For some historians and biographers, Maximilien Robespierre (1758-94) was a great revolutionary martyr who succeeded in leading the French Republic to safety in the face of overwhelming military odds. For many others, he was the first modern dictator, a fanatic who instigated the murderous Reign of Terror in 1793-94. This masterful biography combines new research into Robespierre’s dramatic life with a deep understanding of society and the politics of the French Revolution to arrive at a fresh understanding of the man, his passions, and his tragic shortcomings. Peter McPhee gives special attention to Robespierre’s formative years and the development of an iron will in a frail boy conceived outside wedlock and on the margins of polite provincial society. Exploring how these experiences formed the young lawyer who arrived in Versailles in 1789, the author discovers not the cold, obsessive Robespierre of legend, but a man of passion with close but platonic friendships with women. Soon immersed in revolutionary conflict, he suffered increasingly lengthy periods of nervous collapse correlating with moments of political crisis, yet Robespierre was tragically unable to step away from the crushing burdens of leadership. Did his ruthless, uncompromising exercise of power reflect a descent into madness in his final year? McPhee reevaluates the paradoxical life of Maximilien Robespierre, from his early life through his involvement in the Reign of Terror. He Who Started the Reign of Terror: The Story of Maximilien Robespierre - Biography Book for Kids 9-12 | Children’s Biography Books

Robespierre, a StudyMaximilien Robespierre's Virtue and TerrorMaximilien Robespierre and the Reign of TerrorMaximilien Robespierre’s Virtue and TerrorMaximilien Robespierre's Virtue and Terror

This biography brings to life Reign of Terror architect Maximilien Robespierre. For others, he was the first modern dictator, a fanatic who instigated the Reign of Terror. For some historians, he was a great revolutionary martyr who succeeded in leading the French Republic to safety in the face of overwhelming military odds. For many others, he was the first modern dictator, a fanatic who instigated the Reign of Terror in 1793-94. This masterful biography combines new research into Robespierre’s dramatic life with a deep understanding of society and the politics of the French Revolution to arrive at a fresh understanding of the man, his passions, and his tragic shortcomings. Peter McPhee gives special attention to Robespierre’s formative years and the development of an iron will in a frail boy conceived outside wedlock and on the margins of polite provincial society. Exploring how these experiences formed the young lawyer who arrived in Versailles in 1789, the author discovers not the cold, obsessive Robespierre of legend, but a man of passion with close but platonic friendships with women. Soon immersed in revolutionary conflict, he suffered increasingly lengthy periods of nervous collapse correlating with moments of political crisis, yet Robespierre was tragically unable to step away from the crushing burdens of leadership. Did his ruthless, uncompromising exercise of power reflect a descent into madness in his final year? McPhee reevaluates the paradoxical life of Maximilien Robespierre, from his early life through his involvement in the Reign of Terror.
Robespierre was an outspoken advocate for the poor and for democratic institutions. He campaigned for universal male suffrage in France, price controls for basic food commodities, and the abolition of slavery in the French colonies. He played an important role in arranging the execution of King Louis XVI, which led to the establishment of a French Republic. Perhaps best known for his role in the French Revolution's Reign of Terror, he was named as a member of the powerful Committee of Public Safety launched by his political ally Georges Danton. As part of his attempts to use extreme measures to control political activity in France, Robespierre later moved against the more moderate Danton, who was accused of corruption and executed in April 1794. The Terror ended a few months later with Robespierre's arrest and execution in July, events that initiated a period in French history known as the Thermidorian Reaction. This personal and political biography is a re-evaluation of the views he expressed, earned him the nickname "The Incorruptible." Unmissable reading.

Robespierre was one of the most powerful and the most feared leaders of the French Revolution. John HarmDan describes the career of this ruthless political manipulator, and in the process explores the dynamics of the French revolutionary movement and the ferocious and self-destructive nature of its leadership. This original book is behind the polished but chilly surface of the public persona to reveal how Robespierre came by his extraordinary power and how he used it.

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A detailed description and analysis of the nature, sources, and historical evolution of modern terrorism

Le Géant de la Révolution, le Visionnaire, le Défenseur du Peuple et de la Constitution Non ! L'un des premiers grands criminels contre l'Humanité, le pathétique organisateur de la Terreur, le politicien froid, sanguinaire et sans âme cet homme, Jonás, a enjamé un prétendu "peuplement des sans-gênes." Non, au sommet du pouvoir, le Cyrus Robespierre ? L'image de Robespierre est brouillée car trop souvent décrite à l'aune des combats présents. Il est du XVIIIe siècle agonisant, avec sa perruque poudrée et son habit élégant de petit marquis, son mélange inimitable d'archaïsme et de modernité. Cette grande biographie nous montre que la société fran_hi est brouillée car trop souvent décrite à l'aune des combats présents. Il est du XVIIIe siècle agonisant, avec sa perruque poudrée et son habit élégant de petit marquis, son mélange inimitable d'archaïsme et de modernité. Cette grande biographie nous montre que la société fran_hi est brouillée car trop souvent décrite à l'aune des combats présents. Il est du XVIIIe siècle agonisant, avec sa perruque poudrée et son habit élégant de petit marquis, son mélange inimitable d'archaïsme et de modernité. Cette grande biographie nous montre que la société fran_hi est brouillée car trop souvent décrite à l'aune des combats présents. Il est du XVIIIe siècle agonisant, avec sa perruque poudrée et son habit élégant de petit marquis, son mélange inimitable d'archaïsme et de modernité. Cette grande biographie nous montre que la société fran_hi est brouillée car trop souvent décrite à l'aune des combats présents. Il est du XVIIIe siècle agonisant, avec sa perruque poudrée et son habit élégant de petit marquis, son mélange inimitable d'archaïsme et de modernité. Cette grande biographie nous montre que la société fran_hi est brouillée car trop souvent décrite à l'aune des combats présents. Il est du XVIIIe siècle agonisant, avec sa perruque poudrée et son habit élégant de petit marquis, son mélange inimitable d'archaïsme et de modernité. Cette grande biographie nous montre que la société fran_hi est brouillée car trop souvent décrite à l'aune des combats présents. Il est du XVIIIe siècle agonisant, avec sa perruque poudrée et son habit élégant de petit marquis, son mélange inimitable d'archaïsme et de modernité. Cette grande biographie nous montre que la société fran_hi est brouillée car trop souvent décrite à l'aune des combats présents. Il est du XVIIIe siècle agonisant, avec sa perruque poudrée et son habit élégant de petit marquis, son mélange inimitable d'archaïsme et de modernité. Cette grande biographie nous montre que la société fran_hi est brouillée car trop souvent décrite à l'aune des combats présents. Il est du XVIIIe siècle agonisant, avec sa perruque poudrée et son habit élégant de petit marquis, son mélange inimitable d'archaïsme et de modernité. Cette grande biographie nous montre que la société fran_hi est brouillée car trop souvent décrite à l'aune des combats présents. Il est du XVIIIe siècle agonisant, avec sa perruque poudrée et son habit élégant de petit marquis, son mélange inimitable d'archaïsme et de modernité. Cette grande biographie nous montre que la société fran_hi est brouillée car trop souvent décrit...
speeches, writings, and scathing attacks on everyone he perceived as "enemies of the revolution". It's possible that the Jacobins might not have come to power in 1793 without Marat's fiery work championing the lower classes and branding his political foes with the harshest demagoguery. No revolutionary was more passionate, determined and willing to die for the cause. Marat's work during the French Revolution and his notorious death at the height of it remain the best known details of his life. Indeed, the image of the Death of Marat by Jacques-Louis David is one of the most commonly associated with the Revolution. But those facts have obscured what the man himself was really like. A trained scientist who served as a doctor before the Revolution, Marat counted among his acquaintances luminaries like Goethe and Benjamin Franklin. At the same time, Marat was an Enlightened political philosopher who advocated for basic human rights and reforms such as fair trials by jury. Leaders of the Jacobins chronicles the lives and legacies of Robespierre and Marat in one gripping narrative, explaining their rise within the Jacobins, the political struggles among the French revolutionaries, and the turmoil that ensued. With quotes, pictures, a bibliography, and a Table of Contents, you will learn about Robespierre and Marat like you never have before.

It is a perverse but almost inescapable phenomenon in the history of violent revolutions that after the first heroic days a colorless bureaucrat will inherit the mantle of leadership. In the Russian Revolution, Lenin was followed by a plodding Stalin rather than a dazzling Trotsky. Even after the American Revolution the celebrated Jefferson barely made it into office as president between two party regulars. The French Revolution was no exception. After the genius and idealism of Mirabeau, Danton, and others who had created the Revolution, it fell into the hands of an unscrupulous and sententious bourgeois lawyer who had been lost among the back benches of the First Estates-General. Like Stalin, Robespierre rose through tireless party service and meticulous attention to detail and finally through the execution of men who had been the real heroes of the Revolution. Unlike Stalin, however, Robespierre was a brilliant orator who ultimately was destroyed on the guillotine by the very terror he had created to eliminate his rivals. In Robespierre: The Voice of Virtue, Otto J. Scott has created an ironic portrait of hypocrisy in power. This biography is a study in moral arrogance, self-proclaimed virtue, and the effectiveness of brutality in the position of political leadership. It is a reenactment of the events that Robespierre came to personify—the Reign of Terror. This political condition has since been re-enacted all too often.

Une image d'Epinal nous fait de Maximilien Marie Isidore de Robespierre (1758-1794) le portrait suivant : fils d'un avocat d'Arras, il fut élu député aux Etats généraux, se rendit populaire aux Jacobins par la rigueur de ses principes, et s'opposa à la guerre contre l'Autriche. Joël Schmidt propose un autre regard. Robespierre, jeune juge hésitant à signer un décret de peine de mort, est transformé par la Révolution qui lui donne une pensée brillante mais déshumanisée. Admirateur enthousiaste des héros de l'ancienne Rome, il se veut tantôt Cicéron abattant les Catilina de la Révolution française, tantôt Brutus, envoyant Louis XVI à l'échafaud. Tel Cetnon d'Utileque, il pousse son idéal jusqu'au crime et finit par approuver la Terreur. Le soir du 10 thermidor, la Révolution à laquelle il s'est tant donné le dévore à son tour : il est guillotiné avec 22 de ses partisans.

Recounts the life of Maximilien Robespierre, including his childhood, his participation in the French Revolution and the Reign of Terror, and his execution.

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