

Chapter 1 : Murdock's MarauderS: Hundred Days Campaign Battle of Ath

The Hundred Days (French: les Cent-Jours IPA: [le sɛ̃ˈʁɑ̃ ɛ̃ˈuɛ̃]) marked the period between Napoleon's return from exile on the island of Elba to Paris on 20 March and the second restoration of King Louis XVIII on 8 July (a period of days).

They used this matter to frame the Church of Almighty God and shifted the blame onto them. And then they deployed forces of public security as well as the armed police to overwhelmingly carry out blanket and dragnet manhunts and inspections. And they mobilized the entire populace to report them, investigated village by village and house by house, followed closely by dispatching national security, internet police, technical investigators, criminal investigators, public security, and other divisions of the police. They threatened to carry out thunderous actions and heavy-handed attacks: Quickly, a tyrannical operation without precedent to attack and persecute the Church of Almighty God was carried out overwhelmingly on the Chinese mainland. Many kinds of secret documents and notices were intensively issued to manufacture a state of disaster. Since June of , the CCP, vicious and desperate, has continuously issued many secret documents, and adopted a series of actions: As for those who continue to conceal or disseminate these materials, they will be subject to severe investigation in accordance with the relevant regulations. Every deserving person who reported on them would be given a monetary reward of anywhere from RMB up to 5, RMB. The highest leadership of the CCP issued the following order: It is necessary to recapture all of those believers of Almighty God who had previously been arrested. There are no rules in dealing with the people who believe in Almighty God; however you deal with them is fine. Whoever sees a gathering of people, they must be reported no matter who they are. The sole condition of belief in Almighty God is illegal and is subject to sentence; those who may be punishable by a sentence of one year should be sentenced to three to five years. Those who refuse to confess will be beaten to death. With respect to believers of Almighty God, their sons and daughters will uniformly have their qualifications cancelled for joining the army, taking the college entrance examination, and taking the civil service examination. Furthermore, they will not receive a dime of any kind of welfare benefits including minimum living benefit for the elderly. Their welfare will be cancelled without exception, and their descendants for three generations will be implicated as well. People who believe in Almighty God who do not return home within a year will be deemed as dead, and will have their residence written off. Moreover, the CCP conducted forced brainwashing of middle and primary school students in every place of the entire country, and issued teaching materials for blaspheming Almighty God. Through opening meetings with parents, issuing documents outlining initiatives, putting up propaganda posters, and other methods, they made middle and primary school students supervise and report on families. In state enterprise units, leaders required every employee to sign a pledge that neither they nor their family members believe in God , and must sign their names on materials that blaspheme Almighty God. At the same time, they offered rewards to encourage people to report on believers in Almighty God. And anyone who was discovered to believe in Almighty God would be dismissed, removed from his position and investigated, even be imprisoned and detained. After the document was issued, the schools urgently convened the teaching and administration staff to convey the demands of the higher authorities: The government in every place actively responded and quickly adopted all kinds of measures, giving aid to the tyrants. Using the three provinces of Shanxi, Henan, and Hunan as examples: To carry out a real-name system to control all members of the Church of Almighty God, and to make a registry person by person; as well as through special mechanisms of investigation, secret cover, and other kinds of methods to focus on a thorough search of those personnel not registered or not within the range of monitoring; and to reward the masses for reporting on them. The departments concerned will also make use of the security and polls committees, defense teams, the security information officers, legal propaganda officers, dispute mediators, household management officials, duty patrol officials, sanitation officials, cleaning staff, and others to monitor the whereabouts of members of the Church of Almighty God, so as to carry out their capture at the appropriate time. Organizing people in religious circles to preach the messages of condemning Almighty God and block the believers of every denomination and sect from turning toward

Almighty God. Strengthening study classes for heightening efforts in brainwashing members of the Church of Almighty God who have been arrested. In addition, some people will be convicted and punished. Even if a crime cannot be found, they will be convicted by Article of the criminal law. And furthermore they published large amounts of pamphlets and booklets that slander, condemn, and blaspheme Almighty God and distributed them to every household, and they also published a list of searches to be done. The great loudspeakers of the village committee broadcast statements attacking and blaspheming the Church of Almighty God all day. And they roused the villagers to report strangers who have approached the village and the Christians who believe in Almighty God. In some villages, martial law is implemented at 10 pm. There are checkpoints at every intersection and street. And all personnel and vehicles passing through are frisked and inspected without exception. First, to detect the organizational mechanisms and spreading channels of the Church of Almighty God as well as their activities. Second, to detect their core members and participants. Third, to detect major recent activities as well as the manners and characteristics of their activities. The sub-district office does not leave out any community, the community does not leave out any group, the group does not leave out any family, and the family does not leave out any individual. It is demanded that in the course of searching, they first of all conduct deep discovery of staff who show signs of activity, and especially pay attention to discovering unknown persons, that the local police station should arrange on-duty police, ready to be dispatched at any time, so as to avoid letting even a single propaganda person slip through, and dig out behind the scenes organizers and the core members. It is also demanded that they adopt every kind of method and use every kind of means to promptly get a firm handle on the trends in activity of the Church of Almighty God and to understand their patterns of activity. In Hunan, from September 24 to December 31, the entire province unified in an operation to crack down on the Church of Almighty God. On the evening of September 25, the district and above level cadres of the entire province were convened in a united conference call, and they again emphasized the desire to crack down on people who believe in Almighty God. They also prepared and printed materials to resist the Church of Almighty God which have already been distributed to every village, and got the masses to keep an eye on and report on each other. In case there was a person who was reported, he or she must be arrested. During the meeting, the participants were without exception forbidden from carrying mobile phones and were prohibited to go home. And they claimed that this kind of inspection would continue all the way until the end of the year, and that during the National Day holiday, they would perform more rigorous searches. Implementing a reward system to incite the masses to expose and report Christians and to create discord. The CCP has allocated millions in funding to implement rewards for units and individuals with outstanding performance, together with the masses for informing, so as to encourage mass reporting and exposing of the Christians of the Church of Almighty God. They claimed that the reward for reporting one person was anywhere from to 5, RMB. Since the secret document was transmitted from high levels of the CCP, in every area of Shandong, Henan, Fujian, and other provinces and cities, the police used the methods of cellular networks and posting announcements to persecute and capture Christians of the Church of Almighty God. Inciting university students to go into villages and spread slander of the Church of Almighty God, and harming students. More than ten students were sent to several villages. And in the villages not only did they broadcast profanities against Almighty God, but also distributed booklets of blasphemy against Almighty God to each household. The implementation of monitoring, pursuit, home searches, and persecution of Christians across the entire country to create an atmosphere of terror. It is unknown how many Christians were searched, had their homes ransacked, or were fined heavily. And their family members were also implicated. Some Christians were even persecuted to death or were threatened to death. There were also a large number of Christians who, in order to flee seizure and persecution by the CCP government, were forced to abandon their fields, work, and homes and to take flight outside their hometown, living destitute and miserable as well as homeless. According to incomplete statistics, from July to September 23 of , in Shandong Province alone there were at least Christians of the Church of Almighty God who were subject to illegal seizure and even torture and interrogation by the CCP police. In a county of Heilongjiang Province, there were more than Christians of the Church of Almighty God who were arrested and imprisoned, and subjected to cruel beatings. On July 1, a female Christian of the Church of Almighty God in Chongqing 81 years of age was beaten after

encountering henchmen of the CCP, and died after medical treatment proved unsuccessful. On July 20, a female Christian of the Church of Almighty God in Hejin City of Shanxi Province 57 years of age was afflicted and tortured by the judicial authorities of the CCP, and thirteen days later committed suicide by jumping from a building. A male Christian of the Church of Almighty God in Taiyuan City of Shanxi was seized during a gathering, and during his interrogation, the CCP police used cigarettes to burn the palms of his hands and his nipples, and poured three pots of boiling water on his body, and even went as far as to pour boiling water on his genitals. The methods of interrogation were cruel in the extreme. On August 10, in Yangxin County in Binzhou City of Shandong, a married couple was detained and arrested by the CCP police for believing in Almighty God, and they were also extorted with a fine of close to , RMB, such that their household was left in ruins and they had no way to make a living. Their wicked deeds have reached unto heaven, and there is no precedent for this in all of history. They have already gotten to the condition of having reached their pinnacle, beyond which no further progress is possible. A black pall oppresses the entire Chinese mainland, and everyone lives in fear and feels anxious. They use savage methods to slaughter Christians who are absolutely defenseless, they are even more fascist than the fascism of the Nazis! They have long since been met with the disdain and condemnation of the peoples of the world. All who resist God must suffer the righteous punishment and retribution of God! All those Chinese who give aid to the tyrant, follow the CCP in doing evil and resisting the true God must be met with retribution, and become the victims of the CCP. We can look back at history: In the year 64 A. He wantonly started rumors and incited the population into a mood of opposition to Christians; he cast the Christians into the arena to be ripped apart and mauled by ferocious beasts, and even bound many Christians together with bales of hay and burned them alive. God pardoned them and averted their destruction. Those who resist God must be destroyed, and those who obey God will live on. Black clouds oppress the entire Chinese mainland, a blackness devoid of daylight. This will lead to God sending forth His intense rage and to the Chinese people being inundated in calamity. The CCP is the root and source of all the calamity that befalls China. Only then will they be able to be spared the punishment of God, because God is a righteous God. Just as Almighty God said: He who defies the work of God shall be sent to hell; any country that defies the work of God shall be destroyed; any nation that rises up to oppose the work of God shall be wiped from this earth, and shall cease to exist.

Chapter 2 : Hundred Days mod for Age of Empires III: The Asian Dynasties - Mod DB

Hundred Days, French Cent Jours, in French history, period between March 20, , the date on which Napoleon arrived in Paris after escaping from exile on Elba, and July 8, , the date of the return of Louis XVIII to Paris.

The stalemate on the Western Front had been broken by the great German offensives of the spring and summer of 1918, which had pushed the Allies back up to forty miles and created a series of huge salients in the Allied line. They had failed to achieve their main objective, which had been to separate the British from the French and capture the channel ports, and had drained much of the strength out of the German army. One result of the crisis caused by the first of the German offensive second battle of the Somme, had been the appointment of Marshal Foch as commander-in-chief of all Allied armies on the Western Front. As the German offensives began to run out of power, Foch began to plan the Allied counterattack. This was to begin with a series of attacks designed to eliminate the salients in preparation for a final campaign in 1918. If the initial attacks went well, then Foch hoped to launch a major offensive that he hoped would push the Germans back off French soil. Even if that succeeded, there was every chance that the Germans might choose to defend their own borders, leaving the final campaign still to be fought. By the time the French offensive ended, the Germans had been pushed back to the line of the Aisne and Velse rivers. The next step was the elimination of the Amiens salient. This had been created during the second battle of the Somme, and extended over the old Somme battlefield of 1916, past the Somme River and almost to Amiens. This broke through the German lines, destroyed six divisions and forced the Germans back nine miles in one day. The second phase of the battle battle of Bapaume saw the Germans forced back to the line of the Somme, and then to the Hindenburg Line, their starting point back in March. The most important feature of this battle was that it saw entire German units collapse for the first time during the war. The final salient to be cleared was at St. Mihiel September 12, 1918, south of Verdun. This was the first major battle fought by the American army since their arrival in France. The Germans were caught in the process of evacuating the salient and after some fierce fighting the Americans captured 13,000 German prisoners and cut off the salient. Phase Two – The Hindenburg Line The great success of the battles to clear the salients encouraged Marshal Foch to launch his great triple offensive. The Germans had been forced back to the strong defensive line they had held at the start of 1918, known in English as the Hindenburg Line. To the Germans this was the Siegfried Stellung the Siegfried Position, a series of defensive zones constructed over the winter of 1917 twenty five miles behind the then front line on the Somme. Operation Alberich saw the Germans withdraw to the new shorter stronger front line in four days March 1918. This would be the big test of Allied strength. Foch decided to launch a three pronged attack on the German lines. In the centre of the line Haig would command three British and one French army in an attack on the heart of the Hindenburg line between Cambrai and St. Finally, to the south the French and Americans would attack on the front between Reims and Verdun. The great offensive was timed to begin at the end of September. The first phase of this battle began on 26 September. The Americans advanced two miles through the difficult Argonne Forest and five miles along the Meuse. Further west the French pushed forward nine miles. The Americans were then forced to take a short break to rotate fresh troops into the front line, before beginning the second phase of the battle on 4 October. Between October they forced their way through the main German defences, and by the end of October had cleared the Argonne forest. On their left the French advanced twenty miles, reaching the Aisne River. By the end of the war the French and Americans had reached Sedan and had cut the Sedan-Metz railway line, one of the main supply lines to the German front. The northern attack began on 28 September and was a dramatic success. The British and Belgian armies advanced across the old Ypres battlefield and recaptured all of the ground lost during the Lys Offensive. In three days the Menin Road Ridge, Passchendaele Ridge and all of the familiar landmarks of four years of fighting were back in Allied hands, and at the end of three days the Allies had advanced ten miles, reaching the Menin-Roulers road. This phase of the fighting was officially designated the battle of Ypres, 1918, but is also sometimes known as the fourth battle of Ypres. Rain, mud and inadequate planning then delayed the offensive for a fortnight. The second phase of the northern offensive began on 14 October battle of Courtrai and continued until the end of the war. On 17

October Lille, Ostend and Douai were liberated. The Belgian army reached Zeebrugge and Bruges on 19 October. By the end of the month the Allies were at the Schelde and by the time of the Armistice the Allies had advanced fifty miles. Haig had been given the hardest job. His was the only front where the Germans still outnumbered the Allies, although not by a great deal, and the quality of their troops was in some doubt after the fighting of the spring and early summer. Forty British divisions supported by the American II corps faced fifty seven German divisions protected by the powerful fortifications built before the German withdrawal of The German defences took advantage of a series of wide canals which ran through deep cuttings. The cuttings on the Canal du Nord and the St. Quentin Canal were up to sixty feet deep. The central attack began on 27 September with an attack on the Canal du Nord by the 1st and 3rd Armies battle of Cambrai-St. Two days later the 4th Army began the main attack on the St. The main set-piece attack, aimed at a gap in the line where the canal went through a tunnel, got bogged down, but an attack by the 46th North Midland Division further south captured a bridge over the canal at Riqueval, and captured a key beachhead across the canal, along with a stretch of the main Hindenburg line. A second set piece attack on 3 October met with more success, pushing the Germans out of their reserve line. The Hindenburg line had been broken. If the British had expected a rapid advance beyond the Hindenburg line they were to be disappointed. German resistance was stubborn, if unsuccessful, and every advance was contested. The Germans held a new line running south from Cambrai, forcing another set-piece attack. The town was captured on 9 October and the Allies advanced four miles before the Germans took up another position on the Selle. After a brief pause another set-piece attack was launched on 17 October battle of the Selle. The British were now back on familiar ground from , fighting around Le Cateau October. The Germans retreated to yet another river line, this time on the Sambre. Once again a set-piece attack was launched. This was the final British set-piece of the war. The fighting from November was officially designated the Pursuit to Mons. One of the last actions of the war saw Canadian troops liberate Mons on the morning of 11 November. This final phase of the fighting on the Western Front was amongst the most costly of the war. The British suffered , casualties between August and the end of the war, , of them between the start of September and 9 October, of which , were suffered at Cambria-St. Only the first battle of the Somme was more costly. The difference this time was that the Allies finally achieved all of their objectives, for the fighting since August had finally broken the German will to continue the war. On 28 September Ludendorff had his own black day, spending most of the day in an incoherent rage. That evening he told Hindenburg that Germany needed to seek an armistice, as it was no longer possible to win the war on the battlefield. The spring and summer offensives had been designed to win the war before the Americans could arrive in numbers. Now an increasingly large number of American troops were taking part in the fighting and the British and French were demonstrating an ability to force their way through the strongest of defensive lines. The crisis soon spread. On 29 September the Kaiser visited headquarters at Spa to be told that victory was no longer possible. It had been decided that the only way to gain a good peace was to transform Germany into a democracy. There was also an increasing amount of unrest on the home front, where the Allied blockade was being felt. Sacrifices that were acceptable while the German armies were advancing were not tolerable now they were in retreat. These peace terms had been announced on 8 January in a speech to Congress, and were seen as the basis for an honourable peace. That speech had been made before the massive battles of , and the eventual armistice terms would be rather less generous. Prince Max had the sense to get Hindenburg to admit in writing that there was no further chance of forcing a peace on the enemy. This was fortunate, as towards the end of October Ludendorff had recovered his nerve. The German army was still in retreat, but it was now a fighting retreat. On 24 October Ludendorff issued and then withdrew a proclamation denouncing Prince Max. One copy was leaked, and on 27 October Ludendorff was ordered to resign. At the British prepared for their attack on the Sambre, the Kaiser left Berlin and moved to the military headquarters at Spa 29 October. There he soon lost all contact with reality, and began to plan to use the army to restore order in Germany. On that day Turkey surrendered. With defeat clearly imminent the German High Seas Fleet was ordered to sea, to seek a final suicidal battle with the British Grand Fleet. Not surprisingly the fleet mutinied, and refused to take to sea. On the previous day the Austro-Hungarian cease fire had come into effect. Negotiations with the Allies were now under way. The only stumbling block was the Kaiser, who was

unacceptable to the Allies. On 9 November, under increasing pressure from revolutionary forces in Berlin, Prince Max handed power to Friedrich Ebert. He was a moderate socialist, who despite being a monarchist saw that any attempt to retain the Kaiser might lead to revolution. At 11 am on 11 November the fighting stopped on the Western Front. A good study of the full network of defences generally known in English as the Hindenburg Line, and which spread from the Channel coast to the St. Mihiel salient east of Verdun. Looks at the original purpose behind their construction, the actual shape they took on the ground, and how they performed under attack. Very useful to have a book that focuses on the entire length of this key German fortification [[read full review](#)].

Chapter 3 : Battle of the Last Days

HUNDRED DAYS BATTLES comes complete with a colorful map of the historic battle areas of southern Belgium, playing pieces, and a short rules booklet. *Playing Time: 2 hours Complexity Rating (from , 10 the highest); 4.*

The only manoeuvre units which can appear on the game map itself are leaders: Generals, the corps commanders, capable of commanding several organic combat units - and a limited number of generic Major Generals representing the leaders of combat units detached for independent operation. Gens can command their own unit plus an optional cavalry unit. Gens can command up to two cavalry units. As well as a command span zero for Lt. Generals, leaders are rated for initiative - the capability for independent action. Napoleon and cavalry Maj. Napoleon and Grouchy are each escorted by two cavalry units, but Ney is on his todd. So stacking will essentially be one corps and one commander per hex. Infantry has a basic movement allowance of five; leaders, cavalry, and the Imperial Guard: The French may not extend march on the first turn of the game. The Allies start with limited forces on the game map, but reinforcements stream in over the first three turns. Gens Jagow and Henckel extending his front to cover the Sambre crossings. Further back the British have a single Dutch division under Maj. On the third turn June Lt. Gens Colville, Cole and Stedman bring on their infantry divisions. There are no reinforcements on the fourth turn June. Napoleon has to either shatter the British 35, casualties or Prussian 40, casualties armies, or break through in force along the main road and march off towards Brussels with 20, men under Napoleon or 40, men under other leaders. If the Allies can shatter the French army 45, casualties or otherwise prevent a French victory then they have won. The first task for the French is to cross the Sambre. There are fords either side, but in the absence of extended march it will take Guards or cavalry to get across, and even then only one of the fords is close enough to allow a direct attack on Charleroi. Whilst not able to directly attack across the unabridged Sambre, this position will allow him to command combat forces in both adjacent hexes and launch a combined attack on Charleroi. These shenanigans allow Grouchy to cross the ford not possible if he marched straight up the secondary road with his cavalry and thereby ensure that if Jagow retreats he will have no choice but to do so through enemy ZOC and so he will have to retreat straight up the main road and any pursuit losses are doubled. Gerard must stay on the near side of the Sambre. I can see this opening move having several potential drawbacks. It commits the Guard corps early on whereas historically it would be held back for the decisive blow. It puts Grouchy in an exposed position. But the die is cast! The Allies now have a chance to force march any forces whose leader passes an initiative check. There are two forms of combat. Gen unless it is part of a force commanded by a superior leader. Each attack or counter-attack determines the losses suffered by the potentially retreating force, with a force opting for pitched battle either of both of the original attacker and defender having the option to take a loss mandatory for the attacker on the first round of combat. But the pursuit is dependent on the initiative of the forces involved and the force must comprise strength points at least equal to the length of the pursuit. A total of 41 points vs 7 so the column on the CRT is used. Druot is already across the Sambre, so there is no column shift for attacking across the main river. Ney opts to advance four hexes - across the bridge and through Charleroi, right up the main road as far as Gosselies. Losses now stand at 8, Prussians v 1, French. The French have the opportunity to force march.

Chapter 4 : Battle Report #1 news - Hundred Days mod for Age of Empires III: The Asian Dynasties - Mod

The Hundred Days Offensive (8 August to 11 November) was an Allied offensive which ended the First World War. Beginning with the Battle of Amiens (August) on the Western Front, the Allies pushed Central Powers back after their gains from the Spring Offensive.

And while all sorts of congressional, state, and local contests will be on the ballot, the struggle for control of the U. House remains the marquee match. Democrats are now, by most accounts, a slight favorite to win the net 23 seats they need to regain the House. The current big-picture indicators show Democrats right on the brink of the numbers they would need to win back the House. All along, the conventional wisdom has been that Democrats need a lead of seven or eight points in the generic congressional ballot, an approximation of the House national popular vote, to feel reasonably confident of their chances. Their lead on the generic ballot is currently at 7. At this point in , Democrats led in most generic congressional polls, but then lost the national House popular vote by nearly 6 percent. Presidential approval below 50 percent is the single best red flashing arrow pointing to a bad midterm for his party, as Charlie Cook points out: Democrats lost only 13 seats, but they had been all but destroyed in the midterms and hardly gained seats in , so they had few competitive districts to lose in . The most recent precedent is grim for Republicans: Nobody thinks a landslide that immense is going to occur, partly because Democrats were more exposed after big gains, and even more because Republicans did a great job entrenching an advantage in the last redistricting cycle. Retirements, resignations, and a court-ordered re-redistricting in Pennsylvania have combined to produce 42 open or vacant Republican House seats — the highest number for either party since . Exactly half of those seats are in districts where Trump either lost in or received less than 55 percent of the vote, and in nearly half, the Democratic candidate has been raising more money than the Republican in the most recent filings. Speaking of fund-raising, Republicans have clearly lost a lot of the usual advantage the party in power enjoys on the money front, as David Wasserman reported last week: In 37 GOP-held districts — including 16 held by Republican incumbents — a Democrat entered July with the most cash on hand in , only eight incumbent Democrats trailed a Republican at this point. And on top of everything else, various indicators continue to show Democrats are more enthusiastic about voting than Republicans, which is an important trend given the GOP turnout advantages that played a big role in the and midterms. Indeed, the consistent overperformance of Democrats in and special elections suggests that the turnout advantage might be even larger than standard measurements based on past voting behavior and expressed interest in voting would predict. But with Trump and congressional Republicans focused intensely on rousing their own base with attacks on the media, Robert Mueller, undocumented immigrants, and foreign governments other than Russia , turnout will be hard to guess. And there are growing signs that while Democratic-trending groups like college-educated women attracted in part by an impressive wave of Democratic women running for the House , interest in voting remains tepid among two traditionally Democratic groups: Sabato has another 16 Republican-held seats in the competitive Lean Republican category. By contrast, there are only three Democratic-held seats that are either toss-ups or Republican — tilting, and just three more than are Lean Democratic. So the battleground is almost entirely on GOP turf, and Republicans will have but sparse opportunities to make up for losses with countervailing gains. Cook shows only 3 Democratic seats as being in much peril, with two more in competitive races. What can affect the races down the stretch? One thing that Republicans will almost certainly tend to over-value is economic good news; this matters significantly more in presidential races , and to the extent it affects midterms it is mostly via its impact on presidential approval ratings. So the suspense will be over soon — though possibly not as soon as we think.

Chapter 5 : Battle for the House: Democrats On the Brink Days Out

The Hundred Days Offensive was the final period of the First World War, during which the Allies launched a series of offensives against the Central Powers on the Western Front from 8 August to 11 November , beginning with the Battle of Amiens.

Visit Website Did you know? This artifact provided the key to cracking the code of Egyptian hieroglyphics, a written language that had been dead for almost 2, years. As a boy, Napoleon attended school in mainland France, where he learned the French language, and went on to graduate from a French military academy in He then became a second lieutenant in an artillery regiment of the French army. The French Revolution began in , and within three years revolutionaries had overthrown the monarchy and proclaimed a French republic. During the early years of the revolution, Napoleon was largely on leave from the military and home in Corsica, where he became affiliated with the Jacobins, a pro-democracy political group. In , following a clash with the nationalist Corsican governor, Pasquale Paoli , the Bonaparte family fled their native island for mainland France, where Napoleon returned to military duty. Visit Website In France, Napoleon became associated with Augustin Robespierre , the brother of revolutionary leader Maximilien Robespierre , a Jacobin who was a key force behind the Reign of Terror , a period of violence against enemies of the revolution. During this time, Napoleon was promoted to the rank of brigadier general in the army. However, after Robespierre fell from power and was guillotined along with Augustin in July , Napoleon was briefly put under house arrest for his ties to the brothers. In , Napoleon helped suppress a royalist insurrection against the revolutionary government in Paris and was promoted to major general. The following year, the Directory, the five-person group that had governed France since , offered to let Napoleon lead an invasion of England. Instead, he proposed an invasion of Egypt in an effort to wipe out British trade routes with India. That summer, with the political situation in France marked by uncertainty, the ever-ambitious and cunning Napoleon opted to abandon his army in Egypt and return to France. The Coup of 18 Brumaire In November , in an event known as the coup of 18 Brumaire, Napoleon was part of a group that successfully overthrew the French Directory. Additionally, with the Treaty of Amiens in , the war-weary British agreed to peace with the French although the peace would only last for a year. Napoleon worked to restore stability to post-revolutionary France. One of his most significant accomplishments was the Napoleonic Code, which streamlined the French legal system and continues to form the foundation of French civil law to this day. In , a constitutional amendment made Napoleon first consul for life. Two years later, in , he crowned himself emperor of France in a lavish ceremony at the Cathedral of Notre Dame in Paris. More than a decade later, in , after Napoleon had no offspring of his own with Josephine, he had their marriage annulled so he could find a new wife and produce an heir. In , he wed Marie Louise , the daughter of the emperor of Austria. In addition to his son with Marie Louise, Napoleon had several illegitimate children. The Reign of Napoleon I From to , France was engaged in the Napoleonic Wars, a series of major conflicts with various coalitions of European nations. However, in December of that same year, Napoleon achieved what is considered to be one of his greatest victories at the Battle of Austerlitz, in which his army defeated the Austrians and Russians. The victory resulted in the dissolution of the Holy Roman Empire and the creation of the Confederation of the Rhine. Beginning in , Napoleon sought to wage large-scale economic warfare against Britain with the establishment of the so-called Continental System of European port blockades against British trade. In , the French defeated the Austrians at the Battle of Wagram, resulting in further gains for Napoleon. During these years, Napoleon reestablished a French aristocracy eliminated in the French Revolution and began handing out titles of nobility to his loyal friends and family as his empire continued to expand across much of western and central continental Europe. In retaliation, Napoleon led a massive army into Russia in the summer of In September, both sides suffered heavy casualties in the indecisive Battle of Borodino. Retreating Russians set fires across the city in an effort to deprive enemy troops of supplies. After waiting a month for a surrender that never came, Napoleon, faced with the onset of the Russian winter, was forced to order his starving, exhausted army out of Moscow. During the disastrous retreat, his army suffered continual harassment from a suddenly aggressive and merciless Russian army. At the

same time as the catastrophic Russian invasion, French forces were engaged in the Peninsular War , which resulted in the Spanish and Portuguese, with assistance from the British, driving the French from the Iberian Peninsula. Napoleon then retreated to France, and in March coalition forces captured Paris. On April 6, , Napoleon, then in his mids, was forced to abdicate the throne. With the Treaty of Fontainebleau, he was exiled to Elba, a Mediterranean island off the coast of Italy. He was given sovereignty over the small island, while his wife and son went to Austria. Hundred Days Campaign and Battle of Waterloo On February 26, , after less than a year in exile, Napoleon escaped Elba and sailed to the French mainland with a group of more than 1, supporters. On March 20, he returned to Paris, where he was welcomed by cheering crowds. Napoleon raised a new army and planned to strike preemptively, defeating the allied forces one by one before they could launch a united attack against him. In June , his forces invaded Belgium, where British and Prussian troops were stationed. However, two days later, on June 18, at the Battle of Waterloo near Brussels, the French were crushed by the British, with assistance from the Prussians. On June 22, , Napoleon was once again forced to abdicate. He died there on May 5, , at age 51, most likely from stomach cancer. During his time in power, Napoleon often posed for paintings with his hand in his vest, leading to some speculation after his death that he had been plagued by stomach pain for years.

Chapter 6 : Waterloo | The Hundred Days & Precursory Battles

The Hundred Days (18 July November) was the final Allied offensive of the First World War on the Western Front. The stalemate on the Western Front had been broken by the great German offensives of the spring and summer of , which had pushed the Allies back up to forty miles and created a series of huge salients in the Allied line.

Battle of Amiens The Battle of Amiens with the French attack on the southern flank called the Battle of Montdidier opened on 8 August , with an attack by more than 10 Allied divisions—Australian, Canadian, British and French forces—with more than tanks. Total German losses were estimated to be 30, men, while the Allies had suffered about 6, killed, wounded and missing. Most of this was taken on the first day as the arrival of German reinforcements after this slowed the Allied advance. A machine gun position established by the Australian 54th Battalion during its attack on German forces in the town. On 15 August , Foch demanded that Haig continue the Amiens offensive, even though the attack was faltering as the troops outran their supplies and artillery and German reserves were being moved to the sector. Haig refused and prepared to launch a fresh offensive by the Third Army at Albert the Battle of Albert , which opened on 21 August. Albert was captured on 22 August. Bapaume fell on 29 August during the Second Battle of Bapaume. With the front line broken, a number of battles took place as the Allies forced the Germans back to the Hindenburg Line. East of Amiens after the Battle of Amiens , with artillery brought forward and munitions replenished, the Fourth Army also resumed its advance, with the Australian Corps crossing the Somme River on the night of 31 August, breaking the German lines during the Battle of Mont Saint-Quentin. Quentin during the Battle of Savy-Dallon 10 September , [19]: By 2 September, the Germans had been forced back close to the Hindenburg Line from which they had launched their offensive in the spring. Battles of the Hindenburg Line[edit] Main articles: Meuse-Argonne Offensive , Battle of St. Quentin Canal , Fifth Battle of Ypres , and Battle of Cambrai Canadian troops shelter in a ditch along the Arras-Cambrai road Foch planned a series of concentric attacks on the German lines in France sometimes referred to as the Grand Offensive , with the various axes of advance designed to cut German lateral communications , intending that the success of an attack would enable the entire front line to be advanced. The offensive involved attacking over difficult terrain, resulting in the Hindenburg Line not being broken until 17 October. Both attacks made good progress initially but were then slowed by supply difficulties. Had it been defended by the Germans of two years ago, it would certainly have been impregnable. The evidence of failing German morale also convinced many Allied commanders and political leaders that the war could be ended in ; previously, all efforts had been concentrated on building up forces to mount a decisive attack in Subsequent operations[edit] Comparison of Allied and German frontline rifle strength before and after the Hundred Days Offensive and arrival of additional American troops. The Allies pressed the Germans back toward the lateral railway line from Metz to Bruges, which had supplied the front in Northern France and Belgium for much of the war. As the Allied armies reached this line, the Germans were forced to abandon increasingly large amounts of heavy equipment and supplies, further reducing their morale and capacity to resist. The last soldier to die was Henry Gunther , one minute before the armistice came into effect.

Chapter 7 : Hundred Days Battles | Board Game | BoardGameGeek

The Hundred Days was the final campaign on the Western Front during the Great War. During this period a series of sequential Allied offensives finally broke through German resistance and compelled the German army to seek an armistice.

The battle for Passchendaele. Before the arrival of the Canadian forces, British and their allies had been killed or wounded. By November 12, Passchendaele was taken by the Canadians and after two days of unsuccessful German counter-attacks the Canadians were relieved by the British on November 18. The Canadians had suffered 15,000 killed and wounded. The German spring offensive would retake this position from the British. Spring 1918 The end of also saw the Russian war effort disintegrate due to revolution. With Russia out of the war, German forces could be united in their attack on the Western Front. The American troops would not be a significant factor as they were not prepared to assume fighting duties. By the spring of 1918 they were finally prepared to, primarily, relieve elements of the French army to the north east of Paris and allow the French to move toward the attacking Germans to the north-west. The Germans had divisions ready to attack by February of 1918. The main body of troops would move in later. On March 21, 1918, guns opened up on a 50 mile front of the British line. This successfully pushed the British back beyond the Somme River. Germans also attacked and successfully pushed back the French forces located to the south of Arras. The Canadians expected to be next, as the British forces to their left and the French to their right had already been pushed back. I place my trust in the Canadian Corps knowing that where Canadians are engaged, there can be no giving way. You will advance or fall where you stand facing the enemy. To those who will fall, I say, you will not die but step into immortality. Your mothers will not lament your fate but will be proud to have born such sons. Your names will be revered for ever and ever by your grateful country and God will take you unto Himself. I trust you to fight as you have ever fought "with all your strength, with all your determination, with all your tranquil courage. On many a hard fought field of battle you have overcome the enemy. The Germans had purposely avoided engaging the Canadian Corps. The Canadians had never been defeated and seemed unlikely to be beaten back within any reasonable time-frame. Haig desired the Canadians to work as a part of the British line in a defensive manner but was swayed by Currie to have the Canadians go on the offensive. It was realized that the Germans knew the Canadians to be the Allied storm troops "their leading of any offensive was expected. The Canadians employed trickery to convince Germans that they were now to be stationed back in Flanders and this led the Germans to believe Flanders to be the site of the next allied attack. Amiens The code word used by the Canadians for security at this battle was "Llandovery Castle" a Canadian hospital ship carrying both Canadian wounded and Canadian Nursing Sisters. The ship had been torpedoed and sunk in June of 1917. Without using preliminary artillery but using tanks effective early but out of commission later the Canadians moved forward at 4: The German lines had been breached and the Canadians had pressed 13 kilometres into German held territory. The cost was high, with almost 35,000 Canadians killed or wounded but the results were impressive; roughly 27,000 German casualties and approximately 5,000 taken prisoner. The "Flanders deception" had worked flawlessly. A German POW had expressed amazement that the Canadians had been his foe, as he was told by the high command that all the Canadians had been moved to Belgium. During the next 2 days, the Germans had been pushed back an additional 24 kilometres, 4 German divisions were "on the run" and 10,000 more prisoners taken by the Canadian forces. This victory had liberated 25 French towns and villages and put a stop to the German efforts to split the British and French armies. The German Spring Offensive had been stopped and the tide of the war reversed. Drocourt-Queant was the space or hinge of the main German defensive lines connecting the original defensive trench from to the new Hindenburg Line. The task was huge and the time for planning quite brief. This would bring them to the Drocourt-Queant Switch which was 1. The plan called for a "zig-zag" movement through the German positions. As the attack progressed and the German reinforcements came into play the Canadians would alter their direction to keep the Germans off balance and unsure of the Canadian objectives. Their position, now lost, caused the Germans to retreat behind the Canal du Nord and shorten their entire line along the front to compensate for the losses of men and the strategic effect

of the loss of this hinge position. This was a flooded canal, 30 metres in width with a dry section to the south. Its level bottom and raised sides could prove to be disastrous for any army trying to take the position. Although not all the British General Staff would approve, the Canadian plan called for a daring movement across the dry section and then for the splitting of their forces; attacking behind the German positions to the left and taking Bournon Wood to the right of the crossing. On September 27 the engineers bridged the canal under fire and the Canadian forces were able to advance. By October 1, the Germans had thrown 6 divisions into the fight. They realized that the loss of this position would place the German forces onto open ground and little was left to stop the Canadian and Allied forces. On October 9 the Canadians attacked Cambrai and by October 11 had secured the entire district with their 37 kilometre advance into enemy territory. This action had resulted in the liberation of 54 towns and villages.

Chapter 8 : Hundred Days - Wikipedia

Hundred Days is a total conversion mod for Age of Empires III - The Asian Dynasties. Its aim is to offer a new innovative gameplay taking place during the napoleonic wars. As such, in Hundred Days, players battle from the year and the turmoil of French revolution to the year and the battle of Waterloo.

Waterloo, Battle of A collection of significant facts about the Battle of Waterloo. In a treaty of alliance signed on March 25, Great Britain, Prussia, Austria, and Russia each vowed to maintain 150,000 men in the field until Napoleon had been overthrown. Shortly thereafter it was decided that the allied armies, comprising a total of about 675,000 troops, should assemble along the French frontier and march on Paris by convergent routes. The time needed for the Russians to reach the Rhine would delay the invasion until early July, and that allowed Napoleon the opportunity to organize his defenses. Napoleon could command over 1,000,000 first-line troops, but he was forced to relegate many of them to border defense. To address that shortfall, he quickly set about raising troops for an early campaign. All undischarged soldiers were summoned to arms, and in eight weeks 80,000 men were added to the army. At the beginning of June it was too late for use in the Waterloo campaign. The conscription class of 1810 was ordered to mustering points, and Napoleon hoped to have more than 1,000,000 men under arms before autumn. The allied campaign against Napoleon began in earnest in early June, but the armies that had assembled in Belgium were of dubious quality. Many of the 29,000 Netherlanders under William, Prince of Orange later William II, were unreliable, having served under Napoleon little more than a year before. Only the last contingent, 10,000 veterans of the Peninsular War, could be safely trusted in a crisis. Thus, the majority of the troops arrayed against Napoleon were no match for the highly enthusiastic and largely veteran French force. His army was deployed compactly, presenting a front some 12 miles 19 km wide, separating the Prussian and British forces and ready to operate against either. Early on June 16, Napoleon had planned to shift the bulk of his army to the left wing against Wellington along the Charleroi-Quatre-Bras-Brussels road, but he soon became aware that the Prussian forces assembled at Ligny were vulnerable. Ney advanced cautiously on the allied position, however, allowing Wellington the opportunity to reinforce his outnumbered troops, and the allies retained Quatre-Bras after a day of inconclusive fighting. Allied casualties numbered roughly 4,000 killed and wounded, while the French lost 4,000. At that moment a strong enemy column was reported in the French rear, and sections of the French left wing began to withdraw in the face of that apparent threat. The turning point of the battle had now been reached: Two hours later than he had intended, Napoleon ordered the Guard to assault the Prussian centre. The Guard charged through Ligny soon after 7: The victory was considerable. Prussian casualties were more than 12,000, while the French lost approximately 10,000. Napoleon was uncharacteristically slow to seize upon the advantage he had gained, however. With the promise of reinforcement by the Prussians the following day, Wellington ended the 17th encamped in a strong defensive position along a ridge south of Mont-Saint-Jean. The first hours of battle The site of the battle on June 18 comprised two low ridges separated by a valley that was at no point more than 1,000 yards 1. Two advance posts located about 1,000 yards metres in front of the main line added greatly to the natural strength of the position and proved critical in the battle to come: Less important outposts were at the farms of La Haye and Papelotte, farther to the east. Napoleon drew up his forces on the southern ridge centred on La Belle Alliance, 1,000 yards 1. Before assaulting the centre of the British line, Napoleon ordered a diversion against Hougoumont. The sodden ground compelled Napoleon to delay the start of hostilities, and at 10:00 For an hour and a half the battle was confined to Hougoumont. At 1 pm, when he was about to instruct the great battery of 80 guns near La Belle Alliance to cannonade the enemy centre, the emperor perceived a mass of troops emerging from the woods of Chapelle Saint-Lambert, 6 miles 10 km to the northeast. Battle of Waterloo British army resisting a charge by the French cavalry, Battle of Waterloo, 1815, 19th-century aquatint, after a painting by William Heath. The battery near La Belle Alliance opened fire, and 18,000 infantry under Ney and Drouet advanced on the allied centre a half hour later. Many of the attackers marched in an unusual formation: Thus, they were unable to return fire effectively and were very vulnerable to artillery. La Haye Sainte was attacked but not taken, and Papelotte was occupied. The French withdrew from Papelotte in good order, but elsewhere they failed to stem

the advance of the enemy horsemen. Ponsonby was killed and 2, English horsemen—a third of those taking part—were lost in a largely pointless action. In spite of that reverse, Wellington had surmounted the first crisis. It was now 3: The exception was at Hougoumont, where 1, allied troops continued to hold off many times their number of French. The two brigades of infantry that Ney dispatched to La Haye Sainte were repulsed, and Ney then committed the bulk of the French cavalry to a fatally dangerous course of action. Worse still, without consulting his superiors, Charles Lefebvre-Desnouettes ordered his cavalry division to follow Milhaud. The British responded by forming infantry squares—hollow defensive formations several ranks deep that had proven to be especially effective at breaking cavalry charges. Although the French horsemen were extremely determined, a massed cavalry attack had little chance of success when delivered virtually without infantry and close artillery support against unbroken English squares. English gunners took a heavy toll of the 5, cuirassiers heavy cavalry mounting the slopes between Hougoumont and La Haye Sainte. There were now 9, cavalry about to attack on a front reduced to yards metres by the zones of fire around Hougoumont and La Haye Sainte. Meanwhile, on the French right flank, at about 4: Crisis and the French collapse Between 5: They were met by heavy artillery and small arms fire and were soon driven back with 25 percent losses. In response to fresh orders, Ney finally captured La Haye Sainte. A battery brought up to the farm began to take a deadly toll on the British centre just yards metres away. Three of the depleted divisions that had launched the first main assault of the battle advanced to the ridge, where a desperate hand-to-hand struggle ensued. The decisive hour of the battle had arrived. Napoleon refused for the time being to give him any of the 14 Guard battalions that were being held in reserve. He was too preoccupied by his right flank—where Duhesme had just been driven out of Plancenoit by the Prussians—to appreciate the crisis in the allied centre. Two battalions of the Old Guard were ordered to Plancenoit, which they captured, pursuing the Prussian defenders yards metres to the east, and Duhesme and the Young Guard reoccupied Plancenoit. A little after 7: Wellington then cleared the exhausted French from the ridge before they could be reinforced by the Guard and silenced the battery at La Haye Sainte. Instead of taking the shortest route up the Brussels road, which offered considerable cover, Ney led the five battalions that took part in the assault across the unprotected slopes. Five battalions, even of such excellent and determined troops, could not hope to prevail for long against the numbers of men and guns which lay in their path. The flight of the survivors of the assault was the signal to the troops in their rear and on their right that the battle was lost, and a wholesale and disorganized withdrawal began. The Prussians had concentrated overwhelming numbers at Papelotte, and on the French right wing the retreat became a rout. Tremendous confusion was created in the area around La Belle Alliance, where the bulk of the French army was driven by the converging British and Prussian offensives. Napoleon I fleeing the battlefield of Waterloo, engraving, It was decided that the Prussians should continue the pursuit. With 4, men, Gneisenau conducted the chase as far as Frasnes 11 miles [18 km] south of the Waterloo battlefield, driving hordes of panic-stricken French before him. The overwhelming victory had been won at heavy cost. Napoleon lost 25, men killed and wounded and 9, captured. Abandoning his broken army, Napoleon returned to Paris on the morning of the June 21 and abdicated the following day. On July 5 and 6 the French army began a reluctant march south of the Loire River, where it was later disbanded. Napoleon journeyed to the west coast, and, when he found his plans for escape to the United States frustrated by a British naval squadron, he surrendered himself to the commander of the HMS Bellerophon on July He spent the remainder of his life in exile on the island of St. Learn More in these related Britannica articles:

Chapter 9 : Napoleonic : Battles of The Hundred Days

*Waterloo: The Hundred Days (Battles and Histories) [David Chandler] on calendrierdelascience.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. Describes events following Napoleon's return from Elba leading up to the Battle of Waterloo, and provides a detailed chronicle of the Waterloo campaign.*

Bataille de Montdidier opened on 8 August , with an attack by more than 10 Allied divisionsâ€”Australian, Canadian, British and French forcesâ€”with more than tanks. Total German losses were estimated to be 30, on 8 August, while the Allies had suffered about 6, killed, wounded and missing. Second Battle of the Somme On 15 August , Foch demanded that Haig continue the Amiens offensive, even though the attack was faltering as the troops outran their supplies and artillery, and German reserves were being moved to the sector. Haig refused, and instead prepared to launch a fresh offensive by the British Third Army at Albert the Battle of Albert , which opened on 21 August. A machine gun position established by the Australian 54th Battalion during its attack on German forces in the town. Albert was captured on 22 August. Bapaume fell on 29 August during the Second battle of Bapaume. Advance to the Hindenburg Line Edit With the front line broken, a number of battles took place as the Allies forced the Germans back to the Hindenburg Line. East of Amiens after the Battle of Amiens , with artillery brought forward and munitions replenished, the British Fourth Army also resumed its advance, with the Australian Corps crossed the Somme River on the night of 31 August, breaking the German lines during the Battle of Mont St. Bataille de Savy-Dallon 10 September , [13]: Bataille de Vauxaillon 14 September. By 2 September, the Germans had been forced back close to the Hindenburg Line, from which they had launched their offensive in the spring. Battles of the Hindenburg Line Main articles: Meuse-Argonne Offensive , Battle of St. Bataille du Chesne 1 November. The offensive involved attacking over difficult terrain, resulting in the Hindenburg Line not being broken until the 17 October. Both attacks made good progress initially but were then slowed by logistical problems. Quentin Canal the Battle of St. Had it been defended by the Germans of two years ago, it would certainly have been impregnableâ€” Canadian troops shelter in a ditch along the Arras-Cambrai road. The evidence of failing German morale also convinced many Allied commanders and political leaders that the war could be ended in ; previously, all efforts had been concentrated on building up forces to mount a decisive attack in The Allies pressed the Germans back toward the lateral railway line from Metz to Bruges shown in the map at the head of this article , which had supplied their entire front in Northern France and Belgium for much of the war. As the Allied armies reached this line, the Germans were forced to abandon increasingly large amounts of heavy equipment and supplies, further reducing their morale and capacity to resist. One of the last soldiers to die was Canadian Private George Lawrence Price , two minutes before the armistice took effect.