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REVIEW ARTICLE

**A TALE OF TWO CITIES AND THE FRENCH
REVOLUTION**

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A Tale of Two Cities and the French Revolution

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Abstract – *The Tale of Two Cities* is an 1859 history book by Charles Dickens, dating to London and Paris before and during the French Revolution. The novel tells the story of Doctor Manette of France, his 18-year imprisonment in Bastille in Paris and his release to live in London with his daughter Lucie, whom he had never met. The story is set against the conditions that led to the French Revolution and the Reign of Terror. The current paper aims to create interest in *A Tale of Two Cities* and the French Revolution.

Keywords – History of Two Cities French Revolution, Darkness and Light, Social Justice, Automation, Popular Culture.

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INTRODUCTION

Dickens' best-known work on historical myths, *A Tale of Two Cities* is often cited as the best-selling novel. In 2003, the novel was ranked 63rd in the BBC's The Big Read survey. The novel is designed for film, television, radio, and stage, and continues to have an impact on popular culture.

OBJECTIVES

1. The current paper aims to create interest in *A Tale of Two Cities*
2. This paper aims to make Dickens' most famous work of historical myths, *Tale of Two Cities*
3. This study attempts to recall the French revolution, social justice and popular culture

HYPOTHESIS

The Role of Dickens' most famous work on historical myths, *The Tale of Two Cities*, Social Justice, Popular Culture And French Revolution.

HISTORY OF TWO CITIES FRENCH REVOLUTION

Dickens relied heavily on Thomas Carlyle's *The French Revolution* while writing *A Tale of Two Cities*, but he also gained some insight into the history of the Revolution. Because a novel is largely a historical novel, it is important that you know the background to which its characters act.

The causes of the French Revolution, which began in 1789, are still being debated by historians. Louis XIV

had compiled the whole law of the French monarchy, and France was ruled by nobles (the *Monsieur* class) and the clergy. The country went into huge debt due to the old tax system and government funding through the American Revolution. Due to financial constraints, the King was forced to summon the States-General (French legislature) in 1789 for the first time since 1614.

Third Estate (commons) call themselves the National Assembly and swear in the tennis court that they will not dissolve until the constitution is drafted. On July 14, the people of Paris attacked the Bastille, a symbol of two other dioceses (nobles and clergy). The people were overwhelmed by hunger and fear of retaliation by the authorities and moved to heat up the gentlemanly conversations (like *Monsieur's* Dickens fiction) in what became known as the *grande peur* ("great fear"). Riots and looting were commonplace. The constitution of 1791 created a monarchy and a single-elected legislature. The king and queen tried to flee but were caught. They returned to Versailles and, much to their surprise, accepted the constitution. Jacobin's party was growing and "Freedom, equality, brotherhood" became an impressive statement.

France declared war on Austria, and rumors of a revolt against the emperor had surfaced. In 1792 a second revolution formed the Commonwealth of Paris, which overthrew the monarchy and promoted the imprisonment of the accused as royalty. The September massacre came after that, when mobs killed the 2,000 prisoners. The Republic was proclaimed in 1792, and it began to be radicalized until Maximilien Robespierre took over and founded the Reign of Terror, in which many were beheaded including the king and queen. The Revolution came

to an end with the death of Robespierre's own guillotine in 1794 and the rise of Napoleon's power.

DARKNESS AND LIGHT

As is common in European literature, good and bad are symbolized by light and darkness. Lucie Manette is light, as she is literally represented by her name; and Madame Defarge darkness. Darkness represents uncertainty, fear, and danger. It is dark when Mr. Lorry rides to Dover; it's dark in prisons; dark shadows follow Madame Defarge; dark, dark mucus disturbing Dr. Manette; his captivity and his captivity are covered with darkness; Marquis' belongings are burned in the dark of night; Jerry Cruncher attacks graves in the dark; Charles' second arrest also took place at night. Both Lucie and Mr. Lorry feel threatened by Madame Defarge. "That horrible woman seems to be putting a lot of pressure on me," Lucie notes. Although Mr Lorry tried to comfort him, "the shadow of the Defarges' path was dark to him". Madame Defarge is "like a shadow over a white road", a symbol of the purity and corruption of Madame Defarge's darkness. Dickens also contrasts the dark color of blood with the pure white snow: blood takes the shadow of the criminal cases of its merchants.

SOCIAL JUSTICE

Charles Dickens was a master of the poor in his life and in his writings. His childhood included some of the pains of poverty in England, as he had to work in a factory at a young age to help his family. His father, John Dickens, lived beyond his means and eventually went to a prison for debtors. Charles was forced to drop out of school and began working ten-hour days at Warren's Blacking Warehouse, earning six cents a week.

Dickens looked at the performance of the crowd, both in the novel and at Barnaby Rudge, creating believing characters who did the opposite when the crowd's thinking took over. [Citation needed] The reasons for the change made by the lower classes are clear, and are given in this novel. Some of her characters, especially Madame Defarge, have no limits on their revenge for the crimes they face. Reign of Terror was a terrible time in France, and it gives an idea of how far things had gone in terms of citizenship, in contrast to the actions of the de facto government that year. Dickens did not hesitate to comment on the actions of the mob, including on the night Dr Manette and his family arrived at Tellson's bank in Paris to meet Mr Lorry, saying people in the worst crowd showed "the eyes of anyone who could not be discriminated against could give them 20 years.

The reader is shown that the poor are treated cruelly in France and England alike. As crime escalates, murder in England arresting long lines of various criminals; now hangs a house that breaks a house now burns people in the hand "or hangs a man broken for stealing sixpence. In France, a boy is sentenced to have his

hands removed and burned alive, only because he did not kneel in the rain before the show monks more than 50 meters. with the beasts of the worst world in the world, with the eyes of the flesh, the loose tongues, and the loose lives ... Military officials lack military knowledge and doctors who have done well luck ... of mental problems ".

The incident is a myth, but it is based on a true story told by Voltaire in a popular newspaper, An Account of the Death of the Chevalier de la Barre.

Dickens was so outraged by the brutality of English law that he expressed some of his punishments with sarcasm: "a beating, another old-fashioned, humane institution that tends to see performance". He breaks the law by not wanting to be changed: "Anything, that's fine" is an Old Bailey situation.

Dickens wants his readers to realize that the same revolution that harmed France will not happen in Britain, (at least at the beginning of the book) which is shown to be as unfair as France; Ruth Glancy suggested that Dickens portray France and England as almost identical at the beginning of the novel, but that as the novel progresses, England looks better and better, culminating in Miss Pross' pro-Britain's speech at the end of the novel. But his warning is not directed at the lower classes of Britain, but at the royal court. He often uses the metaphor of sowing and reaping; if the monarchy continues to sow seeds of change by misconduct, they can be sure to reap that change in time. The categories below have no agency for this analogy: they simply respond to royal behavior. In this sense it can be said that when Dickens sympathizes with the poor, he joins the rich: they are the listeners of the book, "we" and not they "themselves". "Immerse humanity in the same condition and, under the same hammers, and it will twist into the same afflicted species. Sow the same seeds of oppressive and oppressive licenses, and it will definitely produce the same fruit in its kind."

As people starved to death and urged the Marquis to find food, his inexplicable response was to allow people to eat grass; the people were left with nothing but the onions to eat and were forced to starve while the nobles lived happily on the backs of the people. Whenever the nobles referred to the lives of the farmers it was to destroy or humiliate the poor.

PEOPLE'S POSTS

Some say in A Tale of Two Cities Dickens is thinking about his romance with 18-year-old actress Ellen Ternan, who may have been platonic but certainly in love. Lucie Manette is labeled as Ternan physically.

After starring in Wilkie Collins' play The Frozen Deep, Dickens was first inspired to write Tale. In the play, Dickens played the role of a man who gave his life for his opponent to find the woman they both loved; The love triangle in the play became the basis of the

relationship between Charles Darnay, Lucie Manette, and Sydney Carton in Tale.

Sydney Carton and Charles Darnay can play a vital role in Dickens' personal life. The building is based on almost exactly the similarity between Sydney Carton and Charles Darnay; they both look so much alike that Carton saves Darnay twice from the inability of others to distinguish them. The box is badly made Darnay. Carton suggests more:

'Do you like this man [Darnay] very much?' he complained, with his picture [looking at the mirror]; 'why should you love someone like you? There is nothing wrong with you; you know that. Ah, I'm confused! What a difference it has made in your life! A good reason to talk to a man, to show you where you went down and what you could be! Change places with her, and have you been stared at by those blue eyes [of Lucie Manette] as she was, and impressed by that angry face like her? Come on in, take a look and enjoy yourself! You hate a person. '[50]

Many have come to feel that Carton and Darnay are doppelgängers, whom Eric Rabkin describes as two "cohesive characters, representing a single person mentally in the narrative". If so, they could represent the work of Dr. Jekyll of Robert Louis Stevenson and Mr. Hyde. Darnay is worthy and respected but dull (at least for today's readers), Carton is opposed but powerful.

One can only suspect that the psychologist is how Carton and Darnay met (if they did), but it is often thought to be Dickens' psyche.

He probably knew very well that among them, Carton and Darnay shared his initials, the common property of his characters. However, he denied it when asked.

Dickens presented the letter to the Premier of Whig and Liberal Lord John Russell: "Remembering many public works and private charity."

POPULAR CULTURE

In 1984 at the US Democratic National Convention, New York's Mario Cuomo, a day's speaker, offered strong criticism of the comparison between then-President Ronald Reagan and the United States "and the bright city on the hill" with reference to Dickens' novel, this nation is a Tale of Cities rather than a 'Shining City on a Hill'."

The Tale of Two Cities served as an inspiration for Batman's 2012 film *The Dark Knight Rises* by Christopher Nolan. Bane's character is partially inspired by Dickens' Madame Defarge: He arranges cases in a kangaroo court against a high-profile city of Gotham town and appears to be tied up in one of the court cases like Madame Defarge. There are other references to Dickens' novel, such as Talia al Ghul

who is deeply concerned about revenge and having a close relationship with the hero, and Bane's statement "fire rises" as an order in one of the chapters of the book. Bane's partner Barsard is named after a supporting character in the novel. In the final scene of the film, Jim Gordon (Gary Oldman) reads aloud the lines of closing the inner cover of Sydney Carton— "It's the best thing I've ever done, the best rest I've ever had than I've ever known" - directly from the novel.

On DC Entertainment's Titans program, Beast Boy, starring Ryan Potter, reads part of the first episode of Book 1, Chapter 1 - Time, season 2, episode 9 "Atonement". He is shown to be studying with Conner, an unconscious man who is recovering from a previous injury.

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