The French Revolution and
the Russian Revolution were two
events that forever changed history.
Yet, in order to understand the
importance of these 2 revolutions
we must also realize the role
they had in changing the status
of women. The French Revolution
did less to improve the status of women
through reform than the Russian Revolution
of 1917, which raised the
position of women and their importance
through the contributions they made to
the war effort. Despite progress
made both the French and
Russian The French of 1789
was instrumental in changing
the role of women. The most
common and one of the most important
signs of this are demonstrated
by the lady liberty of the French
who appeared as a symbol of
the French Republic. Despite the
success of women in the revolution,
still failed to raise women in their impact on government. Women were not given voting rights in the new republic, and this made no attempts to improve the status of women. Documents like the Rights of Women were published to confront this failure of the French Revolution, but women still did not achieve the interests which they desired. Women were not allowed to vote, yet the mere fact that works pushed for the advancement of women power demonstrated the growth of female influence in French Society. The Revolution of 1789 granted women measures which they had never seen before. Finally, divorce and other issues were addressed and women could face limited equality before the law.

The Russian Revolution of 1917
progressed the ideals of women just as the French Revolution of 1789. Yet, in Russia women came to play a more significant role in the factors which allowed for the rise of the Bolsheviks. Authors like Kollontai expressed the role which they played in spreading propaganda and communist ideology. By using women as instrumentality in the fight for revolution the Bolsheviks progressed the impact that women had in daily life. Living conditions in Russia were hard, and the women of the revolution could accomplish the same work as the men.

Equality was the theme. The Russian women never held rarely held positions in government, yet this was not any different from their average male counterpart. Both the French Revolution of
1789 and the Russian Revolution

Of 1917 progressed the status of women. However, in both France and Russia, the women never truly ever achieved total equality. In France, the women

the movements of revolution allowed these women to simply be heard. While their echoes may have never been listened to, their voices grew louder. In Russia,
The French Revolution of 1789-1799 and the Russian Revolution of 1917-1924 caused profound transformation in the status of women. Women in Europe are barely noticeable in European history because of the persistent sexism and lack of rights. Women accumulate rights and position in times of revolution for liberal causes. Both the Russian and French revolutions exemplify the liberal revolutions which ascend the status of women but the French is more indirect.

The French revolution sparked because of a lack of means for taxation and neglect for the Third Estate. The Third estate contained the women since women were not allowed in either the clergy or nobility estates. The French revolution consisted of noble causes for equality of the third estate.

The Russian Revolution was motivated by equality for the working class. The revolutionary working class also consisted of women. The revolutions both stated important virtues which were not attainable. The women in French revolution amidst the turmoil of revolutionary violence in the French Revolution the women were involved in the mob protests. In the Women's bread march, a mob faced Louis XVI back
to Paris from the Palace of Versailles.

During the women took part in the violence almost as much as the men. The men, however, did not acknowledge the aid of the women. Only a select few French revolutionaries requested for woman suffrage. The women became more involved in the cause for liberal reform but were not granted better status in a tangible sense like position or suffrage.

The women in the Russian Revolution, like in the French Revolution, took part in protests and were equal to the status of male revolutionaries.

In the Russian Revolution, however, the women were granted suffrage. They achieve a higher status in a tangible manner. Being equally active as males in the revolutionary cause and participating in government through votes, allow the women a higher status.

The Russian Revolution ended with a communist government. It was actually an oligarchy for which restrained freedom of all citizens. Therefore, the women were equal for the status of the males but relative to France.
Russian women may have ascended to the status of Russian men, but they were relatively lower in status than any French citizen. The status of the two groups of women was revolutionary for women of the whole world. The status of French women was indirect and without tangible benefits like suffrage or position in government. The status of Russian women was parallel to that of Russian men. The status was inflated, though, because of the ubiquitous poverty and lack of rights to all Russian citizens. The two revolutions for liberal causes undoubtedly ascended the status of women.