

## **Meet the Huguenots: Assembly Plan**

Class	Key Stage	Time	Curriculum Areas
Year 3-6	2	30 minutes	History (local / topic after 1066) Historical time Citizenship – British Values Religious Education – Christianity, faith and tolerance

## Learning Objectives:

- To understand who the Huguenots were
- To explore why they moved to the UK and when
- To know what they believed in
- To understand what happened to them
- To be able to discuss issues such as refugees and understand values such as tolerance

Sensitivity: Stories of persecution and refugees, there may be members of the class who have fled war torn countries or persecution. This is a historic topic but may raise difficult memories and emotions.

There are links in the Assembly plan are to the Huguenots of Spitalfields website.

Teacher / student activities	Timings	Resources	Notes
Introduction:	0.00-0.03	Slide 2	
Build up excitement A story about child refugees, how they must have felt leaving home, on their journey and arriving somewhere new. Sometimes dangerous and frightening but with a positive outcome.		Slide 3 More information on faith is <u>here.</u>	
Explain Protestants and Catholics			
Recap Christian belief but different kinds of Christians: Catholic, orthodox and Protestant. Most Christians in Europe were Catholic until 500 years ago.			

France and Huguenots – explain what it was like in 16 <sup>th</sup> and 17 <sup>th</sup> centuries	0.05-0.08	Slide 4 – French Flag	
Huguenots lived in France. Theirs is a story of courage, Danger, excitement, bravery, persecution. The name Huguenots was not a friendly name – it was meant as an insult.		Slide 5 – St	
About 50 years after Protestantism was formed, many catholic leaders and the Pope fought back against this 'Reformation'. King Henry IV of Navarre (and then France) was one of them at first. He wanted everyone in France to be catholic and only worship Jesus in Catholic churches and with Catholic rules and customs.		Bartholomew's day massacre Huguenots	
There was a horrible event - St Bartholomew's Massacre, 1572			
Years after there was an Edict promising tolerance of worship and the rights to live as a protestant.			
The Edict 'Revoked'	0.12-0.18	Slide 6	
Explain the word revoked.			
Louis XIV did not agree with this law and when he came to power as King he gradually persecuted protestants more and more until he removed that right.			
Dragonnades were soldiers who lived with protestant families until they changed their way of worship. Some protestants were imprisoned or even killed. Their businesses were taken away.			

Evan es to Britain	0 1 5 0 20	Clides 0 10	
France to Britain	0.15-0.20	Slides 8 - 10	
Point out Britain and France or ask them where the countries are, may be identify England specifically.			
What is this place called? White Cliffs of Dover. Many Huguenots landed in Dover as it is the closest part of UK to France so quickest sea crossing. What do you think the Huguenot's felt to see these cliffs?		Slide 11	
Our First Refugees	0.20-0.28	Slide 12: Image	You could
Sensitivity warning.		of Huguenots leaving France	use emojis and words for feelings -
Activity – Discuss why people might		Slide 13:	place some
leave their country? What problems		Discussion points	on the table and ask
might they face moving from country to another? (Language, money, jobs,		Emotions / words	children to
home, passports etc)		/ faces	hold up
			which they
Discuss or identify feelings		1.	would use.
Explain that the journeys were dangerous and difficult. They often arrived in England with only the clothes they were wearing and had to begin all over again.			
Why do you think they made that hard journey?			
What is tolerance?			
Sum Up	0.28 -	Slide 14	
Main points at the end	0.30		