# French Revolution and the triumph of liberal fascism

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**Date :** September 7, 2013

*“There are only two parties … the people and its enemies. We must exterminate those miserable villains who are eternally conspiring against the rights of man. … [W]e must exterminate all our enemies.”*

~ Robespierre

For the progressive left, all roads lead to the French Revolution (1789-99), which was the first totalitarian revolution, the genesis of modern totalitarianism and the spiritual foundation for the Russian Communist, Italian Fascist and German Nazi revolutions. A nationalist-populist rebellion, it was established and controlled by a small intellectual brain trust hellbent on killing God, Christianity, capitalism and objective truth, thus devolving Western civilization into a savage society based on a political religion that deified “the people,” anointed the revolutionary elites as their priests and destroyed the rights of individuals. As Robespierre put it, “The people is [sic] always worth more than individuals. … The people is sublime, but individuals are weak” – or collectively, dispensable.

In this case, I believe that American presidential history over the last 100 years has (or soon will) establish the Wilson, the FDR, the LBJ and the Obama administrations as the direct descendants of the world’s first fascist movement: the French Revolution.

Since history is the final judge of our deeds (JFK), it’s hard to believe how any rational person today could doubt the fascist nature of the French Revolution. Few doubt that it was tyrannical, terrorist, nationalist, conspiratorial and populist. It created the first modern dictators, Robespierre and Napoleon, and functioned on the foundation that the nation had to be ruled by a progressive avant-garde, a pagan oligarchy who would personify as *the* authentic, organic expression of the “general will,” according to the political philosopher Jean-Jacques Rousseau (1712-78). The fanatical Jacobin character made the revolutionaries more vicious and evil than the king they supplanted. Some 50,000 people eventually were murdered in the Great Terror, a majority in political show trials that British historian Simon Schama defines as the “founding

charter of totalitarian justice."

Jonah Goldberg, in his essential treatise "Liberal Fascism," connected modern liberalism directly to the French Revolution, writing:

"But what truly makes the French Revolution the first fascist revolution was its effort to turn politics into a religion. (In this the revolutionaries were inspired by Rousseau, whose concept of the general will divinized the people while rendering the person an afterthought). Accordingly, they declared war on Christianity, attempting to purge it from society and replace it with a 'secular' faith whose tenets were synonymous with the Jacobin agenda."

The American right and classical liberals embraced the American Revolution (1775-83), which was fundamentally conservative, while rejecting categorically the evil deeds and fanaticism of Jacobinism. However, if the French Revolution was fascist, then subsequent generations should have deduced that, and this diabolical movement should have been relegated to its proper place in history as the genesis of political liberalism. This would have led to a major paradigm shift in the leftist worldview; therefore, liberals turned to the irrational and willingly embraced cognitive dissonance and revisionist history rooted in pseudo-scientific ideas like Social Darwinism, scientism, scientific racism, evolution atheism and postmodernism.

Johann Gottfried von Herder (1744-1803), the infamous theologian, philosopher, poet and literary critic, is perhaps unjustly credited with establishing the intellectual foundation for Nazism, borrowed heavily from Rousseau's neo-pagan political arguments returning mankind back to his original savage state of nature and reformulating an existential cultural struggle (e.g., *Kulturkampf* of Otto von Bismarck [1871-78]).

Rousseau's utopian society is not expressed by ethnicity or geography or tradition; nevertheless, his deification of the nation under the rule of the dominate State and his glorification of neo-pagan ideas led directly to the Golden Age of 20th century tyrants (e.g., the Ottoman Turks, Lenin, Stalin, Mussolini, Hitler, Franco, Mao, Pol Pot, Iranian ayatollahs, etc.), all who systematically implemented Rousseau's savage utopia worldview as public policy, leading to democide: the government-sponsored deaths of people in the hundreds of millions – and that's just in the 20th century alone.

Rousseau's ideals established by the general will and the dogmas of what he called a "civil religion" was controlled by the omnipotent God-state (e.g., Nietzsche's "Will to Power" and "God is dead" philosophy). It's effect meant that Jews, Christians, critical thinkers, intellectuals and people who rebelled against Rousseau's collective community (spirit) of the society are forced outside the State and have no claim on its protections (e.g., Mussolini: "Everything inside the State, nothing outside the State, nothing against the State"). In reality, the pagan State is not only required to identify and guard against unsociable individuals or sub-communities (i.e., the church), it is mandated to eradicate them (e.g., Darwin's natural selection, survival of the fittest, Galton's eugenics, Hitler's holocaust, abortion, etc.).

Jonah Goldberg continues his historical critique establishing the French Revolution as the first fascist movement:

> Fascism is indebted to the French Revolution in other ways as well. Robespierre appreciated, as did Sorel and his heirs, that violence was a linchpin that kept the masses committed to the ideas of the Revolution: "… Terror is nothing other than justice, prompt, severe, inflexible; it is therefore an emanation of virtue; it is not so much a special principle as it is a consequence of the general principle of democracy applied to our country's most urgent needs."

"For the first time in history," proclaimed historian Marisa Linton, "terror became an official government policy, with the stated aim to use violence in order to achieve a higher political goal." The paradox seemed lost on the Bolsheviks – self-proclaimed heirs of the French Revolution – who championed fascism, rather than their own method, as an "openly terroristic dictatorship."

The usefulness of terror as a proven strategy to seize and maintain absolute power to the Jacobins as to modern-day liberals, socialists and progressives was totalizing, but amid its dominant objectives was its penchant to preserve a permanent sense of crisis – Leon Trotsky (1879-1940) called it the "Perpetual Revolution." Saul Alinsky (1909-72) and his acolytes Rahm Emanuel, Hillary Clinton, Barack Obama and the Democratic Socialist Party use existential crisis, which is historically identified as a central role of fascism because it ends debate and democratic discussions (e.g., "never allow a crisis to go to waste"). Therefore, all fascistic movements put forth considerable effort to extending a perpetual state of emergency, a perpetual revolution that never ends. Historically speaking, the French Revolution was the direct antecedent of both World War I and II, and in our present era has established the rise of radical Islam, thus spawning a new, globalist Age of Terror (9/11-present).

Originally published at RenewAmerica