

Olympe de Gouges



Marie Gouze, más conocida como Olympe de Gouges

Nacimiento:	7 de mayo de 1748 ■ Francia
Fallecimiento:	3 de noviembre de 1793 45 años ■ Francia, París
Nacionalidad:	francesa
Ocupación:	Escritora
Hijo(s):	1

Firma

Olympe de Gouges (Montauban (Francia); 7 de mayo de 1748 - París; 3 de noviembre de 1793) es el pseudónimo de **Marie Gouze**, escritora francesa, autora de la *Declaración de los Derechos de la Mujer y de la Ciudadana* (1791).

Vida

Nació en Montauban, en una familia humilde (su padre era carnicero y su madre lavandera). Se casó muy joven con un hombre mayor quedando al cabo de un tiempo viuda y con un hijo.

Llegado 1788 se trasladó a París donde cambió de nombre y emprendió una carrera literaria redactando obras de teatro cuyos ingresos apenas le permitían mantenerse. Escasamente educada, su gramática, ortografía y escritura no brillaron por su calidad y sus escritos tendieron a la verborrea y a la desorientación. Consecuentemente, no fue una autora de éxito, aunque intentó encarecidamente llegar a serlo.

En 1789 se lanza a la Revolución defendiendo una monarquía moderada. Durante este periodo escribió una buena cantidad de artículos, manifiestos y discursos. Se calcula que fueron cerca de 30 panfletos. Fundó varias Sociedades Fraternas para ambos sexos. Su pensamiento ilustrado ya era patente en algunas de sus obras de teatro como *La esclavitud de los negros* donde criticó con dureza la esclavitud.

Admiraba a Mirabeau y a La Fayette. En 1791 escribió su famosa *Declaración de los Derechos de la Mujer y la Ciudadana* que comenzaba con las siguientes palabras:

"Hombre, ¿eres capaz de ser justo? Una mujer te hace esta pregunta."

Influida por Montesquieu, defendió la separación de poderes sin ello contradecirse con que en 1793 iniciara la defensa de Luís XVI y se opusiera a Robespierre y Marat.

Fue guillotinada el 3 de noviembre de 1793 bajo la acusación de ser la autora de un cartel girondino.

Obra: Declaración de los Derechos de la Mujer y la Ciudadana

Sus trabajos fueron profundamente feministas y revolucionarios. Defendió la igualdad entre el hombre y la mujer en todos los aspectos de la vida pública y privada, incluyendo la igualdad con el hombre en el derecho a voto, en el acceso al trabajo público, a hablar en público de temas políticos, a acceder a la vida política, a poseer y controlar propiedades, a formar parte del ejército; incluso a la igualdad fiscal así como el derecho a la educación y a la igualdad de poder en el ámbito familiar y eclesiástico.

Se dirigió a la reina María Antonieta para proteger "su sexo" que decía desgraciado, y redactó la *Declaración de los Derechos de la Mujer y de la Ciudadana*, calcada sobre la *Declaración de los Derechos de hombre y del Ciudadano* de 1789, en la cual afirmaba la igualdad de los derechos de ambos sexos.

Asimismo realizó planteamientos sobre la supresión del matrimonio y la instauración del divorcio, la idea de un contrato anual renovable firmado entre amantes y milita por el reconocimiento paterno de los niños nacidos fuera de matrimonio.

Fue también una precursora de la protección de la infancia y a los desfavorecidos, al teorizar en grandes líneas, un sistema de protección materno-infantil (creación de maternidades) y recomendar la creación de talleres nacionales para los parados y de hogares para mendigos.

Artículos de la Declaración de los derechos de la mujer y la ciudadana

I

La mujer nace libre y permanece igual al hombre en derechos. Las distinciones sociales sólo pueden estar fundadas en la utilidad común.

II

El objetivo de toda asociación política es la conservación de los derechos naturales e imprescriptibles de la Mujer y del Hombre; estos derechos son la libertad, la propiedad, la seguridad y, sobre todo, la resistencia a la opresión.

III

El principio de toda soberanía reside esencialmente en la Nación que no es más que la reunión de la Mujer y el Hombre: ningún cuerpo, ningún individuo, puede ejercer autoridad que no emane de ellos.

IV

La libertad y la justicia consisten en devolver todo lo que pertenece a los otros; así, el ejercicio de los derechos naturales de la mujer sólo tiene por límites la tiranía perpetua que el hombre le opone; estos límites deben ser corregidos por las leyes de la naturaleza y de la razón.

V

Las leyes de la naturaleza y de la razón prohíben todas las acciones perjudiciales para la Sociedad: todo lo que no esté prohibido por estas leyes, prudentes y divinas, no puede ser impedido y nadie puede ser obligado a hacer lo que ellas no ordenan.

VI

La ley debe ser la expresión de la voluntad general; todas las Ciudadanas y Ciudadanos deben participar en su formación personalmente o por medio de sus representantes. Debe ser la misma para todos; todas las ciudadanas y todos los ciudadanos, por ser iguales a sus ojos, deben ser igualmente admisibles a todas las dignidades, puestos y empleos públicos, según sus capacidades y sin más distinción que la de sus virtudes y sus talentos.

VII

Ninguna mujer se halla eximida de ser acusada, detenida y encarcelada en los casos determinados por la Ley. Las mujeres obedecen como los hombres a esta Ley rigurosa.

VIII

La Ley sólo debe establecer penas estrictas y evidentemente necesarias y nadie puede ser castigado más que en virtud de una Ley establecida y promulgada anteriormente al delito y legalmente aplicada a las mujeres.

IX

Sobre toda mujer que haya sido declarada culpable caerá todo el rigor de la Ley.

X

Nadie debe ser molestado por sus opiniones incluso fundamentales; si la mujer tiene el derecho de subir al cadalso, debe tener también igualmente el de subir a la Tribuna con tal que sus manifestaciones no alteren el orden público establecido por la Ley.

XI

La libre comunicación de los pensamientos y de las opiniones es uno de los derechos más preciosos de la mujer, puesto que esta libertad asegura la legitimidad de los padres con relación a los hijos. Toda ciudadana puede, pues, decir libremente, soy madre de un hijo que os pertenece, sin que un prejuicio bárbaro la fuerce a disimular la verdad; con la salvedad de responder por el abuso de esta libertad en los casos determinados por la Ley.

XII

La garantía de los derechos de la mujer y de la ciudadana implica una utilidad mayor; esta garantía debe ser instituida para ventaja de todos y no para utilidad particular de aquellas a quienes es confiada.

XIII

Para el mantenimiento de la fuerza pública y para los gastos de administración, las contribuciones de la mujer y del hombre son las mismas; ella participa en todas las prestaciones personales, en todas las tareas penosas, por lo tanto, debe participar en la distribución de los puestos, empleos, cargos, dignidades y otras actividades.

XIV

Las Ciudadanas y Ciudadanos tienen el derecho de comprobar, por sí mismos o por medio de sus representantes, la necesidad de la contribución pública. Las Ciudadanas únicamente pueden aprobarla si se admite un reparto igual, no sólo en la fortuna sino también en la administración pública, y si determinan la cuota, la base tributaria, la recaudación y la duración del impuesto.

XV

La masa de las mujeres, agrupada con la de los hombres para la contribución, tiene el derecho de pedir cuentas de su administración a todo agente público.

XVI

Toda sociedad en la que la garantía de los derechos no esté asegurada, ni la separación de los poderes determinada, no tiene constitución; la constitución es nula si la mayoría de los individuos que componen la Nación no ha cooperado en su redacción.

XVII

Las propiedades pertenecen a todos los sexos reunidos o separados; son, para cada uno, un derecho inviolable y sagrado; nadie puede ser privado de ella como verdadero patrimonio de la naturaleza a no ser que la necesidad pública, legalmente constatada, lo exija de manera evidente y bajo la condición de una justa y previa indemnización.

Véase también

- Feminismo
- Sufragio femenino
- Revolución Francesa
- Reinado del Terror

Enlaces externos

Wikisource

-  Wikisource contiene obras originales de **Olympe de Gouges**.
- Declaración de los Derechos de la Mujer y de la Ciudadana ^[1]

Referencias

[1] <http://www.malostratos.org/mujeres/gouges02.htm/>

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