



The Reign Of Terror by Jacobins

Execution of Louis XVI

Rise of Napoleon

1789

1792

1795

1799

I Period of
I National
Assembly

Period of
National
Convention

The
Directory

> Revolutionary
Wars Began

The First
Republic

Revolution
broke out

Napoleon 19
Reforms

Restoration of
reactionary Bourbon
Kings

Orleanist
Monarchy

Rile of I oi»n
Napoleon

1804

1814

1830

1848

1852

1871

The
Consulate

Napoleon as
Emperor

Napoleon defeated the
Coalitions of European
Powers

Battle of Nations
Napoleon lost

am or
waterloo 1815

Louis XVIII Louis Philippe
and
Charles X
as kings I
king

Revolution

Revolution

Louis Napoleon
as President

Emperor
Napoleon III

Defeat in
Prussian War

Empire

The
Second
Republic

The
Second
Empire

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

jj

O

D

PZAssembly
LENotables

Calonne
'G
Brienne

@) Brienne
* vs. parlements
€ €

(8) Bankrupt

GEstates-General • > 6 4 " RDesof

^cahiers de doléances

• FGreatFear/}

^October Church
" Days lands
confiscated

Civil Const,
of Clergy

Oath to
Civil Const.
of Clergy

Départements
created

Bb Religious riots (S France)

RPilnitz EConfhof
Legislative
Assembly

metric
system

Louis 16 to
Varennes
massacre

*War of the
First Coalition*

E0 Patrie -2, Eranc ,ti) Republic
enclanger ' all

^Brunswick "ofAth
4 National Convention
September
" massacres

A Louis XVI

MVendée Committee of ElConst
Public Safety F 1793
"Girondin & Marat /
X Federalist

Girondins
The Terror A Marie 50
Q Suspects Antoinette Revolutionary
Maximum calendar
Const, of
the Terror

MHébertistes

IThermidor Thermidorian Convention

Chouans

ADantonistes

22 prairial "Robsspere)

0 Jacobin
clubs

Robespierre

I White Terror

AM Louis 18

5 Const, of
fan III

W The
Vendémiaire Director'y

Germinal Prairial

(Jacobins)

1787

1788

1789

1790

1791

1792

1793

1794

1795

2 DIFFERENT NOTIONS OF 'REVOLUTIONARY'

The Revolution.... And the Revolutionary Government (and the Republic)

	I	à à à	II
2 Freedoms / 2 Revolutionary Moments	<p>The (process of the) Revolution</p> <p>“Positive Freedom”</p> <p>“Public Freedom”</p> <p>“Public Happiness”</p> <p>Freedom in action/ freedom with a space of action--:</p> <p>Expressing, discussing, deciding. Debate, instruction, mutual enlightenment, exchange of opinion. A political decision-making space really being enacted, really taking place. In a real place:</p> <p>America: Township Meeting Halls</p> <p>France: Parisian Commune Sections and “Popular Societies”</p> <p>Russia: Soviets Network</p>	<p><i>But they thought that they were supposed to “found” something, called a Republic—something “enduring”</i></p>	<p>The abstract political system of democracy, “lacking concrete organs.”</p> <p>“Negative Freedom”</p> <p>“Private Freedom” (“Private Happiness”)</p> <p>Freedom as an abstract right</p> <p>Freedom as guaranteed absence of (certain) restraints</p> <p>Intentional exclusion of “positive freedom.”</p> <p>Space of freedom/space of decision making = only for representatives. Thus à back to the Ruled/Ruler divide.</p> <p>The representatives effectively become rulers, “experts not open to opinion.”</p> <p>“Expressing, discussing, deciding” now = the privilege of the few</p>
In the Case of France / In Paris	<p>The Paris Commune and its 48 sections... formed by the Assembly for the purpose of electing representatives. But it never performs that function. Instead it converts itself into a system of “self-governing bodies”.</p> <p>These sections, interlacing with a freer network of “popular societies,” form what Arendt calls a “great municipal council”.</p> <p>Public Spirit</p> <p>Practice of Democracy</p> <p>Street</p> <p>People</p> <p>A New Federalism</p> <p>Pressure from below</p> <p>Demands for guarantees of provision of subsistence (= socialist agenda)</p> <p>Federal Principle</p> <p>“New Revolutionary Organs of Self-Government”</p>	<p><i>But then a group called the Jacobins originating with the assembly and committed to non-local, regular and top-down organization, begins to take over. The “Jacobin Club” state-izes the council system. It turns the sections of the commune into organs of government. It uses popular societies to spy. It infiltrates them and takes them over. In each town a Jacobin club headquarters is established the purpose of which is to evaluate all for “patriotism and public virtue.” It spies and turns over suspects.</i></p> <p><i>**Robespierre, before he comes to power in summer 1793, and another prominent figure St. Just, before a similar ascent, both support the rights and powers of the self-governing councils. The moment they take power they reverse position, and favor only “the nation,” “the people,” and the establishment of stable, uniform administration. Instead of direct democracy, Representation.</i></p>	<p>Centralization</p> <p>Party Politics</p> <p>Governmentalization of commune sections</p> <p>Co-optation of popular societies</p> <p>Net of party cells</p> <p>Monopoly of Power</p> <p>Tyranny</p> <p>“General Will”</p>