The Story of the Portal Boys – Successful Huguenot Refugees: Lesson Plan

Class	Key Stage	Time	Curriculum Areas
Years 3 - 6	2	60 minutes	History (local / topic after 1066) History – people who made an impact on British History Geography (Where is the UK / mapping) Citizenship – British Values Relationships & empathy (soft skills)

Sensitivity: Stories of persecution and refugees, there may be members of the class who have fled war torn countries or persecution. The role play, for example, may actually be lived experience for some students. This is a live current topic and may raise difficult memories and emotions. It is, however, useful for embedding soft skills around discussion and empathy.

A book that would be useful to read alongside this lesson would be Onjali K. Rauf *The Boy At the Back of the Class* (2018).

Learning Outcomes
- To understand that some people leave their countries of birth.
- To understand why people leave their countries of birth.
- To explore life in a different country as a refugee and/or migrant
- To discuss values and share information and opinions in a respectful manner
- To learn about the story of the Huguenots, the first refugees.
- To learn about two Huguenot refugees who made an impact in the UK

Teacher / student activities	Timings	Resources	Notes (✓done)
1. Introduction (slide 2 – 3) *Activity and/or Discussion* Build excitement Explain the words / terminology Explain that the Huguenots were Christians who lived in France – theirs is a story of courage, danger, excitement, bravery, persecution and terror. The	0.00 – 0.10	Slides 2-3	

name Huguenots is a name the soldiers used for these people to let them know how much they were disliked– it was not a friendly name			
2 France and why people left *France and Huguenots* – explain what it was like in 16th and 17th centuries *France to Britain* Point out Britain and France or ask them where the countries are, may be identify England specifically. *Our First Refugees* Sensitivity warning. The Huguenots were refugees – can anyone explain the word refugee? Can you think of any examples of why someone might become a refugee? The Huguenots were one of the first refugee groups in the world. Activity – Discuss why people might leave their country? What problems might they face moving from country to another? (Language, money, jobs, home, passports etc) Discuss or identify feelings	0.10 - 0.25	Slides 4 - 8	
3. Where did the Huguenots settle - Locate Huguenot towns Look at London and places throughout the country where Huguenots settled. Why towns? Activity Using atlases, in pairs or on tables, to find some of the Towns and Cities where the Huguenots settled. London; Canterbury; Dover; Southampton; Sandwich. Mark these on student's maps. Use the maps to discuss why they might have settled there – jobs; money; friends; close to where they arrived. Activity Ask the students to chart the journey the Huguenots may have taken on their sheets.	0.25-0.35	Slide 9 There is more on these towns here Use maps of the UK / England (mainly South and South East) to locate towns. Could print out the slide to use the map.	

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Explain where Spitalfields is – map of London, east London. Mainly working class, industry (houses), between the City and the Port of London.			
4. Reactions in London **What is a refugee/economic migrant/migrant?** *Teaching and discussion* Have you heard of these words before? Where have you heard them? What do they mean? Explain meaning and differences. Explain refugee as word of French origin and that the Huguenots were the first refugees. If students haven't learnt about the Huguenots, Discuss how Huguenots were received and the problems they might have faced. As foreigners they were not allowed in the city of London so traded outside the city walls hence settlement in Spitalfields which was relatively rural at the time. Fine weaving was welcomed by those that could afford it Didn't speak the language so had to learn quickly Starting from scratch as fled in persecution, might have had some money but little in the way of belongings. Why do you think community cohesion is important? Huguenots in Spitalfields, east London – mainly weavers, new skills, settled near each other	0.35 – 0.40	Slide 10	
5. The Portal Boys' Story Ex0lain the characters and how part of the story of the First Refugees (see Meet the Huguenots for more) **The de Portals** Henri born around 1690 at Poitiers. Henri & Guillaume, sons of Jean Francois de Portal were hidden in the oven in their chateaux as it was ransacked and then smuggled on board a boat hidden in wine casks, which sailed to Southampton. Met by the French community living in Southampton. Tension between English and French communities, however sanctuary for de Portals having lost everything. Henry, under the age of 20 began working in a paper mill in South Stoneham (near Southampton).	0.40 – 0.55	Slides 11 - 13 There's a lot of info here – use as much or as little as you need!	

10th July 1711 became a British subject at Quarter Sessions at Winchester. Met Sir William Heathcote whilst at South Stoneham and they became firm friends. Sir William Heathcote of Hursley worked hard on behalf of Henry and offered him the lease of Bere Mill, near Whitchurch and Henri found the Portal papermaking business. Married Dorothy Hasker of Overton. In 1718 expanded the business and acquired the lease of Laverstoke Mill for an annual rent of £5 plus a ream of foolscap paper. Henri was now producing commercial paper of all sorts, increasing in quality all the time. In 1724 he gained a contact to make paper for Bank of England noted. His contract was for plain paper without watermarking. Those from Laverstoke mill had a watermark border of loop pattern running around the edges of the sheet and ever since 1725 the Bank of England notes have been watermarked. 1759 Joseph Portal (henry's son) became the first Portal to own Laverstoke manor. 1860 Contract with Government of India to produce Indian Rupee paper. 1861-2 Banknote paper robbery at the mill, police constable takes up residence on site. 1880 Paper for the world's first postal order was made and issued the following year. 1896 HRH Prince of Wales visits the mill, the first of five royal visits over the next century. 1906 Turbine erected at Bere Mill, Whitchurch to transmit electrical power to Laverstoke Mill. 1940s Cargo ships carrying banknote paper from Laverstoke Mill to India are torpedoed. 1963 Papermaking at Laverstoke mill ceased. The contract continued until the company was acquired by De La Rue in 1995. The business had been handed down from father to son for almost 2350 years. Henry Portal died on 30 September 1747 and was buried in Whitchurch Parish Church. 2010 Laverstoke Mill became the distillery for Bombay Sapphire gin. 2014 Bombay Sapphire Distillery opens doors to public. There are currently four denominations of Bank of England notes, £5, £10, £20 and £50. The current £5 and £10 notes are printed on polymer. Paper			4

circulation of £10 notes will be withdrawn on 1 March 2018. £20 notes will be printed on polymer to be issued in 2020. No decision has been made for £50 note. Ten shilling noted ceased to be legal tender on 22 November 1970 and was replaced by a coin. 1983 £1 note was gradually replaced by £1 coin. *Activity* Role Play the main marts of the journey (slide 13)			5
6. Recap What have the students learnt? (Use aims from the top of the page to find out what the children remember.)	0.55 – 1.00		