

Western civilization

Government



(1) It has always been the power struggle that led people to revolt.

Developments in agriculture were not enough to feed the whole French nation, especially in the cities, because the poor has always suffered.

Despite the advancement in agriculture and the use of modern agricultural techniques and “ expected” increase in food supply, the prices of the food was still going up. Why? Because it was only “ more food—rather than a fairer distribution” (Brown, 2003, p. 24) which means the peasants has still to push their luck to survive in the cruel world.

Thus, peasant unrest in 1789 eventually came into view with so much oppression of the poor. To end constant riots and demonstrations, the politics during that time believed that the poor can be set aside disallowing them to cast their votes and making them cultivate food produce for the wealthy. Even the constitution that time discriminates poor by putting so much emphasis on individual private property ownership “ at the expense of any right of the poor to subsistence” (Brown, 2003, p. 24). The unrest in 1789 was an incident where agriculture played a major role.

Without farmers' efforts to provide food in the urban areas, or if the crop these farmers tilled produce a bad harvest, the effects were simply devastating: skyrocketing food prices, unemployment, and chaos. (2) There was so much developments in the eighteenth century Europe leading to acquisitions of various colonies by different European nations. Not counting prior developments, even the 15th and 16th century Renaissance and Reformation, this 18th century alone has been a remarkable era.

Who could imagine Napoleon defeated? And it happened in this period and " it begins and ends with the frustration of an attempt to dominate the Continent by its leading power, and between lie the events which brought about the French Revolution and its aftermath. "(Cowie, 1963, p. 1)

Europeans' way of life during that period might be varied but they all have shared a long history together and similar longings and thus more often than not, imitate the good things that can be found in each other.

For the Englishmen, they had freedom from having their passions done, especially the freedom to express and write and this was viewed as a favorable thing not only to themselves but to other nations in the continent. The same principles apply with the French chaateaux and its admirable tastes. And how about the Europeans' impositions to have colonies? These were obviously laid out in the Treaty of Utrecht and in the Treaty of Vienna. And when? Naturally, that was in the 18th Century Europe!