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**MAD- 2020  
HISTORY  
Day - 45**

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**Question:**

What were the effects of the French Revolution?

**Answer :**

- The French Revolution was a watershed event in world history that lasted from 1789 to 1799. It had a great and far-reaching impact that probably transformed the world more than any other revolution.

**These were some of the important consequences**

1. **Abolition of Feudalism:** Manorialism Tithes – both were abolished which brought relief to the 2/3rd population of France engaged in agriculture, and put an end to Feudalism. The revolution bequeathed to the French nation “a ruling class of landowners.”
2. **Abolition of Monarchy:** The last ruler of the French ruling Bourbon dynasty was killed and France was declared as a Republic.
3. **The Birth of Ideologies:** After the French Revolution, no government was accepted as legitimate without justification. Several ideological alternatives arose due to the French Revolution including nationalism, liberalism, socialism and eventually communism.
4. **The rise of modern nationalism:** The French Revolution initiated the movement toward the modern nation-state and played a key role in the birth of nationalism across Europe. As French armies under Napoleon Bonaparte captured territories, the ideology of Nationalism was spread across Europe.
5. **The spread of liberalism:** During the French Revolution, hereditary aristocracy was overthrown with the slogan “liberty, equality, fraternity” and France became the first state in history to grant universal male suffrage. The Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen was passed in August 1789. The Declaration is regarded as a foundational document of both liberalism and human rights.
6. **Destruction of Oligarchies and Economic growth in Europe:** The French invasion of Belgium, the Netherlands, Italy, Switzerland and parts of Germany, removed the laws that protected the nobility, clergy, guilds and urban oligarchies. Instead the principle of equality before law was established. The arrival of new economic and industrial opportunities in the second half of the 19th century then resulted in more economic growth of Europe.
7. **Ushered in the age of Revolutions:** The early decades following French Revolution saw many European countries beset by social conflicts as their populations sought to assert their rights against the, often, autocratic rulers of their states. Irish Rebellion of 1798; the Haitian Revolution; the First Italian War of Independence; Sicilian revolution of 1848; the 1848 revolutions in Italy; and the independence movements of Spanish and Portuguese colonies in Latin America were a direct or indirect consequence.