

The Origins and Consequences of the French Revolutionary

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ABSTRACT

The unhappiness of the average French people with their royalty led to the French Revolutionary. The expensive involvement of France in the American Revolt and the wasteful spending of King Louis XVI and his successors had caused France to enter a severe financial recession. Due to the Ancient Régime's inaction, economic depression, widespread unemployment, and skyrocketing food prices ensued at a time of widening financial and social disparities, fast population increase, and governmental debt that could not be serviced. Over time, following the French Convention, the influence of French civilization widened, the feudal structure collapsed, liberalism took root, and the concept of legal equality was established. This paper's goal is to investigate the background of the significant historical event known as the French Revolutionary and the ripple effects it had on Europe.

Keywords: parisian, revolutionary, royalists, napoleon, uprisings, monarchists

The factors that led to and were affected by the French Revolution

In 1789, on May 17, the French Revolution started. Those hierarchical, feudal practices of King Louis XVI's "historical government" were swept away. The radicalization of the French Revolution spans the years 1790–1794. On January 21, 1793, Emperor Louis XVI of France was put on trial and beheaded. Guards hoisted his severed head aloft as the crowd chanted "Vive la Republique," and Nicholas Cronin, who saw the event and subsequently wrote about it, said that "this scream, a thousand times repeated, had become the general roar of the mob, and every hat was part of the wind."

France became a republic after this, with all authority vested in the Legislative Council and particularly the benignly called Committee of Public Safety. War was now sure to break out between monarchical France, England, and the Spanish. They sided with Austria and the rest of Europe in their fight over France.

The Convention pronounced "horror the order of the day" on September 7, 1794. Over 16,000 "saboteurs," "royalists," and "nations of the Constitution" were incarcerated and murdered when the

Committee, commanded by the notorious Maximilien Robespierre, launched what would eventually be termed the Terror. The Republican city of Lyon yielded in November 1793, and shortly after, the city was mostly leveled, and 4000 individuals were sentenced to death. An intrepid German soldier who visited Lyon described seeing "the lifeblood of the people who had been killed a few days previously still flowing in the street."

By mid - July of 1794, the Chaos was over.

Authorities felt they needed to introduce new emblems to show how the new Republic was distinct from the previous one. Symbols from other cultures were appropriated and reinterpreted for this purpose, while those of the previous administration were destroyed or given new meanings. By using these updated emblems, a newfound respect for the Enlighten and the Republic was instilled in the populace.

The anthemic form of the song is considered the earliest example of the "European march," Its stirring melody and revolutionary lyrics have made it a staple of classical and popular repertoire.

Despite this, the guillotine is still considered "the dominant emblem of the Terrible in the French Revolution."

The Liberty cap, sometimes called the Phrygian cap or collection of different, is a brimless, felted hat in the form of a conical pyramid with the point drawn forward. Democratic ideals and the spirit of freedom may be seen in this.

Causes

Massive dissatisfaction with the French king and the disastrous economic strategies of King Louis XVI led to the uprising, which, though failing to accomplish its aims, still played an essential part in exposing the started emerging in the will of the population to the rest of the civilized world.

The reasons for the French Revolution were many and complex. The French economy was in shambles due to the nation's wasteful spending and the high costs of supporting the American War. The government had to take out loans to finance its efforts against Britain during the 7 Years' War and its support for the American Continental War. Since this was the case, the Monarch had little alternative but to attempt to increase tax revenue. The French commoners, known as "The Third Estate," were responsible for footing the bill for taxation while the country's nobility and clergy were exempt. The peasants were already frustrated because of the two decades of bad harvests, drought, and livestock diseases. The rising cost of bread was another factor that stoked discontent among farmers. Many of them vented their anger via acts of violence and theft, and the resulting economic instability played a significant role in sparking the French Revolution.

One contributing factor was the dismal state of French society at the time. At the time, French society was split into three strata: the clergy, the aristocrats, and the commoners (the third estate). The third estate consisted of the working class, such as cultivators, haberdashers, and clearers. This initial estate included the clergy. 2nd citizens included the nobility. Neither the first one nor the subsequent estate paid any income taxes. The clergy of France oversaw the country's religious, monastic, and academic institutions. The lesser clergy helped the ordinary people, while the upper clergy took advantage of them.

The Aristocracy, sometimes known as the "second estate," was divided into two distinct groups: the royal aristocrats and the province nobles. The original had a life of opulence. They paid little attention to the issues facing regular people. There was a wide variety of people included in the three estates. In other

words, they contributed to the government coffers through Tithe, Taille, and Gable. The clergies used their expertise in their domains to hire them. In the Third Estate, the Bourgeoisie was at the very top. Professionals from many fields, such as medicine, law, education, business, the arts, and philosophy, were all represented. The Monarch placed them in the Third Estate despite their affluence. The masses were stirred to revolt by the Third Estate. They woke up regular people to the importance of protecting their rights. The French Renaissance is also known as the Bourgeois class Movement.

Louis XVI could not prevent the catastrophe that resulted from the mixture of a progressive tax regime and the resistance to reform by the ruling elite. Though Louis was not concerned, he often retreated when met with resistance.

The people began to turn against the court, and Marie Antoinette in particular, seeing her as a wasteful Austrian spy responsible for overthrowing "revolutionary" figures like Jacques Necker. The ideas of the reformation, such as democracies and equality, gave people the theoretical grounding they needed to tackle these issues, and the American Rebellion was utilized as evidence of the reforms' effectiveness in practice.

Historians agree that growing economic and social disparities helped ignite the French Revolution. As a result of the government's failure to pay its bills, the economy tanked, millions of people lost their jobs, and food prices skyrocketed.

In 1789, France had 25 million residents, making it the largest populated state in European; more than six million people called Parisian home, with almost a third of them jobless or surviving off of unreliable wages. Domestic farmers could not produce enough food for such a large population due to insufficient agricultural practices, and maintaining the food supply was complex even when it was available. Because of this, food prices increased by 67% between 1770 and 1790, but wage growth was just 22% during the same time. Many people blamed the regime because they blamed it for the rising prices they had to pay as a consequence of the food shortages.

The dissemination of news and ideas, which were important to the emergence and growth of the Revolution, was greatly aided by periodicals and pamphlets. By the end of 1790, more than 140 newspapers had debuted, although prior to that year, only a select few journals were subject to such stringent regulations. *L'Ami des populations* by Marat and *Uprisings in Parisian* by Elysée Loustallot were two of the most influential works of their day. Within the next decade, over 300 newspapers appeared, with 400 in the Paris metropolis alone. Although most only survived a few months, along with the mountain of printed pamphlets, they became the primary means of dissemination.

Effects

The French had a profound impact, resulting in the export of French culture, the demise of the feudal society, the birth of liberalism, the establishment of the idea of liberty, and the reduction of the once-mighty and wealthy Catholic Vatican, to a bureau regulated by the state. Those of French descent were uprooted because of the uprising. As a result, French culture became more widely adopted.

The exodus of these Frenchmen resulted in the globalization of French culture, the establishment of laws governing migration, and the creation of a haven for Monarchists and other anarchist communists seeking to escape the bloodshed of the French Republic. The effects on French culture, government, theology, and

ideologies were far-reaching and continued to divide the country for almost a century. Enlightenment and the abolition of many feudal or old rules and customs were brought to other nations by the French as they became closer to France. Another conservative backlash helped to bring about the downfall of Napoleon, the restoration of the Bourbon monarchy, and the rollback of some of the changes that had just been implemented.

Most of France's newly established countries were disbanded and restored to their original owners in 1814. But Frederick Artz stresses the positives: "For over two decades, the Italians enjoyed the superb codes of law, a reasonable system of taxing, better economic circumstances, and more religious and philosophical permissiveness than they had experienced in ages." The ancient boundaries of geography, economy, and mind had all been broken down, and Italians had now started to recognize their shared heritage.

Furthermore, Martin has evaluated the lasting effects of the French Revolution in Switzerland:

It abolished internal tariffs and other institutional restraints; it consolidated weights and measures; it reconfigured civil and adjudication law; it authorized interracial marriages (between Catholics and Protestants); it silenced torture and improved justice; it generated a Swiss permanent residency, the basis of our modern ethnicity; it officially declared the fairness of citizens well before the law, equality of language families, freedom of speech and faith; it invented Swiss citizenship, grounds of our contemporary nationality; it formed Swiss independence, basis of our

France itself was the site of the most significant influence. France saw repercussions that were comparable to those in Italy and Switzerland. Paris became the epicenter of power, with a centralized administration and an army bolstered by mandatory military service for all young men. Left and right were the new labels for Revolution proponents and detractors, forever dividing French politics.

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