What ended the absolute monarchy in France? The French Revolution ended the absolute monarchy in France. Louis XVI, who was succeeded by his brother Louis XVII, attempted to restore the monarchy, but his efforts were met with resistance and ultimately failed.

The French Revolution began in 1789 with the Estates-General meeting to address the financial crisis and the growing discontent among the French population. The Third Estate, which represented the common people, voted to become the National Assembly and declared the right to life, liberty, and property. This action marked the beginning of the French Revolution.

The French Revolution lasted from 1789 to 1799 and resulted in significant changes to the political and social structure of France. The monarchy was overthrown, and the French Republic was established. The revolutionaries sought to create a society based on the principles of liberty, equality, and fraternity.

The revolutionaries achieved many of their goals, including the establishment of a republic, the abolition of feudalism, and the distribution of land to peasants. However, the revolution also led to violence and bloodshed, with the Reign of Terror and the execution of King Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette.

In summary, the French Revolution ended the absolute monarchy in France, leading to the establishment of a republic and significant changes to the political and social structure of the country.