

The Crisis of the Monarchy in France

Rakhimjonov Mirzokhidbek

National University of Uzbekistan

Article Information

Received: November 29, 2022

Accepted: December 30, 2022

Published: January 31, 2023

Keywords: Great French Revolution, feudal system, enlightenment, social injustice, extractive, absolute - monarchy, third class, serf, corvette.

ABSTRACT

This article talks about the French revolution, which took an important place in the history of the new era of the world, the conditions for its emergence, the social, economic and political factors that influenced the development of the revolution. Based on the analysis of the Soviet era and modern scientific literature, the collapse of the royal system in France and its main reasons will be shown.

Today, Uzbekistan maintains close economic, political and cultural relations with many countries of the world. One of such countries is France, these relations are rising to a new level, and it is worth noting that the relations between these countries are very historical, and the mutual relations of the state rulers during the time of Amir Temur is a clear example of this. Currently, many Muslims live in France as well as in many European countries. In our opinion, Jacques Chirac, the former president of France, said that "Europe's roots are Christian as well as Muslim." Therefore, as a close partner and a developed country, it is necessary to study the history of France and learn from the political mistakes made in the past, and use the achievements.

At this point, it is important to study the history of the French Revolution, which is considered a major event of the 18th century, and it encourages us to study and analyze the historical process of the crisis of royal power in that period. Therefore, we found it necessary to analyze the crisis of the French revolution, especially the royal system in France, from a moral, economic and political point of view. As we know from history, science, scientific views, technology have been developing with a new force over the years, especially political views have been developed in the current period. Absolutism has been ruling in many European countries since the 16th century, but the crisis of the absolute monarchy system began in the 18th century. One of the main reasons for this is the emergence of the Age of Enlightenment in the 18th century, and as a result, scientific knowledge, which was previously known only to universities and churches, now reached the masses of people with the help of enlightened people. It was when sentiments against human dignity and monarchy were formed. As a result, the monarchy slowly began to crumble from within. Realizing this, many monarchs began to fight against the Enlightenment. They were persecuted, and their works were banned. Despite this, it was impossible to stop this process, on the contrary, it began to spread widely among the masses. The homeland of the ideas called Enlightenment is France, where Voltaire, Charles Montesqui, Jean-Jacques Rousseau, and one of

the founders of economic theory, Jacques Trudeau, were French. We can say that their ideas did not solve the crisis of the French monarchy on a moral basis. Because the ideas related to the value of man, his freedom, the loss of private property and feudal relations, the division of power and the fact that power belongs to the people belonged to these enlighteners. It should also be emphasized that these Enlightenment ideas served as the main idea of the period of independence in North America and the French Revolution in Europe in the second half of the 18th century.

One of the main reasons for the collapse of the royal system in France was the economic situation of France in the 18th century. It is clear to everyone that France is a country with its own place among European countries, but although France is ahead of other European countries in terms of economic development, it is lagging behind England and the Netherlands. It was still the driving force. At this point, it can be added that by this time, the feudal-absolute system in the country was outdated and no longer compatible with the social-economic development of the country, which hindered the growth of productive forces and stopped their development. What the puter had turned into chains. Another reason was directly related to the political system in the country. (Russian researcher V.G. Revunencko wrote that "the agrarian system of France was distinguished by a number of features. France, for example, in the countries of Eastern Europe, there was no large-scale agriculture based on serfs' corvette labor. Neither the nobility nor the entire French owned 1/3 of the land. The large-scale economy of capitalist farmers using indentured labor, which prevailed in countries like England, was still in its infancy. The role belonged to the small and the smallest economy that causes semi-begging". So, based on this information, in France, despite the lack of serfs, that is, forced labor and church land ownership, as in Eastern Europe, the country could not reach a high level of industrial production, England is a farm that uses hired labor to organize its own economy We can conclude that this situation had just begun to sprout in France at a time when it had already become the basis of the bee economy.

It can be added that the number of poor people and beggars in the country was increasing due to the fact that farms were not widespread, the old land ownership rules were preserved, and agricultural production mainly belonged to the small economy. Although the French economy has made gains in coal, metallurgy, and textiles, these gains pale in comparison to those of its main competitor, England, indicating that France is now lagging behind England in economic competition as well. In particular, the trade system was reduced in France, but it was still preserved in the important cities of the country, where the royal power encouraged the construction of large factories.

In the 18th century, the French economy developed in a unique way, which was mainly reflected in production. According to some statistics, there were 135 manufactories belonging to the king called privileged in 1715, and in 1789 their number reached 532. In 1722, the method of obtaining liquid pig iron was mastered, in 1720, coal mines were opened near Anzen, and from 1734, its mining began. In 1734, the first steam engine was used in France, and by the middle of the century, improved weaving looms were made. (1747, Vaucanson). But despite this development, the industrial revolution has not yet started in France, and there were customs barriers in the country, which had a significant impact on the country's development. The existence of customs offices had an impact on the growth of domestic trade. For example, at that time, even if goods were transported from one region to another, customs were charged, and lords demanded road tax from merchants passing through their property. Also, as a colonial country, France maintained a large army, military and merchant fleet. In particular, France, as the main contender for European hegemony, spent a lot of money on the army. Despite this and a number of other reasons, economic development is observed in France, but this development could not turn into an industrial revolution like in England and did not make life easier for ordinary people in France, on the contrary, it led to dissatisfaction of the population with the

economic situation in the country. The masses of the people began to hate the regime that was the main cause of this situation.

Another reason for the French revolution at the end of the 18th century was social injustice, that is, the political system. In this period, the population of the country is divided into three classes; divided into priests, nobles and all strata of the rest of the population. Social injustice in France at the end of the 18th century can be explained by the fact that the peasants, in addition to paying many taxes for the benefit of the lords, also had to pay taxes such as road, bridge, fair fees and tobacco money. Also, because the peasants could not fish and hunting in the forests was forbidden, the class crisis was approaching in France. By this time, only 4% of the country's population was represented by nobles and priests. The nobles were able to use all the freedoms in the country, in particular, they were given large allowances by the king, and only the nobles could get the position of an officer. At this point, it is worth noting that by this time, the bourgeoisie, no matter how rich they were, did not have political rights, which, in turn, caused the bourgeoisie to be dissatisfied with the social situation in the country. This situation also affected the economic life of the country, the extractive system reigned in the country, which can be cited as an example of the factors mentioned above, that is, the privileges given to the nobility and the clergy, and the lack of rights and economic helplessness of the third class, which is the main layer of the country. .

In this regard, research scientist A.Z., who created a number of studies on the French revolution during the Soviet period. Manfred. He writes the following: "Despite the difference in status and interests, the classes and groups included in the third class, for various reasons, have suffered from the feudal-absolute system and are interested in its destruction. Also, the interests of the bourgeoisie, peasants, urban petty bourgeoisie, and workers came into sharp conflict with the ruling feudal-absolutist system and the forces supporting it and demanded its destruction. According to the author, "Since feudalism was rooted in the strongest agriculture, and without the destruction of feudal chains, capital relations could not be rapidly developed not only in agriculture, but also in industry and trade, because the peasants made up the bulk of the population, and they were in France were the driving forces of the revolution. A.Z. According to Manfred, the reason for the above factors is that the representatives of the so-called third class in the country are dissatisfied and suffering from the existing system, and their hatred is increasingly filling the people's cup of patience. In addition, it can be said that in 1777, according to the accounting books, there were 1,100,000 paupers and paupers in the country. In some sense, these frames can be an example of the "bread revolt" that took place in France at that time. Also, the feudal-absolute monarchy, which has been developing from history and has a reactionary character in its place, has prevented the development of productive and newly formed social relations in France. had become its main form.

This means that at the end of the 18th century in France, there was such a balance of social forces that the necessary conditions were ripe for the formation of an anti-feudal alliance against the feudal system of all representatives of the third class of property and others belonging to this group. Thus, by the end of the 18th century, free and democratic political views were formed under the influence of the political crisis in France and the ideas of the Enlightenment in the country. These processes brought the socially marginalized and oppressed people to action. This was a sign that the revolution was ripe. It soon led to the summoning of the Estates General by King Louis XVI and the start of the Revolution. In the end, the aforementioned social and economic factors brought about the Great French Revolution.

List of used literature.

1. Ergashev Sh. Bobomatov T. 20th century: History reflected in destinies. - T.:Uzbekistan, 2013. P. 488.

2. Раджабов О.А. История развития железнодорожного транспорта в Узбекистане // Актуальные вопросы, открытия и достижения: сборник статей XXVIII Международной научно-практической конференции. – Пенза: МЦНС «Наука и Просвещение», 2021. – С. 94-97.
3. Djuraev Ravshan Xurramovich. The role of livestock products in the foreign trade of Uzbekistan in 1917-1941 years. EPRA International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research (IJMR) - Peer Reviewed Journal. Volume: 6 | Issue: 8 | August 2020 || Journal DOI: 10.36713/epra2013 || SJIF Impact Factor: 7.032 || ISI Value: 1.188. – Pp. 250-252.
4. Revenenko V.G. Essay on the history of the Great French Revolution, the monarchy of Padenie. 1789 - 1792 - М.: Книги по Требованиyu, 2021. В 14.
5. Djuraev Ravshan Xurramovich. Livestock situation and problems in Fergana region. SJIF Impact Factor: 6.260| ISI I.F.Value:1.241| Journal DOI: 10.36713/epra2016 . ISSN: 2455-7838(Online). EPRA International Journal of Research and Development (IJRD) Volume: 5 | Issue: 3 | March 2020. – Pp. 194-196. Article DOI: <https://doi.org/10.36713/epra4072>.
6. Раджабов О.А. Взгляд на историю железных дорог Узбекской ССР в 1930-1935 гг. // World science: problems and innovations: сборник статей LIX Международной научно-практической конференции. – Пенза: МЦНС «Наука и Просвещение». 2021. – С. 99-102.
7. Ergashev Sh. World history part I. - Tashkent: Uzbekistan. 2016. В.525.
8. Radjabov O. Railways of Uzbekistan During the Second World War // European Journal of Life Safety and Stability (EJLSS) ISSN 2660-9630. – Volume 11, 2021. – Pp.195-197. (№23. SJIF Impact Factor 2021:5,63).
9. Manfred A.Z. The Great French Revolution. - М.: Nauka. 1983. С 435.