

EMMANUEL ABBE SIEYES

“Profile Of Undercover Jesuit”

MAGNIFIED BY WORLD HISTORY

You may admire or may dislike the methods of infiltration by the Society Of Jesus (JESUITS) that indeed, this society can create political crisis and their capability to spark revolutions, civil wars up to large-scale wars that can swing any nation into troubles.



FR. EMMANUEL ABBE SIEYES, S.J.
STATESMAN AND POLITICAL WRITER

EMMANUEL JOSEPH ABBE SIEYES (1748 ~ 1836), was indeed a Jesuit priest. Born at Fréjus on May 3, 1748, Emmanuel Joseph Sieyès got his primary education from the Jesuits in his hometown and continued into advanced study in theology (Jesuits Theology).

This man was one of the principal orchestrators of the French Revolutions with secret tied-up to the Jacobins controlled by the Bavarian Illuminati created by the Jesuits themselves.

This man was the one who helped and put *Napoleon Bonaparte* into political power and later resulted into the bloody wars in Europe known as the **NAPLEONIC WAR**. Napoleon Bonaparte was also educated and trained by the Jesuits themselves. How many innocent French people and people in



Europe died during the bloody French Revolution and the Napoleonic War. Europe was always devastated according from world history. There it is the “IHS” seal of the Society Of Jesus (JESUITS ORDER).

[Britannica Concise Encyclopedia](#) : Emmanuel-Joseph Sieyès

(Born May 3, 1748, Fréjus, France — died June 20, 1836, Paris) French political theorist. A **Catholic priest**, he rose to become chancellor of the diocese of Chartres in 1788. In sympathy with the reform movement before the French Revolution, he won great popularity with his pamphlet *What Is the Third Estate?* (1789) and was elected to represent the Third Estate in the Estates-General. He led the movement to establish the National Assembly, then served in the National Convention until the radical Jacobins seized control (1793). During the Directory, he served on the Council of Five Hundred (1795 - 99) and on the Directory itself (1799). **He helped organize the military Coup of 18 - 19 Brumaire**, which overthrew the Directory and **brought Napoleon to power**. After the monarchy's restoration (1815), he lived in exile in Belgium until 1830.

[Columbia Encyclopedia](#) : Sieyès, Emmanuel Joseph

(*ëmänüë!* zhözëf' syäës') , 1748 - 1836, French revolutionary and statesman. He was a **clergyman** before the Revolution and was known as Abbé Sieyès. His pamphlet *Qu'est-ce que le tiers état?* [What is the third estate?] (1789), attacking noble and clerical privileges, was popular throughout France, and he was elected deputy from the third estate to the States-General of 1789. He advocated the formation of the national assembly, and participated in the writing of the Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen and the constitution of 1791 (see French Revolution). He made his chief contributions in 1789 - 91 with the theory of national sovereignty and representation, and the distinction between active and passive citizens, which restricted the vote to men of property. **As a member of the Convention he voted for the execution of King Louis XVI.** His prudent silence enabled him to live through the Reign of Terror, and after the overthrow of Maximilien Robespierre on 9 Thermidor (1794), Sieyès again became active in the government. In 1799 he entered the Directory. **Later that year he conspired with Napoleon Bonaparte (see Napoleon I) in the overthrow of the Directory by the coup of 18 Brumaire.** Sieyès became, with Bonaparte and Roger Ducos, one of the three provisional consuls. His sketch for the constitution of the year VIII was, however, changed in decisive points by Bonaparte, and Sieyès and Ducos were replaced (Dec., 1799) as consuls. **He became senator** and senator of the empire and, after the Bourbon restoration, lived in exile (1816–30) in Brussels. The name also appears as Sieyes.

For his political writings, he (Fr. Sieyes, S.J.) inspired the fanatic Frenchmen to spark the French Revolution. Fr. Sieyes voted for the execution of King Louis XVI of France. Collaborated with Napoleon Bonaparte in to launching a coup de etat. Then, when Napoleon Bonaparte was put into power, the Napoleonic War terrorized and havoc Europe.

“The Jesuits are military organization, not a religious order. Their chief is a general of an army, not the mere father abbot of a monastery. And the aim of this organization is power – power in its most despotic exercise – absolute power, universal power, power to control the world by the volition of a single man [i.e., the Black Pope, the Superior General of the Jesuits]. Jesuitism is the most absolute of despotism and at the same time the greatest and most enormous of abuses . . .

“The [Superior] General of the Jesuits insists on being master, sovereign, over the sovereign. Wherever the Jesuits are admitted they will be master, cost what it may. . . Every act, every crime, however atrocious, is a meritorious work, if committed for the interest of the Society of the Jesuits, or by the order of the Superior General.”

Napoleon Bonaparte (1769 - 1821) So, Napoleon Bonaparte said that . . . ! He knew the Jesuits well.



NAPOLEONIC WAR