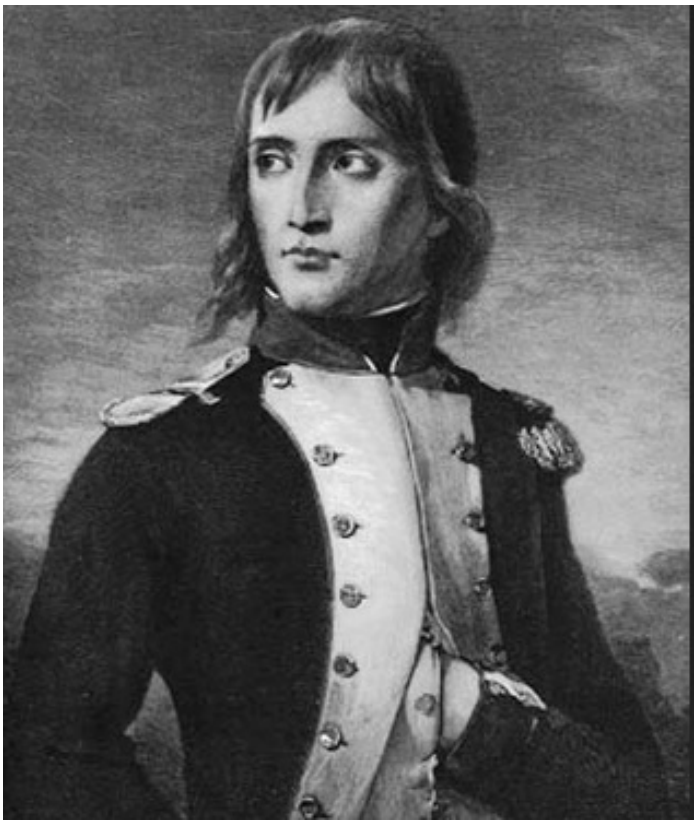
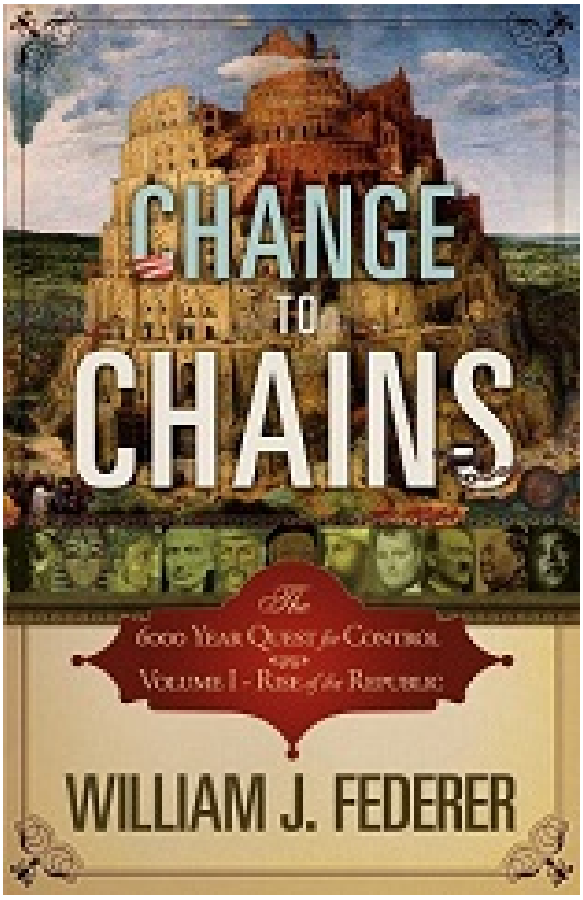
Read American Minute

American Minute with Bill Federer
Napoleon Bonaparte Rearranged Global Politics

Napoleon was born August 15, 1769.

After his education, he was commissioned in the **French military** in 1785, and quickly advanced.



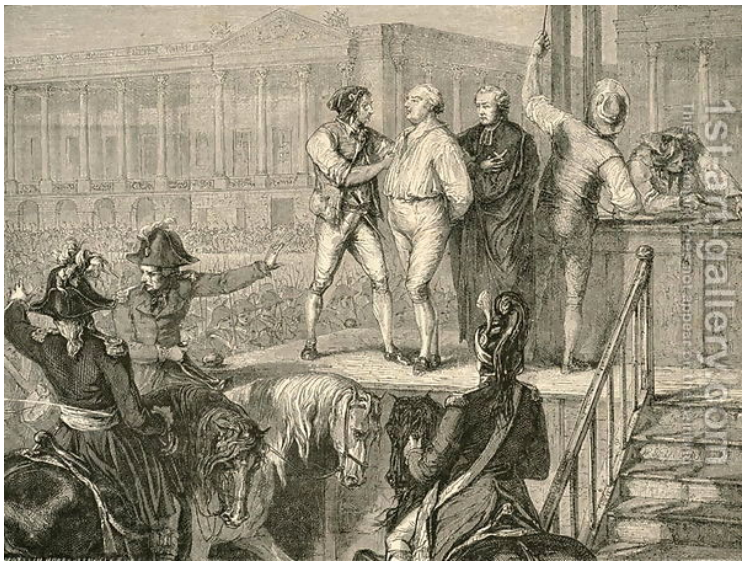


Change to Chains-the 6000 year Quest for Global Control

Napoleon's expertise in the use of **mobile artillery** and the **military tactics of "envelopment"** and **"divide and conquer"** resulted in him becoming **one of the greatest military commanders of all time.**

Beginning in 1792, **France** experienced a **Reign of Terror.**

The benevolent monarchs, **King Louis XVI** and **Queen Marie Antoinette,** were were beheaded in 1793.



When the **French Revolution** began, **Napoleon** was an artillery officer.

In April of 1795, **Napoleon** was ordered to help smash a **counter-revolution of Catholic royalists** in **War in the Vendée. Napoleon** claimed to be in poor health and so did not participate in the butchery of an estimated 300,000.

France had an alliance with the **Muslim Turkish Ottoman Empire,** begun in 1536 between **King Francis I** and **Sultan Suleiman the Magnificent.**

The treaty was considered a **blasphemous scandal** by the rest of Christian Europe, nevertheless, it continued for most of two and a half centuries.

In early fall of 1795, **Napoleon** was ordered to go to the **Ottoman capital in Constantinople,** to upgrade their military with his artillery expertise. **Napoleon refused to go.**

One wonders how different history would have been had **Napoleon's artillery expertise** been in the service of the **Turkish Sultan.**

In **Paris,** a crowd of **royalist counter-revolutionaries** gathered in the streets.

On October 5, 1795, **Napoleon** ordered cannons to be fired at them.

1,400 royalists died and the rest fled.

Napoleon reportedly commented that he had cleared the streets with **"a whiff of grapeshot."**

The new **French government,** called the **Directory,** quickly promoted **Napoleon.**

Though the **French Revolution ended slavery** in **France,** it did **not end slavery** on the **French island of Saint-Dominique (Haiti).**

A slave revolt erupted on Haiti in 1791.

Haiti was considered **the richest colony in the world,** being one of the **main suppliers of sugar globally.**

Haiti was under **Spanish rule** from **1492 to 1625,** when **France** took control of the **western third** of the island.

During the 13 year Haitian Revolution, from 1791 to 1804, **over 300,000 were killed,** including **Haitians, French, English, Spanish,** and **Polish.**

The loss of the colony **Haiti** created a need for **France** to replace it with another **tropical colony** to compete with **Britain's India.**

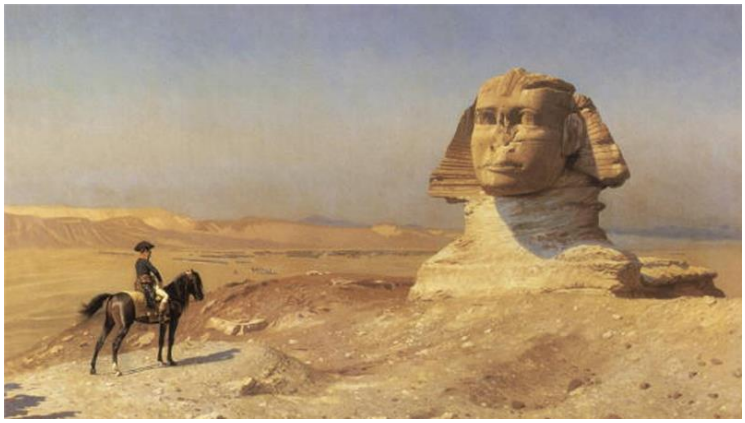
In February of 1798, **Napoleon's forces** invaded Rome, and took captive **Pope Pius VI,** who died in Napoleon's custody.

Napoleon delayed burying the Pope's body to gain political

advantage.

This led to General **Napoleon Bonaparte** invading **Egypt** on July 1, 1798.

Napoleon quickly defeated the **Egyptian Mamluk slave cavalry** in just a few weeks.



A legend circulated that **Napoleon's** soldiers used the **Great Sphinx** for artillery practice, blowing off its nose, but sketches from 1737 showed that the nose had already been missing.

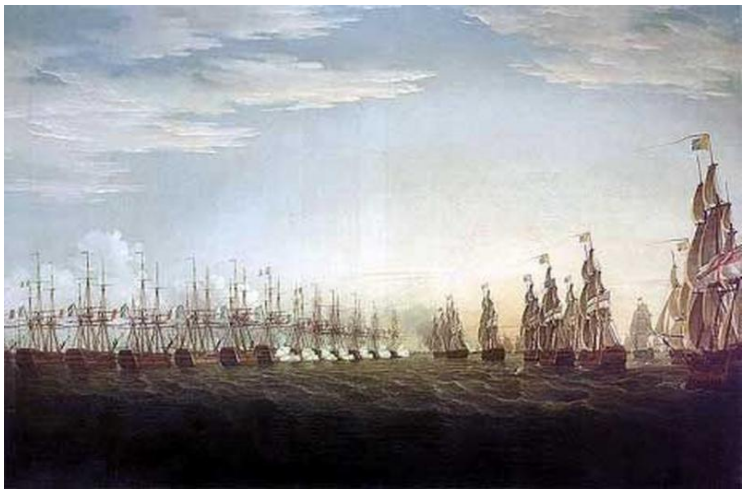
One account is that **a fundamentalist Muslim named Muhammad Sa'im al-Dahr** considered the **Sphinx a pagan idol** and **defaced it in 1378 AD.**

Napoleon attempted to introduce **French** concepts of **liberté, égalité, fraternité** (liberty, equality, democracy) but was unsuccessful as there were **no words in the Arabic language**

to convey such concepts.

The Egyptian population had been accustomed to **rule by the sword for centuries.**

On August 1-3, 1798, **Britain's Admiral Horatio Nelson** defeated **Napoleon's navy** at the **Battle of the Nile,** leaving **Napoleon** trapped in **Egypt.**



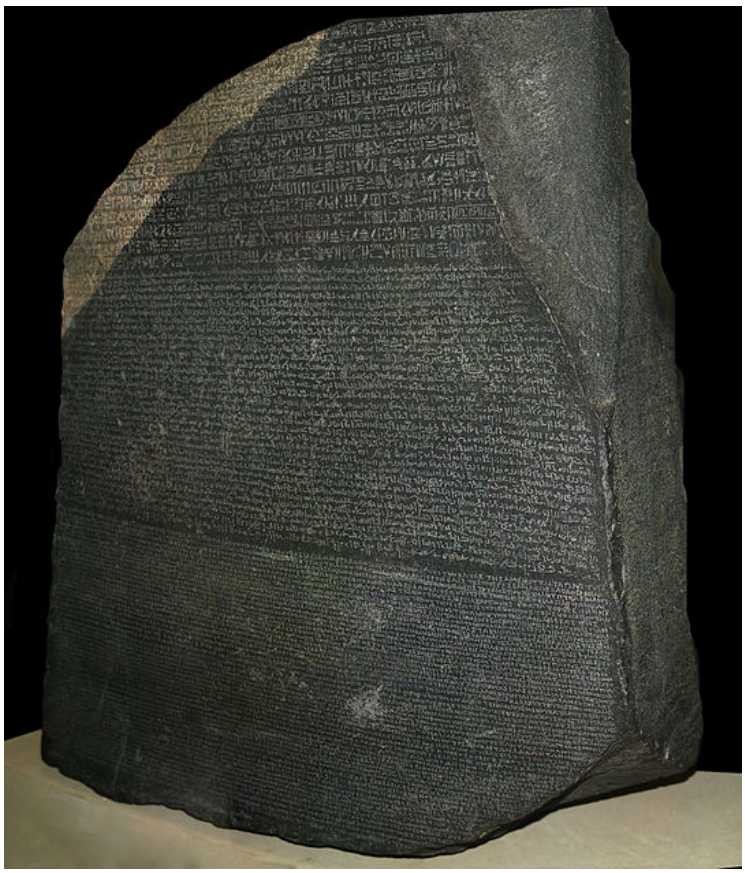
This put **Napoleon** in the position of having to **appease the Muslim population.**

While in **Egypt, Napoleon** uncovered **Pyramid treasures.**

In 1799, **Napoleon's French archeologists** discovered the **Rosetta Stone,** a decree from 196 BC by Egyptian King Ptolemy V, carved in stone in **Egyptian hieroglyphic**

script, Demotic script, and **Ancient Greek.**

The **Rosetta Stone** proved to be **the key** to **deciphering Egyptian hieroglyphs,** and thereby **unlocking** for scholars the **thousands of years of ancient history of Egypt's Pharaohs.**



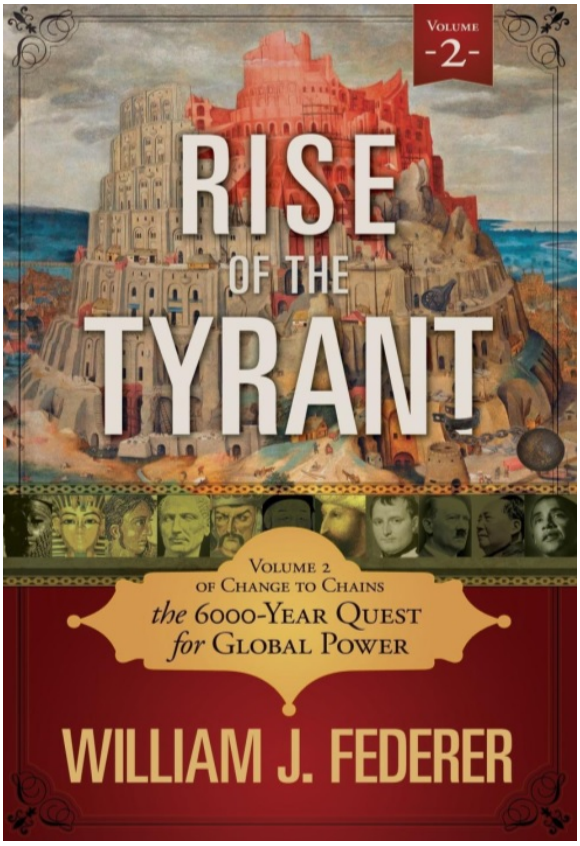
Napoleon, without the aid of his navy, marched his army into **Palestine,** where he almost captured **Acre** in the **Holy Land.**

The French newspaper, *Le Moniteur Universel,* published in "year seven" of the French Republic, May 22, 1799:

"Bonaparte has published a proclamation in which he invites all the **Jews** of **Asia** and **Africa** to gather under his flag in order to re-establish the ancient **Jerusalem.**

He has already given arms to a great number, and their battalions threaten **Aleppo."**

[Rise of the Tyrant - How Democracies & Republics Rise & Fall (Vol. 2 of Change to Chains)]



Napoleon abandoned **Egypt** and **Palestine** and **returned to France,** where he arranged a **coup** in 1799 to become **First Consul of the Republic.**

Beethoven had planned to dedicate his Third Symphony to **Napoleon for his efforts to champion the rights of the people against powerful monarchs.**

But when it became clear that **Napoleon** planned to **usurp**

power, Beethoven scratched his name off the title page so violently **a hole was made in the paper.**

After winning the Battle of Marengo, **Napoleon** had himself made **Emperor** in 1804.

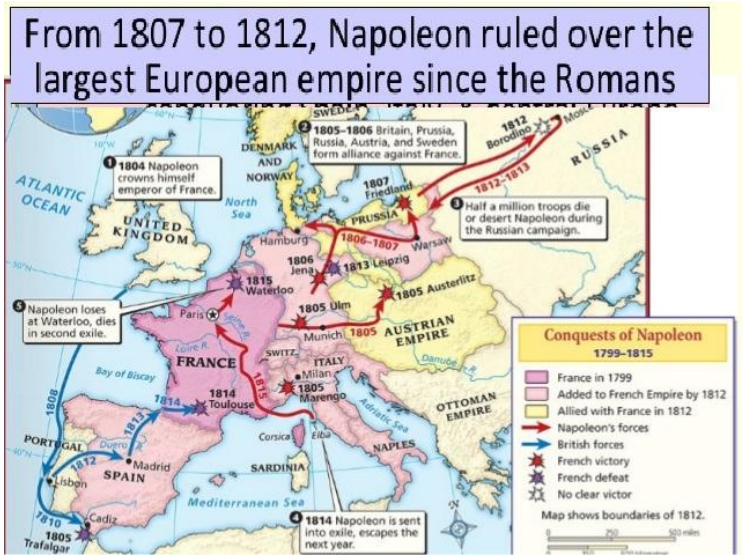
At his coronation, **he placed the crown on his own head,** which was **a public snub to the Pope who present at the ceremony.**

Previously, the Pope had the unique role of crowning the Holy Roman Emperors.

Napoleon then crowned his wife, Josephine, proclaiming her as empress.

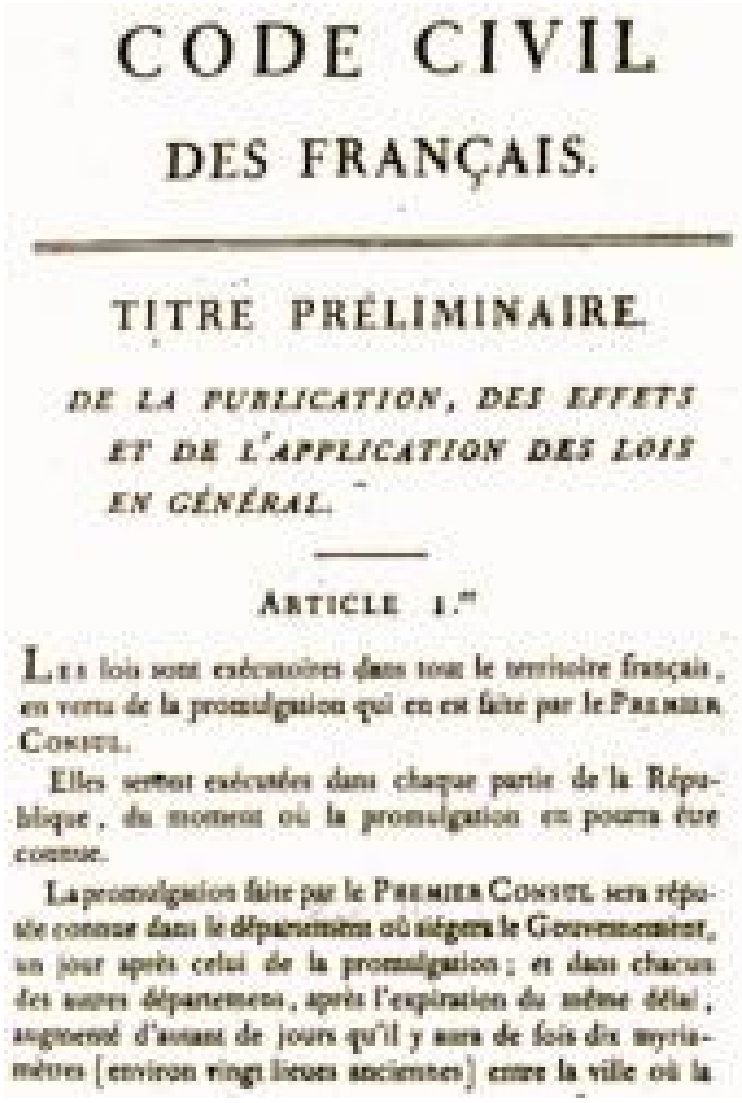
He proceeded to **conquer across Europe,** subduing the countries of:

- **Italy,**
- **Austria,**
- **Poland,**
- **German States,**
- **Holland,**
- **Denmark** and
- **Norway.**



The **map** of **European borders** was **redrawn.**

Napoleon spread the French **"metric system"** where **all measurements were divisible by ten,** as the number ten was considered **the number of man,** since men counted on **ten fingers.**



CODE CIVIL

DES FRANÇAIS.

TITRE PRÉLIMINAIRE.

DE LA PUBLICATION, DES EFFETS ET DE L'APPLICATION DES LOIS EN GÉNÉRAL.

ARTICLE 1.er

Les lois sont exécutoires dans tout le territoire français, en vertu de la promulgation qui en est faite par le PREMIER CONSUL.

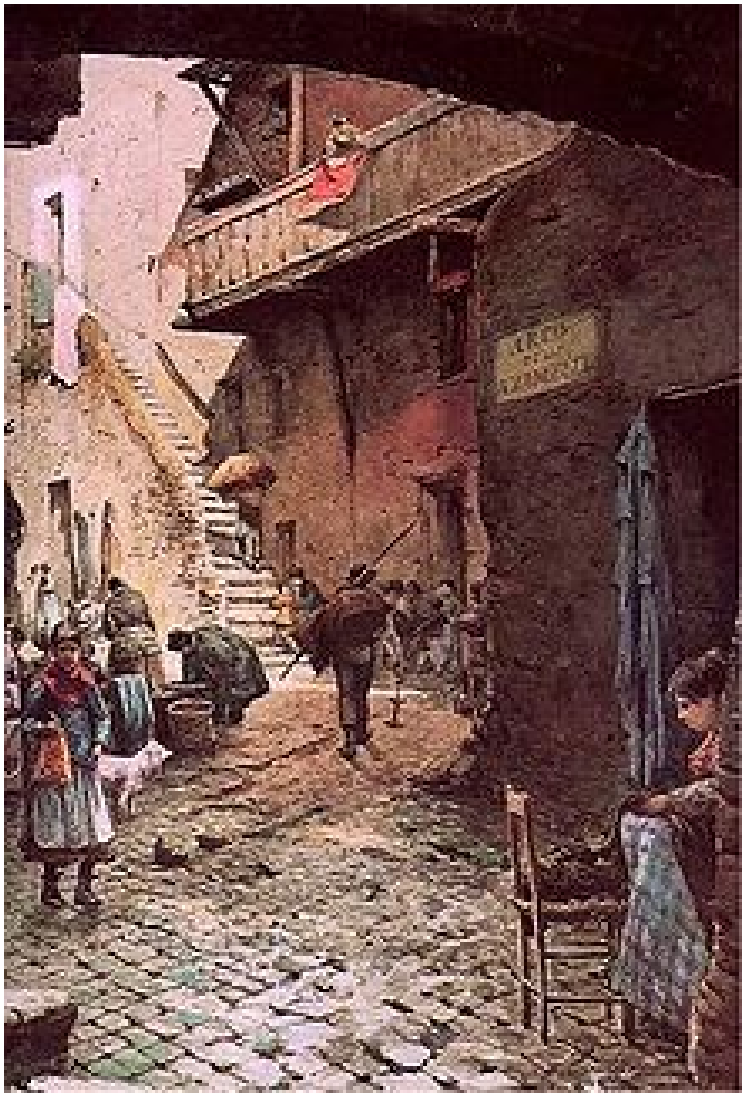
Elles seront exécutées dans chaque partie de la République, du moment où la promulgation en pourra être connue.

La promulgation faite par le PREMIER CONSUL sera réputée connue dans le département où siégera le Gouvernement, un jour après celui de la promulgation; et dans chacun des autres départemens, après l'expiration du même délai, augmenté d'autant de jours qu'il y aura de fois dix myriamètres [environ vingt lieues anciennes] entre la ville où la

He instituted a **civil-legal system** called the **Napoleonic Code,** which emancipated **Catholics in Protestant countries** and **Protestants in Catholic countries.**

Napoleon also emancipated **Jews.**

Prior to this, throughout the centuries of Medieval Europe, **Jews** were restricted to live only in their neighborhoods, called **ghettos.**



Under **Napoleon, Jews** had the opportunity to **live where they liked.**

Though this was a great **new freedom,** it also was the beginning of a trend which, for some, **diminished** the strong, **rabbi led, synagogue-centered, Jewish community.**

In 1816, **Napoleon**

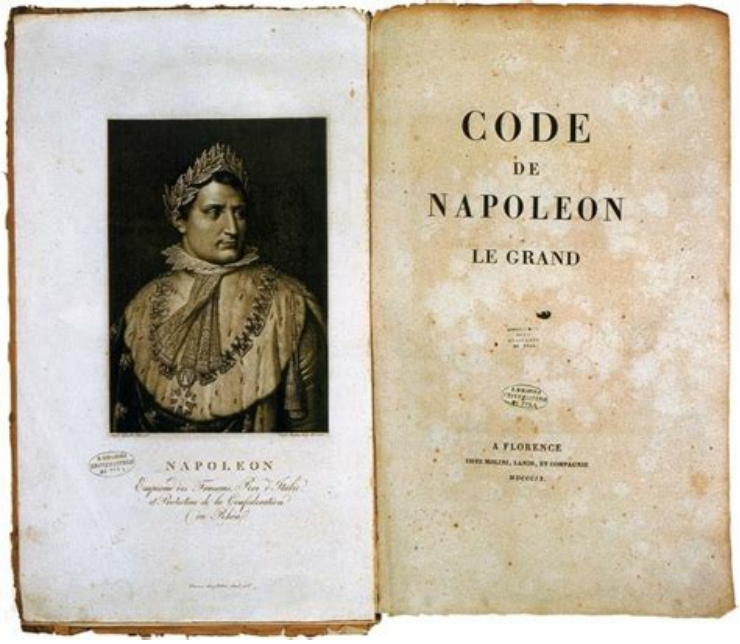
commented to physician Barry O'Meara regarding **emancipating the Jews:**

"I wanted to make them ... like other men ... by putting them upon an **equality,** with **Catholics, Protestants, and others** ... I had restored them to all their privileges ... They were not permitted to practice usury ... but to treat us as if we were of the **tribe of Judah.**

Besides, I should have drawn great wealth to France as the **Jews** are very numerous, and would have flocked to a country where they enjoyed such superior privities.

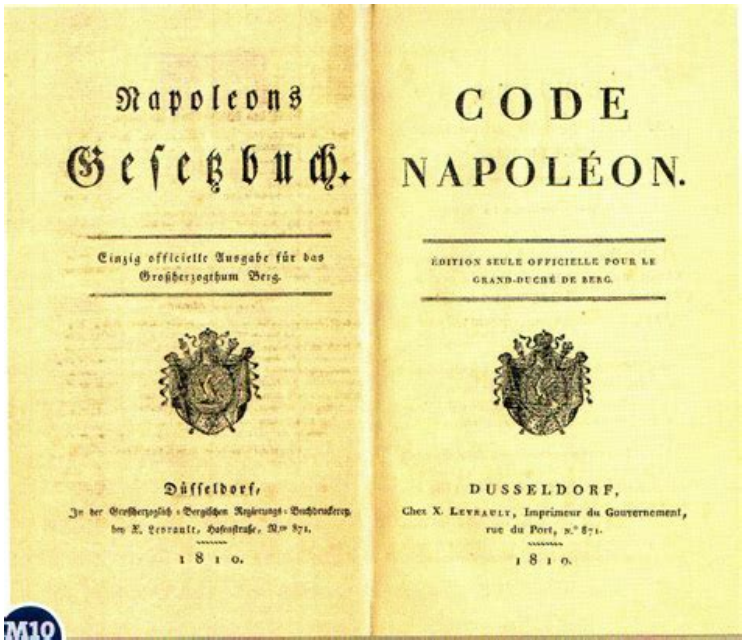
Moreover, I wanted to establish an **universal liberty of conscience."**

The **Napoleonic Code** replaced Europe's collection of **feudal** and **royal laws,** as these often had contradicting **customs, privileges** and **exemptions.**



The **Napoleonic Code** largely drew from Byzantine Roman Emperor Justinian's 6th century Roman law - ***Corpus Juris Civilis & Institutes.***

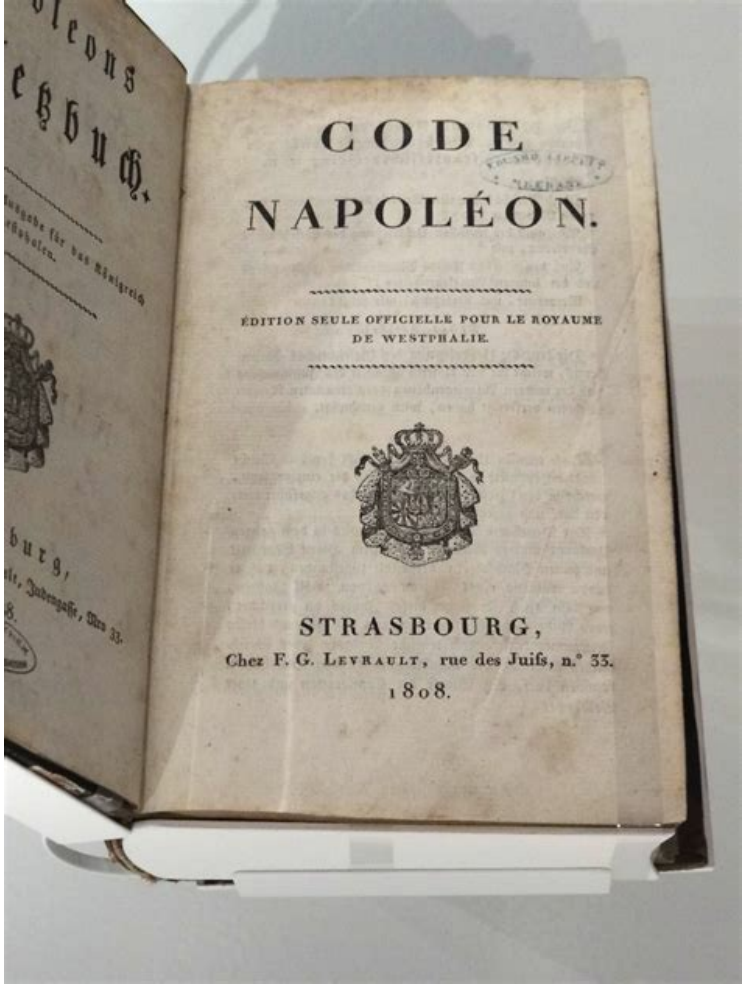
It had a profound influence on the post-monarchy nations of Europe and various colonies around the world, such as **Louisiana,** as well as emerging countries, including the **Middle East.**



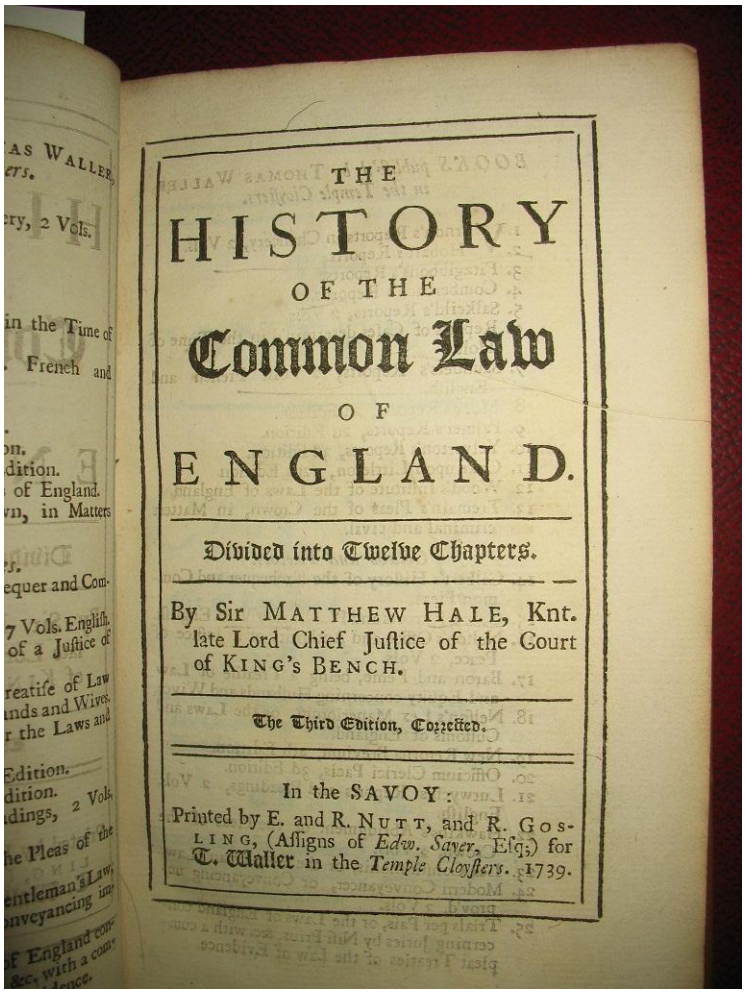
The **Napoleonic Code i**s "statutory law," which is a **top-down** system of government decisions, decrees and statues.

These are administratively enforced in a **rigid and inflexible way,** with the underlying intent

being to **maintain order** in society, with **citizens obeying the will of those in power.**

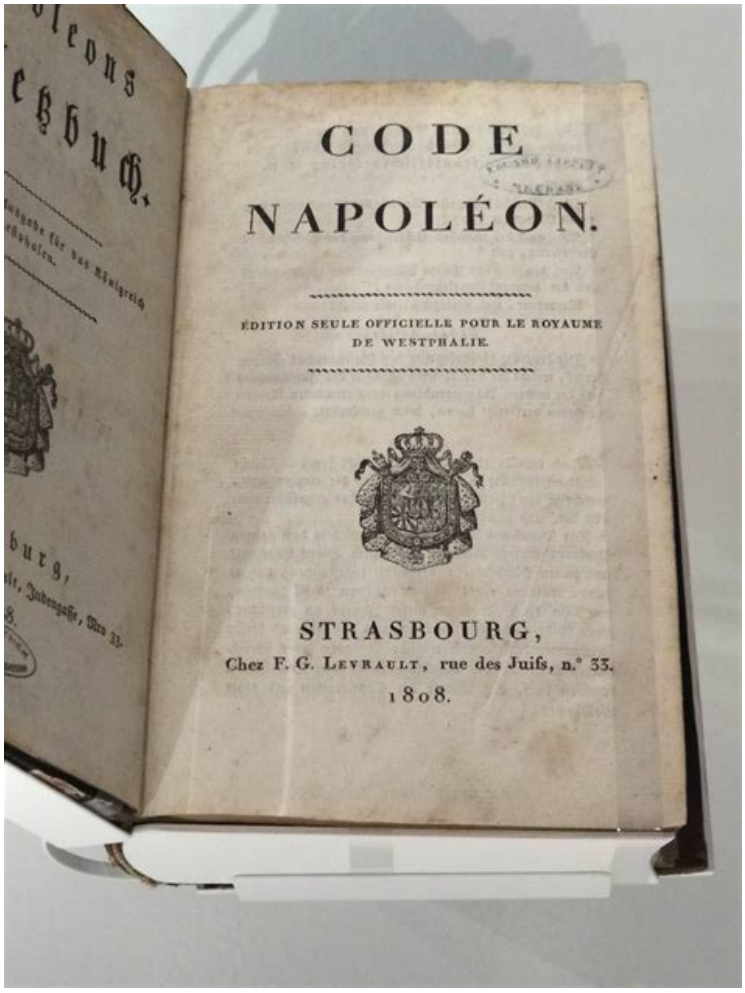


This is contrasted with **English Common Law traditions,** where law is more **bottom-up,** an **expression of the will of the people,** developed over time, with judges taking into consideration precedents and conditions as they seek to maintain the **underlying principle of protecting an individual's property and God-given rights.**

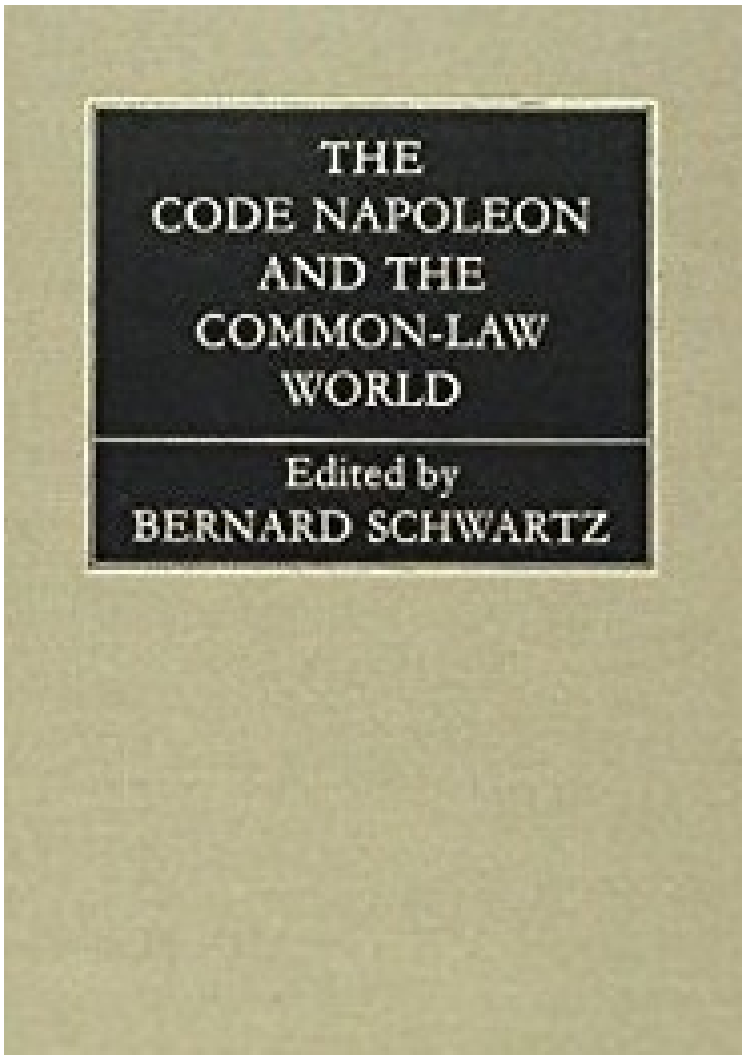


The **Napoleonic Code** is completely **secular.**

There is **no concept** of an individual being endowed by a **Creator** with **inalienable rights.**



In the **Napoleonic Code,** when a person was accused of a crime, he was **de facto presumed to be guilty until proven innocent,** whereas in **English Common Law,** courts **assume** the accused person is **innocent until proven guilty.**



Sir William Blackstone wrote in his ***Commentaries***

on the Laws of England:

"It is better that ten guilty persons escape than one innocent suffer."

In 1803, **Napoleon** was badly needing money for his army. He also feared Haiti's costly slave rebellion would spread to the **French Louisiana Territory.**

Napoleon decided to sell nearly a million square miles to the United States, during the administration of **President Jefferson,** for around $15 million dollars. This is known as the **Louisiana Purchase.**

Napoleon combined the **French** and **Spanish** navies and, in 1805, attempted to invade England.

He was defeated at the **Battle of Trafalgar** by **British Admiral Horatio Nelson.**

In 1807, **Napoleon** hired **Muslim Mamluk cavalry** to invade and subdue **Spain.**

This led to a long,

expensive, and draining **Pennisular War.**

On May 6, 1808, **Napoleon** forced the **King of Spain, Ferdinand VII,** to **abdicate.**

Napoleon then installed his reluctant brother, **Joseph Bonaparte,** as the new **King of Spain.**

Spanish America questioned if it should remain loyal to the **Spanish throne** with **the French brother of Napoleon** on it.

Pope Pius VII excommunicated **Napoleon** on June 10, 1809, resulting in **Napoleon's men** kidnapping him. He was scurried out of Rome at night and confined for six years in Savona, Italy.

This compounded the situation with **New Spain,** which was **Catholic.**

This resulted in the **Catholic leaders** in **New Spain,** most notably **Simon Bolivar,** to declare independence.

Mexico independence from Spain began in 1810, as did **Gran Columbia,** which then divided up into the Central and South American countries of:

- **Venezuela,**
- **Colombia** (which included **Panama),**
- **Ecuador,**
- **Peru,**
- **Bolivia,**
- **western Guyana,**
- **northwest Brazil.**

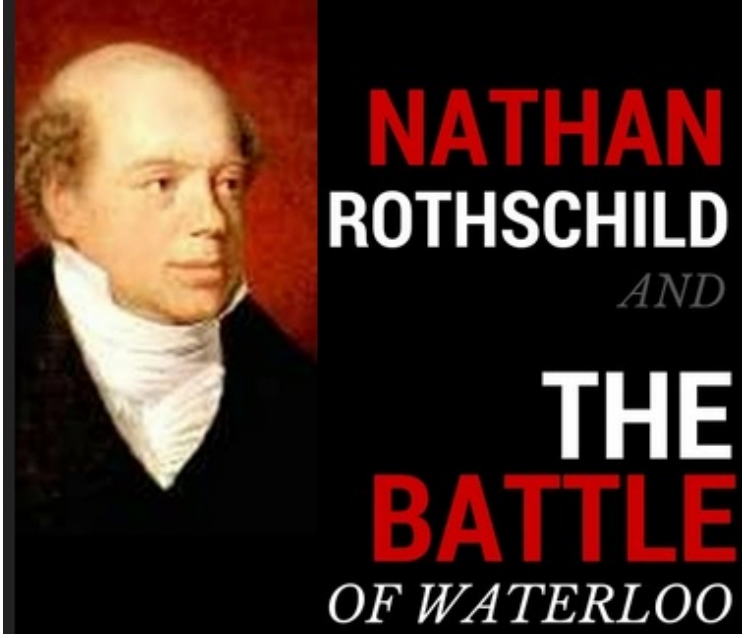
Napoleon invaded **Russia** in June of 1812 with 400,000 men.

Six months later, after the **Battle of Berezina,** he retreated back to Europe with only 40,000.

The loss of French troops and his **defeat at Leipzig** led to **Napoleon's abdication** and exile on the **Island of Elba** in 1813.

After a year, **he escaped** and again took control of **France** for another **100 days,** but lost the **Battle of Waterloo,** June 18, 1815.

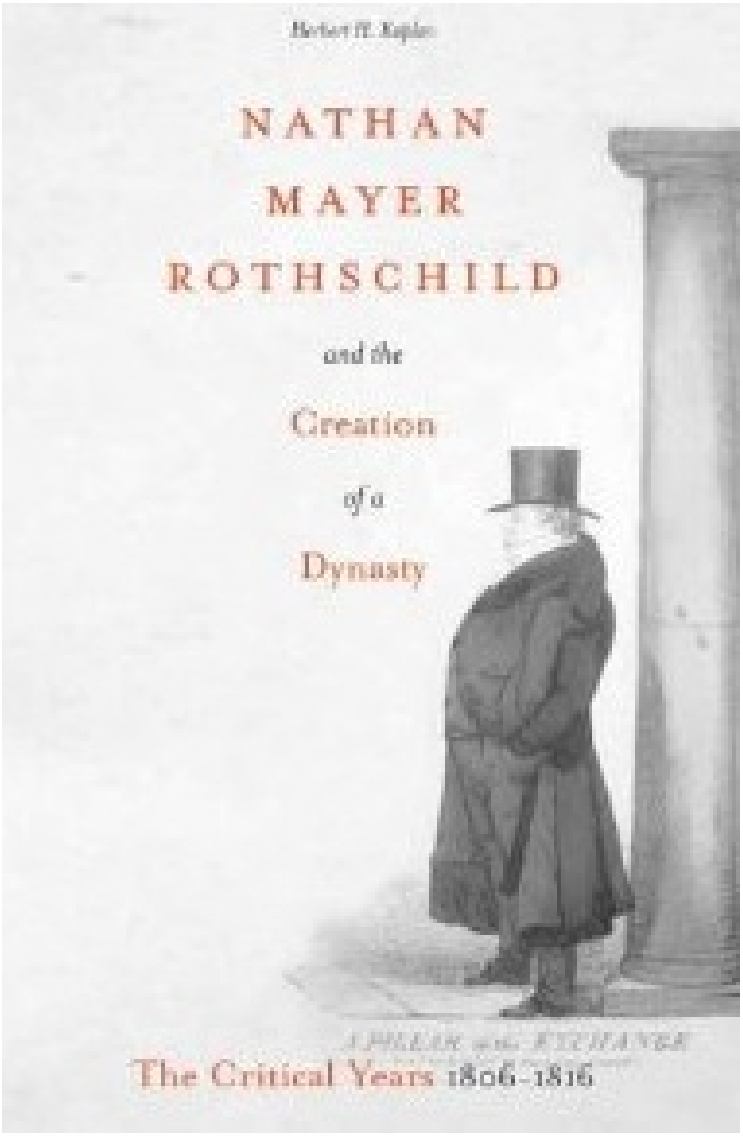
Nathan Rothschild helped **fund** the



Duke of Wellington's British armies against **Napoleon** in Spain and France.

A legend persists that **Nathan Rothschild** obtained early information of the **British victory** over **Napoleon** at the **Battle of Waterloo,** June 18, 1815.

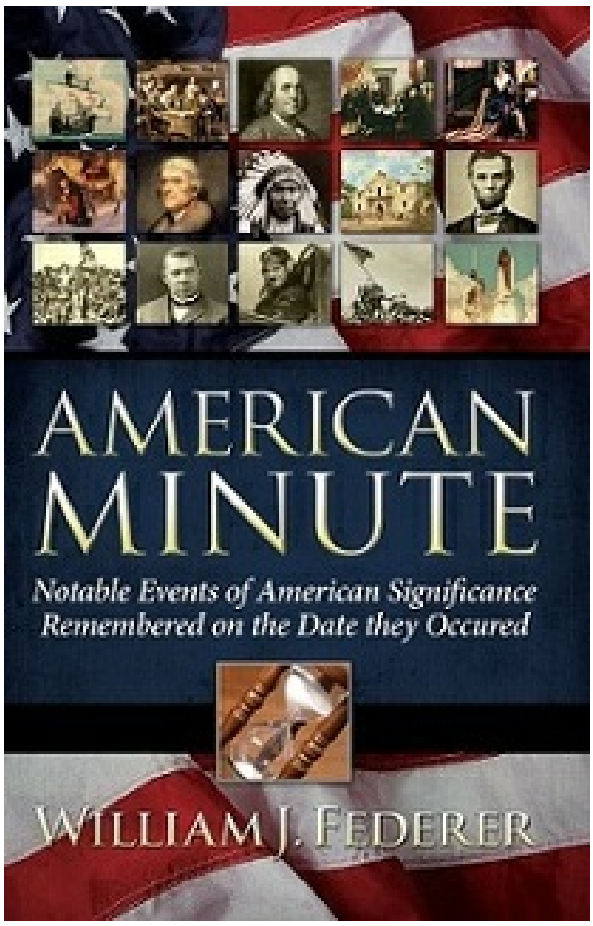
He began to sell his shares on the **London Stock Exchange,** leading investors to suspect he had inside information that the **British lost** the battle, resulting in **panic-selling off of stocks.**



The legend continued that

Rothschild bought up **devalued shares at low prices,** and when news arrived the next day that the **British had actually won** the **Battle of Waterloo,** the stock market enthusiastically exploded, resulting in **Rothschild** making **a million pounds sterling in one day.**

[American Minute-Notable Events of American Significance Remembered on the Date They Occurred]

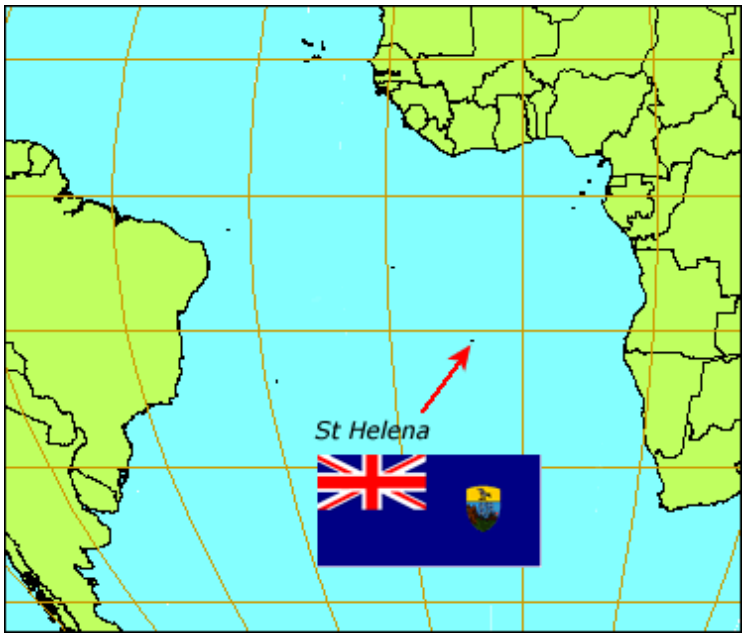


From 1807 to 1812, **Napoleon** ruled over **the largest European empire since Roman times.**

During the 17 years of **Napoleonic Wars,**

an estimated **6 million Europeans died.**

In October 1815, **Napoleon** was banished to the **South Atlantic Island of Saint Helena.**



Before his **death** in 1821, at the **age of 51,** he spent time reflecting on his life.

Napoleon dictated his "Mémoires" to General de Montholon, Baron Gourgaud and

General Bertrand.

His conversations were recorded by Emmanuel de Las Cases in *Memorial de Sainte Hélène* (published 1823).

Napoleon had complained to Montholon of not having **a chaplain,** resulting in Pope

Pius VII petitioning England to allow Abbé Vignali to be sent.

Napoleon read out loud the **Old Testament,** the **Gospels** and the **Acts of the Apostles.**

Affirming his belief in God, **Napoleon** told Montholon:

"I know men; and I tell you that **Jesus Christ** is not a man ...

Superficial minds see a resemblance between **Christ** and the founders of empires, and the gods of other religions. That resemblance does not exist.

NAPOLEON AT ST HELENA.

There is between **Christianity** and whatever other religions the distance of infinity ...

His religion is a **revelation** from an intelligence which certainly is **not that of man** ..."

Napoleon continued telling Montholon:

"The religion of Christ is a mystery which subsists by its own force, and proceeds from a mind which is not a human mind.

We find in it a marked individuality, which originated a train of words and

actions unknown before ..."

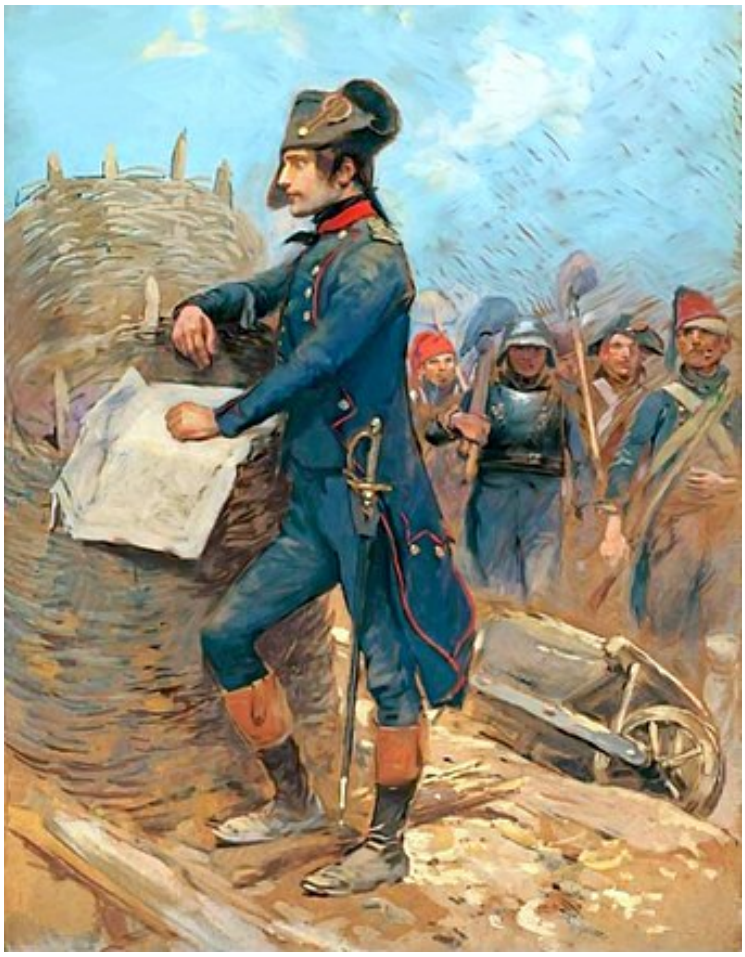
He added:

"Jesus is not a philosopher, for His proofs are **miracles,** and from the first His disciples adored Him.

Alexander, Caesar, Charlemagne, and myself founded empires; but upon what foundation did we rest the creations of our genius? **Upon force!**

But **Jesus Christ** founded His **upon love;** and at this hour millions of men would die for Him."

Napoleon once told a Milan parish priest in 1797:



"Society without **religion** is like a ship without a compass."

Napoleon had stated:

"The **Bible** is no mere book, but a Living Creature, with a power that **conquers all that oppose it."**

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Rearranged Global Politics

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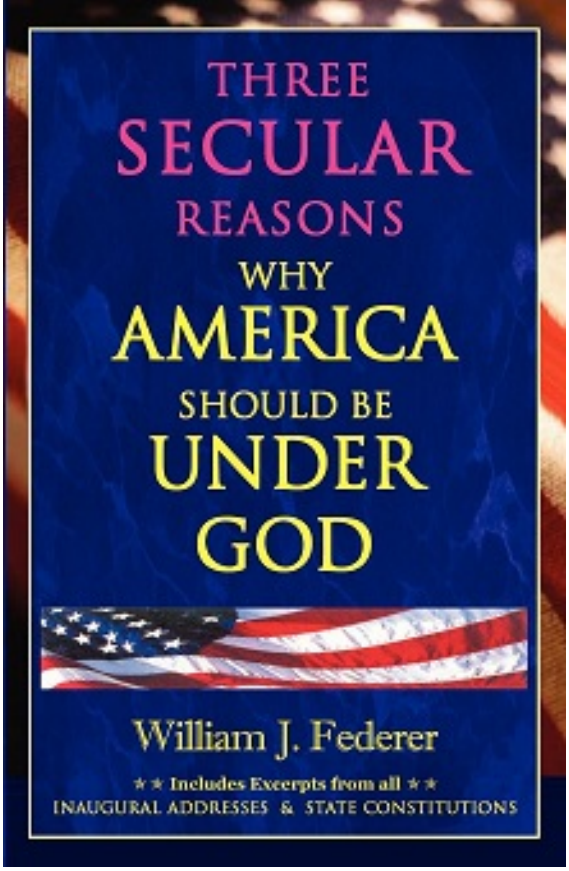

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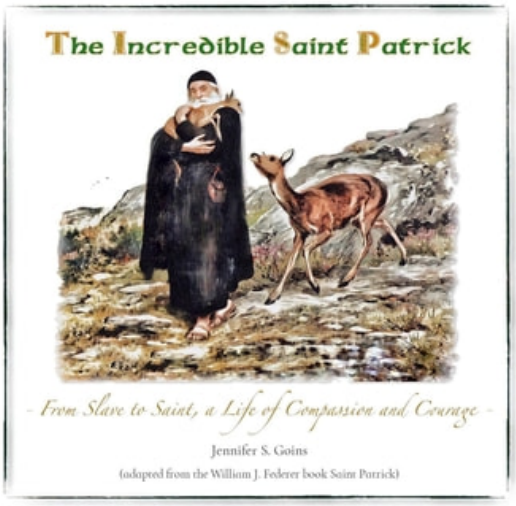

[Three Secular Reasons Why America Should Be Under God]

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