In 1789 the people of France began the French Revolution. The revolution brought down their king and made France a republic—a country ruled by the people. This republic did not last, but France never returned to its old, unequal form of society. In addition, the ideas of the French Revolution spread to many other countries.
outbreak of the French Revolution, Catholicism was the official religion of the French state. The French Catholic Church, known as the Gallican Church, recognised the authority of the pope as head of the Roman Catholic Church but had negotiated certain liberties that privileged the authority of the French monarch, giving it a distinct national identity.

Sep 28, 2020 · The French Revolution literally redefined the word “revolution.” After 1789, it meant the overthrow of a social and political order, and its replacement by something new. There is no shortage of debate on the causes and effects of the Revolution, and how one sees it is often a reflection of the contemporary political climate.

Jul 07, 2019 · The French Revolution marked a turning point in the history of the Western World. The people of France rose up in defiance of exploitative and repressive values that had existed for centuries. As a result, it upheaved Europe’s status quo marking the beginning of the end of Monarchy in Europe.

The French Revolution (French: Révolution française [ʁevɔlysjɔ̃ fʁɑ̃sɛːz]) was a period of radical political and societal change in France that began with the Estates General of 1789 and ended with the formation of the French Consulate in November 1799. Many of its ideas are considered fundamental principles of liberal democracy, while phrases like Liberté, égalité, fraternité are widely used. The French Revolution started in 1789 and lasted until 1794. Many historians think of the French Revolution as a turning point in history. The ideas from this revolution influenced the Declaration of Independence and the American Revolution.

What caused the French Revolution. The French Revolution had many causes.

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LEGACY OF THE PRESS IN THE FRENCH REVOLUTION. The following sources offer a variety of perspectives on the lasting effects of the French press in shaping the Revolution’s historiography.

TEXTS: Darnton, Robert. The Great Cat Massacre and Other Episodes in French Cultural History. New York: Basic Books, 1984. French Revolution, revolutionary movement that shook France between 1787 and 1799 and reached its first climax there in 1789—hence the conventional term ‘Revolution of 1789,’ denoting the end of the ancien regime in France and serving also to distinguish that event from the later French revolutions of 1830 and 1848.

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