

Beat: Vips

## **French Books - THE ART OF DIPLOMACY By MACHIAVEL & PERSONAL DIARY OF NICOLAS II**

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**USPA NEWS** - - "L'Art De La Diplomatie - La France et l'Allemagne" (The Art Of Diplomacy - France and Germany) by Nicolas Machiavel with presentation and translation by Jean-Yves Boriaud. Published by Perrin Editions. This Book relates to the Role Niccolo Machiavel played as Intermediary between France, Germany and the Florentine Republic. Notes, Letters, Comments around this Period.

Few, if any, Works of Political Philosophy have been more important for Grand Strategy and Diplomacy than The Prince. Written by the Florentine Philosopher and Statesman, Niccolò Machiavelli (1469-1527), The Prince, along with Machiavelli's Other Major Work, Discourses on Livy, brought about a Transformation in Political Theory and Political Practice. Indeed, in composing The Prince and Discourses, Machiavelli founded Modern Political Philosophy.

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In fact, Niccolò Machiavelli was an Italian Diplomat, Politician, Historian, Philosopher, Humanist, and Writer of the Renaissance Period. The term "Machiavellian" is often associated with Political Deceit, Deviousness, and Realpolitik. On the other hand, many Commentators, such as Baruch Spinoza, Jean-Jacques Rousseau and Denis Diderot, have argued that Machiavelli was actually a Republican. Machiavelli was born in a Tumultuous Era in which Popes waged acquisitive Wars against Italian City-States, and People and Cities often fell from Power as France, Spain, and the Holy Roman Empire battled for Regional Influence and Control. Political-Military Alliances continually changed, featuring Mercenary Leaders, who changed Sides without warning, and the Rise and Fall of many Short-Lived Governments.

After the expulsion of the Medici in 1494, Machiavelli was the Rising Star of the New Florentine Republic ; a Brilliant Civil Servant, Secretary to the Second Chancery, and at the Heart of the Government. Then, in a Brutal Twist of Fate, the Republic fell, the Medici returned to Power and he was arrested, tortured and soon expelled from the City.

- "Journal Intime de Nicolas II. Décembre 1916 - Juillet 1918" (Personal Diary of Nicolas II. December 1916 - July 1918) Presentation and Notes by Jean-Christophe Buisson and published by Perrin Editions. This Work is rather a Review of the last Tsar of Imperial Russia his Character, Daily Life, Personal Habits, Education and Relations with other People as he revealed himself in his Diary after his Abdication. known as Saint Nicholas II of Russia in the Russian Orthodox Church, was the last Emperor of Russia, ruling from 1 November 1894 until his Forced Abdication on 15 March 1917. His Reign saw the Fall of the Russian Empire from one of the Foremost Great Powers of the World to Economic and Military Collapse.

Following the February Revolution of 1917, Nicholas abdicated on behalf of himself and his son. He and his family were imprisoned and transferred to Tobolsk in late summer 1917. On 30 April 1918, Nicholas, Alexandra, and his Mother Marie were handed over to the Local Ural Soviet in Ekaterinburg; the Rest of the Captives followed on 23 May. Nicholas and his Family were eventually murdered by their Bolshevik Guards on the night of 16/17 July 1918. The Remains of the Imperial Family were re-interred in St. Petersburg 80 years later on 17 July 1998.

Nicholas desperately wanted to go into Exile in the United Kingdom following his Abdication. The British Government reluctantly offered the Family Asylum in the UK, although it was suggested that it would be better for the Romanovs to go to a Neutral Country. The Offer of Asylum was withdrawn in April following Objections by King George V. The French Government declined to accept the Romanovs in view of increasing Unrest on the Western Front and on the Home Front as a Result of the Ongoing War with Germany (as the ex-Empress was regarded as pro-German). The Romanovs believed that various Plots were underway to break them out of Captivity and smuggle them to Safety. The Western Allies lost Interest in the Fate of the

Romanovs after Russia left the War. The German Government wanted the Monarchy restored in Russia to crush the Bolsheviks and maintain Good Relations with the Central Powers....

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