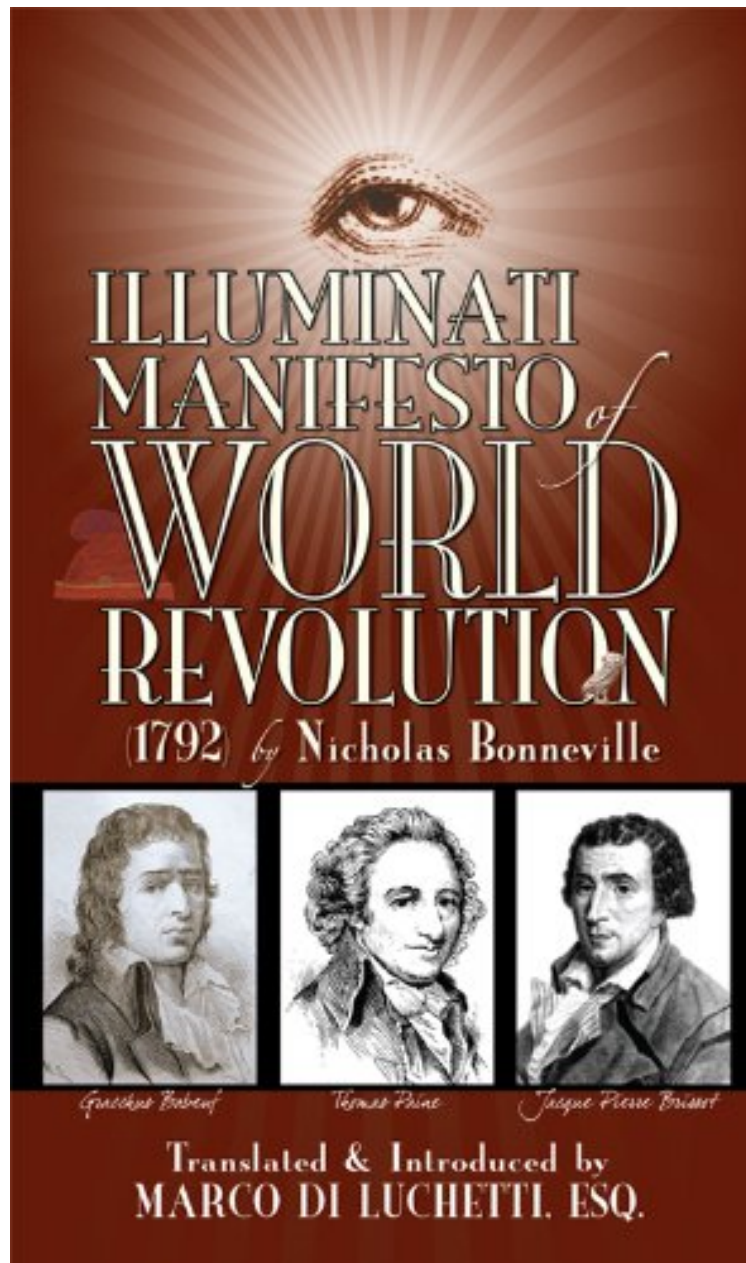


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## Illuminati Manifesto of World Revolution (1792) (English Edition)

Von Nicholas Bonneville

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Von Nicholas Bonneville : Illuminati Manifesto of World Revolution (1792) (English Edition) before purchasing it in order to gage whether or not it would be worth my time, and all praised Illuminati Manifesto of World Revolution (1792) (English Edition):

KundenrezensionenHilfreichste Kundenrezensionen0 von 0 Kunden fanden die folgende Rezension hilfreich. Outstanding Work of Serious Scholarship on the Illuminati's Involvement in the French Revolution!Von HomoBonaeVoluntatisLuchetti doesn't merely present Bonneville's treatise but he also provides the reader with 370+ pages explaining the historical context of this important document and thereby delivers the first scholarly work that uncovers in detail the influence the Bavarian Illuminati had on the French Revolution.It is important to understand that the Illuminati didn't invent the plan of the French Revolution the idea of which rather was exported to the Illuminati in Bavaria. They merely reimported back to France a new and improved formula, providing the French revolutionaries with a manual of techniques capable of actually pulling off the Revolution.Important channels of that Illuminati influence were: i) the 20 Mesmer lodges of Illuminati Mesmer, founded as Illuminati covers in France and never affiliated with true Freemasonry; ii) Bonneville's Cercle Social; iii) the Chevaliers Bienfaissants' Templar system centred in Lyons which was linked a) to the Illuminati's headquarters at Munich known as Lodge "St. Theodore au Bon Conseil", affiliated with the CB Templars of Lyons, and b) to the "Amis Runis" at Paris the members of which represented the highest power echelons of France. It's Grandmaster, Savalette de Langes, was an Illuminati since 1787. The oath of all these templar lodges was to destroy the Bourbons (viz. "the lilies") and the power of the Pope/Rome. By 1779 there was established an alliance between the French Templars' headquarters at Lyon, the Amis Runis at Paris and Weishaupt's Bavarian Illuminati. Members of the Amis-Runis of Paris as of 1789 were: Siyes, Talleyrand, Condorcet, Mirabeau; Danton, Dumouriez; Robespierre, Marat, Beaumarchais, Laclos, Mercier, Saint Just, Babeuf, etc.. Among the Illuminati counted important players such as Mirabeau, Condorcet, the Duke of Orleans, Paine, Lafayette, Cagliostro and Duke Ferdinand of Brunswick.As for the Brissotins/Illuminati (dubbed "Girondins" by Desmoulins as a propaganda trick used against them), they were responsible for the revolutions of 1789 and August 1792. Then the revolutionary movement was hijacked by Robespierre and his Montagnards through their June 2nd 1993 revolution. The Brissotins/Illuminati stood for atheism, laissez-faire and libertarian (sic!) communism whereas Robespierre defended theism, state socialism and economic intervention to be brought about by what he named "despotism of liberty". The Brissotins/Illuminati were against the September 1792 massacres, against killing the king, against the 1793 dechristianization and the terreur in general. Robespierre persecuted them and set into motion his genocidal policies bent on killing millions of Frenchmen, as testified by atrocities like, e.g., the eradication of Lyon or the extirpation of the Vende. The Robespierrists thereby revealed themselves to be true pioneers of later communist revolutions.Not the least of Luchetti's merits lies in reminding us of "serious" historians who have endorsed Secret Societies' importance within the French Revolution (e.g.: Louis Blanc, Henri Martin, Bord, Cochin, Gustave Martin, Kropotkin, Mathiez). Moreover, Luchetti's erudition on the French Revolution and profound familiarity with the research done by historians is absolutely stunning.Hopefully Luchetti will share more of his vast knowledge in future works!0 von 0 Kunden fanden die folgende Rezension hilfreich. Outstanding Work of Serious Scholarship on the Illuminati's Involvement in the French Revolution!Von HomoBonaeVoluntatisLuchetti doesn't merely present Bonneville's treatise but he also provides the reader with 370+ pages explaining the historical context of this important document and thereby delivers the first scholarly work that uncovers in detail the influence the Bavarian Illuminati had on the French Revolution.It is important to understand that the Illuminati didn't invent the plan of the French Revolution the idea of which rather was exported to the Illuminati in Bavaria. 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**Kurzbeschreibung** This is a translation of Nicholas Bonneville's book *L'Esprit des Religions* from 1792. Bonneville was a leader of a fraternal secret society known as the Cercle Social affiliated to the Bavarian Illuminati. His book clarifies the true Illuminati's political aims. The translator and editor, Di Luchetti, explains in a scholarly manner the latest proof that the Illuminati of Bavaria played a critical role in the French Revolutions of 1789 and 1792, primarily relying upon their allies Bonneville, Mirabeau, and Savalette de Langes. Extensive appendix material provides translations of several pamphlets of the Cercle Social during the 1789-1794 period. These materials clarify the Illuminati had a communistic libertarian agenda.

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