Maximilien Robespierre

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

"Robespierre" redirects here. For other uses see Robespierre (disambiguation).

Maximilien Francois Marie Isidore de Robespierre (French: [maksimilje̞n ʁɔbɛspjɛʁ]; 6 May 1758 – 28 July 1794) was a French lawyer and statesman who rose to prominence during the early phase of the French Revolution and was a leading member of the French Revolutionary Government. As a member of the Constituent Assembly and the Jacobin Club, he advocated for universal male suffrage, the abolition of slavery, and the rights of the poor, minorities, and women. He was a proponent of the Rousseau-inspired republicanism that was ascendant among the Jacobins, and was a leading figure in the Jacobin Club, which was dominated by his supporters during the Reign of Terror. As a member of the Committee of Public Safety, and representative to the French National Convention, he was a leading figure in the Reign of Terror, the period during which the French Revolutionary Government executed tens of thousands of people, including many of his political opponents, in the guillotine. Robespierre was himself executed by the guillotine during the Thermidorian Reaction, a coup d'état which ended the Reign of Terror and the Jacobin Club's dominance of the French Revolutionary Government. Robespierre's reputation has been the subject of controversy and debate for centuries, with his supporters emphasizing his commitment to democracy and his opponents emphasizing his authoritarian tendencies and his support for the Reign of Terror. Historians have generally described Robespierre as a zealot who was motivated by his personal ideology and by his desire to protect the French Revolution from its enemies, but have disagreed on the extent to which he was motivated by personal ambition.

Some of the opening measures of the Reign of Terror, such as the Law of Suspects, were passed while Robespierre was absent from the Committee of Public Safety, and he was not directly responsible for many of the most notorious executions of the period, such as the execution of Queen Marie Antoinette. Although he was not directly responsible for the execution of Queen Marie Antoinette, he was responsible for the execution of his political opponents, including the Girondins, the Hébertists, and the Dantonists, and was the most prominent figure associated with the Reign of Terror. Robespierre was himself executed by the guillotine during the Thermidorian Reaction, a coup d'état which ended the Reign of Terror and the Jacobin Club's dominance of the French Revolutionary Government. Robespierre's reputation has been the subject of controversy and debate for centuries, with his supporters emphasizing his commitment to democracy and his opponents emphasizing his authoritarian tendencies and his support for the Reign of Terror. Historians have generally described Robespierre as a zealot who was motivated by his personal ideology and by his desire to protect the French Revolution from its enemies, but have disagreed on the extent to which he was motivated by personal ambition.

Maximilien Robespierre

Member of the Committee of Public Safety

In office
27 July 1793 – 28 July 1794
With Georges Jacques Danton (1793–1794)
Lazare Carnot (1793–1794)
Bertrand Barère (1793–1794)
Jean-Bon Saint-André (1793–1794)
Claude-Antoine Prieur (1793–1794)
Louis Antoine de Saint-Just (1794)
Jacques Nicolas Billaud-Varenne (1794)
Marie-Jean Hérault de Séchelles (1794)
Pierre Louis Prieur (1794)
Pierre Joseph Cambon (1794)
Charles Gilbert Romme (1794)
Antoine Gautier Hya (1794)
Antoine Jean Bon Mathieu (1794)
Jean Henri Voulland (1794)
Jean Marie Vouland (1794)
Jean Nicolas Pache (1794)
Jean Baptiste Mathieu Monge (1794)
Claude Antoine Gasparin (1794)
Jean Baptiste Coupé (1794)
Jean Baptiste Boyer-Fonfrède (1794)
Jean Baptiste Jeanbon Saint-André (1794)
Jean Baptiste Mathieu Monge

Downfall [edit]

Further information: List of Manchurian Newspapers

On 18 May, Tokyo previously approved the transfer of Thomas Cabaniss' whole Manchurian portfolio to John Kenneth Hodgkins.[1][2] In 1934, Hodgkins had purchased a controlling interest in the Manchurian Daily News, which was the only English-language newspaper in Manchuria, and had made it into a profitable venture.[3] Cabaniss, who had been the paper's editor-in-chief, was dismissed by Hodgkins after he had purchased the paper.[4] Hodgkins had also purchased the Manchurian Daily News' rival, the Manchuria Daily Bulletin, which was the paper of the Japanese Government-General of Manchuria.[5] Hodgkins had also purchased the Manchuria Daily Bulletin's printing plant in Dairen, which was the most modern printing plant in Manchuria.[6] Hodgkins had also purchased the Manchuria Daily Bulletin's rival, the Dairen Daily News, which was a journal of Dairen.[7] Hodgkins had also purchased the Dairen Daily News's printing plant in Dairen, which was the second most modern printing plant in Manchuria.[8] Hodgkins had also purchased the Dairen Daily News's rival, the Dairen Daily Bulletin, which was a journal of Dairen.[9] Hodgkins had also purchased the Dairen Daily Bulletin's printing plant in Dairen, which was the third most modern printing plant in Manchuria.[10] Hodgkins had also purchased the Dairen Daily Bulletin's rival, the Dairen Daily Times, which was a journal of Dairen.[11] and 60 was unrelated to Tomotsu of Dairen and unknown if ongoing against Kong.[12]

universel, 2 août 1792
172. ^ Collection Complète des Lois, Décrets, Ordonnances, Réglements, p. 330
173. ^ Mémoires de Charles Barbaroux, député à la convention nationale ..., Volume 5 by Charles Jean Marie Barbaroux, Charles O. Barbaroux, p. 62
174. ^ Miller, Melanie Randolph (2011). *Envoy to the Terror: Gouverneur Morris and the French Revolution*. Potomac Books, Inc. p. 373. ISBN 978-1-61234-277-1.
175. ^ Max Gallo (2007) Robespierre, p. 169
176. ^ R. Cobb, p. 150
177. ^ N. Hampson (1978) Danton, p. 72
178. ^ Soboul 2005, p. 363, in "*Dix Aout*" by Monnier, R.
388. ^ The French Revolution: From Enlightenment to Tyranny by Ian Davidson, p. xiv
389. ^ Linton 2013, p. 235.
390. ^ Le republicain francais, 8 juin 1794; Mercure universel, 24 juin 1794
391. ^ Derasse, N. (2012). WORDS AND LIBERTY: HOPES FOR LEGAL DEFENCE DURING THE FRENCH REVOLUTION. Quaderni Storici, 47(141 (3)), p. 763. http://www.jstor.org/stable/43780153
392. ^ Alphonse Dunoyer. Fouquier-Tinville, accusateur public, p. 178, 181
393. ^ Gazette nationale ou le Moniteur universel, 11 juin 1794, p. 4
581. ^ Vladimir Tatlin, et al. "Memorandum from the Visual Arts Section of the People's Commissariat for Enlightenment to the Soviet of People's Commissars: Project for the Organization of Competitions for Monuments to Distinguished Persons (1918)." *Design Issues* (1984): 70–74 online.
582. ^ See René & Peter van der Krogt, *Statues – Hither & Thither* for photographs: [3]
583. ^ See *Seine-Saint-Dénis Atlas de l'architecture et du patrimoine*for photographs by Agnès Paty: [4]
584. ^ See Département Seine-Saint-Dénis *Atlas de l'architecture et du patrimoine*: [5]
585. ^ See Nella Buscot, sculpteur, *Sculptures à Montpellier*

Sources (selection) [edit]

- Andress, David (2006). *The Terror: The Merciless War for Freedom in Revolutionary France*. Farrar, Straus, and Giroux. ISBN 978-0374273415.
- Aulard, François-Alphonse (1897). La société des Jacobins: Mars à novembre 1794. Recueil de documents pour l'histoire du club des Jacobins de Paris (in French). 6. Librairie Jouaust. OCLC 763671875
- Bienvenu, Richard T. (1968) The Ninth of Thermidor: The Fall of Robespierre. Oxford University Press, New York.
- Blanc, Louis Jean Joseph (1869). Histoire de la Révolution française. Libr. Internationale.
- Courtois, Edme-Bonaventure; Robespierre, Maximilien (1828). *Papiers inédits trouvés chez Robespierre, Saint-Just, Payan, etc: supprimés ou omis par Courtois; précédés du rapport de ce député à la Convention nationale; avec un grand nombre de fac-similé et les signatures des principaux personnages de la révolution* (in French). Baudouin frères.
- Davidson, Ian (2016) The French Revolution: From Enlightenment to Tyranny. Profile Books Ltd
- Doyle, William (2002). *The Oxford History of the French Revolution*. Oxford University Press. ISBN 978-0191608292.
- Dunoyer, Alphonse (1913) The public prosecutor of the terror, Antoine Quentin Fouquier-Tinville. New York: G.P. Putnam's sons.
- Furet, François (1989). *Interpreting the French Revolution*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press. ISBN 978-0521280495. Retrieved 26 January 2014.
- Furet, François; Ozouf, Mona (1989). *A Critical Dictionary of the French Revolution*. Harvard University Press. ISBN 978-0674177284.
- Hamel, Ernest (1897) Thermidor: d'après les sources originales et les documents authentiques (in French) (2nd ed.). Flammarion. OCLC 764094902
- Hampson, Norman (1974). *The Life and Opinions of Maximilien Robespierre*. Duckworth. ISBN 978-0715607411.
- Hardman, John (1999) Robespierre. Profiles in power. Longman. ISBN 9780582437555 – via Google Books.
- Haydon, Colin; Doyle, William (2006). *Robespierre*. Cambridge University Press. ISBN 978-0521026055. A collection of essays covering not only Robespierre's thoughts and deeds, but also the way he has been portrayed by historians and fictional writers alike.
  - "Reviewed". Archived from the original on 9 June 2007. Retrieved 31 August 2006. by Hilary Mantel in the *London Review of Books*, Vol. 22, No. 7, p. 30 March 2000.
- Hazan, Eric (2014) A People's History of the French Revolution. Verso. London. New York. ISBN 978-1781689844
- Israel, Jonathan (2014). *Revolutionary Ideas: An Intellectual History of the French Revolution from The Rights of Man to Robespierre*. Princeton University Press. ISBN 978-1400849994.
- Jordan, David P. (2013). *Revolutionary Career of Maximilien Robespierre*. Simon & Schuster. ISBN 978-1476725710.
- Kennedy, Michael L. (1988). *The Jacobin clubs in the French Revolution: the Middle Years*. Princeton University Press. ISBN 978-0691055268.
- Laurent, Gustave (1939). *Oeuvres Completes de Robespierre* (in French). Nancy: Imprimerie de G. Thomas. OCLC 459859442.
- Leuwers, Hervé (2014) Robespierre. Paris, Pluriel.
- Lewes, G.H. (1849) The life of Robespierre
- Linton, Marisa (2013). *Choosing Terror: Virtue, Friendship, and Authenticity in the French Revolution*. Oxford University Press. ISBN 978-0-19-957630-2. OCLC 854998068.
- Martin, Jean-Clément (2006). *Violence et Révolution: essai sur la naissance d'un mythe national* (in French). Paris: Éd. du Seuil. ISBN 978-2020438421.
- Mathiez, Albert (1927). *The French Revolution*. Williams and Norgate.
- Mathiez, Albert (1977). "Robespierre: l'histoire et la légende". *Annales Historiques de la Révolution Française*. **49** (227): 5–31. doi:10.3406/ahrf.1977.4029. JSTOR 41915887.
- Mathiez, Albert (1988). *Etudes sur Robespierre: 1758–1794*. Paris: Messidor. ISBN 978-2209060498.
- Matrat, Jean (1975). *Robespierre: or, The tyranny of the majority*. New York: Scribner. ISBN 978-0684140551.
- McPhee, Peter (2012). *Robespierre: A Revolutionary Life*. Yale University Press. ISBN 978-0300118117.
- McPhee, Peter. "The Robespierre Problem: An Introduction," *H-France Salon*, Vol 7 no, 14, 2015, page 9. online
- Michelet, Jules (1847) The History of the French Revolution (Charles Cocks, trans.) online
- Mignet, François (1826) History of the French Revolution, from 1789 to 1814: Volume 1. Hunt and Clarke, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden.[6]
- Moore, Lucy (8 May 2007). *Liberty: The Lives and Times of Six Women in Revolutionary France*. HarperCollins. ISBN 978-0-06-082526-3. OCLC 76836264.
- Robespierre, Charlotte (2006). *Mémoires* (Nouv. éd. ed.). Paris: Nouveau monde éd. ISBN 978-2847361766.
- Robespierre, Maximilien de (1958). Bouloiseau, Marc; Lefebvre, Georges; Soboul, Albert; Dautry, Jean (eds.). *Oeuvres de Maximilien Robespierre* (in French). PUF. OCLC 370022395.
- Rudé, George F.E. (1975). *Robespierre: portrait of a Revolutionary Democrat*. Collins. ISBN 9780002167086. A political portrait of Robespierre, examining his changing image among historians and the different aspects of Robespierre as an 'ideologue', as a political democrat, as a social democrat, as a practitioner of revolution, as a politician and as a popular leader/leader of revolution.
- Schama, Simon (1989). *Citizens: A Chronicle of the French Revolution*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. ISBN 978-0-394-55948-3.
- Scurr, Ruth (2006). *Fatal Purity: Robespierre and the French Revolution*. New York: Macmillan. ISBN 978-0805082616.
  - "Reviewed". Archived from the original on 9 June 2007. Retrieved 21 April 2006. by Hilary Mantel in the *London Review of Books*, Vol. 28 No. 8, 20 April 2006.
  - Reviewed by Sudhir Hazareesingh in *The Times Literary Supplement*, 7 June 2006.
- Sanson, Henri (1876). Memoirs of the Sansons: From Private Notes and Documents (1688–1847). London: Chatto and Windus. OCLC 317736774
- Soboul, Albert (2005). *Dictionnaire historique de la Révolution française* (1. éd. ed.). Paris: Quadrige / PUF. ISBN 978-2130536055.
- Soboul, Albert (1974). *The French Revolution, 1787–1799: from the storming of the Bastille to Napoleon*. Vintage Books. ISBN 978-0394712208.
- Thompson, J.M. (1988). *Robespierre*. New York: B. Blackwell. ISBN 978-0631155041.
- Popkin, Jeremy D. (2010). *You Are All Free: The Haitian Revolution and the Abolition of Slavery*. Cambridge University Press. ISBN 978-0521517225.

Further reading [edit]

According to David P. Jordan: "Any comprehensive bibliography would be virtually impossible. In 1936 Gérard Walter drew up a list of over 10,000 works on Robespierre, and much has been done since."

- Andress, David. "Living the Revolutionary Melodrama: Robespierre's Sensibility and the Construction of Political Commitment in the French Revolution." *Representations* 114#1 2011, pp. 103–128. online
- Belissa, Marc, and Julien Louvrier. "Robespierre in French and English language publications since 2000." *Annales historiques de la Révolution française,* no. 1, pp. 73–93. Armand Colin, 2013.
- Benigno, Francesco. "Never the Same Again: On Some Recent Interpretations of the French Revolution." *Annales. Histoire, Sciences Sociales: English Edition* 71.2 (2016): 189–216 online.
- Richard Cobb, *Les armées révolutionnaires. Instrument de la Terreur dans les départements. Avril 1793-Floréal An II*, Paris-La Haye, Mouton and C°, 1961–1963, 2 volumes in-8°, VIII–1017, présentation en ligne, présentation en ligne.
- Cobban, Alfred. "The Political Ideas of Maximilien Robespierre during the Period of the Convention", *English Historical Review* Vol. 61, No. 239 (January 1946), pp. 45–80 JSTOR 554837
- Cobban, Alfred. "The Fundamental Ideas of Robespierre", *English Historical Review* Vol. 63, No. 246 (1948), pp. 29–51 JSTOR 555187
- Dicus, Andrew. "Terror and Self-Evidence: Robespierre and the General Will." *European Romantic Review* 31.2 (2020): 199–218.
- Eagan, James Michael (1978). *Maximilien Robespierre: Nationalist Dictator*. New York: Octagon Books. ISBN 978-0-374-92440-9. Presents Robespierre as the origin of Fascist dictators.
- Hodges, Donald Clark (2003) *Deep Republicanism: Prelude to Professionalism*. Lexington Books.
- Jones, Colin. "The overthrow of Maximilien Robespierre and the "indifference" of the people." *American Historical Review* 119.3 (2014): 689–713.
- Koekkoek, René (2020) The Citizenship Experiment Contesting the Limits of Civic Equality and Participation in the Age of Revolutions. Studies in the History of Political Thought
- Linton, Marisa. "Robespierre and the Terror", *History Today*, August 2006, Volume 56, Issue 8, pp. 23–29 "online". Archived from the original on 13 March 2007. Retrieved 29 August 2006.
- Linton, Marisa. "The choices of Maximilien Robespierre." *H-France Salon* 7.14 (2015) online.
- Linton, Marisa, 'Robespierre et l'authenticité révolutionnaire', *Annales Historiques de la Révolution Française*, 371 (janvier-mars 2013): 153–73.
- McPhee, Peter. "'My Strength and My Health Are not Great Enough': Political Crises and Medical Crises in the Life of Maximilien Robespierre, 1790–1794." *Annales historiques de la Révolution française,* no. 1, pp. 137–152. (2013)
- Palmer, R.R. (1941). *Twelve Who Ruled: The Year of Terror in the French Revolution*. Princeton University Press. ISBN 978-0-691-05119-2. A sympathetic study of the Committee of Public Safety.
- Parry, Albert. *Terrorism: from Robespierre to the weather underground.* Courier, 2013).
- Poirot, Thibaut. "Robespierre and War, a question posed as early as 1789?." *Annales historiques de la Révolution française,* no. 1, pp. 115–135. Armand Colin, 2013.
- Popkin, Jeremy D. *A New World Begins: The History of the French Revolution* (2018)
- Robespierre, Maximilien; Žižek, Slavoj (2017). Ducange, Jean (ed.). *Virtue and Terror*. Revolutions. Translated by Howe, John. Verso. ISBN 978-1786633378.
- Rudé, George. "Robespierre"*History Today* (Apr 1958) 8#4 pp 221–229.
- Scott, Otto. *Robespierre: The Voice of Virtue* (Routledge, 2017).
- Sepinwall, Alyssa Goldstein. "Robespierre, Old Regime Feminist? Gender, the Late Eighteenth Century, and the French Revolution Revisited." *Journal of Modern History* 82#1 2010, pp. 1–29. online
- Shusterman, Noah C. "All of His Power Lies in the Distaff: Robespierre, Women and the French Revolution." *Past & Present* 223.1 (2014): 129–160.
- Smyth, Jonathan. *Robespierre and the Festival of the Supreme Being: The search for a republican morality* (Manchester UP, 2016).
- Soboul, Albert. "Robespierre and the Popular Movement of 1793–4", *Past and Present*, No. 5. (May 1954), pp. 54–70. JSTOR 649823
- Turner, Michael J. "Revolutionary Connection: 'The Incorruptible' Maximilian Robespierre and the 'Schoolmaster of Chartism' Bronterre O'Brien." *The Historian* 75.2 (2013): 237–261.

External links [edit]

- Works by or about Maximilien Robespierre at Internet Archive
- La Révolution française (film) by Richard T. Heffron (1989 dramatisation reflecting the official narrative of the Bicentenary commemorations, based on the view point of François Furet, rejecting a Marxist interpretation):
  The French Revolution — Part 2 — English subtitles

In reaction a "more balanced" picture is presented by:

- Biography: essential elements of his life
- Conspiracy and Terror in the French Revolution – Marisa Linton (Kingston University) Public Lecture
- The Robespierre Problem – Peter McPhee (University of Melbourne) and Colin Jones (University of London) discussion
- Robespierre, l'homme qui nous divise le plus. Podcast (52 min.) France culture; Marcel Gauchet and Jean-Clément Martin on 27/10/2018
- Jean-Clément Martin Robespierre. La fabrication d'un monstre
- Le Grand Méchant Robespierre – Marc Bélissa and Yannick Bosc – discussion in French, dissecting the creation of the *légende noire* with subtitles. See also The Enlightenment that Failed: Ideas, Revolution, and Democratic Defeat ...by Jonathan I. Israel, 482
- Hervé Leuwers (University of Lille) on Robespierre (French) with subtitles

Wikimedia Commons has media related to ***Maximilien de Robespierre***.

Wikisource has original text related to this article: **Author:Maximilien Robespierre**

Wikiquote has quotations related to: ***Maximilien Robespierre***

V·T·E	**French Revolution**	[show]
	Authority control	[show]

Categories: Maximilien Robespierre | 1758 births | 1794 deaths | 18th-century French male writers | 18th-century French lawyers | 18th-century French writers | 18th-century jurists | Anti-monarchists | Artesian people | Critics of atheism | Critics of the Catholic Church | Cultural critics | Deputies to the French National Convention | Executed revolutionaries | French deists | French jurists | French people executed by guillotine during the French Revolution | French republicans | French revolutionaries | French shooting survivors | Jacobins | Leaders ousted by a coup | Lycée Louis-le-Grand alumni | Montagnards | People from Arras | People of the Reign of Terror | People on the Committee of Public Safety | Political philosophers | Presidents of the National Convention | Regicides of Louis XVI | French radicals | French social commentators | Social critics | Social philosophers | Politicide perpetrators

This page was last edited on 27 January 2022, at 20:13 (UTC).

Text is available under the Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike License; additional terms may apply. By using this site, you agree to the Terms of Use and Privacy Policy. Wikipedia® is a registered trademark of the Wikimedia Foundation, Inc., a non-profit organization.

Privacy policy About Wikipedia Disclaimers Contact Wikipedia Mobile view Developers Statistics Cookie statement