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Introduction

French Revolution that took place 1789-1799 is a period that French went through social and political change. The citizens of French were tired with absolute Monarchy which had ruled the nation for several years. King Luis XVI and Robespierre largely influenced the revolution but from different perspectives. King Luis XVI was in power and people were tired with his incompetence leading to the rise of Maximilien Robespierre who fought for democracy.

King Louis XVI was always indecisive because whenever he was faced with an opposition he used to back down. The opposition undermined the royal authority due to its inability to take a stand. Most of the members of parliament were opposed to the leadership of absolutism. Different groups had their resentments towards the rule. The King failed to address the plight of peasants and laborers who were languishing in poverty. The bourgeoisie were also questioning the privileges enjoyed by those deemed as the noble members of the state. The church on the other side was fighting for freedom of religion and needed a change in the public policy. To make it worse, the King fired the finance minister Jacques Necker among other representatives of the people (Jordan, 2003p. 33). This action aggravated the situation because the people saw this as dictatorship.

At one time King Louis planned to prevent the members of the assembly from with an aim to take control alone. At this moment he knew that the assembly could gain the political power and may take the chance to overthrow him. He thereby made an excuse convincing them that the carpenters were preparing the Assembly hall for royal speech. Since the

weather was unfavorable, the members had to hold their meeting in the real tennis court. It is during that particular meeting that the members decided that they will not separate until they give the country a constitution. Though his aim was to segregate the leaders, they became more united. The support for the Assembly grew stronger than that of the king.

Additionally, the king sided with foreign powers to resist the Assembly. The Assembly which had massive support of the public became furious with him. They argued that foreigners should not meddle with their internal affairs (Jordan, 2003 p. 45). Finally, he had to flee Paris and moved to Austrian border for his safety and that of the royal family. This event was significant in that it demonstrated how he himself had created the situation and now he is running from it.

Robespierre Marie Isidore Maximilien was a French lawyer born in 1758. He got his education in Paris and entered the same profession that his father was in already, he was a renowned lawyer who was influential and was elected into leadership as the deputy in the estates general. He was a politician and influential figure in the history and revolution of France (Carlyle, 2010p 45). Robespierre was influential in the revolution of the France that we see today. He became increasingly popular in France after the attacks he conducted that occurred at the monarchy and his cry for democratic reforms. In regard to the statement of Marie being a politician he was elected as the president of Jacobean political club which was most powerful political club, his success of overthrowing the monarch that fell he rose to become deputy to France national convention. (Guérard, 2007p. 34). The terror that occurred was the France most radical phase that showed

French revolution which Robespierre masterminded. he designed it to fight the enemies who were against revolution , also to ensure the counter revolution do not get any basis the people who were suspected to hold a different opinion on the leadership or being partisan one will be taken to guillotine. The use of guillotining was basically to ensure and create the ' republic of value' whereas virtue and terror, some of his principles would have been imposed. He argued ' terror is nothing more than speedy, severe and inflexible justice; it is thus an emanation of virtue.' The search for democracy is therefore a thing t Robespierre desired which prompted him to use terror as a tool to accomplish it. Ruth Scurr on view about Rob respire was that democracy was for the people who are generally have good heart, power innocuous. Poverty is honorable, and a place safe for vu8lnerable safe.

As argued the convention ordered if the proof for the evidences provided existed then it was essential to ensure the latter not to be heard at all for them, to either get to know the accomplices or the vital mutterers thaw are for the public interest . However the essence of the terror taking shape and control even the human rights were forgotten. On his explanation after being elected as the executive to the convention he explained that essence of terror lead to virtue of the republic. On his speech on the importance of terror he justified that, which without terror there would be no virtue, powered. That terror is power in itself also he stated that ' . Terror is the principle of despotic government.'

In conclusion, King Louis influenced the French revolution to a greater extent by failing to address the grievances of various groups. He also failed to

support the Assembly which was a representative of the people. Robespierre had a hand in transformation of the France, the revolution and his role in achieving democracy. His main idea was to ensure the virtue of the people and the sovereignty of the people; he particularly denied transforming and exposing the country to revolutionists and traitors.

<http://www.biography.com/people/louis-xvi-9386943>

<http://www.historywiz.com/historymakers/robespierre.htm>

<http://www.fordham.edu/halsall/mod/modsbook13.asp>

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