Glossary of major historical figures

Names that are generally familiar, or are merely mentioned in passing, or are sufficiently explained in the text, are omitted from this list.

Babeuf, Gracchus (1760–97)
Organiser of the ‘conspiracy of equals’ during the French revolution; executed under the Directory.

Barrot, Odilon (1791–1873)
Leader of the liberal opposition under the ‘July’ monarchy, then chief minister during the second republic from December 1848 to October 1849.

Bastiat, Frédéric (1801–50)
Political economist and author of *Economic Harmonies*.

Bismarck, Prince Otto von (1815–98)
Minister-President of Prussia under the federal regime from 1862 to 1871, then Imperial Chancellor from 1871 to 1890.

Blanc, Louis (1811–82)
Revolutionary socialist and member of the provisional government in early 1848; emigrated to London in August, and returned to France in 1871, when he was elected to the national assembly; favoured state-sponsored workers’ cooperatives.

Blanqui, August (1805–81)
Revolutionary communist during the 1848–9 revolution, and leader of an insurrection against the Government of National Defence in October 1870.

Brentano, Lujo (1844–1931)
German economist and advocate of an ‘academic’ socialism.
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Buchez, Philippe Joseph Benjamin (1796–1865)
Theorist and propagandist for state-aided workers’ cooperatives in France, chiefly during the 1830s and 1840s.

Carey, Henry Charles (1793–1879)
American political economist and author of a three-volume Principles of Political Economy.

Cassagnac, Bertrand Granier de (1806–80)
Journalist and editor; proponent of authoritarian rule; thought to have been the author of or major contributor to the proposed revision of the constitution favouring Bonaparte in 1849.

Cato (95–46 BC)
Stoic politician and republican opponent of Julius Caesar; committed suicide when Caesar won the civil war and thus came to be considered a martyr to the republican cause.

Caussidière, Marc (1808–61)
Democrat and participant in the Lyons uprising of 1834 against the ‘July’ monarchy; prefect of the Paris police from February to June 1848; part of the mid-1848 emigration of democratic politicians to England.

Cavaignac, Louis-Eugène (1802–57)
Republican politician and general, war minister then chief executive for the second republic after May 1848.

Changarnier, Nicolas Anne Théodule (1793–1877)
Monarchist politician and general; commander of the Paris national guard.

Constant, Benjamin (1767–1830)
Liberal political figure under the restoration, in opposition to the reactionary King Charles X.

Cousin, Victor (1792–1867)
Philosopher and Minister of Education for Thiers in 1840 under the ‘July’ monarchy.

Cromwell, Oliver (1599–1658)
Leader of the English revolution against the monarchy; Lord Protector of the Commonwealth after 1653.

Danton, Georges Jacques (1759–94)
Jacobin during the French revolution; guillotined under the terror.

Darasz, Albert (1808–52)
Participant in the Polish insurrection for national liberation in
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1830–1; member of the Central Committee of European Democracy, a loose and short-lived coalition of nationalist rebels in exile in London 1850–2.

Desmoulins, Camille (1760–94)
Jacobin during the French revolution; a moderate.

Dufaure, Jules Armand Stanislas (1798–1881)
Minister of the Interior during the second republic 1848–9 and Minister of Justice in 1871 for the Versailles regime.

Falloux, Alfred (1811–86)
Legitimist politician and Minister of Education in 1848; dissolved the national workshops, provoking riots.

Favre, Jules (1809–80)
Republican politician and Foreign Minister for the Government of National Defence, September 1870 to January 1871.

Flourens, Gustave (1838–71)
Organiser of the second Blanquist insurrection while Blanqui was still imprisoned; member of the Paris Commune; killed during the repression.

Fourier, Charles (1772–1837)
Utopian socialist and theorist of the ‘phalansteries’, cooperatives in which work and play were ‘harmonised’.

Gambetta, Léon (1838–82)
Republican politician and minister in the government of national defence; dispatched by balloon over German lines during the siege of Paris to establish a government first at Tours, then Bordeaux.

Guizot, François Pierre Guillaume (1787–1874)
Prime Minister for King Louis Philippe, and symbol of the venality of the era of the ‘July’ monarchy for his advice to the French, ‘enrich yourselves’.

Hegel, Georg Wilhelm Friedrich (1770–1831)
Idealist philosopher of history and political theorist, overwhelmingly influential in German intellectual circles in the early nineteenth century.

Kinkel, Gottfried (1815–82)
German democrat and rebel of 1848–9; an opponent of Marx in the émigré community of ’48ers.

Lange, Friedrich Albert (1828–75)
Political philosopher and publicist, neo-Kantian then neo-Darwinian.
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Lassalle, Ferdinand (1825-64)
German democrat, active in the 1848–9 events, and later organiser of a working-class political union in 1863.

Ledru-Rollin, Alexandre Auguste (1807–74)
Democrat and newspaper editor; deputy in the assemblies of 1848–9, and leader of the montagne.

Locke, John (1632–1704)
Empiricist philosopher and political theorist of government by consent.

Malthus, Thomas Robert (1766–1834)
English economist noted for his theory that population would inevitably exceed the means of subsistence.

Marat, Jean Paul (1743–93)
Publicist during the French revolution and leader of the Jacobins until his murder.

Marrast, Armand (1801–52)
Republican politician and newspaper editor; member of the provisional government of 1848 and mayor of Paris, and president of the constituent assembly.

Metternich, Prince Klemens (1773–1859)
Austrian Foreign Minister and Chancellor; organiser of the Holy Alliance against democratic rebels of 1848–9.

Meyer, Rudolph Hermann (1839–99)
Political economist and author of a work on political corruption in Germany in the 1870s.

Mill, John Stuart (1806–73)
Philosopher and political economist, author of Principles of Political Economy of 1848; liberal and free-trader, tending in later years to redistributive socialism.

Millière, Jean-Baptiste (1817–71)
Journalist and follower of Proudhon in the Versailles Assembly.

Mirabeau, Honoré Gabriel (1749–91)
Revolutionary and representative of the bourgeoisie during the French revolution.

Montesquieu, Charles de (1689–1755)
Political theorist and author of The Spirit of the Laws, arguing that different physical and cultural circumstances in a polity require different types of constitutions.

Oudinot, Nicolas (1791–1863)
Orléanist general; commander of the expeditionary army against
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the Roman republic in 1849; opposed to Louis Bonaparte’s coup d’état.
Owen, Robert (1771–1858)
Socialist and owner-founder of ‘model’ industrial communities.
Pouyer-Quertier, Auguste–Thomas (1820–91)
Industrialist and Minister of Finance for the Versailles regime in 1871.
Proudhon, Pierre–Joseph (1809–65)
Political theorist and economist of cooperative socialism and ‘labour-money’.
Rau, Karl Heinrich (1792–1870)
Political economist and author of textbooks on economics influential in Germany in the mid-nineteenth century.
Ricardo, David (1772–1823)
Classical political economist noted for revising Adam Smith’s labour theory of value.
Robespierre, Maximilien (1758–94)
Revolutionary and leader of the Jacobins during the terror of ‘93.
Rodbertus, Johann Karl (Jagetzow) (1805–75)
Political economist and academic socialist; author of a number of reformist Social Letters.
Rousseau, Jean-Jacques (1712–78)
French political philosopher and author of the Discourse on the Origins of Inequality and The Social Contract.
Royer-Collard, Pierre–Paul (1763–1845)
Political figure under the restoration and ‘July’ monarchy supporting constitutional monarchy as the vehicle for middle-class interests.
Ruge, Arnold (1802–80)
Revolutionary democrat in the German ’48 rising; later an émigré democrat and rival to Marx amongst the German exiles.
Saint-Just, Louis–Antoine (1767–94)
Revolutionary and leading Jacobin, guillotined during the terror.
Saint-Simon, Henri, Comte de (1760–1825)
Political philosopher and theorist of utopian socialism.
Say, Jean-Baptiste (1767–1832)
French political economist and follower of Adam Smith.
Schäffle, Albert Friedrich Eberhard (1831–1903)
Political economist and academic socialist.
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Sieber, Nikolai Ivanovich (1844–88)
Russian political economist and author of a critical study of Ricardo.

Simon, Jules (1814–96)
Republican and Education Minister in the Government of National Defence and for the Versailles regime.

Sismondi, J.C.L. Simonde de (1773–1842)
Historian and political economist; reformist critic of capitalism.

Smith, Adam (1723–90)
Classical political economist, theorising that labour is the source of all value, and philosopher of ‘moral sentiments’.

Steuart, Sir James (1712–80)
Classical political economist and contemporary of Adam Smith.

Storch, Heinrich Friedrich (1766–1835)
Political economist and author of French-language textbooks and studies of national revenue in the 1820s.

Sue, Eugène (1804–57)
Writer and reformist politician; elected deputy 1850–1.

Sulla, Lucius Cornelius (138–78 BC)
Roman dictator 82–79 BC.

Thiers, Adolphe (1797–1877)
Deputy during the second republic; leading figure in the government of national defence and the Versailles regime 1870–1.

Tocqueville, Alexis de (1805–59)
Constitutional monarchist under the Orléanist regime and a deputy during the second republic; Foreign Minister for the republic from June to October 1849.

Trochu, Louis Jules (1815–96)
Military leader of the Government of National Defence till the armistice of January 1871, and hence commander of the armed forces in Paris during the siege; deputy under the Versailles regime.

Véron, Louis Désiré (1798–1867)
Journalist and owner of a Bonapartist newspaper.

Wagner, Adolph (1835–1917)
Political economist and academic socialist; author of a general treatise on economics published in a second edition in 1879.