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The zigzagzigal Guide to France (BNW) by Zigzagzigal France has two bonuses for tourism that work differently, making them one of the strongest Civs around for cultural victories and a great introductory Civ for such a route. This guide goes into a lot of detail about French strategies unique and how to play against them. Napoleon Foreign Legion (replaces the Great Infantry War) Musketeer (replaces the musketeer) Chateau Ansien Rhime (Vanilla and the Gods and Kings) '2 Culture for the turn from the cities, Before Open Steam PowerCity Light (Brave New World): Museum and World Wonder theme bonuses doubled in their capital Back to the list of civilizations Wikipedia has a page titled: French : The musical theme of Fleur de Lis: Cancan from Offenbach's Orpheus in the Underworld (composer Michael Curran , orchestration by Jeff Knorr) Musical set: European Architecture: European spy names: Jean-Paul, Martine, Lucien, Francois, Augustine, Monsieur X, Dr. DuPont, Viper, Yvette, Renard Preferred Religion: Christianity () or Catholicism () Preferred Ideology: The Order of the Foreign Legion is a unique French unit in the In the Brave New World it is replaced by the Castle (a unique improvement of France), but remains accessible to any civilization through the ideological principle of the Volunteer Army or allied militaristic city-states. The strategy of editing the source of French civilization is clearly aimed at achieving cultural domination, and thus holding a cultural victory. Both their vanilla and Brave New World unique ability to focus on that while the new state of affairs is even more pronounced in this direction, due to their new improvement, the Castle. This not only helps protect your land, but also provides additional culture for the empire, so use every opportunity to build Chateaux after the study of chivalry. To use the unique traits of the French, it is best that you develop France as a heavily centralized cultural civilization. Set technology providing cultural buildings and wonders as a priority, and try to at least make friends with cultural city-states. In this way, you will also be able to adopt social policy faster thanks to the abundance of culture. Most importantly, build every world miracle with several Great Work slots in the capital! Thanks to France's new unique feature, this will double their usefulness. City of Light, and give you a leap to begin to influence strongly other civilizations through tourism (Note that the trait does not affect miracles and other buildings with direct contributions to, only those to which the tourism bonus applies; for example, the Eiffel Tower is not affected). To do this, make sure your capital has the latest achievements in production so that it can build wonders quickly. In addition, the French are also a surprisingly good military civilization. Their unique military part of the Renaissance, the musketeer, The French edge in the middle game, allowing them to expand more easily if they need to conquer new lands with resources. However, it is usually not very advisable to expand too much - a cultural victory, even in a brave new world, is best achieved at the expense of relatively small empires. Civilopedia entry (edited source editing) History (edited by editing) Located in Western Europe, bordering on six (or seven, depending on how you count them) by European countries and with the coasts of the Atlantic Ocean, the English Channel and the Mediterranean, France has long been one of the great political, military and cultural powers of the Western world. The climate and terrain of the edit source of France is a country of plains and green forests with ancient mountain ranges in the southeast and west borders. Beautiful, fertile land, France is blessed with some of the best wine-growing climate and terrain in the world. Located in the temperate zone and bordered to the south by a warm Mediterranean, the French climate is usually kind and conducive to agriculture. Early Gallia editing the source of the Gentle waters of the Mediterranean Sea contributed to the exploration and settlement of the coast of southern France. Greece founded the colony of Massilia (modern Marseille) as early as 600 BC, but the earliest written records of the country's interior studies come hundreds of years later from the Romans who launched a campaign in the Trans-Alpine Gaul (Gallia through the Alps) in the first century BC. There the Romans clashed mostly with Celtic people, as well as several survivors before the Celtic Iberians and The Ligurians. They also met many German people emigrating to Gaul from points in the north and east. Roman control over Gaul was gradual but unforgriving. In 121 BC, Rome sent armies to Gaul to help Massilia against the encroachment of the Celts, as well as to protect its internal route to Spain (where it had important possessions). This led Rome to claim a piece of southern Gaul as a province that survives today as the Provence region of France. In 58 BC, Caesar launched a major campaign against Gaul's interior. The war lasted about eight years, at the end of which Gallia was more or less reliably Roman possession. With the exception of a few notable but easily crushed uprisings, Gallia remained fairly pleased as a Roman province for several centuries. The country flourished under Roman rule, and the remains of rich Roman-style villas can be found throughout the French countryside. As it was appeased Gaul became a springboard for further Roman expansion, both northwest across the English Channel to The UK, and northeast in the barbaric German lands. Later, during the third and fourth centuries AD, when Roman power began to weaken throughout Western Europe, Gallia found herself under increasing pressure from the invaders from the north and east. Rome has concentrated its power holding the Danube River and stopping the barbarians from crossing into Italy, leaving Gaul under protection. In the middle of the third century, Gallia Gallia major incursions of the German Alemandi and the Franks, and the territory was not recaptured by Rome until 274. As the countryside grew hostile and dangerous, cities and towns strengthened, a process that continued into the Middle Ages. Christianity, which was introduced in Gaul around 250 AD, took root throughout the country by the end of the fourth century. In 395 AD Rome was divided into the eastern and western half, and West Rome almost left Gaul, desperately trying to protect Rome from the barbaric invasion of Austria and Germany. As a result, in 405-406 a large number of Germanic tribes crossed the Rhine to Gaul, carving out permanent houses for groups such as the Franks and burgundy. The Westgotes went far south, occupying land in Aquitaine. By 476, the Romans were completely banished from power in Gaul by the German invaders. In the Middle Ages (400-1200 AD) France was divided into a number of small kingdoms, ruled by the heirs of various German invaders. At the end of the 5th century, King Clovis of the northern Franks united most of the country (with the exception of some stubborn Visigoths in the south). Clovis was the first of the Merving kings to rule a single country. He moved his capital to Paris, and he received a degree of recognition from the Roman emperor, which gave his reign legitimacy. When Clovis died at 511, the kingdom was divided between his four sons, who spent the next five decades fighting each other for the country. When his brother died, his land was divided between the surviving brothers. This lasted until 558, when there was only one brother. The Merving kingdom remained united for a whopping nine years until the king died, and the kingdom was once again divided between his sons. This cycle of conquest and division will continue for centuries, which will cost the lives of thousands of people of each generation. When the eighth century opened, another strong Frankish family emerged to challenge the Mervingians. Founded in northern Australia, the Carolingians defeated their local neighbours and came to dominate northern France/Germany. At first they threw their support behind the Mervings, but when King Theodore iv died in 737, Carolingian King Charles Martel was strong enough to take over direct power, leaving the throne empty. During his reign, Charles was able to stop the Muslim invasion of France and extend his power to Germany. Charles was followed by Pippin Shorty, who, with the pope's blessing in Rome, openly ascended to the throne. After his death, the kingdom was divided between his two sons, Carloman, who had not been long, and Charlemagne, who did so. Charlemagne's father and holy Roman Empire died in 768, and his brother in 771, leaving him the only king of France. He pursued a policy of expansion to Germany and Spain, to which, in Muslim way, success against the Germans than he did against the emirs in Spain. He intervened in Italy on the side of the Pope, whose territories were under threat from pawnshops in the north. He conquered pawnshops and was crowned their king himself, and he created the Pontifical States, earning great gratitude from the Church. By the end of the eighth century Charlemagne was an undisputed power in Western Europe, ruling much of the territory that became modern France, West Germany, the Benelux countries and northern Italy. In 800 AD, Pope Leo III crowned him emperor of the Holy Roman Empire, making him the successor to Caesars of the western Roman Empire. After the death of Charlemagne in 813, the throne was inherited by his son Louis the Pious. When he died, Charlemagne's grandchildren began to fight for the kingdom again, and in 843, according to Verdun, the Holy Roman Empire was divided into three parts along the north-south line. These were Francia Orientalis, the eastern territories, Francia Occidentalis, the western territories, and Francia Media, dangerously wedged between them. Although smaller, Francia Oxidentalis has come close to the borders of modern France, and some scholars date the creation of the modern country by the Treaty of Verdun. After the Empire edited the source of editing, the new kingdoms were not particularly stable, and the people of France survived another 300 years of incessant war and family backbeating, when various kings and nobles fought for supremacy. The arrival of the Vikings, who raided deep into Paris, often demanding a huge ransom, did not make life easier before they left. They remained active throughout the ninth and tenth centuries, some permanently settled in Normandy. The rulers also had to deal with English monarchs who claimed territory in the west, including parts of Aquitaine, Brittany and Lombardy. It took several centuries to push the British away from the continent. As the new millennium approached, the Capet family received the French crown. They also spent a lot of time fighting each other, as well as with various nobles who defied their rule. King Philip II , who ruled in 1180-1223, did much to strengthen the monarchy. When Philip did not fight the Crusades with his friend Richard the Lionheart, he reorganized the government, modernized the French economy and defeated the British, Flemish and Germans in their own way and in groups. King Louis IX (rule 1226-1270), further consolidated the country. One hundred years of war (1328 - 1429) (edited by the source of editing) As the fourteenth century opened, France was the most powerful country on the continent. In 1328, Philip VI acceded to the throne. Edward III, King of England, owned Aquitaine and also had a slender claim to the French throne, to which he did not press during the throne of Philip VI. However, in 1337 Philip VI confiscated Aquitaine, and in return Edward III reinstated his claim, resulting in the death of Edward III, resulting in the death of Edward III to war. The British continued the war on the seas and incited an uprising among the Flemish subjects of France. In 1346, the British army won the famous Battle of Cresi, but could not follow it with any further success and was forced to evacuate the continent more or less empty-handed. In 1347 came the Black Death, killing a huge number of people and prolonging the war. In the 1350s, fierce fighting broke out again, during which the French king managed to be captured by the British, who demanded a huge ransom for his release. The French refused to pay, and the king died in captivity in London. The war lasted until 1420, when the Treaty of Trois proclaimed the unification of the French and English crowns on the head of the baby Henry VI, King of England and France. It didn't sit well with everyone. The French nobleman Charles VIII had quite strong claims to the throne, and many French patriots preferred it to any English ruler. This included a strange young peasant named Joan of Arc. Within a few years, Joan led the French to victory, as a result of which the British returned to all fronts. Charles was anointed king in 1429, and Joan was burned at the stake a year later. By the 16th century, there was a lot of resentment towards the Catholic Church across Europe in the Reformation Wars, which was seen as greed and corruption. In 1517, Martin Luther nailed his Ninty Five Theses denouncing the excesses of the Church. The Martin Luther movement gained many followers in France, and by 1534 the king had issued the first of a series of anti-Gugenote (Protestant) decrees. This has done little to stop the spread of traffic. By 1562, both sides were in an open war that lasted and lasted for decades. It ended in 1598, when the Nantes Decree granted tolerance to the Huguenots. In the seventeenth century, the power of the crown was enhanced, mainly through the work of one man, Armand-Jean du Plessis, Cardinal and Duke of Richelieu. Richelieu was an extremely capable minister and one of the most colorful characters in history. Brilliant, calculating and ruthless, he worked tirelessly to expand the power and prestige of the king and destroy his enemies. He also moved against the Huguenots, who retained their religious freedom but lost their military power. In 1643, the wonderful Louis XIV came to the throne. Under the foppish trappings Louis was an ambitious ruler. During his reign, he participated in three major wars and several minor conflicts. Louis reigned for an astonishing 72 years, dying in 1715. It still holds the record for the longest reign of the European monarch. Eighteenth century (edited by source editing) the eighteenth century saw an increase in power and nobility, the appearance of the appearance of middle class, and the further impoverishment of the peasantry. Philosophical Enlightenment tends to undermine faith in traditional institutions such as the Church and the monarchy. In 1776, the American Revolution broke out, and the French saw how the free people cast aside the repressive monarchy in favor of democracy and self-government. This will further inflame the unrest that is already taking place across the country. In 1789, not far from the American Revolution, French peasants and the middle class rebelled against the nobility and the king. The revolution was a cruel, bloody affair, with the king and possibly 50,000 other French citizens executed by the newly invented guillotine (triumph of the science of the Enlightenment). In the early stages of the revolution, the people marched through the Bastille, abolished the nobility and forced the king to accept a constitutional monarchy. But the new Assembly has become a rival group fighting for supremacy and has failed to govern the country. Without government approval, the Paris commune killed about 1,350 prisoners. In September 1792, the Constitutional Convention met and abolished the monarchy, declaring a republic. Austria and Prussia demanded the restitution of the king, threatening retribution to the French population if they resisted. The Revolutionary Government regarded this as proof that the king had colluded with the enemy; he was sentenced to death and executed in January 1793. Later, in 1793, the Public Security Committee unleashed the Power of Terror, ensuring public safety, at the expense of the guillotine of about 15,000-40,000 people, many of whom were left without trial. Several local uprisings erupted, primarily caused by peasant outrage over the treatment of the Catholic Church by the revolutionaries, but they were defeated with great cruelty. In 1795, the new French constitution established a completely new form for the French government. The Executive Was Held by the Catalogue, a group of five directors elected annually by the new bi-chamber legislature. However, the new form of government was unsaltable, and in 1799 the power was seized by a man named Napoleon Bonaparte. Napoleon Bonaparte (edited by source) This extraordinary man was born in French-owned Corsica and trained in artillery in the French army. In 1799 he staged a coup d'etat, establishing himself as the first consul, a position he largely invented. Within five years he was crowned emperor. For sixteen years he ruled France, taking a bankrupt, revolution-torn country and making it the most powerful force in Europe. Again and again he fought and defeated all other countries within reach, one by one and in alliances against him, except for one, England. Unable to create a navy that could withstand an unrivalled British fleet, he could not reach and destroy his most intransigent enemy. In the Fifteen years Napoleon marched and marched triumphantly across Europe, until finally defeated by another coalition coalition Leipzig, then a year later at Waterloo. For more information about this extraordinary warlord, see Napoleon's Civil War. After Napoleon's eventual defeat, the victorious countries imposed a constitutional monarchy in France that lasted for about 40 years until Napoleon's nephew, Louis Napoleon, was elected president all in a popular vote in 1848, declaring himself king in 1852. He remained in power until 1870, when, under the rule of Prussian Prime Minister Otto von Bismarck, he made an unsuccessful decision to go to war against Prussia. The war was a humiliating disaster. The Prussias brilliantly used their railway network to concentrate before the French were ready for battle, and on September 2, 1870, Napoleon and his entire army were captured. The war led to the overthrow of the monarchy once again, replaced by the Third Republic, the humiliating loss of Alsace-Lorraine Prussia/Germany, and the burning desire for revenge that would serve France badly in the years to come. The Great War (edited by the source of editing) The First World War was caused by a huge failure of European diplomatic common sense and imagination, as countries formed a bewildering web of alliances and treaties, associating their destinies in a way that they barely understood. The war was initiated by the blatant capture of Serbia by Austria-Hungary, using as casus belli (our pretext for shooting at a neighbor) the murder of the Archduke by a Serbian terrorist. The Archduke was assassinated on June 28, 1914, and by August the Europeans were killing each other on three different continents. There were two sides to the conflict: the Central Powers, consisting of Germany, Austria-Hungary, the Ottoman Empire and Bulgaria, faced with the Triple Entente, Great Britain, France and Russia. On the Eastern Front, the Germans quickly struck, destroying the completely outclassed Russian army and almost pulling it out of the war. On the Western Front, they entered deep into French territory and were then stopped east of Paris by desperate defensive operations of France and Britain. Over the next four years France was divided into a hellish 5,000-foot-long line of trenches across the countryside, with men struggling and dying in the tens of thousands, and success measured in moving in. The earth was poisoned by thousands of corpses, exploded and unexploded ordnance, as well as chemical warfare. In 1917, the United States went to war, and German morale began to crumble. By 1918, the German government had fallen, and the new government had signed a truce. France was depleted by the war, with two million dead (four percent of their entire population) and more than four million wounded. The territory that was at the front or behind enemy lines was a wasteland of dingym of corpses and towns and villages in ruins. Their fury at Germany led to the demand for huge reparations, both to help France recover, and for Enemy. While this policy is policy had short-term gains, he had two major negative results: he embittered the German people, making them thirsty for revenge, and it's disgusting to Americans, making them less inclined to participate in European canteens in the future. World War II (edited by source) World War II was a painful and humiliating disaster for France. When the Germans restored their war machine after World War I, the French, who had a catastrophically lack of manpower after the Great War, built the Magino Line, a rather magnificent line of fortresses, underground bunkers and trenches on the border with Germany. If the German army had tried to break through this line, it would certainly have suffered heavy labour losses, and more importantly, it would have taken precious time. Unfortunately, for political reasons, the French did not extend the line to the sea, as it would put Belgium out of defense, and for their part the Belgians refused to strengthen their border with Germany, fearing that it would anger the Germans. So when the Germans decided to invade France, they just bypassed the line and passed through Belgium. The French and The British were never able to establish a stable defensive line against the crushing German blitzkrieg, and France was captured within weeks, capitulating on June 22, 1940. On June 6, 1944, British, American and free French troops landed in Normandy and began to liberate France from German occupation. The German army slowly retreated, imposing stubborn defenses, but with the closure of Soviet troops on German soil from the east, catastrophic losses of troops on all fronts, a complete loss of air supremacy and an endless rain of Allied bombs on German factories and cities, defeat was inevitable. Paris was liberated on August 25, 1944, and Germany surrendered on May 7-8, 1945. Modern France's edit source Years after World War II saw France reluctantly jubilant itself from its overseas possessions, fighting the painful and ultimately futile wars in Vietnam and Algeria. At the same time, he was rebuilding houses, creating a new and modern country from the ashes of the Great Wars. She has a large immigrant, including many Muslims, and she also suffers from the difficulties caused by the current painful clash of cultures between Islam and the West. French art is thriving more than ever, and Paris - the City of Lights - is once again the cultural center of the world. France became a leading member of the European Union, along with its former enemy Germany. From a historical point of view, this is an amazing triumph of common sense and suggests a bright

future for France, Europe and the world. French Factoid (edited source editing) quote: Only danger can bring the French together. One cannot impose unity out of nowhere on a country that has 365 types of cheese. - Charles de Gaulle Every summer more than 100 cyclists compete in the Tour de France; Course covers 3,000 kilometers (2,000 miles) miles) takes three weeks. Built from 1666 to 1681, Europe's oldest functional canal, the Canal du Midi, is located in France. The French have the highest life expectancy of women and the third highest in Europe. French has been the official language of England for more than 300 years (from 1066 to the early 14th century). France produces some of the most famous liqueurs in the world, such as Grand Marnier, Cointreau, and Triple Sec, and over 8 billion bottles of wine per year. List of Cities (edited by source editing) Main article: French cities (Civ5) Trivia (edited source editing) vanilla France and the gods and kings unique ability named after the political and social system of the Kingdom of France from the late Middle Ages to 1789. The unique abilities of France Brave New World comes from the nickname given to Paris, the capital of France. Vivre La Revolution Beat games on any difficulty setting like Napoleon. The three musketeers kill a unit with a French musketeer, when two other musketeers provide flank bonuses. Pyramid Scheme Playing like France, get the Louvre up to the maximum bonus themed 16. 16.

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