Socials 9 Due Date: Tuesday November 24 Name: Ken Gabales

Comparison of the English Revolution and French Revolution

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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 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 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 | * 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 |
| Cromwell vs Robespierre | * Oliver Cromwell: effective leader but exceeded his power and not very democratic; prosecutes catholic people and made London a military country; made an army called the "New Model Army"; when he defeated the king he began dictatorship; created a parliament called " the Rump Parliament." | * Robespierre: had a noble cause but when revolution was successful he strayed off his path; made too much rules when he was scared people will take him from his power; he guillotined many people when he thinks they are a threat; began to be a dictator; he was guillotined when people were afraid of him. | * both were dictators * Both led the revolutions. * Both were in some kind of parliament. * Killed many innocent people for their beliefs. * Both overthrew their kings. | * Robespierre was more effective leader than Cromwell. * Cromwell , made England into a military state. * Robespierre had modernize France in many ways while Cromwell ruled with no new invention. |
| Parliament vs. Estates General | * Parliament: cannot be summon without the king's consent; can raise taxes; king can shut it down if he wants to; went to war against the king; Charles I was successful at first and won a few battle but Cromwell trained new soldiers and won; Parliament is made up of Royalists and common people. | * Estates General: not have been summoned for175 years; includes representatives from the three estates; the First and Second estate had twice the voting power than the Third estate; Louis XVI called the Estates General together only when his government is on serious crisis; representatives want something to say in the government but Louis XVI doesn't want to hand power to them; Third Estate broke of the Estates General and made the "National Assembly”. | * Both cannot be called together without king's consent. * both had representatives from different classes/estates * Had great ideas how to run a government but the kings don't listen to them * Had little power over the kings before the revolution. * The king only summoned them if they have money/tax problems | * Estate General First and Second Estates have twice the voting power but in Parliament everybody's vote count as one. * In Estate General they have some ideas how to run a government but not in the Parliament. |
| Glorious revolution vs Directory | * When Charles II died it created a problem for the parliament. * Mary and William of Orange agreed to the Bill of Rights * Rebellions broke out and nobody supported Charles I except the Royalist. * In 1688, Parliament invited Mary and William of Orange to become king and queen of England. * James II took Charles II throne when he died and he is openly catholic. | * the Rule of Robespierre was replaced with the directory when he was dead, which was controlled by the middle class and gave most of the power to the people of property * The Directory was a signal of the return of special privileged the people with money and land. * Only this group could vote and elect members to the government. * The days of equality and the title "citizen" was over. * The equality the poor people fought for was over. | * Both new governments reduced the power of the monarchy but also returned it. * Both had constitutional monarchs. | * the poor people of France lost that they fought for when the Directory was presented |
| Social Classes | * King: had absolute power; can do anything and don’t have to pay tax. * Upper class: consist of the king's advisors, the nobles, the high church officials, such as bishops; lived in fine town and country houses filled with valuable possessions. * Middle class: consist of merchants, manufacturers, landowners, professionals, and military officers; could aspire to join upper class eventually; skilled workers could earn a reasonable amount from their skills and could afford to live quite comfortably. * Lower class: made up of thousands of ordinary workers; Agricultural and ordinary work long hours for very little pay; living quarters were small and cramped; many other people lived in dire poverty with little or no opportunity to improve their lives. | * King: had absolute power. * First Estate: consist of the clergy; was a privilege estate and don't have to pay taxes. * Second Estate: consist of nobles; was another privileged estate; held the highest position in the army, government and the churches; collects taxes from Third Estate. * Third Estate: consist of the peasants and the bourgeoisie; peasant owned small plots of land; peasant were forced to spend part of their time working on the lord's property and on government projects; farmers are forbidden to kill or drive off those animals that killed livestocks or crops; bourgeoisie is important to the economy because they invested in new business ventures but laws and regulations made it too difficult for the bourgeoisie to make profit; the Third Estate paid most of the taxes | * The upper classes in the society is more privileged. * Lower class paid most of the taxes and did most of the work. * Lower class peasants lived in poverty and hunger. * Many people in lower class is unemployed and some of the children lived in crime. * Both consist on three classes. | * France was bankrupt because of the American Revolution while English Civil War was because of taxes and of the king spending his money. * Third estate had some philosophers with ideas of how government should run. * Lower class and middle class in English Civil War can move up a class but in French Revolution you are stuck in the class you are in. |
| Targets of Anger, Violence, Destruction or Battles | * The Civil War: Charles I declared war on Parliament at Nottingham; there was no English army so each side had to create a fighting force; Royalist from noble families and were used to fighting and riding and Parliament's troop were local militia who were local farmers and towns people with almost no military experience but parliament controlled the navy, the riches part of the country and London; Charles was successful at first and won a number of small battles but Cromwell made an army called "the Roundheads" and the new army defeated the Royalists at the two most important battles, Marston Moor and Naseby. * Cromwell had little sympathy for Presbyterians or Catholics he conquered; In Ireland, Cromwell killed many Catholics and forced them to move from the north of Ireland to south and western part of the island. | * Battle of Bastille: there were more riots over the high price of bread and it broke out in Paris; the mob began to attack the city's prisons to free political prisoners; the revolution was getting out of hand; Louis XVI responded by sending in foreign mercenary troops to Paris an Versailles and people assumed that the king would the soldiers against the revolution and began to arm themselves; a great mob attacked the royal prison known as "The Bastille"; troops sent to disperse the mob joined it instead and the Bastille was soon captured; there were only seven prisoners in the Bastille but they were all released; the mob cut off the governors head and parade it through the streets. * The Great Fear: peasants were aware that there was an enormous changes taking place but was also fearful and believed that the king's soldiers and the aristocrats would stop the revolution; peasants stormed the châteaux of the aristocrats, burned them to the ground and killed hundreds of people; they invaded offices and burned feudal certificates and papers that recorded their obligations to the lords; the Great Fear spread through large area of France; * The Charge to Versailles: in October, crowds of women meeting in Paris decided to march to Versailles to meet the king; as they marched the women were followed by hundreds of others with the National Guard; they attacked the National Guard; reluctantly the queen and king agreed to go back to Paris | * Both did it from fear or anger towards each other. * Both fought in the same country so it's like a civil war for both of them. * Killed many people with each result of violence. | * Louis XVI used foreign mercenary but Charles I didn't. |