

Q No 2:-

Introduction:

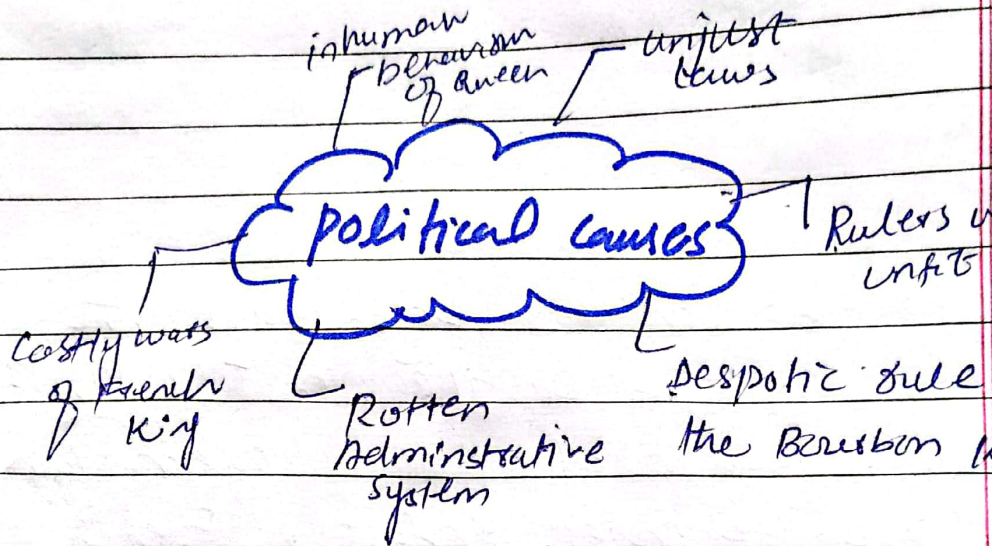
"The French revolution sprang from a combination of intellectual ferment and material grievances."

Chateau Briards

French Revolution began with the fall of the Bastille on July 14, 1789, and continued till Napoleon Bonaparte rose to power. In fact, French Revolution was unavoidable because ~~is~~ of multiple reasons. The revolutionary ejection is composed of economic miseries, political frustration, religious corruption and moral deterioration.

Similarly, towards the end of the 18th century, Europe was shaken by an uprising staged by the French people staged against autocracy and aristocracy. Thus, French Revolution brought a tremendous changes in France, and also other countries of Europe.

2) French Revolution is inevitable due to following reasons:



i)

The despotic rule of the Bourbon Kings:

The autocratic rule of the Bourbon kings were one of the major reasons of unfavorable French Revolution. For nearly two hundred years, government of France was governed by one-man institution. The king was the sole possessor of sovereign power. In fact the king was the state. His impressions would dictate him without any fear of legislative restriction.

of any kind. He could throw men into prison without a trial by means of royal order or lettres de cachet.

ii)

Defective Administrative System:

The illogical and unsystematic character of government is also a cause of French Revolution. By the time of Revolution in 1789, French system of government had a mess of rotten and disorganized there was a hot bed nepotism because prized posts were given to the aristocrats and the Nobles.

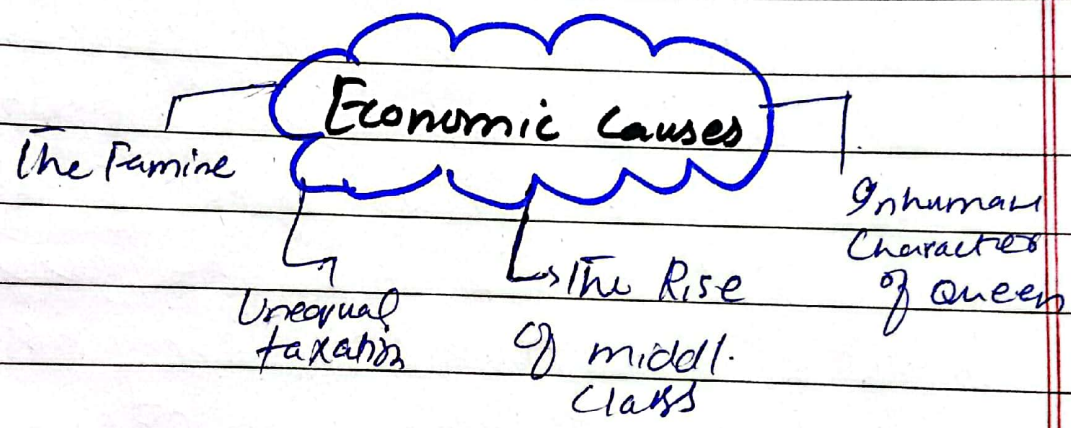
In fact, the power of every assembly was different from each other. And every laws of lands were also different from place to place. Thus, defective administrative system is major cause of unavoidable French Revolution.

iii)

Costly wars of French kings

The most decisive of the political causes was the

disastrous wars. The seven years war 1756-1763 was fought against England and Prussia. Unfortunately, France was defeated badly. Similarly, After defeat of first war, Louis XVI decided to intervene in the American war for independence. The consequences of wars were disastrous for France because French government got bankrupted.



i) The rise of middle class
 The rise of middle class was a major cause of French Revolution. During the prosperity, The French bourgeoisie had grown to be dominant class. Although they have lands, all the productive were

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were under their control.
Moreover, they controlled the
resources of trade, manufacturing
and finance. No matter how much
money a merchant, manufacturer,
Banker or lawyer might acquire,
political privileges. Such kind
of attempts resented social
discrimination.

(ii)

Unequal taxation

The unequal system of taxation was a key economic cause of inevitable French revolution. **Direct tax** was imposed on peasant by the king. It accounted for ten to fifteen % of peasant's gross products, tithes. Besides this, major tax placed on all French subjects was the taille, a tax on land and from which the Church and the Nobility were exempted.

Indirect tax: all commoners paid poll tax or tax per head and indirect taxes were on goods; the Gabelle or salt tax. Salt was a necessity to preserve

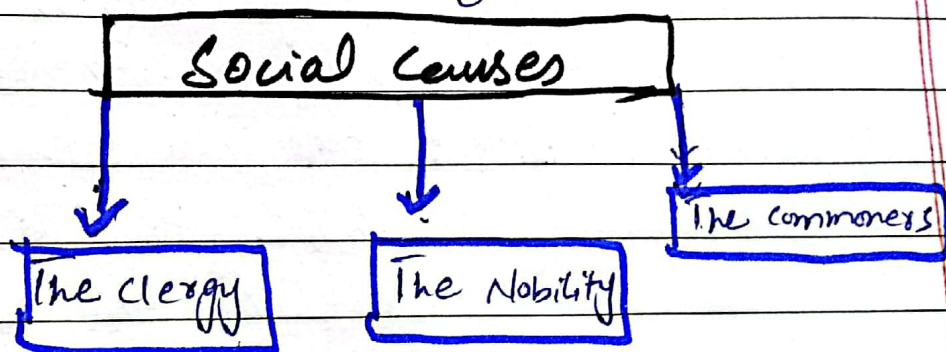
preserve meat. Thus, unequal taxation became inevitable for French Revolution

iii) Inhuman character of Queen

She was royal spouse of Louis XVI and daughter of Maria Theresa. She was badly interfered in the state affairs. In spite of economic crisis of France, she was living a luxurious life. Due to her inhuman character, commoners hate her like hell.

Thus, Inhuman character of Queen played a drastic role for causing French Revolution

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i)

The First Estate: The clergy

“The nobles fight, the clergy pray, the people pay.”

French maxim

The clergy enjoyed privileges including access to high offices and exemption from paying tax but

The third estate was devoid of prized privileges. Even though Roman Catholics formed one 1/3 of total pop., they owned 20 percent of the land. Pooors were provided educa and relief services on account of their contribution about 2% of its income to government. On the otherhand, there were lower clergy but they were ~~do~~ recruited from the peasantry. The priests of lower clergy hated the higher clergy because of their fabulous life.

ii)

The second Estate: The Nobility

Lack of unity among wealthy and privileged class was also a cause of French Revolution. Particulary, there were three main divisions, The Great Nobility, The lesser Nobility and The Nobility de Robe. Infact, The Great nobility was comprised of 1,000 families and they owned 20% of Land. The Great nobility mean influence and power and they did not pay tax. They were

all serving highest positions. On the otherhand, the lesser nobility comprised of 99,000 families and they could not afford luxurious life. They had no little power.

iii)

The Third Estate, The Commons

Around 97% of the people belonged to the third Estate. However, The Commons did not have privileges as compare to the clergy and the nobility. Particulary, ~~three~~ peasants formed the largest group within the third estate. They paid about half income or dues to nobles, tithes to the church and taxes to the kings agents. They paid taxes on salt.

Conclusion:

“The French Revolution taught us the right of man.”

Thomas Sankara

French Revolution began on July 14, 1789. Tremendous changes

took place in France due to significant reasons. Before Revolution, there were economic, social and political causes were prevailed. Thus, French Revolution is inevitable due to above mentioned reason.

Q No 3:-

Introduction

Clement von Metternich was born in 1773. He was a minister for Foreign Affairs and also a conservative statesman. Prince Metternich influenced the patterns of international relations through the medium of 'the concert of Europe'. He was a staunch enemy of French Revolution.

Also he said, "Democracy could change daylight into darkest night." He restored the most of the European states. Therefore, he is called / regarded the incarnation of restoration and reaction.