

THE RESISTANCE AGAINST ARISTOCRACY IN FRANCE REVOLUTION AS SEEN IN CHARLES DICKENS' *A TALE OF TWO CITIES*

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Abstract : The purpose of this study is to reveal the causes of resistance against Aristocracy in France Revolution as seen in Charles Dickens' *A Tale of Two Cities*. This research employs a qualitative method, which is richly descriptive. In conducting this research, the data was taken from primary which is Dickens' *A Tale of Two Cities*, and secondary sources. The historical approach to literature simply means that the critic--the person trying to understand any work of literature--looks beyond the literature itself to the broader historical. The findings show that the resistance against aristocracy arises as a result of conditions in poverty that still dominate most of the community, in which the community received improper treatment. The government services to the community in Charles Dickens' *A Tale of Two Cities* were considered a failure and were made worse by the dirty and slum environmental conditions of the community which made the people angry, and human rights violations also occurred. The author views that the study's conclusions would encourage readers to evaluate literary works and comprehend the historical events the novel portrays.

Keywords : *Resistance, Moral Values, Historical Approach, Charles Dickens, French Revolution*

INTRODUCTION

A Tale of Two Cities by Charles Dickens is a novel that takes place during the Victorian Era. During this time, Charles Dickens tries to write a critique of the phenomena that occurred in the pre-Victorian era which was a reminder that in the past there had been a social problem in the midst of the French Revolution (Gilmour, 2014). The fact that the aristocrats were under French control carried out very arbitrary regulations that tormented the lowly people, high tax regulations made the people angry, and executions took place every day no matter how big the crime was (Dunn, 2018). The welfare of the aristocrats is placed above all else whose lifestyle is very extravagant; such is the situation until French society rises to resist the aristocrat. "It was the best of times, it was the worst of times,"

(Dickens, 1859). The sentence describes the situation before, during, and after the French Revolution according to Dickens.

Literary works, especially novels, are usually inseparable from those whose names are history, dark history or even the triumph of death do not want to be revealed by literary works (Spitzer, 2015) such as in the novel *A Tale of Two Cities* by Dickens. "Novel is a great variety of writing that has in common only the attribute of being extended works of fiction written," (Abram, 1979). The writer is interested in doing literary work research on the novel *A Tale Of Two Cities* by Charles Dickens. State that the term literature seems best if we limit it to the art of literature, that is, to imaginative literature. Literature is also produced by the imagination of the author. Literature is not just a document of facts; it is not just

the collection of real events though it may happen in real life. Literature can create its own world as a product of the unlimited imagination". (Wellek and Warren, 1996). Literature always reflects the social and cultural phenomenon that happened in society (Pabur, 2017). Whether it is personal or social phenomenon Literature always presents it in an interesting way. (Sanbudu, 2020). Thus, Literature has become a means to conduct research in order to criticize the phenomena of social phenomena that occur in society. literature is a means when people want entertainment, nowadays it has become a tool for how to express themselves, explore anxiety, and become social control in society.

RESEARCH METHOD

This research employs a qualitative method, which is richly descriptive. It means that all the data are words and sentences, not in the form of numbers and it focuses on the process than the result. In conducting this research, the data are taken from primary and secondary sources. The writer infers that Dickens' *A Tale of Two Cities* is considered the primary source because it is used an objective approach that is focused on the internal relationship between the elements. And the supporting or secondary source, the writer uses the book or internet reference. "Method refers to operational ways in conducting a research. This study is a qualitative research which collects qualitative data by doing library research," (Rorintulus, 2018).

This research is applied the historical approach which means that the critic--the person trying to understand any work of literature--looks beyond the literature itself to the broader historical and cultural events that might influence the author whose work is being considered. The Historical Approach one of the most basic approaches used in the analysis of literary work refers to the historical method of

literary criticism (McKeon, 2000). In this case, that is used in order to reveal the Historical background in Dickens's *A Tale of Two Cities*. Literature is seen both as a reflection and a product of the times and circumstances in which it was written (Maru, 2009). It operates on the premise that the history of a nation has telling effects on its literature and that the piece can be better understood and appreciated if one knows the times surrounding its creation (Jauss & Benzinger, 1970). Based on state above historical approach research related to time literature cannot be separated from the relationship with products from that time. The record of the time of the event will not be recorded without literature, so it is a tool to achieve research, one of which is time, in this case, history.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

History Resistance Against Aristocracy

The invasion of the Bastille on June 14, 1789, became a symbol of the French resistance to an absolute monarchy under the leadership of King Louis XVI which became the forerunner of the French Revolution. France, which originally settled on an absolute monarchy system that had been implemented centuries ago, then underwent a major revolution that led to the collapse of the kingdom in 1789, King Louse XVI who became the last king who was later replaced by Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte.

The causes of the revolution are actually quite numerous, but the most basic things are first, the extravagant habits and lifestyle of the royal residents or the aristocrats that make the finances of the kingdom run low, making them design policies that make it difficult for the community, namely increasing interest rates (Spang, 2003). Second, the inequality that occurs in the parliamentary system that is not functioning properly. Third, because there is a problem of inequality in the parliamentary system, the people

remember that their number of votes has been increased but the king does not heed it. Fourth, the formation of a national assembly which was later complicated by the king, which sparked anger against the royals.

There were several causes for the French Revolution, which historians have classified as both long-term and short-term elements. At first, royalist and ecclesiastical theories connected the Revolution to a plot orchestrated by philosophers of the Enlightenment (Melton, 2001). The late nineteenth century, however, saw the rise of explanations based on Karl Marx's beliefs. This perspective holds that the feudal nobles, who possessed land-based status, and the bourgeoisie, who earned money through trade, banking, and professions, engaged in a power struggle that gave rise to the Revolution (McCloskey, 2016). The Revolution started in 1789 when the bourgeoisie joined arms with the countryside and urban labor. The more suppressed the king's suppression was, the more furious the masses exploded. At dawn on July 14, 1789, a large crowd carrying rifles, swords, and various makeshift weapons stormed the Bastille Prison. The castle building was used by the king to imprison political prisoners. Therefore, the Bastille became a symbol of the arbitrariness of the king. There is also an opinion that states about the French Revolution:

“During the revolutionary crisis, Shovlin argues, the advocates for the peasantry and the workers seized the upper hand. Dealing with the deficit, their representatives came to believe that piecemeal reforms would not do and the problem at bottom was an excess of luxury. At the center of this attack was Mirabeau, who argued that “speculation creates a false wealth which undermines real sources of riches in agriculture and in commerce.” Further, Shovlin states that patriotism had influenced and shaped how

ordinary citizens understood political economy. Although the author seldom acknowledges the link between patriotism and classical republicanism, the rhetoric he uncovers fits neatly with the broader theory of classical republicanism” (Censer, 2019).

Bernard-René Jordan de Launay, military governor of the Bastille, climbed into the fort and raised the white flag of surrender. The mob rushed in and managed to confiscate the medium and cannon. Apart from being a form of resistance, the important meaning of the French revolutionaries in seizing the Bastille prison was to secure weapons (Shusterman, 2020). Political prisoners were released. When Launay was brought to the Hotel de Ville for trial, an emotional mob attacked him to death.

The Forms Deviation of the Aristocrats Greed of the aristocracy

The state of the royal environment is a place that is very exalted and very sacred because it is related to culture and customs that have been done for a long time. Circumstances of glamor that occurred in the royal environment occurred because circumstances that occurred naturally occurred as a result of those who had never felt as miserable as the people (Berkowitz, 2007). At the beginning of the introduction of the characters in the novel characters, it is described how the conditions of society are not common and should not be done by humans which are told on the street of a slum, a barrel containing wine broke and fell to the ground then the people gathered and drank the wine that flows from the land. It is a representative of not prosperous society which, we can conclude that something is wrong. As state in the novel:

“A large cask of wine had been dropped and broken, in the street. The accident had happened in getting it out of a cart; the cask had tumbled out with a run, the hoops had burst, and it lay on the

stones just outside the door of the wine-shop, shattered like a walnut-shell. All the people within reach had suspended their business, or their idleness, to run to the spot and drink the wine. The rough, irregular stones of the street, pointing every way, and designed, one might have thought, expressly to lame all living creatures that approached them, had dammed it into little pools” (Dickens, 1859: 31).

The quote above shows that the author tries to describe information or circumstances at the beginning of the novel by describing something that should not have happened. This situation is a picture of greed where the wine belonging to the nobility fell on the ground then immediately the people immediately licked the flow of wine on the ground. This indicates that the condition of people who are not prosperous, slum, and poor are commonplace and above all there is the interest of the rulers who must take precedence.

“Louis took power in the midst of a financial crisis due to overspending and years of expensive wars. Though he and his wife, Marie Antoinette, lived a lavish lifestyle, the state was nearly bankrupt, and the public struggled with food shortages, mass unemployment, and high taxes. (Ladies at Versailles scrambled to keep up with the queen's extravagant fashion taste)” (Blakemore, 2021).

At that time the kings became overpowered because the trend was centered in the royal family, evidence of that was contained in the quote above, it was also explained how they were in difficult times (economic difficulties) but were still consumptive and seemed to be wasting money.

In addition to the facts that strengthen the reasons above which explain the greed that occurred at that time which is a fact that has been stated by history about the

greed which mentions the division of 3 estates by the aristocratic estate for society.

“By 1789, the eve of revolution, the three estates of the realm still constituted the fabric of French society. Aside from the king himself, who was known as “the first gentleman of the realm,” every Frenchman was organized into one of the three orders (Doyle, 28). According to French historian Georges Lefebvre, out of the 27 million people who lived in France in 1789, no more than 100,000 belonged to the First Estate, while approximately 400,000 belonged to the Second. That left an overwhelming majority, roughly 26.5 million people, to the Third Estate. The First Estate wielded a significant amount of power and privilege in Ancien Regime France. Since the king claimed that his authority was derived from a divine right to rule, the Church was closely linked to the Crown and the functions of government. The political and societal power of the Gallican Church was wide-reaching throughout the realm. Since the revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685, French people were automatically considered to be Catholics, and all records of birth, death, and marriage were kept in the hands of parish priests. Almost the entirety of France's educational system was controlled by the Church; it also had a monopoly on poor relief and hospital provision. The Church also retained powers of censorship over anything lawfully printed. Catholicism, as guaranteed by the Gallican Church of France, was so important that “without Catholic sacraments the king's subjects had no legal existence; his children were reputed bastards and had no rights of inheritance” (Lefebvre, 8). Only in the years immediately preceding the revolution did French Protestants finally begin to

see their rights somewhat recognized” (Mark, 2022).

The explanation above is very clear that because of the greed of the king, who made a distinction between society into three classes of society, the lowest class which is the most populous class, whose interests are always neglected, continues as explained by the quote above, the king who considers himself The superior who feels that he is a messenger from God thinks that no one else is worthy of the position as king other than himself, the position should be given to himself and not to others. This indicates, as explained by Knutsen (2020), how the selfishness of the king who was at that time office and the forerunner of this greed led to the release of the title of king and made the French Revolution that changed the order of government in France.

Determining Unfair Policy

Discussing the mistakes in the policies carried out by the Aristocracy in Charles Dickens' *A Tale of Two Cities* will not be separated from the figure of Alexandre Manette who is usually called Dr. Manette. The novel state that:

“As the captive of many years sat looking fixedly, by turns, at Mr. Lorry and at Defarge, some long obliterated marks of an actively intent intelligence in the middle of the forehead, gradually forced themselves through the black mist that had fallen on him. They were overclouded again, they were fainter, they were gone; but they had been there. And so exactly was the expression repeated on the fair young face of her who had crept along the wall to a point where she could see him, and where she now stood looking at him, with hands which at first had been only raised in frightened compassion, if not even to keep him off and shut out the sight of him, but which were now extending towards him, trembling with eagerness to lay the

spectral face upon her warm young breast, and love it back to life and hope—so exactly was the expression repeated (though in stronger characters) on her fair young face, that it looked as though it had passed like a moving light, from him to her” (Dickens, 1859: 47).

“During the reign of King Louis XVI of France (r. 1774-1792), the first two estates enjoyed a significantly greater degree of privilege than the third, despite the Third Estate representing more than 90% of the French population and paying almost all taxes . The Third Estate itself was divided between the rising middle class known as the bourgeoisie and the increasing impoverished working class that came to be known as sans-culottes. As social inequality worsened, tensions between the estates and the Crown, as well as each other, would be one of the most significant causes of the French Revolution (1789-1799)” (Mark, 2022).

Based on the explanation of the quotes above which state that France is divided into three estates which of all the estates are distinguished from each other such as the difference in the amount of tax payments and etc. This situation a driving factor for the French revolution in the 17th century, the inability of this king became the weak point of the crown to maintain the feudal system that had been built for centuries (Krause, 2022). So, the mistake in taking the policy carried out by the aristocracy in this case the king in dividing society into groups with each region being a very vital thing for the fate of the people where their desire is getting bigger towards a society that is free and equal in the eyes of society and law.

The Resistance Against Aristocracy in Charles Dickens's *A Tale of Two Cities*

Resistance from the general public cannot be separated from the Defarge

couple who fought against the aristocrats. Madame Defarge bravely became the leader of the women in the fight and made their Naggur Tavern as a place to strategize against the aristocrats. The form of this study is how the patriots fought and Defarge's against the aristocrats which will be described below. Poverty and social inequality experienced by French society is undeniably creating upheavals that make the nationalists of French society want to change the basis of the country into a republic (Stamatopoulos, 2020). This makes people flock in droves to quickly get the aristocracy out of the bastille.

"Come, then!" cried Defarge, in a resounding voice. "Patriots and friends, we are ready! The Bastille!" (Dickens, 1859: 238).

"With a roar that sounded as if all the breath in France had been shaped into the detested word, the living sea rose, wave on wave, depth on depth, and overflowed the city to that point. Alarm-bells ringing, drums beating, the sea raging and thundering on its new beach, the attack began" (Dickens, 1859: 238).

It was the scream that Madame Defarge made that sparked the patriotic spirit. "Patriotic" which is the name of the freedom fighters from French society who long for a change in the country's foundation. The screams were narrated throughout France to encourage the patriots.

"Cannon, muskets, fire and smoke; but, still the deep ditch, the single drawbridge, the massive stone walls, and the eight great towers. Slight displacements of the raging sea, made by the falling wounded. Flashing weapons, blazing torches, smoking wagonloads of wet straw, hard work at neighboring barricades in all directions, shrieks, volleys, execrations, bravery without stint,

boom smash and rattle, and the furious sounding of the living sea; but, still the deep ditch, and the single drawbridge, and the massive stone walls, and the eight great towers, and still Defarge of the wine-shop at his gun, grown doubly hot by the service of Four fierce hours" (Dickens, 1859:238).

Based on the quote above, it shows how the patriotic struggled in appointing the palace of the aristocracy, they fought with all their might and then they attacked the kingdom with various types of weapons which were also responded to by the kingdom. Here Dickens describes how everyone, especially the lower class, is dissatisfied and wants to immediately bring down the aristocratic nobility. As stated in the novel

"A white flag from within the fortress, and a parley—this dimly perceptible through the raging storm, nothing audible in it—suddenly the sea rose immeasurably wider and higher, and swept Defarge of the wine-shop over the lowered drawbridge, past the massive stone outer walls, in among the eight great towers surrendered! ... So resistless was the force of the ocean bearing him on, that even to draw his breath or turn his head was as impracticable as if he had been struggling in the surf at the South Sea, until he was landed in the outer courtyard of the Bastille. There, against an angle of a wall, he made a struggle to look about him. Jacques Three was nearly at his side; Madame Defarge, still heading some of her women, was visible in the inner distance, and her knife was in her hand. Everywhere was tumult, exultation, deafening and maniacal bewilderment, astounding noise, yet furious dumb-show" (Dickens, 1859: 238).

The quote above shows that the attacks carried out by the French lower middle

class which they called "Patriotic" to the aristocrats showed a bright spot because it seemed that their struggle made the royal party surrender. Finally, after several centuries the aristocratic system in France came to an end. Then fighters and other people are now flocking to the palace and taking over the prison or Bastille. As stated in the novel:

"They found it surging and tossing, in quest of Defarge himself. Saint Antoine was clamorous to have its wine-shop keeper foremost in the guard upon the governor who had defended the Bastille and shot the people. Otherwise, the governor would not be marched to the Hotel de Ville for judgment. Otherwise, the governor would escape, and the people's blood (suddenly of some value, after many years of worthlessness) be unavenged. ... In the howling universe of passion and contention that seemed to encompass this grim old officer conspicuous in his grey coat and red decoration, there was but one quite steady figure, and that was a woman's. "See, there is my husband!" she cried, pointing him out. "See Defarge!" She stood immovable close to the grim old officer, and remained immovable close to him; remained immovable close to him through the streets, as Defarge and the rest bore him along; remained immovable close to him when he was got near his destination, and began to be struck at from behind; remained immovable close to him when the long-gathering rain of stabs and blows fell heavy; was so close to him when he dropped dead under it, that, suddenly animated, she put her foot upon his neck, and with her cruel knife—long ready—hewed off his head. ... The hour was come, when Saint Antoine was to execute his horrible idea of hoisting up men for lamps to show what he could be and do. Saint Antoine's blood was up, and the blood

of tyranny and domination by the iron hand was down—down on the steps of the Hotel de Ville where the governor's body lay—down on the sole of the shoe of Madame Defarge where she had trodden on the body to steady it for mutilation. "Lower the lamp yonder!" cried Saint Antoine, after glaring round for a new means of death; "here is one of his soldiers to be left on guard!" The swinging sentinel was posted, and the sea rushed on" (Dickens, 1859: 242).

Based the above quote, all of the patriotic seeking Derfarge to lead them in occupying the palace where they will seek one by one the aristocrats to punish them. Deferge and the other patriots are looking for the governor to be executed over Guillontine.

In the historical record of France, the events of the French Revolution are memorial because the events that have occurred over the past few centuries have now marked a turning point in the spirit of the struggle of the French nation, which is strengthened by the following quote which explains the events of resistance to achieve revolution.

"In the early afternoon, the crowd pushed into the fortress's outer courtyard. Prison guards fired on them, and fighting broke out as royal guards stood by. The battle raged for hours until Governor Jourdan de Launay, who oversaw the prison, capitulated and opened the fortress's inner gates. The revolutionaries stormed in, freed the prisoners, and took the gunpowder. They killed at least six prison guards, beat and stabbed Launay to death, then put his head on a pike to display....About a hundred people died during the Storming of the Bastille, and the event is now remembered as one of the pivotal events of the French Revolution. Over the 10 years of

upheaval that followed, France would execute its king and queen—and countless others—and transform into a republic. The building that had once stood as a monument of monarchical tyranny was now a symbol of liberty—and within months, it was demolished in a symbolic gesture. Its bricks were distributed throughout France and the world as souvenirs. (A French revolutionary's 200-year-old blood may reveal the disease that struck him down in life)” (Blakemore, 2021).

The quote above explains that how the struggle of the nationalists from the struggle of the French revolution attacked and invaded the Bastille which became the icon of the glory of the empire that had stood for centuries which was crushed and defeated for several years during the events of the French Revolution, as a result of the attack that had took quite a lot of people who died and as a result of the attacks carried out for several years finally the tyranny and glory of the French empire collapsed, and followed the execution of the aristocrats.

The Impacts of Resistance Against Aristocracy In Charles Dickens's *A Tale of Two Cities*

The resistance that was carried out resulted in the surrender of the aristocrats and at the peak of the French Revolution. The driving force behind the french revolution in Charles Dickens' *A Tale of Two Cities* was the persistent resistance that Defarge went through. The peak of the storyline of the novel is not actually the French Revolution but the focus of this research is on the French Revolution. The novel state that:

“It was almost morning, when Defarge's wine-shop parted with its last knot of customers, and Monsieur Defarge said to madame his wife, in husky tones, while fastening the door: "At last it is come, my dear!" "Eh well!" returned madame. "Almost."

Saint Antoine slept, the Defarges slept: even The Vengeance slept with her starved grocer, and the drum was at rest. The drum's was the only voice in Saint Antoine that blood and hurry had not changed. The Vengeance, as custodian of the drum, could have wakened him up and had the same speech out of him as before the Bastille fell, or old Foulon was seized; not so with the hoarse tones of the men and women in Saint Antoine's bosom” (Dickens, 1859: 249).

The quote above explains how the situation ended in the day of the french revolution, they congratulated each other after a hard day after a riot and full of blood finally they returned to the wine shop choosing Defarge, even though they had a little trouble they were still happy, brightly displayed. Charles Dickens state:

“The men were terrible, in the bloody-minded anger with which they looked from windows, caught up what arms they had, and came pouring down into the streets; but, the women were a sight to chill the boldest. From such household occupations as their bare poverty yielded, from their children, from their aged and their sick crouching on the bare ground famished and naked, they ran out with streaming hair, urging one another, and themselves, to madness with the wildest cries and actions. Villain Foulon taken, my sister! Old Foulon taken, my mother! Miscreant Foulon taken, my daughter! Then, a score of others ran into the midst of these, beating their breasts, tearing their hair, and screaming, Foulon alive! Foulon who told the starving people they might eat grass! Foulon who told my old father that he might eat grass, when I had no bread to give him! Foulon who told my baby it might suck grass, when these breasts were dry with want! O mother of God, this Foulon! O Heaven our suffering! Hear

me, my dead baby and my withered father: I swear on my knees, on these stones, to avenge you on Foulon! Husbands, and brothers, and young men, Give us the blood of Foulon, Give us the head of Foulon, Give us the heart of Foulon, Give us the body and soul of Foulon, Rend Foulon to pieces, and dig him into the ground, that grass may grow from him! With these cries, numbers of the women, lashed into blind frenzy, whirled about, striking and tearing at their own friends until they dropped into a passionate swoon, and were only saved by the men belonging to them from being trampled under foot...Nevertheless, not a moment was lost; not a moment! This Foulon was at the Hotel de Ville, and might be loosed. Never, if Saint Antoine knew his own sufferings, insults, and wrongs! Armed men and women flocked out of the Quarter so fast, and drew even these last dregs after them with such a force of suction, that within a quarter of an hour there was not a human creature in Saint Antoine's bosom but a few old crones and the wailing children.... No. They were all by that time choking the Hall of Examination where this old man, ugly and wicked, was, and overflowing into the adjacent open space and streets. The Defarges, husband and wife, The Vengeance, and Jacques Three, were in the first press, and at no great distance from him in the Hall” (Dickens, 1859).

The quote above states that how the aristocrat will be judged and will be executed. will be trialed in a building which is called La Force, and it will also be explained how they gave suffering to the aristocrats which, no matter what the reason, still cannot be done. The resistance made a very significant change because what it is highlighted in the story that made a response to fight and finally their goals and mission were successful, really

had a very important impact on people's lives with positive and negative impacts depending on where we looked at the problem. This resistance made a very significant change by changing the system of government which changed every aspect of life.

The resistance made in achieving the ideals of the nationalist revolutionary struggle finally reached its climax at the end of the 17th century which became a sacred date at which time there had been a revolution which changed the order of government and social order. events that not only shocked France but also the world that ended the feudal system that had been implemented by the French empire for centuries. as explained in the quote below:

“The French Revolution brought principles of “liberty, equality, fraternity” to bear on the day-to-day challenges of governing what was then the largest country in Europe, its experiments provided a model for future revolutions and democracies across the globe” (Barron et al., 2018).

As has been explained by the quote above, the French Revolution has three principles, namely: liberty, equality and fraternity. Influence on other revolutions and was used as a guide for the order of other countries and on July 14 became the anniversary of the French Revolution which firefighters all over France open their stations to the public for all-night dance parties with plenty of free champagne.

CONCLUSION

Charles Dickens's *A Tale of Two Cities* with the background of the French Revolution depicts the upheaval of the lower-class people against the cruelty and greed of the aristocratic groups during their reign. It must be admitted, Dickens is not an easy writer to follow, because a lot of the narrative elements in his story are buried in language that is so expressive

and dramatic. Nonetheless, the Novel is a historical drama set in the French Revolution and presents a Victorian look at Europe's greatest Revolution of that century through the perspectives of many unique characters. Resistance is an important part of the novel's story how at the beginning of the story Dickens explains that people do not live happily and prosperously but on the contrary, the upheaval that occurs as a result of resistance that should have occurred in the midst of the problems that society is currently facing, revolution is inevitable again and the people live what they want on the basis of a republican state. Charles Dickens's *A Tale Two Cities* is a novel that contains many elements of moral value, in which novels of that era are full of social values that are still embedded and can be applied in everyday life. social values that are still relevant to today's life are still recommended books for today's readers even though the book was published a century ago.

Resistance is a natural law that becomes the field of motion of a change. The nature of the resistance arises because there is injustice or imbalance. The measure of a struggle, whether small or large, is called a struggle, and when the struggle is carried out together, with full awareness, it is Revolution. The French Revolution that took place in Charles Dickens's *A Tale of Two Cities* was a mistake in the state administration system carried out by nobles or aristocrats required revolution to occur because of that. When the seeds of resistance to the system grow stronger and stronger, then from here begins the Revolution movement, and those who carry out this resistance are called Revolutionary and those who reject it are called Reactoner, while Reform is only for losers who admit defeat before the war.

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