

PLANNING A CLIL UNIT

1.SIMPLIFYING THE TEXT

2.IDENTIFYING KEY VOCABULARY AND FUNCTIONS AS WELL AS RELEVANT STRUCTURES

3.MAKING INPUT COMPREHENSIBLE

4.DESIGNING TASKS

SE TRABAJA A PARTIR DE UN TEXTO DE WIKIPEDIA, UNA FUENTE POCO FIABLE Y CON UN LENGUAJE MUY COMPLICADO: CUALQUIER TEXTO DE UN LIBRO DE SECUNDARIA SERÍA MÁS FÁCIL DE SIMPLIFICAR.

The Estates-General was organized into three estates, respectively: the clergy, the nobility, and the rest of France. On the last occasion that the Estates-General had met, in 1614, each estate held one vote, and any two could override the third. The *Parlement* of Paris feared the government would attempt to gerrymander an assembly to rig the results. Thus, they required that the Estates be arranged as in 1614. The 1614 rules differed from practices of local assemblies, wherein each member had one vote and third estate membership was doubled.

Elections were held in the spring of 1789; suffrage requirements for the Third Estate were for French-born or naturalised males only, at least 25 years of age, who resided where the vote was to take place and who paid taxes. The Estates-General convened in Versailles on 5 May 1789 and opened with a three hour speech by Necker. The basic strategy of the Third Estate was to make sure that no decisions of the Estates-General should be reached in separate chambers, but instead should be made by all deputies from all three estates together (in other words, the strategy was to merge all three estates into one assembly). Thus they demanded that the verification of deputies' credentials should be undertaken in common by all deputies, rather than each estate verifying the credentials of its own members internally; but negotiations with the other estates failed to achieve this.[18] The commoners appealed to the clergy who replied they required more time. Negotiations with the other two estates to achieve this, however, were unsuccessful.

National Assembly (1789)

On 10 June 1789 Abbé Sieyès moved that the Third Estate, now meeting as the Communes (English: "Commons"), proceed with verification of its own powers and invite the other two estates to take part, but not to wait for them. They proceeded to do so two days later, completing the process on 17 June. Then they voted a measure far more radical, declaring themselves the National

Assembly, an assembly not of the Estates but of "the People." They invited the other orders to join them, but made it clear they intended to conduct the nation's affairs with or without them.

In an attempt to keep control of the process and prevent the Assembly from convening, Louis XVI ordered the closure of the Salle des États where the Assembly met, making an excuse that the carpenters needed to prepare the hall for a royal speech in two days. Weather did not allow an outdoor meeting, so the Assembly moved their deliberations to a nearby indoor real tennis court, where they proceeded to swear the Tennis Court Oath (20 June 1789), under which they agreed not to separate until they had given France a constitution. A majority of the representatives of the clergy soon joined them, as did 47 members of the nobility.

Storming of the Bastille

By this time, Necker had earned the enmity of many members of the French court for his support and guidance to the Third Estate. Marie Antoinette, the King's younger brother the Comte d'Artois, and other conservative members of the King's privy council urged him to dismiss Necker from his role as King's financial advisor. The Assembly, meeting at Versailles, went into nonstop session to prevent eviction from their meeting place once again. Paris was soon consumed with riots, chaos, and widespread looting.

On 14 July, the insurgents set their eyes on the large weapons and ammunition cache inside the Bastille fortress, which was also perceived to be a symbol of monarchist tyranny. After several hours of combat, the prison fell that afternoon. Despite ordering a cease fire, which prevented a mutual massacre, Governor Marquis Bernard de Launay was beaten, stabbed and decapitated; his head was placed on a pike and paraded about the city. Although the fortress had held only seven prisoners, the Bastille served as a potent symbol of everything hated under the Ancien Régime.

Working toward a constitution

On 4 August 1789 the National Constituent Assembly abolished feudalism (although at that point there had been sufficient peasant revolts to almost end feudalism already), in what is known as the August Decrees, sweeping away both the seigneurial rights of the Second Estate and the tithes gathered by the First Estate. In the course of a few hours, nobles, clergy, towns, provinces, companies, and cities lost their special privileges.

Looking to the Declaration of Independence of the United States for a model, on 26 August 1789, the Assembly published the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen. Like the U.S. Declaration, it comprised a statement of principles rather than a constitution with legal effect. The National Constituent Assembly functioned not only as a legislature, but also as a body to draft a new constitution.

FRENCH REVOLUTION-TEXTO SIMPLIFICADO

A- Estates-General

The Estates-General was organized into three estates: the clergy, the nobility, and the rest of France. On the last occasion that the Estates had met, in 1614, each state held one vote. The Parliament was afraid that the government would try to manipulate the assembly. For this reason, they required that the Estates were organized as in 1614: double the numbers of the third state and allow one vote per member rather than per estate.

Elections were held in 1789: in order to vote, the requirements were being over 18 and over 6 pounds paid in taxes. A very high number of people voted and produced 1201 delegates including 291 nobles, 300 clergy, and 610 members of the Third State.

The Estates-General met in Versailles on 5 May 1789 and opened with a three hour speech by Necker. The basic strategy of the Third State was to make sure that all estates should meet together in one assembly: they demanded a common verification of credentials rather than each estate verifying them individually. However, negotiations with three other states were unsuccessful.

B-National Assembly

On 10 June the Third Estate invited the two other estates to join them. They declared themselves the National Assembly and made clear they intended to deal with the nation's affairs with or without the other Estates' help.

In order to control the process, Louis XV ordered the closure of the room where the Estates met. The delegates moved to a nearby indoor tennis court where they swore the 'Tennis Court Oath-- agreeing not to separate until they had given France a Constitution. A majority of the representatives of the clergy soon joined them as well as 47 members of the nobility.

C-Storming of the Bastille

By this time, Necker had earned the enmity of many members of the French Court, so the King fired him and completely reconstructed the finance ministry at the same time.

Many Parisians began open rebellion when they heard the news the next day. The Assembly went into nonstop session to prevent eviction from their meeting place once again. The mobs soon had the support of the French Guard including arms and trained soldiers.

On 14 July the insurgents assaulted the Bastille fortress to get the weapons and ammunition stored there. The prison fell that afternoon and the Governor was beaten, stabbed and decapitated. The Bastille served as a potent symbol of everything hated under the Ancient Regime.

D-Working toward a constitution

On 4 August 1789 the National Constituent Assembly abolished feudalism in what is known as the August Decrees, ending with both the rights of the Second Estate and the tithes paid by the Third Estate. This way, nobles, clergy, towns, provinces, companies and cities lost their special privileges.

Taking the Declaration of Independence of the United States as a model, the Assembly published the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen. It included a statement of principles rather than a constitution with legal effect. The National Constituent Assembly functioned not only as a legislature, but also as a body to draft a new constitution.



1-RELEVANT STRUCTURES

Passives

Past tenses: past perfect

Relatives

2-KEY VOCABULARY

a-Political system

Decree

Upper House

Hold elections

Oath

Assembly

Chamber

Deputies

b-Society

Clergy
Nobility
Peasants
Bourgeoisie

c-Economy

Taxes
Tithes
Financial
Bankruptcy
Exempt

d-Violence

Rebellion
Troops
Mob
Fortress
Stab
Decapitate

3-FUNCTIONS

Rearranging information
Classifying
Describing
Comparing

ACTIVITY 1-WARM UP: MATCH THE ILLUSTRATIONS AND THE CAPTIONS

ORDER THE EVENTS



**-DECLARATION OF RIGHTS OF
MAN AND CITIZEN.**

-TENNIS COURT OATH

-STORMING OF THE BASTILLE



ACTIVITY 2 (after having read the text about the revolution)

Choose one of the following tasks and do it with your partner

a-Feudalism has been abolished by the National Constituent Assembly and both the nobility and the clergy have lost their special privileges. Imagine you are a peasant. How do you think the situation will be different from now on? What are the peasants main problems and how could they be solved?

b-You are a member of the clergy-in fact, a very important one-and you are really worried about the new state of things. Write a letter to your sister, who is a nun living in a convent far from Paris, trying to explain her what is happening, how it affects your position and what you think will happen in the future.

c-You are the King of France, Louis XVI. You decide to write a letter to Frederik William II of Prusia, one of your allies, and explain your fears about the future. Explain your opinion about the National Assembly, the Storming of the Bastille and the New Declaration of Man and of the Citizen.

ACTIVITY 3-REVISION

Fill in the gaps using the words in the box

Bourgeoisie was lords estates privileges government exempted
corrupt church harvests incomes clergy nobility luxuries peasantry
taxes enlightenment bankrupt

By 1787, the French government was.....France had spent a lot of Money fighting costly..... Many people accused the royals of spending too much money on..... Others said that the tax system was.....

At that time the French population was divided into three The First estate was made up by the..... The Second one was made up by the..... and the Third Estate by the....., who were the majority of the French population.

The First and second estates enjoyed certain Although they were the richest, they did not have to pay.....: they were..... The King asked the.....and the.....to more taxes but they refused to do so.

In the years 1787-1789, there were three very bad.....in France. Consequently, food prices rose sharply and peasants and farmers had smaller.....or became..... So, meanwhile, the nobility, the clergy and king Louis and his family continued to live in the.....of luxury many poor people were starving.

