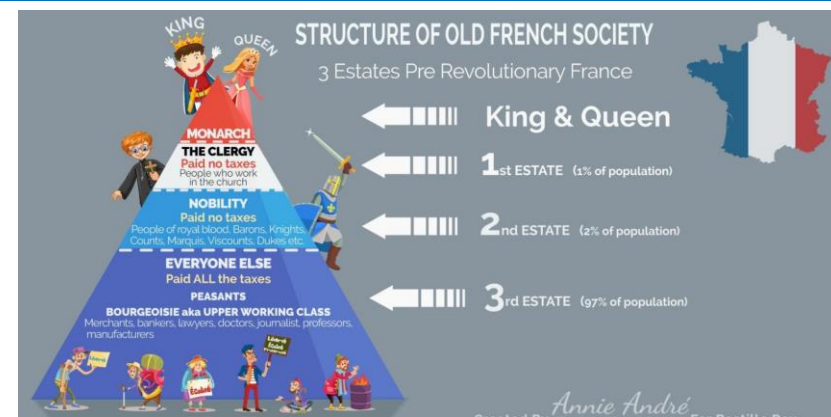


# Finches Year 5

## History

### Spring 1

# The French Revolution



Key Vocabulary	Definition
<b>absolute monarchy</b>	When a king or queen is in complete control and doesn't need to follow any rules or laws.
<b>allied</b>	Joined together. Usually countries are allied together to fight in wars.
<b>Clergy</b>	People who have a role within the church, e.g. Catholic Priests.
<b>debt</b>	A sum of money that is owed to someone.
<b>exile</b>	When a person is banned from living in a country, often used as a punishment to avoid a death sentence.
<b>guillotine</b>	A machine designed to quickly carry out executions by beheading.
<b>inequality</b>	When people are not treated equally.
<b>Nobles</b>	Wealthy people from families who are considered important.
<b>pre-emptive strike</b>	Launching an attack against an enemy when you know that they are planning their own attack, with the intention of taking them by surprise.
<b>Republic</b>	A country governed by elected representatives, not by a king or queen.
<b>revolution</b>	A time when people overthrow the power they are ruled by to try and change how people live and work.
<b>The Bastille</b>	A prison in Paris, used by the French kings.

### Key people.

King Louis XVI



Crowned King of France in 1774.  
Became an absolute monarch.  
Beheaded in 1793.

Marie Antoinette



Became Queen of France when her husband (King Louis) became King.  
Also beheaded in 1793.

Napoleon Bonaparte



Hugely successful military leader.  
Became Emperor of France in 1804.  
Exiled twice.

Horatio Nelson



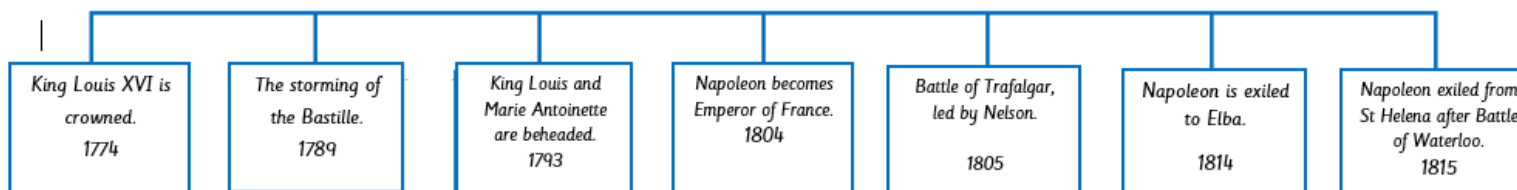
British admiral in the Royal Navy.  
Defeated Napoleon at the Battle of Trafalgar.

Duke of Wellington



British army general who defeated Napoleon at the Battle of Waterloo.

### Timeline of key events



### Nelson's column. Trafalgar Square, London.

