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# WAS NAPOLEON JEWISH?

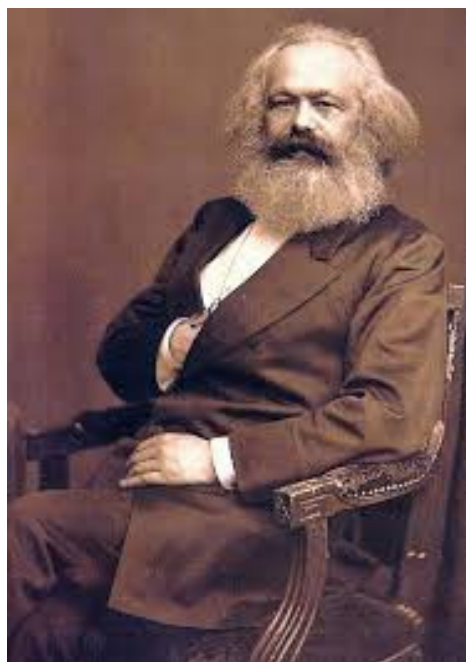


*by Miles Mathis*

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*As usual, this is all just my opinion, reached by personal research*

You won't believe what got me into this. Well, those of you who know I am an artist, and who know I look closely at photographs, might believe it. It was this photo of Karl Marx:



Notice his hand. He is doing the Napoleon thing there, isn't he? Why? Well, we know Marx was Jewish. Might this be some sort of signal? He is keeping something "close to the vest" there. Might it be the same thing Napoleon is keeping close to his vest?

Before you dismiss this as ridiculous, you should know that many famous people have thought Napoleon is Jewish. So I am not the first to suggest it. Benjamin Disraeli, the only Jewish Prime Minister of England, implied Napoleon was Jewish. Disraeli wrote fiction, and in his book *Tancred*, (published in 1847—note the date), he said through his narrator Sidonia that crypto-Jews were everywhere in positions of power, as generals, academics and statesmen. He said that not only was Napoleon a Jew, but that Mozart, Beethoven, and Haydn were Jewish also. As a Jew, Disraeli would know. In his next book, *Lord George Bentinck*, Disraeli went further, telling us

**The first Jesuits were Jews; that mysterious Russian diplomacy which so alarms western Europe is organized and principally carried on by Jews. . . . men of Jewish race are found at the head of every one of these [Communist and Socialist] groups.**

Hmmm. Seems to confirm what I found in recent papers, doesn't it?

In fact, Disraeli's admissions were so damning they had to be countered, first by George Eliot and later by Hannah Arendt. Eliot's response is especially curious, saying that Disraeli's race politics boiled down to

**such windy eloquence as—"You chubby-face, squabby-nosed Europeans owe your commerce, your arts, your religion to the Hebrews". But my Gentile nature kicks most resolutely against any assumption of superiority in the Jews, and is almost ready to echo Voltaire's vituperation. I bow to the supremacy of Hebrew poetry, but much of their early mythology, and almost all their history is utterly revolting.**



Despite that, Eliot is now revered by Jews as pro-Zionist. She has a street named after her in three Israeli cities, including Jerusalem. But Eliot's response does serve to tell us how to read Disraeli. We

might be prone to ask why a Jew would out his fellow Jews. Simply because he couldn't help boasting.

Disraeli is also the source for the fact that one of Napoleon's generals Masséna was a crypto-Jew, having changed his name from Manasseh. Which reminds us of Manasseh ben Israel, from my paper [on the Kabbalah](#).

Jules Michelet, the famous 19<sup>th</sup> c. French author, also [came right out and stated that Napoleon was Jewish](#). And when the French historian and Napoleon biographer Patrice Gueniffey was recently asked point-blank if Napoleon was Jewish, he did not deny it. Instead, he said “it is possible”. Even the [site Jew-or-not-Jew](#), run by Jewish people, gives him the curious score of 5 while denying he is Jewish. If he isn't Jewish, why not give him a score of 0 or 1? They also admit he called France “The Homeland of the Jews” and said “*It is my wish that the Jews be treated like brothers as if we were all part of Judaism.*” Very strange for someone not Jewish.

[It is also admitted](#) that Napoleon overturned old laws restricting Jews to ghettos, making them full citizens and granting them all rights of property, worship, and work. Not only that, but he actually convened a council of Jews in 1806 and called it the Great Sanhedrin. He was praised by Jews all over Europe. They wrote prayers for him in Hebrew and named him Helek Tov.

In 1799 Napoleon entered Palestine with an army of 12,000 men, either to watch over it or liberate it, depending on who you ask. Back in Paris, it was reported by many journals he was not only calling for a Jewish homeland, but beginning to create it. Historians now say these reports were “fictional”, but by that they do not mean the journals didn't report it that way. They mean the journals were wrong. So the wording is curious. Even if wrong, the report would not be fictional. It would be mistaken. The historians don't give any strong evidence for either the fiction or the mistake, simply pointing out that Napoleon never got around to creating a Jewish homeland. That is true, but it could be argued he simply got sidetracked by other more important things, like major wars in Europe.

[I am returning here from farther on in the paper. This is spinning out into a major production, far larger than I had anticipated. If any new readers are having trouble following me—thinking this is all too much—I recommend what I always recommend to such readers: go back to [my first fake-events paper](#) and get into the subject in the same way I did. Follow me down the hole, and see exactly how I got here. Go back a couple of years and read the papers after that one as I wrote them, in the proper order. Build into this story the same way I did, and then you will understand how this current paper fits into a larger picture. As it is, you are trying to read the story backwards.]

What most people don't know is that Napoleon wasn't even French. He was born on Corsica, and both his parents have Italian names: [Carlo Maria di Buonaparte](#) and [Maria Letizia Ramolino](#). His grandparents were from Genoa. Strange to find not only that Hitler wasn't German but that Napoleon wasn't French. They don't teach you any of the really interesting things in school, do they? I guess next week we will learn that Caesar wasn't a Roman and that Pericles wasn't a Greek.

They have rewritten the history books to make you think Corsica was French in 1769, the year of Napoleon's birth, but it wasn't. Genoa sold Corsica to France in 1768, but since Corsica had been independent of Genoa since 1755, that sale was illegal and unrecognized by Corsica. France battled Corsica throughout 1768-9, but did not annex Corsica until 1770. Therefore, technically, Napoleon was not born in French Corsica, and neither of his parents were French in any way.

Historian Gueniffey admits there was an established Jewish community on Corsica at the time. Of

course the same can be said of Genoa. Jews had been living in Genoa back to the year 500. However, the Jews had been expelled from Genoa many times, the last being in 1737. At the time of Napoleon's birth, the Jewish community in Genoa numbered under 100. Where had the Jews gone when they were expelled in 1737? Many of them went to nearby Corsica. So to see Napoleon's family moving from Genoa to Corsica in the mid-1700s is indication by itself they were Jewish. Another indication is Napoleon's maternal grandmother, whose maiden name is given as Pietrasanta. This is a clue because many Jews also lived in nearby Pietrasanta, where they were used as laborers in the marble quarries and as stonecarvers.

I ended one of my recent papers by reminding you how strange it is that England never invaded Ireland. You will say it took Northern Ireland, but it didn't. Northern Ireland is still Northern Ireland, not England. It would seem that England had the power to simply absorb Ireland any time it wanted to, but never did. Equally strange is that neither Napoleon nor Hitler ever invaded England. Yes, Germany performed some half-ass air raids on England, but nothing compared to their air raids on other countries, and nothing compared to later Allied air raids on Germany.

The same can be said for Napoleon. We are told Napoleon didn't attack England more directly because he didn't like water or something, but that is such a dodge. Napoleon went all the way to Russia through the snows. He sailed all the way to Egypt. Getting across the channel would have been child's play next to that. If you want to read ridiculous misdirection sold as serious history, I recommend you read the Wikipedia page on [Napoleon's planned invasion of England](#). There we find this:

**However, when Napoleon ordered a large-scale test of the invasion craft despite choppy weather and against the advice of his naval commanders such as [Charles René Magon de Médine](#) (commander of the flotilla's right wing), they were shown up as ill-designed for their task and, though Napoleon led rescue efforts in person, many men were lost.**

If we are to believe this account by tenured historians, the French in the year 1800 did not know how to build boats capable of crossing the English Channel. But that contradicts other parts of the story, as when Napoleon went to Egypt in 1798. That section at Wikipedia begins

**After two months of planning, Bonaparte decided that France's naval power was not yet strong enough to confront the Royal Navy. He decided on a military expedition to seize Egypt and thereby undermine Britain's access to its [trade interests in India](#).**

So apparently France did have a navy, even in 1798. They did know how to build boats. When you see misdirection this pathetic, you know you are being pushed away from something big.

Well, Disraeli told us what it is, although no one ever listened to him. If these countries like France, England and Germany are all run by crypto-Jews, with the wars of history only “money-making rackets” (see Smedley Butler), then of course they aren't going to seriously threaten one another. England, France, Germany, and even Ireland are more or less where they were 1,000 years ago, which must mean the boundaries and names are meaningless. They are meaningless because *all* were invaded and conquered long ago. But the conquerors cleverly allowed the borders and names to remain, to fool everyone into thinking nothing and no one had been conquered. The invasion wasn't by land or by sea or by air, it was through the banks and the governments. The countries weren't defeated in battle, they were *bought*, from the inside out.

Since the same group of people own the entire world now, they can't allow their fake wars to actually damage their important properties. They can't allow the bombs to destroy anything of real value. This

is why you never see a firebombing of Paris or London or Vienna, and why I think even the firebombing of Dresden was faked. This is why Napoleon never attacked England, and why Hitler pretty much spared her as well. This is why Japan never attacked Los Angeles or San Francisco. And it is why Germany never bombed the East Coast of the US. If the US could fly across the Pacific to bomb Tokyo, why couldn't Germany just as easily fly across the much smaller Atlantic and bomb New York or DC? Funny how no one ever asks that question.

We will look at that question in more detail in future papers, but let us return to Napoleon. We are told that Napoleon entered a military academy at age 10 at Brienne-le-Chateau. It is hard to get any information about this *École Militaire*, except that it opened in 1730 and closed 60 years later. It is now a museum. However, what we do know is a huge red flag. The Counts of Brienne had claimed the Regency of Jerusalem back to 1264, Hugh of Brienne being the first grandson of Hugh I of Cyprus and Alice of Jerusalem. Alice was the granddaughter of Amalric. Although these early kings of Jerusalem were not Jewish, being instead Crusaders from Christian Europe, the Counts of Brienne were later invaded by marriage with Jews. This was of course to make use of the claim to Jerusalem, which the Jews hoped to manage for themselves—as they eventually did.

This invasion by marriage first occurred (so far as I can tell) in the 1500s when [King Sigismund I of Poland](#) overspent himself on chapels and jewels. So he brought in Jewish bankers from Lithuania, including Abraham Ezofowicz. They admit Abraham's brother Michal was not only the head of Jewry in Lithuania, but that he had been ennobled—the only Jew admitted to be ennobled in European Medieval history. What they don't admit is that Sigismund's son Sigismund Augustus then married a Lithuanian Jew named Barbara Radziwiłł. Well, they admit the marriage, but not that she was Jewish. They do admit Sigismund Augustus' mother Bona Sforza was violently opposed to the marriage, and they even admit Bona planned to poison the bride. Sigismund Augustus had to remove Bona from Cracow: she was sent back to Italy and eventually she herself was poisoned. But they don't explain why Bona was so violently opposed to the marriage. They also don't explain why Sigismund Augustus waited until after his father died to marry this woman. They also don't explain why the marriage was opposed by *all* Polish nobles. They imply it was because Radziwiłł was Lithuanian, but there had been many unions between Polish and Lithuanian nobility before that. See the [Wikipedia page for Szlachta](#) where you will be told that the Lithuanian nobility had *formally* joined the Polish nobility in the 1400s. So it must have been something else.



The Radziwiłłs were from Vilnius, called for centuries the Jerusalem of Lithuania.

Barbara Radziwiłł was immediately accused of witchcraft and promiscuity, which is strange for a new queen. However, there *was* intrigue, though you aren't told what it was to this day. She had been previously married to a Lithuanian Prince. Although they were married five years, they had no children. He died young under mysterious circumstances, and, due to the laws at the time regarding childless princes, all his property reverted to the King above him. That king was Sigismund.

Remember, this is exactly the same time that Sigismund had hired the Lithuanian Jews to help his finances. I suggest to you this is one way they achieved that. They married one of their own to this prince and then poisoned him. All his riches reverted to the King, and the Radziwiłł's got a cut. So Barbara *was* a witch, in a way.

But there was even more intrigue. Sigismund Augustus was already married when he met her. He had been married to Elisabeth of Austria only a year when she died of what was called an epileptic seizure—but which was probably another poisoning. Elisabeth died some months after she and Sigismund made a trip to Vilnius, where Barbara lived with her mother. After the death of Elisabeth, Sigismund and Barbara immediately began a torrid affair. It lasted all of 1546, although they didn't wed until 1547. They didn't tell anyone of the marriage until 1548. They had to wait for Sigismund's father to die.

But Barbara the witch proved so unpopular in Cracow that they had to get rid of her—or appear to. She is said to have died after only five months as Queen. I suggest to you that they faked her death and moved her back to Vilnius, where Sigismund could still visit her easily. Her remains weren't discovered until 1931, which is of course a red flag. If you read the newer stories it is clear they are trying to resell this old fiction. We are told she suffered two miscarriages between 1546 and 1550, but if the death was faked, the miscarriages probably were, too. Although she was formally Queen for only five months, taking the throne in 1550, she had been the lover of Sigismund for five years, plenty of time to have several children.

When Barbara was allegedly taken ill, we are told Sigismund sent to Vilnius for female healers, *including a Jewish woman*.

I suggest Barbara did have living children, and that those sold to us as the younger sisters of Sigismund Augustus are actually **his daughters**. In other words, Catherine Jagiellon and her two sisters are not the daughters of Bona Sforza, but the daughters of Barbara Radziwiłł. In support of that theory, we find that Catherine Jagiellon married Duke John of Finland in October of 1562. But she would have been almost 36 then, having been born in 1526. She allegedly gave birth to Sigismund III Vasa in 1566, when she was almost 40. That is extremely unlikely, not only because a 39-year-old woman was considered old at the time, but because princes did not marry 35-year-old women regardless. They could marry anyone they liked within the nobility of several countries, and they needed to have healthy sons. So of course they would marry very young women. Then as now, women approaching 40 were much more likely to have Downs Syndrome children and children with other deformities, and that has been known for centuries. Besides, Duke John was born in 1537, making him only 24 at the time of the wedding. There is simply no way he was going to be allowed to marry a woman eleven years older.

But if Catherine was the daughter of Barbara, she was probably born in 1546, not 1526, making her almost 16. At the time, that would be the perfect age to marry a 24-year-old prince. But of course that would mean that, like her mother, Catherine was Jewish. Which means Sigismund III Vasa was also

Jewish.

Since he became the King of both Poland and Sweden, that means the King of those countries was Jewish. Sigismund III Vasa's claim to the Regency of Jerusalem then took on a different color, didn't it? In fact, he used the title King of Jerusalem. Since Sigismund is in the line of succession from Hugh of Brienne, you now see why Napoleon was sent to the École Militaire in Brienne-le-Chateau.

However, because all this was so controversial, a story was then manufactured to cover it—not only the story of Sigismund II dying without issue, but the whole curious conglomeration of literature and art surrounding this sordid affair, attempting to whitewash it across more than four centuries. Among these was the play *Barbora Radvilaite*, written by Balys Sruoga in 1946. Note the date. Year one of the CIA. Since Sruoga was a prisoner in a Nazi concentration camp, we may assume he was a Jew. If Barbara was not Jewish, why are Jewish artists still trying to whitewash her story four hundred years later? Think that is a coincidence? How about the Belorussian folkmetal band Litvintroll, whose 2013 album *Czornaja Panna* is “a lyrical account of Sigismund's pain and grief after Barbara's death”? [Litvintroll describes itself](#) as a combination of “oriental elements and traditional Jewish folk music”. An even bigger clue comes from Adam Bernard Mickiewicz, the national poet of Poland and Lithuania, often compared to Byron and Goethe. In 1822 he popularized the legend of *Pan Twardowski*, a rip-off of Goethe's 1790 *Faust*, but substituting Sigismund for Faust and Barbara for Gretchen.



So it is informative to discover Michiewicz is also Jewish. His best friend was Armand Levy, Jewish, and together they formed a Jewish legion to fight in the Crimean War. Michiewicz mother was named Majewska. Although his Jewish roots have been denied for many decades, many historians now admit the evidence is strong. The denials look like misdirection.

Napoleon's early career was led by Cardinal Joseph Fesch, his maternal uncle. Well, if Napoleon was Jewish, so was Fesch, since Fesch's mother was also a Pietrasanta. Napoleon's grandmother was Fesch's mother. In Judaism, the line is matrilineal. You will say, “C'mon, a Cardinal Jewish? You have to be kidding!” Well, we have already seen several Jewish Popes in my paper on the Kabbalah. I showed you strong evidence the de' Medicis were Jewish, and of course they put several Popes in the Vatican. Also remember what Disraeli said above about the Jesuits.

You will tell me Napoleon was baptized as a Catholic. Maybe he was, maybe he wasn't. Jews have been faking these things for centuries. I have seen no photographs of the water hitting his wee head, have you? Such a fake is easy, since all it requires is a faked document. It is no secret that Jews have pretended to assimilate, in order to advance in business and politics. Given the number of cases that have been documented and later admitted, it is incredible anyone believes anything they are taught in the history books.

Napoleon was the first Corsican to graduate from the École Militaire in Paris. See, they admit he was a Corsican, not a Frenchman. However, we are being lied to as usual, since we are told he completed two years in the Academy in one year. With almost all the famous people we have studied, we have found similar claims. We have found lawyers who never graduated law school ([Clarence Darrow](#)), and prominent clergymen who never graduated or even went to divinity school ([Samuel Parris](#)). I should think it would be impossible to graduate from a prominent 2-year military academy in one year, since the courses are set and are strenuous as they are. It would be like graduating from West Point in two years. I am not aware that anyone has ever done that.



Also a red flag is the man who passed him: Pierre-Simon Laplace. On my science site, I have published [several papers on Laplace](#), showing that his famous work on the Solar System is not only flawed, but fudged. Instead of admitting that a second major field was present, Laplace pushed Newton's equations of motion to keep the field as gravitational only. To do that, he was forced to fill the “remaining inequalities” with fudged differentials. So although he is called the greatest mathematician of his time, that means what it means now: he was a master of fudging equations. It now looks like Laplace was Jewish as well, not only for this obvious lie concerning Napoleon's time at the École, but for the pathetic misdirection about Laplace's ancestry. In his bio, we are told all documents relating to his family were burned in a fire in 1925. Other documents were destroyed by looters in 1871. That's convenient, right? Well, it may be convenient for paid historians, but it isn't believable. As we see, Laplace was world-famous back to the late 1700s. Many bios must have been written between then and 1871, so the loss of original documents shouldn't have created a void. What we are seeing in current stories is the scrubbing of history. A search on “Laplace Jewish” brought up nothing specific to Pierre-Simon Laplace, but it did uncover many people with the name Laplace who are Jewish.

And we are told Laplace's mother's maiden name was Sochon, [which was a common Jewish name](#).



See, for instance, Joseph Sochon, Polish army in WW2 and Jewish prisoner at Hohenstein. See also [Alain Souchon, French singer](#). See Serge Sochon, who just happens to have written a book about [his ancestor Laplace](#). [See Amazon.com](#). Curiously, Sochon has also written about the famous Piron Brigade in WW2. Was this Jean-Baptiste Piron also Jewish? My guess is yes. In support of that, we simply search on “Piron Jewish”, and we find Mordechai Piron, the chief military rabbi in the Israel Defense Forces. We also find [the current Minister of Education in Israel, Rabbi Shai Piron](#). With [more research](#), we find the Piron family were allegedly Venetian merchants who came to Pera in Constantinople in the late 1500s. Although the sources I found did not admit they were Jewish, they did admit the Piron family allied with the Jewish merchants of the Ottoman empire to exclude Venetian traders (see last link, p. 146\*). This indicates the Piron family were not in fact Venetians, but Jews. The family was involved in cloth, hides, and slaves, and were very wealthy. In the same place, it is admitted the Piron family were not members of the Venetian nation, although they did assist in its governance. They were likewise useful to the Sultan.

But back to Sochon. Through Alain Souchon, we saw a variant spelling, and if we research that we [find something very interesting](#). In a book by Wolfram Wette called *The Wehrmacht*, we find on p. 44 that among the officers who allegedly killed Rosa Luxemburg and Karl Liebknecht was a Lieutenant Hermann W. Souchon. He just happened to be the son of Admiral Wilhelm Souchon, governor of the Kiel Naval Base. This of course ties us back to [my recent paper on the Beer Hall Putsch](#), where I also covered the October Revolution of 1918. I showed you evidence that not only was the Beer Hall Putsch faked, but so was the October Revolution and the killings of Luxemburg and Liebknecht. We now see that two Souchons were involved in the 1918 events, which gives us more Jewish connections. Not only were Luxemburg and Liebknecht Jewish Socialists, but the entire October Revolution was run by Marxists of one stripe or another. Since Marxism was a longstanding Jewish project, this indicates the Souchons were crypto-Jews in the German Navy. Admiral Souchon's leadership at Kiel now explains that event, since we are told that was the site of the first mutiny. The history books admit Souchon was deployed to Kiel on October 30, the day before the Halloween mutiny, which is curious timing. What are the odds that a German admiral would be deployed to a base one day and that it would become the start of the October Revolution *the very next day*?

In 1785 Napoleon was commissioned as a second lieutenant. In the four years from 1785 to 1789, Napoleon had two years leave. Really? Is that how a commission works? No. For instance, if you graduate from West Point, you are commissioned for five years, with no extended leave. Any leave you are granted will be for a matter of days. During this time, we are told Napoleon was a fervent Corsican nationalist, saying

As the nation was perishing I was born. Thirty thousand Frenchmen were vomited on to our shores, drowning the throne of liberty in waves of blood. Such was the odious sight which was the first to strike me.

That confirms two things I said above: 1) Even then, Napoleon didn't consider himself French; 2) At the time of his birth, Corsica was still fighting for its independence. Napoleon doesn't say, “*After the nation perished, I was born*”.

Then we get this ridiculous story about his fighting on the side of Corsica:

**He was promoted to captain in the regular army in July 1792, despite exceeding his leave of absence and leading a riot against a French army in Corsica.**

Who is stupid enough to believe that? It reads like [Castro's bio](#), which I pulled apart recently. These

guys are always leading coups against their own countries and then being acquitted or promoted afterwards.

The next stupid story is the Siege of Toulon, where Napoleon was promoted from Captain to Brigadier General at the age of 24. This reminds us of the made-up bio of George Armstrong Custer, which [I pulled apart recently](#). They keep recycling these asinine stories, since they found most people would believe them.

The story of [13 Vendémiaire](#) reads the same way: total bullshit. It was obviously manufactured after the fact to explain the rise of Napoleon. Otherwise, it makes absolutely no sense as a whole or in any of its parts. It reads like it was written by a Frenchman imbibing way too much Bordeaux. Amazingly, it is considered of so little importance by American or English historians that they didn't even bother editing the English Wikipedia page on the subject. It was clearly written by a Frenchman with an imperfect command of English. In fact, sections of the Napoleon page read the same way.

For example, although Napoleon had allegedly been demoted from his rank of general for refusing to fight in the Vendée, after the Vendémiaire he was promoted to Commander of the Interior and was General of the entire Army of Italy. Neither the former nor the latter makes any sense. Generals do not refuse a major assignment without a court martial. Napoleon wouldn't have just “had his name removed from a list of generals”, he would have been kicked out the army and probably jailed. Instead, we are told he was allowed to ride into Paris like a cowboy, overriding the commands of all generals present. When Napoleon arrived, the Republicans were allegedly outnumbered 30,000 to 5,000, and the generals Menou, Despierres, and Verdier had all balked, refusing orders from the Convention to fight. Napoleon allegedly saved the day by bringing in 40 cannons which Menou told him were nearby in Port Neuilly. That makes no sense, since Menou could have brought them in just as easily as Napoleon. What were 40 cannons doing parked in the fields west of Paris, when 30,000 men were coming in from the south? Are we supposed to believe that Napoleon was the only one who thought they might be useful, or thought to grab them before the enemy did? Yes, it took great genius to figure that out. It looks to me like this skirmish was either made up from whole cloth, or—if it happened—Napoleon was inserted into it later, with numbers and details being made up to increase his heroics.

This is doubly curious, in that large parts of this story were originally written not by a Frenchman, but by Thomas Carlyle, a Scotsman and the greatest influence on Ralph Waldo Emerson. I have long admired Carlyle for his *Sartor Resartus*, but his connection to this fakery demands a closer look. I will have to save that for a future paper.



Guess who else was probably Jewish? Empress Josephine, whose maiden name was Tascher. [That is a common Jewish surname](#). Her family was from Martinique, where they owned sugarcane plantations. We have seen that come up several times as well, haven't we? In [my paper on John Reed](#), we saw Charlie Bluhdorn—who bankrolled the movie *Reds*—owning large parts of the Dominican Republic, where he had extensive sugarcane plantations. Bluhdorn was Jewish. In the same paper, we saw Reed's billionaire grandfather Henry Green being the first importer of sugarcane from Hawaii on the West Coast. As for Tascher, you can go [here](#) to see the name in the Jewish Directory of Buenos Aires in 1947. And in the [Jewish Directory](#), you find the Dominick Tascher Group—Realtors. Tascher is a Hebrew verb, meaning “to try hard, or to complete a task”.

But to return to Napoleon, I now find it useful to remember his quote from later in life:

**I have fought sixty battles and I have learned nothing which I did not know at the beginning. Look at Caesar; he fought the first like the last.**

I always thought it strange that a man could live his whole life and learn nothing about his field of work. As for Caesar fighting his last battle like the first, I have my doubts. I am pretty sure I could pull something from *De Bello Gallico* contradicting that, but it is hardly worth my time. Given what we are discovering about Napoleon, the quote becomes easier to believe. If all his battles were staged or faked, he wouldn't learn much about the art of war from them, would he?

For instance, in Napoleon's Italian campaign, the main goal seems to have been looting. He didn't need to defeat Austria to do that. In fact, France was outnumbered 4 to 3 by Allied troops. Despite that, and despite the fact that France had been at war with Piedmont for over three years, we are told Napoleon defeated Piedmont in two weeks. [We are told Allied losses numbered 25,000.](#) In two weeks? You have to be kidding me! The only way Napoleon could have killed 25,000 in two weeks is if he had been armed with nuclear weapons. Plus, that number is supposed to be half the Allied total troops. The paragraph before, we are told Napoleon had 37,000 troops and his enemy 50,000. So the Allies lost half that in two weeks!

We are told Napoleon lost 6,000 in this exchange, so that takes the French army down to about 31,000. But after fighting the major battle of Lodi, Napoleon suddenly has 50,000 men. Where did the reinforcements come from? We were just told the paragraph before that

**Bonaparte had no chance of gaining reinforcements as the Republican war effort was being concentrated on the massive offensives planned on the Rhine.**

Nonetheless, with this swelled army, he moved south, besieging Mantua and then occupying and looting Tuscany and the Papal States. Next, he turned back north and with 20,000 men defeated 50,000 Austrians under Field Marshall Wurmser.

But wait. When Napoleon headed south, he had 50,000. He suffered no defeats and returned north with only 20,000? Where did the other 30,000 disappear to? Were they vacationing in Sicily? And we have the same problem with the Austrian numbers. I thought they had just lost 25,000, half their total force. Where did they find another 25,000 so fast? And after the battle, the bad math continues, as Wurmser is defeated, but in defeat leaves with more men than he came in with. The Austrians were defeated, but nonetheless moved *forward* to Mantua, to relieve the siege there. We are told they left 45,000 behind to defend the Alps while taking the main body of the army to Mantua. Hold on. So the main body of the Austrian army must be greater than 45,000, otherwise they wouldn't call it the *main* body. Which means the Austrians have suddenly swelled to about 100,000, after months of losses.

Napoleon then devastated the Austrians again at Rovereto and Bassano, reducing that army to 12,000. But since they must have entered the battles with about 50,000, we are being told they just lost 38,000 in those two battles. A couple of months later, Napoleon inflicted another 14,000 casualties at the battle of Rivoli. Which should have reduced the Austrian army to -2,000. But somehow the Austrians just kept inventing soldiers.

Since all of this reads like bad fiction, my assumption is France and Austria huddled and decided to loot Italy between them. Remember, the two countries had been run by the same people for centuries. The Queen of France Marie Antoinette had been the sister of Joseph II, Holy Roman Emperor and Archduke of Austria. You will say the French Revolution changed all that, but it may not have changed as much as you thought. The Bourbons retook the throne of France in 1814, with Louis XVIII, you know, and kept it until 1848. Even after that, France was not a real republic, since it was ruled by Emperor Napoleon III until 1870. It was an Empire, and the Empress was Spanish royalty. Even in the 1870s, France was ruled by a Royalist Field Marshall. For the rest of the century, the French government was fronted by various non-entity Freemasons, so we may assume the bankers running the country had given up on the Aristocrats by then.

But back to Napoleon. We are told Napoleon captured 150,000 prisoners during his Italian campaign. Right. And where did he house all these people while he was moving north and south through Italy? How did he feed them? And more to the point, where did they all come from? Remember, at the beginning of the campaign, the Allied forces numbered 50,000. So we are supposed to believe he captured this entire army three times over? Apparently, soldiers just spring up out of the earth in Italy, ready to be captured, killed, and then miraculously returned to life.

In support of my theory that France and Austria agreed to divide Italy between them, we find more impossibilities in the campaign of 1797. In that campaign, we are told Napoleon advanced deep into Austrian territory after winning the battle of Tarvis in March. “Charles retreated to Vienna when he heard Napoleon was coming.” Really, does that sound logical? The Austrians fought like dogs in Italy, when nothing was at stake, but turned tail and ran when Napoleon advanced on their homeland? Plus, if Napoleon was winning with such ease, why would he accept a treaty for peace? Why not continue on in to Vienna and capture it? Why not loot it?

Instead, we are told Napoleon advanced to within 100 km of Vienna and the Austrians sued for peace. But we have an even greater problem here, one no one has seemed to notice. The battle of Tarvis was allegedly in March. Napoleon needed to cross the Alps to get there, which means we are supposed to believe he took his entire army over the Alps in February. *But the passes aren't open in February.*

Nonetheless,

**The [Treaty of Leoben](#), followed by the more comprehensive [Treaty of Campo Formio](#), gave France control of most of northern Italy and the [Low Countries](#), and a secret clause promised the [Republic of Venice](#) to Austria.**

See there? The looting is being divided between the two powers, *in a secret clause*, and they admit it. But since Austria immediately broke this treaty and looted in areas given to France—like the Papal States—Napoleon went into Venice and looted it, taking the Horses of St. Mark.

Next, we must analyze the expedition to Egypt. In preparation, we are told Napoleon was elected a

member of the French Academy of Sciences. Based on what? He had spent one year at a military academy and the rest of his life fighting fake wars. What did he know about science? He was 29 and probably didn't know the first thing about science.

Of course Napoleon took Alexandria with almost no loss. Despite the French not knowing how to build boats capable of crossing the English channel, Napoleon somehow sailed 50,000 men across the entire Mediterranean, “eluding the British Navy”.

**Rumors became rife as 40,000 soldiers and 10,000 sailors were gathered in French Mediterranean ports. A large fleet was assembled at [Toulon](#): 13 ships of the line, 14 frigates, and 400 transports. To avoid interception by the British fleet under [Nelson](#), the expedition's target was kept secret.**

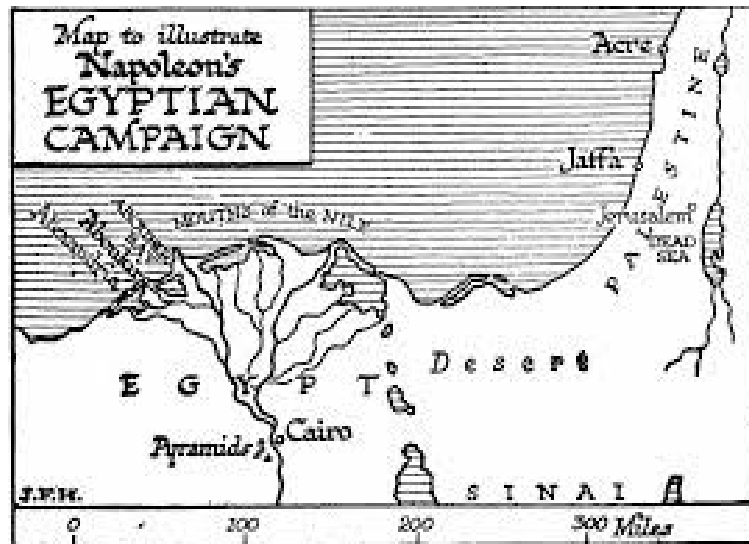
Really? Do you think you can keep something like that secret? You think the British didn't have spies? Besides, keeping the target secret would have been meaningless. The British wouldn't need to know where they were going, just where they *were*.

Napoleon evaded the British fleet all the way across the Mediterranean, despite stopping to conquer Malta. He then landed them all simultaneously in Egyptian port, and immediately destroyed the Egyptian army. The Egyptians lost 2,000 while the French lost 29. Although they admit that Nelson destroyed the French fleet a month later in the Battle of the Nile, Napoleon allegedly remained in the East and led an army of 13,000 against Damascus. Which brings up the question, “How did they get there?” Are these 13,000 supposed to be the remnants of the 50,000 in Egypt? If so, Napoleon must have been an idiot. Despite losing 37,000 men, he continued on undeterred. And if so, why did the English allow them to march up the coast and raid these coastal towns? The English would not have wanted the French moving in that area and could easily have destroyed them, as was proved just a few months earlier. That is why the French hadn't tried this before: they were afraid of getting trapped in Middle East with no way out. Even more to the point, why did the Sultan allow them to do so? Selim III was an ally of the French at the time, and had to be since he was already threatened by Austria, England, and Russia. We are told he declared war on France after this attack by Napoleon, but if Napoleon had really landed 50,000 men in Egypt a few months earlier, the Sultan would have been aware of that immediately and would have moved troops into Palestine. There is no way Napoleon would have been allowed to march uncontested up that coast.



In fact, the historians admit the Sultan [moved against Cairo](#) even before Napoleon moved north. We are told the Sultan had 38,000 men in two armies marching south. There were an additional 42,000

Arabs coming from surrounding areas to back him up. Nonetheless, Napoleon somehow ignored this combined force of 80,000 and moved north with only 13,000. To explain this, we are supposed to believe Napoleon simply avoided the Sultan's 80,000, moving around them to reach Syria.



At no point does the French campaign start making sense, and I now assume it is all fiction. Such a campaign would have been suicide for any involved, so we must assume it never happened. We see this again in the return of Napoleon to France afterwards. We are told he returned on the frigate *Muiron*, with three other ships as escort. What is not explained is how these four ships survived many months in port in Egypt, with tens of thousands of enemies abroad, British and Arab. We are told Napoleon must have bribed the British fleet to leave him alone, but even that assumption ignores all the more important questions, the first being what happened to his 50,000 troops? How did they get back? Swim? Walk? We are told he left them in Cairo with General Kléber, but the story ends there. What of the 80,000 Turks and other Arabs descending upon Egypt? Did they just evaporate?

Actually, the historians have manufactured an answer to that as well. Kléber allegedly attacked 60,000 Turks with a force of 10,000 at the Battle of Heliopolis, utterly defeating them and retaking Cairo. Right. Being a prominent freemason, Kléber then opened a Masonic Temple in Cairo, serving as first master of the Isis Lodge. Soon after (1800), Kléber was allegedly stabbed to death by a Syrian student posing as a beggar. That is certainly faked to give Kléber an exit, but in any case it begs the question, "and what then?" Well, we are told the French were defeated by the British and the French soldiers were taken back to France on British ships. If you believe that you will believe anything.

Next, the mainstream stories admit that Napoleon's departure from Cairo without orders was considered desertion, but we are told the Directory was too weak to punish him. Instead, despite deserting his troops and leaving them to death or utter defeat, Napoleon was given a hero's welcome, after which he led a *coup d'etat* and made himself First Consul, establishing a *de facto* dictatorship. Since he had no troops under him, that is not really believable. Remember, as a general, he had left all his troops back in Cairo. Normally a general needs some troops in order to make a *coup d'etat* stick. Napoleon was only 30 and could not have been the highest ranking general in France. Besides that, he had been out of the country for more than a year on a failed expedition and had no troops on the ground in France. His dictatorship makes absolutely no sense at any level. As we saw with Hitler, Napoleon must have been installed by some unseen power.

A clue as to this unseen power is given by General Masséna, who had been fighting on the Eastern front in Europe while Napoleon was in Egypt. While General Jourdan had been unsuccessful in his campaigns, Masséna had been successful, defending the frontier with 90,000 men and sending the Russians home. Well, we have already seen Masséna above, haven't we? He is the one George Eliot dismissed as a minor, unsuccessful general under Napoleon. But he wasn't. Before Napoleon's coup, Masséna was both more successful and of higher rank. He was also eleven years older, being 41 at the time of the coup. So why did he allow Napoleon to declare himself first consul? We know that, too. It was because he was actually General Manasseh, a crypto-Jew. As such, he must have been under the control of those actually running the country, and he was likely ordered not to resist Napoleon's planned rise. He was told he would get his later, which he did.

Next, they admit Napoleon rigged the plebiscites (elections) to make it look like he was ruling with popular support. In the first election, he got 100% of the vote, and I guess no one found that suspicious. Twice as many votes were counted as were cast.

The manufactured wars after the *coup* also continued, with Napoleon going back to Italy to pretend to fight the Austrians again. And again, the numbers are absurd. At the battle of Marengo on June 14, 1800, the Austrians—after winning the morning and afternoon battles—suddenly got routed after 5pm in mysterious circumstances, losing half of their 30,000 men in a matter of hours. That's right, initial numbers were around 30,000, and the Austrians reported 14,000 casualties. So Napoleon either had nuclear weapons or this is all just fiction.

**As Chandler points out, Napoleon spent almost a year getting the Austrians out of Italy in his first campaign; in 1800, it took him only a month to achieve the same goal.**

Yes, and no one found that suspicious? Actually, as we see, it took him about six hours. And again, his crossing of the Alps is equally suspicious, since he is said to have crossed in the early spring. At the time, the passes of the Alps were commonly closed *until June*. Even now, the major highways over the Alps can be closed well into June; but in 1800 they were in the middle of what is called the [Little Ice Age](#). In some years, the Alps were impassable all summer. Whoever composed these stories knew very little about most things, including warfare, weather, and everything else.

Even mainstream history admits the Battle of Marengo was used immediately for a major propaganda campaign.

Marengo was mythologised in an army bulletin and three increasingly glamourised "Official Reports" during Bonaparte's reign. Tales were invented about the Guard and the 72ème demibrigade, which had been under his direct control throughout.

Napoleon needed the victory to cement his Consulate, keep Louis XVIII in exile, and keep allegedly hostile generals (Schérer, Joubert, Championnet, and Moreau) at bay. It is highly convenient this battle that he needed above all else materialized so quickly and took so little time to achieve.

Which brings us to the final way we can tell it never happened. If the overall story of Napoleon's rise were true, he could not have afforded to leave Paris. The last thing a new dictator wants to do after a *coup d'etat* is leave for an extended campaign, taking his troops with him. This would just be asking for his enemies to seize power while he was gone. Someone in Napoleon's position would have needed to remain in Paris, huddling all allies and troops close to him.

Miraculously, after this fake battle at Marengo, Europe suddenly hit a stretch of peace. I guess the history writers developed a case of writer's cramp after all the fiction they had written in the past two decades. In 1802, Napoleon faked another election, making him First Consul for life. He again got over 99% of the vote. To raise money to pay his writers to compose future fake wars, he sold the Louisiana Territory to the US for \$15 million.

In pursuit of that goal, these writers immediately faked a major assassination plot against Napoleon by General Moreau, sponsored by the Bourbons. In response, Napoleon ordered the arrest and death of Duc d'Enghien. To make this arrest and death the pretext for upcoming wars, the arrest was purposely carried out in the most illegal manner possible, kidnapping the Duke from his home in Baden. The way we can tell the whole event was faked is that the trial was a secret military trial and the Duke was allegedly shot in the moat of the Château de Vincennes and buried there. We have seen similar misdirection many times, as when [the conspirators against Lincoln](#) were allegedly tried and hung at an Army arsenal, with only soldiers in attendance as witnesses. The conspirators, too, were said to have been buried just a few feet from the scaffold. It is not done that way. If it is illegal to kidnap living people, it is equally illegal (and pointless) to kidnap corpses. Normally, they would be returned to their families for burial. If Napoleon had really killed the Duke, he would have no reason to hide the body. He could easily have returned it to the Bourbons. Nothing was achieved in the story by stealing the body. In fact, it would have made more sense to guillotine him publicly. So why bury him in a moat? Because it was faked.

We saw the same thing with Rosa Luxemburg and Karl Liebknecht, who made an appearance above and in my paper on the Beer Hall Putsch. After they were murdered by the Freikorps, their bodies were hidden. Why? Because there were no bodies.

You may be interested to know that Alexander Dumas confirmed the story of Duc d'Enghien in *The Last Cavalier*, but Tolstoy curiously left the question open. In *War and Peace*, [beginning of chapter 3](#), the Vicomte begins to tell Anna Pavlova and her friends the story, claiming to have known the Duke personally. Notice that Prince Hippolyte asks if it is going to be a ghost story. That is your first clue. Tolstoy is telling you it *is* a ghost story. In other words, fiction. Tolstoy then has the Vicomte tell us that Napoleon is prone to fainting fits. In other words, the alleged greatest general in the world is prone to fainting fits. After he has fainted, Napoleon is at the mercy of the Duke, who could have killed him in his faint. Again, this is a clue because it indicates that Napoleon is at the mercy of the Duke in this story, not the reverse. That means that the Duke agreed to be part of the fiction. At the end, the narrator (Tolstoy) says,

**The story was very pretty and interesting, especially at the point where the rivals suddenly recognized one another; and the ladies looked agitated.**

Tolstoy again calls it a story, subtly indicating it is fiction. You can almost see Tolstoy's tongue in his cheeks as he writes that.

This assassination plot and its outcome was used in three ways. One, Napoleon used it to crack down on Paris, creating many new models of discipline. Two, it was used to create an Imperial system based on the Roman model, part of which included making the Bonaparte family the equivalent of royalty. Napoleon crowned himself twice in 1804, with Charlemagne's crown and with a laurel wreath like the Roman Caesars. Later in the year he crowned himself King of Italy with the Iron Crown of Lombardy.



After the French Revolution, none of these things could have been intended to make him popular, and they weren't and didn't. Just the reverse. In fact, they set him up for the fall that had already been intended for him.



But first they needed some more fake wars, in order to soak more taxes from the nations of Europe, transferring money from public treasuries into the accounts of billionaires. Just like now. So the murder of the Duke was used to incite these new wars, allegedly angering the Royals of England and Austria.

Just so you understand me, I am not saying these wars and battles never happened. At this point, I leave the question open, but I assume the wars *did* happen. It looks to me like most battles are inflated and managed, but I assume many people did show up and some died. In some cases like Marengo, the battle either didn't happen at all or it was grossly inflated and completely misreported. But in most cases I assume the battles are only inflated and misreported. In other words, they occurred in some fashion, but not as we are told.

Although that no doubt seems like a radical opinion, I am not sure it goes far enough. It may be that after more research, we would find that a majority of the battles of history only happened on paper. If you have followed me through my research of the past three years, I think you can see how I would say that. Absolutely nothing we have studied has turned out to be what we were taught it was.

We see this again in the naval Battle of Cape Finisterre of 1805, which makes no sense on either side. The French and Spanish navies were trying to lure the English navy away from England, in order to free up the English Channel for an attack on England. In the reports of the battle on the first day, we are told fog created impossible conditions and a melee where neither fleet knew where the other was, even during the battle. That's convenient. On the English side, Admiral Calder acted in very strange ways, failing to renew the battle the second day, when he could have seriously damaged the opposing fleet. The mainstream admits this was curious, so curious Calder was court-martialed for it—though the court martial could have been a cover. On the French side, the outcome is even more curious, since with Calder moving off and Nelson in the Antilles, they had things just as they wanted them for an invasion of England. But instead of Admiral Villeneuve sailing immediately for the English Channel,

he instead sailed back to Cadiz, in Spain.

To an innocent bystander reading this history, it must appear that both sides were ordered by someone to manufacture a stalemate, specifically to make it seem impossible for France to invade England, while leaving the French fleet intact for Nelson to destroy late that year while Napoleon was in Austria.

The next leg of the war is equally risible. Napoleon attacked Austria with 210,000 men, but England—despite being a main part of the coalition against France—did nothing. With the entire army of France marching through Germany, England and Sweden could have come down and captured Paris with no effort. Remember, this war was basically France against everyone—except maybe Spain. But England politely left France alone as Napoleon marched every available soldier east. Beyond that, Austria also politely split its army three ways, sending 95,000 under Archduke Charles to Italy—although nothing was going on in Italy. To answer this, we are told Masséna led 50,000 to Italy, while 30,000 were left at Boulogne to prevent an English attack. Another 20,000 were sent to Naples, as a feint. But that makes the French army 310,000. Even if that is true, it only leaves 30,000 to guard France from the north, west, and south. In a war of France against everyone, it would be the height of foolishness for Napoleon to have moved 210,000 men into Germany.

You will tell me England did not leave France alone: Nelson destroyed the French fleet at Trafalgar while Napoleon was marching. Yes, but England did nothing to follow that up. Remember, Napoleon had been trying to draw Nelson off so that he could invade England. But we are supposed to believe Nelson not only drew the French fleet off, he utterly destroyed it. That should have left France open for invasion, right? So why no invasion by England and Sweden? I suggest to you it because Nelson's attack was scripted. They couldn't have France left completely alone while Napoleon was off in Austria, so they manufactured this sea battle. That made it appear England wasn't completely sitting on its hands. However, the question remains, “Why a great sea battle like this and then leave France alone? Why not an invasion?”

In southern Germany, we are told Napoleon moved his huge army of 210,000 so fast it was able to outflank an army 1/10<sup>th</sup> its size on its own ground. Not believable. Even in Germany, Austria split its force, having 70,000 to work with but splitting into a smaller army of 23,000, which Napoleon surrounded. Ask yourself this: if you are an Austrian general, would you go out to meet an army of 210,000 with an army of 70,000, much less 23,000? No, since you know the Russians are coming to reinforce you, you would back up to meet them. Vienna being your home base, you would back up all the way to Vienna and wait for them. Instead, we are told these idiotic Austrians split their forces and moved forward all the way to Ulm, where they were almost guaranteed to get cut off and surrounded.

The story makes no sense on Napoleon's side, either. We are told that on his way to Ulm, he captured 60,000 Austrian troops. Why would he do that? Capturing enemy troops just slows you down, since you have to do something with them. You can't just put them in a bag. And yet while he is capturing all these people, we are told he is also racing across the countryside so fast the Austrians can't even keep up with him. The two claims are contradictory. You can't race a huge army across foreign territory *and* capture 60,000 prisoners at the same time.



The entire Austrian response looks scripted to fail. This continues with the Battle of Austerlitz, where the Russian response is also scripted to fail. After arriving too late for the first battles, the first thing the Russian forces did is order a retreat. Yes, that is what I would do after marching a thousand miles—order an immediate retreat! Also curious is how we are never told how many men the Russians arrived with. In all the interlinking Wikipedia pages, they mysteriously dodge that. They give two figures, but require you to do math. On one page, we are told the Allies had 73,000, with 70% of that force Russian. But on the Austerlitz page, we are told the Allies had 85,000, with 70% Russian. So the Russians arrived with between 51 and 59 thousand. Given that the Russian army is always sold to us as the largest in the world, that figure seems low. Since no one was attacking Russia, they didn't need to leave a main force at home.

So while Russia had no fear of attack on her own soil, she sent out only 51,000. But France, which had every fear of attack on her own soil, emptied the country, sending 280,000 men to Germany and Italy.

Once again, the speed with which Napoleon defeated the combined forces of Austria and Russia is not believable. Napoleon crossed the Rhine on September 25. By October 19 he had captured the Austrian army at Ulm. In November, he moved ahead and occupied Vienna. Austerlitz was one day, December 2, and the Allies are said to have lost 36,000 men that day. And it was over.

Also notice that on all the history pages online they skip over exactly how or when Napoleon occupied Vienna. It is just inserted between the Ulm victory and the Battle of Austerlitz. So the most important part of the whole story is hidden in the shadows. The Austrians should have done everything they could to prevent the capture of Vienna, but they appear to have done absolutely nothing.

The Treaty of Pressburg that ended this conflict also makes no sense. Napoleon basically owned southern Germany and Austria at that point, and the concessions should have been steep. They were, but the concessions didn't go to France. Instead, Austria ceded some territories to “French allies” Bavaria, Baden, and Württemberg. Other territories were ceded to Italy, of which Napoleon considered himself the King. Austria actually gained the Electorate of Salzburg in the deal.

Two things bear discussion before we move on. One, we find Baden stated as a French ally. But that is where the Duc d'Enghien had been living, remember? He was kidnapped from there, and that was supposed to be a big deal because Baden was neutral. But we now see it wasn't. If the Duke had really wished to put himself beyond the reach of the French, he wouldn't have moved to the nearby ally Baden, would he? Which is another indication his whole story was staged.

Two, where was Prussia in all this? The main outcome of the Treaty of Pressburg was the dissolution of the Holy Roman Empire, which at that time was basically the Austrian Empire. Prussia and Austria had been fighting over the German territories for centuries, but in the battle that finally ended the HRE, Prussia appeared to be sleeping. That is a huge clue here. The only mention we get of Prussia is when Napoleon allegedly had to march part of his army through an edge of Prussia. This didn't seem to wake Prussia, did it? This is because Prussia needed to remain out of sight in this phase of the play. They needed to keep your eyes off Prussia and on Napoleon. But Prussia actually gained far more than France by the campaigns of Napoleon. That is to say, the death of the HRE was of much more interest to Prussia than France, as you can see by looking at a current map. All of southern Germany ended up going to Prussia, not to France. Prussia, not France or Austria, became modern Germany.

I will be told Prussia lost Westphalia to Napoleon 1807 after a Prussian defeat; but that only lasted about five years, and that defeat is also curious. Once again, the French were vastly outnumbered and on foreign ground. Napoleon had 87,000, we are told, and Prussia 143,000. To account for the mysterious defeat, we are told the Prussian army was in disarray, with a very weak high command and very old generals. Every story begins with a barrage of excuses for the Prussians. But of course this goes against everything we were ever taught about the Prussian army. In what other war was the Prussian army ever described in such terms?

We are told Marshal Davout's single Corps defeated the main body of the Prussian army unaided, despite Marshal Bernadotte failing to take part in either battle. This means you can subtract 20,000 from Napoleon's total, taking his active forces at Jena-Auerstedt down to 67,000. That is 67,000 against 143,000. Or less than 2 to 1. Davout allegedly defeated Brunswick's 90,000 with his 27,000.

But we have other problems here. One, we are told Brunswick was mortally wounded. However, if we check, we find he was 71 that year. Curious that the oldest man on the field is the one said to be mortally wounded. He may have died of old age three weeks later, and they simply listed him as mortally wounded.

Two, Marshal Bernadotte is a curious fellow to find in this battle. He later became King of Sweden and Norway. He was allegedly born in France, and was not an aristocrat. His father was a prosecutor and his great-uncle was a lay abbot. By age 31 he was a General of Division, and he was praised for crossing his troops over the Alps in mid-winter. Impossible, as I have said. They might as well assert he crossed his troops over Mt. Everest in mid-winter, in their bathing attire. Later, they made up a story about Bernadotte allegedly joining a plot against Napoleon in 1802. Napoleon at first wanted to have Bernadotte shot, but instead ended up appointing him as one of the 18 Marshals of the Empire in 1804. In 1805 he was involved in the Ulm and Austerlitz victories. In the Polish campaign of 1807 he once again went missing at the Battle of Eylau and was rebuked by Napoleon. And again in 1808, he was supposed to lead an expedition against Sweden, but the whole thing mysteriously fizzled. Bernadotte allegedly made charges against Napoleon at the Battle of Wagram, and again at Antwerp; but rather than have him shot, Napoleon appointed him Governor of Rome. It was then that he was offered the throne of Sweden, in perhaps the strangest turn of events in the history of thrones. The mainstream accounts don't even try to justify it. We are only told the courtier Baron Karl Otto Mörner offered him the throne on his own initiative. He was then allegedly elected by the Riksdag to be the Crown Prince, and the King assented.

Which of course leads us to ask, "Who was this Baron Mörner?" No one knows. Wikipedia calls him a courtier, Britannica calls him a lieutenant, and another source tells us he was [a chamberlain for Queen Eleanora](#). However, since that last event was in 1693, this Baron Mörner must have been his g-g-

grandfather. We do know the Baron Mörner in our event was only 29, so it is not clear where his power came from. [According to P. P. Iverslee](#), the idea was not that of Mörner, but of an Axel Fersen. That would be Count [Hans Axel von Fersen the Younger](#), also a general and Marshal of Sweden. Hold on to your shorts, since what we are about to discover is a stunner. The mother of this Count Fersen was Hedvig Catharina de la Gardie, who was of the Royal House of Vasa. Does that name Vasa ring a bell? Do you remember Sigismund III Vasa, who became King of Sweden in 1592? He was the son of Catherine Jagiellon of Poland, who I showed you was probably the daughter of Barbara Radziwiłł. I showed you she was probably Jewish, which meant Sigismund III Vasa was the son of a Jewish mother and grandmother. I suggest to you that Marshal Jean Bernadotte was also Jewish, and was related to the Vasas, which of course would explain why he was called to the throne of Sweden in 1810.

In support of that, we find that Fersen's father was one of the richest men in Sweden, and was also the most powerful politically.

**He was the lord of four grand houses in Sweden: [Löfstad](#) [inherited through his wife], [Steninge](#), [Ljung](#) and [Mälsåker](#). Additionally he owned mines, land, forests and iron foundries in Sweden and Finland. He also owned a large share of [Sweden's East India Company](#), the country's most profitable undertaking ever.**

Aha, the East India Company coming up again! If you will remember, the East India Company was composed mainly of Jewish billionaires, and many of the richest men in Europe were connected to it.

You really have to read Fersen the Younger's page to believe it. It was obviously written by a Swede, since it isn't grammatical, but it is fascinating nonetheless. As a young man, Fersen met Voltaire and Marie Antoinette, partying with her at Versailles. At age 24 (1780) he travelled to the US to meet General Washington in Hartford. Washington was at the time fighting British General Clinton. We have seen that name recently, haven't we? Fersen was appointed *aide-de-camp* to General Rochambeau, and later was awarded the Order of Cincinnatus by Washington. On his return to Europe, Fersen was awarded various titular positions, but mainly travelled around meeting the Duke of Brunswick, Emperor Joseph II, and the Pope. His most important work during this time was finding a dog for Marie Antoinette, who named the pup Odin.

During the Revolution, Fersen was special envoy between King Gustavus and King Louis. I will skip the rest about the Revolution, since I plan to cover it elsewhere. After 1796, Fersen became a top advisor to King Gustavus IV. He was appointed a Lord of the Realm in 1799, and Chancellor of Uppsala in the same year. In 1801 Fersen became the highest official in the Court of Sweden. In 1810, things got really interesting again. The Crown Prince was Charles August, of the house Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg. Although popular, he was opposed by Fersen and others, who preferred Gustav Prince of Vasa. The name Vasa tells you why they preferred him. Remember, Fersen was also of the House of Vasa, which was crypto-Jewish. Conveniently for the Jewish Vasas, Crown Prince Charles August suddenly had a seizure one day, fell from his horse, and was dead. Sound familiar? We saw similar things happening in Poland when the Vasas were around. I suspect that Charles August was poisoned, and many at the time suspected the same thing. Fersen and his sister Sophie were prime suspects in the poisoning. Fersen made the mistake of riding in the funeral procession of the man he had poisoned, and the crowd rioted, killing him. Curses had been hurled at Fersen, but we aren't told what they were. I suggest the crowd knew he was Jewish, and the curses were in that line.

And this is why Gustav Prince of Vasa couldn't be brought in to replace Charles August as Crown

Prince, even though it was known he was the son of former King Gustav IV Adolf. The people of Sweden had finally figured out after 200 years that their throne had been taken by crypto-Jews, and they weren't going to let any more Vasas on the throne. So the populace had to be fooled by this French Marshal coming in and taking the throne. No one suspected that he was also a Vasa. I do.

But let us return to Napoleon and the fall of the Holy Roman Empire. Why was Napoleon used for this? Because Napoleon was Jewish, and after Rome, the Jews hated no one more than the Habsburgs. The Jews had been targeting the HRE for centuries, as we saw in my paper on the Kabbalah. Remember the Thirty Years' War, which decimated the HRE by 1648. This is exactly when Prussia began its rise under Frederick William. Well, the Thirty Years' War was engineered by Jewish financiers, precisely with that (and other things) in mind. But what did the Jews have against the HRE? Only centuries of repression and persecution.

It took them only a little more than 180 years to destroy the Holy Roman Empire.

I don't think I have either the desire or the stamina to pull apart all of Napoleon's battles or history. I will have to return to it later. I began this paper on a lark, but as usual it pulled me in. It now looks endless, and I could probably write it for the rest of my life. But notice I have given you some amazing information here regardless. What someone needs to do is add up all the alleged casualties from these Napoleonic wars, and compare them to the known populations of these countries. My guess is the numbers can't be justified. For instance, the male population of France in 1800 was around 12 million.



Could that population sustain the alleged yearly casualties of the Napoleonic Wars? According to that [chart from Wikipedia](#), we see no dip in the early 1800s. Rather, we see a steady increase in population. Unless the women of France had figured out how to attain pregnancy from lesbian coupling, I don't see how that is possible. Remember, you don't just have to take into account the casualties, you have to take into account the percentage of breeding-age men that were in service in the Army or Navy at all times, many of them out of the country. And since France wasn't being invaded, the French women couldn't even be sleeping with foreign soldiers, as the women in other countries might. The Napoleonic Wars weren't *in* France, they were in Italy, or Egypt, or Austria, or Poland, or Spain, or Prussia, or Russia. So the French women weren't being invaded by anyone.

\*Dursteler, *Venetians in Constantinople*.