

Edward Peake Church of England Middle School



Topic: French Revolution

Year: 8

NC Strand: Ideas, political power, industry and empire: Britain, 1745-1901

What should I already know?

I already know about the development of Britain from 1000CE, the social and religious changes experienced in Britain and Europe. I have a good understanding of the political problems faced in the U.K over this period, from the Magna Carta to the unification of the United Kingdom and the eventual English Civil War; knowing that Parliament and Monarchy have had to adapt a lot to work together.

French Revolution: Big questions

<p>Life in the Ancien Regime How were the people of France living prior to the revolution?</p>	<p>What caused the French Revolution? Our chance to compare the problems faced in France with those in England.</p>	<p>What happened during the revolution? We will investigate key events such as the Tennis Court Oath and Bastille.</p>
<p>Did all revolutionaries want the same thing? We will join the debate about what to do with French leadership.</p>	<p>Was Napoleon the Great reformer? We will learn the story of Napoleon and the impact on France.</p>	<p>How did power change within state and society? In this final assessment you will construct a response focussing on the change in rule in France and how it compared with the Civil War.</p>

Timeline

King Louis XVI

05-05-1789	The French Estates-General meets at Versailles, the first such meeting since 1614.
06-17-1789	The Third Estate of the Estates-General meets separately and declares itself to be a National Assembly . King Louis XVI closed their meeting place, so they repair to a nearby tennis court.
06-20-1789	Members of the National Assembly take oath not to disband until a constitution is established. (Tennis Court Oath)
06-27-1789	Louis XVI legalizes the National Assembly, permitting all three estates to meet together and vote per capita.
07-14-1789	Parisian mob storms Bastille Castle, then functioning as a royal prison, hoping to find arms. The mob kills its governor, the Marquis de Launey, and releases its prisoners (none of whom are political prisoners).
08-14-1789	Nobles and clergy in the National Assembly, out of fear, renounce their privileges, thus ending feudalism in France.
8-1789	Adoption of the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of Citizen .
10-05-1789	Parisian mob, made up largely of women protesting the price of bread, marches on Versailles. Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette are relocated to the Tuileries Palace in Paris, where they are confined.
06-20-1791	Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette attempt to flee in disguise from France, but are apprehended at Varennes, and are brought back to Paris.
?1791	Louis XVI accepts a constitution.
10-01-1791	Legislative Assembly convenes.
1791	French National Assembly passes law ending the guild system in France.
09-21-1792	National Convention meets for first time, abolishes the monarchy, establishes a republic, and tries King Louis XVI for treason. The King is convicted by a majority of one vote.
01-21-1793	King Louis XVI and Queen Marie Antoinette are guillotined in Paris.
1793	National Convention adopts a new "de-Christianized" calendar
4-1793	Power centered in the Committee of Public Safety
7-1793 to 7-1794	Reign of Terror
9-1793	Public education divided into 3 ranks: primary, secondary, and higher education..
7-27-1794	Robespierre is arrested and guillotined the next morning.
10-1795	National Convention dissolved; Directory established.
10-1795	Napoleon, charged with protecting the Directory, releases a " whiff of grapeshot "
11-9-1799	Coup d'Etat against the Directory establishes Napoleon as First Consul for ten years.



Born: 23 August 1754, Palace of Versailles, Versailles, France
Died: 21 January 1793, Place de la Concorde, Paris, France
Spouse: Marie Antoinette (m. 1770–1793)
Reign: 10 May 1774 – 21 September 1792

Napoleon Bonaparte



Born: 15 August 1769, Ajaccio, France
Died: 5 May 1821, Longwood House, Longwood, Saint Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha
Title: First Consul 1799 to 1804
Buried: 15 December 1840, Les Invalides, Paris, France



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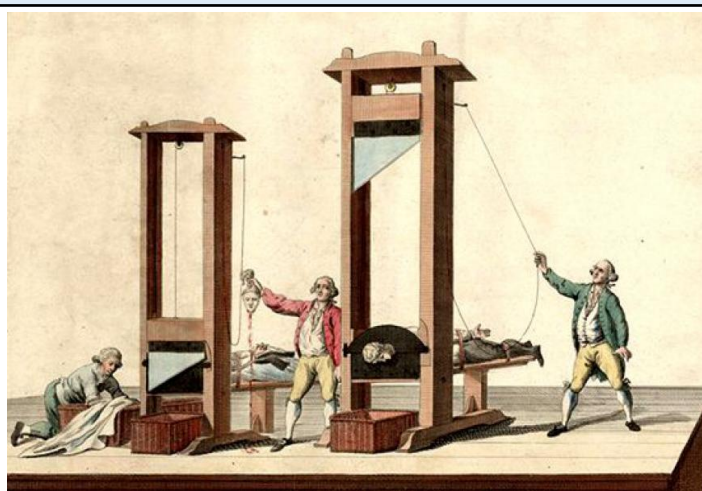
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Ancien Regime



Guillotine



Vocabulary

Ancien Regime	The political and social system in France before the Revolution of 1789.
Regime	The ruling government of a country.
Clergy	The entire class of religious officials, from priests to pastors and bishops.
Nobility	The body of persons forming the noble class in a country or state.
Peasants	Laborer or farmer with limited land ownership.
Privileged	A special right granted to persons in authority or office.
Estate	Orders of the realm.
National Assembly	French parliaments or houses of parliament.
Constitution	A written law of the rules of a political or social organization.
Legislative Assembly	The governing body of France between October 1791 and September 1792.
Bastille	A fortress in Paris used mainly as a prison and weapon store.
Revolution	A movement, often violent, to overthrow an old regime and effect.
Guillotine	A device for beheading a person by means of a heavy blade that is dropped between two posts serving as guides: widely used during the French Revolution.
Execution	The act or process of executing.
The Terror	A series of massacres and numerous public executions.
Versailles	A city of north-central France west-southwest of Paris.
Catacomb	Underground cemetery made of tunnels and rooms for coffins and tombs.

Media list

The Tale of Two Cities by Charles Dickens – A classic set against the backdrop of France before and during the Revolution that began in 1789. (Y8)

The French Revolution | History - Andrew Marr's History of the World (BBC Teach/ Youtube)

BBC Documentary 2015 The French Revolution History Channel (Youtube)