. Choose your life partner wisely.

**Over-Caution** In order to get far in life, you have to take risks. But eventually they do. Those who are too cautious, and afraid to venture into the unknown, will often fail.

**Wrong Selection of Associates in Business** Who you choose to do business with can often be another huge cause of failure. Choosing someone who lacks the right qualities can often end up in them making the wrong decisions, and ruining all your hard work in business. Another choice you need to make wisely. They thought it was fake. Tai gave the car to someone else.

**Wrong Selection of a Vocation** So many people make this common error. Picking the wrong line of work. They are only there to get that paycheck. Find something you love.

**Lack of Concentration of Effort** Do you know how long the human attention span is? Which means concentrating on something for a long period of time is ridiculously hard. How much money has that new T. V made you recently? Think about that the next time you want to buy a whole new wardrobe.

**Lack of Enthusiasm** Enthusiasm is a key to achieving success with any thing you do. Without enthusiasm, or a real passion for your work, you will be unable to go the distance. This is the same reason for why people who chase money will never find it. When money is a driving force, instead of passion, you will give up on the activity long before you become successful at it.

**Intolerance** Being open-minded is something every good businessman should be. Open to new ideas, new ways of thinking, new types of people. Intolerance of others, and their ideas, is going to hurt your reputation.

**Intemperance** Intemperance, similar to intolerance in many ways, is another one of the major causes of failure.

**Inability to Cooperate With Others** Collaboration with others is inevitable. After all, every business is in the business of people.

**Possession of Power Not Acquired Through Self-Effort** People who have been given power, and not earned it themselves, are destined to fail. They are destined to fail because in most cases they will not have adopted and mastered the essential habits and skills required to earn this power in the first place. They also most likely lack the experience and knowledge required to use their power properly. People who acquire power without this effort will not be able to control it, use it efficiently, nor should they be trusted with it. A lack of honesty will come back to haunt you in the end. It also gets in the way of collaboration.

**Guessing instead of thinking?** There are a lot of people who start arguments because they have this type of mindset. They just assume, and then forget to actually do the research before forming their opinion.

**Lack of Capital** Lastly, lack of capital is 30th on the list of major causes of failure. Money is obviously an issue for many people who have dreams and ideas, in most cases to build the business they desire.

### 9: How Pauline Bonaparte Lived for Pleasure | Shannon Selin

*Napoleon Bonaparte* (*1769–1821*), also known as *Napoleon I*, was a French military leader and emperor who conquered much of Europe in the early 19th century. Born on the island of Corsica, Napoleon.

Early life[ edit ] Carlo Buonaparte was born in Ajaccio , Corsica , Republic of Genoa , as the youngest of three children. The Corsican Buonapartes were descended from minor Italian nobility of Tuscan origin, who had come to Corsica from Liguria in the 16th century. Shortly afterwards, he married Donna Maria Letizia Ramolino. Both were of Corsican nobility, and very young at the time of their marriage Carlo was seventeen and Letizia was thirteen , but this was typical of their society at that time. He had a son, Napoleone, who died in infancy in as did a daughter. He had apparently enjoyed his time in Rome up until being forced for reasons unknown back to Corsica in - though he had possibly enjoyed an affair with a married woman during his stay which led to his departure. The French were eager to obtain the strategically placed island for the protection of their own coasts, and Genoa equally keen to relinquish control given their inability to resist growing independence movements. Buonaparte and his family, now boasting newborn Giuseppe, who was the first child to survive infancy, [7] were included. He was appointed Assessor of the Royal Jurisdiction of Ajaccio and the neighbouring districts on 20 September Carlo already possessed the title of a "Noble Patrician of Tuscany " Nobile Patrizio di Toscana since by permission of the Archbishop of Pisa due to his ancestry, and had his nobility confirmed on 13 September He made many claims on land and money through legal means, but his success was limited and he burned through his finances rapidly. His apparent fondness of gambling worsened his monetary difficulties. Buonaparte made note of his situation in his account book: In Paris, I received 4, francs from the King and a fee of 1, crowns from the government, but I came back without a penny. By , Buonaparte was beginning to grow weak, and was suffering from constant pain. He traveled to Montpellier to seek proper medical care. Nothing could be done to quell the effects of what was believed to be stomach cancer, [9] the same disease that may have killed his famous son, Napoleon. Maria Anna Buonaparte 3 January â€” 1 January Maria Anna Buonaparte born and died , namesake of her deceased older sister. Maria Anna Buonaparte 14 July â€” 23 November , namesake of her deceased older sisters. A stillborn son London,

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