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

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| **TOPIC** | **FRENCH REVOLUTION** | **ENGLISH REVOLUTION**  **1625-1689** | **SIMILARITIES** | **DIFFERENCES** |
| Kings | * Absolute monarchs * Louis XIV: known as the “Sun King”; saw himself as center 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 | * 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 | * 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. Estates General*** | * Estate general voted in blocs on social class; first estate- clergy, second estate- aristocrat and third estate- middle class * First and second estate had double the power when it came to voting even though * Met only as a result of royal command * Louis XVI only called the estate general together when his government was in a serious crisis | * The king called on and off parliament only when he wanted money * Parliament, long parliament and rump parliament. * Long parliament wanted to remove the power of the king. * The king kept shutting down the parliament and only recalled parliament when he needed more money for himself. * Parliament and the king were always not agreeing. | * Both were originally summoned and dismissed at the king's pleasure. They both served as forums in which the king would announce and explain policy. * During the beginning of these revolution both lower class people didn’t have a say * Both kings were Absolute Monarchs * The king was in control of when the parliament and estate general met. * The king only called the parliament or estate general when they needed help. | * The Estates General was an advisory body, it couldn’t initiate legislation, or did not have tax raising power, where’s the Parliament was a true parliament that had genuine power. * The estates general had 3 estates, commoners, clergy, and nobility. Parliament had 2, commoners and nobility. * In France the monarch was an absolute monarch. in Britain, the King had some powers, but Parliament had more power * England’s rump parliament was made up of Presbyterians and puritans |
| **TOPIC** | **FRENCH REVOLUTION** | **ENGLISH REVOLUTION**  **1625-1689** | **SIMILARITIES** | **DIFFERENCES** |
| Violence/wars | * Guillotined more than 37000 people during the reign of terror * The time period for reign of terror was 1793-1794 * During the reign of terror anyone who disagreed with the radical Jacobins was send to be guillotined. * More riots over the high price of bread broke out in Paris. * France was about to be invaded by European emigres who wanted to restore the Kings power. * Declared war on Austria on April 20 1792 and won. | * Charles invades the House of Commons and tried to arrest the leaders to regain power but failed. * In the English civil war there were two sides; Charles side and parliaments’ side. * Parliament’s side were local militia-farmers and townspeople with no military experience. * Charles side was successful at first but he could never gain a decisive victory. * Parliament made a alliance with the scots who attacked from the north, and began a more modern army. The name of the new army was the new model army, it was led by Oliver Cromwell. | * Both fought in many of wars. * Both fought in a civil war. | * In France a lot of people were getting guillotined and in England not many people got guillotined. * France had a bunch of riots while England had fought more battles. |
| Dictators | * Cromwell led parliament’s army to victory. * He disliked the way that rump parliament was governing. * Used the power he had to create laws that he believed that were important. * He started to rule like Charles I did and he disliked the way Charles I * Ruled, so he thought of himself as a failure. | * Robespierre led the revolution. * He was responsible for the death of many lives. * He made many changes in government * He led the reign of terror. | * Both made their own laws. * Disliked the way the former government and current government ruled. | * Cromwell didn’t kill as mush people as Robespierre did * Cromwell rana full blow army while Robespierre did not. |
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| Significance in history | * Social classes was a big part of the French revolution. People were divided into three estates or classes the first estate, the second estate and the third estate. The third estate had to pay for all the taxes and was the most disconnected class * the fall of Bastille was very important part of the French revolution because it started off everything that happened it showed the king that the third estate is/ weren’t going to sand for not the higher taxes and paying the all the taxes etc… * The enlightenment was import during the French revolution because many of the important thinkers of the enlightenment were French. They were very smart people that stood up to the government and French society. They thought that all people are equal and should have equal rights. | * Passes the bill or rights witch laid down limits for how much power the monarchy has * Also set up the rights for parliament and freedom of speech * Gave basic rights, * Gave the option of electing members of the parliament | * Both gave basic human rights at the end of each revolution * Limited government/ Monarchs powers | * France gave everyone the title to make everyone equal as humans England did not * England set up rights for parliament and France didn’t |

**Why the French Revolution did benefited more people**   
In my opinion I think the French revolution benefit more people than the English revolution. The French Revolution caused some positive result to the society of France. Some people may believe that the French revolution did more negative like the deaths but there was many positive result but others believe that the positive effects of this revolution far outweigh the negative effects. The French Revolution did not only positively affected European society right after the revolt but, to this day some positive affects remain in France like schools and colleges, and those things just didn’t helped France it helped many other places around the world. Some benefits of the French Revolution included changes as set a higher standard of living amongst all people in the countries, and allowing anyone rather than just nobles to hold a position in a high public office. The actions of the people of France resulted in positive additions to many societies. In my opinion the most positive result of the French Revolution was the development of democracy and equality, it made the people of the lower estates lives much easier. One of the cons to this revolution was inequality and undemocratic lifestyle in Europe, the absolute monarchies that controlled the societies. The absolute monarch ruled by Divine Right of Kings, which meant the King was put there by God. The people had no say in what the monarch did. It was a hereditary rule so only another member of the Royal family could take over the position as monarch. But the people fought agminated the monarchs/ king/ higher estate people to make a point about how they are people too and they have a right of say. All in all France started out as a country that was falling apart but in the end everyone came together as one and it became a better place to be.