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

**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 6categories (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** | **SIMILARTIES** | **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 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)-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 Strafford, Archbishop Laud and occasionally Parliament; Louis XVI only called Estates General as he had no advisors |
| Parliament VS estate general | -England’s parliament was known as Parliament.-The Long Parliament was first called by King Charles I-Charles I summoned both the Parliaments because only Parliament could raise the money he needed.-The Long Parliament proved to be much more inflexible than the Short Parliament.-The Long Parliament sat throughout the first and second civil wars until it was purged by the New Model Army.  | -Frances Parliament was known as the Estate General.-The Estate General only met once a year.- In France the Clergy and the Aristocrats had twice as much voting power as the middle class.-Louis XVI only called the Estates together when his government was in a serious crisis.-The 3rd Estate was the first estate to break away from the Estate General. | -established a democratic rule and influenced other countries in their democratic ways.-Both of the lower Estates had to pay the most of the taxes.-In France and England anyone who would question the king was either imprisoned or killed.-Both Kings were always butting heads and could not agree with their Parliament.-Parliament was a big influence in the Kings deaths. | -The King in England had many different disputes with parliament.-France was an absolute monarchy.-England was a constitutional monarchy-The English had many different Parliament  |
| ***Social classes*** | -England had an upper, middle, and lower class.-The lower class had little chance to move up on the social ladder.-The lowest paid workers didn’t even make one tenth of what the king made.-The people were paid in pennies, shillings and pounds.-The people with the lowest incomes were cottagers and paupers.-When Charles was desperate for money he sold noble titles to anyone who had enough money to pay for them. | -France was divided into three estates.-The aristocrats and clergy were very privileged.-Many were illiterate in the 3rd estate.-The King was at the top of the social ladder.-The people that belonged to the 3rd class had very little civil rights.-1st estate, 2nd estate, and 3rd estate; 1st and 2nd estate used their votes to team up and out vote the 3rd estate.-The 3rd estate was outraged with the 1st and 2nd estate because they knew that the 3rd estate was always out voted so the way the estate general voted wasn’t fair. | -The lowest class had the largest amount of people out of the 1st and 2nd class.-The lower class was burdened with a lot more taxes.-The lower class lived in poor living quarters.-The upper classes bought extravagances with the tax payer’s money.-Both England and France had many unreasonable taxes for people of the lowest class.-They both had “Duty” fees for merchants shipping goods.-Church’s had many privileges.-Kings were at the top of the social ladder. | -France social classes called estates.-France had Aristocrats.-England basically divided into 3 classes.-French serfs forbidden to kill animals that killed livestock or ruined crops. |
| Taxes | -The English have Tonnage and poundage.-Ship money.-If you refused to pay forced fines Charles I would take you to the secret court of star chamber.-Charles I incompetent advisor.-Everyone had some sort of tax but the poor had most of the taxes.-Lord Strafford brought in ingenious ways to gain money.-Charles I spent money so fast that he called upon parliament. | -Money spent by Louis XIV came mainly from taxes and estates 2 and 3.-After losing constant money from spending and helping fight against Britain France needed money desperately.-Tariffs and tolls.-Louis XVI had limited contact with estates 2 and 3 which made it harder for him to sympathize with conditions.-Divided into many districts.-Even after the French revolution the 3rd estate was still paying heavy taxes. | -Poor had to pay more taxes.-Even after kings were giving out high taxes they were still heading down the path of bankruptcy.-Led to debt of country. (bankruptcy) -Both had some sort of shipping tax.-Kings spent through tax money fast and always wanted more.-Taxes were large burden to already poor. -High class’s taxes were lower making them higher for lower and middle. | -Louis XVI’s wife Marie spent tax money on extravagances.-French people knew high taxes were to keep their economy in the green.-France had tariffs and tolls.-England had Tonnage and poundage.-England had ship money.-Louis XVI advised him on many political decisions, like taxes.-Charles I had Lord Strafford to advise him on money and other political decisions. |
| Economy | -Was agricultural and industrial production.-Allowed for easy travel by ship for trade. (sea on three sides)-Extravagances of Charles I didn’t help lands economy.-Religious based opinion from king gave Puritans a hard time to get a political job.  | -Grew many crops.-4/5 people farmed for a living.-Feudal system made it hard for farmers (owed many of little produce to their landlord)-Many people offended by Marie Antoinette because of her lavish spending.-Estates 1 and 2 spent a lot of tax payers money on extravagances when it was a struggle for the 3rd estate to afford bread. | -Upper class; 1st class people lived extravagantly while lower class could barely eat.-Kings spent a lot of money on extravagances which led to poor economy.-Pockets of high population due to political quarters.-Both had many crimes because of high unemployment and low wages.-Upper and middle class would live comfortable.  | -Louis XIV made Frances debt so bad that the difference the government owed was as much as they made.-France workers were mainly farmers.-France had no infrastructure.-England was a colonizing nation. |
| Significance in history | - European countries, like France looked to the English for ideas about how countries should be governed.-England introduced a constitutional monarchy.-England shaped the way government would be held in England because there were many mistakes created when one person ruled and had most of the power. | -The Reign of Terror introducing one of the first examples of revolution trying to create ideological purity by terror.-Destruction of the monarchy.-The rise of Napoleon.-The spread of revolutionary ideas out of France, into the rest of Europe and the rest of the world.-Abolishment of aristocratic privileges.-Taxes became not as heavy for the 3rd estate but they still paid a lot of them.-Abolishment of special privileges for the clergy of the Catholic Church.-Robespierre introduced the metric system, calendar, and new schools and universities to Frances. | - Both established a democratic rule and influenced other countries in their democratic ways.-Both countries went through a phase of being ruled both under an absolute monarch who did everything they pleased and with a dictator who deemed to make things run according to what they seemed right. -Both introduced new ideas to other countries about different ways to govern. | -France went through a bloodier and more frightening time in history due to the amount of deaths that occurred so often during the Reign of terror.-People feared the King and Government, so they started to kill the people suspected of going against the revolution which caused more deaths and murders during this time. |

**Why the English Revolution was more of a benefit to the people than the French Revolution**

I believe that the English Revolution was more of a benefit to the people than the French revolution for many different reasons. At the end of the English Revolution the English people came out of it with a closer outcome to what they were looking for, then the French Revolution and what outcome the French people were trying to get out of it. After the English Revolution ended the English gained an entirely new government and a constitutional monarchy. The English also gained the bill of rights which greatly benefited the people in a positive way. The French also gained a new government run by the Dictators (middle class) and a constitutional monarchy, but the Dictators were not in control for so long as they gained too much power which resulted in more deaths for France. France also gained the Declaration of rights which I believe is one of the biggest pros from the French Revolution because it was a great benefit for the people of France. After the French Revolution the power of the Catholic Church decreased and the abuse of the clergy to the 3rd estate decreased with it. The French also became more modernized after the revolution because Robespierre brought new ideas to France including ideas of the metric system, the revolutionary calendar, and new schooling and universities. Though the French gained a lot of benefits from the Revolution they also had a lot of losses. For the French many innocent people were killed and murdered either in war or by the guillotine, also the taxes didn’t improve and the 3rd class was still payer most of them. The detriments that the English had from after the revolution were that many innocent people also had been killed or murdered during the wars that happened and the people suffered through the rule of a poor ruler. The French did get more outcome from the Revolutions but I believe that the English benefited more because they went into the Revolution mostly wanting a new government and a constitutional monarchy which they got, however the French went into the Revolution wanting the government to lower taxes so they could afford the things they needed to survive and the taxes stayed the same where the 1st and 2nd estate didn’t pay as many taxes as the 3rd estate. So in the end I believe the English Revolution was more of a benefit to the people than the French Revolution because the English came out with a closer outcome to what they were looking for then the French.

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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
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| **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
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| **Project was completed and uploaded to edublog on time** |  |  |  |

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