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HISTORY OF FRENCH REVOLUTION CAUSES AND EFFECT

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Abstract: A revolution is inextricably linked to the life and the social issues of the individuals involved. "The forcible overthrow of a government or social order; or any fundamental change or reversal of conditions," according to the Illustrated Oxford Dictionary (1998:704). Every revolution in history is a social process that does not have a specific beginning or end date. Despite the short-term perceptions of contemporary observers or later assessors, both its antecedents and consequences are long-term in nature. They're also multi-colored and multi-sided. A wide spectrum of social thought ideationally symbolizes the complex existential conditions of a revolution, which both emanates from imagination and deals with them with a perspective despite being based on what actually happens in between. According to David Crystal's The New Penguin Encyclopedia, What does the term 'revolution' imply?

"A change of regime in a country followed by a major reconstitution of the political, social, and economic order" (2002:1290). (1)

For good or for ill, every revolution brings about some kind of improvement. For some bizarre reason, unaccountable reason, in astronomy, the concept of 'revolution' is still in use to explain both the movement of the earth and other objects in space.

Writers from the period before the French Revolution, up to and including those contemporary with the Revolution, believed the theories of the philosophers were responsible for the revolution's arrival.

Those who attacked the theory included academics in other disciplines, such as social and cultural historians, who started to step in new directions, moving away from theories to a focus on socio-political movements. Historian Robert Darnton states that for the most part, even though most ideas at the time had not been revolutionary, radical ideas had infiltrated political culture through pornographic publications and porous borders. Jürgen Habermas broadened this by stating that Freemasonry, the periodical press, and

learned societies were fostering a subversive process in France that he termed a "public sphere," which he saw as promoting debate and challenge. Although several writers were hopeful that these ideas would affect social change, few believed that there was a direct connection to be found between these ideas and revolution. Any revolution has two stages, the first being unsuccessful and the final successful: one must be preceded by the other. The first point is complex, it's both complex and naturally occurring, as well as ideologically designed, both at the core and on the surface, along with increasing the overall political and non-political power of a leader in society, a marginally marginal and heretical population is exercising increasing amounts of social power over the rest of society while being used as instruments of disorganization. Secondly, it's a delicate and difficult process of enhancing the power of increasing numbers of people and organizations so as to help people in quantitative and qualitative terms to liberate themselves, even while also the their ability. From the 15th to the 20th century, three significant developments. The Elizabethan, The Medieval, The Protestant Reformation, the Enlightenment, the Dutch, and the English Renaissance. This establishes a lasting precedent for the modern world. In French, 'Renouvêvéaissance' means 're-creation.'. The first was called the Carolingian, followed by the twelfth century and, finally, the Fourteenth (14th-16th century). Among the great accomplishments of the Italian Renaissance, the worsened relations between the colonies are cited as one is the parliament's right to tax them without the assembly's reference. It was during this period that the American resistance was principally focused on the major seaports, with strong expressions of local opinion. Additionally, there were several riots that took place throughout the colonial era, ranging from the Stamp Act Riots (1765–1766) to the Boston Tea Party (1773), the riots against the Five Acts (1768), and the destruction of the company sloop (1772), and the Boston Massacre (1774). (1773). This began with Parliament passing the intolerable Acts of Parliament (known as the Intolerable Acts) that included the death penalty for the Boston Tea Party. This Congress marked the beginning of the downfall of the English colonial governments (1774). In our view, the American Revolution's most revolutionary developments were the establishment of a Republic with a larger federal government. At the same time, the Revolution, it was a populist as well. As a result of the strain brought on ordinary citizens, fair rights emerged as an ideology in the USA. However, the invention of the printing press and the French Revolution ushered in social and political reform as well. Another critical point was that slavery was changed from an inescapable reality to a political and moral problem. The resistance in the Northern states was sufficient to make slavery eventually end, even though it had not yet in those times, and

even when it was permitted by law, the free African-American population in the upper South rose rapidly. It was decided that national independence was to be granted, and transformed the moment it was proclaimed in 1776. However, the Revolution was not initiated by the majority of the population. At times there was great adherence to the policies of King and country. Canada at the war's end of the era of the loyalists became strongly anglophone. There were a number of coalitions that formed around the new movement. For a long time, an incredible group of leaders provided the necessary inspiration. The American Revolution's participation of ordinary people was what made it revolutionary. The revolution of 1789 caused all French people to rethink how they should live and how they were to rule themselves. The French Revolution is regarded as a milestone in the history of France. At the beginning of the 1789 the French Revolution, there was an effort to call an Assembly of Notable, which had three components: The First Estate was the nobility, the Second Estate was the clergy, and the Third Estate was the various cities and cities and towns, representing the general interests of the country. reforms, including abolishing slavery, making political, social, and economic reforms, such as the abolition of slavery on 14 July 1789 after a massive public protest, including the storming of the Bastille (1789-91). The resounding documents of the abolishment of feudal, aristocratic, ecclesiastical, and clerical positions, and the resignation of church-state ties in the Civil Constitution of the Clergy (1790). most scholars have dated the French Revolution as a period of profound change for the ideas on democracy, personal freedoms, and the foundations of governments, institutions. The old French government's demise can be attributed to social and economic problems, but the principles and theories that guided the revolutionaries are traceable to the Enlightenment. Voltaire, Rousseau, and Montesquieu had an impact on the altering the concepts of liberty and government which helped set the stage for the French Revolution into motion. If they can convince the people of their country to call into question all three elements of their established order, they have already succeeded in inspiring revolution, regardless of whether it occurs with or without reform, whether they consider it in line with the contract, a government, or British governance. The movement formerly owned by the French people is quickly spreading across the globe. These efforts are epitomized by the bayon rushes of Napoleon's armies who wanted to control Europe. Napoleon's fall did not stop the dissemination of the ideas. Our efforts to stifle the behavior only served to embolden it. Socialism developed in France after it was born in 1830, in the year of the revolution, and in the year of the revolution of 1848. In 1848, nearly the entire Europe was convulsed with rage. It appealed especially to Central and Eastern European intellectuals, who took it to their hearts

with religious zeal. It started out in Russia, and then moved through Europe like a rousing virus, prompting several others to follow in its wake. During the early 1900s, China was blessed when Kuomintang established his ideals of restoring national pride, fighting foreign influence, land reforms, and development, and taking the first steps toward becoming a country in his own right. Following Jiang Jiù's lead, Jiang, too, began doing the same thing. The rules of a democracy were set, and they were followed. Mao Zedong was another revolutionary leader who defied the democratic values. He took the Marxist position of class struggle to heart. He also earned the gratitude of the Chinese by this noble act. In 1949, he became the head of China's new communist government. Much conflict arose in Russia during the rule of Czar Nicholas II due to his resistance to modernization. The fallout was worse than ever. As a result of the Russian defeat in the Russo-Japanese War of 1904–5, disturbances took place in Russia and continued across the country for several years, resulting in significant loss of life. When asked to send troops toward demonstrators, the Czar issued an order for his soldiers to fire into the crowds. The tragedy which occurred before and during the events leading up to and including these massacres are known as the 1905 Revolution. During the 1917 Revolution, Lenin played on the people's frustrations and hunger for change to weaken the democratic credibility of the authorities, then used the revolutionaries' efforts to expand the reach of his ideology. Karl Marx, whom he greatly admired, was his role model and model. Lenin promised the working class of Russia (and all of its allies) food, tranquility, and farmland. Shortly after taking control of the Soviet Union, Lenin and the Bolsheviks concluded a treaty with Germany and began a fast war that eventually ended in total victory. As a result, however, he was forced to relinquish vast areas of Russian land to Germany as a war reparation. The two opposing factions in the Russian Revolution that included supporters of the previous Czarist regime and anti-Bolsheviks were the Reds and Whites. The Russian Civil War ended in 1922, and the Soviet Union dominated the world of the 20th century.

Over and through to 1805, he made the statement that long before the monarchy was defenseless, the Revolution had gone ahead and abolished the aristocracy. In this situation of competing political instability, Jean-Jacques Rousseau's Social Contract sent another unmistakable note, one which took precedence over other political philosophies and served as a clarion call to arms for common sovereignty. The objective of common sovereignty also required a person to serve as their spokesman. Robespierre performed admirably, but provided the potential for individual tyranny greater than a monarch's who simply possesses power in his own person. These (systematic) shortcomings lead (eventually) to the Committee of Public Safety and

the Reign of Terror. Furet's theory had some merit, for he drew a parallel between the Revolution and the Terror and saw the philosophe as the result of a direct application of the ideas found principle of popular sovereignty gleaned from Rousseau. He made a very direct statement that was critical of the Revolution as well as being linked to the Age of Reason.

Although he has displaced Marxist and conventional interpretations, it is not unusual for intellectuals to condemn the popular image of Rousseau to have a strong vein of sentimentality, which derives from the writings of his favorite philosopher, Victor Furet. After more study, Rousseau's ideas have recently gained ground. Every project has a crisis - '(6) Catastrophe happens. Do you expect to get away with it? We don't think you can. The bigger the project, the harder it will be to respond. A debacle happens. But will you recover from it?) The more projects you have, the worse their difficulties become - and (Has it?) It's always (always) only a matter of time before there's a failure, however great your endeavor is - (Which crisis?) Does it seem that you'll (intend to) get around to handling (8) That, then? Can you look your efforts in the face and (want to see which project you will be able to solve?) However, for the radicals, neither Rousseau nor Furet offered any justification of the Revolution's acceptance of Rousseau's ideas, except for the lack of political dissent and the logical ground from which those theories, arising from his views that declared that all people had equal capacities.

Upon Shovlin's urging, the farmers and workers came to power. Having dealt with the deficit, they concluded that a comprehensive solution was needed. The heart of this assault was delivered by Monsieurs Mirabeau arguing that

"speculation creates a false wealth which undermines real sources of riches in agriculture and in commerce."(6)

In addition, Shovlin states that ordinary people developed and applied their understanding of political economy as a result of their patriotism.

Although the author seldom acknowledges the link between patriotism and classical republicanism, the rhetoric he uncovers fits neatly with the broader theory of classical republicanism.(7)

In his superb book, Privilege and the Revolution, Kwass carefully examines the opposition to royal taxation and then draws the connections to the Classical Era debate. He states that the contemporary concept of classical republicanism includes a king and distrust of authority, along with a veneration of authenticity.

Though surveillance was ultimately ineffective against the sovereign's onslaught, it was sufficient for a time to be on guard nonetheless. However, Mirabeau believed that long-term rivalry was foreshadowed in his scenario of the power struggle of the early 1750s in France. He felt constrained to exercise clemency. The only remedy for excessive taxation is to abolish all forms of it and return to a system of elected representation. To maximize our potential, we should gather as much data as possible and then shape strategies to manipulate our own perceptions so that we see the path we want to walk, as opposed to putting things into motion in order to move in the one that is before us.

Professor Smith suggests that the debate about nobility contributed to creating a massive change in the decade ahead of the revolution in France by opening the fissure in society that was more damaging than the revolution itself. However, he rejects this theory, insisting that it should have been avoided."

The monarch's multiple foreign policy failures, the subsistence crises of 1788–89, the credit crunch of the 1780s, and the institutional paralysis that undermined all royal efforts at reform would also need to be integrated into any comprehensive analysis of the causes of the Old Regime's collapse in 1789.(9)

Agreeing with Kwass, Smith argues that in the end

"These events and discourses cannot be "easily separated."(10)

The Romantic period in literature was in part a response to the French Revolution. These areas broke out of the norms that were constraining the creative process. Robert Burns and the two generations of Romantic poets are influenced by it. The revolution of 1789 shot Blake, Wordsworth, and Coleridge was in his early twenties. Wordsworth vividly conveyed the feeling in the "The Prelude" (The Prelude, 1850):

But Europe at that time was thrilled with joy France standing on the top of golden hours, and human nature seeming born again.(11)

The Romantics blend creative fancy and since each has its own peculiar characteristics. It's impossible to read Coleridge's analysis of Wordsworth without acknowledging his honesty as he says the following:

It was the union of deep feeling with profound thought, the fine balance of truth in observing, with the imagination faculty in modifying the objects observed, and above all the original gift of spreading the tone, the atmosphere, and with it the depth and height of the ideal world around forms, incidents and situations, of which, for the common view, custom had bedimmed all the luster, had dried up the sparkle and the dewdrops. (12)

One of the remarkable developments in history is the French Revolution. It began in 1789 in France and carried on into the following century, through to 1799. The work of Voltaire and Jean-Jacques Rousseau supports the concept of individualism. They laid the groundwork for revolution for progress by demanding more liberty and efficiency. Racial stratification existed during the reign of Louis-the-the-six thirty-sixth France. The nation was treating the king and aristocracy to a feast of delicacies. Ordinary citizens, on the other hand, were being significantly deprived of their proper rewards for their hard work. The laws of the land weren't applied equally to all citizens. As other abuses plagued the country, the French people, so did this spark a great uprising that's known as the Revolution. At the height of the Revolt, the leaders proclaimed 'Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity, ' A revolted majority overturned by the citizens, the king and his queen suffered as well. This literary revolution had great consequences for the life and works of the English. Since so many contemporary authors have sought sanctuary in France, many fled there in the midst of the revolution. Not only did Blake, Wordsworth, and Shelley, but all three poets: S. Coleridge, W. Wordsworth, and W. Blake were heavily influenced by the Romantic tradition.

At the time of the French Revolution, it had many stages. The other key things of the revolution are that everybody must be equal. The imprint of the Revolution creates the image of man as an all-embranchus brotherhood. In essence, man's wholeness in all nations and regions has been experienced. There was also a second concept of revolution: liberty. To use another way of saying it, the revolution was a revolt against injustice and exploitation. For the revolutionaries, the Bastille was an oppressive stronghold. It was for several years in use by the French kings as a fortress. The mob came out in the tens of thousands on the day of Bastille Day, July 14, 1789. The first goal was the castle. After the, that momentous decision, the time of tyranny had arrived. To them the sound of the collapse of its cathedrals, Wordsworth and Coleridge took it in. We could feel their joy in the early morning of a new age. Prior to the Revolution, the opening of the colonies, only the wealthy and influential enjoyed all the rights and privileges. They feasted on them so much and found them so sweet, that they said they were gods. According to this concept, it was the part of their job to use other people for their own purposes. With the Revolution, this idea was no longer held to be sound thinking. It was dubbed "seriously" by the press. We, too, were radicals. Rousseau and Meier and Zeitlin saw the vision of a global rebirth of the human race. "In the future, there will be a new Golden Age of mankind". In the Golden Age, people agreed that every person deserved happiness and perfection.

Shelley's attention. With real revolutionary fervor, he threw aside both social and political barriers. He greeted the new age with a song of welcome the song of eternal love, bliss, and exultation of mankind.

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