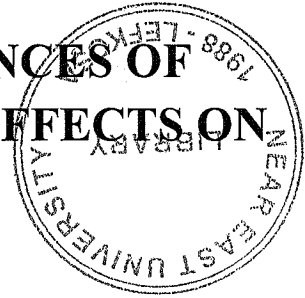


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**THE CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF  
FRENCH REVOLUTION AND ITS EFFECTS ON  
OTTOMAN EMPIRE**



A THESIS SUBMITTED TO THE GRADUATE  
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OF  
NEAR EAST UNIVERSITY

By  
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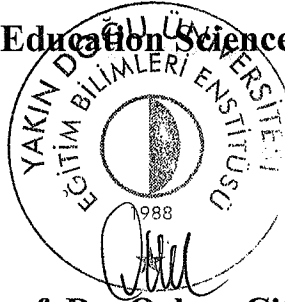
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## **DEDICATION**

To those thinkers who give the light idea in darkness to Rebels and to those Rebels who are ready to sacrifice for finding the bright light of real time although they do not live in it and to those Revolution Leaders who remained normal as before with their people and their country.

## **ABSTRACT**

The main objective of this research is to examine the social and political conditions that caused the French Revolution, to analyze its results and to demonstrate the effects on the Ottoman Empire. With starting the motto of "Freedom, Equality and Fraternity," French Revolution has affected and changed the whole world in an irreversible way. One of the countries that affected by the changes was Ottoman Empire.

**Key Words:** French Revolution; the Westernization of Ottoman Empire; Modernization; Nationalism; Jacobinism.

## ÖZET

Bu ara tırmanın temel amacı, Fransız devrimi'ni do uran sosyal ve siyasal ko ulları irdelemek, sonuçlarını çözümlmek ve Osmanlı mparatorlu una etkilerini sergilemektir. Özgürlük, Karde lik ve E itlik sloganı ile ba layan bu süreç, tüm dünyayı geri dönü süz bir ekilde etkilemi ve de i tirmi tir. Bu de i imden en çok etkilenen ülkelerden biri Osmanlı mparatorlu u olmu tur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Fransız Devrimi; Osmanlı mparatorlu nun Batılıla ması;  
Ça da la ma; Milliyetçilik; Jakobenizm.

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## **CHAPTER!**

### **INTRODUCTION**

The brightest event in the European history was French revolution which happened in 1789. The revolution has some mottos and demands and against feudalism as well as monarchy system in France and Europe. Those important mottos were "freedom, equality and brotherhood". The demands were human rights and separation of powers being judicial, legislative and executive powers. This revolution was the reason to change system of power of monarchy to republican system. It was the reason to put the constitution to the country and abolition it the feudalism. This was the first time for the revolution event to have effects on France and Europe. French revolution demanded freedom and abolishment of the monarchical system. However, I think French revolution was great and was full of nice or bright events like the fall of the Bastille. With revolution name freedom, equality and fraternity come to memory, those were revolution's mottos.

#### **1.1 Statement of the Problem:**

The researcher benefited from different source of books, magazines and electronic sources. Most of them were useful and helpful to the research. The researcher has to refer to the time of performing on this research like all work. The researcher faced challenges on reading, writing and interpreting English.

#### **1.2 The Aim of the Thesis:**

I chose the question of the French revolution because of its importance and I wanted find out its causes and to know its effect on the Ottoman Empire. Although the researcher talked about the past revolution, I think this history was always repeated more than any events. More revolutions in the world demand of nations for human



rights and independence escape from the dictatorial had slogan and demands like French revolution in 1789, this period gives use and importance to my research.

### **1.3 Overview of the Thesis:**

The thesis deals with French revolution in 1789 and its causes and results. The first chapter consists of an introduction of the thesis with its aim, importance, and the limitation of the study. The second chapter is an outline of the French history and France conditions before revolution and the reasons of French Revolution. The third chapter is the main part of the study. The forth chapter deals with exchange of the power system. The Fifth chapter consists of French Revolution Results and effects on Ottoman Empire. The sixth chapter is the conclusion.

## **CHAPTER2**

### **FRANCE AND THE REASONS FOR FRENCH REVOLUTION**

#### **2.1 An Outline of the France History and Conditions before the Revolution.**

France was a prominent country in the west. It was one of the countries that had an impact and effect role in Europe (Durant, 1988, 181-201). The Capet family challenge the Carolingian got the power in 987. One member of Capet family by name (Capet) could control the French power and made new kings family powered on French for three centuries. French History in these three century consisted of some principalities and different regional state. Feudalism did not provide a union and a strong country. French regions let Capet family power in France. Another strong reason while the father was alive on power, the elder son was chosen to his father place. This had been the basic reason to keep on the power of some hard political weakness. The strategic place of the family kingdoms was French region which helped Capet to stay a long time on the power. Christian church's support of Capet family was another reason for staying longer on power.

The princes of small principalities swore to that family during the time of Louis XVI in 1108- 1137 Capet family power had been stronger (Amin&Hussein, 2001, 170). Some strong kings appeared on French power like: Philip II 1223- 1180 and Louis IX 1226- 1270 until Charles the fourth died 1322- 1328. The power of Capet family ended after three last kings: Louis X 1314- 1316 Philip5 1316- 1322 and fourth Philip did not have a son (Amin&Hussein, 2001, 181-201). After this family the France passed some events and stages such as a hundred years war between France and British 1337- 1457. The main reason of that war was that Britain wanted to control Scotland but France supported Scotland against Britain. Another reason was Britain's property in France. French kings wanted return all of these property to France. Another reason was Flanders problem that was against Scotland country. Prince wanted to declare independency from France. France wanted it to be under its control and Britain supported Flanders against France. Harms and loses of the war affected

both of them stayed and remained for years. These losses and harms stayed nearly for hundred years until the war reasons dealt with. Therefore, it called one hundred years war and French won in that war at last (Amin & Hussein, 2001, 181-201).

After this stage the Louis XI 1461- 1483 appeared as a strong king and imposed his power (Amin & Hussein, 2001, 202). After him, the eighth Charles came and became France king in 1483- 1498. He was not a man of circumstances for example at the beginning he wanted the power to control Constantine and military leaderships to control Naples. Because of the weakness, Italy at that time could achieve his hope for controlling Naples (Brown, 2009, 189). After Charles eighth died Louis XII became king of France. He did not do anything to be worth. In 1515 years Francois gets the power after he had got some limited successes in Italy. He began authority in short time he became a big and famous king in Europe (Brown, 2009, 191-194).

France monarchy and his power were in charge until the time of Louis XIII in 1610-1642. After Louis XIV in 1661- 1715 at the age of twenty two years until seventy seven he stayed on power in the form of conformation. The absolute kings system informed his ministers that he was prime minister. Nobody allowed to signature anything in since he was king and prime minister. (Brown, 2009, 314), stated that the absolute king system controlled power until he died. The worst war in the time of Louis XIV need to keep France borders and defend of the Spain wide Empire which Spain and its low fields were the main point of war. By the heritage it had relations to France, until to the (Utrecht Vow) in 1714. Its recommendations had ended that war, but we have to know that the Vow and its distributions did not solved the above mentioned war problems and caused some other problems at the time of the Louis XV in 1715-1774. Some determinations and distractions caused the Louis XV to get the power and result of his power nearly of sixty years French became anarchism. He fell because of internal and external wars, France people were bored of many taxes, and the Louis XV felt those bad feelings. Professor (D. Jeffrey Brown) states that the Louis XV always encouraged himself and said: (till my death time, the circumstances will run in a same way) (Brown, 2009, 401-402).

In 1774 Louis XV died because of sickness and left power to Louis XVI who was only twenty years old. When the young king came to the power, France people expected him as a strong king and can forbidden the corruptions that had roots of central ages, especially sweeping the corruptions of Louis XV's time and do the Reform. However he wanted to reform and to make good and better work to France. In addition to his clean, honesty and a divine man, but he was not that man to be agreed by the France people. A king who France wanted and could stop the corruption or bad administration or a lot of taxes and inequality. Louis XVI just spent the circumstances, but his wife Marie Antoinette Maria Teresa daughter who was Austrian Empire, had another environment and strength. This pretty active woman interfere all of places works who caused boring for France people. Because of that she was from Austria Empire enemy family, Antoinette Maria could change France situations and nor could making people agree.

## **2.2 The Reasons of French Revolution**

The French revolution took place and was recognized as of great importance to the historians and researchers especially talking about the causes French revolution. Although France people's life of French was not many different from other Europe people's life (Grant&Temperley, 2001, 41-42). The reasons where seen differently in different sources and they where stated as follows.

### **2.2.1 Direct Reasons**

Politics weakens administration, absolute king and France people felt inequality between public class and Aristocrat. A weak economy and people were forced to pay taxes. People felt disagreement and poor, France people lived with these situations daily. The society was poor and a chosen class of the king's palace ,some Aristocrat and part of religion man which all of these will not be two percent of population and 98 of percent of population in France society was poor (Waldinger, 5-6). They lived with the situations and this reason related to people's life directly daily subjects of

people with their mind and idea were being bored of kings and his reformation and country politic hence they were thirsty of changes.

### **2.2.1.1 Ideological Reasons**

In England and America the revolution had new circumstances and new idea and the researchers were writing in Europe (Karopokin, 9-17). As of result of absolute kings political and feudalism of French society differences between class of French people and power, noble man, feudal, the church man. With injustice in country on the time of Louis XV and his political result even on the time of Louis XVI, the writers wrote and began the idea movement and criticism. Some leaflets appeared which related to people's problems encouraged people to know public problems observing government acts and costs. In addition to the important books published in that time behind that criticism and idea movement have some other thinkers, had effect on the people idea and revolution appeared like Rousseau. His famous and effect book in (1762) called as (social contract) spread. Montesquieu had many affect specially his book (spirit of laws) which was published in 1748 (Ramadan, 1997, 309). Thus, they demanded separate of the power and against divine right of the kings that had absolute power. In 1773 (Baron) published social system book with his friend who published encyclopedia. One part from the seventeen was published. This book was about some important subjects about relation with French society like Aristocrat, power, democracy, law, government, slavery, monarchy, politic, the rule of law, which most of their idea and subjects were near to each other or was from the spirit of the law book idea of Montesquieu book (Ramadan, 1997, 311).

The leader of this movement had brightness light and ideas were suggested by Voltaire. He decided to fight against all of government's corruptions. France society by his writings, by his criticism, and his intelligence Voltaire had a lot of effect on it (Krotwezn, 1982, 135-139). He became famous very fast. His criticism and differences between Voltaire and his political idea with the country power owner involve many problems. He was prison more than one year in (Bastille) prison by the authority. Because of his different ideas and political obligations he left France and

went to England. He was affected by Britain system which compared with France political system was very developed and democracy at that time. In Britain no one would prison without law, but in France any aristocrat or owner power could send France people to prison by the police, except kings' absolute power. If he wanted, he could prison anyone or release in France. When Voltaire returned to France he published his important book (philosophy messages) in 1732, about political system. He brought the Britain system as an example and historians considered it as its effect, the begging of the bright Era in France (Hart, 2014, 400-408). In 1765 his famous book called republic opinions published. He encouraged society to push against dictatorial and absolute power to be free (Ramadan, 1997, 311). Hence Voltaire had many effect on France people. Another writer (Michal Hart) in his famous book called (The 100 Arranging of the most influential person in History) chose Voltaire the 79. He was one of the hundred effective persons in the world (Hart, 2014, 401). Hence if there is a world effect, there should be many effects on France idea that is the place of his life his friends and his writings.

The ideas were supported by many of scientists, specialists and politics supported that idea movement (Brown, 2009, 406). Thus those thinkers and their writings opened the way to French revolution and ideas. Whether the criticism of their writings made the situations to any event happening in France provided any solution. This with the idea of movement which was very difficult without it to happen. The revolution and its political injustice and inequality people felt bad reality in France so that people demanded equality, freedom.

#### **2.2.1.2 Economic Reasons**

The poor and hunger and bad economy were of direct reasons to French revolution after French idea moved. Poor economic and people disagreement which have relation with economic case came from palace men of king. In palace had plenty of costs, for example King and Queen's costs was more which most of them to the persons nearby of palace which king and queen gave them as salaries or gifts and expenditure (Brown, 2009, 406). In addition to economic crisis and empty of state treasury and

economic distractions were added on the state, except bad agriculture system and taxes. Internal customs became the farmers' daily bread demands and existence of huge numbers of poor people in regional villages and in big cities (Fisher, 2009, 11-12).

Government monopolized the salt and obliged people to buy it by a determined price. This was after government rented salt to some people with limited price in every place. They tried to get benefit of salt and all these were on France people account. France hated that salt tax very much, because salt had relation with daily food and people's life could not go on without buying it. Another obligation monopoly was people obliged to buy it by determined price by the government (A Committee of The Ministry of Education, 2013, 17-18). Salt tax was different from one region to another region. Tax in some places was too much and in some others was little. That was obliged by the government to make many expenditures for keeping regional borders in order to prevent people leaving places or regions that had plenty of taxes looking for better (Brown, 2009, 402).

However, those taxes were injustice taxes on the France people so did not conform on the people equally. For example, nobleman did not pay ownership tax that was on the shoulder of most France people. They did not give the head tax (A Committee of The Ministry of Education, 2013, 28). Sometimes they gave little money as tax to the power though they had plenty of money. Their plenty of every things made them giving up from social affairs and busy with collection the rents (Fisher, 2009, 12), of which farmers or slaves worked in it. They had many special rights that at the average age like hunting rights in the people fields for example some nobleman had thousand hunting doves and these hunting birds distracted the farmers' fields without they could do anything or expressing disagreement right overlap their owner nobleman (Brown, 2009, 403). Religion man was a little layer and had a great power in the society. They did not pay worship tax and did not give head tax (A Committee of The Ministry of Education, 2013, 18). Religion man pretext of did not pay the tax was God chosen them. They said all their things were just for God except paying the tax. They received charities from people that was just for big religion They took money for their pockets and small religion did not share of their money, (Brown, 2009, 402). Thus



religion man in addition to their political and spiritual powers in France society role became owner of many money and power. Thus their situation was different with public people, in this case (Drabber) in the book of (information and religion) .He stated that religion man life, living and boons comparing with the poor and powers owner with them was nothing. The popes moral falling down too much and all of France outcome and fortunes didn't fill up their aims and their ambitions (Bapir, 2011, 103). Even to that ratio in this case when French revolution execute last king with the bowels another priest (pope) (Bapir, 2011, 106) " while most of times religion and revolutions had a good relation together (Fitch, 1994, 114-115). Sometimes religion was a revolution or was one of encouragement to revolution (Aldeohgee, 2011, 43-47). They would do whatever they want because of their special right and privileges in religion.

France economic distracted and went towards, attempts by Louis XVI and his ministers like Turgot 1727- 1781, weren't successful (Fisher, 2009, 14), after that Necker 1739- 1794 come but this one also was not successful in economic country reform. But in two sides his work or role caused distraction of the country economic and more over happening of revolution. First reason was, lending too much money from American to spend on Britain war while America was the coalition of France and wanted to help it That was very harmful to state treasury and became one of the reason for economic crisis. It was the first direct reason of revolution after movement idea Second work in 1781 was writing a letter about country economic affair to king published. People wanted reading it for the first time they knew how much they pay tax to government, how much king took for him and around him from the fortune. Thus Necker opened the way to France nation to know government's wealth (Brown, 2009, 406).

After Necker, Colon comes his reforms and attempts were not successful to make the country economic better after some suggestions were offered. His suggestions were not achieved he wanted to say some facts to people and stated that France is a country which consist some unrelated regions and states. Which are owner of mixture administration, these regions do not know anything about each other. Some partial do not carry any cargo and hardness, but heavy cargo just some other partial carried on.

In this way the rich layer pay little tax, all incomes and duty did not divided totally, so that we cannot make a fix and a continuous power, and cannot confirm administration interaction. It does not admire to have some decreases which full offbackset; so that in this time there is an excuse to say there could not be real administration correctly (Fisher, 2009, 15). These facts that Colon declared encouraged people. After economic reforms which Ministers and France power made failed. Economic became one of direct reason to revolution.

### **2.2.1.3 Political and Social Reasons**

Kings power was absolute, if he desired one would become a minister or brought down from the ministry. He sent people to prison and freed them according his desires, and also he determined the taxes and spent money accordingly without any power or nation knowing it or followed king's costs there was no difference between king's income and country income. On the contrary, in Britain where as in England king had a determine salary (Brown, 2009, 403). Thus the palace's costs reached to an extent which country budget did not block it. The palace man obeyed these bad economic crisis and people that was more over king's war except spending many costs and backset of their war. King used the country according his interests like most of the Europe countries in that time kings gave "Divine right of the kings" to themselves, and related to the power and all works and powers were known as their rights, that was except weak administration of country and regions and their difference religion, habit, traditions, different law and tax in these regions (A Committee of The Ministry of Education, 2013, 16-17). Societal differences between class bourgeoisie which we can say public class and Feudalism and farmer. Differences between internal layers of church and the differences of king's layer (Ramadan, 1997, 286-307). French society before French revolution in 1789 divided into three parts or three layers; nobleman, religion man and public layer, most of nation was consist of public layer and were prevented from their first right. Nobleman and religion man were the owner of special rights, for example all the taxes that public layer paid but the other two layers religion man and nobleman didn't pay those

taxes, and the public layer was against those rights and privileges. Two layers consist of few French people and more of France people so we can say (95%) consisted of public layers. Thus hard work of tax and compulsory military were on the public layer shoulder, which most of them were farmers. France population includes engineers, doctors, lawyers, teachers and artists. It means they became cultural layer and felt injustice. They were against special rights of the two special and little layers (A Committee of The Ministry of Education, 2013, 18-20). Power could not forbidden, those difference between noblemen, religion man and republic layer which had a lot of differences. If we talk about noblemen power which came from the Average age of feudalism in Europe. Their place in society was high and had good military mark. forgiveness by government to pay the taxes of their earth, at the same time they got a lot of taxes on growing their earth by the farmers and used all of ways of anxiety and compulsion in their place (Sobki, 1985, 13-14). Thus feudalism did not just pay the taxes or had big earth and growing up on farmer shoulder, but till to the extent they had power and rights to punish the farmers. Their man got the taxes and money from them, all of these power was opposite of doing some social works like organizing the tribe relations (Atroschi, 1960, 7-14). Religion man were the first social layer who controlled on the French society and their feelings and civil affairs and supervised education. It had censorship on idea movement and lived on many the tenth tax on many privileges which church organized and kept on it (Yahya, 244-245).

### **2.2.3 Indirect Reasons**

Old administrative system and its badness on society troubles which basic returned to central age. England and American Revolution existing of laws and people's right in those countries. The philosophy and thinkers effects and their rebels against absolute power religion man dictatorial, all of them were indirect reasons to the revolution (Tisarh, 1952, 6-9), those idea and criticism growing idea movement could be consider the first indirect reason of French revolution, which changed France people idea. But absolute political power in their time in the world and Europe controlled of many countries, but the growing of France people idea was main reason... etc, but

however all of writings and other thinking criticisms like Voltaire and Montesquieu and Rousseau... etc and idea movement. Also another reason which we can consider it indirect reason of French revolution was Marie Antoinette Louis XVI's wife and Austrian Emperor daughter, this women and her interfere in the palace and more over her coming to the palace for the first time as a queen was boring for French people, because she was one of the Austrian Emperor family which was the enemy of France. Thus king's palace injustice and after coming France enemy woman to palace had a lot of social and political boring with France people, instead of being proud she became the reason of boring in the country. The France people outlook to queen and her place did not need to blame that appeared at the time of French revolution event which how Austria cause of this woman and near persons. The king tried to survive them against French and their revolution. This Austrian directs interfere because the revolution was against kings system. It was dangers upon king's power in Europe which revolution transferred to Austria. It had the kings system during French revolution time, and there were many other reasons which Austrian interferer to all of them and the queen was a suggestion of that interferes.

However during the Louis XVI's queen wasn't only the place to be proud for France, but she was caused of disturbing and hated by France people and she also became the reason of the Versailles palace to be undesirable and hated, thus we can consider the queen one of the indirect reasons of French revolution. Those wars happened before French revolution history like hereditary war and independence American war which France had interfered. Before them a hundredth year war between France and Britain (Amin&Husein, 2001, 188-201). All of these war before French revolution, had effect upon Frances feeling and nationality feeling confidence of them, and feeling of lived citizen. They had their own role; this feeling had a great role in internal of France and had effect on the revolution indirectly, as well as during the time of French revolution. Because of the mentioned feeling, France people had believed that no power above citizen's power, something normal that absolute power, dictatorial, inequality, weak administration weak economic were not accepted by the people. They feel that they deserve more, demanded to reform and changes in the constitution, we can say constitution reform was another indirect reason to the

revolution which all persons demanded, we knew that by the letters that people and big man in region and France village sent to government (Fisher, 2009, 16). Thus after becoming hopeless of did not make constitution and public reforms. The reasons mentioned before then the desire of revolution appeared. It was normal thing that France people did revolution and by the power and the power of hands make changes like (john Bowel) in his book (A History of Europe).European people believed of hands power, power law and people wanted to revolute by hand forces strongly. Obligated the power at the same time the king tried rebellion by military forces and dictatorial (Bowe, 1998, 483-484).

## **CHAPTER3**

### **THE MAIN EVENTS OF REVOLUTION**

#### **3.1 Beginnings of the French Revolution**

The Louis XIV time was proud moment for French themselves and their king. At the final of his power and his final time was the Louis XV time. People demanded changes and real conditions changes which were full of injustice and dictatorial to the real condition which had freedom and brotherhood and equality. The revolution began on the power in a hard and violent way and forces. (They are many different defines of revolution. It refers to fanatic condition in against power to exchanging until be by name revolution. Or revolution consists of exchanging productivity relation. Or revolution is which roots exchange by without methods of constitution...etc) (Abdulkhaliq, 2008, 155-168) were used which revolution country slowly fix up (Reform). It slowly changes or fix up reform many times by the authority.

The revolution event came after disappointment of France peoples and all the powers solutions were tested but had not any result, a final solution examined after 8 August 1788. The king requested nation layers (religion man, nobleman, public layer) to attend in a meeting, thus all of them offered their opinions and their suggestions. But that wide and long meeting had not any result. Minister Necker wanted the meeting to decide on the money that balances the budget. Public layer although wanted meeting to give a decision on the equality of their sounds with the nobleman and religion man sounds in the council which consisted of more than 100 members (Fisher, 2009, 16). One sound of religion man and nobleman apposite two of the public layer representative sounds. The ministers accepted on the decisions but the king did not permit. But all of those meetings were not useful because for a long time before meeting the king. The government did not step towards solutions and reforms, as it needed. After all solutions which remind without solutions, the time came that French demands and moots rise upon the king and power which we can say those demands

and mottos consisted of (freedom, equality, Fraternity) (Same Author, 61) For this demands and many other works need to be existed like people's demanding to separation of powers.

Therefore, it means separation of Legislative power and judicial power and executive power (Qeredai, 1999, 23-24), thus those demands and mottos became the mottos of most of rebels. It was for the first time in this way motto like freedom and equality and goodwill. Demonstrated and spread we can say these mottos were the results French thinkers and people's idea and growing of that idea and criticism movement except daily demands like daily bread at the revolution time. The revolution with nationality council works began.

### **3.2 Appearance of the Nationality Council and the Revolution Starting**

Nationality council came out from the citizen council layers, existing of the nation layers returned to fourth century in France which consisted of the three layers representatives. Each layer of them confirmed (defended) of their interests .The corrupting the council was meeting separately and inequality in the election time which every sound of nobleman and religion man representatives instead of two sounds of the public layer representatives (Brown, 2009, 407) When the council of the layers was meeting in 1789 Versailles, public layer representatives were under the effect of public opinions (Fisher, 2009, 16). Public layer decided to hold meetings without layers council although the king's obstacles made for the meeting, and demanded of the two layers, nobleman and religion man members to contact with the public layer follow the nation interests. Most of them were unsatisfied (Brown, 2009, 408).In this way the public layer in that meeting and after 17 of June announced to form of a national council (Fisher, 2009, 17).Thus public layer representatives changed their name to the council founded called (national council). It comes from that their representatives consisted of (96%) of the nation members'. The king was against that action and wanted to finish the public layer (national council) meeting by excuse of preparing for the next meeting. The king decided to close the meeting place



(Brown, 2009, 409) .The council representative members gone to (Tennis Court) which was nearby of the palace of Versailles and meeting. They swore that they didn't give up it till they made a constitution for France (Fisher, 2009, 17). At that time the king wanted to spread and close the meeting. When the king's representative came and announced that the meeting should be ended, in the council Mirabeau stood up and said loudly that they had hold the meeting on the nation desires if with swords repudiate this place (Brown, 2009, 409).

The strong revenue obliged weak king to surrender and the king requested of the two nobleman and religion man. Layers connecting with the public layer and the council, was obligatory recognition, and the king was serious on the returning the affairs as before. The palace men and around the king among them queen encouraged about that (A Committee of The Ministry of Education, 2013, 24). The king decided the two nobleman and religion manlayers mix with the public layer, nobleman leader Duke Luxembourg informed the king. He stated that this innocence of my sir announce that the power of nation council is upon all powers, and nobleman ready to volunteer to you with their soul. He answered him with nice and famous sentence stated that he do not want anyone to die for his sake (Jalal, 2015, 77). Despite of all of that nobleman and religion man and palace the council continued on its works. Meetings were done preparing to make constitution in addition to the mess situations and collecting of the soldiers by king in Paris and around the council and Versailles which in order to be used by the king in need times (Brown, 2009, 409). Those military forces were dangerous for the council and nationalisms especially when the king refused to take back the military nearby of council meeting. The king announced some other bored decisions like avoiding Necker and put Partial in his place. That encouraged the preachers: Mara, Campbell... etc.(Jibrotty, 2013, 10-11).And then public opinion to revolute and as a result people attacked on the (Enfield center) (A Committee of The Ministry of Education, 2013, 24) and took over the weapons the revolution starting widely.

### 3.2.1 The Fall of Bastille

Rebels had revolution went toward Bastille castle which occur east of Paris. The purpose of keeping France from enemy after that it changed to prison and many times innocent people sent to prison here fiercely. In 14 July 1789 was distracted and fell and that day had been revolution feast (Bahareth, 2012, 12).

The revolution began exactly in 14 July 1789 by distraction and destroying the Bastille castle (Abdulaziz&Alqose, 1999, 29). The purpose of attack on Bastille by rebels was to put the hand on the weapons. Rebels thought Bastille castle was weapon store (A Committee of The Ministry of Education, 2013, 24). Thus rebels were in need to weapons by their axes they wanted to get the weapon in that old prison and castle which power used it continuously for oppressions and their special interests. It was the place for anybody and any peaceful man who worked against the authority interests. The thinker Voltaire who imprisoned at the time of Louis XV for more than one year and made his foyer named (Henriade) (Hart, 2014, 401). It was one of his famous act. After he spent more than one year, he became released in 1718. During the times of Louis XVI it was not just used for criminals. It was also used for any person who demanded freedom or any person who Louis XVI did not want or to be accused from the power borders. After a short clash between Rebels and castle guards died hundred people of Rebels by castle guards. The Rebels successfully could control the castle but it wasn't the store of weapons, but there were just seven prisoners. All the prisoners released directly and Rebels population enclosed the castle broke up and destroyed it. At that time until this moment, attacking on Bastille have been France nationality feast and did parties at its anniversary (Brown, 2009, 409-410).

Falling and destroying Bastille by Rebels was not important military work. Bastille was an important state symbol and fall of kings system. Its importance was in that after Bastille, an uptight and disagreed weather appeared in all of Paris. Thus the fall of Bastille was a gold work that the Rebels did and all of France and in Europe people delighted with the fall of Bastille. It was the fall of injustice and oppression and the omen rising the free day (Fisher, 2009, 18). Rebels made the Government to keep on

the public security a military of volunteers named (national guards) they chosen Lafayette to be leader of the military. Thus Paris fell under the control of Rebels and their effect (A Committee of The Ministry of Education, 2013, 25).first of August the news of publishing of revolution spread in all of France sides, and the farmers attacked on the nobleman homes in all sides in order to bum their records of nobleman feudal conformation special rights which conformed up on the farmers and the people (Brown, 2009, 410).The fall of Bastille and surrendering all sides of Paris by revolutionary wasn't a cheerful news for the king and while he got that news it was very difficult to confession which it could not controlled the situation and the revolution published and just said: "is a big backset and problem", but Duke answered the king and said no sir!: "but it is a big revolution" (Fisher, 2009, 18), but as a result the king obliged to confess the new situation of Bastille fall and decided to take back his military in Paris and return Necker to his rank and recognition the new government of revolution and recognition of the revolutionary flag with colors (red, blue, white) and also obligatory he returned Lafayette to the place of national guards leader (Ahmed, 2014, 59). with the fall of the absolute king system and inequality and hunger seen and made confidence and hope to (freedom, equality, Fraternity) and rising a new reality for Paris people and then for France after that for Europe, by the fall of Bastille and revolution publishing in that way it needed that the national council took its role and this happened and after Bastille the main role of national council emerged and began their works and reforms.

### **3.2.2 Nationality Council Reforms**

Nationality council tried to make a constitution for France (Fisher, 2009, 20), and after the publishing of revolutionary and attacking the farmers on the feudal nobleman for burning the special recorded rights on the poor and the France people settled, that was national council to achieve one of their most important reforms which was taking out feudalism system and nobleman special rights, and that happened at fourth night of August 1789 revolution year, nobleman gave up of their special rights, that was under the people and the council pressure, the slavery system and more over the

hunts right in farmers field was took from nobleman and gave the right to farmers for killing the nobleman doves if have seen in their fields (Brown, 2009, 410), and feudalism footsteps slowly canceled, but all nobleman disagreed and one from part of them (Count Artois) king's brother went towards north east border and left France as dissatisfaction versus the new attitudes and losing their special rights (A Committee of The Ministry of Education, 2013, 26).

The National council announced in 26 August which determined the basic rights of the people in the state was consisted of the most important principles of their rights

"1- Human born freely and also live freely and also all human are equal in their rights.

2- The Purpose of government establishment duty is keep on the natural Human rights which is freedom and the right of possession to keep on and returning of their own forbidden rights.

3- Without law, nobody should be imprisoned; the criminal person isn't criminal until his crime settled.

4- All citizens have right in participating of government and law and tax making.

5- Founding the idea and opinions with a condition no ridicule against system and law.

6- The right of the possession.

7- The freedom of idea and expression are the most valuable of human rights and all person had expressing himself and opinion rights, in a condition it shouldn't be against the law". (Ahmed, 2014, 60-61).

Also many fix up of church system and religion man been done and their special rights like the church tenth tax cancelling and paying the tax was been public work and all the layers with religion man paid the tax and after following stages, the council reforms in the field of church and religion man and their special rights, the council decided that all church fortune and possessions put under the control of the citizens and the government in opposite of this the government provide all their needs for feast and religion occasions and for those who achieve these works and government helped the poor instead of the church, and religion man obliged for

depending on their own life adopted by the government salary, also the council decided total reformation in church and changed many old Bishops and in France regions which new administration was put by the council, the choice of the religion man and Bishop gave to the citizen, this step made them angry while many of them were supporters of the revolution then stood against it and some of them announced their boring, but the council obligated them to swear for the new law and then sixty thousand Bishop swore for the new law and new France constitution (Brown, 2009, 410-413).

The council and abolished the differences between France people and natural Human rights (A Committee of The Ministry of Education, 2013, 26), in France in this frame work freedom gave free to any person to talk and write and publish subjects but in a condition that person is responsible upon using that freedom and also this freedom and expressing opinions shouldn't distraction the public security (Brown, 2009, 411) the council also did many judicial, administrative and economic reforms, but all of those restorations and council duties weren't be without problems and there were many trying against those repairing but the council was continuous .

### **3.3 Efforts of Demolishing the Revolution and the National Council Continuity**

Revolution publishing addition of national council powers and its duties and repairing and losing king rule was the reason for been more revolution enemies to become more internally which the useful interests demanders of the king and unchanging France reality or wanted the France to return to before the revolution and from them was nobleman and palace footprint and religion man without doubt the tip them king and queen and palace, and outside of France the same kings system, which didn't want to abolish monarchy system in France and to be changed and experience transferred to their countries, but more over all of those problems and efforts council was continues of running the revolution and reforms.

### 3.3.1 Internal Efforts for Abolishing the Revolution

The king became bored, very hard situation for him to sign on the new laws and people rights announcement and recognition the new case reality and hiding (keeping) his hate in his heart opposite those changes and revolution, and the king always encouraged by the queen and palace and his foot note and feared if revolutionary idea become successful, it considered danger and also against the king and the palace and its supporters, the king was worried about signing on the new laws and after the king collection the military news spreading among people for the sake of abolishment the revolution like before that time he tried, but because of nation rising up and attacking on the Bastille castle, he couldn't do that (Brown, 2009, 411), this once the king demanded force but bringing this force didn't wasn't useful to keep on the king and forbidding the revolution, because the citizens were disagreed and they were angry in Paris, it wasn't easy to control the case and the news of spreading of the guests for the king supporters force was circulated in Versailles which there were a lot of cost had been done, people's disagreement became more and group and group ropes with their hands pulled tanks back and with the help of armed soldiers from Paris toward Versailles (A Committee of The Ministry of Education, 2013, 26-27), at the time of the revolution and its spreading, the revolution new color symbolizing consisted of red and white and blue and in Versailles food had been foot down (Brown, 2009, 412), demanding against Versailles was too much and the departure of Rebels to Versailles was zealous and started on 5th of October, 1789 which Rebels people and by the participating of many women numbers (Bessieres&Niedzwiecki, 1991), thousands of hungry women went to Versailles palace and demanded bread from the king (Fisher, 2009, 27), rebel's zealous and hateful of the introvert palace and especially in front of the queen need to keep and calm down, national guards leader Lafayette with a part of national guards prohibited war between the Rebels and king and his keeping forces, the Louis XVI king for the sake of calm down and publicizing worry of rebels, he decided that he and his wife would gone to Paris and signature on the new laws and people rights publishing (A Committee of The Ministry of Education, 2013, 27).

King couldn't abolish the revolution, but he obligated to listen for rebels' demands, and after king going to Paris the national council was continuous on its duties, reforms and meetings and actively it worked on formation the constitution and did many acts which wasn't less than the importance of the constitution, as we referred it before now the old country administration been changed they divided the country administration into eighty three regions and putting the most important natural names of places from rivers and mountains... etc for each region in France (A Committee of The Ministry of Education, 2013, 27), also this reformations and special in the field of church we referred before now bored the palace defenders and the king and encouraged them more to rise against the revolution and continuously wanted forbidden all those reformations, revolution and returning the situation into before revolution reality and this was by the leadership (Count Artois) king's smaller brother which after the fall of the Bastille with small guys of nobleman and a small army went to outside the country and had intention to attack France and return the old system and in 21st of June 1791 the king and the queen wanted to arrive those guys (A Committee of The Ministry of Education, 2013, 27), but the king's coach and his wife which left the palace with kingdom's clothes and with queen's clothes (so it meant they changed their clothes) and their coach went towards east border but soon they disclosed on the border (Vareene) city among angry and noisy revolutionary people, with the mockery of people they returned to Paris (Brown, 2009, 414).

### **3.3.2 External Attempts for Cancelling the Revolution**

King's trying of run from the revolution and returning them to Paris, French people hated them more and know as external efforts against the revolution and foreign interfere in France works was impossible to be accepted by France nations after revolution, because after the revolution began they became more nationalism feeling and the rebels knew themselves bigger, thus French people hate opposite the king and nobleman had reached to the tip and wanted to execute the king (Brown, 2009, 414), because public opinion upon the king and his escaping very hard and was known as a traitor because the king and his brother and with the palace pursuers with the external



help intended to return the case to before revolution and rebel people demanded to repeal the king and kingdom system and announced the republic system, but national council which most of its members were with the (constitutional kingdom) system and tried to bring an excuse for the king's escaping and stopped his authority until the final of the constitution and then to swear loyalty for it (A Committee of The Ministry of Education, 2013, 28). Europe countries always rose up against France and the new system and their revolution or the result of the revolution even to that degree they made national coalitions against France, because the revolution results were against of the Europe countries which their systems were kingdom system, this will be more explained to our at the following sections, and now we going to return to the council and the 1791 constitution.

### **3.3.3 The Council and the 1791 Constitution**

The national council could end the constitution in September 1798 and obliged the king to swear on the constitution and keeping it (A Committee of The Ministry of Education, 2013, 29), the council also obligated the religion man for swearing to the constitution and keeping on it (Fisher, 2009, 24-25).the constitution made on the separation of powers and gave the executive power to the king with army leadership and with the choosing of ministers but with a condition the ones who have been chosen for ministry shouldn't be from the law council members and the king also had the veto right (A Committee of The Ministry of Education, 2013, 29).

The government occurs by the hand of the laws council which the constitution talked about this, and the National council decided that its members didn't enter the law council. And in 1st October 1791 law making council hold its first meeting (Brown, 2009, 415),the main duty on council shoulder implementation of constitution orders and keeping the national council acts, and the council members were divided on two main parties: Modern Right Party and Revolutionary Leftism Party, the first part members were loved the king system and supported kingship system with constitution relation, but the second party members were consisted of the revolution and republicans and these (so the second party) wanted to cancel the kingship system and

announcing the republic system and with any sacrifices for keeping on the revolutionary achievements and its results which the most famous among them in this revolutionary and republican party were Jacobins, and Gironde (Jalal, 2015, 121-122), except of these, some other members from the law making council weren't with anyone of two parties we mentioned , but they were worried and hadn't any determined opinions according the situations inside the council their ideas were changed and usually they were with the strong and the majority party (A Committee of The Ministry of Education, 2013, 29-30). It means they caught the middle of the stick.

Because of that National council decided its members wouldn't be the law making council members, so the law making council and its zealous young members faced many problems, the law making council met with problems among them were bad internal situations and unstable situations and a neglected king repudiation , unstable government and without confidence and belief by the people and on the other hand also those families left the country and stayed on the borders waiting the changes and their hatred opposite the revolution increased, and Europe kings were encouraged against the revolution to that extent foreign countries suggested for returning the king to his power and interfere in France by military, in addition that most of the people weren't with the all Nation council reforms and law making council for example repairing in the church (Brown, 2009, 415).

## **CHAPTER4**

### **THE EXCHANGES OF THE POWER SYSTEM**

#### **4.1 From Monarchy to Republic**

The council made arrangements and decided if any refugees didn't return to the country is considered as a traitor and all their possession will be controlled by the new government and obliged the religion man if anyone who didn't swear to the constitution dismissed to the out of the country and the king also obliged announcing the war against Austria in 20 April 1792 (A Committee of The Ministry of Education, 2013, 31), at the same time Prussia was the Austria supporter because in 7 February 1792 seal treaty and defend alliance but the Austrian emperor and Prussia king was signed (Salame, 2014, 129), Louis XVI monarch Lafayette put as France public military leader and the Prussia military Leader was (Brocxueq) with public military Alliance leader ( Austria and Prussia)alliance held a meeting to attack on France, at first France had fallen (A Committee of The Ministry of Education, 2013, 31), also with this monarch the king lost hope by the war way once again to prove that he could be the country leader and the only monarch and power would protect France, but on the contrary he accused with the betrayal and named as traitor and after nation preachers announced his betrayal and French people with war zealous and zealously went toward Toiletries' palace and surrounded the monarch, and were demanding his cancelling and Paris people's angry became more specially after the enemy military by the leadership Brocxueq came nearer to Paris, and sent a threatening message to Paris and cleared in it that he punish them by slay method if the monarch would lose a single hair from his head (Brown, 2009, 417), and this was without doubt gave people doubt right upon the monarch, this help from the enemy to the monarch prove monarch's traitor and as a result the France people fanatically attacked on the Toiletries palace and the monarch his and wife obligatory went to the law making council in order to keep their safety and those situations also obligated the council stopping the monarch jobs even to decide on the new election (Ahmed, 2014, 73),

France people demanded king's execution but the council refused till the new National Council to be chosen which known well (National conference), Lafayette tried to stand against the council decision and defend of the king and returning him on duty, but his military didn't obeyed him and obliged to escape and when the enemy military (Prussia and Austrian ) had gone to (Lorraine and Verdun) regions, France people hatred and the warmness of France people increased more and made a rebels group by the leadership of Danton for directing the country and the Paris municipal the place of their meetings, after they dismissed the council municipal members and it was known as Common (A Committee of The Ministry of Education, 2013, 32).

People faced more worried and road missing and most of the people accused the king and his partial were the reason for all bad circumstances (Ahmed, 2014, 74), and for stopping these continuous falling and ending their anxiety and there was fear and the doubt of the king and his partial, and because the Common had all real power of the country in its hand, made a special central committee by the leadership of (Mara) for the censorship on the revolution enemy and the central committee requested the Parisian and announced "dear people to the weapon, to the arms (weapon) ... "this is after the enemy arrived to Verdun which is the last border that connected Paris and the border (Sobol, 1989, 238), and many monarch partial were imprisoned and when the fall of Verdun news spread and the enemy nearby of Paris and many kings partial were sent to the polisher (Execution) and another number were killed in prison excusing of supporting to enemy (A Committee of The Ministry of Education, 2013, 32-33), their numbers were near to 1500 dead which is considered the beginning of terrorism age and fright in France which in the next stages of revolution start, by excuse of keeping the revolution and its obtainment, punishing the person against revolution appeared fanatic direction in France and starting the violence and killing, thus the situations were towards worse not towards better and the enemy military progressed even to (Valmy) region, (Ahmed, 2014, 74), but (Dimorih) in the place of Lafayette got the France leadership of the army, and could closed the returning way of the enemy military and stopping (Brocxueq) in Valmy highness and Prussia military obligated to pullback because in this time Prussia was busy with Poland problem with Russia so that Prussia agreed with France to stop the war, (A Committee of The

Ministry of Education, 2013, 33), law making council started its duties but they gave the king's future to the new National Conference which would be voted recently, thus the monarch and monarchy future had gone toward nonbeing and republican.

#### **4.2 National Conference**

The conference held its first meeting on 20 September 1792 (Jalal, 2015, 140), which most of its high members consisted from the National Conference and laws making council (A Committee of The Ministry of Education, 2013, 33). And the new council that called National Conference divided on the parties and direction or its movements as the following shape (Gironde, Jacobins, and Impartial) (A Committee of The Ministry of Education, 2013, 33-34).

#### **4.3 Announcing the First France Republic and King's Execution**

On the 20th of September, 1792 which at the same time it was the first National conference meeting day as we said before France military succeeded in Valmy highlands on the Prussia and Austrian army and prevented Austria to control France, this was a big success for the revolution and its partials it was great in a form that said a German poet for that day 20th September 1792 said: (A new History began to the world, it mean the farmers' success on the feudalism) (Hussein&Nammet, 2012, 2), They decided to prevent the monarchy and announced the republic system (Ahmed, 2014, 79-80).

The conference had begun dialogues about king's future and the conversation between the mountains part so Jacobins and France people started about the king's future, mountain part of Jacobins which was a fanatic part of republic partial demanded the court to consider him as a national traitor because helped enemy (Brown, 2009, 419), but Gironde weren't with the king's execution at all and while Gironde and Jacobins were busy with discussion on the king's future, an iron acrimonious was found in one of king's palace wall which have proved text about king's secret relation with France enemy (Ahmed, 2014, 81), Jacobins feelings had been stronger at the court and then after king's execution failure all Gironde's trying

were useless which demanded to execute the king and the other European kings weren't be angry and enemy of France, but the conference with the majority of sounds decided about king's execution, at 11pm 20th November! 793 Louis XVI monarch the Louis XVI out of order took him to the revolutionary yard in Paris in front of plentiful members of people and France soldier by polisher way, the king was execution (Ahmed, 2014, 81-82).

#### **4.4 War and the Era of Terrorism**

Announcing the republic system and the king's execution made the Europe's kings angry and all of them united in order to punish the National Conference on the king's execution (Brown, 2009, 419), opposite of that France military successfulness and developments by Dimorih Leadership drunk the National Conference, so that the Conference announced that they wouldn't do any careless to send the help to any nations for surviving of their kings' injustice but with a condition the surviving country ownership could carry the expenditures duties of the France military and the France military could get (Nees and Savoy) of Sardinian kingship, king's execution and France military developed in Belgium caused to meet the first alliance against France (A Committee of The Ministry of Education, 2013, 34), at first Britain announced its readiness to fight against France and Britain, Holland, Spain, Sardinian and Portugal and Austrian and Prussia made an alliance against France (Ahmed, 2014, 83), and together decided to stop the enlargement and the new bom France republic and each of them had its own special interests and ready to attack by different way, Britain wanted to get the beach, Spain decided to pass the Prince mountain and attacked on the southern Bidmonia and attacking towards Alp mountain, Prussia and Austria made their place and attacking in eastern, Austrian performed its activity and its movements (Brown, 2009, 420), the new France Republic seen itself among four sides and faced a big front of war.

At that promiscuous situation when France military leader Dimorih knew the news of the king's execution, he repeated the same attitude of Lafayette again and surrendered

himself to enemy with a huge number of soldiers (Ahmed, 2014, 84), and this is especially after Dimorih had broken up in Neerwinden and lost Belgium (A Committee of The Ministry of Education, 2013, 35), France situations had been more bad internally more over it also had been promiscuous externally, because of this king's partials did some movements and rebelled and controlled some places and religion man supported them and encouraged many people against Republic conference (Ahmed, 2014, 84).

Jacobins got hard steps and need to a decider government and a committee in order to give fanatic and insisting decisions and those steps have been caused to terror age widely and making down the revolution principles values and that was done by the name of keeping the revolution and we shouldn't forget many times when a revolution become state or rebels get the power, they give up the value of revolution principles by the excuse of keeping revolution and revolutionary rights, through spending the time rebels would need of revolution it means revolution would be done on the Rebels. thus terror age began by the excuse of preventing the revolution from dangers on it and the National Conference decided to form two a committee, first is(committee of public security) which its work is organizing and defending of National and controlling on the revolution's enemy internally and the second one is (revolution court) its work is accusing anyone who any doubt would detect on his loyalty towards the republic (A Committee of The Ministry of Education, 2013, 35), this is more over which conference in February! 1793 decided the compulsory soldier announcing and (Carno) was chosen instead Dimoriah began exercises and arming the military and in this way in 1793 France had been the ownership of many soldiers who all of them were zealous and had military soul and ready by any way to defend of the revolution, France became the owner of a different military from the old military and could control internal problems and proved its role in external and between 1794-1795 years got many victories until the final of 1795 and could broke up Europe country treaty against France (Ahmed, 2014, 85).

Military weather in France and full of fanatic gave the rule permitting to Jacobins fanatic leaderships and committee of public security had military's power without border and thousands of people were killed or drowned and put killing on a great



number of people and killed them, easily with a small doubt France people sent to revolution polisher and after this History publish terror word published (Carly, IV).

The revolution from Reform's demanding changed to dictatorial and terrorism and also in 1793 the Conference gave the high executive power to the (committee of public emergency) which was first consisted of 9 members and after that its members were been 12 that consisted of prominent Jacobins leaders and secretly over sighted ministries works and founding the employee ... etc in the state, supervised administrating the country (Brown, 2009, 423-424), with the duties of this committee the age offanatic and killing people increased and no longer, Jacobins, the severe party were divided and occur in differences among themselves, Danton who was the leader and the supporter of the republic and Jacobins said (terror and shedding blood till here enough) but Herbert the chief of Common(Paris Municipality) said the revolution still uncompleted. The Committee was continuous about their work of blood shedding and severity between these times that Jacobins were ended in. Robespierre, who was a strong and prominent man came in the committee and after Robespierre had come to the committee of public emergency of security made the circumstances more severe till the terror reached the revolution leaders and especially Jacobins Leaders who any person had doubt on, Robespierre would send to the polisher, one of the prominent leader was Danton who was against violence as it existed, in this way about Robespierre to keep his power and prevent anyone who would be against of him would be sent to the polisher (Ahmed, 2014, 91).

Robespierre had been the unique person and the owner of all powers and anybody would stand against without doubt and without postpone would be sent for the polisher, through passing the time, he became more dictatorial and absolute until that extent in Junel 1794 he took reliant from the Conference members and thus whenever any Conference member showed his disagreement would be sent to the polisher by Robespierre desire and after that Robespierre decided that revolution's court can do this work without returning to the Conference (Ahmed, 2014, 91).

Robespierre behaviors and his dictatorial caused boredom for most of the people and Conference members and they wanted anyway to survive from these situations



rapidly, as a result some Conference members by the leadership of Barras and Talleyrand attacked on the Common (Paris Municipality) that was in 28 July 1794 in order to capture Robespierre and the Common that supported to terror and revolution court couldn't keep Robespierre and then injured deeply and captured and then sent to the guillotine (Fisher, 2009, 42), Robespierre also drank that drink that by the name of revolution keeping and country's security thousands of innocent people, civilian, tenth of the France revolution leaders and revolutionaries and Rebels had drunk by his command.

With the ending of Robespierre the terror age also ended moderate and modern Conference members once again returned to the political drama and then controlled the Conference and the Conference cancelled the committee of public security and the revolution's court and irregular laws and announced the public forgiveness and made the Common out of order and worked on making new constitution and Robespierre partial wanted to use the bad economic situations and attacked on the Conference, but the Conference could control it by the way of a young Commander called Napoleon who cruelly and killing the demonstrator way kept the Conference (A Committee of The Ministry of Education, 2013, 36).

#### **4.5 The End of the National Conference**

On 26th of October 1795, National Conference the decision of the finale of National Conference announced and the next day, the age of the Managing Government began (Jalal, 2015, 183), but before going to the managing Government we will talk about the National Conference duties although bad situations, terror age and plenty of internal, external problems defending themselves inside and outside with many other duties (Ahmed, 2014, 94-96; A Committee of The Ministry of Education, 2013, 37).

In Conference time many important steps were achieved for building a new reading system and some other reformations were did at National Council project and made the France language into a formal language for study in all of France and founded many high schools and conformed compulsory teaching and... etc in this field.

In this field also they did many important steps for confirmation of the revolution and cancelling the old system, made France civilian law and banded to imprison the people on the religion and forbidding the black skins slavery in France colonization and its cancelling that decision which hereditary only for the largest brother, but decided hereditary must be divide equality between hereditary, also made many laws for the church to degree it was differentiated from the state completely, in Christianity religion, the church changed from the public and politic view to the societal and personal.

At economic field also they did many reformations and returning nobleman and religion man and money and possessions that had been collected on the France formers shoulders to the state and for the state's poor conformation of down layers and also another important decision at economic field was limiting the prices to control the merchandise things, and the worker's rental had limited and working had done for abolishing the layers differences like using citizen word instead of the old different layers former surnames.

One of the other important work was the third year's constitution this constitution in 1795 occur at carrying out of practice and according the new constitution legislator power was given to two councils, the first was chamber of deputies or 500 council person which their ages should be more then 30 years worked in law's field, the other one was (senate) which were few in number and older than the council group and it work was choosing and law conformation, but the executive power gave to five person council which were chosen by vote at the meeting of the two councils and each year one of the five members was changed and this council named (Directory) it means the Managing Government and directory members chose ministers and also observed the law implementation.

A new stage of French revolution begins and was known as managing Government age. It consisted of five members and four years under the shadow of the new constitution (Fisher, 2009, 43). The Managing Government directed the country, but the difference of this power comparing with the old powers was one of the former stages part and complement, so that it wasn't empty of problems (Ahmed, 2014, 98-

101). The weakness of the government and people's economic situation went toward spoilt. It was full of internal challenges and problems because the people weren't satisfied to the directory government. King's partial in this time also carried out many activities that they wanted to return their losing powers and their privileges. Down layers and workers showed a fanatic disagreement. Most radicals appeared during the time of France demanding division of national wealth again and forbidding the special possessing and ending of poverty. They felt that French revolution hasn't any advantage over them and workers began violence secretly which caused a big problem for the directory government. The government had to forbidden the movement therefore it imprisoned and executed the leader. The fanatic Jacobins got political chance rise up against the directory government. Economic situation became worse than before the French revolution in 1789. The government copied paper money for the sake of solution intent but the situation went worse and caused inflation. Money losing its values till reached to the extent that the government announced the bankrupt situation.

All of those internal government problems whereas on the other hand externally was also full of problems, the government also used all its ability to get fine the success at external wars and (Karno) also was known as a success organizer and was the strongest and the most prominent person at directory government members, and he was continuously at preparing and exercising the military and when the government decided to attack on Austria and Italy, he prepared a military for this purpose and chose Napoleon Commander to be leadership of this military, and Napoleon got many successes like Alp mountain successfulness and broke up Sardinian military and controlled Turia their capital and the kings obliged to stop the war with them and lost Nees and Savoy to France (A Committee of The Ministry of Education, 2013, 38), after it Napoleon's military evolved to Austria to defeat and obliged them to meet (Kanbo Fonniou) treaty in 17th June 1797 and according to the treaty Austria recognized that Rain river is France Natural border and repudiated many other places for France (Ahmed, 2014, 101).

People and the government were waiting for military external successes so that when Napoleon returned to France they received him like a hero. After being successful on

Austria and Prussia Directory, the government decided attacking Britain and with many ways fulfilled against British like supporting Ireland revolution 1798 ...etc. Both of the states didn't clash till the Directory Government decided to fulfill against British to colonize Egypt in order to cut the coming and going of Business. India made Napoleon the leader of that force in 1798. During that period Egypt was under Ottoman Sultan. Mamluk had power but Napoleon's attack on Egypt did not have any positive results. Napoleon Left his military in Egypt and returned to France and did a coup on the power. He got the power (A Committee of The Ministry of Education, 2013, 39), and started to make France military became stronger and organized. They also increased and between 1798 to 1813 and reached to ten thousands (Davies, 1997, 751). (Ahmed, 2014, 109-152).

## **CHAPTERS**

### **THE REVOLUTION AND ITS EFFECTS ON OTTOMAN EMPIRE**

#### **5.1 The Consequences of French Revolution**

After the revolution event many borders and records of monarchy and the king's followers, nobleman religion man broke down and requesting equality, freedom and Fraternity in France and after that outside of France were risen and at different stages of the revolution in France also requesting Reforms by National Council and Law Council by French Revolution directors achieved like making equality laws and rights and taking out differences among people and France layers in addition to other reformatations at different fields, but with that revolution in these France revolution stages, people had faced many backsets and crisis like economic crisis and bad backsets and fanatic at revolution's time and its stages and especially at the famous time which named terror age, also big events days of revolution like the fall of Bastille and announcing the republic... etc which had been Nation feasts to France and been happy occasions and pride for French and at external world of France in Europe was glory too.

#### **5.2 The Revolution in France and Europe**

When the French revolution began the National Council announced the principles of human rights in 26 August 1789 (Jalal, 2015, 22-25; Salame, 2014, 118-123). they announced people's freedom such as personal freedom, people's residence freedom, possession freedom, work and fabrication freedom, business freedom and the most important was the ideas and opinions freedom from the religion, society, media and education... etc. They announced the principles of equality upon the law and equality

in front of court, equality in front of giving taxes and equality when looking for jobs and employee in the state... etc. These rights , freedom and equality in the frame of law and constitution with the public interests and the state's security, were considered equal .The powers were separated, the legislative , judiciary and executive powers were setup .Many Reformations in different fields were carried out with a long time of powers at revolution stages. National Council, law making council, National Conference and Directory Government had been done on the constitution. Making that constitution and developing laws were also another revolution's results announcing the first year constitution, the second year constitution and the third year constitution. Napoleon Bonaparte came on power and believed that his education of military caused him to be with the system of laws and sometimes had criticized on some revolution works and attitude like those attacking in 1789. Rebels carried out on Twirler's palace (Ahmed, 2014, 114-115). They had believed of the revolution's principles so that when he got the power and after many wars in Europe, he fulfilled many internal France reformations and changed laws of economic reformations... etc. With all of those reformations he abolishing the revolution feasts but just the attacking on Bastille Day and announcing republic were to stay (Brown, 2009, 441). During his power and on the consulship time which considered the revolution results the most important were Napoleon's laws and were by his name (Hussein&Nammet, 2012, 6). Napoleon's laws which conformed on were: Singular: emphasized on the importance of singular value in the society that where as the former regimes were emphasized on the group like feudalism and church... etc of society groups.

Secularism: They made the religion also a personal work and declared that the religion is important personally but it isn't by the state, thus the authority and the church were divided from each other totally. (Hussein&Nammet,2012, 6).

Nationalism: This idea emphasized about that citizens must be educated on National idea and the Nationalism idea is higher than all thing organizations, parties and political attitudes and from the political ideas, love and faithfulness for nation are higher than everything (Hussein&Nammet,2012, 6). Thus with changing of those laws and changes Napoleon had gone towards dictatorial and also his dictatorship cancelled the French revolution principles , this with Jacobins fanaticism and the

terror age which made the revolution values little and are from those results that affected badly on the France internal and the people's psycho but the new and big French revolution mottos like equality and Fraternity and Human rights and freedom and hidden the fearful face of the violence and terror at the French revolution time and hidden Napoleon's beginning violence, this with the rising of the communism revolutions and their directions was full of violence and fanaticism, wanted power, severely and full of shame and Stalin's slaughters and killings and Hitler's wars which those on the other hand hid killing and French revolution terror that had a big effect on the France internal and people's psychic. (Ahmed, 2014,117-155).

French Revolution results on the France internal were too much and big and as how its sacrifices plenty and we knew how the revolution happened and how were the power's system and social layers and how many injustices had and were different and people's rights special poor people and down layers and rights and privileges just had for the high layers and power ownership, but also we saw after the revolution and revolution principles which consisted of freedom and equality and people rights were spreading and also differences among layers were abolished and gradually the influences had been cancelled and contrasts between a person with another were ended in France and that injustice on the poor and on the France farmers after the revolution was finished and all of those conformations at the frame of people rights in different revolution stages were fixed and became constitution and laws and France from a personal country who were the king and his around and religion man and feudalism into a country of all people and laws and duties and rights and constitution.

All the changes also had effect on France external which had pride for French and also the rebels wanted to transport revolution outside of France. Napoleon took his laws and French revolution principles to those countries which he colonized except French revolution internal results which had goals and results outside of France by a form that one philosophy like Hegel 1770- 1831 considered the French revolution 1789 aims as universal and all around aims (Hamid, 2009, 13-14).If this philosophical view doesn't show anything, it show effect of the French revolution in France externally. At first the event of French revolution was danger to all monarch and monarchy systems in Europe and affected its results. These kings rose up against the

revolution like Austria and Prussia and Britain... etc, but the French revolution effect was different in place to another place for example a country like Spain. Its citizens were less affected with the revolutionary principles because they were more related with the religion. During Napoleon's attacking time of colonizing Spain, he wanted to transfer revolution principles, he faced a severe defend although their system was monarchy (Ahmed, 2014, 142). Around France countries had a big effect and those countries rose against revolution were making alliances against the revolution. During the revolution time France nation didn't fight with anyone and didn't use power against any Nation's freedom but it was announced that the revolution and France is against enemy of any absolute power and far from Human rights. This wasn't just for French but for all Nations in the world and ready for helping any Nation that want to survive from injustice and unjust. This cause the revolution to affect on external of France too much . The people of around France countries disagreed of their governments and had hoped to survive from their king's injustice (Salame, 2014, 125). Moreover during Napoleon's wars time many European people wanted surviving from their kings and getting Napoleon's republic (Salame, 2014, 125) so that at the beginning of the revolution until the end of Napoleon's age, many European and international alliances were hold against France, because of this we see that when the coalitions broke up Napoleon, in Vienna conference in (1815) (Omer, 1992, 40-50), obligated France to accept Louis XVIII power and returning Louis's family to power once again and punished France, so that people understand that as alliances successes is the success of the obliged absolute monarchy, the religion man, nobleman and the high layer (Brown, 2009, 456-464) But the people the alliance were also thinking and didn't know that the careful world of political in France at the time of Vienna conference wasn't the same as than before the revolution.

### **5.3 The Revolution and the Ottoman Empire**

French revolution had affected on the Ottoman Empire, especially nationalist idea because Ottoman Empire had been to final of his age. And ready to get the reform idea. Through period the Ottoman Empire was known like the ill man in Europe and



world and was subjected to the interventions and machinations of the big Powers that sought to benefit from the empire's collapse. The nearly penniless agrarian peasant state became a target for the forces of ethnic nationalism that fought to dismember it and a market for greedy western entrepreneurs who controlled its economy for private gain. Contrary this tide of enmity stood a small group of patriotic reformers new system dedicated to saving their country through new modernity and westernization. The Ottoman Empire force was a significant military in this movement and often broke new ground as the Ottoman Empire tried to catch up to the nation or nationalism states of industrialized Europe. Reform in the military's internal came largely in the guise of technical schools and military academies for training new officers. There were periodic reform packages, but these tended to polarize the officer corps along the lines of academy educated officers and regimental officers. The tradition of bringing in European experts to train and organize the military was revived and the army, in particular, entered a period of profound German's influence.

Wars against Russia resulted in disastrous defeats and the loss of territory in the Caucasus. Crete was lost to Greece, and the Italians took Libya and the Dodecanese Islands in 1911. So in hear idea of nationalism and reform which came after France revolution speared in Ottoman Empire. The Balkan Wars of 1912-1913 saw the Ottoman army decisively defeated and driven from its European provinces that had been held since the 1400s. The catastrophic losses of Albania, Macedonia, Salonika, and Kosovo, as well as casualties approaching a quarter million men represent the nadir of Ottoman force fortunes (Uyar& Erickson, 2009, 175; Lewis, 1966, 118).

Out of the Balkan wars, a newly energized and youthful officer corps emerged that revitalized the army. Unprepared for a multi front war against the heavily industrialized Entente powers, the Ottoman military struggled to deploy its forces in a coherent manner in the First World War 1914-1918. Early campaigns, in particular, were a disaster, but by 1916 the army had won the Gallipoli Campaign and captured a small British army at Kutal Amara. The keys to these successes were the corps of highly trained Ottoman Empire officers produced by the Empire military's educational institutions. For the first time since the 1680s, the Ottoman military consistently defeated its European enemies. In more ways, its performance

represented a renaissance of Empire military capacity. In the final, the empire, bankrupt and or we can say blockaded.

The death of Emperor Abdulmecid on June 25, 1861 and the ascent of Abdulaziz to the throne were in general perceived like a won for the reactionaries. Abdulaziz certainly did not have the elegance and refined manners of his predecessor; he was only the opposite. He was not just rude, vulgar, and hot-tempered, but also hateful of all polished deals and the rules of European diplomatic protocol. And he was deeply suspicious of all socio cultural reforms, but without doubt Abdulaziz was a traditional autocrat, who merely used modern system or technology and ways to further increase and widen his control (Jorga, 2005, 442-443).

Both of them of contemporary observers and new commentators have missed or leave his fascination with all aspects of the force "military", through labeling him as a reactionary and antireformist, which had little understanding of modern life system. In reality, Abdulaziz had the same curiosity and fondness for the force displayed by his father Sultan Mahmud II. Us Mahmud, he liked to watch army parades and weapons firing exercises, to inspect units and barracks, to design uniforms and headgear, and even enjoyed wrestling with his soldiers. Thanks to his enthusiasm and emphasis on military matters, the Ottoman military managed to rid itself of the apathy and general lethargy that it had fallen into after the Crimean War (Mithat, 2004, 71-79). His fascination with the modern technical aspects of his military enabled Ottoman military purchasing agents to acquire and import thousands of new weapons and a variety of new equipment (Jorga, 2005, 449-453).

In general there were no clauses in the new regulation above the conscription of non-Muslim citizens. The new imperial edict of 1856 new order (Islahat Fermani) reinforced the rules of the Tanzimat edict regarding the equality of all citizens regardless of faith. This meant, so theoretically, all citizens had the right and obligation to serve in the military but, in reality, neither did the administration force the problem. Both of them sides agreed upon the continuation of a payment of poll-tax in exchange for army service, but under other a new name.

Thus empire can't deal with the nationalist movements and reform idea. The Christian peoples of the Balkans began to demand separate national states after the success of the Greek independence movement and were encouraged by increasing levels of Russian help and propaganda. Then the already so before that time autonomous provinces of Romania, Serbia, and Montenegro asked for many territory and full independence.

On the other hand the new guys or group, which called itself by the new Ottomans, but was better known in Europe like Young Turks, was totally different from the interest-based opposition of the past.

Sultan Abdulaziz began with sacking several influential generals without any apparent causes, Sultan strengthened the opposition. After many discussion and several failures, young superintendent of the Military Academy, Suleyman Husnu Pasha, to carry out a coup with cadets. The conspirators dethroned the sultan on May 1876. And After a brief reign by the mentally ill Murad V, Abdulhamid II ascended the throne on August 1876, by promising constitutional governance. Abdulhamid involuntarily proclaimed the constitution on December, and he had promised the conspirators, including the murder of chief conspirator Huseyin Avni Pasha, to play the conspirators against each other. And Ottoman-Russian war was declared on April 1877. Also the Ottoman high command could not agree upon a strategic plan (Uyar& Erickson, 2009, 180-183). That's all after French revolution and nationalist idea and reform in Europe.

After that appeared the Kemal Ataturk Reforms are regarding the problems of Islam as a issue, if we look at the Kemalist reforms in general, thus we see that nearly all of them were related, either directly or indirectly, with religion. And demand to nationality idea.

The religion issue and shows that the Kemalist discourse of secularism mostly solution this problem by denying religion any existence in the public sphere, and limiting or simply denying the basic of democratic rights.

The Law for the Unification of Teaching, passed on 3 March 1924 ostensibly put an end to the confusion in the Turkey education system, which was split up into more different schools without a central oversight, by making all the schools responsible to the Ministry of National Education, but the most important consequences of this law was the closing down of the midrise (or, madrasah in Arabic orthography) and other religious schools. The law originally included military schools as well, but after some years, they were returned under direct control of the military. Through the one party system, no outlet for religious education was permitted in Turkey.

The Law above Wearing Hats, 1925 was directed against the expression of Islam in the public sphere. After the law, people were forbidden to put on Islamic headgear, and wearing the western hat was mandated on all government officials. All the Kemalist reforms, the hat reform might well be the one that wasted any possibility of a rapprochement between the Kemalist elite and the people. For the masses, the hat law was as cryptic and foreign as the west's supremacy of the last centuries in the fields of science and technology.

Also other law passed in 1925 closed down all Sufi convents and tombs of the saints, Ottoman sultans and another past dignitaries.

Other the legal fix up is the bases of civic wedding accepted by the Turkish Civil Code 1925 in Turkey.

The law regarding the acceptance and use of Turkish letters 1928, thus was the legal principle of the script reform, which banned the Arabic script and replaced it with the Latin script, is one of the laws protected by the constitution. The law regarding the acceptance of the international numerals 1926 is related to the script reform and is also in the list of protected laws. The primary intent of the script reform was not to facilitate Turkish people to learn how to read and write, but to cut off ties with the Ottoman Empire's tradition.

Also the law deiced the forbidding of certain titles and ranks such like "Efendi, Bey, Pa a" 1934 could be understood in terms of Kemalism's understanding of populism, which rejected all class distinctions and aimed at building a "classless society where

there are no privileges." Thus this law was clearly inspired by the French Revolution, which abolished all aristocratic titles and called everyone as citizen. "The law regarding the prohibition of the wear of certain attire" 1934 was directed against the appearance of any religious costume in the public sphere (Çarmikli,2011, 152-159).

And also the principles that Napoleon had made and his laws for single and society and secularism... etc which revolution results. had hardly affected on the Ataturk laws and Turkish Constitution, based on the principle of national sovereignty is adopted in 1924, in article 2 of the Constitution of 1924, which stipulated that Islam was the official religion of the Turkish State. And also the "Six Arrows", that is the six basic principles of the Republican People's Party, namely republicanism, nationalism, secularism, populism, statism and reformism (also revolution), which were adopted in 1931, became part of the Constitution by an amendment choose in February 1937(Ünsal, 32-33 and, Hamid, 2009, 60 ). If we look at the Kemalist reforms in general, we see that nearly all of them were related, France revolution and idea of nationalism had many effect on his idea and reform.

Also French revolution had effect on the other place of Ottoman Empire, for example on the Egypt...etc. with different time and way and also different opinion, but generally we can say had effect. In the eyes of some Arab writer Napoleon Bonaparte's expedition to Egypt formed the most prominent factor in the renaissance of Egypt and the Levant. Note that Napoleon's army did not last long on the land of Egypt. After less than three years suffered a double defeat at the hands of the walls of Acre and it Jezzar Pasha, then at the hands of the British in the Battle of the Nile near Alexandria . However, it remained positive image of the French campaign in the eyes of some Arab intellectuals .but the principles of the French Revolution and the colonial policy of France toward Egypt and the Arab world in the eyes of some Arab writer or negative thinkers of the French campaign, for example Lebanese University held an international conference in 1999 highlighted the principles of the French Revolution and its impact on the most prominent modern Arab renaissance. In contrast, Egyptian Universities refused to commemorate the colonial campaign goal was to overthrow the occupation of Egypt and the Ottoman Empire (Daher, 2013).

French revolution also campaign opened the door to an Arab movement launched from Egypt under the leadership of Muhammad Ali against the Ottoman regime. And left a clear impact in all areas of the Levant . The men of the pioneers of the real missions of cultural interaction between France and Egypt and the Sham . They took sayings Revolution and concepts and slogans adopted and published a number of Arab writers (Daher, 2013). Also with a long of the next history, French revolution's mottos and slogans were being the mottos of the associations, organizations, parties and other revolution mottos like (Muslim siblings 1948) association which freedom and equality and Fraternity were its mottos(AlTahan, 2009). till now so new history have problems in Egypt or other country of middle east like French revolution time .In the Egyptian revolution on January 25, 2011 raise the slogan of " live, freedom, social justice " . against Hosni Mubarak authority and the men of his who delivered the country to the maximum decline, and the spread of corruption and despotism , like Louis XVI and the men of his reign (Hammouri,2015).

Also the revolution of 14 July 1958 in Iraq by {Abdul-Kareem Kasim} leadership which was against feudalism and monarchy and announced the republic (Hussein, 1986), as I think the effect of French revolution had effect on the doing of revolution idea and the event of the revolution's day attacking on the Bastille fall, so at 14th July that doubt came to my mind because of the fall of Bastille day and year was determined also in Iraq for the revolution against monarchy and announcing the republic.

## CHAPTER6

### CONCLUSION

Before the French Revolution, society was divided into different layers and poor, down class and country serfs were deprived from their rights and their privileges. They had only duties with their little rights and high layers of king's layer. Big religion man and nobleman all of them were the ownership of privileges and rights. The absolute king's power was equality, injustice and couldn't return justice, equality and human rights of France people. Each government after the other one had been caused a group of reasons like economy and political... etc that became the pathfinder for raising the French revolution in 1789. It rose up with the mottos of "freedom, equality, fraternity". The events were passing different phases and zap the monarchy, announced the republic. Poor people and political were mixing with the revolution storm during the revolution time especially at the terror age. France people saw many backsets in different revolution stages. The governments during the revolution did many good works and reformations such as declaration of Human Rights, but France Rebels people revenue could overcome the king's revenue and the special powers ownership's interests on the monarchy and had left many effects and results at external of France of Europe. The French Revolution had affected on-external world especially on the Ottoman Empire. In this aspect, it clearly demonstrates the importance of the French Revolution.

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