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### Research & Writing Chapter 18

In the Late Agrarian Era, England had a constitutional monarchy with a parliamentary system that had a significant power in government affairs. The Glorious Revolution had established the supremacy of parliament over the monarchy, and England was moving towards a more democratic system of government. France, on the other hand, was an absolute monarchy with a king in power. The king had almost complete control over government affairs and was not subject to any kind of constitutional checks and balances. Culture-wise, England was predominantly Protestant country. Its established church was the Anglican Church. Religious dissenters such as Puritans and Quakers also played a big role in the English society and culture. Meanwhile, France was a predominantly Catholic country, with the Catholic Church as the established church. However, there was also a decent number of Protestantant, yet they remained the minority. England was experiencing a period of significant economic growth and expansion at this time, as it was partially driven by the Industrial Revolution. This period led to new social classes, like the bourgeoisie and the working class. While France was experiencing economic stagnation and increasing social unrest. The country was burdened by a heavy taxation and a stiff social structure that limited opportunities for upward mobility and growth.

If France had taken over England, it is possible that they would have attempted to impose their own political and cultural systems on England. This could have included replacing England's constitutional monarchy with an absolute monarchy, like the one France had. They

also could have ended up imposing a Catholic Church as the dominant religious institution. French rule over England could have also led to a social upheaval in England. Such as, the English aristocracy being replaced with a French aristocracy. This would likely lead to resentment and resistance from the English population, as many would feel marginalized by the new regime. The French rule could also have economic implications on England. For instance, if the French had imposed its heavy taxation or regulations on English trade and commerce, it could slow the country's economic growth and development. There are many different scenarios that could have happened if France had taken over England depending on a variety of factors. However, given the significant differences in government and culture between the two countries, it is likely that a French takeover would have had significant effects on the English lifestyle.

Given the scenario back in 1690, if it had gone differently and Louis XIV had invaded successfully and put a Catholic absolute monarchy in place backed by a French army of occupation, it is likely that parliamentary government in England would have been significantly changed, if not abolished. This is because an absolute monarchy wouldn't require a large need for a representative body like parliament. It is possible that the English Parliament would have been replaced with a new assembly that was more subservient to the monarch, as the old one may have seen it as a threat to their power and authority. It is also possible that the rights and freedoms that had been won in the Glorious Revolution would have been abolished, particularly those relating to religion and individual liberties. With the French army of occupation's presence, it is more likely that these events would occur because they would be capable of suppressing any uprisings and enforcing a new regime. However, the English have a long history of resisting foreign inaction and occupation, so it is likely that a French takeover at this time would have led to widespread unrest and rebellion. The success of the French takeover would

solely depend on the French's ability to control the country and suppress any rebellions. It is also possible that John Locke's ideas would have been less influential or even forgotten if the French invasion was successful. John Locke was a key figure in establishing parliamentary supremacy over the monarchy, which led to a more democratic government. If the Glorious Revolution never occurred and parliamentary government had been abolished, then John Locke's ideas about natural rights and such would not have been as current or influential. However, his ideas impacted more than just England, so it is likely that his ideas would have still affected political and intellectual discourse in other parts of the world.