Socials 9 Name: Aaron Quilapio

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

Your assignment: **Due Date: Thursday April 21**

**Part One:** To complete a comparison chart outlining the similarities and differences between the English and the French Revolution in the following categories.

* 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
* Your choice (see teacher for approval) to replace one of the above choices
* \*Significance in history

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| **CHARACTERISTICS OF A REBELLION OR REVOLUTION** | **ENGLISH REVOLUTION** | **SIMILARTIES** | **DIFFERENCES** | **FRENCH REVOLUTION** |
| Kings | -Absolute monarchs  -James I: Intelligent; slovenly habits; “wisest fool in Christendom”; didn’t make good impression on his new subjects; introduced the “Divine Right of Kings “  -Charles I: Believed in the Divine Right of kings; unwilling to compromise with Parliament narrow minded and aloof; live 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 the Divine Right of Kings; instituted reign of terror due to rebellions against him | -Kings ruled as absolute rulers  -Raised foreign armies  -Charles I and Louis XVI both dint like working with parliament/ Estates General  -Subjects didn’t like their wives of Charles I (Catholic) and Louis XVI (Austrian); caused upheaval in society  -Both Charles I and Louis XVI punished critics of Government | -English Kings believed in the Divine Right of Kings and French didn’t  -Charles I didn’t 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 people) whereas Louis XVI did  -Charles I called for Lord Stratford, Archbishop Loud and occasionally Parliament; Louis XVI only called Estates General as he had no advisors | -Louis XIV: Known s the “Sun King”; saw himself as center of France and Forced nobles to live with him; extravagant lifestyle, built Palace of Versailles  -Louis XVI: great grandson of Louis XIV; only five years old when he was crowned king; continued extravagant of the court and failure of the 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 Antoinette who people despised (Austrian)  - Louis allowed government to be imprisoned or killed |
| **CHARACTERISTICS OF A REBELLION OR REVOLUTION** | **ENGLISH REVOLUTION** | **SIMILARTIES** | **DIFFERENCES** | **FRENCH REVOLUTION** |
| Parliament vs. Estates General | -James I: always wanted to obtain money from parliament; always had disagreements; Parliament didn’t like the idea of James ruling under the Divine Right of Kings; Parliament despised James I  -Charles I: like his father he always wanted to obtain money; made up frees like tunnage and brought back ship money and raised taxes without parliaments consent; also like his father he had many disagreements with parliament and as a result he would dismiss parliament; parliament constantly having Charles to sign agreements he would sooner blackout of  -Parliament would sooner rise try to against king (Long Parliament) or limit their powers  -Parliament didn’t trust kings (Mainly Charles I) as they would always try back out of agreements made by them | -Both wanted a change in King or government  -Parliament and Estates General both didn’t get very much rights or privileged  - Both had to deal with very irresponsible/unstable kings  -Charles I and Louis XVI both dint like working with parliament/ Estates General | -Parliament met constantly with the king (unless they were dismissed by king) and the Estates General is only called by royal command  -Parliament was made up of many people with the same class of money (middle-poor class), General Estates was made up of the 3 Estates  -Estates General gave authority to king to change the taxes and Parliament didn’t allow that  -Parliament had powers to control taxes and Estates General wouldn’t have this power because King Louis XVI was giving this power | -Louis XIV: Only called upon by him once; only called when France’s government was in a crisis  -Estates General: Only called upon by royal command; last time they were called upon was in 1614; the Estates General is made up by the 3 Estates; 1st Estate (clergy), 2nd Estates (nobility) and 3rd Estates (common people & everyone else)  -1st and 2nd Estate was way smaller then 3rd Estate; even if the two Estates are smaller in people each Estate voted as a bloc; that meant that the 1st and 2nd Estate has twice as much voting power as the middle class.  -3rd Estates later brake from Estate Generals after little progress; formed new government called the National Assembly; goal was a new constitution; sooner some people form 1st and 2nd Estate would join National Assemble |
| **Cromwell vs. Robespierre** | -Oliver Cromwell was a puritan who believes in the parliament cause and/or dislikes king; he was a military genius and the leader of the “New Model Army” that would soon capture the king; along with the parliament, Cromwell established the “Commonwealth”  -Oliver Cromwell would be the “Lord Protector” instead of king and temporarily end monarchy; ruled as a tyrant or military dictator; as dictator he established “Blue Laws” which are strict laws  -Cromwell Defeated rebel Scots and Royalists in battles like the Battle of Naseby and Battle of Preston | -Leaders (Lord Protector and Radical Leader) of their rightful country at some point and as well as dictators  -Both played a big role when it came to the government and the ending of a monarchy  -The two both had harsh (Blue laws and The Law of Suspects) laws during ruling and would result in imprisonment or death | -Unlike Robespierre, Cromwell was a military leader and led England to victories in the battle fie.  -Robespierre death was by execution after people feared his dictatorship, Cromwell’s death  -Robespierre sentenced anyone who opposed him or his cause to death (Reign of Terror) whereas Cromwell only imprisoned people who broke laws | -Maximillian Robespierre was a radical leader of the French Revolution and a Jacobin; Robespierre opposed the monarchy and with the other radical leaders was prepared to bring the king to trial and execution  -Robespierre established many rights of the people in France, he modernized France by introducing the metric system, revolutionary calendar, reorganized army, established new schools and universities  -Robespierre was inspired by the various Enlightenment philosophers such as Voltaire, Montesquieu and more. |
| CHARACTERISTICS OF A REBELLION OR REVOLUTION | **ENGLISH REVOLUTION** | **SIMILARTIES** | **DIFFERENCES** | **FRENCH REVOLUTION** |
| Causes of the Rebellion | -Kings believing in the “Divine Right of King” causing many to questions the rights of the king also the fact that they were absolute monarchs or tyrants  -Charles I and James I constantly wanting money and raising taxes without the consent of parliament  -Charles I storming House of Commons with 500 soldiers to try to arrest parliamentary leaders and causing parliament to go to war with the king  -Many disliked his many advisors such as the Duke of Buckingham, Lord Strafford and Archbishop Laud  -Charles I use the Court of Star Chambers who was his enemy  -Another main part of the cause of the civil war is fight of religion. (Roman Catholicism and Protestantism) | -Cause by a tyrant of a King  -Both have a problem with tax and money in the country (Charles I raising and finding new ways to make money and 3 Estates determining taxes paid)  -People in both countries questioned the way the king ruled the country  -The Kings in both lived extravagantly throughout their ruling. | -Anyone who questioned king in England was most likely jailed but in France you could be sentence to death  -In England the paying of taxes was evenly distributed through the whole country by everybody, however in France tax paying was determined by the Estate you are in  -Louis the XVI and the government had a better relationship with each other that James I or Charles I to parliament | -A huge food shortage throughout France cause widespread devastation to the 3rd Estate  -Since the 1st and 2nd Estate didn’t pay tax the 3rd Estate was burdened with very heavy taxes  -There was an absolute government; many people were jailed or killed if any disagreements  -The government was a very inefficient government; unjust, corrupt  -France’s government spent way more money that they collected in taxes; a lot of the money was also for wars  -The revolution was also cause by the unfairness of the 3 Estates (3rd Estate; very little rights and privileges. 1st and 2nd Estate had lots of privileges)  -The Enlightenment Philosophers questioned the king and governments ways and was very popular in middle class |
| Targets of Anger, violence, destruction or battles | -Charles and 500 soldiers stormed “The House of Commons” to arrest parliamentary leaders  -Puritans vs. Roman Catholics; big disputes among the two religions  -Parliamentarians vs. Royalists; those who was on the king’s side would fight for Royalists and those who were against the king fought with the Parliamentarians  -Battle of Naseby; a great triumph for the “New Model Army’ under Oliver Cromwell’s command; the Royalists lost; significant event is a major cause to the end of the civil war | -Many casualties in booth ECW and the French Revolution  -Both had civil wars  -Both had their kings die for the sake of the country and the people | -Unlike the English Civil War the French Revolution didn’t have any religious conflicts  -In French Revolution there was many riots that played a major role in revolution compared to the English Civil war were as there wasn’t any significant ones  -Most deaths in England were form disease and death in battle were as in French Revolution many was from execution from guillotine  -English Civil war was mainly a civil war unlike the French revolution had wars with other European Countries | -The Fall of the Bastille; lots of riots over high price of bread; mobs of people stormed the Bastille to free political prisoners; all seven prisoners were freed; the mob cut of the governor’s head and were parading it down streets  -The Great Fear; peasants were afraid that the king would stop the revolution; because of the commotion this lead many peasants to storm offices and buildings of the nobility killing many and invading whole office  -The Reign of Terror; during the years 1793-1794 the government passed harsh laws that would kill many; including The Law of Suspects that kills anyone who is in a noble family or took office before revolution; the revolution killed more than 37,000 people by guillotine |
| CHARACTERISTICS OF A REBELLION OR REVOLUTION | **ENGLISH REVOLUTION** | **SIMILARTIES** | **DIFFERENCES** | **FRENCH REVOLUTION** |
| Glorious Revolution vs. Directory | -After the death of Charles II his openly Catholic brother James II took the throne with many problems; James II believed in the Divine Right of Kings; many rebels were established to try to take him down  -Parliamentary leader invited Mary and William to the throne; causing many of James supporters to flee; eventually James II abdicated the throne  -First time parliament chose monarchy with no hereditary right; this killed the Divine Right  -Mary and William agreed to new Bill of Rights; this document made it clear that parliament wat the real government | -Both happened after the death of former leader  -Lots of different laws and privileges changed  -Both forms of government were pretty powerful ones | -In ECW parliament chose new king and queen (Williams and Mary) were as the French revolution Napoleon Bonaparte wanted to become Emperor  -Government in England rose to power as the on in France go overthrown by Napoleons popularity letting him be emperor | The Rule of Robespierre was replaced with the Directory; controlled by middle class  -The new government gave most of the power to people of property; people with money had special privileges; only this group could vote and elect members to government  -Soon the Directory would be swept away by a form of monarchy; Napoleon Bonaparte calling himself the Emperor of France |
| Immediate and Long Term Consequences | -Temporarily Abolish monarchy to establish “Commonwealth” under the rule of Oliver Cromwell and parliament  -Cromwell was crowned “Lords Protector”; a military dictator; like a tyrant; many feared him; he noticed himself to be a failure; just like Charles I  -New constitutional monarchy; after the signing and agreement of the “Bill of Rights” by Queen Mary and King William  -Divine right of kings as abolished by parliament  -Parliament gained more power  -England ha a big step to political reform | -Both ended up ending absolute monarchies or dictators  -Both had big steps to a democratic country  -Some people in some classes in English Civil War and French Revolution didn’t gain nor lost any rights | -In French Revolution poorer classes of people benefited and got some rights and in England nothing really changed for the lower classes there  -English Civil war went back to a constitutional monarchy under parliament | -abolished feudal rights and privileges and ended serfdom  -Ended an absolute monarchy  -Controlled and limited the church’s powers  -The church’s status was restored  -New institutions were established such as collages and schools  -Republic established based on principles of freedom, democracy, equality  -People gained lots of freedoms and rights  -The metric system of weights and measures was used and spread throughout the world  -Wealth was determined by individual achievement  -Its ideas of “Liberty, Equality and Fraternity” spread to other countries |
| Significance in History | -The English Civil war established many things; the powers of a government was one; first time were parliament took charge (Abolishing James I from throne)  -The ESW also ended the Divine Right of Kings after  -Also established that monarchy can’t rule without a good parliament; there would always be a downfall without one  -Established many rights to the people and privileges and rights of a monarchy  -Brought many democratic ideas to many parts of the world | -Both spread ideas of democracy that would shape the way many countries govern  -The ECW and French Revolution established many rights to the people  -Abolished a monarchy and proved that government is the one necessity to a country | -The ECW established way more about the monarchy and changed the way they ruled and how they would affect parliament  -Mainly French Revolution the encouragement of education was made and implementing many schools and universities in France | --Established many rights to everyone  -Abolished the 3 Estates and people who worked the most and had money had more privileges  -The France remove monarchy and ends it  -Established a democratic leadership representing the French citizen.  -Influenced other countries about democracy and individual rights,  -Because of Robespierre lots of things have been established such as metric system that would be still used today  - Its ideas of “Liberty, Equality and Fraternity” spread to other countries  -Wealth was determined by individual achievement |

**Part Two:** Based on what you have learned from studying the English and French Revolution, write a paragraph(s) 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. The following graphic organizer can be used to brainstorm your ideas prior to writing your paragraph(s).

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| **Pros for the PEOPLE due to the English Revolution** | **Cons for the PEOPLE due to the English Revolution** |
| -The country ended up as a constitutional monarchy with a Bill of Rights.  -Abolishing of the “Divine Right”, ended absolute monarchy  -Very powerful government | -Many casualties during wars  -many feared the wars, leaders, kings and violence  -many people’s rights didn’t change mainly lower class people  -Women failed to gain equal rights |
| **Pros for the PEOPLE due to the French Revolution** | **Cons for the PEOPLE due to the French Revolution** |
| -abolished feudal rights and privileges and ended serfdom  -Ended an absolute monarchy  -Controlled and limited the church’s power  -The church’s status was restored  -New institutions were established such as collages and schools  -Republic established based on principles of freedom, democracy, equality  -People gained lots of freedoms and rights  -The metric system of weights and measures was used and spread throughout the world  -Wealth was determined by individual achievement  -Its ideas of “Liberty, Equality and Fraternity” spread to other countries | -conditions of peasants did not improve significantly still paid most of the taxes, could not vote  -the countless dead during the Reign of Terror was a waste of lives  -Very unstable government that would change all the time  -Hundreds of innocent people killed throughout the revolution  -The church’s property wasn’t restored  -the church never regained its influence  -France would still be ruled by a monarchy in future  -Many feared the violence and chaos during the revolution |
| **Your Decision and WHY** | |
| To me I believe that the English Civil war gained the most benefits and least amount of cons out of their revolution then the French Revolution.  The English Civil War had many things that were good. For example, it abolished one of the most hated ways of ruling, “The Divine Right of Kings”. Many hated this idea because it meant that the king can rule with god’s powers and do anything he wants. I benefited the country because it ended and absolute monarchy in the future. England also implemented the “Bill of Rights” that would change the way monarchies ruled the country by limiting their powers also proving that parliament was the true government. The only real down fall of the English Revolution is probably the death, but there were not as much deaths in English Civil war compared to the French Revolution.  In the French Revolution the basically did what he ECW did by abolishing an absolute monarchy. The French Revolution also established many institutions like schools and universities. Also introducing the metric system into the world. They also established many ideas of a democracy like in the English Revolution. The French Revolution also made it so wealth was determined by individual achievement. However, despite all these benefits in the French Revolution the revolution had way too many cons. Like I said in the first paragraph there wasn’t nearly as many deaths in English Civil war compared to French Revolution! The Reign of Terror killed almost 30 thousand and many of those may have been innocent people. Not to mention all Napoleons defeats! Also the French Revolution had a very unstable government! Imagine the fear you would be in in France. And one main thing was the fact that many of the lower class citizens didn’t improve. Only the middle class benefited.  Even if the English Civil War didn’t have as much benefits then the French Revolution at least it didn’t have a lot of cons as the French Revolution had. Many of which including “The Reign of Terror” was a huge massacre in resulting in many deaths. The English Civil war benefited more simply because there wasn’t that many cons as French Revolution. | |