

**FRENCH REVOLUTION IN 18TH CENTURY AS SEEN
IN NOVEL “A TALE OF TWO CITIES” BY CHARLES
DICKENS; HISTORICAL APPROACH**

THESIS



**By:
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**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
PUTERA BATAM UNIVERSITY
2017**

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**Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Sarjana
Sastra**



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This thesis has been approved to be examined on the date as indicated below

Batam, 20th March 2017

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ABSTRAK

Skripsi ini merupakan analisis revolusi Perancis yang tercermin dalam novel berjudul "A Tale of Two Cities" karya Charles Dickens. Penulis menggunakan pendekatan historis dalam novel ini karena merupakan subjek yang sangat menarik untuk dibahas. Novel ini bercerita tentang situasi di Perancis sebelum dan selama revolusi Perancis. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah (1) untuk mengetahui kondisi pemerintahan Perancis sebelum dan selama revolusi Perancis yang tercermin dalam "A Tale of Two Cities" karya Charles Dickens (2) untuk mengetahui perilaku bangsawan dan kaum revolusioner yang tercermin di "A Tale of Two Cities" oleh Charles Dickens. Ada banyak hal yang terjadi pada waktu itu yang diceritakan dalam novel. Pendekatan historis adalah pendekatan yang tepat untuk menganalisis cerita ini. Data dalam penelitian ini merupakan teks novel "A Tale of Two Cities". Sumber data dari penelitian ini adalah sumber data primer dan sumber data sekunder. Sumber data primer dalam penelitian ini adalah Novel "A Tale of Two Cities". Sedangkan sumber data sekunder adalah dari buku yang berisi informasi tentang sastra dan sejarah revolusi Perancis, maka buku ini digunakan sebagai acuan bagi peneliti dalam studi ini. Metode analisa yang digunakan dalam studi ini metode deskriptif analisis. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa terdapat beberapa kondisi pemerintahan perancis sebelum dan selama berlangsungnya revolusi Perancis. Sebelum memasuki era revolusi perancis, terdapat sistem pemerintahan kerajaan perancis yang absolut dan juga terdapat penyalahgunaan keuangan negara sehingga terjadi krisis ekonomi pada saat itu. Selama berlangsungnya revolusi, ada sebuah gerakan dari para revolusi untuk menyerang kaum aristokrat ke penjara *Bastille*, dan muncul paham-paham pemerintahan yang baru yaitu *Liberte*, *Egalite*, dan *Fraternette* untuk mendapatkan sebuah revolusi atau suatu perubahan dalam negara Perancis. Dan juga terdapat bahwa sikap dari para bangsawan bahwa dalam masa revolusi tersebut, mereka selalu bertindak semena-mena terhadap rakyat sehingga rakyat atau kaum revolusi mulai untuk melakukan suatu pemberontakan agar hidup mereka tidak selalu di intimidasi oleh kaum bangsawan tersebut. Suatu sikap yang diambil kaum revolusi Perancis juga dikatakan sangat berani dan antusias dalam merebut kebebasan dari kaum bangsawan.

Kata Kunci: Revolusi Perancis, Pendekatan Historis

ABSTRACT

This thesis is an analysis the French revolution as seen in a novel titled A Tale of two Cities by Charles Dickens. The writer uses historical approach in this novel because it is very interesting subject to discuss about it. This novel tells about the situation in French before and during the French revolution. The objectives of this study are (1) to find out the conditions of French's government before and during the French revolution reflected in "A Tale of Two Cities" by Charles Dickens (2) to figure out the behavior of the aristocrats and the revolutionaries reflected in "A Tale of Two Cities" by Charles Dickens. There are many things happened at that time that tells in the story. Historical approach is really fit to analyze this novel. The data in this study is the text of the novel "A Tale of Two Cities". The data source research is the primary data and secondary data sources. The primary data source in this research is "A Tale of Two cities" Novel. While the secondary data source are the books which are containing information on literature and history of French revolution, these books are used as reference for researchers in this study. Method of analysis data used in this study a descriptive analysis. The results of this study indicate that there are some conditions the French government before and during the French revolution. Before entering the era of the French Revolution, there is a system of absolute monarchy of France and there are also financial abuse state that the economic crisis at the time. During the revolution, there was a movement from the revolution to attack the aristocracy to the Bastille, and emerging ideologies new government that is Liberte, Egalite, and Fraternette to get a revolution or a change in the state of France. And also there are the behaviors of the aristocrats that in the time of the revolution, they always act arbitrarily against the people, so the people or the revolution began to make an uprising so that their lives are not always intimidated by the nobility. The behaviors of the revolutionaries is also said to be very brave and enthusiastic in grabbing the freedom of the aristocrats.

Keywords: French Revolution, Historical Approach

MOTTO AND DEDICATION

MOTTO

IMPOSSIBLE IS NOTHING, IF YOU HAVE THE FAITH.
NEVER LOSE HOPE AND TRY THE BEST

DEDICATION

This thesis proudly

Chandra Gana (beloved daddy)

Erni (beloved mom)

Latreia Lis Kristiani (beloved sister)

Michael Good Boy (beloved little brother)

My Classmates from English Department Nagoya

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Research

Literature is the mirror to human experience and life. It depends upon the writer where he places the mirror. From time to time writers have been exploring the various dimensions of the relation between human experience and life. It allows people to look back on their memories and it also allows the reader to learn a life lesson through other's experiences. Literature is a study that concerns a whole range of human life and activities. According to Rees (1973:9) in the narrow sense "literature is writing which expresses and communicates thought, feelings, and attitudes towards life". After describing what the expert regarded as literature, then it can be summed up that literature is a permanent expression in words of some thoughts or feelings in ideas about life and the world.

There are some kinds of literary work namely novel, poetry, short story, and drama. One of the most popular literary works that is recognized until present is novel. Novel is a long narrative which describes the characters and events in the form of a story. By reading the novel, the reader will find many interesting story with important life lesson to learn from the novel. The novel may written based on the true story, the fact of history, or the experience from the writer that can be useful for the readers to expand their knowledge especially in history of the story.

In the history of the story, people can know about the history through the story that written by the author of the story. Most people describe the history as what really happened in the past. A study of history shows that people, both individually and as groups or nations, repeatedly encounter the same kinds of problem. If people understand how and why they responded to a particular problem in the past, and if they also understand the results of that past response, maybe they can develop a better response when the problem occurs again. In this context, history is useful to predict the result of a contemplated response to a problem.

One of literature that tells the history that happened in this life is a novel written by Charles Dickens entitled “A Tale of Two Cities”. Charles Dickens himself is one of the authors of a historical novel. “A Tale of Two Cities” novel was located in London and Paris before and during the French Revolution. The novel concentrates on the social and psychological crises more than on a retelling of the actual historical event of the war. Dickens' vision of the Terror encompasses aristocratic exploitation and neglect of the poor, public bloodshed, and private vengeance. In order to analyze something else from this novel in this case, the researcher need to use an approach. One of the approaches used to analyze a novel is historical approach.

This novel really deals for the researcher who want to analyze the literary work or in this novel. According to Gottschalk (1985) “history has many advantages among others are to educate, instructive, as a political and future education, inspirational and recreational”. Historical approach means to analyze literary work by the fact or moment that was written in the literary work.

In this novel “A Tale of Two Cities”, the researcher wants to analyze the history of the French Revolution because there are many facts or moments which happen in this novel. The novel tells about the French revolution based on the real life before, and during the French revolution at that time. It presents a real revolution in 18th century in French, when the aristocrats treat the people without responsibility.

France, three centuries ago is a country with a government that cruel. The aristocrats in Gabelle enjoyment in the suffering of the people of France, which enforced a rule that the net income of the French people should be taxed in the amount of more than 30%. As a result, the tax system is not balanced and the national debt accumulating.

This novel describes the plight of the small community in France in the days before the Revolution to the French Revolution in the 1790s. Poverty and fear to the aristocrats hit most people in France who later led to the revolt. People getting fed up with the system of government have absolute monarchy. They were angry with the privileges of the nobility owned and dominance in public life by the class of ambitious professionals. Hunger began to hit the country of France due to crop failure.

When the French Revolution broke out, the upper class society, officials and the aristocrats were subjected to brutality and hatred of poor people in France. One by one the aristocrats were tried and condemned to death. Their heads are plugged on the cutting edge and exhibited at the roadside.

The main cause of the French Revolution was primarily due to the hatred of the people against the government, which is common at the time. From a Marxist perspective, according to historians, the class conflict between aristocrats and commoners to be one cause. The class injustice foments hatred of the common people against the government that tends to embrace the aristocracy in social practice.

The effects of the revolution give Paris citizens a great chaos and turmoil. This revolution does not immediately gives farmers and villagers the better life they seek but it gives them a transition age to start over their new life. The clash between the two different classes results the new era in France. The new era begins for the French to make a better society as they seek.

One of the reason writer choose this novel, it's because the story is considered as the best novel for all time. There are histories that related to the novel that can be analyzed. From the French government that is not stable before and during the revolution and until the revolutionaries find their ways to start their new life that make the revolution is happened in 18th century. Referring to the above mentioned matters the writer hereby conducted this research entitled FRENCH REVOLUTION IN 18TH CENTURY AS SEEN IN NOVEL "A TALE OF TWO CITIES" BY CHARLES DICKENS; HISTORICAL APPROACH.

1.2 Identification of the Problem

Based on the background above, there are many problems that the researcher identifies. There are follows:

1. The conditions of French's government before and during the revolution reflected in "A Tale of Two Cities" Novel
2. The treatments of the government of the aristocracy to the people reflected in "A Tale of Two Cities" Novel
3. The behaviors of the aristocrats and the revolutionaries reflected in "A Tale of Two Cities" Novel
4. The Cause of the French Revolution reflected in "A Tale of Two Cities" Novel
5. The Effect of the French Revolution reflected in "A Tale of Two Cities" Novel

1.3 Limitation of the Problem

There are many problems that the writer identifies on 1.2 point and it makes the problems so large to research. Then, to make the problem scope smaller, the writer focuses the research on:

1. The conditions of French's government before and during the revolution reflected in "A Tale of Two Cities" Novel

2. The behaviors of the aristocrats and the revolutionaries reflected in “A Tale of Two Cities” Novel

1.4 Formulation of the Problem

The formulations of the research are formulated into the following research questions, as follows:

1. What the conditions of French’s government before and during the revolution are as reflected in “A Tale of Two Cities” novel?
2. How the behaviors of the aristocrats and the revolutionaries reflected in “A Tale of Two Cities” Novel?

1.5 Objective of the Research

Based on the statements of the problems above, the objectives of the research are as follow:

1. To find out the conditions of French’s government before and during the revolution reflected in “A Tale of Two Cities” Novel
2. To figure out the behaviors of the aristocrats and the revolutionaries reflected in “A Tale of Two Cities” Novel

1.6 Significance of the Research

1.6.1 Theoretically

The writer hopes this research will be useful to the world of literature as the complement to the study of “A Tale of Two Cities” and it also can be used to enrich the knowledge about historical approach as the reference in order to understand the content of the novel.

1.6.2 Practically

The writer hopes that the study can provide to the development of literary study, particularly among the people who are interested in literature study, and it also can be an example in application of using the historical approach in order to analyze the literature study.

1.7 Definition of the Key Terms

This research is composed of three main terms which are essential to be described. The writer desires to explain the meaning of the title consideration concisely.

French Revolution : the revolution that began in 1789, overthrew the absolute monarchy of the Bourbons and the system of aristocratic privileges, and ended with Napoleon's overthrow of the Directory and seizure of power in 1799. (Dictionary.com)

Historical approach : A historical method for interpreting texts. A historical approach takes into consideration of the influence of outside factors in shaping the content of a text. By studying the time period in which an author wrote, the reader will ultimately be able to make revealing connections between content and context.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW ON RELATED LITERATURE AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Approach Used

There are several kinds of approach used to analyze literary work; they are, Structural Approach, Psychological Approach, Historical Biographical Approach, Moral Philosophical Approach, Sociological Approach, Archetypal Approach, Post Colonial Approach, and Feminist Approach. In this research, the writer chooses Historical Approach, which is to analyze the French Revolution in 18th century as seen in the novel “A Tale of Two Cities” by Charles Dickens.

There are some literary approaches that can be used in analyzing a literary work including a novel which is discussed herein this study. Wellek and Warren (1966:30) stated that “literary theory is the basic of literary criticism and history, the critic needs knowledge of literary history, and the literary historian must be a critic as well”. The historical approach is an approach that emphasizes the understanding of historical background to the events underlying the establishment of copyright period literature were read and how the development of life and the creation of literary life itself generally from age to age.

One of the most basic approaches used in the analysis of literary work refers to the historical approach of literary criticism. In line with this, (Russell 1966: 52) assures that "the critic interprets the literary work within the history, or contemporary

frame of reference, behind the literary work”. This research is aimed to analyze the French Revolution as reflected in the novel “A Tale of Two Cities” by Charles Dickens. A historical approach analyses literary work according to its history. It is based on the historical set up of the time the work was done. In other words, historical approach is one of the methods to analyze literary work in which the author and the reader comprehend the message of the literary work by remembering the moment or historic moment along with the literary work written.

This approach focuses on connection of work to the historical approach in which it was written; literary historians attempt to connect the historical background of the work to specific aspects of the work. The historical approach seeks to interpret the work of literature through understanding the times and the culture in which the work was written. The historical critic is more interested in the meaning the literary word had for its own time than in the meaning the work might have today.

2.2 Theoretical Framework

There are three principal motives behind of any literary work, according to the nineteenth-century French critic and historian, Hippolyte Adolphe Taine, whose phrase *race, milieu, moment*, elaborated in his book *History of English Literature*. Taine sought to establish a scientific approach to literature through the investigation of what created the individual who created the work of art. It supports the historical approach that sees a literary work chiefly as a reflection of the life and times of the characters in that work. These will be discussing in this theoretical framework.

2.2.1 Race

Taine defines *race* as “those innate and hereditary dispositions which are generally accompanied with marked differences of temperament and body structure.” Not only does Taine describe *race* as the most stable force, for example “permanent impulsion,” but Taine also assigns it the distinction of determining a people’s attitude towards general ideas.

This methodological ambiguity is reflected in Taine’s tendency to regard social groups in terms of *race* or class depending on whether Taine attributes negative associations or “legitimate” causes to them. Taine revealed the ideological beliefs concerning the popular revolutionary activity in *The Origin of Contemporary French* (1876). Because Taine deplored the consequences of French Revolution, and made those consequences appear to be the Revolution’s cause. Ostensibly written to the study the causes of nineteenth century political and social problems, Taine sought to attribute fault where the personal convictions pointed: Taine attacked the radical legacy of the Revolution from the conservative vantage he championed. Armed with conviction that the problems which plagued nineteenth century French politics were similar to those which had cause the French Revolution, Taine used contemporary ideas about geographical determinism to discredit the French Revolution as a social political crisis created by the delusionary beliefs entertained by an inferior *race* the Jacobins.

Taine did not mean *race* in the specific sense now common, but rather the collective cultural dispositions that govern everyone without their knowledge or consent. The concept of *race* as a rough division of human population has a long and complicated history. The word *race* itself is modern and was used in the sense of "nation, ethnic group" during the 16th to 19th century, and only acquired its modern meaning in the field of physical anthropology from the mid 19th century.

This historical concept of *race* has faced substantial scientific and philosophical challenge, with some important thinkers denying both the logical coherence of the concept and the very existence of *races*.

2.2.2 Milieu

The word *milieu* is a French word which defined as a social environment or setting (Learner's Dictionary). The etymology of *milieu* comes down to "*mi*" and "*lieu*". English speakers learned the word (and borrowed both its spelling and meaning) from French. The modern French term comes from two much older French forms, *mi*, meaning "middle", and *lieu*, meaning "place". English speakers have used "*milieu*" for the environment or setting of something since at least the mid-1800s, but other "*lieu*" descendants are much older. It has used both "*lieu*" itself (meaning "place" or "stead", as in "in lieu of") and "lieutenant" since the 14th century.

Milieu, in Taine definition, explains how generalizations established in identifying "*race*" are effective and modified to suit and explain the behavior of the

individual and his or her artistic expression. Milieu then is useful in explaining differences between those artists of the same "*race*" and why they exist.

For Taine *milieu* is the particular circumstances that distorted or developed the dispositions of a particular person. A historical novel is likely to be more meaningful when either its milieu or that of its author is understood.

2.2.3 Moment

Taine explains that *moment* meant the momentum of past and present cultural traditions. The *moment* is the accumulated experience of the person. This experience does not have to experience that goes directly to the person, but can also experience of hearing the story of someone who experiences a particular event that is supported evidence.

There is an inferred momentum in Taine's *moment* where accumulated experiences account for the manner in which the individual ultimately conveys his message. The historical aspect should never be overlooked in attempting to understand any piece of literature.

2.2.4 French Revolution

The French Revolution is the change in shape of the French government of the kingdom into a republic. This incident occurred in the reign of Louis XVI in the 18th century. This revolution has the motto: *Liberte, egalite, fraternite* (liberty, equality, fraternity). In the mid-1700s to early 1800s, the French Revolution was able to

change the history of France to this day as well as a system of government absolute monarchy which was then spread throughout Europe.

The French Revolution is specifically not only involving the French internally but also Europe and the conflict involving European countries which at that time very vulnerable exposed domino effect. The financial crisis that hit at that time made the contempt of the people against the absolute power under the leadership of a king as the supreme power and propulsion, as well as radical thinking and social behavior of the people at that time was able to change the French to this day in three centuries ago.

a. France before the Revolution

Before King Louis XVI ascended the throne as the French government, the social and political atmosphere in France at that time was quite hot. Awareness of the people against the slope of the absolute monarchy system of government, the financial crisis, and the country is nearly bankrupt due to state spending greater than revenues started to cause one by one the rebellion. The crisis was mainly caused by the involvement of France in the Seven Years War and the American Revolutionary War.

Since France was ruled by King Louis XIV (1643-1715) became king of a great power and unlimited. People must submit to the authority of the king and should not be opposed to whatever is the policy of the king. People also must have

no influence in terms of anything that is feared to disturb the course of the reign of both the government acts as the voice of the people.

In the reign of King Louis XVI, the French finance minister who was then occupied by Turgot, was fired in May 1776 because he was considered to have failed to implement financial reform France to liberate France at the time of financial crisis. A year after the dismissal, Jacques Necker who incidentally is a foreign national was appointed as Treasurer unofficial because he was a Protestant. Jacques Necker realizes there are many inequities in the tax system that is more likely to be regressive. He found evidence that the nobility and clergy are given plenty of breaks and exceptions in terms of tax payments, while those who are poor be taxed higher. This causes social conflicts internally. The inabilities of the poor to pay the high taxes obviously create conflict.

Jacques Necker proposed that this injustice must be eliminated by reducing the privileges aristocracy and the pastor as well as officials in terms of taxes, but many of those who oppose the proposal Necker, especially French officials. Necker's position being weak and forced him to step down. France pointed to the new treasurer, Charles Alexandre de Colonne. However, Colonne also received opposition from French officials.

Then for the first time since 1614, King Louis XVI summoned *Etats-GENERAUX* in 1789. *Etats-GENERAUX* divided into three groups consisting of Pastor as the *First Etat*, The Aristocrat as the *Second Etat*, and Ordinary People as the *Third Etat*. However, the *Third Etat* which contain ordinary people having many

argument with the *First Etat* who is the pastor. Negotiations with two other *etat* was also unsuccessful, it make the *Etats-GENERAUX* considered to have failed, when it was decided that “*the King is he who acts as a mediator.*”

b. The Causes of the Revolution

The main cause of the French Revolution was primarily due to the hatred of the people against the government, which is common at the time. From a Marxist perspective, according to historians, the class conflict between nobles and commoners to be one cause. The class injustice arouses hatred of the common people against the government that tends to embrace aristocracy in social practice.

In addition, the system and an economy crippled in France at that time made it worse. The financial crisis cannot be prevented. Some of the other booster of the financial crisis is the inability of ordinary people to pay higher taxes, higher than aristocracy and a pastor.

The other hand, aristocracy and the pastor got many exceptions and privileges in terms of taxes. Rising food prices, poor harvests, and transportation systems and other facilities was inadequate growing arousing hatred of the people against the government. The poor state of France at that time was also marked by the bankruptcy of the government, the country's debt which is great because it is more important due to the involvement of France in the Great War, and injustice taxes. Seven Years' War between France and England which is the world's major military powers at the time causes the loss of the French colonies in North America.

Furthermore, the French Navy also suffered destruction. Although the French military successfully built up again and won in the American Revolutionary War, but France still suffered from the damage due to the cost of war is expensive and there is no real advantage for France in the war. The king also not able to handle the crisis and the sovereign debt were great, so for the first time in a century earlier, the king summoned Nobility Assembly in 1787. In very severe economic conditions, the problem of food and rising criminality, as well as the financial crisis not also improved, the royal family actually lives comfortable and luxurious in Versailles. The royal family was impressed no matter the social situation the people are becoming increasingly deteriorated. King Louis XVI, on the one hand, it is trying to reduce government spending.

However, these efforts received opposition from the parliament so that the broader reform that is planned by the king is failed. In fact, the government would also be deposed. Many efforts to impose the reign of Louis XVI also increasingly visible when more parties that oppose its policies. Pamphlets containing false information and exaggerated criticizing the government and its officials was widespread in France among people who then reinforced the public opinion to fight the monarchy of King Louis XVI. Above all, other causes that triggered the French Revolution as well as the hatred against to the government that greater as the development of the ideals of enlightenment.

People also hated the absolutist monarchy, the hatred of the poor against the privileges owned by aristocracy, hatred against the effects of public policies and

institutions of countries are sourced from the Catholic Church, the deviation right of religious freedom, hatred a pastor rural poor to the bishop aristocrat corrupt, as well as the magnitude of the desire to bring about equality of social, political, economic, and republicanism. On the other hand, people also hate against the wastefulness of the queen Marie Antoinette who was also regarded as a spy Austria. As well, Jacques Necker's dismissal from his post as finance treasurer by the king also considered a criminal offense for people of France as Jacques Necker considered as representatives of the people in the kingdom.

c. Storming the Bastille

Jacques Necker who was the treasurer of state finances increasingly despised by the family. On the other hand, Jacques Necker is the confidence of the people who are considered as representatives of the people in the kingdom. On 14 July, the rebels gathered and plans to seize most of the weapons and ammunition were found in the castle and Bastille. Bastille is regarded as a symbol of the monarchy. The battle ensued between the rebels and the military in Bastille. Within a few hours until the late afternoon, the castle was taken by the rebels. Although there is a ceasefire in order to prevent mass slaughter more widespread, but the Governor Marquis Bernard de Launay was beaten by the rebels. Not only that, he was also stabbed and beheaded. His head was then inserted into the cutting edge and paraded around town.

Bastille has become a symbol of hatred of the French people against the Ancien Regime. At city hall, Hotel de Ville, the mob accused Jacques de Flesselles (which is equivalent to the mayor's office) as traitors and slaughtered.

King Louis XVI decides to step down for a time because of concerns about violence that could have happened to him. Marquis de la Fayette takes over command of the National Guard of Paris thereafter. Violence and Looting breaks out around France. The aristocrats were afraid of becoming the next victim moved to neighboring countries. They also mark the groups of counter-revolution in France and foreign monarch urged to provide support to the counter-revolution. In late July, the spirit of popular sovereignty spread throughout France succeeded. In rural areas, people started to form militias. They also have themselves to fight the foreign invasion that might occur. Resistance militia then occurs against foreign invasion, and led to the collapse of law and order chaos.

Legislative power in the new republic turned into the Convention, while the executive power is in the Public Safety Committee. The *Girondi* become influential in the party conventions and the committee. In the Brunswick Manifesto, French and Prussian royal army threatened to avenge the French population if it becomes inhibiting step towards the return of monarchy.

As a consequence, King Louis considered allied with the enemies of France, on January 17, 1793, demanded the death penalty. The king Louis was facing execution on January 21, 1793 via decapitation by guillotine. The execution sparked a war with other European countries. Then on October 16, 1793, Marie Antoinette who was the consort the king Louis also was decapitated by guillotine.

d. Effect of the Revolution

The French Revolution had much impact on the sustainability of the French government itself and to other countries such as Indonesia, though not yet has a state form.

Incident of the revolution has been aware the people of the importance fight for freedom, against a foreign power that oppressed people, and be able to bring a nationalist stance in defending and maintaining the country for the establishment of a state based on popular sovereignty. The elimination of taxation is done by the aristocracy and the pastor. Tax payments only submitted to the state for the progress of the nation. People had the right to own land.

Development of various industries in Europe, trading life switch to the coast inland and pursued a policy of Continental (is a legal system with the characteristics of the various legal provisions modified (collected) systematically to be interpreted further by judges in its application. Continental European legal systems philosophy looks at its properties repressive, which always tends to protect the powerful. This is understandable because the ruling (the time) was the Dutch who obviously want to maintain and strengthen its power through a variety of laws or legal system.) The emergence of the Group of workers, peasants and the capitalists (the economic system which is a social and political philosophy is based on the principle of private property development and maintenance as well as the expansion of liberty.)

e. France after revolution

After the revolution, the French is unstable and frequent upheavals. A parliamentary monarchy was dissolved, and then changes into the French Republic. Changes to the form of this Republic first started with the implementation of the General Election. Under this new rule, France tried to defend the revolution, including the fight against countries that try to thwart the results of the French revolution.

Napoleon Bonaparte at this time began appearing bring victory for the French army. Among his success is driving the English out of Spain and the defeat of Austria in the northern Italian border in 1796. The concentration of the new republican government more focused on the military field led to a crisis in the country. The community's economy slumped sharply marked by a scarcity of basic necessities needed people. This led to the riots as a form of discontent of the people against the new government.

The condition was exploited by a radical political figure named Maximillian de'Robespierre to commit acts of terror. He has confidence that in order to save the revolution is necessary to form a government that hard and should take firm action against any person who considered counter-revolution. Finally apart under his leadership has executed about 2500 people who considered counter-revolution by means of a guillotine. Of course, many do not agree with the pattern of government by Robespierre. In the end, the power can be seized by the members of the convention of the republic.

In October 1795, there formed a new government more moderate coming from the bourgeois. The new government called the Directory government is led by the best citizen of five people chosen by parliament. But apparently the directory administration considered undemocratic by the abolition of voting rights for women and the poor. Furthermore, the directory administration was considered frequently constitutional violation that would threaten national unity which was hit by the revolution.

Finally came the insistence of the French people to dissolve the government directory and choosing Napoleon Bonaparte who when the was considered a hero for holding the helm of the French government. Napoleon Bonaparte was born in Corsica from a family of the lower nobility. Napoleon's political career started from an artillery lieutenant who has succeeded brilliantly defeated Prussia and Austria who were the enemies of France. At the time, he was considered a hero by the majority of French people who suffered the disappointment of the revolution.

This situation is exploited by Napoleon to show himself as a democratic leader. After going through the referendum process, eventually Napoleon was appointed as leader of France. In fact, the government by Napoleon is more dictatorial. This is demonstrated by the removal of all the opposition groups as well as curbs political freedom and freedom of the press. All political power is controlled by the name of the First Consul Napoleon (First Consul).

However, it was ignored by the French people, because however Napoleon has managed to build a political stability that has been sorely missed after the revolution.

Therefore, when the Napoleon made himself emperor, the majority of the people in a referendum approve the appointment. Thus, the French republic has now turned into an empire led by Napoleon Bonaparte the title of Emperor Napoleon I.

Napoleon has the ambition to unite across Europe to the French rule. Of course, this ambition is not easily realized, because it gets hard challenges from other European countries. European countries such as Britain, Sweden, Spain, Prussia and Austria immediately form a coalition that seeks to stem the ambitions of Napoleon. There was war coalition which took place in 1792 to 1815.

In 1813, Napoleon's troops defeat of coalition forces in the area *LeIP ig*. Napoleon was captured and exiled to the island of Elba on the coast of Italy. With the arrest of Napoleon, the French empire automatically be disbanded. Napoleon had escaped and soon led back the French troops to confront coalition forces. But ultimately defeat Napoleon at the battle of Waterloo back in 1815. Napoleon returned discarded and this time dumped on a remote island St. Helena until he died in 1821. After the arrest of Napoleon finally held the Congress of Vienna in Austria in 1815. The congress agreed on the return and the restoration of the French state as before Napoleon to power.

2.3 Review of Previous Study

First research entitled Marxist Analysis of French Revolution in Charles Dickens' *A Tale of Two Cities* was conducted by Yusuf Cahyo Udi Utomo. This

study is made to analyze the triggered the revolution in France, what the result of the revolution, and what ideology reflected by the author in the novel. The results by using the point of view of Marxism show that the French revolution was motivated by economic factors that become the cause of the gap between Aristocrats and peasants and the common people. In this novel, the author indicates his ideology that he is a man who cares about the fate of the workers and lower class as follower of Marxism in general, but he still take the positive side of feudalism.

The second research is taken from graduating paper from Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta by Daisy Ronniasih Hartono, 2012. It has entitle A Fight Against the Social Injustice in Charles Dickens' The Tale of Two Cities; a Marxist Approach. This paper is aimed at analyzing the structural elements of A Tale of Two Cites and describing a fight against the social injustice in the story based on Marxist approach. The study focuses on a fight against social injustice. The major problem of this study is how a fight against the social injustice is reflected in Charles Dickens' A Tale of Two Cities based on Marxist Approach.

The third research is taken from Sanata Dharma University by Hari Agung Nugroho, 2005. His research has entitled The Significance of Inner Conflict in Darnay's Life toward His Character's Development in Dickens A Tale of Two Cities; a Psychological approach. This research is aimed to analyze the character of Charles Darnay in this novel, and focus to find out the significance of the inner conflict to the development of Darnay's character. From the analysis the writer find that the novel implies the characteristics of Charles Darnay as an obedient, kind and responsible

man, independent, not ambitious, gentleman, and strong man, understanding and righteous. There is also the change of attitude and characterization in Darnay because of his inner conflict that he is faced also leads him to create different situations and events in the story.

The different in this research with the previous research are where there is using Marxist Approach and A psychological approach to find the problem that they found in the novel in the previous research. From the previous research above, the researcher analysis the historical approach of the novel “A Tale of Two Cities”. By using entitled French Revolution in 18th century as seen in Novel “A Tale of Two Cities” by Charles Dickens; Historical Approach, in order to find out the condition of French government before and during the revolution, also to figure out the behavior of the aristocrat and the revolutionaries in French revolution.

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY OF THE RESEARCH

3.1 Research Design

This research discussed about the reflection of the history of French Revolution in the novel entitled “A Tale of Two Cities” by Charles Dickens by using Historical approach. It assisted the writer to organize a planning of the research carefully. Analysis of Historical Approach in this novel required a serious effort to achieve reliable and accurate analysis.

In conducting the research, the writer took a certain procedure. Research design shall to be considered in advance due to its important role to collect and process the data that can be applied to achieve the objectives of the study. According to Creswell (2009) “there are three types of research which reflect the data collection and process, namely: qualitative, quantitative, and mixed method”. Creswell explained that a study to be more qualitative than quantitative or vice versa. Both of the method basically has the same goal. Mixed method is one of the forms of the development that utilize the power of quantitative and qualitative research method as well.

According to Creswell (2014) Qualitative research is an approach for exploring and understanding the meaning individuals or groups ascribe to a social or human problem. Quantitative research is an approach for testing objective theories by examining the relationship among variables. In the alternative research designs, Creswell in his book (Qualitative Inquiry and Research Design) explained about a

number of researches that are able to be conducted by using qualitative design, namely narrative research, phenomenology, grounded theory, ethnography, and case study. Hence, referring to the objectives of this research, the researcher decides to use qualitative method in conducting this study.

3.2 Object of the Research

The object of the research is the history of French revolution in 18th century in novel “A Tale of Two Cities” by Charles Dickens which publishes in England by Penguin Popular Classic 1994. It is a literary work of fiction produced by Charles Dickens in 1859. Broadly speaking, the novel tells about the suffering of the peasants in the French Revolution and the story more drama contained therein.

3.3 Method of Collecting Data

There are two data sources that are needed to do this research, namely: primary data sources and secondary data sources. The primary data source is “A Tale of Two Cities” novel directed by Charles Dickens. The secondary data sources are books of literary criticism, and every kind of writings that support the analysis of the novel, and other reference books from the library and writings from the internet. From the data sources, the researcher found the data of the literary work itself that consist of words, phrases, and sentence, source

In the study, method of collecting data is important factors for the success of the study. This is because the main purpose of the study itself is to obtain data. Thus, without knowing the techniques of data collection, the researchers will never get the

relevant data. The collection of data through library materials becomes an important part in the study when researchers decided to conduct a literature review in answering the formulation of the problem. Approach to literature is very common in the study because researchers do not need to search the data by going directly to the field but enough to collect and analyze the data available in the literature. According to Nazir (2003: 174), technique of collecting data is systematic and standardized procedures to obtain the necessary data.

The technique of collecting data in this study is library research. It consists of some step, as follows;

1. Reading and understanding the novel “A Tale of Two Cities” written by Charles Dickens.
2. Selecting the material or sources are with the problem and the purpose of the study
3. Conducting survey towards paragraph and dialog in the novel
4. Choosing the data dialing with the problem that will be investigated
5. Analysis of documents containing information related to the research topic.

3.4 Method of Analyzing Data

After the researcher gets the data, the data be analyzed in order to find out the historical approach to answer the formulation of the problem in the first chapter. In this case, the researcher discussed the novel by using the historical approach, referring to the theory of Taine, which is *race*, *milieu*, and *et moment*.

The technique of data analysis of the research is descriptive analysis. Through a descriptive analysis, researchers tried to describe the events and happenings that become the center of attention without any special measures against such events.

The steps of this research work is as follows:

1. Reviewing the data that have been collected
2. Determining the component part of the historical and the literature
3. Read repeatedly the entire text of “A Tale of Two Cities” Novel.
4. Identify the condition of the French government before and during the French revolution as seen in novel “A Tale of Two Cities” by Charles Dickens
5. Identify the behavior of the aristocrats and the revolutionaries as seen in the novel “A Tale of Two Cities” by Charles Dickens
6. Analyze the survey data in accordance with the formulation of the problem.
7. Making conclusions on the outcome of analysis.

3.5 Method of Presenting Analysis Result

The results of data analysis in this study are presented using an informal presentation. Presenting the results of an informal analysis of the data is the presenting of the results of the data analysis using common words (Sudaryanto 1993: 145). In this presenting result analysis, the rules delivered with ordinary words, words which, when read with necessarily be immediately understood.