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| **WHAT WILL WE BE LEARNING? Age of Revolution** | **WAS LOUIS XVI RESPONSIBLE FOR THE FRENCH REVOLUTION?** |
| **WHY THIS? WHY NOW?** **Previous Learning –** Students have considered how society and leadership can change in a country through a number of different consequences. This unit starts to build on the concepts of this to consider how general society can change the country in comparison to that of the English Civil War.**Future Learning –** Students will consider the impacts of the French Revolution against an agreed definition of revolution, they will then compare this to other events in history also considered to be revolutions before coming to an overall conclusion on the question. This will give them an understanding of the concepts of breadth studies which is similar to the skill used at **GCSE Medicine Through Time**. | **KEY PEOPLE****Louis XVI****Marie Antoinette****Napoleon Bonaparte** |
| **THE BIG PICTURE** |
| **WHAT WILL WE BE LEARNING?** 1. Why was France so unfair before 1789?
2. What were the causes of the French Revolution?
3. Were King Louis and Marie Antionette good leaders?
4. Was Louis XVI a good leader of France?
5. Why was the Tennis Court Oath so significant?
6. What were the turning points after the Revolution?
7. Did Louis XVI deserve to lose his head?
8. Why do we remember Napoleon Bonaparte?
9. Why is the French Revolution remembered as a revolution?
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| **GLOSSARY** |
| **Absolutism** | A system of government where all political power rests with one ‘absolute’ ruler eg a king |
| **Ancien Regime** | Name given to the period before the Revolution in France and to the government of the time |
| **Bastille** | A large armoury and state prison in Paris that was attacked by armed masses on 14 July, 1789. |
| **Bourgeoisie** | These were the wealthy middle and upper classes of French society who were members of the Third Estate.  |
| **Code Napoleon** | Summary of French law, drawn up by Napoleon |
| **Deputy** | Member of a parliament or assembly |
| **First Estate** | The First Estate was the clergy, who were people, including priests, who ran both the Catholic church and some aspects of the country |
| **Guillotine** | The *guillotine* was a mechanical device for carrying out executions by removing the head quickly and cleanly |
| **Liberty** | A state of individual freedom, usually from government oppression or intervention. |
| **National Assembly** | The National Assembly was a revolutionary body, comprised mainly of representatives of the Third Estate.  |
| **Revolution** | A sudden, often violent, change in government |
| **Sans Culottes** | Ordinary people in France. The name is given to those who became extreme revolutionaries (means without breeches) |
| **FURTHER /WATCHING/LISTENING/SURFING:**BBC Bitesize  | **OPPORTUNITIES FOR WIDER STUDY:**BBC History magazine (articles available from your teacher) |