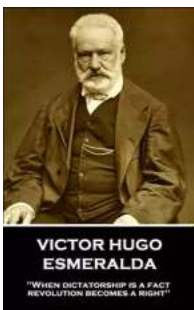


When Dictatorship Is Fact Revolution Becomes Right

Dangerous times call for radical measures. When a dictatorship tightens its grip on a nation, the oppressed must inevitably rise up and fight for their rights. History is filled with tales of brave men and women who, in the face of tyranny, took up arms to bring about change. When dictatorship becomes a fact, revolution becomes not only a desire but also a necessity.

Throughout the ages, countless nations have faced the shackles of dictatorship. From ancient civilizations to modern societies, dictators have sought to suppress individual freedoms, stifle dissent, and consolidate power. But for every dictator, there have been those willing to challenge their authority and reclaim their rights.

One of the most poignant examples of a revolution born out of dictatorship can be found in the French Revolution. In late 18th-century France, the monarchy had become an oppressive force, placing the burden of the nation's financial troubles on the backs of its citizens. As hunger and poverty plagued the masses, the ruling elite continued to live lives of luxury.



Esmeralda: "When dictatorship is a fact, revolution becomes a right" by James Lazareth(Kindle Edition)

★★★★☆ 4.4 out of 5

Language : English

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The tipping point came when Louis XVI called upon the Estates-General to discuss the country's financial crisis. This assembly, comprised of representatives from the three social classes, was meant to provide a sense of fair representation. However, the nobles and clergy consistently opposed measures that would alleviate the suffering of the common people.

The prominent revolutionaries of the time, such as Maximilien Robespierre and Georges Danton, understood that drastic action was needed. As the monarchy refused to listen to the demands of the people and address their grievances, revolution became the only way forward.

The French Revolution achieved its most significant milestone with the storming of the Bastille prison, a symbol of royal authority. This act of defiance fueled the fire of revolution across the country. The people had reached their breaking point, and their determination to overthrow the monarchy grew stronger with each passing day.

Similarly, in the 20th century, the Cuban Revolution saw Fidel Castro and his supporters rise against the dictatorial reign of Fulgencio Batista. Batista's regime was marred by corruption and oppression, as he enriched himself while the majority of Cubans suffered in poverty.

Castro, along with Che Guevara and others, saw the desperate plight of their fellow citizens and believed that revolution was the only solution. They formed a guerrilla army and slowly gained support from the Cuban people, who yearned for change.

The turning point came when Castro's forces overran Batista's military stronghold in Santa Clara, prompting Batista to flee the country. With the dictator gone, Castro and his fellow revolutionaries established a socialist government that prioritized education, healthcare, and land reform.

When dictatorship becomes a fact, revolution becomes right. The oppressed have the moral obligation to fight for their freedom and the betterment of society. However, it is crucial to acknowledge that not all revolutions bring about positive change.

Revolutionaries must be cautious not to replace one form of oppression with another. History is filled with examples of revolutions that failed to bring about the desired outcomes, leading to prolonged suffering and chaos.

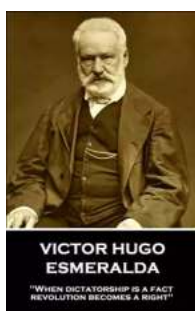
One such example is the Russian Revolution of 1917, which initially sought to overthrow an autocratic monarchy but eventually led to the rise of a communist regime under Vladimir Lenin. While the revolution aimed to address the inequalities in Russian society, it ultimately resulted in widespread famine, censorship, and political repression.

So, how can one distinguish between a necessary revolution and a potentially detrimental one? The key lies in the values and principles upheld by the revolutionaries themselves. A revolution driven by the pursuit

of justice, equality, and the preservation of fundamental human rights is more likely to bring about positive change.

In the face of dictatorship, the oppressed must come together to fight for the restoration of democracy, individual liberties, and social justice. They must unite under a common purpose and lay the groundwork for a society where power is distributed fairly, and every voice is heard.

Revolutions may be messy, unpredictable, and even dangerous, but they are often the only recourse in the face of an oppressive regime. When dictatorship becomes a fact, revolution becomes not only a right but a moral duty to ensure a brighter future for generations to come.



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Victor Marie Hugo was born on 26th February 1802 and is revered as the greatest of all French writers. A poet, novelist, dramatist and painter he was

a passionate supporter of Republicanism and made a notable contribution to the politics of his Country.

His life was paralleled by the immense political and social movements of the 19th Century. When he was two Napoleon was proclaimed Emperor but before he was eighteen the Bourbon Monarchy was restored.

It was only with his Mother's death in 1821 that he felt confident enough to marry Adele Foucher, a relationship he had kept secret from his mother. Their first child was born inside a year but died in infancy. Leopoldine was born the following year, followed by three further siblings.

Hugo published his first novel the year following year, *Han d'Islande*, (1823). Three years later his second, *Bug-Jargal* (1826).

Between 1829 and 1840 he would publish five further volumes of poetry solidifying his reputation as one of the greatest elegiac and lyric poets of his time. His reputation was growing not only in France but across Europe.

In 1841 he was elected to the Académie Française, cementing his position in the world of French arts and letters. Hugo also now began to turn his attention to an involvement in French politics.

Elevated to the peerage by King Louis-Philippe in 1841 he spoke eloquently and at length against the death penalty and social injustice as well as passionately in favour of freedom of the press and self-government for Poland.

When Napoleon III seized power in 1851, and established an anti-parliamentary constitution, Hugo openly declared him a traitor to France

and began a long exile, based mainly in Guernsey.

In exile, Hugo published his famous political pamphlets; *Napoléon le Petit* and *Histoire d'un crime*. Although the pamphlets were banned in France, they nonetheless made a strong impact there. His exile also seemed to have a creative impetus. He composed or published some of his greatest work including *Les Misérables*, and three widely honoured collections of poetry (*Les Châtiments*, 1853; *Les Contemplations*, 1856; and *La Légende des siècles*, 1859).

In 1870 the Third Republic was established and Hugo finally returned home, where he was elected to the National Assembly and the Senate. That same year War erupted between France and Prussia and the French were badly beaten.

With the end of the War Hugo began his campaign for a great valuation and protection for the rights of artists and copyright. He was a founding member of the Association Littéraire et Artistique Internationale, which led to the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works.

Victor Hugo's death on 22nd May 1885, at the age of 83, generated intense nation-wide mourning. Revered not only as a towering figure in literature, he was a statesman who had helped to shape the Third Republic and democracy in France.

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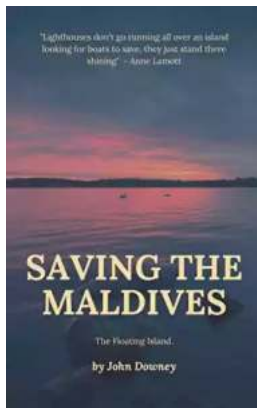
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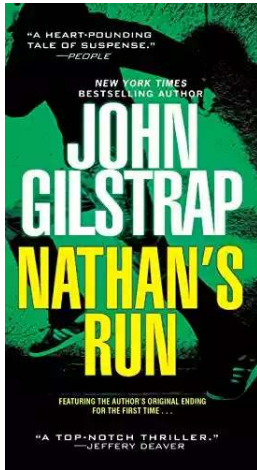
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