

Year 8 Spring Term French Revolution and Slavery

Lesson Content

The French Revolution - Overview

The causes of the Revolution

How bad was Louis XVI?

What did the Revolution change?

What was "The Terror"?

Who was Napoleon Bonaparte?

What happened to Napoleon Bonaparte?

The Slave Trade

Everyday Life

Punishment

Key resources:
www.tecchistoryks3.blogspot.com

Key dates

1776	American colonies declare themselves independent from Britain
1787-88	Poor harvests in France
14 th July 1789	French citizens storm the Bastille in Paris
January 1793	Louis XVI is executed
October 1793	Marie Antoinette is executed
Sept. 1793	The Reign of Terror begins. It lasts until July 1794
1799	Napoleon becomes First Consul of France
1804	Napoleon becomes Emperor of France
1815	Napoleon loses the Battle of Waterloo
18 th Century onwards	Sugar plantations expand rapidly in the Caribbean
1780-81	"The Brookes", a famous slave ship is constructed in Liverpool

Key people

Voltaire	French Enlightenment writer, historian, and philosopher famous for his advocacy of freedom of speech, freedom of religion, and separation of church and state
Louis XVI	The last king of France before the fall of the monarchy during the French Revolution.
Marie Antoinette	The last queen of France before the French Revolution. She was born an archduchess of Austria.
Maximilien Robespierre	French lawyer and statesman who was one of the best-known and most influential figures of the French Revolution.
Joseph-Ignace Guillotin	Guillotin proposed to the National Assembly that capital punishment should always take the form of decapitation "by means of a simple mechanism"
Napoleon Bonaparte	Born Napoleone di Buonaparte, a French statesman and military leader who became famous as an artillery commander during the French Revolution
Marshal Ney	French military commander and Marshal of the Empire who fought in the French Revolutionary Wars and the Napoleonic Wars. He was one of the original 18 Marshals of the Empire created by Napoleon I.
The Duke of Wellington	Anglo-Irish soldier and Tory statesman who was one of the leading military and political figures of 19th-century Britain, serving twice as Prime Minister
Sir John Hawkins	Sir John Hawkins was a pioneering English naval commander and administrator, slave trader, spy, merchant, navigator, shipbuilder, and privateer.
Edward Colston	Bristol-born merchant who made the bulk of his fortune from the slave trade , particularly between 1680 and 1692.
Oludah Equiano	Enslaved as a child, he was taken to the Caribbean and sold as a slave to a Royal Navy officer. He was sold twice more but purchased his freedom in 1766
Mary Prince	The First Woman to Present a Petition to Parliament. Mary Prince was born in 1788, to an enslaved family in Bermuda. She was sold to a number of brutal owners and suffered from terrible treatment

Key Words - Glossary

revolution	a forcible overthrow of a government or social order, in favour of a new system.	Revolutionary Tribunal	a court instituted by the National Convention during the French Revolution for the trial of political offenders.
The enlightenment	a European intellectual movement of the late 17th and 18th centuries emphasizing reason and individualism rather than tradition.	The reign of terror	a period of remorseless repression or bloodshed
famine	extreme scarcity of food	Coup d'état	a sudden, violent, and illegal seizure of power from a government.
The bastille	a fortress in Paris, used as a prison, built in the 14th century and destroyed July 14, 1789.	exiled	the state of being barred from one's native country, typically for political or punitive reasons.
Estates General	the legislative body in France until 1789, representing the three estates of the realm (i.e., the clergy, the nobility, and the commons).	Benin	a republic in W Africa, on the Bight of Benin , a section of the Gulf of Guinea: in the early 19th century a powerful kingdom,
National assembly	the elected legislature in France during the first part of the Revolution, 1789–91.	Triangular trade	the trade in the 18th and 19th centuries that involved shipping goods from Britain to West Africa to be exchanged for slaves, these slaves being shipped to the West Indies and exchanged for sugar, rum, and other commodities which were in turn shipped back to Britain.
Tuileries palace	a royal and imperial palace in Paris which stood on the right bank of the River Seine.	middle passage	the sea journey undertaken by slave ships from West Africa to the West Indies
Flight to Varennes	King Louis XVI of France, his queen Marie Antoinette, and their immediate family unsuccessfully attempted to escape from Paris	overseer	a person who supervises others, especially workers.
guillotine	a machine with a heavy blade sliding vertically in grooves, used for beheading people.	castration	the removal of the testicles of a male animal or man

Key Assessment: 50 minute assessment based on skills from Paper 1 GCSE History, Questions 6a – 8 or 9