

WS1 Matching up activity



Admiral Coligny's body hanging out of a first-floor window. Coligny was a leading French Huguenot.

The church of the Grands-Augustins convent, where the bell was sounded to begin the massacre.

Catherine de Medici emerging from the Louvre Palace to inspect a pile of bodies. Catherine is thought to have brought the massacre about.

Bodies piled up on a cart, ready to be taken away.

Children dragging an infant child along by a rope.

A pregnant woman lying on the ground after having been disembowelled (her insides having been removed).

A headless body being disembowelled.

WS2 Reasons for Huguenot migration

<p>In the 1560s, Walloons (French-speaking people of Protestant faith, who came from a region that is Belgium today) were suffering under Spanish rule. The Spanish were Catholics, and Protestants were not treated with respect.</p>	<p>In the 1680s, King Louis XIV of France took back a previous royal edict that had protected Protestants. This led to Protestants being attacked, and looking for somewhere safer to live.</p>	<p>During the 1680s, Protestants across France were terrorised by troops of soldiers called 'Dragonnades' who were sent to their villages and towns. These soldiers were given official permission to abuse the inhabitants of the villages, and steal their possessions.</p>	<p>The English valued French fashions, and the skills of the Huguenot migrants were welcomed. The Huguenots were also welcomed for their famed ability for hard work.</p>
<p>In 1687, the English king James II issued his Declaration of Indulgence, which was an important step towards establishing religious freedom in England.</p>	<p>Many of the Huguenot migrants were skilled craftsmen like silversmiths or watchmakers, or professionals like doctors, merchants and teachers. They wanted to put their skills to use in England (as they hadn't been given the opportunity to do this in France).</p>	<p>The Huguenots were welcomed to England with generous public collections of money. People in England were sympathetic to the Huguenots,</p>	<p>England was a Protestant country at the time, and so was an obvious place for the migrants and refugees to travel to because they knew their religious beliefs would be accepted/welcomed</p>
<p>Economists in England recognised the value of the Huguenots in terms of their potential labour. Sir William Petty encouraged Huguenots to come to England because he believed that people were the best 'commodity', and that it was through lots of people working hard that England's economy would grow.</p>	<p>A group of Protestants called the Palatines (who came from modern-day Germany) were suffering under French Catholic landlords, who were not treating them well. Combined with poor harvests, they sought better opportunities in England.</p>	<p>In 1708, a law was passed called the Foreign Protestants Naturalisation Act, which invited European Protestants to come and settle in England.</p>	<p>Some Palatine migrants moved to England in this period because they were hoping to travel on to find new lives and better opportunities in North America, which they had heard was a land of plentiful resources.</p>

Necessary cause

Contributing cause

Catalyst

Precondition

Factor 1:

I do...

One significant reason for Huguenot migration to England during this period was because the Huguenots were welcomed by the authorities in England. In 1687 King James II issued the Declaration of Indulgence. This meant that groups like the Protestant Huguenots could expect religious toleration in England. This led to increased migration to England because the Huguenots knew that they could escape persecution for their beliefs in other countries, and find peace and security in England.

Factor 2:

We do...

A second important reason for Huguenot migration was the increasing persecution faced by Protestants in places like France. This is shown by...

This led to migration because...

Factor 3:

You do...

*A final reason for Huguenot migration was _____
_____. This is shown by...*

This led to migration because...