Socials 9 **Due Date: Tuesday November 24** Name: Amy\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Comparison of the English Revolution and French Revolution**

Your assignment:

**Part One:** To complete a comparison chart outlining the similarities and differences between the English and the French Revolution in 6 categories (one is done for you as an example) of your choice.

Be sure to consider the following as possible areas: (\* must be covered)

* Monarchs (Kings/Queens)
* Parliament vs. Estates General
* Rebel or Revolutionary leaders
* Grievances or Causes of Revolution (can be broken down into more categories ie: social classes, taxes/money etc)
* Targets of Anger, Violence, Destruction or Battles
* Glorious Revolution vs. Directory
* Immediate and Long Term Consequences
* \*Significance in history

**Part Two:** Based on what you have learned from studying the English and French Revolution, write a paragraph describing which country you believe **the people** gained the most **benefits** from their respective revolution? Be sure to also discuss each country’s detriments/losses as well as their gains in order to make an informed decision.

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| **TOPIC** | **ENGLISH REVOLUTION**  **1625-1689** | **FRENCH REVOLUTION** | **SIMILARITIES** | **DIFFERENCES** |
| Kings | * Absolute monarchs * James I: intelligent; slovenly habits; “wisest fool in Christendom”; didn’t make a good impression on his new subjects; introduced the Divine Right of Kings * Charles I: Believed in Divine Right of Kings; unwilling to compromise with Parliament; narrow minded and aloof; lived an extravagant life; Wife Henrietta Maria and the people despised her (Catholic) * Charles II: supposed to rule as a constitutional monarch; tried to protect Catholic freedom * James II: openly Catholic, believed in Divine Right of Kings; instituted reign of terror due to rebellions against him | * Absolute monarchs * Louis XIV: known as the “Sun King”; saw himself as centre of France and forced nobles to live with him; extravagant lifestyle; built Palace of Versailles ($$) * Louis XV: great grandson of Louis XIV; only five years old when he became King; continued extravagances of the court and failure of government to reform led France towards disaster * Louis XVI; originally wanted to be loved; not interested in governing; did not help middle and lower classes; married Marie Antoinette who people despised (Austrian) * Louis allowed critics of government to be imprisoned or killed | * Kings ruled as Absolute Monarchs * Raised foreign armies * Charles I and Louis XVI both did not like working with Parliament/Estates General * Citizens did not like the wives of Charles I (Catholic) and Louis XVI (from Austria) cause unheaval in society * Both Charles I and Louis XVI punished critics of government | * English Kings believed in Divine Right of Kings and French did not * Charles I did not care to be loved whereas Louis XVI initially wanted to be loved by his people * Charles I did not kill people who were against him (he imprisoned or fined them) whereas Louis XVI did * Charles I called Lord Stafford, Archbishop Laud and occasionally Parliament; Louis XVI only called Estates General as he had no advisors |
| Glorious Revolution vs. Directory | * Death of Charles II in 1685 that created a problem for parliament * James II was in openly Catholic * in 1678 a man named Titus Oates caused a country wide panic in England, he created a story about Catholic plotting to take over the nation * James made it clear that he believed in the divide right of kings and that meant that it would take power away from parliament * rebellion soon broke out, James instituted a region of terror * bloody assizes = the trail of the supporters of the duke of Monmouth * parliament leaders were very disappointed in the Kings actions * James abdicating his Thorne * the first time monarch was chosen by parliament and not the hereditary right | * the rule of Robespierre was replaced with the dictionary, which the middle class controlled * this government gave most of power to the people of property, which was a signalled a return to special privileges for the people with money * the days of equality and the tittle “citizen” were over and many of the advances made by the poor were swept away * soon the dictionary itself would be swepted away by Napoleons Bonaparte, this man established a new type of monarchy by calling himself “emperors for France “ | * Charles and Robespierre were both killed * Both got new people to have a throne or emperor * Had monarchy chosen by parliament and not the hereditary rights. Made a new monarchy * Had two different rulers that made and impacted them were Charles, and James. The French rulers were Robespierre and Napoleon | * English cause a worldwide panic and the French only cause a little panic and freight to the places they were marching to * Parliament ruling for the English and the French the directory was made by the middle class to rule * James made it clear thet he believed in the divide right of kings which took away parliaments power, and the French government gave the people most of the power |
| **Government (parliament vs estate general )** | * Charles would ask parliament for more taxes, parliament would agree only if Charles would follow their wishes * Charles would tried to rule without parliament consent * Charles still didn’t have a way of getting more money so he made a new parliament thinking that the actual parliament would get him what he wanted. * In 1642, a couple of parliament member tried to vote against grand remonstrance to fight for king | * included representatives from the 3 estates of France * members of the estates were * First estate: clergy * Second estate: aristocrats * Third estate: middle class * last meeting was 1614 * the third estate had twice as many estates than the first and third, so the first and third estate joined together to vote * Louis XVI only called the estates general when the government was in crisis * France went bankrupted so Louis tied to raise money * Louis wasn’t ready to give up absolute power to the people * France was made towards a democracy | * Both had some time of law or right to follow * The French and English both wanted money , and it affected the people of the country * Charles and King Louis the XVI   Both didn’t cooperate in the ruling part   * Frances first and second estate worked together to keep it the way they want it and the English people would work together to keep it the way they want it | * The French overthrow there government and the English was a colony seeking self government * English would complain more and the French was more killing and no complaining * Charles didn’t have enough money and kept wanting to take more, and the English use so much of their money and almost went bankrupt * The French joined there 3 estates together * French was a democracy and the English had to vote * France had absolute power and the English had the parliament has there ruler |
| Taxes | * Charles constantly wanted money * the only way he could get money was taxing the people without parliament knowing * Charles brought back a ancient fee called ship money, he also forced them to make loans to the crown * he sold noble titles to anyone that would support him or lend him money | * France went bankrupt and tried to taxes the people and get more money * peasants would force to pay 10 percent of their income to taxes, the other half would spent on food * the middle class would pay almost all the taxes and only some second class would pay some taxes | * both of the 3 estates would have to pay almost all the taxes * Were raising taxes and making it hard to live * The peasants would pay the most money * Charles and France keep wanting more and more money | * In the French it was hard of the third estate to live in warmth and have food and keep their families safe and not have a bad life. In the English they were like that until middle class became rulers and they didn’t pay as much taxes and was shared around without all of the estates * The English brought back old fees such as the ship money, and they wanted to keep taking more and more taxes |
| Oliver Cromwell vs  Robespierre | * Oliver Cromwell was Lord protector, by grand remonstance who lost patience with the rump Parliament * Cromwell divided the country into districts and ruled thought Major General and order them responsible for law, order and collected their taxes of their district * The blue laws outlawed “pagan” ceremonies, such as Christmas, forbade dancing, gambling, sports, and the Theatre * Oliver Cromwell saw himself as a failure | * Maximilian Robespierre was one of the radical leaders of the revolution * as one monarchies he was there to destroy anyone who sees her sympathy for the Old system * Robespierre, The help of the important Jacobins, would take over and control the national assembly and the revolution * he destroyed all opposition to the government and made sweeping changes in France | * Oliver was lord protector and Robespierre was a radical leader these two both had very important jobs * Robespierre made sweeping changes in France, and Oliver made a lot of new changes to the English * The English weren’t allowed to have Christmas, or forbade dancing, gambling, sports, and the Theatre. The French weren’t allowed to talk or have sympathy on the old system | * The English would split the countries into districts and each general would collect their taxes, and the French they would kill you if you ever had some sympathy of the old system * Olive thought of himself as a failure, and Robespierre thought of himself as very well accomplish * Oliver was more of a people protector and Robespierre was a leader/ruler to the people |
| Significance in history | * Freedom of speech * The king wasn’t allowed to make new rules without parliaments consent * The fall of Bastille was taking down by the peasants * An angry mob of women marched to the castle and killed the killed the king and his family * Everyone was allowed to vote but the women * English civil war | * Ended serfdom * Region of Terror killed 3000 people * Democratic leadership representing the French citizenry * The French influenced other countries about democracy and individual rights   Liberty  Equality  Fraternity   * Middle class became in charge instead on the first and second class | * Both started something new, such as ending serfdom and having a freedom of speech * Started new rights and laws; allowing everyone to vote. Middle class then became in charge, and Liberty, Equality, Fraternity * There was a whole bunch of people killed and there was different king s and rulers that would have fights(the French) had a war with the world the English) | * English had a worldwide revolution but French was only Paris and Versailles * The French had influenced other counties and had democracy and individual rights. * A part of the French revolution was one of the biggest * The French kings would make the law and the English wanted to change the law they would go through parliament |

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| **English and French Revolution Comparison Assignment Assessment**  Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  **Ex: Excellent VG: Very Good G: Good S: Satisfactory IN: Improvement is needed** | | | | | |
| **Criteria** | **IN** | **S** | **G** | **VG** | **Ex** |
| **Chart:**  **English and French Revolution Columns:**  Each section **thoroughly** completed:   * All important details in each category are listed * Topic has a causal effect related to the particular Revolution * Evidence of critical thinking and analysis of points made   **Similarities/Differences:**  Eachsections **thoroughly** completed:   * All important details in each category are listed * Similarities/differences are relevant * Evidence of critical thinking and analysis of points made   **Proper Conventions:**   * Point form * Proper grammar and spelling |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Paragraph:**   * Thorough and clear explanation of which country’s people benefited the most from the revolution * Supporting points relevant and accurate * Both benefits and detriments listed * Clear stance taken for one country with convincing points * Evidence of critical thinking and analysis of points made   **Format:**   * Proper paragraph structure * Proper grammar and spelling |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Project was completed and uploaded to edublog on time** |  |  | | |  |

**Due Date: Thursday November 26**