

# 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

### **Life in the Ancien Regime**

How were the people of France living prior to the revolution?

### **What caused the French Revolution?**

Our chance to compare the problems faced in France with those in England.

### **What happened during the revolution?**

We will investigate key events such as the Tennis Court Oath and Bastille.

### **Did all revolutionaries want the same thing?**

We will join the debate about what to do with French leadership.

### **Was Napoleon the Great reformer?**

We will learn the story of Napoleon and the impact on France.

### **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.

## Timeline

05-05-1789	The French <b>Estates-General</b> 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 <b>National Assembly</b> . 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. ( <b>Tennis Court Oath</b> )
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 <b>Bastille</b> 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 <b>Declaration of the Rights of Man and of Citizen</b> .
10-05-1789	Parisian mob, made up largely of <b>women</b> 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	<b>Legislative Assembly</b> convenes.
1791	French National Assembly passes law ending the guild system in France.
09-21-1792	<b>National Convention</b> 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 <b>guillotined</b> in Paris.
1793	National Convention adopts a new "de-Christianized" <b>calendar</b>
4-1793	Power centered in the <b>Committee of Public Safety</b>
7-1793 to 7-1794	<b>Reign of Terror</b>
9-1793	<b>Public education</b> divided into 3 ranks: primary, secondary, and higher education..
7-27-1794	<b>Robespierre</b> is arrested and guillotined the next morning.
10-1795	National Convention dissolved; <b>Directory</b> established.
10-1795	Napoleon, charged with protecting the Directory, releases a " <b>whiff of grapeshot</b> "
11-9-1799	<b>Coup d'Etat</b> against the Directory establishes Napoleon as First Consul for ten years.

## King Louis XVI



**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**

Topic: French Revolution

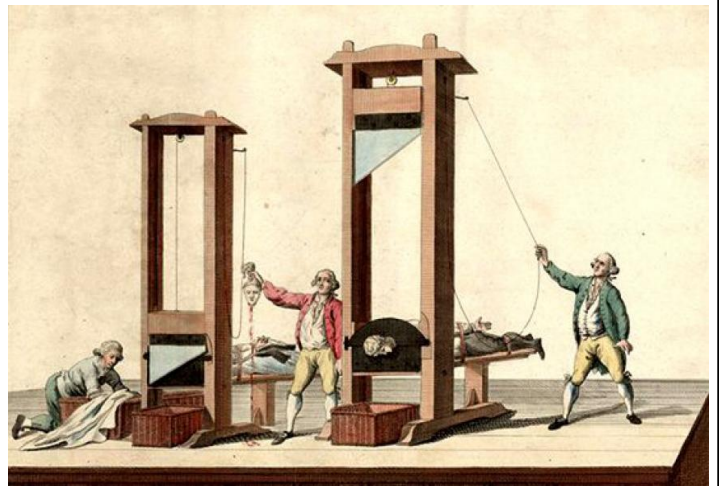
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### Ancien Regime



### 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)



### What should I already know?

I have learnt about the reign of the Tudors and the position Elizabeth I left the country in. I am also aware of the changes to the church during this period, in particular the growing popularity of Protestant beliefs. I also know Elizabeth I had no children, which made James I the rightful heir to the country (he was the son of Mary Queen of Scots)

### English Civil War: Big questions

<b>The Gunpowder plot</b> We will learn about one of the earliest acts of terror in the UK.	<b>Divine Rights of Kings</b> What did Charles I believe his rights were?	<b>Causes of the Civil War?</b> Using evidence, you will construct an argument focussing on the themes of power, money, religion.
<b>Why did Charles lose the Civil war?</b> This enquiry reflects on the power and economic problems faced by Charles in the war, and the advantages of Parliament.	<b>Oliver Cromwell: zero or hero</b> Our opportunity to find out more about the man who led the country.	<b>How did power change within state and society?</b> In this final assessment you will construct a response focussing on the change in rule in England and how successful it was.

### Vocabulary

Catholic	Christians who worship God under the authority of the Pope.
Protestant	Christians who worship God in a simplified manner under the authority of the King.
Puritan	Christian who demonstrate a very strict simple worship of God.
Parliament	A group of men who advise the king on laws and rule of the country.
MP	A member of parliament.
Monarchy	The royal family who rule over the country.
Royalist	A person who has shown support to the king/ monarchy.
Civil war	A war within two rival groups of a country or region.
Parliamentarian	A person who has shown support to the parliament.
New Model Army	A highly trained and disciplined army used by Oliver Cromwell.
Roundheads	Soldiers who belong to Parliament, noted for their round helmets worn in battle.
Cavalier	Soldiers who fight for the Royalists, notes for their similar appearance to Charles I.
Lord Protector	The title Oliver Cromwell gives himself in place of being called the King.
Traitor	A person who betrays someone or the country.
Treason	The crime committed when one betrays a person or the country.



### English Civil War timeline

English Civil War Causes & Events 1625 - 1647		
13 <sup>th</sup> June	Charles married Henrietta Maria, a Catholic	1625
7 <sup>th</sup> June	Charles reluctantly signed the Petition of Right	1628
10 <sup>th</sup> March	Parliament dismissed after passing the Three Resolutions	1629
August	William Laud appointed Archbishop of Canterbury	1633
October	Payment of Ship Money extended to inland counties	1635
June	National Covenant formed in Scotland	1638
June	Ship Money declared legal following Hampden's court case	1638
March	Bishop's War began in protest against Book of Common Prayer	1639
13 <sup>th</sup> April	Short Parliament began but was dismissed after three weeks	1640
October	Charles lost the Bishop's War	1640
3 <sup>rd</sup> November	The Long Parliament began	1640
February	Triennial Act – Parliament to meet every three years	1641
22 <sup>nd</sup> October	Catholic uprising in Ireland	1641
November	Grand Remonstrance – list of Parliament's grievances	1641
4 <sup>th</sup> January	Charles tried to arrest five MPs	1642
18 <sup>th</sup> June	Charles rejected the Nineteen Propositions	1642
22 <sup>nd</sup> August	Civil War began	1642
23 <sup>rd</sup> October	Battle of Edgehill ended in stalemate	1642
13 <sup>th</sup> July	Battle of Roundaway Down – victory for Royalists	1643
20 <sup>th</sup> September	Battle of Newbury – victory for Parliament	1643
26 <sup>th</sup> September	Solemn League and Covenant signed by Parliament	1643
2 <sup>nd</sup> July	Battle of Marston Moor – victory for Parliament	1644
February	New Model Army created	1645
14 <sup>th</sup> June	Battle of Naseby – victory for Parliament	1645
24 <sup>th</sup> June	Charles' capital Oxford surrendered to Parliament	1646
30 <sup>th</sup> January	Charles imprisoned by Parliament	1647

English Civil War – Causes and Events Timeline © H Y Wheeler - Historyonthenet.com

### Charles I



**Born:** 19 November 1600, Dunfermline Palace, Rosyth  
**Died:** 30 January 1649, Palace of Whitehall, London  
**Spouse:** Henrietta Maria (m. 1625–1649)  
**Buried:** 9 February 1649, St George's Chapel, Windsor  
**Reign:** 1625-1649

### Oliver Cromwell



**Born:** 25 April 1599, Huntingdon  
**Died:** 3 September 1658, Palace of Whitehall, London  
**Nickname:** Old Ironsides  
**Place of burial:** Westminster Abbey, London  
**Title:** Lord Protector 1653 to 1658

### Media/ Reading suggestions

*Simon* by Rosemary Sutcliff – two close friends find themselves on opposite sides in the English Civil War. (Y8)

*Blood of the Clans* - BBC (Y8 only - 12)





Topic: The British Empire

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### What should I already know?

- I know how England has developed through William the Conqueror and Tudor dynasties.
- I am aware that Great Britain developed with the unification of Wales and Scotland with England.
- I know that the British had colonised the East Coast of U.S.A under Elizabeth I and James I reign.

### British Empire: Big questions

<p><b><i>The sun never set on the British Empire</i></b></p> <p>This lesson is our opportunity to report on the scale of the British Empire and compare it with other Empires such as the Mongolian.</p>	<p><b><i>What caused the Empire to grow? - mini assessment</i></b></p> <p>Our first attempt at a question using the themes: exploration, trade or war.</p>	<p><b><i>India - the Jewel in the Crown</i></b></p> <p>This enquiry explores the positives and negatives of British Rule in India, with a focus on trade and war.</p>
<p><b><i>What was Triangular Trade?</i></b></p> <p>We will explore the most controversial decision made by the British, the benefits and problems associated with it and the long lasting legacy.</p>	<p><b><i>The Scramble for Africa</i></b></p> <p>We will explore what caused the Scramble for Africa, but also how it was a hidden trigger for WW1.</p>	<p><b><i>What caused the Empire to grow? - final assessment</i></b></p> <p>We will revisit the previously answered question but focussing on the theme of our own choosing.</p>

### The British Empire, 1920



#### Triangular Trade map



#### Scramble for Africa



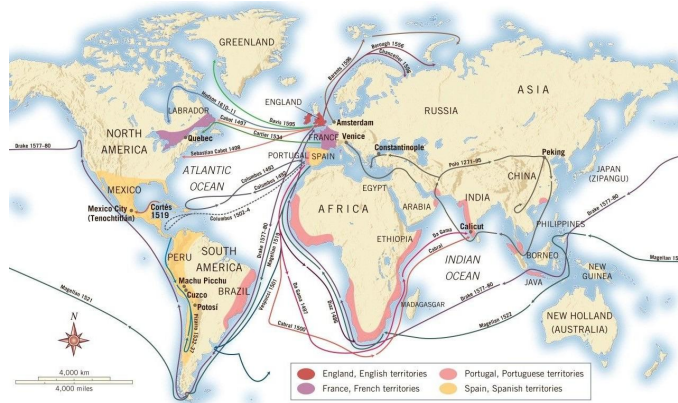


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### European explorers map



### Media and reading list

*Long Journey Home* by Julius Lester – Stories of black people whose lives were transformed by slavery

BBC: A taste of power (Youtube)

World History DK Eyewitness

GREAT EMPIRES: THE BRITISH EMPIRE by Ellis Roxburgh

### East India Company logo



### Vocabulary

Empire	An extensive group of states or countries ruled over by a single monarch or government.
Colony	A country or area under the full or partial political control of another country and occupied by settlers from that country.
Colonisation	The action or process of settling among and establishing control over the indigenous people of an area.
Treaty	A formal agreement between states.
Plantation	An estate on which crops such as coffee, sugar, and tobacco are grown.
Independence	The complete freedom of influence from outside people or parties.
Territory	A geographical area belonging to or under the rule of a governmental authority.
Nawab	An official acting as a provincial deputy ruler under the Mughal empire; a local governor.
Auction	An auction is the process of buying and selling goods by offering them up for bid.
Zulu	A tribe living in South Africa who were opposed to British rule.
Conflict	A struggle or clash between opposing forces.
Mutiny	A rebellion against authority.