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|  | FRENCH REVOLUTION | AMERICAN REVOLUTION | FIRST INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION |
| WHEN? | 14/07/1789 Bastille Day | 04/07/1776 | 1760-1830 |
| WHERE? | Paris, France | The North America | It started in England |
| WHY? | The French society wanted:  Brotherhood  Freedom  Equality  Social reasons:  Enormous debts of the France with England, the famine, the drought, heavy taxes from the goverment, taxes of food.  Deep gap between the classes.    New concept of Nation. | ‘No taxation without representation’  Colonies couldn’t trade freely and colonists couldn’t expand towards West and North | * England was rich in coal and water * Transport was easy because of a system of canals * Colonies: raw materials * Abundance of wool * Agrarian revolution |
| WHO? | Middle-class against the monarchy | 13 American colonies (France and Spain) against England | A class of entrepreneurs developed and formed the middle-class |
| MAIN  PROTAGONISTS | Danton  Robespierre  Napoleon  = failure of the revolutionary ideals | General Washington  Thomas Jefferson | Middle-class  Working-class |
| MAIN EVENTS | Bastille Day | Boston Tea Party  Declaration of Independence | Invention of machineries (steam engine, spinning Jenny)  Urbanization (cottage system to industrial system) |
| ENDING | It is a failure but its ideals spread all over Europe | Independence of the 13 American colonies | It is a long process |
| OUTCOMES | Ending of the monarchy (the king and the queen were beheaded)  The republic turned into a Dictatorship  Napoleon took the power | North America became a Federation of States  Washington: first President | Economic development  Development of the Empire  Hard living and working conditions in cities (working class)  Agriculture develops |

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|  | **NEOCLASSICISM** | **ROMANTICISM** |
| WHEN? | From the end of 17th century (Enlightenment) | From the second half of the 18th century |
| WHERE? | Europe | Europe   * Germany * Sturm und Drang * Italy (Foscolo) * France (Madame De Stael) |
| LITERARY GENRE | Prose and Essays (objective) | Poetry (subjective) |
| LANGUAGE AND STYLE | Elevated and refined  Poetic diction (a set of rules)  School | Common language  Style is less elegant, peculiar to the authors  Movement (art, music, philosophy) |
| TOPICS | Mythological references and great events of the past | Common people and common events |
| PROTAGONISTS | Heroes | Common people |
| NATURE | It’s a background and a model | It’s a protagonist and a source of inspiration-beautiful vs sublime (Edmund Burke) |
| HISTORICAL REFERENCES | Ancient Rome and Greece | Middle Age-Gothicism |
| REASON VS EMOTIONS | Reason is the basis | It’s based on emotions, feelings and sensations |
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