Arly

[Name of Instructor]

Philosophy

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French Revolution

**Did the French Revolution achieve its goals? Why or why not?**

French revolution was a consequent result of social and economic burdens on the masses while

the monarchs and aristocrats enjoyed lavish lifestyles. The ultimate goals of the French revolution,

the people in France wanted to achieve to get rid of the brutalities of the aristocrats and the

monarchy. They were based on Equality, Liberty, and Fraternity. Although the French revolution

was not successful in achieving most of its goals initially however it laid foundations for a

democratically stable France in the long run. The successful achievement of goals of the French

revolution can be recognized through a number of elements during the time.

**Background**

The French involvement in the American Revolution, the extravagant spending of the monarchs

and the poor conditions of the economy of the country u thoughts, cattle, and inflation caused the

masses who were poor and burned with taxes to rebel against the monarchs and aristocrats who

were exempted from the taxes.

**Discussion**

Taxation

Recognizing the gravity of the situation Charles Alexandar, in 1786 initiated a tax reform

package. Which suggested that there would an equal imposition law tax and responsibility of

payment on classes and the aristocrats would no longer be exempted.

Rise of the underprivileged

Aristocrats refused to accept any such proposals hence the King called in for a joint meeting of

the clergy noble to discuss their list of grievances. The middle class which comprised of 98% of the population wanted equal representation and a voice to represent their interest in the government. Their demands were left unanswered and hence they posed revolt around the country, ending the old order.

Constitution

 French revolution resulted in achieving a milestone regarding human rights, equality, and

democracy. On 4th of August, the National constituent assembly composed of leaders of the public

adopted the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen. the document promised a system

based on equality of rights, opportunities, sovereignty, speech and democratic system of

governance rather than monarchy or aristocracy. this highlighted the fundamental gaps between the

government and the clergy, the position of monarchy and the expanse of the French government.

On September 3 the constitution was formally written defining the powers of the members and

establishing constitutional monarchy limited to veto power and appointment of ministers.

Monarchy

 While the legislative was more concerned with spreading the ideals of revolution across Europe,

by fighting wars in Austria an Prussia in April 1792. The radicals who wanted republican

democracy, a led by Jacobins attacked the Kings residence and arrested Louis XVI on 10 of

August 1792. The radicals formed the National Convention and replaced the legislative assembly.

They abolished the monarchy and executed King Louis XVI on the charges of treason and crimes

against the state on 21st January 1793.

Religious Tolerance

 In June 1793, Jacobins and other radicalized full control of National convention and replaced

moderate beliefs into conservative radicalized ones. The calendar was hanged and Christianity

was abandoned. the people were permitted to follow the religion of their choice and institutions

like marriagae did not require religious authentication but the states.

Reign Of Terror

 The National convention moved into a new phase known as the Reign of Terror. in this period

many enemies of the revolution were executed and tried by the Committee of Public Safety under

the the leadership of Robespierre.

 Rise of Power

 On the 22ndofAugust 1975, the National Convention composed of moderate and revolutionary

optimistic beliefs overtook the National Convention against the reign of terror. They were led by

Girondins, who introduced the first bicameral legislature in France. Under the legislature the

executive power by the directors appointed by the members of the parliament. Although radicals

rejected this and they, however, silence by the military led by Napolean.

Economy

The years of the new regime struggle with the economic crisis, inefficiency, and corruption. The

parliament became overreliant on the military to maintain and sustain France. The Directors relied

excessively on the army to maintain their authority power in the country. The National

The convention became hollow and ineffective in implementing the ideas they came with and

hence failed to deliver.

Napoleon

On 9th November 1799, the inefficiency reached the peak and the government was at the verge of

collapse. It was then the military gnarl of the time took in his own hands to govern the country by

initiating coup de etat. This ended the era of the French revolution. Napoleon is known to bring

wealth and prosperity to France through dominance in Europe.

**Conclusion**

The evidence shows that the French revolution was successful in attaining its goals of equality, l

librty, and fraternity. It significantly hanged the course of oppression and absolute power by

transferring it in the hands of the subjects of the state. The notion of equality was upheld

throughout the revolution. The revolution sought freedom of people from subservience and

dominance. The ideals of the declaration of the rights of man and the of the citizen are to date used

as the constitution of France. Although many may argue that French revolution was a failure as the

course of it kept changing during the years, in the long run, the French revolution is said to have

laid foundations for a democratically sound and serving medium of governance for the world.