The French Revolution

1. How do you think Louis XVI's qualities as a leader led to the French Revolution?

Louis did not know how to lead the general population effectively, and the general population discussed knew this. Louis had never needed to lead anything in his life, so he wasn't generally certain on how it was supposed to be done. The general population was burnt out on being lead by an inexperienced pioneer, so they began the revolution, wanting their independence from the unwise lord.

2. What were some of the causes of the French Revolution in this program?

The thoughts and compositions from the Enlightenment motivated the French to disagree with their lord. The Americans overthrew the British and urged the French to battle for their flexibility as well. The ordinary citizens were furious about working.

3. What was the "Enlightenment"?

Who were some of its major thinkers and writers? The Enlightenment was a philosophical development of the eighteenth century, it was described by its confidence in the energy of human reason and by advancements in political, religious, and instructive tenet. Issac Newton, John Locke, Voltaire, Charles-Louis of Secondat, and Jean-Jacques Rosseau were the absolute most persuasive writers and thinkers of the Enlightenment.

4. Why did the French people have such negative feelings toward Marie Antoinette?

Individuals didn't care for Marie Antoinette in any case since she wasn't from France, she was from Austria. When she was hitched to the king, she couldn't deliver a beneficiary to the throne. It wasn't her blame, the lord was the one with the issues, however, everybody naturally pointed the finger at her. She was also spending all the cash by spending it on garments and gems.

5. What was the "Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen"?

How does it relate to the U.S. Constitution? the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the

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Citizen is a record the characterizes the individual and aggregate privileges of the respectability, pastorate, and ordinary people. The Enlightenment rule that is in the Constitution impacted the Declaration.

6. What was the Third Estate? Which groups in French society did it include?

The Third Estate was one of the three homes that made up the nation of France. The Third Estate was comprised of the general population that didn't fit the bill to be in the initial two homes. It was comprised of laborers. These were the ones that needed to pay charges in light of the fact that in the kind's mind they don't do anything supportive of him.

7. One of the historians interviewed in this program calls the French Revolution "the crossroads of the modern world." What do you think this means? Do you agree with this claim?

I believe that they implied that it changed everything. It conflicted with these ideas that had been continuing for a considerable length of time. There was no longer any more privileges or lords. Their entire lifestyle changed and they totally changed the way things would have been done from that point on.

8. At first, it seemed that King Louis XVI would cooperate with some of the demands of the Third Estate. Why do you think he ultimately reacted so violently against them?

I believe that possibly at first he would not like to annoy them any longer than he as of now had. At that point, he recalled that he was the ruler and he was the one that was in control. The possibility that they would meet up and conflict with him wasn't convincing on the grounds that it had not been done sometime recently.

9. What kind of leader was Robespierre? Do you think he did a good job of representing the wishes of the French people?

Maximilien Robespierre was a decent pioneer of the French until the point when it got to him he sensed that all the French needed to tune in and take after his thoughts. The all the more intense he turned into the less mainstream he moved toward becoming.

10. What was the role of women in the French Revolution? Can you think of

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some examples of their contribution to the Revolution from this program?

The ladies of the French Revolution were the ones that gave the nourishment to their family. At whatever point the costs of bread went up, the ladies would revolt about that. The vast majority of these ladies were the ones that worked in the fish advertise so they were enormous, solid ladies. They, for the most part, pointed the finger at Marie, so they revolted the royal residence with aims of slaughtering her.

11. Why do you think the initial goals of the Revolution became so distorted during the "Reign of Terror"? Why do you think Robespierre had so much fear of political traitors?

I think the underlying objectives wound up plainly misshaped in light of the fact that now Robespierre was excessively bustling sending individuals, to the guillotine when they talked one wrong word about the Revolution. Individuals were heading off to the guillotine so quick that Robespierre was anxious about the possibility that the other political pioneers would turn on him and sentence him to the guillotine.

12. What do you think were the most important long-term effects of the French Revolution? What were its legacies?

The freedom of the economy from regal control, the request of weight and measures, and the headway of a uniform common law code. All considered, the French Revolution most likely set back the economy, instead of putting it ahead. Beginning the Revolution was a heritage in itself. Nations saw that the French did it, and now figure ""for what reason can we?"" Nationalism was likewise another heritage. After the Revolution, patriot bunches were framing. Additionally, the prospect that every one of the residents was equivalent, rather than having an imperial subject run the show.

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