

Tragic hero
paragraph



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Before the meeting began, the members of the third estate, the commoners, raised the question of how votes would be counted. In all previous meetings each estate was given one vote. The commoners were afraid that the other two estates, nobles and clergy, would gang up on them and vote to raise taxes on the third estate. The Tennis Court Oath The Tennis Court Oath was when the Third Estate, a group lower than nobles were wrongly taxed when they were already starving. They called for a meeting to talk about it but King Louis XVI felt threatened and closed the doors to the Third Estate.

The Third Estate instead, held their own meeting in a Tennis court and started their own government and called it the National Assembly.. I en Reign AT 'error The Reign of Terror was a period of Violence where the Third Estate or the common people had really taken power and attacked the nobles to start a completely new government by the people. The leader of these people was Maximize Robberies, the leader of the Committee of Public Safety, and also known as the incorruptible, appealed to the commoners and used their anger to rid of all the aristocrats. The monomers executed nobles with the Guillotine, known as the national razor.

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It was made to be a more sensible killing instrument rather than hanging or torture.. The storming of The Pastille The Pastille was an old prison where criminals were tortured to death, but within in it, carried weapons. The Third Estate knew of this and stormed in to seize the weapons and attack or defend themselves against the troops of France. The Declaration of the Rights of Men Rights of Men, Declaration of the, the charter of liberty

adopted by the National Constituent Assembly of France in August, 1789, when the French Revolution was in TTS early stage.

The declaration affirmed that all men have equal and inalienable rights and that the purpose of government is to preserve those rights. It listed the rights as " liberty, property, security, and resistance to oppression. " Liberty was defined as " the power to do anything that does not injure others. " The declaration guaranteed protection from arbitrary arrest and the assent of the people to taxation. It endorsed free communication of ideas, but with the provision that this freedom was subject to legal restrictions against abuse I en march on Versailles

Early in the morning of October 5, 1789, a large group of French women came together in the central marketplace of Paris. What followed was the March to Versailles, one of the most violent episodes that occurred during the French Revolution. The March to Versailles was staged in an effort to obtain bread and force the high prices of bread down. Versailles was known as a royal paradise, reserved for the royal families and their entourages. Versailles was a symbol of the excessive luxuries available only to the king and his family.

This naturally became the estimation for the angry French women who merely wanted to feed themselves and their families The execution of Louis XVI and his wife Rumors that the king intended to suppress the assembly provoked the popular storming of the Bastille prison, a symbol of repressive royal power, on 14 July 1789. In October, Louis and his family were forced by the mob to return to Paris from their palace at Versailles. In June 1791 , they

attempted to escape, which was considered proof of Louis' treasonable dealings with foreign powers. He was forced to accept a new constitution, thereby establishing a constitutional monarchy.

Nonetheless, against a background of military defeat by Austria and Prussia, the revolutionary leadership was becoming increasingly radicalized. In September 1792, the new National Convention abolished the monarchy and declared France a republic. Louis was found guilty of treason and executed at the guillotine on 21 January 1793. Marie Antoinette was executed nine months later. The Congress of Vienna The Congress of Vienna was held in order to draw up a plan to alter Europe politically and territorially so as to prevent the extensive expansion of any one great power, such as that Napoleon had brought about.

Creating a balance of power among the powerful nations of Europe, reinstating conservative regimes, containing France, and reaching an agreement to cooperate with each other were the goals of the Congress, which illustrated the altruistic attitude of the national representatives present and supported the overall purpose of preventing future widespread conflict. I en roles Ana Tall AT Napoleon Napoleon Bonaparte was a French Military leader and Political leader who rose to power during the French Revolution.. Robberies, who was once leader was executed by the people and the commoners went out of control.

While France was fighting over power between the commoners and the nobles, Napoleon took the opportunity to become the emperor of France and make improvements to the country. All seemed well, but then he was .

Hungry for power and started wars all over Europe. Wars costed money, so there was a financial crisis which became worse when Napoleon lost a war against Russia. The people decided to exile Napoleon from France and he spent the rest of his life on the Island of SST. Helena under the watch of Britain and died at 51 . The Concert of Europe The Concert of Europe was a group of countries in Europe who worked together and decided on things.

The alliance consisted of countries: The United Kingdom, Austria, Russia, Prussia, and France joined once Napoleon was no longer in power. The leaders of the concert were British Foreign Secretary, Lord Castellated, Austrian Chancellor Prince Clemens von Meteoritic, and Russian Czar Alexander I. The Concert was also known as the Congress System, where leaders would meet and reach decisions by mutual agreement. It eventually changed names as more countries joined to form The League of Nations. Although the Concert of Europe eventually fell apart because of years of disagreement between countries.

Conclusion The French Revolution was basically a restructuring with a variety of ideas and positions that were mashed together. The French Revolution started in the year 1787 and its conclusion was in the year 1799.

Interestingly enough, the French Revolution has also been referred to as the Revolution of 1789, even though it actually started in 1787. The reason is because 1789 is the year the first climactic event took place in the war. Intro to the French Revolution... France was in the middle of an economic crisis caused by the 7 Years War, and the id to the American Revolution.

The common people were frustrated and starving as taxes were put on them to help pay for it. What made things worse was that the clergy nor the nobles had to pay any of it. The lame King XVI ignored the cries of the people and this caused a great anger among them. Enlightenment ideas started to spread, ideas on liberty, constitution and so on. When the people tried to bring these ideas to the king, he ignored it and it sparked a eagerness for a revolution amongst the commoners of France. The French Revolution Tiffany
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