

Comparison of the English Revolution and French Revolution

TOPIC	ENGLISH REVOLUTION 1625-1689	FRENCH REVOLUTION	SIMILARITIES	DIFFERENCES
Kings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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

<p>Parliament vs general estate</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - it was the government for them that they called parliament - parliament made all the decision making in the english revolution - parliament did not agree to Charles plans - parliament told the king iy would grant no money until the king ceased his illegal activities and until he signed a new charter called the “petition or right” - there was the short parliament - there was the new parliament - and there was the long parliament where the long parliament was even more unfriendly to Charles - one day parliament left in the hand of presbyterians and puritans who also disagreed on many important matters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - France had a kind of parliament called the estate general - the estate general included the three estate (first estates: clergy aristocrats formed the second estate the middle class made up the third estate - this meant that the privileged classes had twice much voting power as the middle class - turbot had tried to reform the economy but had been forced out of the office by Marie Antoinette now the country was bankrupt 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - they both had rules - you had to go by there rules - they were basically the same thing but just different names - they do the same stuff but in other orders - they didn't like one another 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The estates general had 3 estates, commoners, clergy, and nobility. Parliament had 2, commoners and nobility. - More important, the estates general had given the king the ability to levy taxes. Parliament never gave the king that authority. -The estates general stopped meeting after it gave the king the power to levy taxes.
<p>religion</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - puritans were a large and powerful group among the dissenting protestants - very important to everyone - church of England decided how church service were to be conducted every where in the country - mostly protestants - official church was church of England 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - mostly catholics - the church had many privileges - the enlightenment was against the religion and they tried to remove the catholic church from France - the church gave its support to the country rulers - the church owned about six percent of the land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - most of the country believed in one religion - the kings were in charge of the church - both of them had main church - churches were privileged 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - believed in different religions - religion was a nog part of the english civil war - many philosophers were against religion

government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - parliament rebelled against the king - most people did not have the right to vote - parliament was now on the hand of presbyterians and puritans - many people disagreed with parliaments right to make decisions - Charles the 1 never agreed to parliament 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - had a parliament called estate general - the estate general rarely met - government was divided into sections - many philosophers rejected the idea of absolute monarchy and favoured democracy - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - both had a kind of parliament - parliament and the estate general both refused to Charles 1 wishes - government was divided into sections 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - France had philosophers - many poplin England disagreed with parliaments right to make decisions - in France woman and men would meet to discuss society and politics to social problems - in England a lot of people fought for the king not for themselves
taxes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ship money - churches were supported by taxes - the king used money on things for themselves - people were unhapy about the taxes - lower clashed to pay the most taxes - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the third estate had to pay the most taxes - upper class and the church were privileged and payed few taxes - people were unhappy with the high taxes or taxes at all - churches collected taxes too - shipping of goods involved thirty separate taxes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - had to pay taxes for food and transportation - upper class member did not have to pay as many taxes - people were really unhappy - lower class people had to pay the most taxes and they didn't even have that much money it was so unfair 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the church collected a tax from peasants in France - Charles 1 used unpopular taxes as a way to earn some money for himself