Unit overview

Year 5
History
The French Revolution

Lesson Series:

1. Life in France before the Revolution
2. Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette
3. Napoleon
4. Battle of Trafalgar
5. Battle of Waterloo
6. Assessment

Fundamental British Values:

- Democracy
- The Rule of Law

National Curriculum Coverage (KS2):

-Develop a chronologically secure knowledge and understanding of world history
- Address and sometimes devise historically valid questions about change, cause, similarity and difference, and significance. They should construct informed responses that involve thoughtful selection and organisation of relevant historical information.
-Understand how our knowledge of the past is constructed from a range of sources.

What you need to know:

- *This unit is focussing upon the time between 1774 when Louis XVI became King of France to the Battle of Waterloo in 1815.*
- *The French Revolution was a time of political and social upheaval which saw the overthrow of the monarchy in France.*
- *The French Revolution began on July 14th, 1789 when revolutionaries stormed the Bastille prison in Paris. The revolution ended ten years later in 1799 when Napoleon established the French Consulate, a way of governing France. Napoleon abolished the consulate when he made himself emperor in 1804.*
- *King Louis XVI lived in the Palace of Versailles with his wife, Marie Antoinette. The King and Queen lived a very luxurious lifestyle. King Louis ruled as an absolute monarch, there was no permanent parliament. The King could imprison people with no trial. (Link back to Magna Carta and King John)*
- *French society was divided into three groups, called estates. The first estate included Roman Catholic clergy (religious men), the second included nobles, and the third estate included the poor. The clergy and the nobles paid no taxes, so the burden of tax fell onto the poor, the very people who could not afford to pay.*
- *After the American War of Independence, France was in debt. A bad harvest also led to food shortages and the poor were desperate for change.*
- *On July 14th 1789, revolutionaries stormed the Bastille Prison in Paris, which was a symbol of the King's power. The revolutionaries released some prisoners, showing the King that they no longer obeyed him. People in France still celebrate Bastille Day, which they call La Fête Nationale, on July 14th remembering the time when the people rebelled against the power of the monarchy.*
- *In 1793 King Louis and Marie Antoinette were beheaded dressed as common people. France was no longer a monarchy, it was now a republic.*
- *After the beheading of the King and Queen, Napoleon Bonaparte rose through the French army to lead the nation. Born in Italy, Napoleon had commanded the French Army in Italy and, aged 29, he seized power in France before declaring himself Emperor in 1804.*
- *Napoleon and his armies conquered much of Europe, and in 1805 he targeted Great Britain. He stationed 200,000 soldiers on the French coast with the aim of gaining control of the English Channel. Horatio Nelson was a Royal Admiral in the British Navy who led the defence of Great Britain, fighting the French off the coast of Spain at Cape Trafalgar. Nelson's ships destroyed many French ships, saving Britain from invasion. Nelson was shot and killed during the battle, a square in London was named after him and his statue stands on top of 'Nelson's Column'.*
- *Britain continued to fight Napoleon's French armies for the next ten years. Napoleon invaded Spain and made his brother, Joseph, the king. The British army was sent to Spain to help the people to fight back. The Duke of Wellington led the British fight against the French and they managed to push the French armies back into France. In 1815 the British, Dutch and Germans allied (which means joined together) to defeat Napoleon. A fierce battle was fought in a place called Waterloo, now in Belgium, and with some help from the Prussian armies (from a region of Germany, not Russia) eventually Napoleon was defeated. The Duke of Wellington went on to become Prime Minister of Britain.*

PLT MATERIALS

Lesson plan

Lesson 2: *Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette*

Teacher knowledge: *The French Revolution was one of the most important events in world history. In 1789, the people of France rose up against Louis XVI, the King of France. Louis XVI and his wife, Marie Antoinette, lived in the palace of Versailles. They lived a luxurious lifestyle in contrast to many people in France. King Louis XVI was an absolute monarch, which means he ruled completely, no one was more powerful than he. In previous years, pupils have studied Charles I and the English Civil War, links can be made between King Louis and King Charles who both believed they were all powerful and no one could question them. Marie Antoinette, an Austrian princess, married Louis when she was fourteen years old and he was fifteen. Her marriage was an arrangement between her family in Austria and Louis' family in France. The two countries had been enemies in the past and a marriage would help to build good relations between them. King Louis and Marie Antoinette had four children, only one survived to adulthood. Whilst King and Queen, Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette lived a life of luxury. Marie Antoinette loved fashion and spent large amounts of money having clothes made for her in the latest styles. She loved to wear her hair in very tall styles, once supposedly reaching four foot high. Her hair styles were adorned with jewels and feathers. Meanwhile, King Louis' father, King Louis XV had spent large amounts of money supporting the Americans in the American Revolution, so France was heavily in debt. King Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette did not help the financial situation and the people of France became angry that they were starving whilst Louis and Marie Antoinette lived a life of luxury. In 1792, Louis and Marie Antoinette were arrested and imprisoned, along with two of their children. The following year, in January 1973, King Louis XVI was beheaded by the guillotine and some months later, Marie Antoinette met the same fate.*

Knowledge Objective	Task	Lesson Detail	Vocabulary
King Louis XVI and Queen Marie Antoinette were arrested before being executed. **Knowledge goals** King Louis and Queen Marie Antoinette lived very luxurious lifestyles and this upset the French people. The French Revolution began with the Storming of the Bastille France was no longer ruled by a King and many people were executed during the revolution	**Task:** To explain what happened during the French Revolution **Success Criteria:** I can explain some of the events that happened during the French Revolution. I can explain why the French Revolution happened **Step for Depth** Does Louis XVI remind you of any other kings you have studied in history? How?	**Prior Learning:** Label and describe the structure of French society in 1789 from last lesson. **Vocabulary:** Introduce and orally rehearse the key vocabulary **Teach:** Look at images of Louis XVI and Mary Antoinette. What do these sources tell us about how they lived their lives? (e.g. they had expensive clothes) Discuss how the king lived a life of luxury and use sources, (including pictures) to illustrate this. Explain that while the king and queen were spending large amounts of money, the people of France were starving as taxation had been raised to cover the cost of the expensive wars that France had fought to defend its colonial interests (link with the PKC unit on The British Empire). **Talk task:** How do you think the people of France felt about the king and queen living a life of luxury while they were starving and paying high taxes? What do you think they did? **Teach:** Introduce the French Revolution timeline (no need to read through as a class as they will do in pairs) **Task:** In pairs, the children can read and discuss the French Revolution timeline. Once read, the children can explain in their own words what happened during the French Revolution and why it happened. **Partner teach/Plenary:** Put up the dates on the board and ask children what happened during the French Revolution.	Taxation Colonisation Absolut monarch Debt Guillotine Revolution Royalists Revolutionaries Nobility
Suggested resources: Images of the King and Queen, Marie Antoinette https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VEZqarUnVpo Timeline to discuss with their partner.			

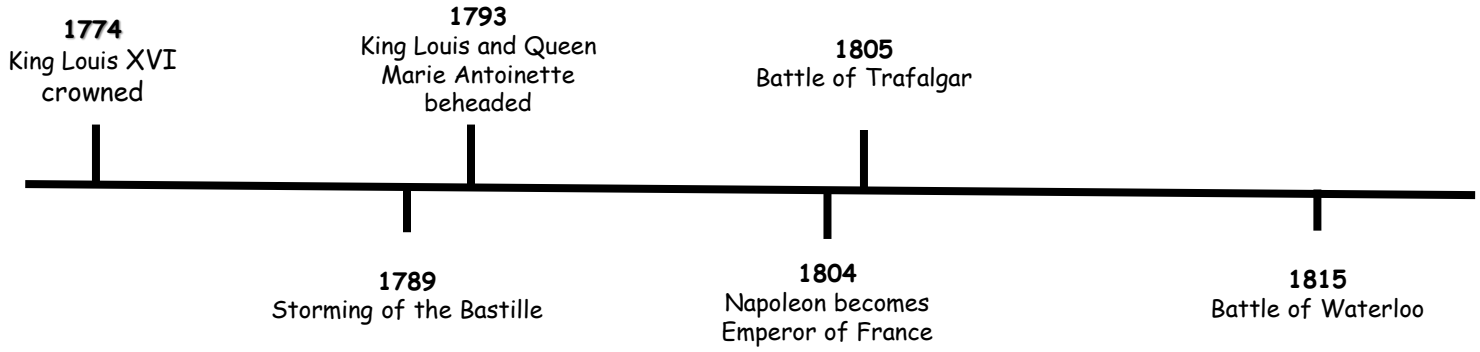
NOT MATERIAL

The French Revolution

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Revolution	A time when people, ruled or governed by a power, overthrow that power and try to change how people live and work.
Absolute Monarch	When a King or Queen is in complete control and doesn't need to follow any rules or laws.
Republic	A country governed by elected representatives, not by a King or Queen.
Clergy	People who have a role within the Church, e.g. Catholic Priest
Nobles	Wealthy people from families who are considered important.
Debt	A sum of money that is owed.
Exile	When a person is banned from living in a country, often used as a punishment.
Allied	Joined together, countries sometimes join together to fight in wars.
The Bastille	A prison in Paris used by the French Kings.
Peasant	Someone who was poor, usually a labourer or farmer. They had low social status.
Taxation	A compulsory amount of money charged.
Colonisation	When one country settles in another and takes over the leadership of that country.
Guillotine	Used for the beheading of people being executed.
Royalists	People who support the monarchy.
Gentry	Someone whose family own a lot of land and are wealthy. They had high social status.
Consul	Government or parliament.

King Louis XVI	Marie Antoinette	Napoleon	Horatio Nelson	Duke of Wellington
				
Crowned King of France in 1774. An absolute monarch. Beheaded in 1793.	Became queen of France when her husband became King. Beheaded in 1793.	Hugely successful military leader who became emperor of France. Died in exile on the island of St Helena.	British admiral in the Royal Navy who defeated Napoleon at the Battle of Trafalgar, preventing an invasion.	British army general who defeated Napoleon at the Battle of Waterloo.

Battle of Trafalgar	A battle that took place off the coast of Spain between the French and the British navy. It was won by the British admiral, Nelson, who defeated Napoleon and prevented a French invasion of Britain.
Battle of Waterloo	A battle that took place in what is now Belgium between the French and the allied forces of Germany, Britain and Holland. The Duke of Wellington was victorious, and Napoleon was defeated.



LO Frame

L.O. To know how the French Revolution began

I will be successful if…

- I can explain some of the events that happened during the French Revolution.
- I can explain why the French Revolution happened.
- I know that King Louis and Queen Marie Antoinette lived very luxurious lifestyles and this upset the French people.
- I know that The French Revolution began with the Storming of the Bastille.
- I know that France was no longer ruled by a King and many people were executed during the revolution.

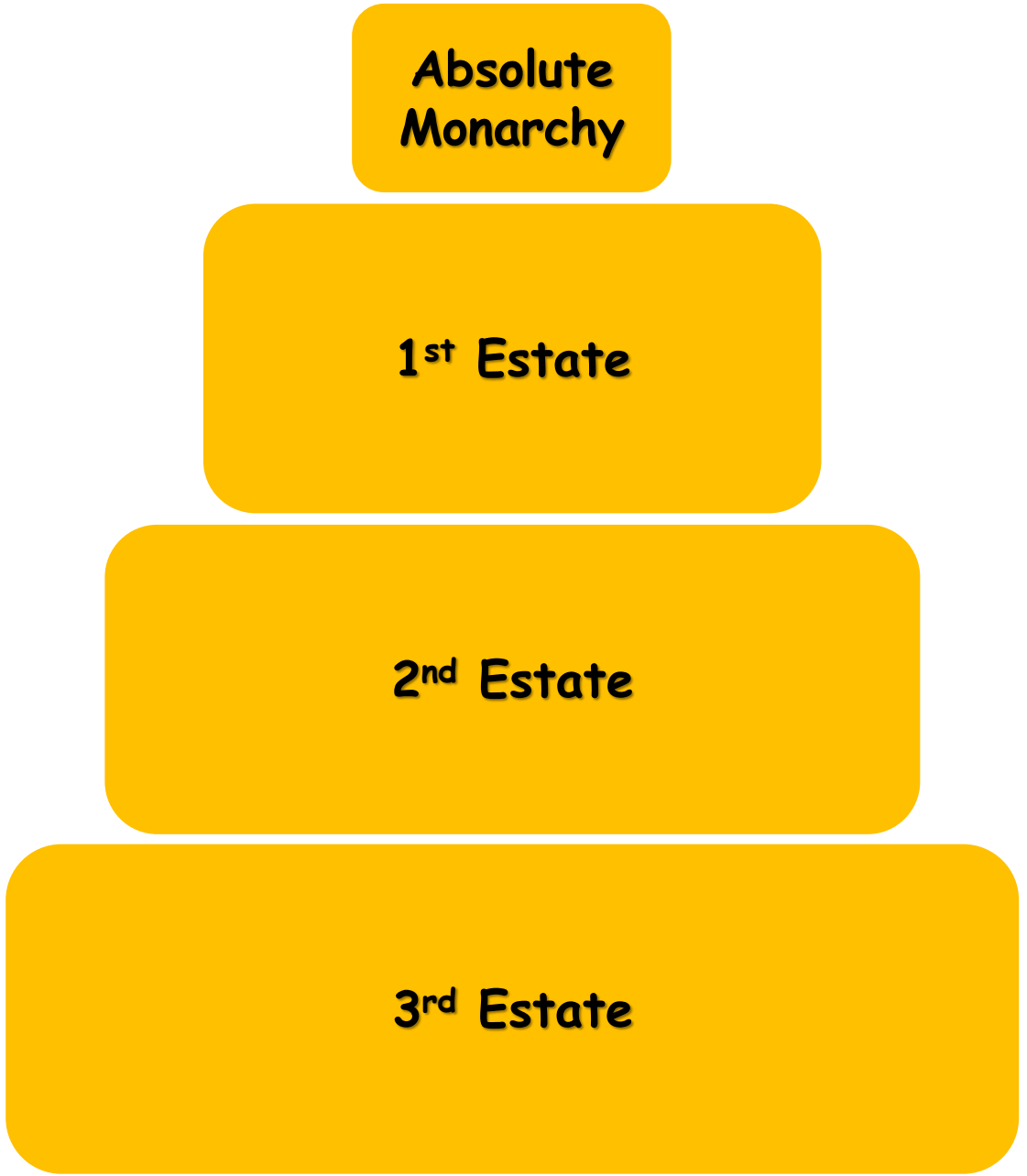
Key vocabulary for today's lesson

taxation colonisation absolute monarch debt
guillotine revolution royalists revolutionaries
nobility

Prior learning task

Describe the structure of French society in 1789 from last lesson.

- Who was part of each estate?
- How did their lives differ to the others?
- What was life like for the people in French society?



Teach



Louis XVI

King Louis XVI was an absolute monarch, which means he ruled completely, no one was more powerful than he.



Marie Antoinette

Marie Antoinette, an Austrian princess, married Louis when she was fourteen years old and he was fifteen. Her marriage was an arrangement between her family in Austria and Louis' family in France.

What do these sources tell us about how they lived their lives?

Teach

Whilst King and Queen, Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette lived a life of luxury.





She loved to wear her hair in very tall styles, once supposedly reaching four foot high.



Marie Antoinette loved fashion and spent large amounts of money having clothes made for her in the latest styles.

Her hair styles were adorned with jewels and feathers.



Teach



Louis XVI



Meanwhile, King Louis' father, King Louis XV had spent large amounts of money supporting the Americans in the American Revolution, so France was heavily in debt.

King Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette did not help the financial situation and the people of France became angry that they were starving whilst Louis and Marie Antoinette lived a life of luxury.



The people of France were starving as taxation had been raised to cover the cost of the expensive wars that France had fought to defend its colonial interests.

Talk task

How do you think the people of France felt about the king and queen living a life of luxury while they were starving and paying high taxes?

What do you think they did?

Teach



In 1792, Louis and Marie Antoinette were arrested and imprisoned, along with two of their children.

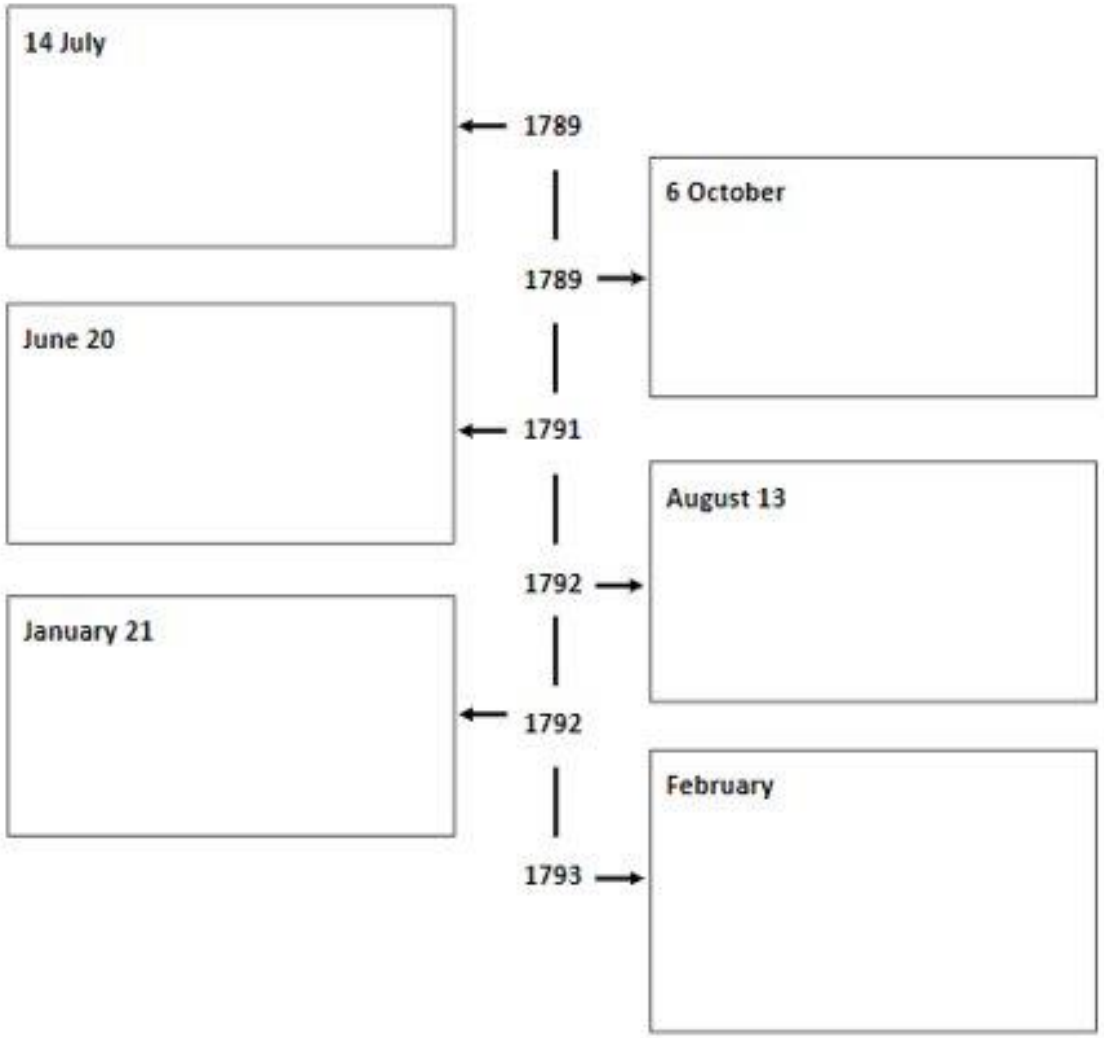
This is a cartoon that represents their imprisonment at the time.

The following year, in January 1793, King Louis XVI was beheaded by the guillotine and some months later, Marie Antoinette met the same fate.



Main task

Using an iPad or computer, find out which event happened on each date.



Louis XVI and his family are effectively imprisoned in their own palace, the Tuileries, forcing Louis to negotiate with revolutionaries.

Louis XVI tries to escape from Paris to meet with his supporters in a town called Varennes. The revolutionaries loose faith in him.

Louis XVI is tried for treason and is executed at the Pace de Revolution in Paris. France no longer has a King.

The Bastille Prison in Paris is taken over by armed revolutionaries. This marks the beginning of the Revolution.

Louis XVI is arrested for treason, for negotiating in secret with foreign powers. One month later, the Monarchy is abolished.

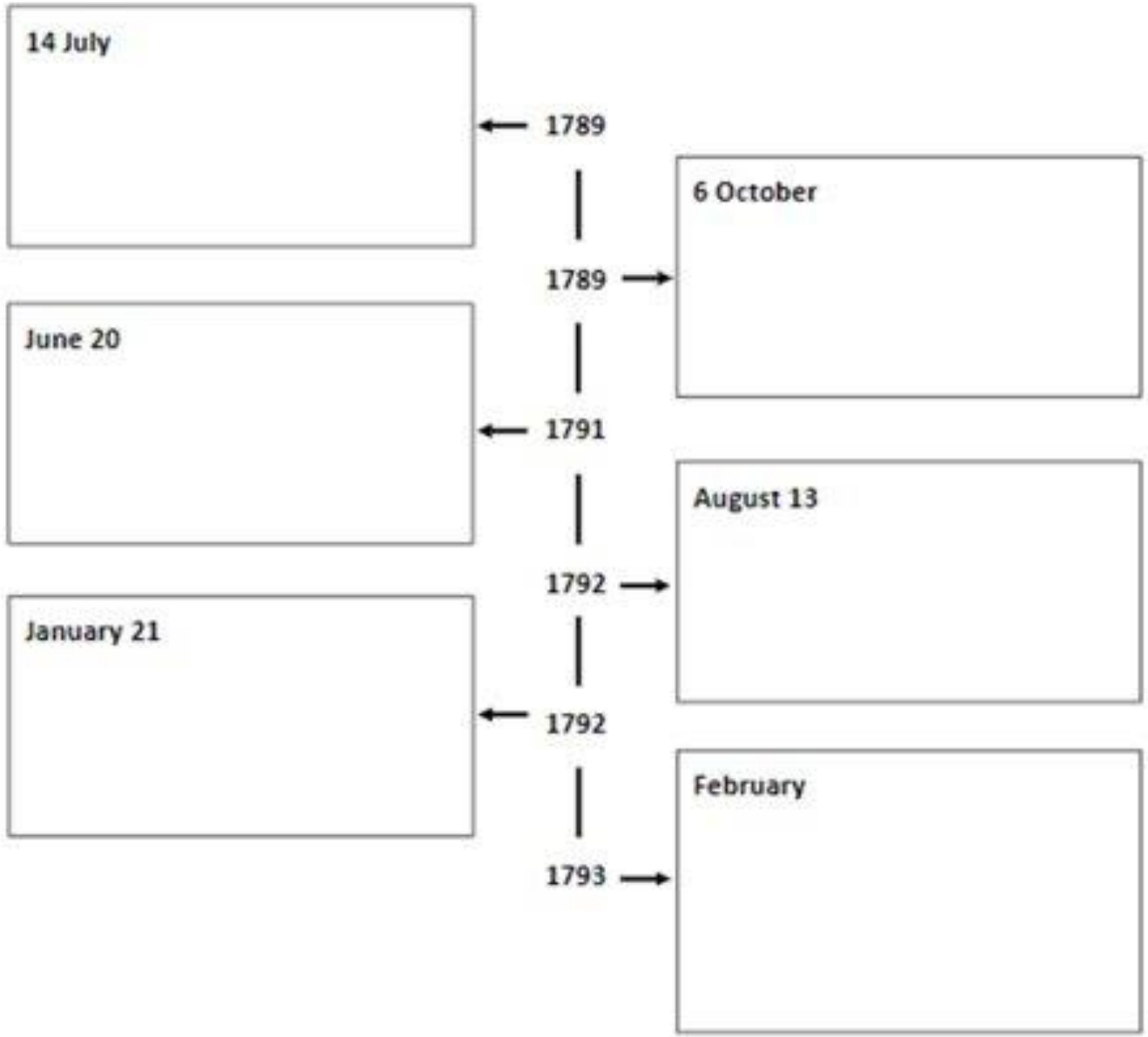
France declares war on Britain and Holland, and an alliance is formed by Britain, Austria, Prussia, Holland and Spain to fight France. War spreads through Europe.

Step for depth

Does Louis XVI remind you of any other kings you have studied in history? How?

True or false…?

The French people were pleased with how their taxes were spent.



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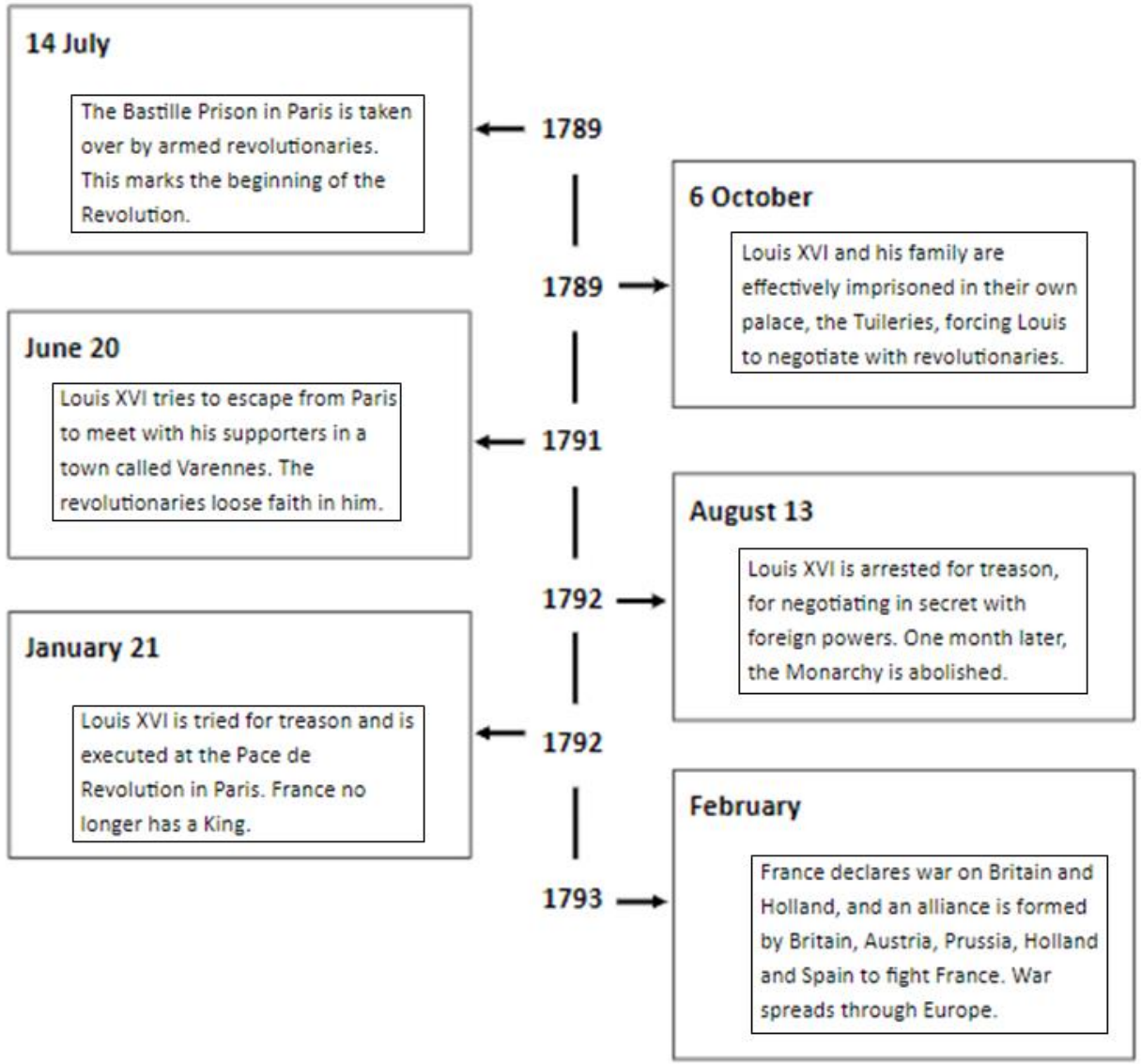
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14 July
The Bastille Prison in Paris is taken over by armed revolutionaries. This marks the beginning of the Revolution.
1789
6 October
Louis XVI and his family are effectively imprisoned in their own palace, the Tuileries, forcing Louis to negotiate with revolutionaries.
1789
June 20
Louis XVI tries to escape from Paris to meet with his supporters in a town called Varennes. The revolutionaries loose faith in him.
1791
August 13
Louis XVI is arrested for treason, for negotiating in secret with foreign powers. One month later, the Monarchy is abolished.
1792
January 21
Louis XVI is tried for treason and is executed at the Pace de Revolution in Paris. France no longer has a King.
1792
February
France declares war on Britain and Holland, and an alliance is formed by Britain, Austria, Prussia, Holland and Spain to fight France. War spreads through Europe.
1793