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Appendix 2: Biographical Index

- Babeuf, François Noël ('Gracchus') (1760–97): Journalist and revolutionary. In 1796, he created a secret movement to carry out a democratic egalitarian uprising. The members were betrayed and arrested. Babeuf himself was executed. He and his followers subsequently came to be thought of as professional revolutionaries *avant la lettre*.
- Bara, Joseph (1779–93): Boy soldier in the Republic's army fighting in the Vendée. Bara was shot down in cold blood by the rebels when, allegedly, he cried '*Vive la République*' instead of '*Vive le roi*', as instructed by his captors. He became a republican hero, whose picture was sent to all primary schools as a lesson for French children.
- Barère de Vieuzac, Bertrand (1755–1841): Lawyer and member of both the Assembly and the Convention. He supported the Montagnard party and joined the Committee of Public Safety, but was instrumental in bringing about the fall of Robespierre, which preceded the dissolution of the Committee itself.
- Barnave, Antoine Pierre Joseph Marie (1761–93): Lawyer and member of the Estates General/Constituent Assembly, where he defended a constitutional monarchist line. He retired from politics in 1791 and wrote his *Introduction à la Révolution française*. In 1793, he was arrested and executed for his part in an alleged royalist conspiracy.
- Brissot de Warville, Jean-Pierre (1754–93): Lawyer, writer and member of the National Assembly and the Convention. He was the leading light in the Girondin tendency, enjoying the temporary support of the king. He was executed with his fellow Girondins.
- Carmontelle (real name: Louis Carrogis) (1717–1806): Graphic artist, pamphleteer and comic playwright.
- Carnot, Lazare Nicolas Marguerite (1753–1823): General and member of the Assembly, the Convention and the Committee of Public Safety. He was Minister of War in the mid-1790s and a vital architect of the success of France's new revolutionary armies. He subsequently served as Minister of War under Napoleon.

- Carra, Jean-Louis (1742–93): Librarian, novelist, historian, journalist and member of the Convention. He was executed with the Girondins.
- Chalier, Marie Joseph (1747–93): Merchant and radical revolutionary. He took part in the attack on the Bastille. Subsequently, he led the repressive Montagnard leadership in Lyon, when it was overthrown by the Girondin party, in revolt against the central government. He was executed by the Girondins of Lyon.
- Chénier, Marie-Joseph Blaise (1764–1811): Dramatist, poet and member of the Convention. He belonged to both the Committee of Public Safety and the Committee of General Security. His writing included revolutionary hymns as well as the liberal-minded *Charles XI*.
- Condorcet, Marie-Jean-Antoine-Nicolas Caritat (1743–94): Mathematician, philosopher, biographer, member of the Legislative Assembly and Convention. He was the last great member of the eighteenth-century *philosophe* circle. He was active in proposals for educational reform and the preparation of the 1793 constitution. He fell under suspicion because of his links with the Girondins and killed himself in prison. In hiding, however, he wrote the optimistic *Sketch for an Historical Picture of the Progress of the Human Mind*, which was published after his death and became the basis of the educational and epistemological thinking of the *ideologue* movement.
- David, Jacques Louis (1748–1825): Painter, member of the Convention and the Committee of Public Safety. He had already distinguished himself before the Revolution as the leading French advocate of the neo-classical revival. He dominated the politics of republican-minded artists during the early 1790s, and created many of the finest works of the Revolution, both in paint and in the staging of festivals. After that period, he continued as a successful portraitist and became the court painter to Napoleon.
- Desmoulins, Camille (1760–94): Journalist, political militant and member of the Convention. He was associated with Danton when the latter opposed the Committee of Public Safety's policy of rigorous suppression. He was executed with Danton.
- Diderot, Denis (1713–84): Philosopher, writer and art critic. Over two decades, he held together the project of the *Encyclopédie*, a highly influential compendium of up-to-date technical knowledge and progressive ideas. His often subtle views on the important place of art and enlightenment in society were a source of both revolutionary and post-revolutionary thinking.
- Fabre d'Eglantine, Philippe François Nazaire (1750–94): Playwright, poet, journalist and member of the Convention. He was executed with the associates of Danton.
- Fauchet, Claude (1744–93): Priest and member of both the Assembly and the Convention. He took part in the attack on the Bastille. In 1791, he became bishop of Caen under the new clerical regime. An opponent of the Montagne in the Convention, he was executed for alleged complicity in the murder of Marat.
- Fréron, Louis Marie Stanislas (1754–1802): Journalist and son of Elie-Catherine Fréron, whose *Année Littéraire* he edited from 1776. As representative of the Convention in Toulon and Marseilles after their uprisings

in 1793, he made himself notorious for the severity of the reprisals. He became a leading anti-revolutionary after 1795, and died as a colonial official in the West Indies.

Girondins: Moderate republican party in the Assembly and the Convention, so called because many of them came from the Gironde. Dominant in the government during 1792–3, they were overthrown and arrested in a mass coup encouraged by the Jacobins, and subsequently executed.

Gorsas, Antoine Joseph (1752–93): Teacher, journalist, member of the Convention, where he opposed the king's execution. For a short time, he was a member of the Committee of General Security. In July 1793, after a public campaign against his supposed royalism, he was arrested and executed, the first member of the Convention to die in this fashion.

Gossec, François-Joseph (1734–1829): Composer and first master of the Paris Conservatory. He composed music for republican performances in the theatre and the open air, including the standard arrangement of the 'Marseillaise'. His music contributed to the development of the symphony.

Hébert, Jacques René (1761–94): Journalist (writing in the name of an imaginary *alter ego*, *Le Père Duchesne*) and prominent Parisian sansculotte leader. He was associated with the prison massacres, the dechristianizing movement, and a coup attempt by Paris militants in 1793, which led to his execution.

'Jacobin' Society: Formed in May 1789 to discuss political business associated with the Estates General, the society became known as 'the Jacobins' when it took over a former Jacobin monastery for its headquarters. On the model of literary corresponding societies, it established a nationwide network of affiliated societies. It rapidly became an organized movement to foster 'public spirit' and support for the Republic, promoting candidates for election, commentating or affirming the policies of the authorities, and monitoring the actions of civic and national officials. Many of the leaders of the revolutionary governments rose and had to defend themselves in the society – rather as politicians in the meetings of a modern parliamentary caucus. Hence, the regime of 1792–4 is known as the 'Jacobin' government, and the society was closed by those who took over from it in 1795.

Laclos, Pierre Choderlos de (1741–1803): Officer in the *ancien régime* army and author of the realist, epistolary novel *Les Liaisons dangereuses* (1782), which attacked aristocratic idleness and voluptuousness. He was active in the Jacobin Society and briefly editor of the Society's first journal in 1790.

Lafayette, Marie Joseph Paul Yves Roch Gilbert de Motier, Marquis de (1757–1834): Soldier and politician. He took a leading part in the French military support for the American colonialists in their uprising against the British. He was a member of the Estates General and the Assembly, and first commander of the new National Guard, where he was responsible for the shooting of protesters at the Champs de Mars in July 1791. In 1792 he fled the country fearing punishment for the failure of his military campaign for the Republic. Though he returned in 1799, he took no more part in politics until the 1830 Revolution.

Laya, Jean-Louis (1761–1833): Playwright, critic and journalist. Author of

pro-enlightenment dramas before the Revolution. After the controversy of his *L'Ami des lois*, he wrote other tragedies in the late 1790s. Subsequently, he became a professor at the Sorbonne and member of the Académie française.

Lepelletier de Saint Fargeau, Louis Michel (1760–93): President of the Paris Parlement and member of the Estates General and the Constituent, of which he was president when it tried the king. He supported the death penalty. He became a republican hero when a soldier of the king's guard assassinated him on the eve of the king's execution.

Marat, Jean Paul (1743–93): Physician, journalist and demagogic politician. From September 1789, he published *L'Ami du peuple*, which set an example of vitriolic attack on public authority from a standpoint of the rights of the downtrodden people. After being unsuccessfully indicted by the authorities in 1793, he was murdered. He was commemorated in two remarkable pictures by David, and his funeral became the centre of a brief pseudo-religious cult.

Maréchal, Pierre Sylvain (1750–1803): Lawyer, librettist, playwright and revolutionary journalist and writer. Apart from *Le Jugement dernier des rois*, he produced a secular almanach and a parody of the Bible. He drew up the *Manifeste des Egaux* of Babeuf's conspirators, though he was not arrested with the others.

Mercier, Louis Sebastian (1740–1814): Literary journalist and realist comic playwright.

Mirabeau, Honoré Gabriel Riqueti, Comte de (1749–91): politician and member of the Third Estate/National Assembly. An impressive orator, he was a crucial figure in many of the Assembly debates of the 1789–91 period, advocating reforms that would not alienate the nobility, and constitutional limitations on the monarchy in the manner of the English parliamentary system. He secretly negotiated to bring the king round to accept constitutional monarchy. His death through illness robbed this political current of an essential supporter.

Montagnard/Montagne: Name, meaning the mountain, given to the radical deputies who sat on the left of the Assembly and the Convention, in the higher seats. This tendency was dominant in the Convention during the period of 'revolutionary' government in 1792–4.

Necker, Jacques (1732–1804): Swiss financier and politician. From 1777 to 1789 the king repeatedly brought him into the government as a reformer and guarantor of financial soundness. His reputation stood so high in 1789 that his dismissal contributed to the rumours of impending reaction by the king which provoked the storming of the Bastille. By 1790, however, the direction of politics had left him behind and he retired to Switzerland. The writer and historian, Madame de Staël, was his daughter.

Paine, Thomas (1737–1809): English pamphleteer and politician. He emigrated to North America in the 1770s and published a defence of the American colonies' demands under the title of *Common Sense*. He then became a state official in Pennsylvania, but returned first to England and then to France in the late 1780s. He published *The Rights of Man*, a famous

- defence of the Revolution against the charges of Burke in *Reflections on the Revolution in France* – for which he was subsequently tried for treason in his absence. As an elected member of the Convention, he took an active part in constitutional debates, but was imprisoned for a spell as a result of his moderation. In 1802, he retired disillusioned, and went back to live in America, where he died in poverty.
- Quatremère de Quincy, Antoine Chrysostome (1755–1849): Writer on the arts, member of the legislative assembly and the legislative Council of the late 1790s. His royalist politics led him to two close shaves with the guillotine, but he survived to obtain public honours under the restored monarchy.
- Robespierre, Maximilien François Marie Isadore de (1758–94): Lawyer and member of the Assembly and the Convention. He rose to prominence in the Jacobins and in the Convention through his independent-minded republicanism in debates over the war and the king's trial. He then became the dominant figure in the executive Committee of Public Safety, promoting the rigorous suppression of opponents of the central government, populist policies on price controls and education, and a deistic national religion. In 1794, he found himself politically isolated and outmanoeuvred, and was summarily executed after becoming embroiled in an attempted coup by his supporters in Paris.
- Roland de la Platière, Manon, Jeanne Philipon (Madame Roland) (1754–93): Wife of the Girondist politician and hostess of an influential salon where progressive, republican politics was discussed and developed. She was executed shortly after her husband.
- Rousseau, Jean-Jacques (1712–78): Francophone Swiss composer, writer and philosopher. He was associated with the progressive *philosophe* movement, but broke with them over their materialism and their irreligion. His *Social Contract*, with its account of popular sovereignty, greatly influenced the thinking of radical democratic republicans. His reflective autobiographical writings and his posture as a pure, uncorrupted soul were taken as models for the rhetoric of politics and public debate, and the nascent romanticism of many revolutionaries.
- Saint-Just, Louis Antoine Léon Florelle de (1767–94): Writer and member of the Convention, where he espoused a diehard romantic republicanism. He was appointed by Robespierre to act as an agent of the revolutionary government at the front, and afterwards became a close associate of Robespierre's in the Committee of Public Safety. He was executed alongside Robespierre.
- Sansculottes: Name adopted in the early 1790s by radical republican militants from the common people and their supporters. It proclaimed their modest decency, and their indifference to self-interest and the finery of aristocratic manners and dress – such as *culottes*.
- Sieyès, Emmanuel-Joseph, Abbé, Comte (1748–1836): Author of renowned pamphlets on the eve of the Revolution, Sieyès was a moderate member of all the representative assemblies of the period and took a leading part in the preparation of many of the constitutions. He co-operated with

Napoleon in bringing the latter to power in 1799, but was rapidly set aside thereafter.

Simoneau (?–1792): Tradesman and mayor of Etampes who refused to impose price controls in the town and was consequently murdered by rioters.

Talleyrand-Périgord, Charles Maurice de (1754–1838): Bishop of Autun at the time of the Revolution, he was prominent in the Estates General/National Assembly before resigning in deference to the current view of the church and becoming a diplomat and subsequently Foreign Minister and adviser to Napoleon, who appointed him to various senior imperial offices and distinctions, finally making him Prince de Benavento.

Vergniaud, Pierre Victurnien (1753–93): Leader of the Girondin tendency in the Assembly and Convention. He was executed with them.

Volney, Constantin François de Chasseboeuf, Comte de (1757–1820): Journalist, writer and public official under Louis XVI. He was arrested in 1793 because of his links with the Girondins, but survived to become a senator opposing Napoleon under the empire. He made a crucial contribution to the linguistic and historical thinking of the *idéologue* movement.

Voltaire, François Marie Arouet de (1694–1778): Liberal philosopher and writer. His progressive ideas were highly influential in the decades up to the Revolution, which adopted him as a founding father.

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