

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