

1: List of coats of arms of French peers - Wikipedia

The Peerage of France (French: Pairie de France) was a hereditary distinction within the French nobility which appeared in in the Middle Ages, and only a small number of noble individuals were peers.

Here are some interesting French facts to prepare you for life in France, or if you are already living in France, test how well you know the French! About a quarter is covered by forest; only Sweden and Finland have more. Louis XIX was the king of France for just 20 minutes, the shortest ever reign – he ascended to the French throne in July after his father Charles X abdicated, and abdicated himself 20 minutes later in favour of his nephew, the Duke of Bordeaux. Guns and vehicles were painted by artists called camofleurs. In France you can marry a dead person – under French law, in exceptional cases you can marry posthumously, as long as you can also prove that the deceased had the intention of marrying while alive and you receive permission from the French president. The French have produced a number of world-renown inventions: France was the first country in the world to ban supermarkets from throwing away or destroying unsold food – since February , shops must donate wastage to food banks or charities. About one million French people living near the border with Italy speak Italian – although French is the official language and the first language of 88 percent of the population, there are various indigenous regional dialects and languages, such as Alsatian, Basque, Breton, Catalan, Occitan and Flemish. The CSA also requires half of the French music quota to be less than six months old. Jeanne Louise Calment was born on 21 February and died on 4 August She lived through the opening of the Eiffel Tower in , two World Wars and the development of television, the modern motor car and aeroplanes. Her compatriots generally live long longer than most other nationalities: France is rated sixth in the OECD for life expectancy at birth at 82 years: Although polls at the time showed that around 50 of French people supported gay marriage, not everyone was happy about it: The Louvre Museum in Paris was the most visited museum in the world in – with an amazing 9. French surgeons were also the first to perform a face transplant in The Tours-Bordeaux high-speed project, due for completion in , will add a further km to the existing 1,km. Not-so-forward-thinking, however, was when the French national train operator SNCF ordered 2, trains at a cost of EUR 15bn only to discover in they were too wide for many regional platforms. That works out to about EUR 1, per standard glass. The French invented the metric system, the decimalised way of counting and weighing, in – the original prototype kilo, Le Grand K, is a cylinder made in the s out of platinum and iridium and about the size of a plum, and was the only object known to scientists to have a mass of exactly 1kg. Everything else measured in kilograms is defined by Le Grand K. But Le Grand K mysteriously seems to be losing weight: The last time it was weighed, in , it was found to be 0. Did Le Grand K lose mass or have the copies gained it? Every July, cyclists race some 3,km 2, miles primarily around France in a series of stages over 23 days, with the fastest cyclist at each stage wearing the famous yellow jersey. To date, France has won more Noble Prizes for Literature 15 than any other country. This tradition is supposed to have started in the 16th century when King Charles XIV of France changed the calendar and those who continued to celebrate the end of the New Year at the end of March were ridiculed as fools. The oldest recorded human voice is French – a second fragment of the song Au Clair de la Lune was recorded by French inventor Edouard-Leon Scott de Martinville on paper on 9 April The paper recording was discovered in in Paris, and using modern science the clip was played for the very first time. The French eat around 30, tonnes of snails a year – but only about 1, tonnes of the classic French delicacy served with garlic, parsley and butter come from France; only some registered snail farms existed in France in It is against the law to carry live snails on a high-speed train in France without their own tickets – in fact, any domesticated animal under 5kg must be a paying passenger in France. In , a Frenchman was fined when he was caught carrying snails on a TGV, although the fine was later waived. The first volume was published in It became a republic in as a result of the French Revolution against centuries of royal rule. The Revolution started with the storming of the Bastille fortress on 14th July , an event that is celebrated every year all over France known as Bastille Day. France has one of the largest economies in the Eurozone, after Germany. France is one of the largest exporters of luxury goods in the world, with the top four companies Cartier, Chanel, Hermes and Louis

Vuitton alone worth billions. France has the second largest population in Europe after Germany, making up 13 percent of the European Union. French workers retire younger than in other OECD countries; in the report, the average age was 62, which is one of the lowest retirement ages in the world. People can claim a state pension at 62, which is one of the lowest retirement ages in the world. Comment here on the article, or if you have a suggestion to improve this article, please click here. If you believe any of the information on this page is incorrect or out-of-date, please let us know.

2: Peerage of France - Wikipedia

Philip organised separate administrations at Lille and Dijon for his northern and southern territories, but the First Peer of France had become the ruler of a rich and potentially threatening state on France's eastern border and he virtually ruled France during the minority of his nephew, Charles VI, from

Two research papers this week have arrived at contrasting interpretations. One study, published Tuesday in the journal *Science*, proposes that the earliest Americans had singularly Siberian origins, crossing into the continent via the Bering land bridge in a single wave. Another, published Tuesday in *Nature*, suggests that some early Native Americans may have had genetic roots in Australia and its neighboring islands, a region known collectively as Australasia. The peopling of the Americas is a matter of great anthropological and archaeological interest. We see evidence of unique culture on the continent over 10,000 years ago, but exactly how these populations arrived on the continent, and from where, has been debated for decades. Scientists generally agree that the first Americans crossed over from Asia via the Bering land bridge, which connected the two continents. This exodus most likely began between 20,000 and 40,000 years ago. But some researchers have argued that Alaskan glaciers would have blocked entry into North America. The Beringia standstill hypothesis suggests that human populations would have remained stranded on this land bridge for some 15,000 years before ice melt finally allowed clear passage into the continent. From there, this main emigrant population would have split and diversified into many different first cultures. Experts have noted that some early American skeletons, most older than 8,000 years, were found with physical features that seemed to contrast with those of historic and modern Native Americans. Some younger samples from South America also had these distinguishing traits. In some of these populations, they found a small degree of Australasian genetic ancestry. But perhaps this is one step toward an explanation. But there were perhaps multiple pulses of people into the Americas, and they had slightly different proportions of this ancestry. But it also challenges the Beringian standstill hypothesis in the process. Using a number of new techniques and data, we could date that relatively precisely to be about 23,000 years ago. They had to split off about 23,000 years ago, move all the way through Asia, and cross the land bridge into the Americas in 7,000 to 8,000 years. So clearly there was no 15,000-year Beringian standstill. There could have been a little bit of a standstill, but nothing like 15,000 years. Migration would have occurred in a single wave, Nielsen says, before splitting into two main populations. Right around this time, we see that the Native American population first began splitting up. We find two major groups – what we call the southern group and the northern group. This led them to investigate another hypothesis for the peopling of America – one Paleoamerican hypothesis, which suggests that the first people to come to the Americas were not from Siberia, but rather Australians and Melanesians who traveled by boat. But do these individuals actually have any genetic affinity with Australians and Melanesians? When we tested that, we found that the answer was no. They are clearly related only to modern Native Americans. We think this is evidence of a later migration, perhaps one that happened on a coastal route along the western coast about 8,000 years ago. But different interpretations of those signals resulted in a few contrasting conclusions. By signing up, you agree to our Privacy Policy and European users agree to the data transfer policy. But interpretations aside, both studies share a common goal – to answer the basic questions about how the Americas were populated. We have no support for all of these more fanciful theories.

3: Where did the first Americans come from? New clues from new studies. - www.enganchecubano.com

Get this from a library! Philip the Bold: the formation of the Burgundian state. [Richard Vaughan] -- This book is a biography of Philip and a study of the emergence of the Burgundian state under his aegis in the years , paying particular attention to his crucial acquisition of Flanders.

The First French P2P Insurance Platform Posted on by jim InsPeer is an innovative web-based service enabling users to reduce their auto, motorcycle, and homeowners insurance premiums by raising their deductibles and laying off their increased risk on people they know. Generally, the higher the deductible, the lower the premium paid, so InsPeer allows user to get full insurance coverage for less by leveraging membership in a responsible community. Other than increasing the deductible, it does not require changes to their insurance contracts. Users form small groups which, in essence, share the risk that one or all will file a claim. The service is completely free if there are no claims. In the case of a claim, InsPeer keeps a percentage of the claim paid by the insurer. You have recently launched. How is it going? We received a lot of press coverage and as a consequence we met a lot of potential partners, including insurance brokers and insurance carriers. Because we are in the market from the angle of the deductible, the insurance companies have been very interested. It fits with their current models. Or to build a product together. We expect we can increase the number of insured people. At its core, insurance all about pooling of risks. Are you simply boiling the mutual insurance company down to its essence, removing a lot of overhead, and passing the savings on to consumers? The idea is to use technology to help you leverage your local community " with all its positive aspects. So it is true that we are coming back to the original idea of the mutual company. The peer-to-peer advantage is the fact that you band together with your community which creates more virtuous behaviour " a lower claims rate for instance. This can only be possible if people have a sense of community. Are customers able to price the risk they are taking accurately? Are you offering people tools for understanding the risks they are taking? So you can compare the expected claims rate of any one person to your own. The risk indicator for consumers is expressed in years. For example, if it is 8. This is the way risk is expressed on our platform. What does the average auto policy cost for a year for a car owner in France? Is it possible that the financial benefits of raising your deductible " which might be a couple of hundred euros a year " are not sufficient to motivate large numbers of consumers to try something new? That the financial rewards will have to be greater to drive mass-market acceptance? This is a very good question. We think that they do need a sufficient financial incentive and we are studying how large that needs to be with several groups. It is possible that the amount that you can save with the deductible may not be sufficient and we will have to provide more value. You use a proprietary method to help users better understand their risk ratings. What data did you use to create this algorithm? For now, we are using industry data. Have insurance carriers been willing to share their data with you? Insurance companies are reluctant to share their data. However, there is some statistical data " national data " that we are using. But movement toward more open data would be nice. Who are your customers today? The deductible is more of a problem for lower-income people, so our original thinking was that our users would be those who want to avoid a deductible. But those consumers may be more reluctant to use our service or may not be as well connected to people who can share their risk. They may be also less financially savvy. My guess is that younger, more affluent, more tech-savvy consumers will be most willing to consider innovative insurance products. That is our current assumption, as well. They are also participants in the sharing economy and willing to buy their insurance contracts online. How do users come together? Can I ask all the members of my college class, or all the people who live on my street? Do I have to insure them if they insure me? It has to be reciprocal, but members of your group can be anyone. What we intend to do is to allow people to search for others on the platform whom they may not know but who have the same level of risk that they do. We could have used pricing as a mechanism to match people according to their risk, so if your risk is higher you would pay a little bit more than I. This proved to be difficult to explain to consumers so we stayed on a very simple basis, saying this is a mutual amount that you agree on and explaining what your mutual risk is. Is there an optimal size group, whether for reasons of social dynamics or simply for mathematical reasons?

Can you explain your revenue model? We are only paid when a claim is made. Why not a flat fee or small percentage of what each group has agreed to cover? In this phase, we are thinking to reduce every point of potential friction. You just need to engage with your peers and agree to provide coverage. We know this may reduce the perception of value, but our main concern right now is to remove every barrier to subscription. How will the brokerage business model work? When will launch with this aspect? This is what we were referring to when we mentioned a contract for the whole risk. We are already in talks with carriers to manufacture and distribute such a contract. This will take a year or maybe two. But the industry is very interested in this. How are claims handled? The same way they are otherwise handled today. You submit a claim to your insurance carrier, and then you pass your claims information onto InsPeer. We then validate your claim and this triggers the collection of payment under your InsPeer contract. Will the P2P model inherently result in a better loss ratio? One premise of the P2P model is that peer pressure reduces the risk of fraud, and cuts down on small claims. Do you expect this to be borne out? The industry reports that P2P risks are lower risks than average. Which makes sense because in our target contract what we want to do is lower the amount paid for insurance. If you are a bad risk then you are going to pay that deductible each and every time. The ones who are going to benefit the most from P2P contracts are the good risks. In addition to distribution, what would working with InsPeer offer to traditional carriers? We may be able to impact profitability for carriers as much as turnover, and new regulations make profitability more important. There is another benefit in that we might source certain types of risks that are being completely ignored by the insurance carriers because he is not in touch with his market, certain niche markets for example. How are you regulated? Do you need any sort of insurance license? No, we do not need an insurance licence, but we are subject to financial regulation. We have presented our model and we are more seen as a crowdfunding platform for insurance. Does French law make a specific provision for insurance between individuals? It would simplify our lives if it was addressed directly. However, we are able to function legally. Is there any reason why every member of my group has to be in France? Could I form a group with people from the United States and German? For now, you need to be in France, but ultimately we want the platform to be completely global, except that we will have to validate the concept in the country where you live. After France, which markets are next? What we want to do is to finish our homework in France before extending to other markets, but as you guessed it would be easy to replicate the model in other countries. Do you have a theory about why the peer to peer insurance model did not appear first in the U. I do have a theory. You have the time and expense of 50 different regulators to deal with. The same issue "regulation by the states" is partly responsible for suppressing innovation in the business of facilitating international money transfers here, as well. How are you using or planning to use connected homes and the internet of things? Will this help you more accurately underwrite risk? We hope to be in the forefront of this. Once we demonstrate the value of peer-to-peer, it is going to be very easy to leverage the internet of things.

4: 30 interesting facts about France | About France | Expatica France

The peerage of France consists of the great officers, direct vassals of the Crown of France, with the title peer of France. The peers of France represent the primitive constituents of elective monarchy, before the succession became hereditary in the House of Capet.

Thus, beginning in the practice started of creating new peerages by letters patent, specifying the fief to which the peerage was attached, and the conditions under which the fief could be transmitted. By all apanagists would be peers. The number of lay peerages increased over time from 7 in 1380, to 26 in 1404, 21 in 1418, and 24 in 1422. One family could hold several peerages. The minimum age was 14. The majority of new peerages created up until the fifteenth century were for royal princes, while new peerages from the sixteenth century on were increasingly created for non royals. After no more countships were made into peers, and peerage was exclusively given to duchies duc et pair. Occasionally the Parlement de Paris refused to register the letters of patent conferring peerage on them. Apart from the coronation of French kings, the privileges of peers were largely matters of precedence, the titles Monseigneur, Votre Grandeur and the address mon cousin, suggesting parentage to the royal family, or at least equivalence, by the King, and a privilegium fori. This meant that judicial proceedings concerning the peers and their pairie-fiefs were exclusively under the jurisdiction of the Court of Peers. Members of the peerage had also the right to sit in a lit de justice, a formal proceeding and speak before the Parlement, and they were also given high positions at the court, and a few minor privileges such as entering the courtyards of royal castles in their carriages. The expression pair was also sometimes used for groups of nobles within a French fief. These "peers" did not benefit from the royal privileges listed above. A fanatical defender of the privileges of the peers was the memoirist Louis de Rouvroy, Duke of Saint-Simon, who was neither very wealthy by ducal standards, nor influential at court, but whose father had been made a peer. Louis XIV tried to promote the status in protocol of his legitimized bastards in various minor respects, and Saint-Simon devotes long chapters of his memoirs to his struggles against this. Under the First Republic and the First Empire: Napoleon reinstated French noble titles but did not create a system of peerages comparable to the United Kingdom. He did create a House of Peers on his return from Elba in 1815, but the House was not constituted before his abdication at the end of the Hundred Days Cent jours. Chamber of Peers[edit] Chamber of Peers in the Palais du Luxembourg The French peerage was recreated by the Charter of 1814 with the Bourbon Restoration, albeit on a different basis from before. In the Revolution of 1792, the Chamber of Peers was disbanded definitively. The exact names of the peers vary from text to text. In The Song of Roland Oxford edition, the peers are: The number of peers is thought to parallel the twelve apostles.

5: Living in France | Guides to Everyday Life in France

A biography of Philip and a study of the emergence of the Burgundian state under his aegis in the years , paying particular attention to his crucial acquisition of Flanders.

These were not titles, but ranks within the nobility with some exceptions; see further details. Chevaliers knights were a subset of the nobility, which included all titled nobility, members of the orders of knighthood of the king, but also members of families of ancient nobility, even untitled. The legal definition of a chevalier was very unclear, whether it was a matter of ancestry or a matter of eminence. Foreign princes and princes of the blood were entitled to similar variations on the rank of prince. It should be noted that "chevalier" was also used to refer to a member of an order such as the Knights of Saint John a. Order of Malta as well as members of royal orders: Lord seigneur was not a title. The owner of a lordship, even a commoner, was its lord. The term "lord" only meant "the possessor of a certain kind of property" in the feudal system, a mixture of actual real estate and rights over people rents and fees could be collected from them, certain obligations could be imposed on them, etc. Someone who was only a seigneur was not titled. All lordships disappeared when feudalism was abolished in Titles as part of the name 19th c. The Revolution abolished the feudal system on 4 Aug This completely removed the legal foundation of titles. Titles of nobility were explicitly abolished June When Napoleon brought back titles, starting with the great officers of state in and the grand-fiefs of the Empire in , and then the whole hierarchy of dukes, counts and barons in , he did not restore feudalism. He did try to give titles a landed basis, by laying down as rule that a title, to become hereditary, had to be formally attached to a land endowment called a "majorat", whose contents had to be provided by the title-holder, and whose inheritance followed special rules to avoid division at each generation. The Restoration regime extended the system to the peerage it created in , and to all other titles in The requirement of a the majorat, however, was abolished in , so titles were completely divorced from any landed connection. Furthermore, from to a large number of hereditary titles were created that were not attached to any land. This was, in a way, completing an evolution that had started with the multiplication of "titres de pur honneur" in the 18th c. French titles continued to exist, and many were created until , when France permanently became a Republic. The Republic did not abolish titles, however, and, based on existing laws and earlier jurisprudence, the courts have built up a legal system to deal with titles and their transmission. This is discussed in greater detail below. Titled and Untitled Nobility One has to be noble to be titled, but one could be noble without being titled. The untitled nobility was always more numerous than the titled nobility. The difference between titled and untitled may not be so much due to the antiquity of the lineage as to the good fortune of some families on whom the sovereign bestowed titles. Since the midth century, however, usage has become very lax, and little regard is paid to the authenticity of titles which people use; though no one usurps ducal titles which are too rare, there are many more people called marquis and comte than there should be. There are 38 ducal titles still in existence, of which 22 are pre Only one title of prince created under Napoleon I is still in existence see the page on peerages for more information on ducal titles. Usurpation of titles had become quite common in the 18th century already. In many cases, the usurpation was politely tolerated and, over the course of a few generations, became accepted in legal documents, or even at the Court, although such recognition was never equivalent to a formal grant of title. Such titles are known as "titres de courtoisie". In the 19th and 20th centuries, such usurpation became commonplace, and many untitled families call themselves count and marquis today. During the Restoration period , a House of Peers was created on the British model. For peers, a "declension of titles" was introduced as a form of courtesy title: Later, this practice was informally extended to all titles, so that the children of a marquis call themselves count. In modern usage, it is common to distinguish between the actual holder of a title: Pierre, comte de Sassafras and other members of the family who will call themselves comte Jean de Sassafras. This usage was unknown before the late 19th century. The "Particule" The "particule" the word "de" between the given name and the family name is often taken to be a sign of nobility. In fact, there are about 10, names in France that look noble e. Conversely, there are noble families without the particule in their name: There are several examples among the old "noblesse de robe": Some

families have changed their names and given it a nobiliary appearance. It is also possible to re-use a name which has become extinct *relever un nom*: This was the procedure followed by a M. His grandson, president of the French Republic, ridiculed himself by asking for the seat of the admiral in the Society of the Cincinnati; he was admitted on an honorary basis. Titles of nobility, as hereditary marks of honor, were recreated in , abolished in , restored in and have remained in existence ever since, to this day. The Revolution broke in many ways with the Old Regime. The legal class of nobility, as one of the fundamental remaining elements of feudalism, was abolished along with the feudal regime on August 4, , which established legal equality of all individuals regardless of birth. On March 1, , Napoleon, Emperor of the French, established a legal system of titles, but the word "nobility" is not used anywhere in legal texts, and no privileges were attached to it. Titles were created by Letters Patent of the Emperor, or, for the most part, were automatic and came with certain positions. However, the titles did not become hereditary until certain conditions were met in particular the constitution by the grantee of an endowment in land to be attached to the title, the *majorat*, and a newly created *Conseil du Sceau des Titres* was in charge of verifying compliance see more on Napoleonic titles. The new nobility keeps its titles and the old nobility regains its titles. The king creates nobles at will, but he grants them only ranks and honors without any exemption from the burdens and duties of society. *La noblesse ancienne reprend ses titres. La nouvelle conserve les siens.* The "charges" really mean taxes: It was abolished by an ordinance of Oct. When the monarchy was overthrown in , nobility was again abolished Feb. The *Conseil du Sceau des Titres* was recreated by decree of Jan. The Second Empire fell on Sep. The President of the Republic made a decision on May 10, that he would cease to confer or confirm titles, and this decision has never been reversed by any of his successors. The *Conseil* expressed in the opinion that the President should not confirm foreign titles either, but this has nevertheless happened twice for a Papal title of count in and for a Spanish ducal title in . Titles of nobility since Titles have been granted from to and from to , when the President of the Republic effectively relinquished the exercise of any prerogative in the matter. The process was well-defined: They were, however, subject to the requirement of the creation of a *majorat*. The title of *chavalier* was also created under special circumstances. The title of duke was a hereditary peerage, but with some exceptions: The Restoration also granted letters of ennoblement. French courts have held that the concept of nobility is incompatible with the equality of all citizens before the law proclaimed in the Declaration of the Rights of Man of , which is legally part of the Constitution of . However, there are titles, which are considered part of the legal name, and entitled to the same protections in French civil and criminal courts, even though they give no privilege or precedence the way they do in Great Britain. Regulation of titles is carried out by a bureau of the Ministry of Justice. This seeming paradox is disconcerting. It stems from several facts: The Revolution did away with nobility and titles, titles were restored not nobility, and the Republic has not done anything about titles. How to reconcile these facts? The kings and successive governments did not resolve the problem with very explicit laws. The courts were left to resolve it on their own, through a process of jurisprudence. Thus, French nobiliary law is mostly based on court cases. The final establishment of a Republic in left them in a kind of limbo, and it took a succession of court cases to define the jurisprudence, which is now well established. Also, no one can be forced to use his title. Titles are, however, accessories of the family name, complements which help to distinguish among members of a family. As such, they are entitled to the same legal protection from usurpation as the family name. *Civil Seine*, 25 Jan. Under the pre regime, it was not uncommon for a M. X, owner of a lordship called Y, to have himself called "M. X de Y" whether or not he was noble. It is still possible today for a French family to have such an addition to its family name, but only on the basis of ancient, public and continuous usage prior to the French Revolution *Angers* 29 juin , *Dalloz*, 2. The only way to acquire a title is to inherit it according to its original rules of transmission. In particular, it cannot be acquired prescriptively by usage. The courts cannot establish the right to a title but they can protect it. So questions arising over the meaning and intent of these sovereign acts should be resolved by the sovereign or his modern equivalent. There is appeal from such decisions to the administrative courts only to ensure that the executive branch has acted coherently and in conformity with its own rules, but the ordinary courts have nothing to say because this is not a matter of justice, but a matter of grace, so to speak. The agency in charge of this was originally the *Conseil du Sceau des Titres*, created by

Napoleon in particular, it delivered all letters patent related to nobiliary titles. See the article on Napoleonic nobility and on majorats. When the monarchy was restored in 1814, it replaced the conseil du Sceau des titres with a commission du sceau at the ministry of Justice, staffed by high-ranking civil servants and chaired by the Minister of Justice as Keeper of the Seals ord.

France's 'First Peer' was created on September, 6th Richard Cavendish | Published in History Today Volume 63 Issue 9 September For a hundred years or so in the 14th and 15th centuries the Dukes of Burgundy ruled in power and splendour rivalling that of kings.

Early life[edit] Coat of arms after Born in Pontoise in , Philip gained his cognomen the Bold at the age of 14, when he fought beside his father at the Battle of Poitiers of and they were captured by the English. He was created Duke of Touraine in , but in , he returned this title to the crown to receive instead the Duchy of Burgundy in apanage from his father as a reward for his courage at the Battle of Poitiers. His father had been the ruler of the duchy since the death of Duke Philip I in Philip would rule the duchy as Philip II until his death. As jure uxoris Count of Flanders, he would keep in mind the economic interests of the Flemish cities, which mainly made their money from weaving and spinning. He was aided in this by the expansion of the Three Members â€” a parliament consisting of representatives from the towns of Bruges , Ghent and Ypres â€” to the Four Members through the addition of the rural area Franc of Bruges In , Philip also became the Count of Charolais , a title used by Philip the Good and Charles the Bold as the heirs of Burgundy. Engraving of Philip the Bold Philip was very active at the court of France, particularly after the death in of his brother King Charles V , whose successor Charles VI became king at the age of The regency lasted until , always with Philip assuming the dominant role: Louis of Anjou spent much effort fighting for his claim to the Kingdom of Naples after and died in , John of Berry was interested mainly in the Languedoc [4] and not particularly interested in politics, and Louis of Bourbon was largely an unimportant figure due to his personality he showed signs of mental instability and his status since he was not the son of a king. However, Philip, along with John of Berry and Louis of Bourbon, lost most of their power at court in , when Charles VI chose to favour the advice of the Marmousets , his personal advisors, over that of his uncles when he attained his majority. The would-be assassin, Pierre de Craon , had taken refuge in Brittany. Charles, outraged at these events, determined to punish Craon, and on 1 July led an expedition against Brittany. While travelling to Brittany, the king, already overwrought by the slow progress, was shocked by a madman who spent half-an-hour following the procession to warn the king that he had been betrayed. When a page dropped a lance, the king reacted by killing several of his knights and had to be wrestled to the ground. He was the principal ruler of France until In particular, both quarrelled over royal funds, which each desired to appropriate for his own ends: Louis to fund his extravagant lifestyle, Philip to further his expansionist ambitions in Burgundy and the Low Countries. This struggle only served to enhance the reputation of Philip, since he appeared to be a sober and honest reformer in comparison to the profligate and irresponsible Louis. His tomb, with pleurants and his recumbent effigy , is an outstanding work of Burgundian sculpture. Jean Malouel , official painter to the duke, was responsible for the polychrome and gilt decoration. After his death, the body of Philip the Bold was eviscerated and embalmed, then placed in a lead coffin. It was then deposited in the choir of Chartreuse de Champmol on 16 June His internal organs were sent to the church of Saint Martin at Halle. In , his body was transferred to Dijon Cathedral , and in the following year, his tomb was damaged by revolutionaries and looters. Philip and Margaret had the following children:

7: William Neville, Baron Fauconberg and Earl of Kent (d.)

Peer support specialists in the mental health field were among the first to be certified, and qualify for state and Medicaid reimbursement. In the next part of this series, I'll look at the spread of peer support into other health fields and chart the growth of peer support in the academic literature.

French national identity is based on the historical origins of the nation in Celtic, Gallo-Roman, and Frankish cultures. The name "France" originally was used to refer to several peoples in the lower Rhineland. It gradually was introduced as a more widespread term to denote that territory, formerly known as Gaul, after the Frankish invasion and the retreat of the Romans. The name "Francia" was applied to various territorial units until the Middle Ages, when it came to signify the kingdom of the French sovereign. Regional identities, such as Provençal and Breton have coexisted with political units of state control. The degree to which France is today a homogeneous nation is a highly contested topic. Political and linguistic unification, especially through mass education, has been an ongoing project of nationalism. The immigrant population comes mainly from Portugal and northern Africa, although there has been increasing immigration from eastern Europe. France takes a highly assimilationist approach to its immigrant populations. The social position of Beurs the children of North African immigrants is an ongoing issue. The population is divided by social class, political party affiliation, generation, ethnicity, and region. Having had a significant rural population well into the twentieth century, the country continues to be marked by a rural-urban split. The French often refer to their nation as a hexagon to describe its six-sided shape, and this term is also a symbol for the country. Metropolitan France has an area of over , square miles , square kilometers , making it the largest Western European nation. It covers 5 percent of the European continent. Paris is the capital and cultural center, long dominating the rest of the nation. There are currently twenty-two regions. These DOMs operate primarily as departments within the national system. There are two territorial collectives: Mayotte and Saint Pierre-et-Miquelon. While tied to the mainland of Europe, the country is open to the Atlantic to the west. It also has coasts on the Mediterranean Sea to the south and the English Channel to the north. France has a large range of terrain and a varied climate and geography. The major mountain ranges are the Alps in the east and the Pyrenees in the southwest. Each forms a natural boundary with other nations. The Massif Central is a large mountainous plateau in the central area, which includes the ancient volcanoes of the Auvergne region. While most of the country is in a temperate zone, the Mediterranean area is considered to have a subtropical climate. In , the population was 58,, France has a low population density compared to other countries in Western Europe. In an attempt to keep the population up, family allowances are given to each family per child, with no income restriction. There is much population mobility from urban to rural areas and from region to France region. The population has more than doubled since the mid-nineteenth century, when it was The postâ€”World War II period saw fertility increases in the French version of the baby boom, but the birthrate began to drop in the early s. Migration has added to the population. At the turn of the twentieth century and after World War I, migration accounted for half the total population growth. The official language is French, which is by far the majority language, having been imposed on the regional populations since the nineteenth century. Regional languages and dialects such as Breton, Catalan, Corsican, Basque, Alsatian, and Flemish are still in use, and some are taught in regional schools. The law of 11 January permitted the teaching of regional languages in regions in which they were in use. The most recent update of national language policy regarding education came in , permitting the teaching of regional languages at the primary and secondary levels. In all cases, this is voluntary for pupils. The nation historically has been divided into two linguistic regions: National identity is closely identified with the French language. In , the government instituted a further safeguard by establishing a commission on the French language whose role is to discourage borrowings from English and franglais the combination of the two languages. The Toubon law of mandates that French be spoken in all official, public spheres of life. The French state also has played a role in the protection of global francophonie. Numerous national symbols are associated with the French Revolution, which established the nation as a democratic republic at the end of the eighteenth century. They were further reinforced during the Third Republic at the turn of the twentieth

century. Known as the tricolore, the flag is blue, white, and red. White is associated with monarchy, red with the republic, and blue with Charlemagne, Clovis, and other early rulers. La Marseillaise became the official national anthem in 1793. It was written in Strasbourg in 1792 but became associated with Marseille when troops from that city entered Paris singing it on 30 July 1793. It was an important rallying song during the First Republic but was not used on official occasions again until the Third Republic. The Gallic rooster le coq gaulois became associated with the nation during the Renaissance. It was used at first as a royal symbol but during the revolution came to stand for the identity of the nation. Used variously over time and sometimes associated with the figure of Liberty or Marianne, the rooster came to be known as a symbol of the nation during World War I. Today it is often used by sports teams. Marianne is a symbol of the republic as a motherland and stands for the rallying cry of "liberty, equality, fraternity. There are multiple ways of depicting this figure. Statues and images have portrayed Marianne as wearing a helmet and at other times the Phrygian bonnet; during the Third Republic, she began to be seen wearing a crown of ripe wheat. Since the nineteenth century, mayors have commissioned a sculpture of Marianne for their town halls. Now these busts depict popular models, the first of whom was Brigitte Bardot. The most recent model, chosen in 1992 after much discussion and debate, is the actress Laetitia Casta.

History and Ethnic Relations Emergence of the Nation. The emergence of the modern nation took place over several centuries and resulted from a combination of the cultural influences of Gauls, Romans, and Franks. France was inhabited mainly by the Gauls, a Celtic-language group, when the Roman conquest of the territory began in the first century B. The Gallo-Roman period ended when the Frankish peoples began to enter the territory from the Germanic east during the fifth century, led by Clovis. The term "France" comes from the Franks and has had three historical meanings. The medieval period was one of political fragmentation even as the state administrative bureaucracy grew. The Church supported the various monarchs, who claimed divine rule. After a long series of wars, France achieved political unity in the sixteenth century under Louis XIV. French became the official language, replacing Latin in official documents, in 1539. The revolution of 1789 established the First Republic and abolished the monarchy. Attempts to form the First and Second Empires by Napoleon and his nephew eventually were over-turned by the Third Republic. This period involved a heightened sense of national identity, with a return to the republican values of the revolution. It was also a period of heightened colonial expansion into Africa and Asia. A Fourth Republic was reconstituted after liberation at the end of the war, and this led to the current Fifth Republic, whose first president was Charles de Gaulle, elected in 1958. Le Puy lies in the volcanic mountains of south-central France. France experienced a period of economic prosperity after World War II known as the "thirty glorious years. The events of May 1968 marked a crisis in national identity as workers and students agitated for a more open and equal society. National identity is connected to notions of citizenship, which were established during the revolution. The original criteria included factors such as gender, place of birth, age, and amount of property. Citizenship currently depends on proof of parentage and residence. The national identity is based on several factors, including a concept of shared ancestry coming from the Gallic and Frankish past and territorial roots in the countryside, a shared national language and culture, and the ideals of the revolution. It has also been shaped by religious conflicts between Catholics, Protestants, and Jews and by religious versus secular influences on government, especially in the realm of education. Current national identity is primarily an invention of the Third Republic and has been shaken by various events in recent history. The degree to which a coherent national identity has existed is debatable despite the assimilationist policies of the government. Linguistic unity was achieved less than a century ago, and regional languages and cultural practices persist. The growth of the European Union EU and the influx of immigrants eventually will lead to a revised view of what it means to be French. An important element of national identity is the identity card. Each person on French soil must carry on his or her person a card or document that demonstrates citizenship or another legal status, such as a visa or EU passport. The police have the right to stop anyone at any time to demand to see these documents. In a multiethnic state, there are two major types of ethnic group identity: Conflict between the centralized state and regional groups such as the Corsicans, Bretons, and Basques heightened toward the end of the twentieth century, when political autonomy became a major movement. Corsica has won the right to limited administrative autonomy. These immigrants have come from various nations. The country has

offered political asylum to peoples such as Cambodians and Czechs. One of the most significant conflicts has been in the area of religious freedom for Islamic groups. The "scarf affair" of , in which three Muslim girls were expelled from high school because they refused to take off their head scarves, drew attention to the conflict between the secular state school system and the religious beliefs of immigrants. Urbanism, Architecture, and the Use of Space There has long been a dichotomy between Paris and the rest of the nation or between Paris and the provinces.

8: Jacques d'Armagnac, duc de Nemours | French duke | www.enganchecubano.com

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A Brief History of Peer Support: Origins Patrick Tang, MPH The contemporary era of organized peer support owes its success in no small part to the mental health consumer movement of the s. This social movement empowered former mental health service users to help each other and advocate for themselves. As the philosophy of peer support slipped into the mainstream, public interest is reaching an all-time high. Peer support is gaining recognition in almost sector of health and healthcare. Health researchers are continuing to build the evidence base for peer support for a variety of disease conditions, populations, and settings. Healthcare providers are seeing the benefits of peer support on their medical practices, particularly when it comes to patient satisfaction and patient outcomes. Employers and health insurance companies are increasingly implementing peer support programs to improve worksite wellness, increase productivity, promote health maintenance, and reduce costs. Policymakers see peer support as an effective strategy for community outreach, quality improvement, increasing access to primary care, and reducing health disparities. And most importantly, patients are seeking out peer support in greater numbers than ever before. With passionate endorsements across the spectrum, peer support is poised to be become a pillar of national healthcare policy. How did this come about? Where did it all start? This article is the first in a series that will explore the history of organized peer support and discuss what this means for health and healthcare around the world. Peer support surfaced again in the with the efforts of Robert Carkhoff and Charles Truax, in which lay counselors, trained with specific skills, were successful in helping mentally ill patients in hospital settings. In , Emory Cowen proposed a model of community mental health care that requires the employment of nonprofessional peers in the development, implementation, and evaluation of community interventions. In the s, big state hospitals across the country were being closed down, releasing patients with severe mental illnesses into the community with inadequate transitional support. Simultaneously, patients began to speak out about systematic mistreatment and denial of civil liberties while under the care of state mental hospitals. Once released, former patients sought relief through autonomous peer and mutual support groups, which helped empower individuals as well as the community. In its most radical period, the mental health consumer movement sought autonomy and rejected traditional modes of care. However, the movement changed course in the s as it reached out to governmental and professional organizations. This period of re-engagement led to improved mental healthcare practices, increased funding for technical assistance and training programs, and a subsequent boom in peer support services. Peer support specialists in the mental health field were among the first to be certified, and qualify for state and Medicaid reimbursement. A Review of the Evidence. Science and Practice;6 2: Peer support among persons with severe mental illnesses: Community Mental Health Journal;12 4: Lay mental health counseling: The effects of lay group counseling. Journal of Consulting Psychology; Emergent approaches to mental health problems. A movement in search of a theory.

9: List of coats of arms of the Capetian dynasty - Wikipedia

Provence is a beautiful region, rich in history, gastronomy and wine, It's also a playground for families. The limestone landscape is ideal for both big and small explorers with walking, cycling, mountain-biking, climbing and canoeing - and even caving experiences to enjoy.

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