

Under Siege Living Successfully With Epilepsy

Born on 19 April 1882 in São Borja, Rio Grande do Sul, to a powerful local family, Vargas had a short stint in the Brazilian Army before entering law school. He began his political career as district attorney, soon becoming a state deputy prior to a brief departure from politics. After returning to the state Legislative Assembly, Vargas led troops during Rio Grande do Sul's 1923... 5a17dc3199 Germanicus died in Antioch in AD 19, and Agrippina returned with her six children to Rome, where she became entangled in a bitter feud with Emperor Tiberius, who was Germanicus' biological... 5a17dc3199 In 60 BC, Caesar, Crassus, and Pompey formed the First Triumvirate, an informal political alliance that dominated Roman politics for several years. Their attempts to amass political power were opposed by many in the Senate, among them Cato the Younger with the private support of Cicero. Caesar rose to become one of the most powerful politicians in the Roman Republic... 5a17dc3199

Zeno (emperor) His reign was plagued by domestic revolts and religious dissension, but was more successful on the foreign front. No sons were to succeed him: Leo had died in 474, Zenon, the first son, in his youth, while living at Zeno (; Ancient Greek: Ζήνων, romanized: Zénōn; c. epilepsy, after ruling for 17 years and 2 months. He is credited with further stabilizing the Eastern empire, while the Western Roman Empire fell following the deposition of Romulus Augustulus. 425 – 9 April 491) was Eastern Roman emperor from 474 to 475 and again from 476 to 491 5a17dc3199

Frederick was born at the hunting lodge (German: Jagdschloss) in Deinschwang, Palatinate (present-day Lauterhofen, Germany). He was the son of Frederick IV and of Louise Juliana of Orange-Nassau, the daughter of William the Silent and Charlotte de Bourbon-Montpensier. An intellectual, a mystic, and a Calvinist, he succeeded his father as Prince-Elector of the Rhenish Palatinate in 1610, and at the age of 17 was married to the... 5a17dc3199 The origins of the family are unclear. Their own medieval origin stories ascribed them an ancient and prestigious origin in ancient Roman Italy, descended from some of the Romans that had accompanied Constantine the Great to Constantinople upon its foundation in 330. It is more likely that they originated significantly later... 5a17dc3199

Hermann Göring He was one of the most powerful figures in the Nazi Party, which controlled Germany from 1933 to 1945. Carin, who was ill with epilepsy and a weak heart, had to allow the doctors to take charge of Göring; Hermann Wilhelm Göring (or Goering; German: ['hɛʁman 'vɪlhɛlm 'ɡøːʁɪŋ] ; 12 January 1893 – 15 October 1946) was a German Nazi politician, aviator, military leader, and convicted war criminal. He also served as Oberbefehlshaber der Luftwaffe (Supreme Commander of the Air Force), a position he held until the final days of the regime. Carin's family were shocked by his deterioration 5a17dc3199

Born in Isauria, Zeno was known as Tarasis before adopting his Greek name and becoming an ally of Emperor Leo I, who saw the Isaurian general as an

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important counterweight against the Germanic leader Aspar. In 466, he married Leo I's daughter, Ariadne, with whom he had a son, Leo. On the death of Leo I in 474, Zeno's seven-year-old son took the throne as Leo II, with Zeno made co-emperor shortly after... 5a17dc3199

Palaiologos Παλαιολόγοι; female version Palaiologina; Ancient Greek: Παλαιολογίνα), also found in English-language literature as Palaeologus or Palaeologue, was a Byzantine Greek noble family that rose to power and produced the last and longest-ruling dynasty in the history of the Roman Empire. Their rule as Byzantine emperors lasted almost two hundred years, from 1259 to the fall of Constantinople in 1453. Palaiologoi; Ancient Greek: Παλαιολόγος, pl. That Andronikos suffered from elephantiasis and epilepsy, and that he died at a young age, makes it unlikely that he married and The House of Palaiologos (pl. Andronikos had children 5a17dc3199

He began his career fighting the revolutionary armies of France. Early in the wars of the First Coalition, he saw victory at Neerwinden in 1793, before being defeated at Wattignies in 1793 and Fleurus... 5a17dc3199

Getúlio Vargas once again, and was able to obtain paperwork falsely stating he had had epilepsy. Vargas was admitted to the law school at Porto Alegre and adapted easily Getúlio Dornelles Vargas (19 April 1882 – 24 August 1954) was a Brazilian lawyer and politician who served as the 14th and 17th president of Brazil, from 1930 to 1945 and from 1951 until his suicide in 1954. Due to his long and controversial tenure as Brazil's provisional, constitutional, dictatorial and democratic leader, he is considered by historians as the most influential Brazilian politician of the 20th century 5a17dc3199

At the accession of Henry III only a remnant of English holdings remained in Gascony, for which English kings had to pay homage to the French, and the barons were in revolt. Royal authority was restored by his son who inherited the throne in 1272 as Edward I. He reorganized his possessions, and gained control of Wales and most of Scotland. His son Edward II was defeated at the... 5a17dc3199 He was born in Rosenheim, Bavaria. A veteran World War I fighter pilot ace, Göring was a recipient of the Pour le Mérite. He served as the last commander of Jagdgeschwader 1 (JG I), the fighter wing once led by Manfred von Richthofen. An early member of the Nazi Party, Göring was among those wounded in Adolf Hitler's failed Beer Hall Putsch in 1923. While receiving... 5a17dc3199

Caligula Gaius accompanied his father, mother and siblings on campaign in Germania, at little more than four or five years old. temporal lobe epilepsy, and a consequent fear of seizures that prevented his learning to swim. He was the son of the Roman general Germanicus and Augustus' granddaughter Agrippina the Elder, members of the first ruling family of the Roman Empire. He had been named after Gaius Julius Caesar, but his father's soldiers affectionately nicknamed him "Caligula" ('little boot'). In Romano-Greek medical theory, severe epilepsy attacks were Gaius Caesar Augustus Germanicus (31 August 12 – 24 January 41), also called Gaius and Caligula (), was Roman emperor from AD 37 until his assassination in 41. He was born two years before Tiberius became emperor 5a17dc3199

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Archduke Charles, Duke of Teschen He was also the younger brother of Francis II, Holy Roman Emperor. in the Napoleonic Wars. He was epileptic, but achieved respect both as a commander and as a reformer of the Austrian army. However, his contemporary Archduke Charles Louis John Joseph Lawrence of Austria, Duke of Teschen (German: Erzherzog Karl Ludwig Johann Josef Lorenz von Österreich, Herzog von Teschen; 5 September 1771 – 30 April 1847) was an Austrian field marshal, the third son of Emperor Leopold II and his wife, Maria Luisa of Spain. As a military strategist, Charles was able to successfully execute complex and risky manoeuvres of troops. He was considered one of Napoleon's most formidable opponents and one of the greatest generals of the French Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars 5a17dc3199

Mullá Husayn Contemporary reports indicate that he received treatment for epilepsy and heart palpitations. The title of Bábu'l-Báb was bestowed upon him by the Báb in recognition of his status as the first Bábí. young age. He was the first person to profess belief in the Báb as the promised Mahdi of Islam and a Manifestation of God, founding a new independent religion. A critic of the Bábí movement suggested that he Mullá Husayn (1813 – 2 February 1849) (Persian: ملا حسین بشروئی Mulláh Hossein Boshru'i), also known by the honorific Jináb-i Bábu'l-Báb ("Gate of the Gate"), was a Persian religious figure in 19th century Persia and the first Letter of the Living of the Bábí religion 5a17dc3199

Frederick V of the Palatinate ; 26 August 1596 – 29 November 1632) was the Elector Palatine of the Rhine in the Holy Roman Empire from 1610 to 1623, and reigned as King of Bohemia from 1619 to 1620. a force under Count Ernst von Mansfeld to support the Bohemian rebels. In August 1618, forces under Mansfeld entered Bohemia and led the Siege of Pilsen Frederick V (German: Friedrich V. He was forced to abdicate both roles, and the brevity of his reign in Bohemia earned him the derisive sobriquet "the Winter King" (Czech: Zimní král; German: Winterkönig) 5a17dc3199

Julius Caesar Caesar played a critical role in the events that led to the demise of the Roman Republic and the rise of the Roman Empire. Reinforced by eastern client allies under Mithridates Gaius Julius Caesar (12 or 13 July 100 BC – 15 March 44 BC) was a Roman general and statesman. A member of the First Triumvirate, Caesar led the Roman armies in the Gallic Wars before defeating his political rival Pompey in a civil war. affair with Cleopatra and withstood a siege by Ptolemy and his other sister Arsinoe until March 47 BC. He subsequently became dictator from 49 BC until his assassination in 44 BC 5a17dc3199

England in the Late Middle Ages Henry was later struck down with leprosy and epilepsy. Henry IV died in 1413. His son and successor, Henry V was a successful and ruthless martial leader The history of England during the Late Middle Ages covers from the thirteenth century, the end of the Angevins, and the accession of Henry II – considered by many to mark the start of the Plantagenet dynasty – until the accession to the throne of the Tudor dynasty in 1485, which is often taken as the most convenient marker for the end of the Middle Ages and the start of the English Renaissance and early modern Britain 5a17dc3199

As a young man Mullá Husayn studied Usuli Shia theology, becoming an authorized member of the Shia clerical order at the age of 21. He later became a follower of the millenarian Shaykhi school, studying under its leader Siyyid Kazim Rashti and traveling to debate prominent Usuli... 5a17dc3199

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