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MONOGRAPH

**“CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION IN THE
CONTEMPORARY FRENCH SOCIETY OF THE TIME”**

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Gratitude

In first place I want to thank God, for giving me life, health and giving me a beautiful family. Secondly, I want to thank my parents for teaching me all I know and inculcate on me the love for the history. Then I want to thank miss Lorena Chávez for teaching us all about the French Revolution in an innovative way and finally I thank mister Orlando Rodríguez for helping me with my English grammar and orthography.

Abstract

The theme of this monograph is Causes and consequences of the French revolution in contemporary society at the time, so we are going to talk about the French Revolution, the conflicts within this country that occurred at the beginning of the eighteenth century that will serve to understand what were their antecedents and what situations or problems existed in the society of that time that caused the people to have inconformity and lead to this civil war.

In the same way it will be explained what was the French revolution and what were those facts that marked this country and what was their importance to be remembered after hundreds of years later and how were the same that inspired and served as an example for the rest of European and Latin American nations were able to believe in themselves to get rid of the oligarchic monarchies that existed until the eighteenth century.

In this work we will also find out what were the events that brought this war to an end, as well as the suffering that these people had to go through, in the same way that they will emphasize many of the legacies that today would not exist if it were not for the force of these French warriors and served as a basis for the new politics and society of the nineteenth century and have been so effective that they have been maintained hundreds of years later until today.

The author considers it necessary for the recipient to know what his goals are at the time of writing this paper, among them are that it is completely informative, so it seeks that its readers can understand the transcendence of this historical fact so that they are able to disprove bad conceptualizing and, on the contrary, are able to create a personal criterion on that revolution. (308)

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Introduction

The theme of this monograph is *Causes and consequences of the french revolution in contemporary society at the time*. The theme of this monograph is Causes and Consequences of the French Revolution in Contemporary Society at the time. It is important to analyze this topic because it will provide the reader with knowledge and culture because at a global level it is a fact that must be studied and analyzed in order to better understand why the world works in this way, why countries have this structure and what were the mistakes that humanity committed in the past not to commit them in the future, it is necessary to know these facts in order to revive them from generation to generation and not forget them with the passage of time, the atrocities that people involved suffered.

The purpose and objective of this work is to inform readers about one of the most important events in history so that they can understand the situation that France and the world had to go through in order to achieve freedom, equality and fraternity. Likewise, after reading the present monograph, the receiver will be able to form his own criteria regarding the French Revolution and will be able to take his own adaptation in such a way that he will be able to disprove other people's bad conceptualizations and, in this way, transmit his knowledge to future generations.

For the present research work, the following authors and books have been taken as reference:

The Great Revolution by Piotr Kropotkin; *The Conquest of Bread* by Piotr Kropotkin, *The Old Regime and the Revolution* by Tocqueville; *Introduction to the French Revolution* by Vovelle and *The French Revolution and the founding of the Republic* by De Lamartine.

It is true that one of the most important antecedents of the Revolution in France was the Independence of the United States. The United States was a British colony; however Great Britain was too imposing and dominant that the Native Americans were dissatisfied with their

dominion so on July 4, 1810 began their battle for the freedom which they won. After this, the United States created its Act of Independence, which was its first constitution, with the French Revolution was created the declaration of the rights of man and city which was based on the Act that the United States had created.

This monograph has been divided into three chapters, the first one talks about the antecedents to the French Revolution, its subtitles are France's status before the revolution and the ideological movements, in the second chapter it talks about facts during de French revolution, its subtitles are France's status during the revolution, finally the third chapter whose subject is consequences of the French revolution. in Europe and Latin America. (460)

Chapter I

The background of the french revolution.

1.1 France's status before the revolution

Before identifying which were the consequences of the French revolution, we need to know the background of it. What was on people's mind and what was happening in this important country. The facts that started with this idea of revolution were the ones that originated from the population. People realized they were living in inhuman conditions while the aristocracy and a comfortable life, so they started asking themselves why they must put up with that. These feeling started growing in every French inhabitant until all the nation was determined to make a change. France was already troubled before the French revolution. There were political, social, economical and ideological facts which caused disturbance in this country. A bad government, the severe weather conditions ,poor farming, previous wars, and catholic religion., all these things together were the reason for the beginning of this civil war.

1.1.1 Features of the French system.

The french system covered politics and social movements which were unstable in that time. Both influenced people to look for a change in their society.

1.1.1.1 Politics.

Politics were centered in a single family: The Bourbon dynasty. From it they are born the kings who were in charge during this century.

1.1.1.1.1 Bourbon dynasty.

The Bourbon dynasty is a family who had been into the French's politics since the 13th century. The family was born with the marriage of Robert Clermont and Beatriz Bourbon. These families had been through the French story and some of them had had the opportunity to rule France.

The first one was Enrique IV between 1572-1610, his is considered one of the best kings in the country and even nowadays people remember him and his politics. The second one was Luis III (1601-1643), he was known as the “King Sun” and he was the father of Luis XIV, the fourth Bourbon in the government. Luis XV (1715-1774) call as “*Bien aimé*”, as he became king at the age of 5 years old, he couldn’t take decisions by his own so there were lots of regents who were in the politic instead of the little king. While he grew up his interest in governing deeply decreased, and when he turned 18 years old and had the power of take decision did them bad and unconscious. The disinterest of the new king produce nonconformity in people and here started a little feeling which years later were the reason from the revolution.

1.1.1.1.2 Luis XVI.

Luis Augusto of France, also known as Luis XVI (1754-1793), was the son of Luis XV. Augusto was the king who govern during the French Revolution. He, as his father, was very disinterest in the politic live and even he tried to do reforms that considered appropriated, he prejudicated everyone who weren’t noble. He did things as increased the taxes for poor people until decreasing the taxes for noble people. The population started having no money enough and wonder why they had to pay to the king to life comfortable while the were living in poorness. “A part immense wealth, belonged to the aristocracy and the clergy, while the mass of the people remained as the beast of burden of the powerful (...)” (Kropotkin, 1893, p.13).

Kropotkin (1885) in his book *Words of a rebel* affirms the following quote:

But do classes progress in practical life? accommodated? Far from this, they cling stubbornly in shaking the remains of its flag, spreading the individualism, egoistic, competition among men and the nations, the omnipotence of the centralizing State. They go from protectionism to free change and this one to protectionism. (p. 9)

1.1.1.2 Social.

People itself had a lot of problems. The society did not have a comfortable life, conversely, they were living in misery. The facts that produced it were:

1.1.1.2.1 Famine and weather.

France was experiencing the coldest winter in the last years, the farming was the worst in the last century because of the weather, the taxes increased only produce more poorness and people started starving. “The advent of Louis XVI to the throne in 1774 was the sign of a series of riots caused by hunger that lasted until 1783 (...)” (Kropotkin , 1893, p. 24).

1.1.1.2.2 The seven-year war.

The seven-year war was a conflict between France and Great Britain trying to take control of the American and African territory. This war (1756-1763) took place during the reign of Louis XVI, this event doesn't matter to burgess people because the were worry about the shortage of food, money and lives. This war produced more poorness in the country which consequences will be essential years later. Kropotkin (1893) affirms“That formidable mechanism that, by an order given from a capital, sets in motion all the men of a nation ready for war, and throws them into devastation of the fields and to cause mourning in families (...)” (p.15).

1.1.2 Ideological movements.

The ideological movements were more based on the way of government. People realized there is something wrong comparing their lifestyle and the king's life.

1.1.2.1 Government.

The government system of the time was the aristocracy which was based on privilege “noble” people who held titles such as king, queen and heirs of their ancestors. Although people had different kinds of rights, they were not stronger enough to made them valid, having politics rights did not mean nothing for others except the burgess, whose authority was always

respectable, it did not had sense to have rights if them were not instrument of dignity and freedom (Kropotkin, 1893). In that way the space between these different social statuses increased, besides the money, the important thing was the family you were part from.

1.1.2.1.1 Aristocracy and religion.

The aristocracy and the church were the ones who had the power. Religion and politics were together and people had to service them equally. People started hating the fact of working for corrupted people and started wondering if the way the priest led the church was the sincerest one. However people did not hate their religion, they heated the way it worked. Kropotkin (1893) indicates “ The bourgeoisie were free thinkers, but they did not detest the Catholic cult; what they detested was the Church, with its hierarchy, its bishops, they made common cause with the princes, and their priests (...)” (p.16). (1058)

Chapter II

Facts during the french revolution.

2.1 France’s status during the revolution

For identifying which were the consequences of the French revolution, we will analyze those important facts that happened during this civil war.

2.1.1 Monarchical stage.

The French revolution lasted around 10 years, until 1799. This decade was divided in two parts. The first period, the monarchical one was since 1789 until 1793, year in which monarchy ends with the king’s execution. We are going to identify some facts that marked the history of these stage of the revolution.

2.1.1.1 July 14th and August 4th.

On July 14th the famous take on the Bastille occurred, fact that is recognized as the beginning of the revolution. The Bastille was a fortress that was used as a prison, where prisoners went without prior judgment, it was said that was where the king imprisoned those people who did not like him or criticize his government. This is the reason people wanted to take the Bastille because this was a symbol of despotism. The crowd entered the prison, lowered the bridges and started a shootout at the guards inside. There were so many who were part of this fact that the committee surrendered and were able to free those captives from real despotism, thus being the beginning of the revolution and the quest of freedom.

Although the takeover of the 14th of July Bastille was a motivating and symbolic fact it was not until August 4 that the assembly accepts that the people needed change. For this reason, an assembly is requested to address the theft and destruction of property to those who owned some noble title in rebellion. This is how the committee decides to abolish the privileges that these people had, such as the payment that the feudal lord should receive or the tithes. Although the assembly felt it had found the solution to stop the robberies and break-ins in the palaces, the reality was that it did not. What the assembly really did was to allow what people had been doing for a long time (refusing to pay). “the Assembly did nothing but sanction in principle and generalize what the people had done for themselves in certain localities. From there it did not happen (...)” (Kropotkin, 1893, p.109). However, it is necessary to mention this date because it shows how the privileged classes become aware that a change has taken place, a revolution.

Kropotkin (1885) in his book *Great Revolution* affirms the following quote:

The mere fact that the nobility, the clergy and all sorts of privileged people recognized during that night session the progress of the Revolution; that they decided to submit to it instead of arming themselves to resist it, was already a conquest of the human spirit. (p. 109)

2.1.1.2 Rights of man and citizen.

When the assembly appointed the committee to oversee the elaboration of the constitution, the idea of creating a declaration of Human Rights was also born, however, this declaration did not begin until July 14 with the seizure of the Bastille. This declaration was quite fair and was in line with what the people demanded at the time, it allows the freedom of opinion, the freedom of religion, prohibits the use of public force for personal gain, it shows that all are equal before the law, etc.

This declaration was based on the Act of Independence of the United States, happened in 1776, it is necessary to emphasize that just as some as they imitated some of the good precepts also imitated some of the errors that existed in this act; one of the most significant was to separate from its declaration all type of economic relation that the citizens had.

In this way, the gap that was there between the social classes of the time continued to exist and it did not have to be until November 1791 when the Constitution was drafted, where a small fragment was added to the declaration of the rights of man in which all types of distinctions were completely abolished whether by blood, profession, title or social class.

2.1.1.3 The king.

We generally read or hear that Louis XVI was a bad king, who was insecure and obstinate. Some of these characteristics can be seen, for example, at the time of his escape to Prussia and even before he was ejected by the guillotine.

2.1.1.3.1 King's scape .

Since the incident of July 14, the king had considered the opportunity to take refuge in some border country where he would find support from the armed forces to return to Paris and be able to put in order the internal situation of the country, killing, capturing and imprisoning all those

revolutionaries and Jacobins who were in charge of the revolution and bringing back the old regime. This event occurred between June 21 and 22, 1791, when the king disguised as a servant with his family, traveled in his carriage at night when a few kilometers from the border some camps recognize him and take him back to Paris.

This act of flight was considered a betrayal by the people, where he denied their support for change, their contempt for equality. When the general assembly begins to process the king's case decide that the king should not be judged and that the throne should remain on him. Why? because the bourgeois noted that the people were beginning to join intentions to create a new revolt like the one of July 14 and they, frightened, concluded that it was better to have a traitorous king who could then put the country in order, to have a revolution.

Therefore, the king's case is quickly prosecuted. Before putting this criterion to vote of the people, the assembly decrees that only those who have goods of 200 days can exercise votes, this condition obviously excluded in great part the camp sessions, in this way when consulting the votes made in its majority by bourgeois Louis XVI is declared free of any charge.

2.1.1.3.2 Execution of Louis XVI.

The execution of the king on 21 January 1792 was the event that marked the end of the monarchic period in France and probably in the rest of Europe. Louis XVI and his wife Marie Antoinette had been tried and since their attempted escape in 1791 they were considered as traitors of the homeland.

Even though he was imprisoned in the Temple his sentence was still being discussed. Many of those present at the assembly were in favour of granting him the death penalty, few of them were still trying to save him and re-establish the country in a monarchic order, they wished to return to the old regime, but the reality is that all the French were aware that the king was a traitor.

It was not only the occasion when he tried to flee to Prussia for refuge and arming power, but in the following two years it is known that Louis XVI and his wife corresponded with the emperor of Austria, where he was given internal information of the country to facilitate his invasion.

Marie Antoinette for her part sent letters to Freshen, calling for the invasion, the assassination of revolutionaries and military plans. It should be emphasized that all this messaging began on the same day that the king agreed to sign the constitution, which amended some laws to favor the intense people. In addition, it is now known that during his imprisonment Louis XVI had documents in his prison that revealed the bribery of certain representatives of the Assembly and guards to avoid their death penalty.

Among the people who tried to save the king, were the Girondins who endlessly appealed that the king was an inviolable being, but this argument was not effective in the assembly because Louis XVI himself by signing the constitution in 1789 had renounced that privilege. Thus, the agreement was reached to conduct an interrogation that served to demonstrate all those contradictions with which the king wanted to defend himself.

In this way, the condemnation was decided and days later it passed to vote within the assembly, taking more than 1 day and having a majority of 56 votes in favor. It is said that even minutes before beheaded him, he still had the hope that an uprising would be created to save him and even though this uprising was planned, it could not be given due to all the vigilance there was. It was thus as the king, the traitor Louis XVI dies decapitated and with him the most important obstacle of the revolution.

2.1.2 Republican Stage.

The Republican stage begins in September 1792, months after the execution of the last king. France was in a small internal disorder, because they did not have someone to direct it and

besides, countries like England, Austria, Prussia, Spain and Holland were with intentions of invading it now this territory was disorganized. In these years of uncertainty is when they go to reduce two men who decide to take command: Maximillian Robespierre and Napoleon Bonaparte.

2.1.2.1 Maximillian Robespierre and Terror

Maximillian Robespierre was a lawyer, leader of the Jacobins' political party and followed Rousseau's ideologies in which he dedicated himself to fighting against absolutism and the monarchy. He was in charge of the Revolution and was constantly confronting the Girondins. Once the monarchy in France was over, Robespierre began to shine to the point of leading the assembly; the people considered him to be the most just ruler for being morally unbreakable and for having demonstrated that he had not allowed himself to be persuaded by material goods as other bourgeois did.

Robespierre's objection was only to bring forward the new republic. Robespierre may sound like an exemplary character and at one point he was, but the reality is that his ideals went a long way in reaching the level of sanctioning with the death penalty those people who shared ideas that could disturb the people. The number of crimes now to be punishable by the death penalty had increased, including crimes such as spreading false information that could divide the people, deprave customs, and corrupt public conscientiousness (Kropotkin, 1893).

When so many minor crimes were sanctioned, the deaths in the guillitin increased to unintended levels there are speculated that there were about 40,000 deaths, these 5 years in which Robespierre was in charge and so many culprits and innocents were murdered to act against the republic is known in history as "the Terror"

2.1.2.2 Napoleon Bonaparte

When "Terror" appears in France, with the aim of assassinating anyone who is an enemy of the revolution, there also appears a small but strong movement called "thermidor" which sought to put an end to any extremist and/or terrorist. Napoleon Bonaparte who was already known for his prominence in cavalry and wars against invading countries, maintained a good relationship with Robespierre, but feeling threatened by this new group of people decided to change sides.

When the thermidor ends the terror by executing Robespierre, France is left without a governor. Barras, an army commander decides to assign Napoleon a political title that gave him accessibility to the power of the country. Little by little Bonaparte was gaining not only power, but fame for all his incredible war victories as was the war against Italian territory. The French were using the revolution as a weapon to fight all their monarchic enemies who wanted to invade the tricolor country.

Napoleon's success is stained in the Egyptian war, when they were about to achieve their goal, the English intervene causing a terrible defeat. With this fact Bonaparte is forced to return to France, where due to this fact the internal situation of the nation worsens. With a weak nation the supporters of the monarchy planned a coup d'état, but the Directory predicting what they were up to entrusted Bonaparte to take charge of them, without knowing that this fact was the one that Napoleon could command.

Thus, in November 1799, Napoleon Bonaparte carried out a coup d'état against the Directory, appointing himself emperor of Francia. His objective, according to him, was not to have "control" but to defend the revolutionary order and lead it to victory, for this a guide was needed. From history we know that this was not the case and that Napoleon was giving birth to a diachrony. The following years of his government were based on the Napoleonic wars. Napoleon Bonaparte is completely defeated in the battle of Waterloo against England, after that, France is

governed by Louis XVIII who exiles Bonaparte to the island of St. Helena, where he is condemned to live until his death. In this way, the Restoration appears in France, bringing power back to the Bourbon house. (2123)

Chapter III

Consequences of the french revolution.

3.1 France's status after 1799 an its consequences around the world

When Louis XVIII was on the throne of France, with Napoleon in exile, what was believed to have been achieved after the revolution becomes an illusion, a distant desire. The Bourbons and the conservatives agreed to return to the old Regime in France, implementing again a monarchic system. After Louis XVIII begins the government of Charles X, it was under this monarchy that appeared a discontent on the part of the people, because all rights, equality, privileges obtained through so much bloodshed, had been eliminated. This new king was abusing his power, benefiting those who were with him and harming others.

As a consequence a new revolution took place on July 27, 1830. This revolt, led by students, workers and deputies, turned into a revolution managing to remove Charles X from power and putting on the throne Luis Felipe, who will cause a new uprising in 1848.

3.1.1 Europe.

On the European continent, this struggle served as a model for other large estates in similar situations to take the decision to create change in search of social equality. In this continent the following consequences can be identified: political, economic, social.

3.1.1.1 Politics.

Other nations, such as Beligca, took the French initiative and imposed their own revolution. Thus many other countries shared this feeling of revolt and of making the voice of the people heard.

The monarchies became republics, where the people were the main factor and decision-making was based on them.

Kropotkin (1885) in his book *Great Revolution* affirms the following quote:

France represented the first absolute breakthrough regarding the monarchy, in Europe, in history. With the exception of the small republican systems already mentioned, no major European states had had a republican political organization from Rome. In France, as part of the revolution, the monarchy was abolished, the noble titles, the privileges of the Church and in general every vestige of the old system aristocratic. (p. 165)

3.1.1.2 Social.

Within society there were also some changes, such as social classes, rights, lifestyles, among others. The French Revolution caused, as we mentioned before, the freedom of expression which in turn brought the freedom of religion. The Catholic Church ceased to be directly related to politics and became an entity with a single religious and service purpose. “The separation of religion and the state, a Western invention (mainly American and French) of the time would be a fundamental pillar for the construction of a liberal civilization. The Eradication of Church Power would be a first step of immense impact (...)” (Ortero, 2005, p.36). In this way, it can be appreciated that the characteristics of the old regime begin to disappear and the individual right begins to be respected.

3.1.1.3.1 Social Classes .

In the 19th century there was an event that changed people's lifestyles, this was the English industrial revolution. Due to industrialization, two new social classes appear: the workers and those who provided the work; that is to say, the working class and the entrepreneurial class. With this new impact of the industrial revolution, the people who belonged to the working class lived in deplorable conditions, and the businessmen, former bourgeois, were again the rulers in

the nation and in Europe. “A social reorganization takes place, in the sense that the two anatagonic social classes that make up the society of our times are definitely constituted(…)” (Ortero, 2005, p.20).

3.1.1.3 Economy.

The French Revolution puts an end to the feudal and mercantile system, it brings with it a new economic system: capitalism. In addition, as we have already mentioned, the years following the French Revolution coincided with the Industrial Revolution which, in addition to social changes, also brought about changes in the European economy.

3.1.1.3.1 From feudalism to capitalism.

Feudalism is an economic system in which wealth depends on the amount of land a person owns (feudal lord). For many centuries feudalism was the economic and social model followed by many countries, with the arrival of the rebirth of feudalism was slightly modified giving rise to mercantilism, a system in which wealth depends on the amount of money accumulated.

Capitalism appears as a consequence of the French Revolution, where the old regimes are abolished and a freedom of production appears, a society is created where it is produced according to the demand, where people can choose what to work in and who employs them decides how much they will be paid. There is also a large trade between countries (world market).

It should be noted that with the passage from church to background and the elimination of the figure of the king, tithes and certain "taxes" were eliminated and/or reduced, so that people no longer had this obligation and could invest the money obtained in other activities.

3.1.1.3.2 Industrial Revolution.

The industrial revolution consisted in replacing certain activities that were previously done manually with machines. This innovative change influenced the economy of the time. Being an innovative model, many nations sought to own these machines so trade between countries was strengthened. Likewise, when certain products were no longer created manually, they fell in price.

3.1.2 America.

The consequences that the Revolution brought were very different for both continents, this is due to the culture that existed in each one, however, it is real that this civil war changed the course of both lands.

3.1.2.1 Latin America

It is often mentioned that the French Revolution served as a motor for the Latin American uprisings. Most of these southern American countries became independent in the 19th century (Ecuador in 1822). The demands for equality that were made present in the revolution and therefore in the French Constitution are taken into account in the same way in the Latin American countries at the time of writing their Constitutions.

What causes the revolution in the oppressed countries of Latin America is to demonstrate that they themselves can make a change to get a government that represents them, where they can be freer and receive better treatment. “It is the concepts of Republic, freedom and equality that are beginning to construct in the Latin American imaginary the possibility of achieving independence (...)” (Hobsbawn, 1935, p.109). In this way the idea is sown that by governing themselves they will achieve a better lifestyle, more fruitful and comfortable, where they will not see slaves of their conquerors who abused their jobs and had no relationship with their lands or cultures, who made decisions benefiting themselves and not those of those lands, the idea is given that they themselves direct the course of their lives. The French Revolution in our

America was the ideology that inspired most of its constitutional charters. Many principles of the Declaration of the Rights of Man -were generally incorporated into the supreme laws of the newly independent countries, although, in practice, the socio-economic structure inherited from the colony was essentially maintained. (Nuñez, 1989).

3.2 Conclusions

To conclude, it is important to make a small feedback of what has been researched about this incredible historical event. The French Revolution is not "created" from one day to the next; rather, it is the product of a myriad of political problems, ideological currents, economic changes, social conflicts, among other factors that brought discontent to the French people. The Revolution had a clear objective, which was the search for equality, in order to achieve this some activities of the people take place such as the seizure of La Bastilla, a fact that gives rise to the Revolution which will last for the next 10 years and which will bring with it a large number of deaths, highs and lows, among other facts that are indispensable for history to continue.

Among some of the achievements obtained in that decade of 1780 and 1790 is the creation of a constitution which states that people can not be different by title of blood, family, religion, but all should receive the same treatment in which individuals are respected regardless of profession, family, origin, religion to which they belong.

It is known that many of the achievements of this civil war were modified years later, when the monarchies of the old regime returned to the French throne, but it is clear to everyone that France was not the same and people were willing to continue making themselves heard, as an example are the future revolutions of the nineteenth century.

This event was so great that it was taken as an example by the rest of the world and brought consequences not only to the Europeans who got rid of the monarchies, but also to the Latins

who started their independence. From this new century the fruits that the Revolution had can be noticed, and it is because the world was no longer equal, from July 14, in the world a revolution began to be created, where this new ideology would dominate the world and would give beginning to a variety of facts, factors, movements, reforms that would be used until the present time.

We conclude that without the French Revolution, there would not exist what today is known as free trade, there would not exist a state or a parliament, the states would be Catholic instead of secular, the social classes would be completely staminal but above all and most importantly, there would not exist the concept of freedom, equality, fraternity. (1566)

Conclusions

At the end of the following work, we can reach many conclusions and important points to be able to highlight as the most important ones, however, below will be mentioned those that the author considers as the most important, so it is concluded the following:

- The French Revolution did not occur on July 14, 1789, but was an inevitable event caused by an endless error in the politics and mentality of French rulers.
- It was a necessary fact for society as it was the transition of a state monarchist to a state with democracy where the people choose who governs it and which regulations are approved and which do not, through votes.
- The Revolution is the one by which today there is a state and a division of powers, as well as constitutions that defend our duties and rights, since then the governments began to be a little more organized and no longer depended on what the king said or considered but rather what the people deemed necessary or not, obviously over the years this model continues to try to improve itself.
- Thanks to it we can be treated with equality and fraternity regardless of race, color, propensity, etc. because of the years that this revolution lasted it was possible to achieve that in the act that served as a type of constitution it was added that there was no kind of dissention for the previously mentioned, from then on the monarchical system that privileged those who had noble blood was definitively abolished, thanks to it today people are respected for what we are but not for who we are.
- Due to the Napoleonic wars, it was possible to start the industrial revolution that was a breakthrough in production that allows us to enjoy technology right now.
- The French Revolution was not only a change in the politics of the world or the system of production but also, the feudal system was also abolished and together with the industrial

revolution born in 1805 the economy of France and Great Britain takes a drastic turn because with the new machinery it needed more people to work and others to supervise and keep a check. (364)

Recommendations

- It is recommended that readers, in addition to being informed through this work, also seek to investigate more details on this topic because it is a quite extensive historical fact and the author has tried to be as concrete as possible.
- It is recommended, moreover, that once the subject of the study has been understood and a criterion has been formed regarding the topic, to deny or to clarify any erroneous information that is heard in order to prevent the other listeners from misinforming themselves; likewise, it is advisable to study not only the antecedes presented in the monograph but also the past of the families in charge in order to understand in this way the drastic change caused by the dynasty.
- It is believed pertinent to recommend that this type of topics that cover a specific historical fact be studied at a young age, because in this way it is easier for those interested to remember the facts, however, they must possess a certain degree of maturity so that the crudity of the facts can be presented because in this way, the receiver will be able to have a much broader scenario of the catastrophes and human injustices that were present in these years of war and changes. (212)

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