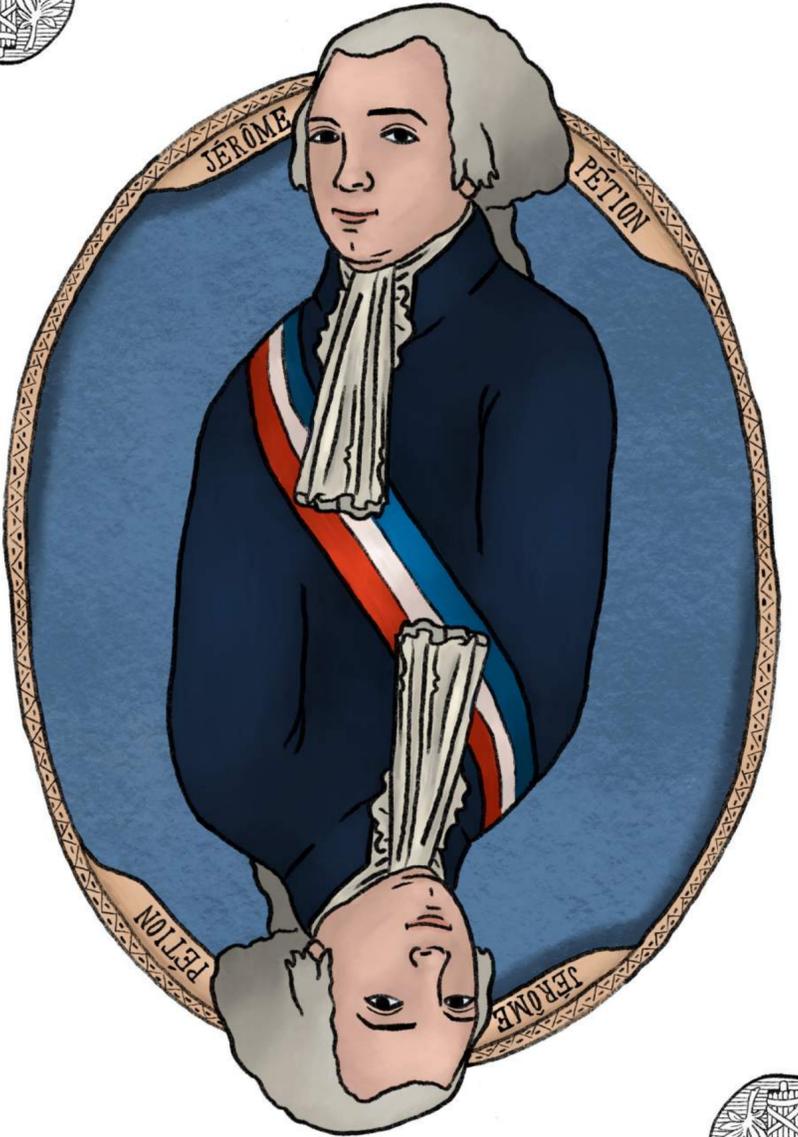
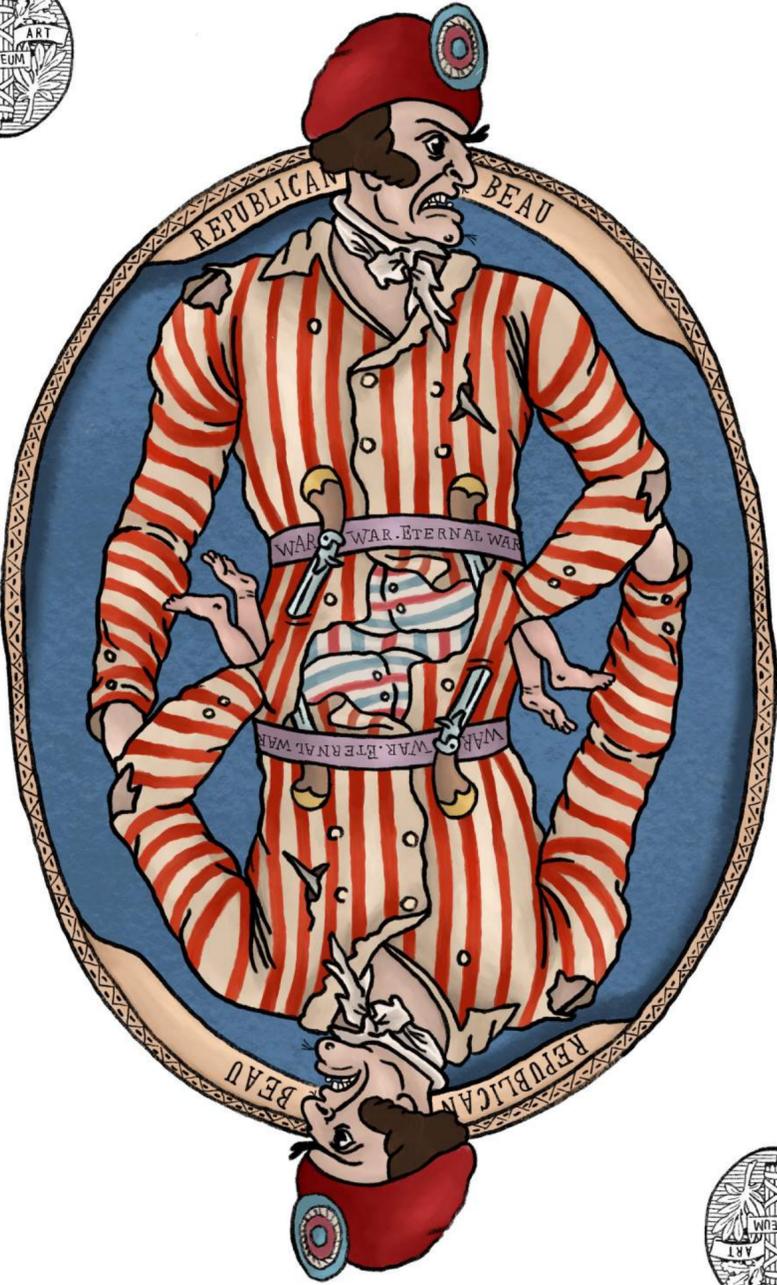
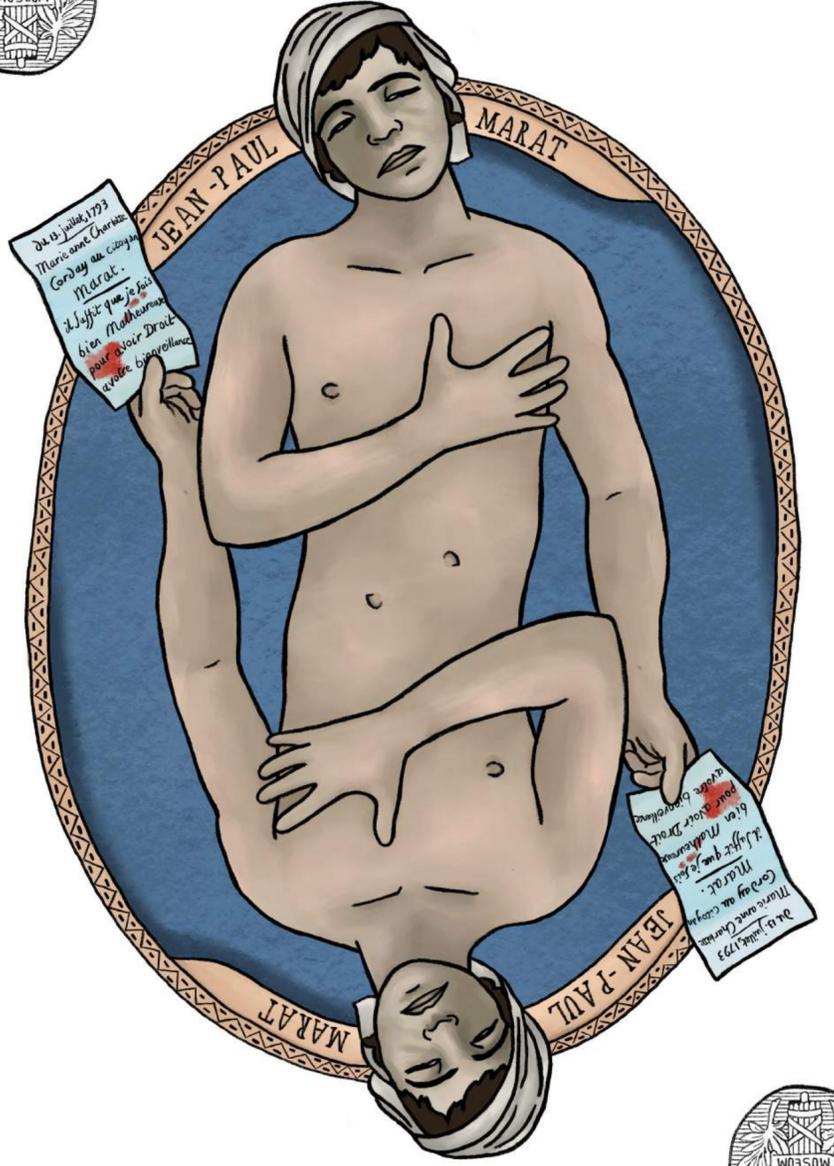




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1743-1793

JEAN-PAUL MARAT

Jean-Paul Marat, a key figure in the revolutionary government from September 1792, published the radical newspaper *L'Ami du Peuple*. He aggressively denounced many members of the more moderate faction, the Girondins. As an act of retribution he was stabbed to death in his bathtub by Charlotte Corday on 13 July 1793. Marat's death was immortalised by the most celebrated artist of the day, Jacques-Louis David.



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1774-1794

CÉCILE RENAULT

Cécile Renault was a Parisian royalist accused of trying to assassinate the revolutionary statesman Maximilien Robespierre. Renault had approached the home of Robespierre on the evening of 22 May 1794, carrying a parcel, a basket, and extra clothing under her arm that hid two small knives. She was arrested and guillotined on 2 June 1794.



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1756-1794

JÉRÔME PÉTION

Jérôme Pétion was a politician and the second mayor of Paris during the French Revolution. His views became less radical as the Terror progressed. In 1793, he was expelled from the government with other leaders from the moderate Girondin faction in a coup d'état by the more radical Montagnards. He escaped arrest but committed suicide on 18 June 1794.



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REPUBLICAN BEAU

The English image of the 'Republican Beau' satirized popular French fashion prints. It portrayed the French Revolution as a society turned upside-down. In France, radical revolutionaries were referred to as sans-culottes and viewed as zealous protectors of the Rights of Man. In England, they were portrayed as violent sub-human caricatures whose behaviour was overturning both the French monarchy and their own civilisation.

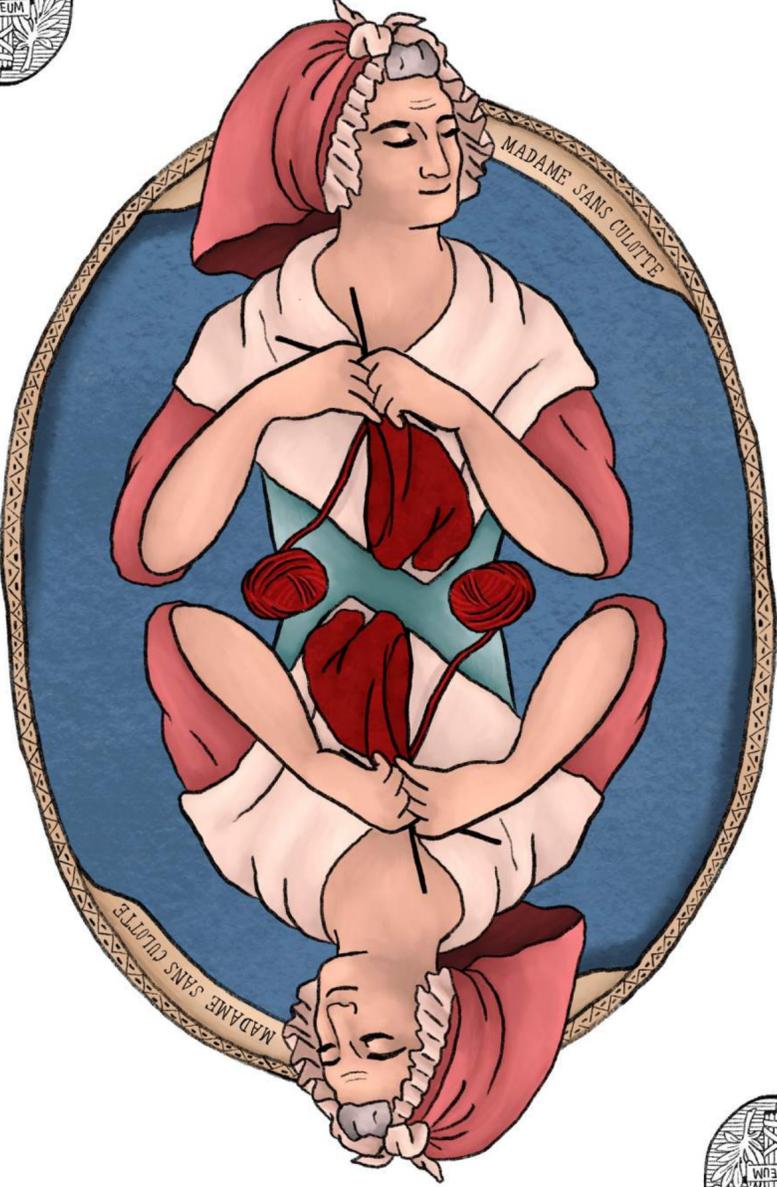


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1754-1793

JACQUES-PIERRE BRISSOT

Jacques-Pierre Brissot was a leader of the Girondins, a moderate faction that opposed the radical-democratic Jacobins. In 1793, he was expelled from the government in a coup d'état by the most radical revolutionaries responsible for the Terror, known as the Montagnards. Sentenced by the Revolutionary Tribunal on the 30 October 1793, he was guillotined the next day.



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1760-1794

CAMILLE DESMOULINS

Camille Desmoulins was an influential journalist and pamphleteer. A gifted orator, he was a friend of Georges Danton, himself credited with overthrowing the monarchy. Both were active in the political societies known as the Jacobin and Cordelier clubs. He was arrested on the orders of Maximilien Robespierre, along with Danton and his supporters, and guillotined on 5 April 1794.



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1755-1794

GEORGES COUTHON

Georges Couthon served with Maximilien Robespierre and Louis de Saint-Just on the Committee of Public Safety from 1793-94. The Committee's role was to protect the Republic. On 27 July 1794 Couthon, Robespierre, and Saint-Just were arrested by their opponents in the overthrow known as 9 Thermidor, after its date in the Republican Calendar. They were guillotined, along with 19 other Robespierrists, the next day.



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MADAME SANS CULOTTE

Madame Sans Culotte was an allegorical figure, depicted in prints during the French Revolution. Her dress is based on the colours of the new French flag and she embodies the archetypal traits of an idealised patriotic, revolutionary working class woman. Urban revolutionaries were named the sans-culottes because they typically wore trousers unlike the nobility who wore knee-breeches, or *culottes*.



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1759-1794

GEORGES DANTON

Georges Danton was a revolutionary leader and orator, often credited as the chief force in the overthrow of the monarchy and in setting up the First French Republic in 1792. He later became the first president of the Committee of Public Safety, tasked with protecting the Republic. His eventual moderation and opposition to the Terror led to his own death at the guillotine on 5 April 1794.



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1748-1825

JACQUES-LOUIS DAVID

Jacques-Louis David was the leading French painter of the neoclassical movement who made many of the Revolution's most memorable images. He was instrumental in the abolition of the Royal Academy of Painting and Sculpture, and he voted for the king's death. Despite his involvement in radical politics, David survived the Terror, and became a propagandist for Napoleon.



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1757-1794

JACQUES-RENÉ HÉBERT

Jacques-René Hébert was a political journalist. He became the chief spokesman for the Parisian sans-culottes, the revolutionary supporters from the working class. He advocated extreme views through his newspaper *Le Père Duchesne*. The protectors of the Republic, the Committee of Public Safety, came to regard Hébert and his followers as dangerous, and he was guillotined on 24 March 1794.



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1754-1793

LOUIS XVI

Louis XVI was the last Bourbon King of France. He reigned from 1765. With the onset of the Revolution in 1789 he ruled France as a constitutional monarch. His position became increasingly untenable after he attempted to flee the country in June 1791. The monarchy was abolished on 21 September 1792, shortly before the Terror, and Louis was guillotined on the Place de la Révolution on 21 January 1793.

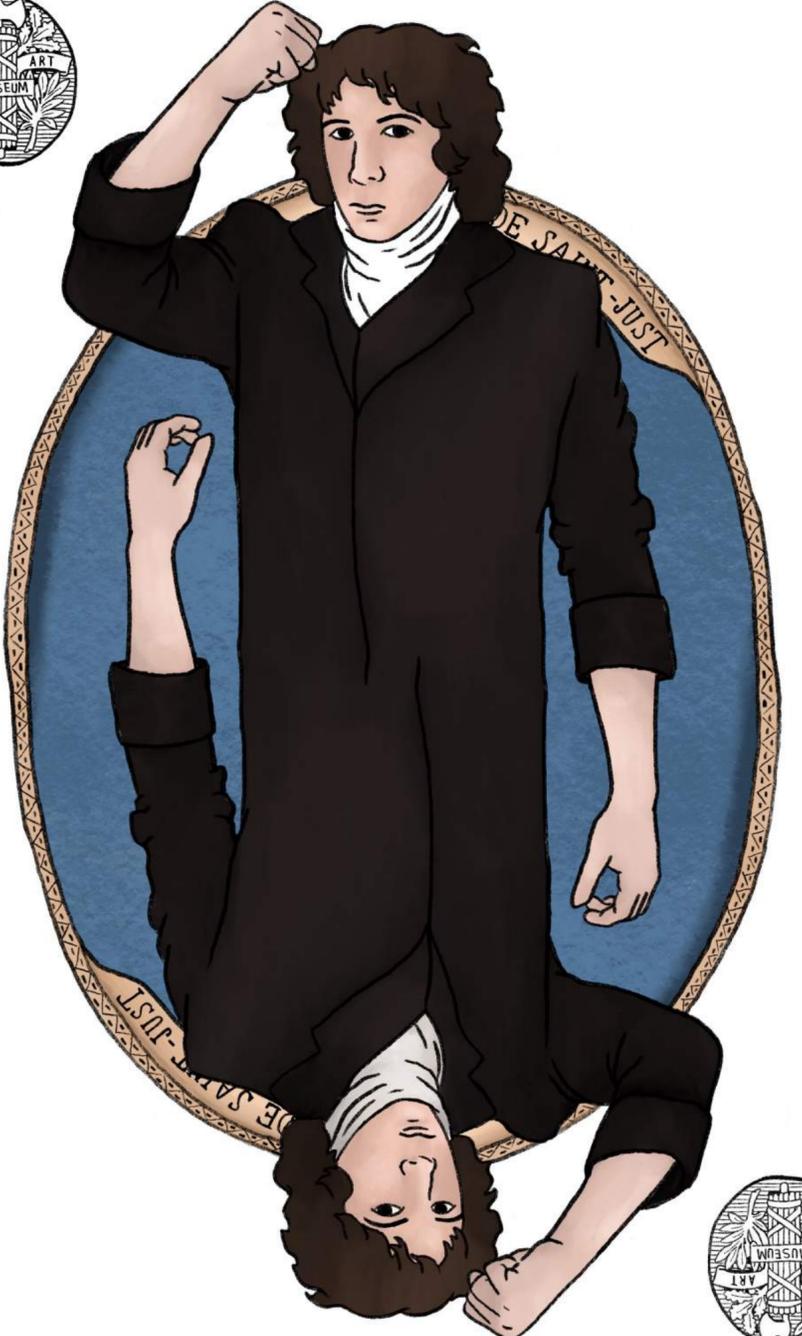
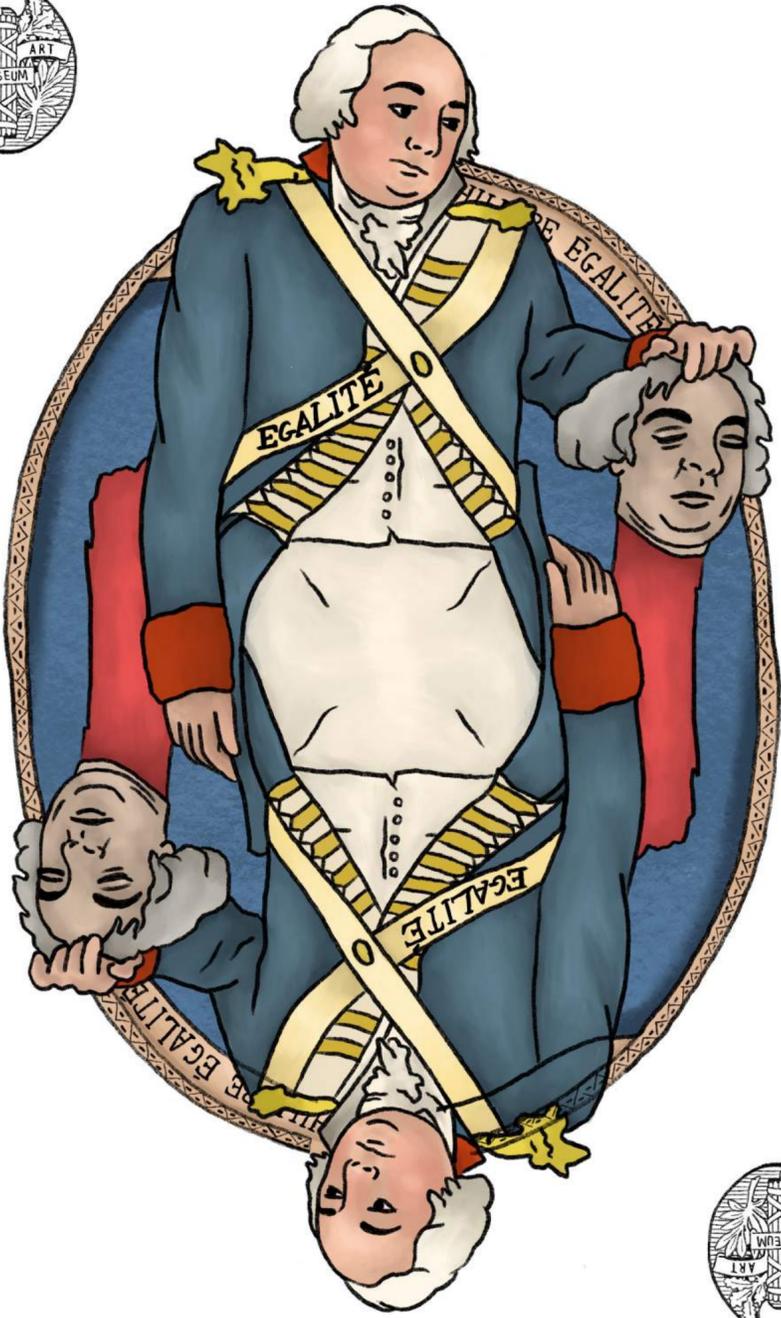


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1755-1793

MARIE ANTOINETTE

Marie Antoinette was the Austrian queen consort of King Louis XVI of France from 1774 to 1793. Her name is associated with the decline in the moral authority of the French monarchy. Popular hatred of the queen provided an impetus for the storming of the Tuileries Palace and the overthrow of the monarchy on 10 August 1792.



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1760-1793

LOUIS-MICHEL LE PELETIER

Le Peletier de Saint-Fargeau was a revolutionary politician and member of the revolutionary government. He voted for the king's execution and was assassinated in an act of vengeance. A member of the king's Garde du Corps stabbed him with a fencing sword on the eve of the king's death, 20 January 1793, in a restaurant in the Palais Royal.



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1767-1794

LOUIS DE SAINT-JUST

Louis Antoine de Saint-Just was one of the most zealous advocates of the Terror. He was arrested, then guillotined 28 July 1794 aged 26, following the coup of 9 Thermidor that ousted Maximilien Robespierre in 1794. A writer and radical ideologue, he was renowned for his youth, the severity of his political position, and for his close connection to Robespierre.



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1747-1793

PHILIPPE ÉGALITÉ

Philippe Égalité was the name assumed during the Revolution by Louis XVI's cousin, the Duke D'Orléans. A supporter of popular democracy, he later voted for the king's death in 1793. That same year, when his son, an army general, defected to the Austrians, he himself was arrested and sent to the guillotine on 6 November 1793.



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MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE

The Marquis de Lafayette was a French general and aristocrat who fought against the British in the American Revolution. An advocate of a constitutional monarchy and an abolitionist, he became one of the most powerful men in the early years of the Revolution. Both his military and political careers were notably long given the turbulent periods during and post Revolution.

1757-1834



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CHARLOTTE CORDAY

Charlotte Corday was a supporter of the moderate Girondin faction. On 17 July 1793, she assassinated the radical journalist Jean-Paul Marat in his bathtub. She was guillotined three days later. In the months following Charlotte Corday's execution for the murder of Marat, flattering images of her beauty and character began to appear in the moderate and counter-revolutionary press.

1768-1793



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MAXIMILIEN ROBESPIERRE

Maximilien Robespierre was a radical leader and member of the Jacobin political club. A principal figure in the French Revolution, he dominated the Committee of Public Safety tasked with protecting the Republic during the Terror. He was overthrown in the coup known as the Thermidorian Reaction that took its name from the eleventh month in the Republican Calendar. He was guillotined the next day on 28 July 1794.

1758-1794



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JEAN-JACQUES ROUSSEAU

Jean-Jacques Rousseau was a philosopher, writer, political theorist and musician. He died of a stroke shortly before the onset of the French Revolution. But many radical revolutionaries championed his ideals of educational, political and socio-economic reform. Such was the extent of the 'cult of Rousseau' that at the end of the Terror his body was deposited in the Panthéon mausoleum in Paris.

1712-1778



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