Main page Contents

Contact us

Contribute

Learn to edit

Upload file

Tools

Community portal

Recent changes

What links here Related changes

Special pages

Permanent link

Cite this page

Wikidata item

Print/export

Download as PDF

Printable version

In other projects

Languages

العربية

Deutsch

Español

Français

Português

文 53 more

Edit links

Русский

中文

Bahasa Indonesia

Wikimedia Commons

Page information

Donate

Help

Current events

Random article

About Wikipedia

Jacobin

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For other uses, see Jacobin (disambiguation). Not to be confused with Jacobean or Jacobite.

Initially founded in 1789 by anti-royalist deputies from Brittany, the club grew into a nationwide republican movement, with a membership estimated at a half million or more. [2] The Jacobin Club was heterogeneous and included both prominent parliamentary factions of the early 1790s, The Mountain and the Girondins. [4] In 1792–1793, the Girondins were more prominent in leading France when they declared war on Austria and on Prussia, overthrew King Louis XVI, and set up the French First Republic. In May 1793 the leaders of the Mountain faction led by Maximilien Robespierre succeeded in sidelining the Girondin faction and controlled the government

The Society of the Friends of the Constitution (French: Société des amis de la Constitution), renamed the Society of the Jacobins, Friends of Freedom and

Terror, during which time well over ten thousand people were put on trial and executed in France, many for political crimes.

Equality (Société des Jacobins, amis de la liberté et de l'égalité) after 1792 and commonly known as the Jacobin Club (Club des Jacobins) or simply the Jacobins

(/ˈdʒækəbɪn/; French: [ʒakɔbɛ̃]), was the most influential political club during the French Revolution of 1789. The period of its political ascendancy includes the Reign of

until July 1794. Their time in government featured high levels of political violence, and for this reason the period of the Jacobin/Mountain government is identified as the Reign of Terror. In October 1793, 21 prominent Girondins were guillotined. The Mountain-dominated government executed 17,000 opponents nationwide, as a way to suppress the Vendée insurrection and the Federalist revolts and to deter recurrences. In July 1794 the National Convention pushed the administration of Robespierre and his allies out of power and had Robespierre and 21 associates executed. In November 1794 the Jacobin Club closed. In the British Empire the political term *Jacobin* reached obsolescence and supersedence before the Russian Revolution, when the terms (Radical) Marxism, Anarchism, Socialism and Communism had overtaken it. There the term *Jacobin* linked primarily to The Mountain of the French Revolutionary governments and was popular among the established and entrepreneurial classes. It faintly echoed negative connotations of Jacobitism, the pro-Catholic, monarchist, rarely insurrectional political movement that faded out decades earlier tied to deposed King James II and VII and his descendants. It pejoratively or harshly derided radical left-wing revolutionary politics, especially when it exhibits dogmatism and violent repression.^[5]

In France, Jacobin now generally leans towards moderate authoritarianism, more equal formal rights and centralization. [6] It can, similarly, denote supporters of extensive government intervention to transform society.^[7] It is unabashedly used by proponents of a state education system which strongly promotes and inculcates civic values. It is more controversially, and less squarely, used by or for proponents of a strong nation-state capable of resisting undesirable foreign interference. [8] Contents [hide] 1 History 1.1 Foundation

1.2 Transfer to Paris 1.3 Growth 1.4 Character 1.5 Polarization between Robespierrists and Girondins



London to the Assembly congratulating the French on regaining their liberty.[10][11][12]

widespread education, universal suffrage, separation of church and state, and other reforms.^[13]

the duc d'Aiguillon, the president. [9] The club's objectives were defined as such:

the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen).

1. To discuss in advance questions to be decided by the National Assembly.

waistcoat and plaited hair were later on to become the model for the Jacobin fashion. [9]

Further information: History of France § War and internal uprisings (October 1791–August 1792)

Jacobin Club, where Robespierre, their fierce opponent, grew more and more dominant. [17]

Opposition between Montagnards and Girondins in the National Convention [edit]

Further information: History of France § Bloodbath in Paris and the Republic established (September 1792)

originally also Jacobins. By September 1792, Robespierre indeed had also become the dominant voice in the Jacobin Club. [16]

instead published their own petition calling for replacement of king Louis XVI.[15]

Polarization between Robespierrists and Girondins [edit]

took place or where the meetings convened.[9]

Transfer to Paris [edit]

Saint-Jacques.^{[9][12]}

Growth [edit]

French: Club des Jacobins Seal of the Jacobin Club (1792–1794) Panthéon Club Successor 1789 **Formation** Founder Maximilien Robespierre^[1] Founded at Versailles. France Dissolved

Jacobin Club

Q

12 November 1794; 227 years

Parliamentary group Type Legal status Inactive Purpose Establishment of a Jacobin

society • 1789-1791: abolition of the Ancien Régime, creation of a parliament, introduction of a Constitution and separation of powers • 1791–1795: establishment of a republic, fusion of powers into the National Convention and establishment of an authoritarian-democratic state Headquarters Dominican convent, Rue Saint-Honoré, Paris Region France Methods From democratic initiatives to public violence Around 500,000^[2] Membership (1793)

Official French language President Antoine Barnave (first) Maximilien Robespierre (last) Brissot, Robespierre, Duport, Marat, Desmoulins, Mirabeau, Danton, Billaud-Varenne, Barras, Collot d'Herbois, Saint-Just Newspapers • Journal de la Montagne [3] • L'Ami du peuple • Le Vieux Cordelier All groups in the National

Affiliations Convention Montagnards Girondins Once in Paris, the club soon extended its membership to others besides deputies. All citizens were allowed to enter, and even foreigners were welcomed: the English writer

On 8 February 1790, the society became formally constituted on this broader basis by the adoption of the rules drawn up by Barnave, which were issued with the signature of

3. To correspond with other societies of the same kind which should be formed in the realm. [9] At the same time the rules of order of election were settled, and the constitution of the club determined. There was to be a president, elected every month, four secretaries, a treasurer, and committees elected to superintend elections and presentations, the correspondence, and the administration of the club. Any member who by word or action showed that his principles were contrary to the constitution and the rights of man was to be expelled. [9]

Marie Roland.[15]

there were already one hundred and fifty-two affiliated clubs; the attempts at counter-revolution led to a great increase of their number in the spring of 1791, and by the close of the year the Jacobins had a network of branches all over France. At the peak there were at least 7,000 chapters throughout France, with a membership estimated at a halfmillion or more. It was this widespread yet highly centralized organization that gave to the Jacobin Club great power. [2][9] Character [edit]

Arthur Young joined the club in this manner on 18 January 1790. Jacobin Club meetings soon became a place for radical and rousing oratory that pushed for republicanism,

rather high subscription of the Jacobin Club confined its membership to well-off men. The Jacobins claimed to speak on behalf of the people but were themselves not of 'the people': contemporaries saw the Jacobins as a club of the bourgeoisie.[14] As far as the central society in Paris was concerned, it was composed almost entirely of professional men (such as the lawyer Robespierre) and well-to-do bourgeoisie (like the

such as the duc d'Aiguillon, the prince de Broglie, and the vicomte de Noailles, and the bourgeoisie formed the mass of the members. The club further included people like "père"

Michel Gérard, a peasant proprietor from Tuel-en-Montgermont, in Brittany, whose rough common sense was admired as the oracle of popular wisdom, and whose countryman's

The departure of the conservative members of the Jacobin Club to form their own Feuillants Club in July 1791 to some extent radicalized the Jacobin Club. [9]

Maximilien Robespierre, also a Jacobin, strongly pleaded against war with Prussia and Austria – but in the Jacobin Club, not in the Assembly where he was not seated. Disdainfully, Robespierre addressed those Jacobin war promoters as 'the faction from the Gironde'; some, not all of them, were indeed from department Gironde. The Assembly in April 1792 finally decided for war, thus following the 'Girondin' line on it, but Robespierre's place among the Jacobins had now become much more prominent. [15] From then on, a polarization process started among the members of the Jacobin Club, between a group around Robespierre – after September 1792 called 'Montagnards' or 'Montagne', in English 'the Mountain' –

and the Girondins. These groups never had any official status, nor official memberships. The Mountain was not even very homogenous in their political views: what united them was their aversion to the Girondins. [16] The Legislative Assembly, governing France from October 1791 until September 1792, was dominated by men like Brissot, Isnard and Roland: Girondins. But after June 1792, Girondins visited less and less the

public galleries of the Convention were always loudly cheering for Montagnards, while jeering at Girondins speaking.^[16]

Girondins disbarred from the National Convention [edit]

Since late 1791, the Girondins became opponents of Robespierre, taking their place on the right side of the session room of the Convention. By this time, they stopped visiting the Jacobin Club. [16] Those parliamentary groups, Montagnards and Girondins, never had any official status, but historians estimate the Girondins in the Convention at 150 men strong, the Montagnards at 120. The remaining 480 of the 750 deputies of the Convention were called 'the Plain' (French: la Plaine) and managed to keep some speed in the debates while Girondins and Montagnards were mainly occupied with nagging the opposite side. [16] Most Ministries were manned by friends or allies of the Girondins, but while the Girondins were stronger than the Montagnards outside Paris, inside Paris the Montagnards were much more popular, implying that the

Some historians prefer to identify a parliamentary group around Robespierre as Jacobins, [5][18] which can be confusing because not all Montagnards were Jacobin and their primal enemies, the Girondins, were

See also: History of France § Showdown in the Convention (May–June 1793), and Insurrection of 31 May – 2 June 1793 Early April 1793, Minister of War Pache said to the National Convention that the 22 leaders of the Girondins should be banned. Later that month, the Girondin Guadet accused the Montagnard Marat of 'preaching' plunder and murder' and trying 'to destroy the sovereignty of the people'. A majority of the Convention agreed to put Marat on trial, but the court of justice quickly acquitted Marat. This apparent victory of the Montagnards intensified their antipathies of the Girondins, and more proposals were vented to get rid of the Girondins. [16]

On both 18 and 25 May 1793, the acting president of the Convention, Isnard, a Girondin, warned that the disturbances and disorder on the galleries and around the Convention would finally lead the country to

anarchy and civil war, and he threatened on 25 May: "If anything should befall to the representatives of the nation, I declare, in the name of France, that all of Paris will be obliterated". The next day, Robespierre said

On 2 June 1793, the Convention was besieged in its Tuileries Palace by a crowd of around 80,000 armed soldiers, clamorously on the hand of the Montagnards. In a chaotic session a decree was adopted that day

Around June 1793, Maximilien Robespierre and some of his associates (Montagnards) gained greater power in France. [20] Many of them, like Robespierre himself, were Jacobin: Fouché, [21] Collot d'Herbois, [20]

Many of these Montagnards (and Jacobins) entered, or were already, in the de facto executive government of France, the Committee of Public Prosperity (or Public Safety): Barère was in it since April 1793^[28] until

at least October 1793,^[20] Danton served there from April until July 1793,^[23] Couthon^[29] and Saint-Just^[30] had entered the Committee in May, Robespierre entered it in July,^[20] Collot d'Herbois^[31] in September and

Several deposed Girondin-Jacobin Convention deputies, among them Jean-Marie Roland, Brissot, Pétion, Louvet, Buzot and Guadet, left Paris to help organize revolts in more than 60 of the 83 departments against

In October 1793, 21 former Girondin Convention deputies were sentenced to death for supporting an insurrection in Caen. [20] In March 1794, the Montagnard Hébert and some followers were sentenced to death; in

tyranny'. [28] Meanwhile, the Montagnard-dominated government resorted also to harsh measures to repress what they considered counter-revolution, conspiracy and "enemies of freedom" in the provinces

April the Montagnard Danton and 13 of his followers were sentenced to death; in both cases after insinuation by Robespierre in the Convention that those "internal enemies" were promoting 'the triumph of

Billaud-Varenne, [22] Marat, [20] Danton, [23] Saint-Just. [24] Three other powerful Montagnards [20] were not known as Jacobin: Barère, [25] Hébert [26] and Couthon. [27] In 'culture wars' and history writing after 1793

On 6 April 1793, the Convention established the Comité de salut public (Committee of Public Prosperity, also translated as Committee of Public Safety) as sort of executive government of nine, later twelve members,

by the Convention, expelling 22 leading Girondins from the Convention, including Lanjuinais, Isnard and Fauchet. [16][19] Montagnard rule and civil war [edit]

Billaud-Varenne^[22] also around September 1793. Robespierre for his steadfast adherence to and defence of his views received the nickname and reputation of *l'Incorruptible* (The Incorruptible or The

Further information: History of France § Counter-revolution subdued (July 1793–April 1794), Reign of Terror, and Fall of Maximilien Robespierre

however, the group around Robespierre dominating French politics in June 1793–July 1794 was often designated as 'Jacobins'. [5][18]

outside Paris, resulting in 17,000 death sentences between September 1793 and July 1794 in all of France. [33][34]

the discipline of the Terror to mold France into a united Republic capable of resisting this double peril. [9][37]

linked to ongoing trials of prominent members of the Terror involved in atrocities in Nantes, especially Jean-Baptiste Carrier. [42]

first goal of society? To maintain the imprescribable rights of man. What is the first of these rights? The right to exist."[56]

maxim of your policy ought to be to lead the people by reason and the people's enemies by terror."[50]

occupants of a special gallery allotted to women at the Jacobin Club. [58]

List of presidents of the Jacobin Club [edit]

• 1793 – Antoine Barnave, 3 June-23 July; Maximilien Robespierre, 7–28 August 1793^[75]

1794 - Joseph Fouché, 11 July; Nicolas Francois Vivier, 27 July; abolished in November

% of

overall vote

18.3

26.7

Did not participate | Did not participate

was always more comfortable at the Jacobin Club than standing

before the National Assembly. Not only had the Jacobins been

formed in his own image, but he was assured of a sympathetic

inconspicuously as a gathering of deputies from the province of

Jacobins from its earliest Versailles days when it began

hearing before his friends. Robespierre had been a member of the

Brittany, along with some other interested adherents [...]. The group

did not acquire its famous nickname, the Jacobins, until it rented an

abandoned Dominican monastery, in the rue Saint-Honoré in Paris,

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late twentieth-century French politics attests to the work of time.

predilections: indivisible national sovereignty, a state role in the

transformation of society, centralization of the government and

bureaucracy, equality among citizens guaranteed by uniformity of

the law, regeneration through education in republican schools, or

simply an anxious concern for national independence. This vague

range of meanings is still dominated, however, by the central figure

'Jacobinism' or 'Jacobin' can now refer to a wide range of

Révolution française: Idées de Champs (in French). Vol. 267. Paris:

Related Texts. Indianapolis: Hackett Publishing. p. 360 ☑. ISBN 978-

New History ☑. Transaction Publishers. p. xix.

whose monks had been known as Jacobins and whose building also

No. of

overall seats won

136 / 745

200 / 749

64 / 750

• 1792 - Jean-Paul Marat

Electoral results [edit]

Election year

1791^[76]

1792

1795

Legislative Body

National Convention

No. of

overall votes

774,000 (3rd)

907,200 (2nd)

in the Jacobin Club that the people should "rise up against the corrupted deputies" in the Convention. On 27 May, both Girondins and Montagnards accused the other party of propagating civil war. [16]

always accountable to the National Convention. Initially, it counted no Girondins and only one or two Montagnards, but gradually the influence of Montagnards in the Committee grew. [16]

the politicians and Parisians, mainly Montagnards, that had seized power over the Republic. The government in Paris called such revolts 'federalist' which was not accurate: most did not strive for regional autonomy but for a different central government.^[20]

Unassailable).[32]

Closure [edit]

In late June 1794, three colleagues on the Committee of Public Prosperity/Safety – Billaud-Varenne, Collot d'Herbois and Carnot – called Robespierre a dictator. On 10 Thermidor, Year II (28 July 1794), at some time in the evening, Louis Legendre was sent out with troops to arrest leading members of the Montagnards at the Hôtel de Ville and the Jacobin Club itself where members had been gathering every Saturday evening, [35] was closed until the next day, [citation needed] Robespierre and 21 associates including the Jacobin Saint-Just and the Montagnard Couthon were sentenced to death by the National Convention and guillotined.[28]

Probably because of the high level of repressive violence – but also to discredit Robespierre and associates as sole responsibles for it [36] – historians have taken up the habit to roughly label the period June 1793–

July 1794 as 'Reign of Terror'. Later and modern scholars explain that high level of repressive violence occurred at a time when France was menaced by civil war and by a coalition of foreign hostile powers, requiring

See also: Thermidorian Reaction and First White Terror With the execution of Robespierre and other leading Montagnards and Jacobins, began the Thermidorian Reaction. The Jacobins became targets of Thermidorian and anti-Jacobin papers, [38] with Jacobins lamenting counterrevolutionary pamphlets "poisoning public opinion". [39] The Jacobins disavowed the support they gave Robespierre on 9 Thermidor, yet supported an unpopular return to the Terror. [40] Meanwhile, the society's finances fell into disarray and membership dipped to 600. [40] Further, they were

resulting in it being padlocked at four in the morning.^[44] The next meeting day, 22 Brumaire (12 November 1794), without debate the National Convention passed a decree permanently closing the Jacobin Club by a nearly unanimous vote. [45][46][47][48] Jacobin clubs were closed throughout the country. [49] Engraving "Closing of the Jacobin Club, during the night of 27–28 July

legislature were enrolled as members, including many notable ex-Jacobins. It published a newspaper called the Journal des Libres, proclaimed the apotheosis of Robespierre and Babeuf, and attacked the Directory

as a royauté pentarchique. But public opinion was now preponderantly moderate or royalist, and the club was violently attacked in the press and in the streets. The suspicions of the government were aroused; it had

The Jacobin movement encouraged sentiments of patriotism and liberty amongst the populace. The movement's contemporaries, such as the King Louis XVI, located the effectiveness of the revolutionary movement

not "in the force and bayonets of soldiers, guns, cannons and shells but by the marks of political power". [51] Ultimately, the Jacobins were to control several key political bodies, in particular the Committee of Public

Safety and, through it, the National Convention, which was not only a legislature but also took upon itself executive and judicial functions. The Jacobins as a political force were seen as "less selfish, more patriotic,

and more sympathetic to the Paris Populace."[52] This gave them a position of charismatic authority that was effective in generating and harnessing public pressure, generating and satisfying sans-culotte pleas for

and you respond, 'let them act as they will.' In such a system, all is against society; all favors the grain merchants." Robespierre famously elaborated this conception in his speech on 2 December 1792: "What is the

The ultimate political vehicle for the Jacobin movement was the Reign of Terror overseen by the Committee of Public Safety, who were given executive powers to purify and unify the Republic. [57] The Committee

instituted requisitioning, rationing, and conscription to consolidate new citizen armies. They instituted the Terror as a means of combating those they perceived as enemies within: Robespierre declared, "the first

The meeting place of the Fraternal Society of Patriots of Both Sexes was an old library room of the convent which hosted the Jacobins, and it was suggested that the Fraternal Society grew out of the regular

The political rhetoric and populist ideas espoused by the Jacobins would lead to the development of the modern leftist movements throughout the 19th and 20th century, with Jacobinism being the political foundation

of almost all leftist schools of thought including anarchism, communism and socialism. [59][60][61] The Paris Commune was seen as the revolutionary successor to the Jacobins. [62][63] The undercurrent of radical and

to change its meeting-place from the Tuileries to the church of the Jacobins (Temple of Peace) in the Rue du Bac, and in August it was suppressed, after barely a month's existence. Its members avenged themselves on the Directory by supporting Napoleon Bonaparte. [9][50] Influence [edit]

Political influence [edit]

Left-wing politics [edit]

Reunion of Jacobin adherents [edit]

personal freedom and social progress. [citation needed]

The Jacobin Club developed into a bureau for French republicanism and revolution, rejecting its original laissez-faire economic policy and economic liberal approach in favour of economic interventionism. [53] In power, they completed the abolition of feudalism in France that had been formally decided 4 August 1789 but had been held in check by a clause requiring compensation for the abrogation of the feudal privileges. [54] Robespierre entered the political arena at the very beginning of the Revolution, having been elected to represent Artois at the Estates General. Robespierre was viewed as the quintessential political force of the Jacobin Movement, thrusting ever deeper the dagger of liberty within the despotism of the Monarchy. As a disciple of Rousseau, Robespierre's political views were rooted in Rousseau's notion of the social contract, which promoted "the rights of man". [55] Robespierre particularly favored the rights of the broader population to eat, for example, over the rights of individual merchants. "I denounce the assassins of the people to you

Organized gangs formed, the jeunesse doree or Muscadins, who harassed and attacked Jacobin members, even assailing the Jacobin Club hall in Paris. [38] On 21 Brumaire,

the Convention refused to support enforcement of protection of the club. [43] The Committee of General Security decided to close the Jacobins' meeting hall late that night,

An attempt to reorganize Jacobin adherents was the foundation of the Réunion d'amis de l'égalité et de la liberté, in July 1799, which had its headquarters in the Salle du

Manège of the Tuileries, and was thus known as the Club du Manège. It was patronized by Barras, and some two hundred and fifty members of the two councils of the

response, including totalitarianism and ultra-nationalism. Leftist organizations would take different elements from Jacobin's core foundation. Anarchists took influence from the Jacobins use of mass movements, direct democracy and left-wing populism which would influence the tactics of direct action. Some Marxists would take influence from the extreme protectionism of the Jacobins and the notion of the vanguard defender of the republic which would later evolve into vanguardism. The Jacobin philosophy of a complete dismantling of an old system, with completely radical and new structures, is historically seen as one of the most revolutionary and important movements throughout modern history. [60][64][66] Cultural influence [edit] The cultural influence of the Jacobin movement during the French Revolution revolved around the creation of the Citizen. As commented in Jean-Jacques Rousseau's 1762 book *The Social Contract*, "Citizenship is the expression of a sublime reciprocity between individual and General will."[69] This view of citizenship and the General Will, once empowered, could simultaneously embrace the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen and adopt the liberal French Constitution of 1793, then immediately suspend that constitution and all ordinary legality and institute Revolutionary Tribunals that did not grant a presumption of innocence.[70]

In the beginning every two months, later every two weeks a new president was chosen:[35] • 1789 – Jacques-François Menou, Isaac René Guy le Chapelier • 1790 – Honoré Gabriel Riqueti, comte de Mirabeau, Dubois-Crancé; Maximilien Robespierre, end of March-3 June 1790^[74] • 1791 – Pierre-Antoine Antonelle;

Leader

Jacques Pierre Brissot

Maximilien Robespierre

Reaction shuttered all of the Jacobin clubs, removed all Jacobins from power and condemned many, well beyond the ranks of the Mountain, to death or exile. [73]

+/-

New

136

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42. **^** Gendron 1993, p. 19.

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Key people Subsidiaries Lameth, Artois deputy Robespierre, the duc d'Aiguillon, and La Revellière-Lépeaux. At this time meetings occurred in secret, and few traces remain concerning what By the March on Versailles in October 1789, the club, still entirely composed of deputies, reverted to being a provincial caucus for National Constituent Assembly deputies from Brittany. The club was re-founded in November 1789 as the Societé de la Révolution, inspired in part by a letter sent from the Revolution Society of To accommodate growing membership, the group rented for its meetings the refectory of the monastery of the Jacobins in the Rue Saint-Honoré, adjacent to the seat of the Assembly. [11][12] They changed their name to Société des amis de la Constitution in late January, though by this time, their enemies had already dubbed them "Jacobins", the name given to French Dominicans because their first house in Paris was in the Rue

2. To work for the establishment and strengthening of the constitution in accordance with the spirit of the preamble (that is, of respect for legally constituted authority and The Jacobin Club was in the Rue By the 7th article the club decided to admit as associates similar societies in other parts of France and to maintain with them a regular correspondence. By 10 August 1790 Saint-Honoré, Paris. By early 1791, clubs like the Jacobins, the *Club des Cordeliers* and the *Cercle Social* were increasingly dominating French political life. Numbers of men were members of two or more of such clubs. Women were not accepted as members of the Jacobin Club (nor of most other clubs), but they were allowed to follow the discussions from the balconies. The





populist tendencies espoused and enacted by the Jacobins would create a complete cultural and societal shock within the traditional and conservative governments of Europe, leading to new political ideas of society emerging. Jacobin rhetoric would lead to increasing secularization and skepticism towards the governments of Europe throughout the 1800s. [64] This complex and complete revolution in political, societal and cultural structure, caused in part by the Jacobins, had lasting impact throughout Europe, with such societal revolution's throughout the 1800s culminating in the Revolutions of 1848. [65][66] Jacobin populism and complete structural destruction of the old order led to an increasingly revolutionary spirit throughout Europe and such changes would contribute to new political foundations. For instance, Georges Valois, founder of the first non-Italian fascist party Faisceau, [67] claimed the roots of fascism stemmed from the Jacobin movement. [68] This would also lead to far-right reactionary movements to rise in The Jacobins saw themselves as constitutionalists, dedicated to the Rights of Man, and, in particular, to the Declaration's principle of "preservation of the natural rights of liberty, property, security, and resistance to oppression" (Article II of the Declaration). The constitution reassured the protection of personal freedom and social progress within French society. The cultural influence of the Jacobin movement was effective in reinforcing these rudiments, developing a milieu for revolution. The Constitution was admired by most Jacobins as the foundation of the emerging republic and of the rise of citizenship. [71] The Jacobins rejected both the church and atheism. They set up new religious cults, the Cult of Reason and later Cult of the Supreme Being, to replace Catholicism. [72] They advocated deliberate governmentorganized religion as a substitute for both the rule of law and a replacement of mob violence as inheritors of a war that at the time of their rise to power threatened the very existence of the Revolution. Once in power, the Jacobins completed the overthrow of the Ancien Régime and successfully defended the Revolution from military defeat. They consolidated republicanism in France and contributed greatly to the secularism and the sense of nationhood that have marked all French republican regimes to this day. However, their ruthless and unjudicial methods discredited the Revolution in the eyes of many. The resulting Thermidorian

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