

1. Up until 1789 France was an Absolutist country governed by a king who asserted that his entire power towards controlling were granted to him by god. All the topmost positions within the armed force, the government, the civil service, the church and the judiciary were saved for the individuals from hereditary nobility. The populace was in reality separated into 3 "orders" or "estates": the clergy, the nobility and the rest – more than 95 % obviously – referred to just as the Third Estate (history.com, 2016).

Various workplaces and positions in civil and military organizations were held for nobles, eminently all commissions as officers within the armed force. This benefit made a significant obstacle towards social mobility and to the development of new abilities in the French state. It stayed extremely real until 1789 (history.com, 2016).

2. At the point when Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette became king and the queen, the general populations were cheerful and prepared for a change of courses in the legislature. But, with the quick decay of the money related circumstance in France, this optimistic supposition was extinguished. A significant part of the fault for the monetary hardships the monarchy experienced was set on the queen. She was the most straightforward target: she was foreign and renowned for throwing lavish parties and spending extensive measures of cash on her closet and her hair. These variables framed the basis of the public opinion of Marie Antoinette; however a progression of bad occasions secured her tragic destiny. Occasions, like, the working of the Hameau and the Diamond Necklace Affair joined with Marie Antoinette's failure towards committing to flight or compromise with the episode of the Revolution helped to fan the flames of her negative portrayal (Kropotkin, 2009).

3. Louis XVI – The French king of the Bourbon empire who took the royal position in 1774; acquired huge debt issues however was not able settle them

Marie-Antoinette - Wife of Louis XVI, who's self-indulgent, turned into an image of imperial excess and luxury

Charles de Calonne - Controller general of accounts selected by Louis XVI in 1783; suggested across-the-board taxation as the best way to salvage France's desperate money related circumstance (britannica.com, 2016)

4. The American Revolution bankrupted France, which brought about a series of, occasions that brought about the Estates General and the ending of absolutism in France. Edification thoughts engendered by the French were persuasive in bringing on the American Revolution, as well as the achievement of the Americans inspired the French Revolutionaries. Thomas Jefferson even

assisted pen the Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen. Lafayette was significant in the American Revolution and in the earlier French Revolution was a noteworthy figure. He wanted to imitate George Washington (Kropotkin, 2009).

5. The sequences of events from May 1789 to January 1793

✚ 1789 - The Revolution Begins - the Estates-General and the Constituent Assembly

- July - The siege and surrender of the Bastille
- August - Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen
- October - Women's March on Versailles

✚ 1790- The Rise of the Political Clubs

- July, 1790 - the *Fête de la Fédération*

✚ 1791 -The unsuccessful flight of the Royal Family from Paris

- June: The Royal Family flees Paris

✚ 1792- War and the overthrow of the monarchy

- August - Storming of the Tuileries - Decheance of the King
- September: Massacres in Paris prisons
- September: French victory at Valmy - Debut of the Convention

✚ December, 1792-January, 1793: Trial and Execution of Louis XVI (britannica.com, 2016)

6. The Reign of Terror (5 September 1793 – 28 July 1794), as well as called The Terror, was a time of brutality that happened after the beginning of the French Revolution, provoked by struggle among 2 rivals of political groups, the Girondins and The Jacobins, and set apart by mass executions of “opponents of the revolution” (Kropotkin, 2009).

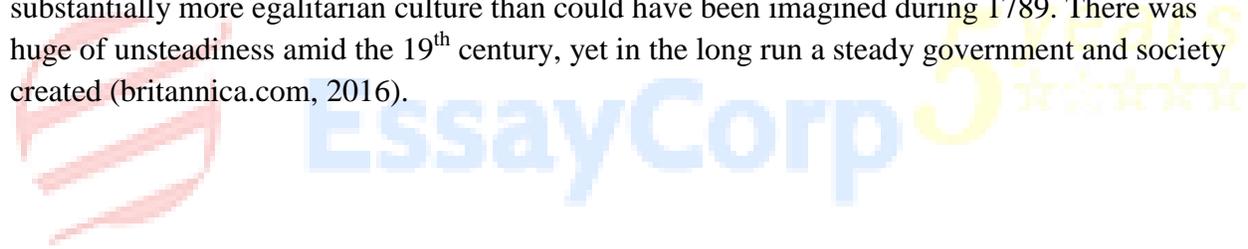
After the demise of Louis XVI during 1793, the Reign of Terror started.

7. The French Revolution went too far on the grounds that a significant number of its individuals had felt that they needed to take the struggle to other European authorities and at last the end plunge France into further tumult. Their intolerance with reformation alongside mixing up of public outrage had put what should be the First French Republic into a tailspin of aggression and ironical authoritarianism (history.com, 2016).

8. The reaction of Europe towards the French revolution that they were panicked that the same might take place to them. Therefore, they ganged up towards defeating France (history.com, 2016).

9. The French Revolutionary Army was capable to defend France from being attacked by a coalition comprised of each European nation. Napoleon quickly ascended through the positions of the military amidst the French Revolution (1789-1799). Subsequent to the confiscating political authority in France in 1799 overthrow, he delegated himself as the emperor in 1804 (Kropotkin, 2009).

10. It got rid of a gradually more unskilled and unresponsive ruling family, lessened the nobility and the church, and set up a progressive country. The overabundances of The Terror could barely be overstated, yet the Napoleonic period prompted towards French national pride and to a substantially more egalitarian culture than could have been imagined during 1789. There was huge of unsteadiness amid the 19th century, yet in the long run a steady government and society created (britannica.com, 2016).



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