



YUSTE
FOUNDATION
EUROPEAN AND
IBERO-AMERICAN
ACADEMY



EnEnWomen

Encouraging Women Participation in Times of Pandemic

Outline of the workshop

- What are the distinctive qualities of the women of the Pantheon ?
- Teamwork : Who are the women you would pantheonize ?
- The proposition of the AJM : Olympe de Gouges
- Debate : The importance of female role models in society and education

What are the distinctive
qualities of the women of
the Pantheon ?



Simone Veil



Marie Curie



Josephine Baker

TEAMWORK : Who are the women you would
pantheonize?

The proposition of the AJM : Olympe de Gouges

A woman of letters and a politician, Olympe de Gouges is considered a pioneer of feminism. Very invested in the French revolution, in 1791 she wrote a Declaration of the Rights of Women and Citizens, which she addressed to the Queen Marie Antoinette, echoing that of 1789.

She struggles for the emancipation of women, for the recognition of her social and political place. She also advocates for the abolition of slavery. Close to Condorcet, she joined the Girondins in 1792. Condemned by the Revolutionary Court, she was guillotined on November 3, 1793.



A Comparison of the declaration of

DECLARATION BY THE
RIGHTS OF WOMEN AND WOMEN
CITIZEN, 1791

DECLARATION BY THE
HUMAN RIGHTS AND THE
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PREAMBLE - DECLARATION BY THE
RIGHTS OF WOMEN AND WOMEN
CITIZEN, 1791

“Mothers, daughters, sisters, representatives of the nation, ask to be constituted in the National Assembly.

Considering that ignorance, forgetfulness or disregard for women’s rights are the only causes of public misfortunes and corruption of governments, have resolved to set forth in a solemn declaration the inalienable and sacred natural rights of women, so that this declaration, which is constantly present to all members of the social body, constantly reminds them of their rights and duties, so that the acts of women’s power,

and those of men’s power, which can be compared at every moment with the aim of any political institution, are more respected, so that the demands of citizens, now based on simple and indisputable principles, always turn to the maintenance of the Constitution, the good morals, and the happiness of all.

Consequently, the higher sex, in beauty and courage, in maternal suffering, recognises and declares, in the presence and under the auspices of the Supreme Being, the following Rights of Women and Citizens.”

PREAMBLE - DECLARATION BY THE
HUMAN RIGHTS AND THE
CITIZEN, 1789

The representatives of the French people, constituted in the National Assembly, considering that ignorance, forgetfulness or contempt for human rights are the only causes of public misfortunes and corruption of governments, have resolved to expose, in a solemn declaration, the natural, inalienable and sacred rights of man, so that this declaration, constantly presenting to all members of the social body, constantly reminds them of their rights and duties; so that the acts of the legislative power, and those of the executive branch, which can be compared at every moment with the aim of any political institution, are more respected; so that citizens’ claims, now based on simple and indisputable principles, may always turn to the maintenance of the Constitution and to the happiness of all.

Accordingly, the National Assembly recognises and declares, in the presence and under the auspices of the Supreme Being, the following human and citizen rights.

ARTICLES	DECLARATION BY THE RIGHTS OF WOMEN AND WOMEN CITIZEN	DECLARATION BY THE RIGHTS OF MEN AND CITIZEN
1	<p>Women are born free and remain equal to human rights. Social distinctions can only be based on common utility.</p>	<p>Men are born and remain free and equal in rights. Social distinctions can only be based on common utility.</p>
2	<p>The aim of any political association is to preserve the natural and imprescriptible rights of women and humans. These rights are freedom, property, security, and above all resistance to oppression.</p>	<p>The aim of any political association is the conservation of natural and imprescriptible human rights. These rights are freedom, property, safety, and resistance to oppression.</p>
3	<p>The principle of every sovereign lies essentially in the nation, which is only the union of woman and man : no body, no individual, may exercise authority which does not expressly emanate from it.</p>	<p>The principle of all sovereignty lies essentially in the nation. No body, no individual may exercise authority which does not expressly emanate from it.</p>

Debate

The importance of female role models in society and education

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4

Freedom and justice consist of rendering everything that belongs to others; thus the exercise of women's natural rights has limits only the perpetual tyranny which man opposes her; these limits must be reformed by the laws of nature and reason.

Freedom consists of being able to do anything that does not harm others: thus, the exercise of the natural rights of each man has limits only those which ensure the enjoyment of those same rights to other members of society. These limits can only be determined by law.

5

The laws of nature and reason defend all actions harmful to society; all that is not defended by these laws, wise and divine, cannot be prevented, and no one can be compelled to do what they do not order.

The law has the right to defend only actions harmful to society. All that is not defended by the law cannot be prevented, and no one can be compelled to do what it does not order.

6

The law must be an expression of the general will; all citizens must participate personally or through their representatives in its training; it must be the same for all: all citizens, being equal in their eyes, must also be eligible for all public dignities, places, and jobs, according to their abilities, and without distinctions other than those of their virtues and talents.

The law is the expression of the general will. All citizens have the right to participate personally, or through their representatives, in its training. It must be the same for all, whether it protects or punishes. All citizens being equal in his eyes are equally eligible for all public dignities, places, and jobs, according to their capacity, and without any distinction other than that of their virtues and talents.

7	<p>No woman is excepted; she is charged, arrested, and detained in cases determined by law: women obey this rigorous law like men.</p>	<p>No man may be charged, arrested, or detained except in the cases determined by the law and in the manner prescribed by it. Those who seek, dispatch, execute or enforce arbitrary orders shall be punished; but every citizen called or seized under the law must obey at the moment: he's guilty by resistance.</p>
8	<p>The law must establish only strictly and obviously necessary penalties, and no one can be punished except by virtue of a law established and promulgated prior to the offence and legally applied to women.</p>	<p>The law must establish only strictly and obviously necessary penalties, and no one can be punished except by virtue of a law established and promulgated prior to the offence, and legally enforced.</p>
9	<p>Any woman who is convicted; all rigor is exercised by law.</p>	<p>Any man being presumed innocent until he has been found guilty, if it is deemed necessary to arrest him, any rigour which would not be necessary to ascertain his person must be severely repressed by law.</p>
10	<p>No one should be worried about her very fundamental opinions; the woman has the right to climb on the scaffold; it must also have the right to go up to the Tribune; provided that its manifestations do not disturb the public order established by law.</p>	<p>No one should be worried about his opinions, even religious ones, provided that their manifestation does not disturb the public order established by law.</p>

<p>11</p>	<p>The free communication of thoughts and opinions is one of the most valuable rights of women, since this freedom ensures the legitimacy of fathers towards children. Every citizen can therefore say freely, I am the mother of a child that belongs to you, without a barbaric prejudice forcing him to conceal the truth; except for the abuse of this freedom in the cases determined by the Act.</p>	<p>The free communication of thoughts and opinions is one of the most valuable human rights: every citizen can therefore speak, write, print freely, except to answer for the abuse of this freedom in the cases determined by law.</p>
<p>12</p>	<p>Ensuring women's and citizens' rights requires a major utility; this guarantee must be instituted for the benefit of all, and not for the utility of those to whom it is entrusted.</p>	<p>Guaranteeing human and citizen's rights requires a law enforcement force: this force is therefore instituted for the benefit of all, and not for the utility of those to whom it is entrusted.</p>
<p>13</p>	<p>For the maintenance of the police force, and for administrative expenditure, the contributions of women and men are equal; it takes part in all the chores, in all the difficult tasks; it must therefore have the same share in the distribution of places, jobs, loads, dignity and industry.</p>	<p>For the maintenance of the police force, and for administrative expenditure, a common contribution is essential: it must be equally distributed among all citizens, because of their faculties.</p>

14	<p>Citizens have the right to recognise by themselves or by their representatives the need for public contribution. Citizens can join it only by the admission of an equal share, not only in wealth, but also in the public administration, and of determining the quota, the base, the collection, and the duration of the tax.</p>	<p>All citizens have the right to ascertain, by themselves or by their representatives, the need for the public contribution, to freely consent, to monitor their employment, and to determine their proportion, base, recovery, and duration.</p>
15	<p>The mass of women, co-allocated for the contribution to that of men, has the right to ask, from any public official, of his administration.</p>	<p>The company has the right to ask any public official of its administration to account.</p>
16	<p>Any company, in which the guarantee of rights is not ensured, nor the separation of specified powers, has no constitution; the constitution is null, if most of the individuals who make up the nation have not cooperated in its drafting.</p>	<p>Any society in which the guarantee of rights is not guaranteed, nor the separation of specified powers, has no constitution.</p>
17	<p>The summer property is for all sexes combined or separated: they have a right for everyone when the public necessity, legally established, obviously so requires, and under the condition of a just and prior compensation.</p>	<p>Property being an inviolable and sacred right, no one may be deprived of it, except when public necessity, legally established, obviously so requires, and under the condition of a just and prior compensation.</p>