

WELCOME

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SOCIAL AND CULTURAL HISTORY OF BRITAIN:II

MODULE I-AGE OF TRANSITIONS

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II BA ENGLISH COMPLEMENTARY PAPER

IV SEMESTER

TOPIC:FRENCH REVOLUTION

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Stages Of French Revolution

- Initial Stage or First Stage = Revolt Of Nobility
- 2nd Stage = The Revolt of Lawyers
- 3rd Stage = Revolt of the Masses
- 4th Stage = Constitutional Monarchy
(1st Democratic Revolution)
- 5TH Stage = The over through of Monarchy

□ 6th Stage = The Popular Revolution &
Democratic Phase

□ 7th Stage = Dictatorship, The Reign of Terror

□ 8th Stage = Thermidorean Reaction

□ 9th Stage = End of French Revolution. Finally new system formed
i.e. Council

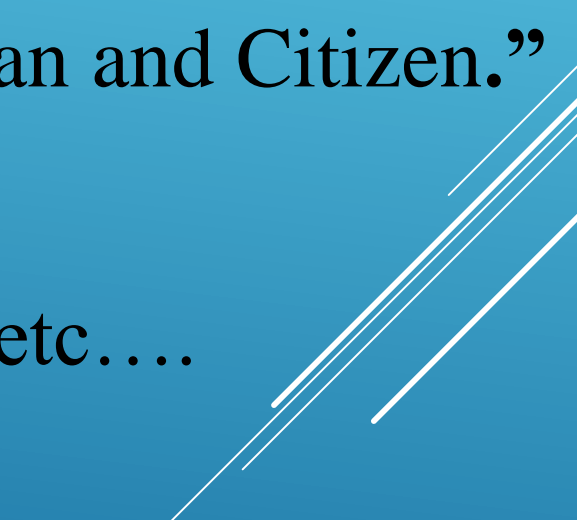
Slogan Of French Revolution – Liberty, Equality, Fraternity

IMPACTS OF FRENCH REVOLUTION

- ❖ There were three Estate or Three classes in the French society.
- ❖ The State General/ The Legislative Assembly also had three Estates.
- ❖ Traditionally each Estate would vote as a group and had one vote.
- ❖ As a result the nobility and the clergy could always overrule the third Estate.
- ❖ First Estate : Priest
- ❖ Second Estate : Nobles
- ❖ Third Estate : Commons or Common people

- ❖ The French Revolution of 1789 is the greatest event of the modern period.
- ❖ It influenced the whole human society.
- ❖ the social reform movements which started as a result of French Revolution divided the Whig party. The division due to ideas of French Revolution weakened the Whig party of Britain.
- ❖ The issue of French Revolution became the subject matter of the English poets, essayists and political commentators.
- ❖ Power transformation from monarch to common people.

- ❖ Estate System is Completely withdraw.
- ❖ After the Revolution French is changed to Socially, Politically, Economically.
- ❖ They use Parliament Political aspects.
- ❖ They limit King Ownership.
- ❖ “ Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen it was most important Success.
- ❖ French Revolution Changed has cause of History because it has given inspiration to countries.
- ❖ Against Imperialism.

- ❖ France emerge new Scio-Economic Stage.
 - ❖ People have limited the French Monarchy.
 - ❖ France got a New Constitution. It was a Revolutionary Ideas.
 - ❖ Greatest contribution “ Declaration Of Right Of Man and Citizen.”
 - ❖ French Parliament is based on the Human Rights.
 - ❖ Freedom of Expression, Property, Speech, Writing etc....
 - ❖ Everybody “Equal to Law”
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- ❖ French became National Language.
- ❖ Monarchy is gone.
- ❖ Old feudal customs are gone
- ❖ Slavery in French democratic country.
- ❖ France has large, experienced army- Rising young star in that army.= Napoleon Bonaparte.
- ❖ The French Revolution became the model for revolution in the modern world.

- ❖ The power of nationalism was first experienced during the French Revolution and it is still powerful in existing nations and emerging nations today.
- ❖ the French Revolution also provided the empirical origin of modern theories of revolution, including that of Marx, as well as an important model for subsequent revolutions.

- ❖ The thinkers and philosophers like Voltaire, Rousseau, Montesquieu, John Locke etc... played an important role in French Revolution.
- ❖ They created awareness among people through their writings.
- ❖ They criticized the absolute powers of monarch.
- ❖ Colonized peoples reworked the idea of freedom from bondage into their movements to create a sovereign nation state.

Romantic Revival

- ❖ Romantic Revival movements began in 1798.
- ❖ With the publication of the Ballads but is not a sudden out burst. But the result of long and gradual growth and development.
- ❖ The term Romanticism is a literary movement which took place in Britain and throughout Europe between 1770 and 1848.
- ❖ Politically it was inspired by the revolutions in America and France.



THANK YOU.....



