

LAFAYETTE

THE HERO OF THE TWO WORLDS

a 6 Part Limited Series



Galloping Entertainment

© 2024

Written by
Marshall S. Ferrin



LAFAYETTE



Logline:

An idealistic young French aristocrat fights for liberty in the American Revolution but faces darker forces and deeper challenges when he brings the struggle for freedom to his own country.

Synopsis

Lafayette follows the life of the Marquis de Lafayette, a French nobleman who becomes a key figure in both the American and French Revolutions.

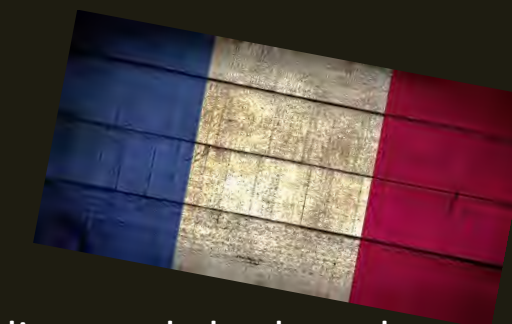
Driven by a deep desire for freedom and inspired by the Enlightenment ideals, Lafayette embarks on a journey to the American colonies, where he rises through the ranks, earns the trust of George Washington, and helps secure American independence.

When he returns to France, he aims to replicate the ideals of the American Revolution but faces treachery, betrayal, and the violent excesses of the French Revolution, which ultimately consumes him and everything he holds dear.

As the forces of radicalism turn against him, Lafayette's fight shifts from achieving liberty to simply surviving the bloody chaos.



Lafayette



WRITER'S NOTES

Marquis de Lafayette, a French aristocrat who champions freedom in both the American and French Revolutions, finds himself torn between idealism and the brutal realities of political power. The tone of the series is one of intense excitement over the battle of ideas, where the clash of ideologies is as fierce as the battles on the field. Themes of judicial murder, betrayal, private envy, and love among the ruins are juxtaposed with control over people's lives and the fragility of human ideals. As Lafayette's journey unfolds, encounters with the forces of peace and goodwill stand in stark contrast to the extreme threats that jeopardize not only his cause but his very existence.

The series presents a reminder of the chaos and anarchy unleashed in the aftermath of any major insurrection. It illustrates how the pursuit of justice can spiral into a descent into violence, highlighting the dangers of extremism and the corruption of noble principles. Lafayette shines light on the need to respect the rights and opinions of others, even in the most turbulent of times. As Lafayette transitions from idealistic youth to a battle-hardened revolutionary, he faces shifting allegiances and brutal power struggles. His dreams of democratic reform are shattered by Robespierre's *Reign of Terror* and the rise of Napoleon's authoritarian empire. From the wilderness of the American colonies to the blood-soaked streets of revolutionary Paris, Lafayette explores the fragile nature of freedom and the cost of upholding one's principles.

Visually, the series contrasts the hopeful, open landscapes of the American fight for independence with the dark, foreboding atmosphere of revolutionary France. The American Revolution's fight for democracy is portrayed as a struggle toward a brighter future, while the French Revolution devolves into a desperate battle for survival amidst the ruins of Lafayette's dreams.

In the end, Lafayette is not just the story of one man but a reflection on the price of idealism and a warning of how the noble pursuit of liberty can be consumed by its own radical zeal. When the line between hero and tyrant blurs, what remains is the harsh reality that those who fight for freedom must also be vigilant against becoming the very monsters they once opposed.

A stylized, cursive signature of the name 'Lafayette' in white ink, positioned at the bottom center of the page.

LAFAYETTE IN POPULAR CULTURE



The Marquis de Lafayette has been celebrated in various forms of media, but never with a dedicated limited series that fully explores the complexity of his life and dual revolutionary roles. While Lafayette will break new ground by depicting his story as a comprehensive, character-driven epic, he has previously appeared as a notable supporting figure in other mediums:

1. **Hamilton: The Musical**

Lafayette is a standout character in Lin-Manuel Miranda's *Hamilton*, where he is portrayed as a passionate ally to Alexander Hamilton and a key player in securing America's independence. The musical captures his charisma and warrior spirit but only hints at his subsequent political struggles and contributions in France.

2. **Assassin's Creed III** (Video Game)

In *Assassin's Creed III*, Lafayette is a character aiding the protagonist during the American Revolution. While the game focuses more on its fictional narrative, it integrates historical figures like Lafayette, showcasing his role in pivotal battles.

3. **La Fayette** (1961 French-Italian Biographical Film)

Directed by Jean Dréville and starring Pascale Audret, Jack Hawkins, and Orson Welles, *La Fayette* focuses on his involvement in the American War of Independence. Although the film highlights his contributions as a French officer, it doesn't delve into his role in the French Revolution, which is a major narrative element of this series.

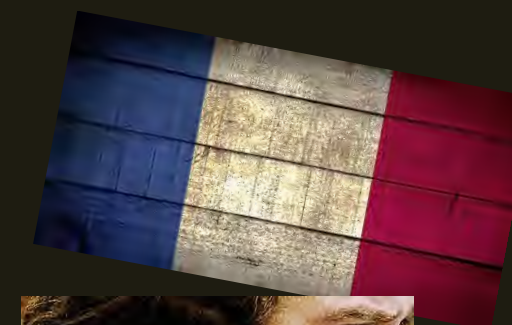
Lafayette, the Series, is unique in that it provides a dual portrayal of the Marquis as both an idealistic hero in America and a tragic figure in France. His story is not just one of military valor but of political ideals and the ultimate price of believing in liberty. The series bridges his contrasting experiences, showing Lafayette as a symbol of revolutionary hope who is ultimately disillusioned by the chaos that follows.

By covering both his American and French contributions, the series paints a fuller picture of a man celebrated as the "Hero of Two Worlds" and presents a nuanced view of the complexities and contradictions in his lifelong fight for freedom.



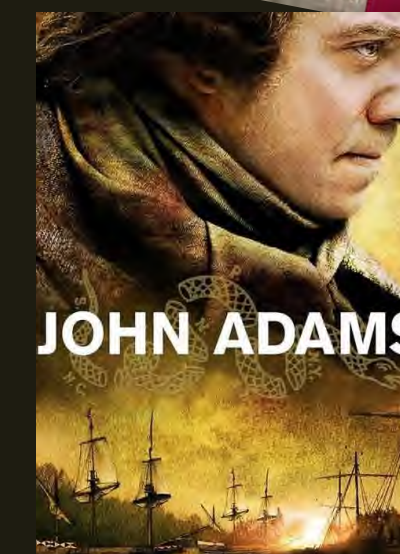


COMPARABLE FILMS & SERIES



1. John Adams (HBO Miniseries, 2008)

John Adams chronicles the story of a revolutionary figure navigating the political complexities and personal sacrifices of a pivotal period in history. It provides a detailed look at the political machinations and the personal struggles faced by its protagonist. The focus on America's founding and political turmoil is thematically like Lafayette's journey in the American and French Revolutions.



2. The Patriot (2000)

This film depicts the American Revolutionary War from the perspective of a soldier. While more focused on action, it shares Lafayette's emphasis on military strategy and the cost of personal sacrifice in pursuit of freedom. Its visual style and portrayal of battles would serve as a reference for Lafayette's military campaigns in America.

3. Les Misérables (2012)

Although not directly about Lafayette, Les Misérables shares thematically similar elements such as revolution, idealism, and the consequences of radical political movements. It also captures the emotional tone and chaos of revolutionary Paris, making it a fitting comparison for the French Revolution segments in Lafayette.



4. The Tudors (TV Series, 2007-2010)

The Tudors dramatizes the political intrigue and personal betrayals within a royal court, which mirrors the deep political machinations and power struggles Lafayette faces, particularly in the French Revolution. It also shares a focus on character-driven storytelling against the backdrop of historical events.

5. War & Peace (BBC Miniseries, 2016)

This adaptation of Tolstoy's classic captures the sweep of history while maintaining a tight focus on character arcs, romance, and the devastation of war. Its mix of epic battle scenes and political drama aligns closely with the narrative scope of Lafayette.

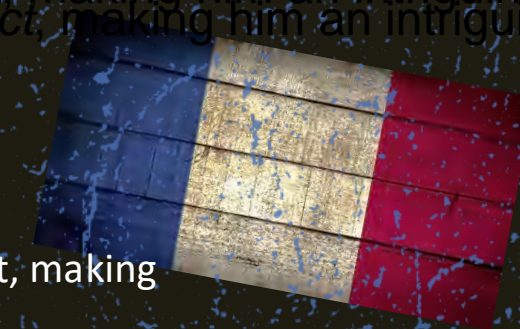


6. Lincoln (2012)

Directed by Steven Spielberg, Lincoln explores the political complexities and personal cost of pursuing a higher ideal during a time of great national turmoil. Lafayette's struggle to bring about reform in France echoes Lincoln's battle to maintain unity and abolish slavery, making this a comparable piece for its character study and political narrative.

A stylized, cursive signature of 'Lafayette' in white ink, located at the bottom center of the page.

Michael Richardson is a strong choice for Lafayette due to his youthful intensity, emotional range, and ability to balance charisma with internal conflict, making him an intriguing and



CAST WISHLIST

1. Marquis de Lafayette: Michael Richardson is a strong choice due to his youthful intensity, emotional range, and ability to balance charisma with internal conflict, making him an intriguing and compelling lead for this series.

Alternative Suggestions:

Timothée Chalamet (Youthful charm, intensity, and French heritage make him ideal for portraying Lafayette's early idealism and subsequent disillusionment.)

Tom Holland (Versatile performer with experience in historical drama, can capture Lafayette's transformation from idealist to war hero.)

2. George Washington: John Malkovich's combination of *gravitas*, *intensity*, and *emotional nuance* makes him a compelling choice to portray *George Washington*. His presence would capture both the *awe-inspiring stature* and the *human vulnerability* of the man who led America through its birth.)

Alternative Suggestions:

Liev Schreiber (Gravitas and authority, ideal for Washington's stern yet fatherly relationship with Lafayette.)

Jeff Bridges (Deep voice and screen presence, would bring weight to Washington's calm but decisive leadership.)

3. Adrienne de Lafayette: Alicia Vikander is the ideal choice due to her *blend of emotional depth, elegance, and strength*. She would bring Adrienne's journey to life—from a supportive wife to a heroic figure in her own right—capturing both the *romantic tragedy* and *unbreakable resolve* of a woman who stood by Lafayette.

Alternative Suggestions:

Lily James (Can portray Adrienne's evolution from a supportive, young wife to a resilient and independent figure.)

Felicity Jones (Strong presence and poise, would bring depth to Adrienne's personal struggles and her fight for Lafayette's release.)

4. Robespierre: Johnny Depp's unparalleled ability to embody *complicated, morally ambiguous roles*, combined with his *commanding screen presence*, makes him an ideal choice. He would bring out the *charismatic idealist* who becomes a *feared tyrant*, capturing the *internal conflict, paranoia, and radical intensity* that defined Robespierre.

Alternative Suggestions:

Rami Malek (Mysterious and intense, perfect for Robespierre's calculating, almost enigmatic nature.)

Ben Whishaw (Can portray a soft-spoken yet sinister figure who manipulates the Revolution from behind the scenes.)

5. George Danton: Angus MacFadyen's *commanding presence, intensity, and experience with complex historical roles* make him an ideal choice. He would bring to life the *passion, ambition, and tragic fall* of the larger-than-life revolutionary, capturing both Danton's *magnetic charisma* and the *moral contradictions* that defined him.

Alternative Suggestions:

Paul Giamatti (Passionate, fiery, and magnetic, ideal for portraying Danton's dramatic rise and tragic fall.)

Vincent Cassel (Dynamic and unpredictable, would bring Danton's charisma and brutality to life.)

6. Napoleon Bonaparte: Dean-Charles Chapman's *youthful intensity, versatility, and ability to portray complex transformations* make him an ideal fit. His portrayal would emphasize Napoleon's *meteoric rise, raw ambition, and ultimate descent into autocratic power*, providing a compelling counterpart to Lafayette's more idealistic struggle.

Alternative Suggestions:

Daniel Radcliffe (Intense, focused, and surprisingly commanding, capable of depicting Napoleon's rise from a quiet outsider to a powerful general.)

Jack O'Connell (Can balance Napoleon's ambition and ruthlessness with his complex inner world.)

MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE

Proposed Cast



Micheál Richardson



Timothée Chalamet



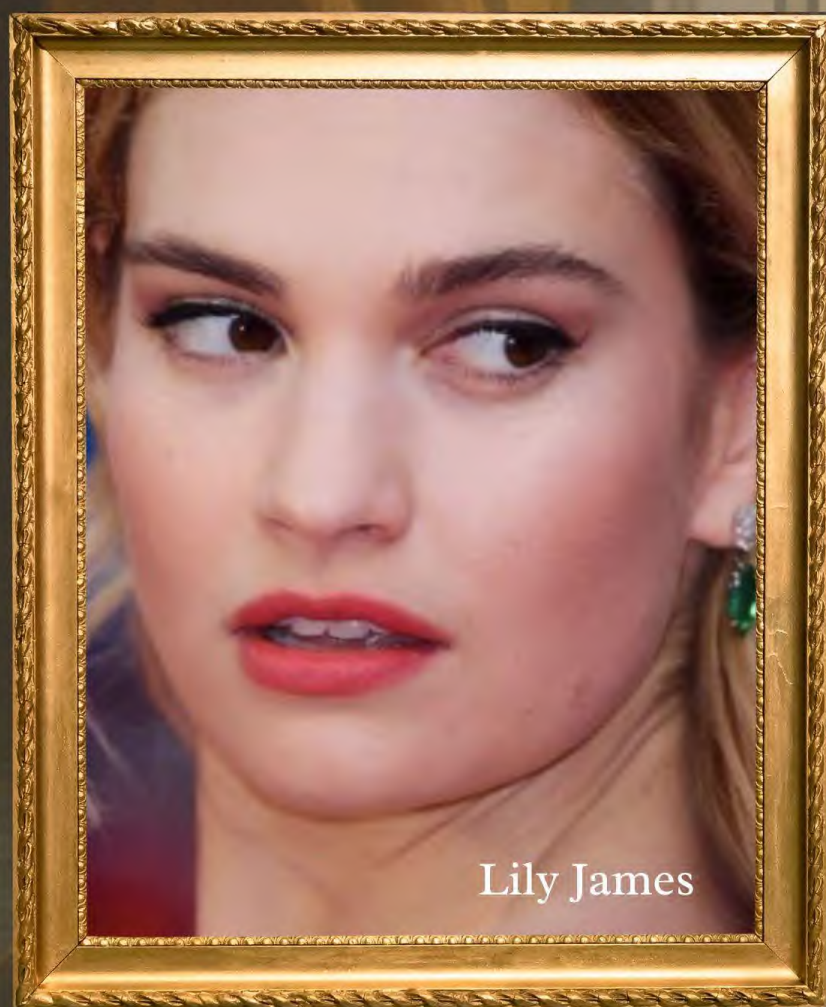
Tom Holland

Marquis de Lafayette was a French aristocrat, military officer, and revolutionary who played a key role in both the American and French Revolutions. Inspired by ideals and a passion for liberty, Lafayette left France at 19 to join the American fight for independence. He earned the trust of George Washington, becoming a major general and helping to secure key victories.

After returning to France, he sought to bring the ideals of the American Revolution to his homeland, advocating for constitutional reform during the French Revolution. Despite facing political challenges and imprisonment, Lafayette remained a lifelong champion of freedom, becoming a symbol of transatlantic revolutionary ideals.

ADRIENNE DE LAFAYETTE

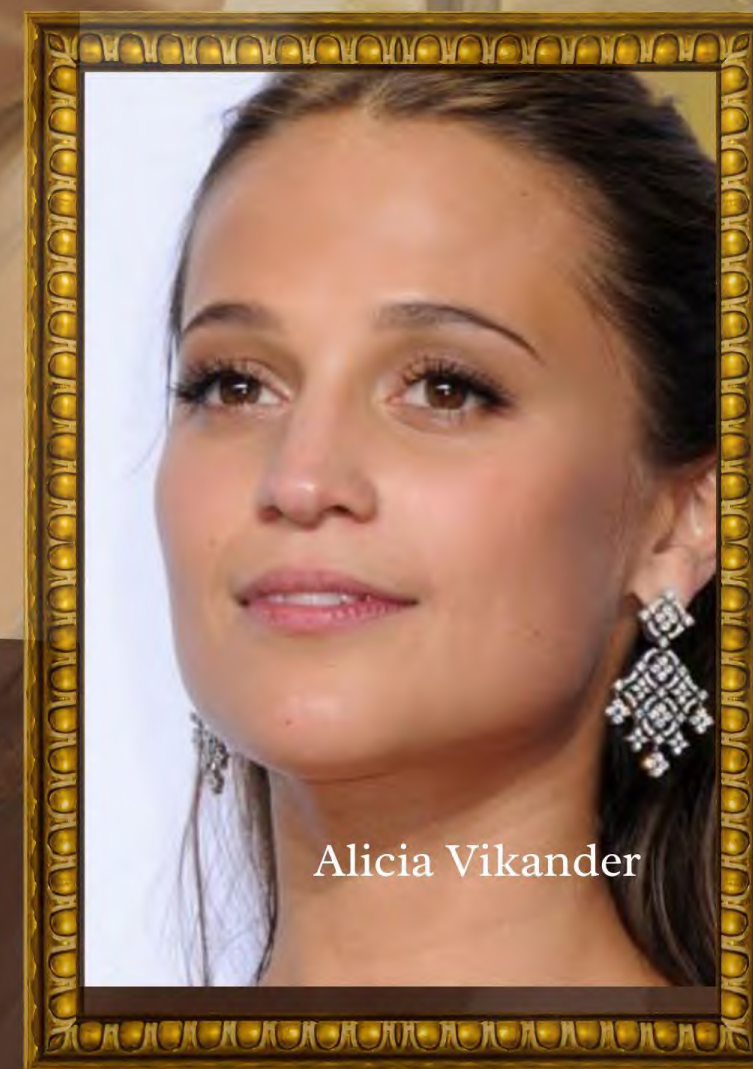
Proposed Cast



Lily James



Felicity Jones



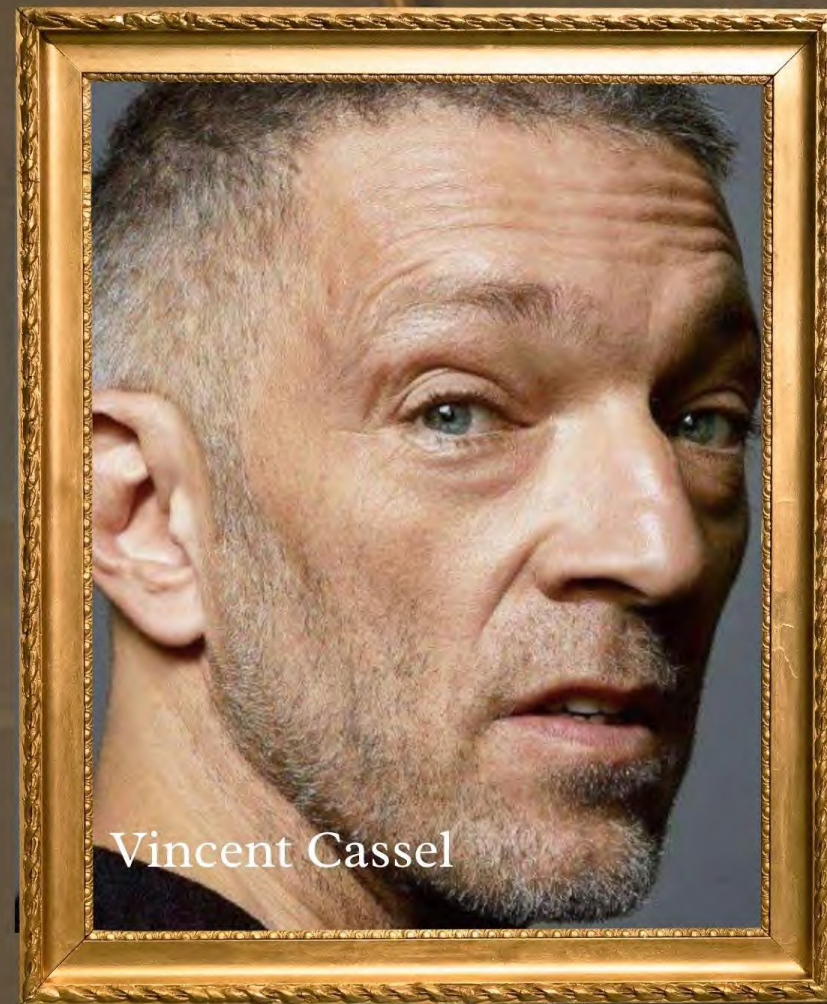
Alicia Vikander

Adrienne de Lafayette was a French noblewoman and the devoted wife of Marquis de Lafayette. Married at 16, she played a crucial role in supporting her husband's revolutionary endeavors during both the American and French Revolutions.

Despite personal hardships, including her own imprisonment, Adrienne remained a steadfast partner, committed to her husband's ideals of liberty and justice. Her resilience and loyalty made her an essential figure in Lafayette's life and legacy.

GEORGES DANTON

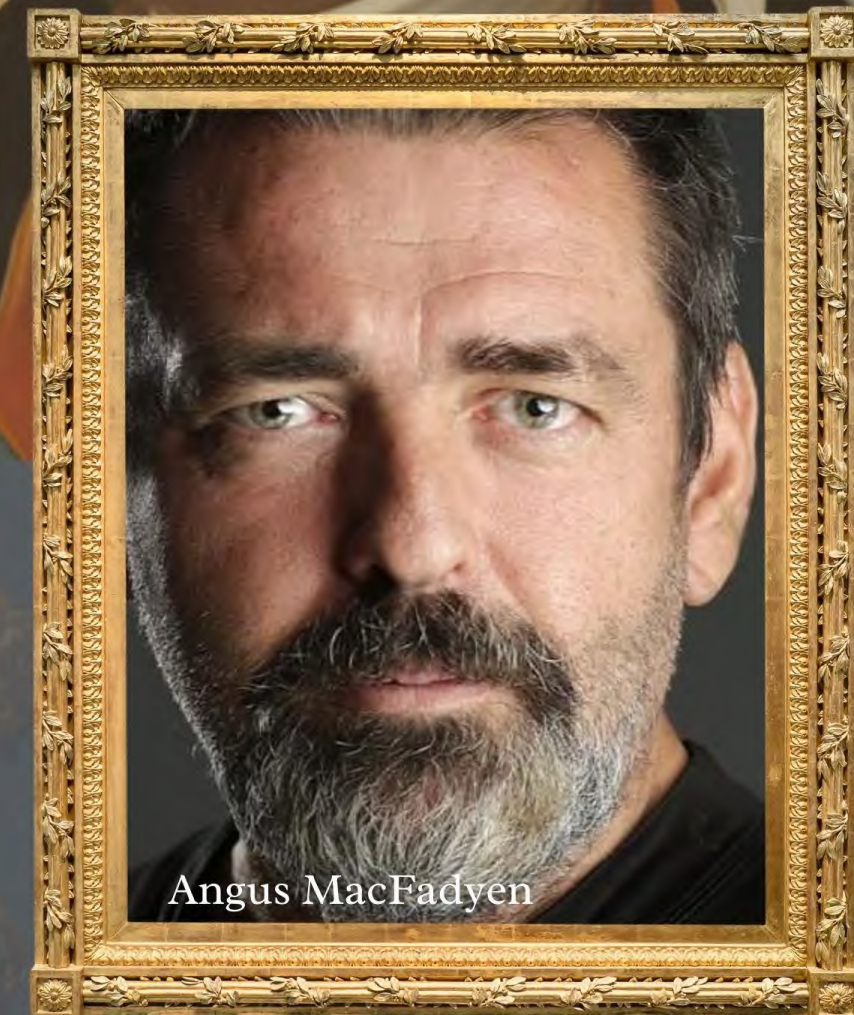
Proposed Cast



Vincent Cassel



Paul Giamatti



Angus MacFadyen

Georges Danton was a prominent revolutionary and one of the early leaders of the French Revolution. A powerful orator he became a central figure in overthrowing the monarchy and establishing the First French Republic.

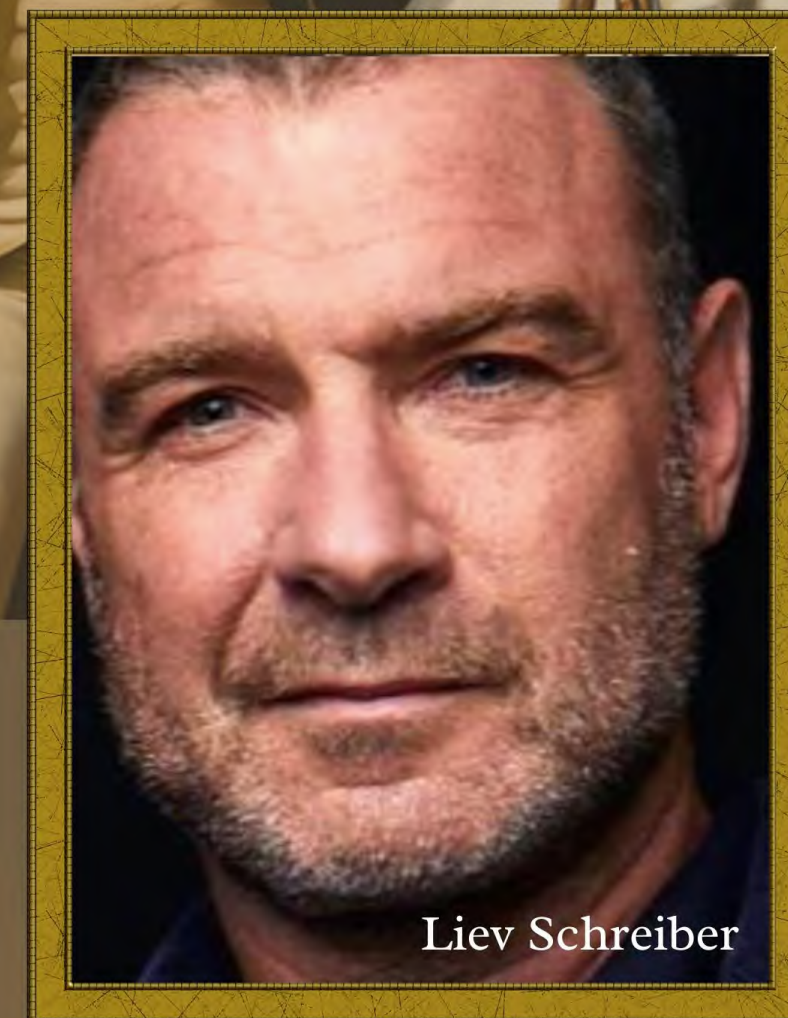
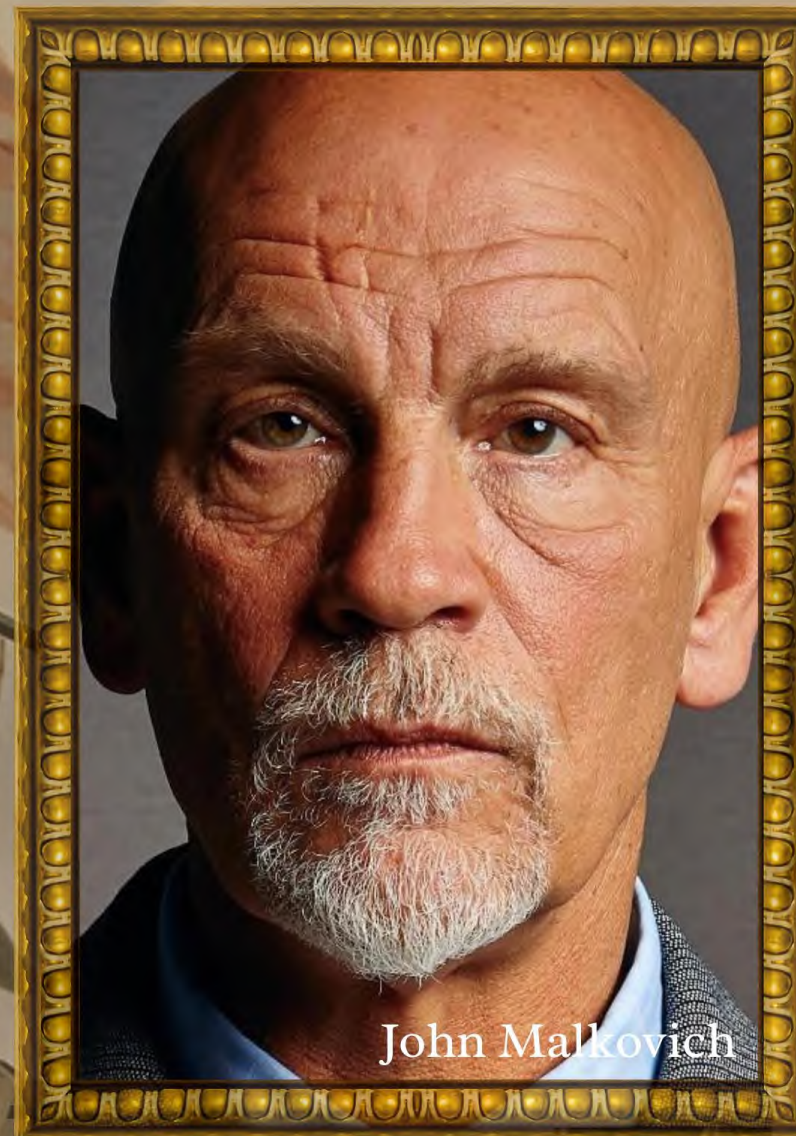
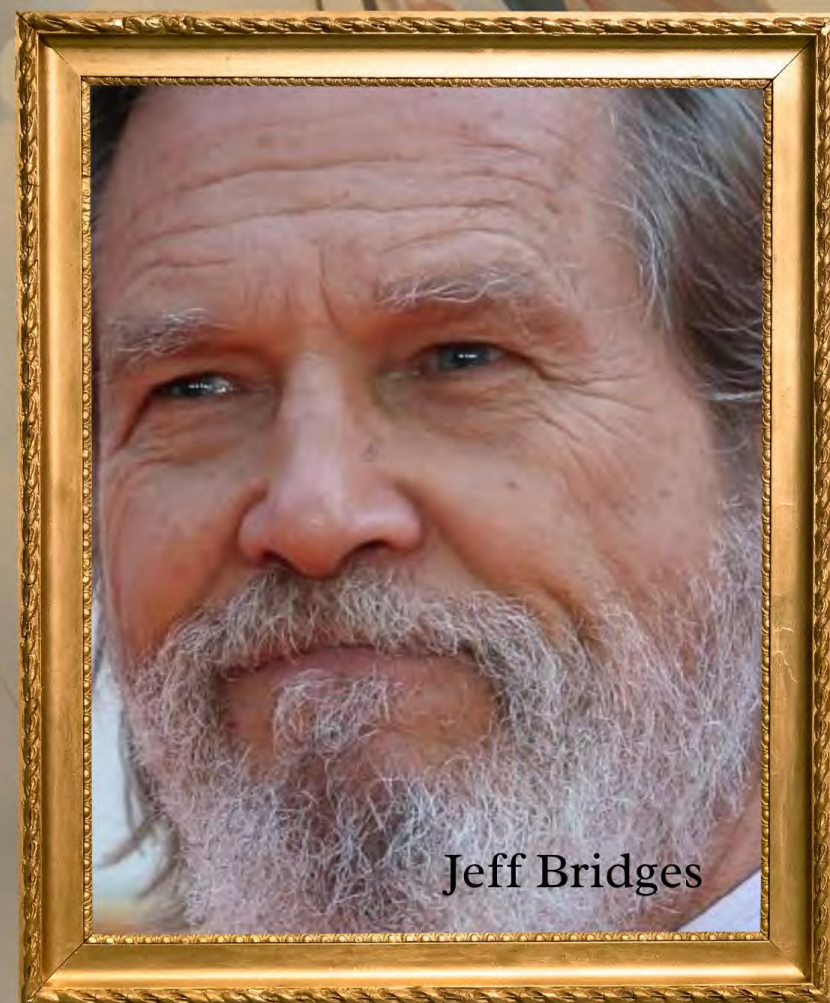
As the *Reign of Terror* intensified, Danton began advocating for moderation and an end to the mass executions. His opposition to further violence led to a break with Maximilien Robespierre. Branded a traitor, Danton was arrested, tried, and executed by guillotine in 1794.





GEORGE WASHINGTON

Proposed Cast



George Washington was the first President of the United States and the commander-in-chief of the Continental Army during the American Revolution. Washington gained military experience during the French and Indian War before leading the colonial forces to victory against the British in the Revolutionary War.

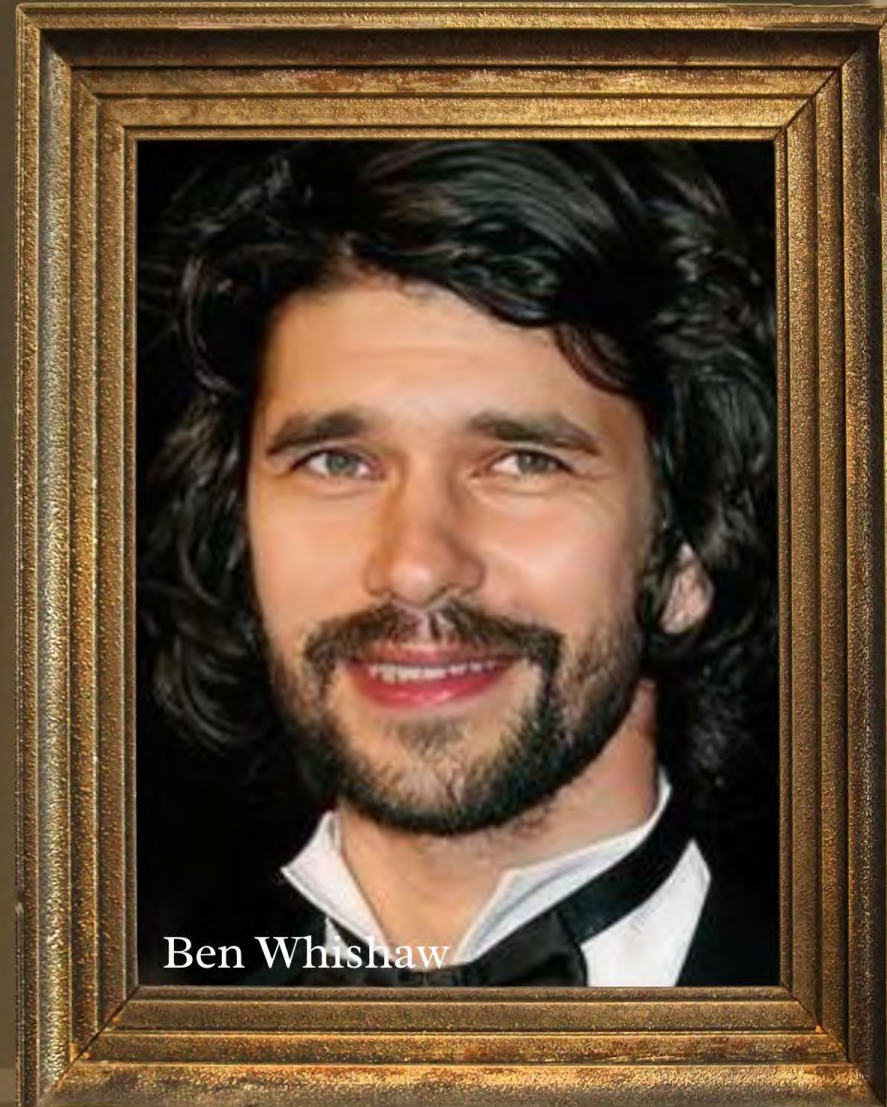
After the war, Washington was unanimously elected the nation's first president, serving two terms. Known as the "Father of His Country," Washington's legacy is one of unity, leadership, and the establishment of democratic principles.

MAXIMILIEN ROBESPIERRE

Proposed Cast



Rami Malek



Ben Whishaw



Johnny Depp

Maximilien Robespierre was a revolutionary leader of the French Revolution. A staunch advocate for democratic ideals and equality, he became a leading member of the radical Jacobin Club and played a key role in the rise of the *Reign of Terror*.

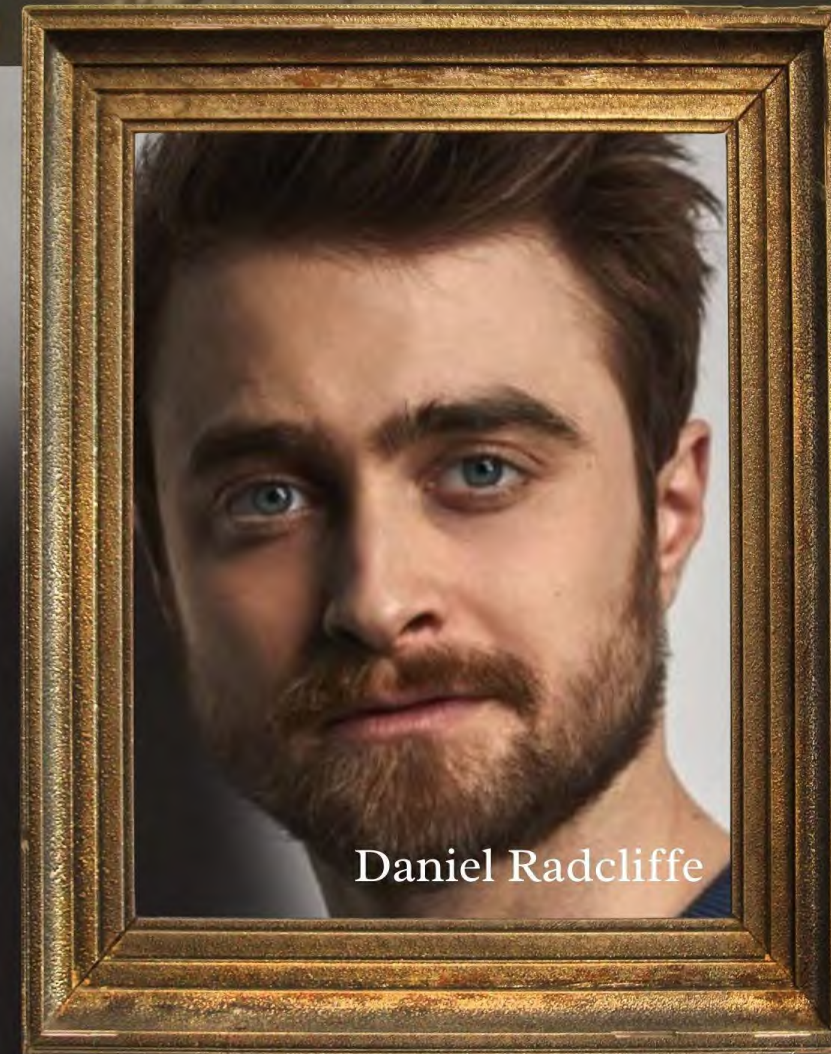
He orchestrated the execution of thousands of perceived enemies of the revolution, including former allies. But his increasingly authoritarian measures and demand for purges led to his downfall. Robespierre was arrested and executed by guillotine in 1794, symbolizing the end of the Terror he helped create.

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE

Proposed Cast



Jack O'Connell



Daniel Radcliffe



Dean-Charles Chapman

Napoleon Bonaparte was a French military general and political leader who rose to prominence during the French Revolution and became Emperor of France. His military genius led him to command successful campaigns in Italy and Egypt. In 1799, Napoleon orchestrated a coup and established himself as First Consul and later as Emperor.

His ambition led to the Napoleonic Wars, during which he expanded France's empire across Europe. Defeated at the Battle of Waterloo, Napoleon was exiled to the island of Saint Helena, where he died.



STORYLINES

EPISODE 1: "Freedom Fighter"

The series opens in New York City, 1824, where the elderly Marquis de Lafayette visits the African Free School. He is celebrated as a hero of the American Revolution, but as he gazes at a student's painting of the Battle of Minden, memories of his past surface. The scene triggers a flashback to 1759, when a young Lafayette witnessed his father's death at the hands of the British. This traumatic moment plants the seed of lifelong enmity toward the English and inspires his fervent belief in liberty.

Years later, in the opulent courts of France, Lafayette is a passionate young nobleman determined to prove himself. At a grand ball, he meets Adrienne de Noailles, and they fall in love. They marry soon after, but Lafayette's true passion is freedom. When he hears of the American Revolution, he is captivated by the fight for independence and the principles of equality and self-determination. Despite Adrienne's pleas to stay, Lafayette decides to join the American cause. "If men can be free there," he insists, "then someday... France can follow."

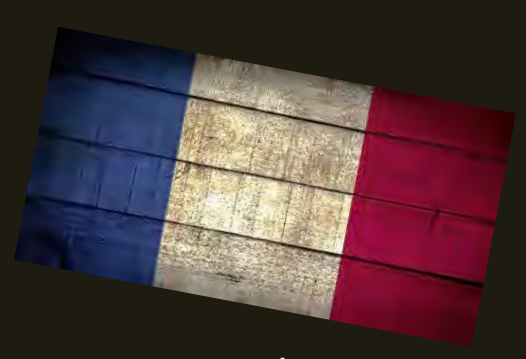
Lafayette secretly buys a ship, La Victoire, and gathers a small group of men, but King Louis XVI catches wind of his plans. In a tense meeting, Lafayette and his mentor, Baron de Kalb, argue their case to the King, who warns that France cannot risk open war with England. Undeterred, Lafayette and De Kalb agree to go without the King's official permission, allowing France to deny any involvement. Adrienne, heartbroken, watches her husband leave, knowing their lives will never be the same.

The journey to America is brutal, marked by storms and dwindling supplies, but Lafayette's resolve is unshakeable. He arrives in Philadelphia in 1777, where he forces his way into John Hancock's office. Initially skeptical of this eager young nobleman, Hancock is won over by Lafayette's commitment to serve without pay and secures him a commission as a Major General. Soon after, Lafayette meets General George Washington, who is wary of a young foreign officer seeking glory. However, Lafayette's passion and willingness to learn impress Washington, forming a bond that grows into a powerful mentorship.

Lafayette's first battle at Brandywine Creek ends in disaster. Wounded and defeated, he receives news that his young daughter has died back in France. Wracked with guilt and sorrow, Lafayette vows to fight on, determined to prove his dedication to the cause. He travels south to Virginia, where he recruits James Armistead, an enslaved man, to act as a spy—beginning a partnership that will prove pivotal.

At Yorktown, Lafayette faces overwhelming British forces. Outgunned and outnumbered, he devises a bold strategy to trap the British army, risking everything on dangerous night raids. His courage helps turn the tide, leading to victory and American independence.

Back in 1824, Lafayette stares at the painting of the Battle of Minden and whispers, "I knew him well. He was my father." The image fades, leaving an elderly Lafayette reflecting on his past, setting the stage for a story of idealism, sacrifice, and a lifelong pursuit of liberty in both America and France.



EPISODE 2: "Fix Bayonets!"

After his early success in America, Lafayette returns to France and joyfully reunites with his wife, Adrienne. However, his focus quickly shifts back to the cause. He meets with U.S. Ambassador Benjamin Franklin to strategize how to gain French support for the American Revolution. Together, they appeal to King Louis XVI. Lafayette passionately argues that aiding the Continental Army would damage England and elevate France's global standing. The King, however, dismisses the idea, asking, "Why would I help a country overthrow another monarchy?"

Frustrated, Lafayette confides in his mistress, Aglae, a Lady-in-Waiting to the Duchess of Orleans. To his surprise, she arranges another meeting with the King. This time, Lafayette shifts tactics, emphasizing that supporting the Americans would establish France as their main trading partner and serve as revenge for the loss of Canada. Queen Marie-Antoinette backs him, and she persuades Louis to provide financial aid to the United States. Lafayette and Franklin are thrilled, but Lafayette's victory comes at a cost.

Adrienne is shocked to learn that Lafayette has committed their personal fortune to the war. She pleads with him to reconsider, fearing for their family's future and his safety. But Lafayette, driven by his ideals, is resolute. "It's not just America's fight," he tells her. "It's a fight for the freedom of all men." Adrienne, realizing she's losing him to his revolutionary cause, is devastated but ultimately accepts his unwavering dedication.

Lafayette's resolve is tested in Camden, South Carolina. The Continental Army, led by Lafayette and his mentor Baron de Kalb, suffers a crushing defeat against the British under the ruthless Colonel Tarleton. De Kalb is killed, and Lafayette narrowly escapes capture. Overwhelmed by grief and guilt, Lafayette returns to Morristown, New Jersey with news of France's financial support. Washington and Hamilton are reinvigorated, finally seeing a path to rebuild the army and achieve victory.

With fresh resources, Lafayette employs guerrilla tactics to harass the British, forcing them onto the defensive. Tarleton, however, is determined to capture Lafayette and crush his spirit. During one campaign, Tarleton interrogates James Armistead, an enslaved man spying for Lafayette, believing him to be a mere informant. Armistead, at great personal risk, sends false information that allows Lafayette to evade capture and sets up a decisive confrontation.

At Yorktown, Virginia, Lafayette and Tarleton meet again. Despite being outnumbered, Lafayette's strategic brilliance and the arrival of French reinforcements trap the British forces. General Cornwallis is forced to surrender, and Lafayette and Washington—along with Armistead, now promoted to sergeant for his bravery—celebrate the victory that secures American independence.

Back in Paris, Lafayette returns a hero and hosts a grand celebration for American dignitaries, including Franklin and John Adams. The British anti-slavery campaigner William Wilberforce is also present, emphasizing Lafayette's broader mission for freedom and human rights. Yet, as the toasts are raised, Lafayette realizes his battle is far from over. The ideals he championed in America have yet to take root in France. Standing by a window, gazing at the turbulent streets of Paris, he understands that his next battle will be in his homeland. With revolution brewing, he knows that the fight for liberty will soon challenge not only his ideals but will set the stage for the greatest test of his life.



EPISODE 3: “The People Take Charge”

Now a rising politician, Lafayette tries to address the plight of the common people by distributing his own grain, as the price set by the government is too high for them to afford. Meanwhile, King Louis XVI remains indifferent to the growing unrest. His country is on the brink of bankruptcy, but even during a crucial meeting with noblemen, he falls asleep. Lafayette has to rouse him so he can deliver his speech. As Paris descends into chaos, the people become more aggressive, targeting aristocrats. In a fiery speech, Georges Danton, a charismatic mob leader, calls for a revolution. Inspired, Parisians storm the Bastille Prison and free the prisoners, supported by the National Guard.

Amid the turmoil, King Louis XVI reluctantly grants more power to the National Assembly in an effort to restore order. Outside, Lafayette stands before the crowds, voicing his support for both the nation and the King, hoping to balance between the two sides. Meanwhile, Danton reports on the escalating situation to Madame Roland, a prominent revolutionary socialite. As other French towns join the rebellion, the Revolution begins to gain national momentum. Danton, however, faces a new problem: Jean-Paul Marat, an extremist who advocates for a violent and bloody uprising.

Lafayette is called upon to restore peace in France, a mission that fills his wife Adrienne with dread. She fears for his safety as tensions between the various revolutionary factions intensify. Lafayette witnesses increasing violence in Paris but still manages to save the new Governor of the Bastille, defying Danton’s more radical inclinations. His efforts are acknowledged by King Louis XVI, who appoints Lafayette as the Commanding General of the National Guard. The Parisian crowds cheer, placing their hopes in him as a stabilizing force.

Back at the palace, King Louis XVI and Marie-Antoinette are advised by the Black Musketeers to reject the Bill of Human Rights, which Lafayette and the revolutionaries advocate. In a symbolic act of defiance, every officer removes his revolutionary cockade, siding with the King and the old regime. Meanwhile, tensions flare as hungry commoners break into the palace, demanding food. To quell the riot, Lafayette orders his men to open the royal granaries, temporarily easing the public’s anger.

With Paris in uproar, Lafayette takes a risky step. He personally escorts King Louis XVI and Marie-Antoinette to the Royal Palace of Tuileries, moving them closer to the heart of Paris, where they can be under his watch. The King is visibly shaken by the hostility of the crowds. However, Maximilien Robespierre, a radical revolutionary manipulating events from the shadows, and Danton refuse to listen to Lafayette’s pleas for a constitutional monarchy. They are more focused on their new obsession: the creation of a deadly new machine—the guillotine.

During the celebrations of the storming of the Bastille, Lafayette delivers a speech calling for unity and support for the King, which is met with enthusiastic cheers. As the people roar in approval, the nervous King and Queen watch from the sidelines. For the first time, King Louis and Marie-Antoinette begin to believe that Lafayette, a man caught between two worlds, might be able to save them after all. But with radical forces gaining momentum, Lafayette’s position becomes more precarious, setting the stage for the next brutal chapter of the French Revolution.



EPISODE 4: "We consume our own children"

In the British House of Commons, Liberal Party leader Burke and his ally Charles Fox discuss the turmoil in France, expressing growing concern over the Revolution's violent turn. Meanwhile, in Paris, Lafayette intervenes to save his old friend Thomas Paine, a radical leader of the American Revolution, from a furious mob. Despite Lafayette's efforts, tensions are spiraling out of control.

In a smoky café, Georges Danton and Maximilien Robespierre discuss the future of France. They agree that transforming the country into a republic governed by law is the only path forward. The monarchy, however, is planning its own escape. King Louis XVI, Marie-Antoinette, and their entourage, disguised as commoners, flee Paris for Austria, but an innkeeper along the way recognizes them. Their escape attempt fails, throwing Paris into an uproar.

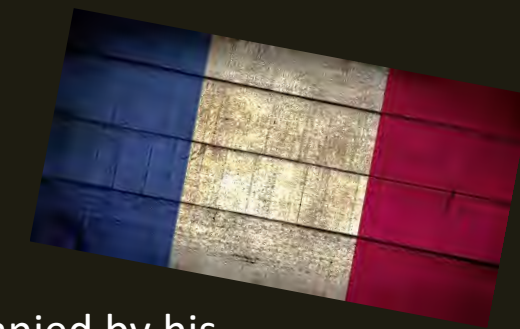
At the National Assembly, Lafayette is confronted by Danton, Robespierre, and a furious crowd who demand to know why the King was allowed to flee. Accused of betrayal, Lafayette vows to find the King and bring him back. During the second celebration of the storming of the Bastille, Danton rouses the crowd, calling for Louis XVI to be punished for his "treasonous escapade." The crowds roar in agreement. Lafayette and his troops are forced to break up the increasingly violent gathering, and chaos erupts, leaving blood in the streets.

Danton, visiting his aging parents, confesses his ambition to eliminate both King Louis XVI and Lafayette, seeing them as threats to the Republic. However, he is taken aback when he receives a letter from Lafayette urging him to return to Paris. By the time Danton returns, Paris has descended into an inferno of looting and murders. At the National Assembly, Danton, with Robespierre's backing, rejects all calls for law and order. Meanwhile, Lafayette pleads with the Assembly and the mob to respect the constitution and support the army, but his appeals fall on deaf ears. With anti-revolutionary forces mounting counterattacks across France, the nation plunges into even greater chaos.

Sensing a power shift, Robespierre and Danton set up revolutionary tribunals to prosecute—and execute—the enemies of the Revolution. Meanwhile, as Lafayette battles the Prussians on the Northern Front, he learns that he is now a wanted man, branded a traitor by the very Revolution he helped start. When he hears that King Louis XVI has been arrested, he rallies his troops, urging them to march back to Paris to restore the constitutional government. But his soldiers refuse to support him.

Realizing the danger, Lafayette decides to flee France with Adrienne and their children, aiming to find refuge in America. But at the Belgian border, Austrian guards capture Lafayette and imprison him. Adrienne and their children are forced to return to France, where they are soon arrested. Danton and Robespierre are enraged, wanting to see Lafayette executed for his betrayal. Adrienne, along with her mother, grandmother, and sister, is thrown into a filthy Parisian jail.

Despite the U.S. Ambassador's desperate pleas for Adrienne's release, Robespierre coldly refuses. Days later, Adrienne's mother, grandmother, and sister are marched to the guillotine, while Adrienne is left alone, fearing her turn will come. To her shock, she is spared, left to grapple with her survival while her family is destroyed.



EPISODE 5: "Reign of Terror"

In the French Parliament, Georges Danton announces that King Louis XVI will be put to death. The Assembly members rejoice at the decision. Accompanied by his English priest, the deposed King is taken to the guillotine. To the end, he insists on his innocence but is beheaded. The crowd roars as his head is held aloft.

In the rural province of Vendee, revolutionary forces slaughter the father of a young girl named Charlotte Corday. The next day, she watches in horror as the army beheads even more people. She is devastated when the young farmer she loves is also executed. This brutal loss awakens a fiery resolve in her—one that will set her on a path of vengeance against the Revolution's leaders.

In Paris, Maximilien Robespierre, now the Supreme Leader of the Revolution, mingles with the people waiting in long lines for bread. He declares that every enemy of the Revolution will be crushed, and the crowd cheers him on. However, when Robespierre learns that Danton disapproves of his increasingly violent methods, he is quick to label him a traitor. He decides that Danton and Lafayette, still imprisoned in Austria, are part of the same problem—and both must be eliminated.

Meanwhile, in his cell in an Austrian jail, Lafayette is in despair but remains defiant. General Brunswick, commander of the Prussian and Austrian Army, receives a letter from Lafayette demanding his release. However, Brunswick is uninterested in Lafayette's freedom. Instead, he urges Lafayette to write to Robespierre and persuade him to end the bloodshed in France. Lafayette refuses, determined not to be a pawn. Nevertheless, Brunswick saves him from a sudden kidnap attempt by two French Revolutionaries sent to kill him.

In Paris, Charlotte Corday, now fueled by righteous anger, gains access to the home of Jean-Paul Marat, the violent radical leader of the left. Marat is soaking in his bathtub when she strikes, stabbing him to death. She is immediately arrested for the assassination of one of the Revolution's most ruthless voices. During her stormy trial, she calmly defends her actions, declaring that she wanted to stop further bloodshed. The courtroom is split, but Robespierre's tribunal shows no leniency. Charlotte is sentenced to die. Before her execution, she commissions an artist to paint her portrait in her prison cell. The next day, she faces the guillotine with courage and meets her death with dignity.

Meanwhile, tensions between Danton and Robespierre reach a breaking point. In a heated session at the National Assembly, Robespierre justifies Danton's arrest, branding him a traitor to the Republic. Danton's defiant spirit, however, is unbroken. During his own trial, he boldly accuses Robespierre of turning France into a dictatorship. His passionate speeches echo through the courtroom, but they are not enough to save him. The verdict is swift and final—Danton is sentenced to die.

On the day of his execution, Danton remains fearless and defiant, shouting words of condemnation against Robespierre. "The Revolution devours its own," he declares to the onlookers as he is led to the guillotine. The blade falls, and he is beheaded. Robespierre watches silently from a distance, knowing that his own time may soon come.



EPIISODE 6: "A New Dawn"

At the National Assembly, Maximilien Robespierre declares that he has made no mistakes in his purges, and no one executed deserved mercy. He reveals even more names on his list for execution and proposes a new Law for the Defense of the Revolution, promoting "moral purity" throughout France. The Assembly members initially respond warmly—at last, Robespierre seems to be offering laws rather than more bloodshed. However, popular anger is rising against Robespierre as many now see him as a tyrant.

In the following weeks, opposition to Robespierre mounts, and even his closest allies turn against him. During a heated debate at the National Assembly, Robespierre denounces supposed conspiracies against him, but this time, the Assembly members openly rebel. He is arrested, but his supporters rescue him, taking him to the City Hall. Citizens soon storm the building, shooting Robespierre in the jaw. He survives the night, but the next day, the fallen leader is dragged to the guillotine and executed without ceremony. The Reign of Terror ends with the death of its most feared architect.

Meanwhile, in an Austrian prison, Adrienne Lafayette receives a visit from U.S. Ambassador James Monroe and his wife. They bring news of her imminent release and urge her to take her daughters to America, but Adrienne refuses. Instead, she demands an audience with the Austrian Emperor to plead for her husband's freedom. The Emperor meets with Adrienne in Vienna but denies her request, considering Lafayette too politically dangerous. However, moved by her loyalty, he grants her permission to live with her husband in captivity.

In London, Edmund Burke and Charles Fox attend a play depicting Lafayette's plight. The two British politicians agree that there is little they can do to help him, as France and Austria remain embroiled in revolutionary turmoil. Back in Paris, the new leaders of the Revolution panic as popular discontent grows. The people, weary of bloodshed and tyranny, are turning against them. Into this chaos steps Napoleon Bonaparte, who takes command to restore order and protect the Revolution.

Near Vienna for peace negotiations, Napoleon receives a surprise visit from Adrienne. She pleads for her husband's freedom, arguing that Lafayette poses no threat to the Revolution and wishes only for a quiet life. Impressed by her dedication, Napoleon agrees to help. He drafts a letter stating Lafayette's willingness to abandon politics and gives it to Adrienne, who delivers it to her husband's wardens. The gesture paves the way for Lafayette's release.

With Napoleon securing his position in France, he returns to Paris as a hero, celebrated as the new leader of the nation. Lafayette is finally freed from prison and reunited with Adrienne. After years of hardship, they leave Austria and return to their family.

Years later, in New York City, 1824, the now 67-year-old Lafayette is warmly welcomed as a hero of the American Revolution. Soldiers and cheering crowds line the streets to celebrate his visit. He also reconnects with his old comrade James Armistead, now a free man. During a visit to the African Free School, Lafayette speaks passionately about liberty and the fight against tyranny, sharing his lifelong belief in the power of freedom. As he leaves, a young African-American boy gazes up at him in awe. Lafayette's parting words ring with the same conviction he has carried all his life: "Long live the Revolution."



Marshall Ferrin

Scriptwriter



Marshall Ferrin is a writer and playwright based in the Washington, DC area. His background includes international business development, having lived and worked in over 30 countries, such as Afghanistan, Antigua, and Micronesia. With extensive global experience, Marshall's storytelling often draws on themes of identity, displacement, and the human struggle against oppression.

Marshall has worked across multiple creative fields. He has written, produced, and directed stage plays and penned seven screenplays along with a six-episode TV series. He studied screen and stage writing under Robert McKee and Lee Strasberg in New York, completing additional graduate work in Theater and Film at Syracuse University and the University of Arizona. His work has received awards from prestigious competitions such as Cinestory, Capital Fund, Fade In, and Big Apple, and he placed high in the Nicholl Fellowships. With a foundation in theater acting, directing, and production, Marshall's characters often explore the pursuit of personal freedom amidst worlds plagued by tyranny and madness.

Selected Screenplays:

- *The Royal Executioner* aka *Citizen*: A conflicted Royal Executioner grapples with the gruesome role passed down through his family, raising profound questions about morality, duty, and identity.
- *Lafayette* (Series): A brilliant Frenchman initially driven by liberty, equality, and fraternity becomes ensnared by his own lust for power.
- *Lafayette* (Feature): Chronicles the journey of a French nobleman who transforms into a revolutionary, aiding America in its fight for independence.
- *Reenactment*: Civil War reenactors get their wish to fight in a real battle, confronting the harsh truths of war versus their romanticized ideals.
- *Homeland Security*: A dot-com executive loses his company in a terrorist attack and vows revenge, delving into themes of loss, anger, and retribution.
- *Assassins*: Amidst the battle for control of the Holy Land, a third faction of religious fanatics stands between Richard the Lionheart and Saladin, complicating the Crusades.



LAFAYETTE

SCREENPLAY AWARDS 2019-2024



Winner Best TV Script, F A R O Concurso de Cinema Mediterrâneo e Mundial, Portugal - 2024

Winner Best TV Script, Planet Cinema. Dallas, Texas, United States - 2023

Winner Best Script, Festival Napoleon on Champs Elysees in Paris, France - 2023

Winner Best TV Script, CLIMAX Critics Awards Madrid, Spain - 2023

Winner Best Script, Vegas Movie Awards, Las Vegas, United States - 2021

Winner Best Manuscript & Honorable Mention, Honor Film Festival – 2021

Winner Best Script, Fusion Film Festival. United Kingdom - 2020

Winner Best TV Script, Queen Palm international Film Festival, 2020

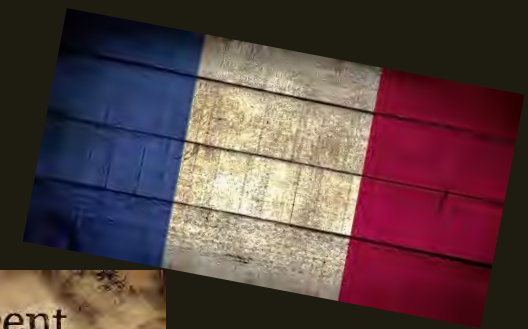
Winner Best Screenplay, United States Film Festival, 2020

Winner Best Screenplay, Depth of Field International Film Festival, 2020

Winner Best Scriptwriter, Depth of Field International Film Festival, 2020

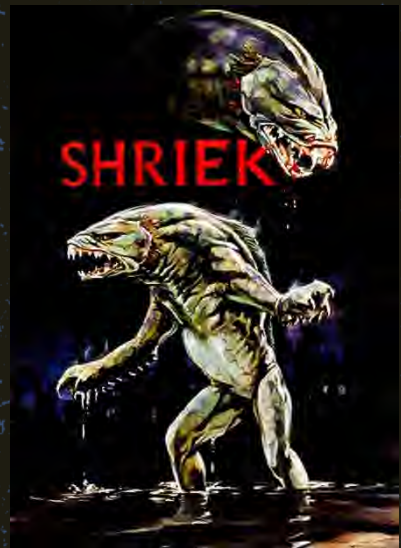
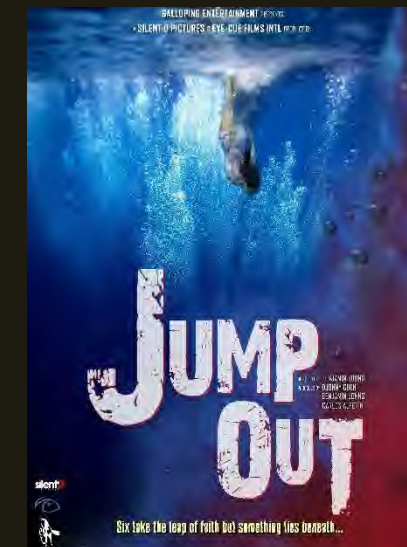
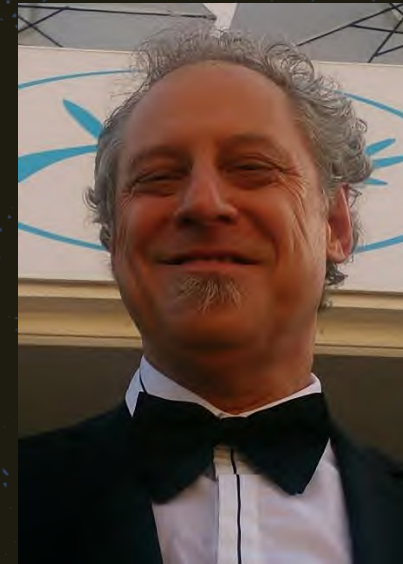
Winner Best TV Series, Beyond Earth Film Festival West Bengal, India – 2020

Winner Best Script, West Europe International Film Festivals, Brussels, Belgium - 2019



Carlos Alperin

Producer



Carlos Alperin has 28 years' experience in producing, marketing, financing and selling films. In 2002, Carlos founded the boutique sales agency Galloping Entertainment. He is responsible for the acquisition and sale of films and series from international producers and for their licensing to film distributors, TV broadcasters and VOD platforms. Since 1994, Carlos participated at more than 120 film and TV markets.

Carlos wrote, directed and produced episodes of the animated TV series "Cosmo Kids" (AWG Monte Miller Award), "The Pup Pups" developed with Scottish TV, and "Bilby Blastoff." He wrote and produced the multi-award-winning documentary film "Raul the Terrible" directed by David Bradbury (Australia), produced the thriller "ICU" directed by Aash Aaron (Australia), the comedy "The Cost of Living" directed by Veronica Craven (USA) and the executive produced the multi-award-winning historical drama "Sargent Matacho" directed by William Gonzalez (Colombia).

Carlos is the producer of the historical thriller "1242: Gateway to the West", a \$15m Hungarian/Australian/Mongolian coproduction; the historical drama "The Royal Executioner," a \$16m Australian/French coproduction; the supernatural thriller "Jump Out", a \$4.4m UK/Australian coproduction, the monster film "Shriek", a \$3.5m Australia production, and the sci-fi "Deep Echo," a \$16m US production.

Carlos served 3 times as Juror at the *International Emmy Awards* in New York.



For more information contact:

Carlos Alperin

Producer/Sales Agent

Mob/WhatsApp: +614 1444 7743

carlos@gallopingentertainment.com

www.gallopingentertainment.com

Carlos Alperin