

HIS114: World Civilization II
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France was a state in which the model of monarchical absolutism kept watch. With the French Revolution, we can say that it opened doors to some social freedoms such as the declaration of rights of man and all the citizens. Because of the revolution, democracy was consolidated. It was a movement that contributed to eliminating the remaining vestiges of feudalism in French society, promoting the consolidation of bourgeois capitalism in France. not to interpret the French Revolution as a homogeneous movement, with a single direction and social involvement.

With the death of Carlos I in 1648, it triggered the decline of Monarchical absolutism in England, after his tragic death laid the foundations for the future parliamentary monarchy in the country, opening the field for the development of the political power of the bourgeoisie and capitalism. Which resulted in faster economic growth. Although some vestiges of feudalism remained in the country, there were broad prospects for full capitalist development, and a period of enormous industrial expansion followed. Wool and cotton manufactures, coal mining and iron smelting were developing rapidly.

By knowing the difference of the government in these two different countries, first is that the democracy will get incharge in England, where the capitalism would be strong and help with the economy of England, another interesting fact of what is France conquered England, is that the United States would have been discovered by France, implacting straight to the cultural environment, including the language. Speaking about the philosophy of that era, Illuminism would be prevalent, and would impact all social behavior focusing on the rational and freedom perspective.

Reference:

<https://coggle.it/diagram/WBp81x18FB5Dsy0x/t/compare-and-contrast-france-and-england-from-1603-to-1715>

<https://prezi.com/iu1am0yjlrd/france-government-1700-1900/>