### The Secret Meetings and Power Struggles: The Deputies and the King in the Early French Revolution

In the tumultuous years leading up to the French Revolution, the power dynamics between the deputies and the king played a crucial role in shaping the destiny of the nation. France was on the brink of a major political and social upheaval, and the actions of these key figures would determine the course of history. This article delves into the inner workings of the early French Revolution, where secret meetings and power struggles abounded.

### The Background: A Nation in Crisis

By the late 18th century, France was grappling with socioeconomic and political challenges. The monarchy, led by King Louis XVI, governed over a deeply divided society. The vast majority of the population, burdened by heavy taxes and abject poverty, harbored deep resentment towards the aristocracy and the monarchy.

In 1789, the Estates-General was convened in an attempt to address France's mounting debt crisis. This gathering marked the beginning of a new era, as representatives from the three estates – clergy, nobility, and commoners – came together to discuss the nation's future.

### Traumatic Politics: The Deputies and the King in the Early French Revolution

by Barry M. Shapiro(Hardcover – Illustrated, October 20, 2009)

★★★★★ 5 out of 5
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### The Rise of the Deputies

Amidst the growing unrest, the Third Estate, representing the commoners, became increasingly dissatisfied with the existing political system. Frustrated by the influence held by the clergy and nobility, the Third Estate sought greater representation and fairer treatment.

In June 1789, the Third Estate, with the support of sympathetic members from other estates, declared themselves the National Assembly. This marked a pivotal moment in the Revolution, as the deputies from the commoners were now challenging the authority of the king.

### The Storming of the Bastille

The storming of the Bastille on July 14, 1789, is regarded as a symbol of the Revolution. This act of rebellion by the commoners served as a warning to King Louis XVI that the people's frustrations could no longer be ignored.

The National Assembly continued to gain momentum, and in August 1789, it issued the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen. This document

enshrined revolutionary ideals of liberty, equality, and fraternity, signaling a significant shift in power.

### **Secret Meetings and Power Struggles**

Despite these groundbreaking changes, power struggles within the Revolutionary government persisted. Various factions began to emerge, each vying for control and influencing the direction of the Revolution.

One of the pivotal figures during this time was Maximilien Robespierre, a radical deputy who would go on to play a prominent role during the Reign of Terror. Robespierre advocated for a more egalitarian society, often clashing with his more moderate counterparts.

Another influential group within the Revolutionary government was the Jacobins. Led by figures such as Jean-Paul Marat and Georges Danton, the Jacobins pushed for radical change and the elimination of the monarchy.

### The King's Attempts at Resistance

King Louis XVI, faced with mounting pressure, sought to resist the revolutionary tide. However, his efforts often played into the hands of the Revolutionaries, making him appear obstinate and out of touch with the needs of the people.

In June 1791, the king attempted to flee France, but was captured and returned to Paris. This act further fueled the frustrations of the revolutionaries and hardened their resolve against the monarchy.

### The Fall of the Monarchy

The ongoing power struggles between the deputies and the king ultimately culminated in the fall of the French monarchy. The National Convention,

established in September 1792, abolished the monarchy and declared France a republic.

King Louis XVI was arrested and put on trial. In January 1793, he was executed, marking the end of an era and the beginning of an even more turbulent chapter in French history.

The early French Revolution witnessed a constant struggle for power between the deputies and the king. The rise of the National Assembly, secret meetings, and competing factions exemplified the inherent tensions during this transformative period.

While the Revolution initially sought to address grievances and create a more just society, it soon descended into chaos and violence. The actions of the deputies and the king played a central role in shaping the path of the Revolution.

Ultimately, the French Revolution left an indelible mark on history, changing the course of Europe and inspiring future revolutions across the world. It serves as a powerful reminder of the complex interplay between power, ambition, and the pursuit of equality.



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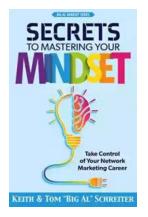
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The opening events of the French Revolution have stood as some of the most familiar in modern European history. Traumatic Politics emerges as a fresh voice from the existing historiography of this widely studied course of events. In applying a psychological lens to the classic problem of why the French Revolution's first representative assembly was unable to reach a workable accommodation with Louis XVI, Barry Shapiro contends that some of the key political decisions made by the Constituent Assembly were, in large measure, the product of traumatic reactions to the threats to the lives of its members in the summer of 1789. As a result, Assembly policy frequently reflected a preoccupation with what had happened in the past rather than active engagement with present political realities.

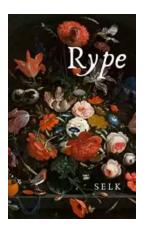
In arguing that the manner in which the Assembly dealt with the king bears the imprint of the behavior that typically follows exposure to traumatic events, Shapiro focuses on oscillating periods of traumatic repetition and traumatic denial. Highlighting the historical impact of what could be viewed as a relatively "mild" trauma, he suggests that trauma theory has a much wider field of potential applicability than that previously established by historians, who have generally confined themselves to studying the impact of massively traumatic events such as war and genocide. Moreover, in emphasizing the extent to which monarchical loyalties remained intact on the eve of the Revolution, this book also challenges

the widely accepted contention that prerevolutionary cultural and discursive innovations had "desacralized" the king well before 1789.



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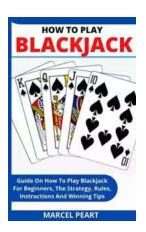
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