

*“The constitution of 24 June 1793 is the most democratic of all the French constitutions. It became, in the popular imagination, a mysterious, magical text, the gospel of democracy”  
(Alphonse Aulard).*

The 1793 Constitution preserved in its revolutionary morocco binding.

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**CONSTITUTION DE LA REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE**, précédée de la Déclaration des droits de l’homme ; Avec le rapport du comité de constitution et le procès-verbal d’acceptation par le Peuple Français.  
*Paris, Froullé, 1793.*

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**THE 1793 CONSTITUTION DE 1793, ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT TEXTS IN FRENCH HISTORY.**  
Monglond, II, 844.

The Constitution is preceded by *Idées préliminaires* by Alexandre Tournon author of *Révolutions de Paris* guillotined on July 10th 1794 (Barbier, II, 732) (pp. 3 à 17), of *Rapport sur la Constitution du Peuple français*. by Héreau on June 10th, l’an II de l’Egalité (pp.18 à44), of *La Déclaration des Droits de l’Homme et du Citoyen* (pp.61 à 76) and followed by *Décret de la Convention Nationale du 27 juin 1793, l’an second de la République Français* (pp.127 à 136) and by *Instruction* (pp.137 à 143).

The monarchy that fell under the Legislative Assembly, the first assembly elected by universal suffrage – the Convention – proclaimed the Republic and drafted a new Constitution, that of June 24, 1793, known as the Mountain Constitution. Like that of 1791, it opens with a Bill of Rights that gives priority to the right to equality over the right to freedom and proclaims the existence of a new right: the right to insurrection "when the government violates the laws of the people". The Constitution itself was based on a new principle: universal suffrage.

**« There is in France a real mysticism of the Constitution of 1793». This Constitution is inspired by the ideas of Jean-Jacques Rousseau and enshrines his conception of a «Committed Government».**  
**It is the first French Republican Constitution.**

*This 1793 constitution, also known as the Jacobin Constitution or An I Constitution, drafted by the Convention elected in 1792, was approved by the people by a very large majority. It is preceded by the Declaration of Human and Citizen Rights of 35 articles.*

*Longer than that of 1789, this constitution confirms the freedoms proclaimed in 1789 and enshrines new rights for citizens, the “rights” to obtain positive benefits from the State (right to work and assistance, right to education, etc.). It also recognizes the right of resistance and states that a people always has the right to review, reform and change its Constitution.*

*This Constitution will long be a model for the French left. In 1945, the Communist Party claimed it. It will long remain in history as the ideal constitution in the eyes of the left parties not only in France but throughout the world and the Soviet constitutionalists of the 1920s and 1930s in particular have often referred to it »  
(Bernard Chantebout).*

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