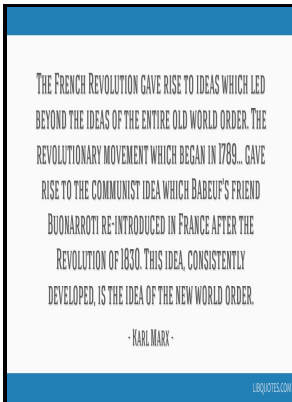


Marxism and the great French revolution

International Socialism - Revolutionary France



Description: -

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In Defence of Marxism

But he would not accept the direction of the bourgeois Assembly.

Revolutionary France

Most spectacular was the victory at Jemappes on 6 November where, even more than at Valmy, it was the unprecedented mass combat of the French which carried the day. The news of the fall of the Bastille had an explosive impact in the country.

Marxism and the French Revolution

Timothy Tackett in his Nobles and Third Estate in the National Assembly brings this out very clearly. But the most consistent opposition to the war came from Robespierre, who fought a long duel against Brissot in the Jacobin club. This, naturally, made them more efficient and ruthless at squeezing taxes out of the peasantry.

Marx, the French Revolution, and the Spectre of the Bourgeoisie on JSTOR

Among the most decisive moments in the revolution was the fifth of October 1789, when six or seven thousand women of Paris marched in the pouring rain to Versailles to demand bread and force the king to move to Paris.

Revolutionary France

Its organisers cannot be blamed for not understanding that the material conditions for a classless society had yet to evolve under capitalism. But at Valmy they faced a force of a new type: a mass popular army where enthusiastic volunteers fought alongside seasoned veterans.

The great French revolution, 1789

He even went so far as to exile the Paris Parlement, but he had to back down after it mobilised popular support by posing as the defender of liberty against royal and ministerial despotism.

History of socialism

Early-19th-century followers of the theories of such thinkers as Owen, Saint-Simon and Fourier could use the terms co-operative, mutualist, associationist, societarian, phalansterian, agrarianist, and radical to describe their beliefs along with the later term socialist.

Paul McGarr: The French Revolution

Claiming a victory against colonialism in the Korean War stalemate, the Communist government in China settled down to the consolidation of domestic power. However, the parliamentary leadership of the social democracies in general had no intention of ending capitalism, and their national outlook and their dedication to the maintenance of the post-war 'order' prevented the social democracies from making any significant changes to the economy.

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