

France's geographic location, climate, neighbors, culture during french revolutio...

[Sociology](#)



s 5 October French Revolution is very historic in world's history, several corrupt practices were being followed in several churches in France, everything changed for the better and this revolution also spread to the neighboring countries. The main focus of this paper will be on the climate, neighbors, culture, population, political system, economic system and its political importance in Europe during the French Revolution.

Several crucial changes took place economically during the French Revolution; poor people like the laborers were hit very hard. People who had no food to eat resorted to riots and a lot of internal disturbance was the result of these mass riots. These riots also caused a lot of vandalism but the French government could not do much about it. The law of the maximum was imposed and according to this law food was to be sold at a reasonable price and the French government also ensured that the people were supplied with food on almost a daily basis. Committee of public safety was established to keep an eye on activities like black marketing and hoarding of food grains. Famine occurred during the French Revolution and it also affected the economy greatly. There was no economic growth; people had no food to eat. The capital Paris was largely unaffected but the other parts of France were very badly hit because of the French Revolution. It was later found that even the people in Paris would no longer be fed and the same again created much chaos.

“ The French often refer to their nation as a hexagon to describe its six-sided shape, and this term is also a symbol for the country. Metropolitan France has an area of over 200, 000 square miles (518, 000 square kilometers), making it the largest Western European nation. It covers 5 percent of the

European continent.” (Culture of France)

France is in Europe and it shares its border with countries like Belgium, Italy, Spain, Switzerland, Andorra, Germany and a few others. The government of France became highly centralized during the French Revolution; there are different levels for instance there are different regional levels, different national levels. The smallest administrative level is called commune.

The culture of the people during French Revolution was very indifferent, as mentioned earlier there were riots because of famine and the people of France took to the streets to protest and get what they deserve. They fell apart as one would expect them to during crisis. The basic unit called ménage was disturbed which led to further trouble in the families.

The climate was arguably the main reason which triggered off French Revolution, crops could not be harvested because of bad weather and most of the crops just withered away, the same also caused famine in the country. The poor citizens in France had to bear the brunt; they paid over half of their earnings to the nobles as taxes. The economic condition was really bad; France was heavily in debt and needed to pay back the debt.

To conclude it is very fair to say that the French citizens went through a lot of trauma during the French Revolution. They had no food to eat, the country was in debt, riots were taking place and everything looked doom and gloom.

Works Cited

Culture of France (2011). Location and Geography. Web, Retrieved from:

<https://assignbuster.com/frances-geographic-location-climate-neighbors-culture-during-french-revolution/>