**D. Greer, *The Incidence of the Terror During the French Revolution: A Statistical Interpretation*, Cambridge, Harvard University Press, 1935.**

p. 85:

Judged by the indictments, the Terror was un system of political repression directed against those who opposed the Revolution in act or word.

p. 143:

Terrore legale (condanne formali: persone passate attraverso qualche forma di organo giurisdizionale: tribunale rivoluzionario, commissioni militari…): 16.594 condanne a morte.

pp. 14 -15:

The most frequently invoked of the laws directed against the internal enemies of the Republic were those concerning sedition in all its forms and embracing opinions as well as acts […..] But by far the most important of these decrees was that of March 19, 1793: it alone resulted in more executions than all the other legislation of the regime. Obviously provoked by the Vendéen rising, it outlawed rebels. If taken with arms in their hands or with royalist insignia in their possession they were to be condemned to death by military commissions and executed within twenty-for hours. If taken without arms, they were to be tried without appeal by the criminal courts and, if convicted, sentenced to execution within the same time limit.

p. 37:

Numero complessivo delle vittime: 35/40.000 persone.

Alle 16.594 condanne formali vanno aggiunte le esecuzioni sommarie e le persone decedute in prigione.

16.594 condanne formali

10/12.000 persone uccise senza processo in esecuzioni sommarie.

Il rimanente: morti in prigione.

La cifra di 35/40.000 vittime comprende tutte e tre queste componenti.

Il lavoro di Greer lascia fuori in larga misura i morti in Vandea.

pp. 36 – 37: cfr. la scansione caricata su Moodle.

p. 81:

Il 93 per cento dei condannati a morte del Terrore legale risultano accusati di sedizione (72 ¼ ) o di altri comportamenti controrivoluzionari (federalismo, tradimento, opinioni sediziose….).

Composizione sociale delle vittime del Terrore legale (Table VI):

pp. 161 -163:

the clergy: 6 ½ per cent (920 victims).

the nobility: 8 ¼ per cent

the upper middle class: 14 per cent

the lower middle class: 10 ½ per cent

the peasantry: 28 per cent

the working class: 31 ¼ per cent