

LAFAYETTE

THE HERO OF THE TWO WORLDS

a 6x60' Limited Series



Galloping Entertainment
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Writer
Marshall Ferrin

LAFAYETTE

Genre: Historical Drama

Director: Peter Soos

Producers: Kornel Sipos, Carlos Alperin

Writer: Marshall Ferrin

Cast: Proposed:

Lafayette: Michael Richardson, Timothee Chalamet or Tom Holland

Adrienne de Lafayette: Lily James, Felicity Jones or Alicia Vikander

Georges Danton: Vincent Cassel, Paul Giamatti or Angus MacFadyen

Maximilien Robespierre: Rami Malek, Ben Whishaw or Johnny Depp

George Washington: Jeff Bridges, John Malkovich or Lieve Shreiber

Countries: Spain/France/United States/Australia

Duration: 6x60'

Language: English

Year: 2027

Budget: \$42m

Available: Worldwide

Awards: Screenplay winner of 13 awards and 18 nominations at international screenwriting competitions

Locations: Spain, France and United States

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

Marquis de Lafayette, a French nobleman driven by a desire for liberty and inspired by Enlightenment ideals, travels to the American colonies, where he proves himself in battle, earns George Washington's trust, and helps secure American independence.

Returning to France, Lafayette attempts to bring the ideals of the American Revolution to his homeland but becomes entangled in the violent chaos of the French Revolution. Betrayed by radicals, his fight turns from achieving liberty to simply surviving the deadly revolution.





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.



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)

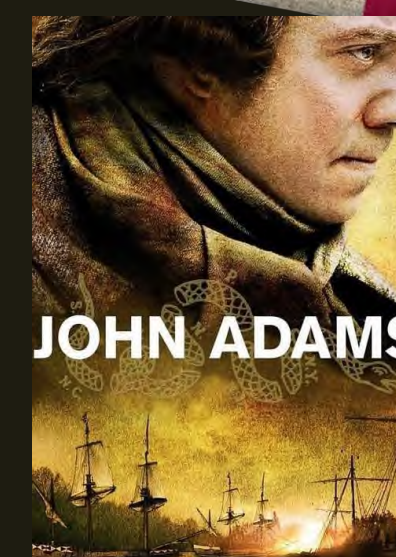
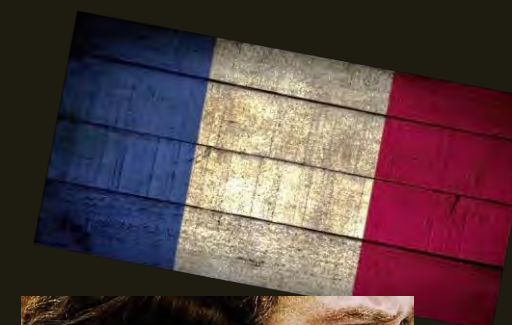
The Tudors dramatizes the political intrigue and personal betrayals within a royal court, which mirrors the deep political machinations and power struggles Lafayette faces, particularly in the French Revolution. It also shares a focus on character-driven storytelling against the backdrop of historical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



Lafayette

MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE



Micheal Richardson

Tom Holland

Timothée Chalamet

Proposed Cast

Marquis de Lafayette begins as an idealistic young French nobleman, motivated by a passion for freedom and a desire for revenge after his father's death at the hands of the English. Drawn to the fight for American independence, he sees it as a chance to learn the art of revolution and return home able to ignite change in France. Despite skepticism from the Continental Congress, that suspect he's chasing glory, Lafayette offers to fight without pay. Impressed by his commitment, they commission him as a Major General and field secretary to George Washington. He quickly proves his value on the battlefield, earning Washington's trust and becoming a surrogate son and trusted confidant to the American leader.



ADRIENNE DE LAFAYETTE

Alicia Vikander

Lily James

Felicity Jones

Adrienne de Lafayette begins as the beautiful 16-year-old bride of an 18-year-old French nobleman, Marquis Gilbert de Lafayette, heir to the second richest family in France. Although their marriage is arranged, Adrienne falls deeply in love with her passionate young husband, not fully understanding that his passion is directed toward Liberty—and the fight for freedom far away in America. When Lafayette leaves to join the American Revolution, Adrienne is devastated by his sudden departure. But instead of succumbing to heartbreak, she finds strength within herself and dedicates her life to supporting him from afar, becoming his steadfast partner in both love and political struggle.

Proposed Cast



GEORGES DANTON

Vincent Cassel

Paul Giamatti

Angus MacFadyen

George Danton rises as a radical leader of the French Revolution, presenting a stark alternative to Lafayette's vision of a constitutional monarchy by tapping into the anger and base instincts of the Parisian mob. Initially a minor figure, Danton gains influence by joining the Cordeliers Club, a hub of revolutionary fervor, where he forges alliances with Camille Desmoulins and later the extremist Jacobin Club. His fiery rhetoric and boldness elevate him to prominence, especially after King Louis XVI's capture. As the revolution intensifies, Danton calls for the King's execution, marking him as a staunch opponent of monarchy and Lafayette's moderate ideals.

Proposed Cast

A painting of George Washington on a white horse, holding a large American flag. He is wearing a dark blue military coat with gold buttons and a buff waistcoat. In the background, other soldiers in uniform are visible, some holding rifles. The scene is set against a cloudy, golden-hued sky.

GEORGE WASHINGTON

John Malkovich
Liev Schreiber
Jeff Bridges

George Washington, General and later the first President of the United States was born in 1732 in Virginia, Washington came from a family of tobacco plantation owners. After his father died when he was just 11, Washington took on the role of family provider and left formal schooling early to manage the estate. He gained his first taste of military experience during the French and Indian War, which shaped him into the disciplined and strategic leader who would later be appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army by the Continental Congress in 1775.

Proposed Cast

MAXIMILIEN ROBESPIERRE

Rami Malek

Ben Whishaw

Johnny Depp



Maximilien Robespierre begins as a quiet, calculating lawyer, only to emerge as one of the most ruthless leaders of the French Revolution, driving the movement to its most radical and violent extremes. Robespierre starts as a provincial lawyer and passionate orator, rising through the ranks of revolutionary politics to become a deputy at the Estates-General of 1789. With the outbreak of the Revolution, he aligns himself with the increasingly radical Jacobin Club, positioning himself as a champion of the people's cause. But Robespierre's vision of a pure republic soon turns into a dictatorial obsession.

Proposed Cast



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.



EPISODE 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.”



LAFAYETTE

SCREENPLAY'S AWARDS



- Winner Silver Prize, Cineverse Platinum Competition, 2025*
- 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*



FINANCING PLAN

Total Budget

USD \$42M

6 x 60' premium limited series

FINANCING PLAN

Soft Money (Secured)

\$21M (50%)

Basque Country incentives (provincial + federal) Fully cashflowed

Co-Financing Partner

\$21M (50%)

Strategic distribution + platform alignment

STRUCTURE

Co-Producers: Galloping Entertainment Pty Ltd (Australia) / White Rock SA (Spain)

Lead Producer: White Rock SA. (Spain)

PRODUCTION ADVANTAGE

US shoot (Virginia) → authenticity of Revolutionary War assets

Europe (Spain/France) → cost efficiency + incentives

Cross-Atlantic appeal (US + EU audiences)

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Peter Soos

Director



Péter Soós is a highly accomplished Hungarian filmmaker and academic, renowned for his contributions to both television and cinema. He graduated from Eötvös Loránd University in Budapest with a degree in Hungarian history, laying the groundwork for his deep understanding of narrative and cultural context. In 1992, he further honed his storytelling skills, earning a degree in Film and TV Direction from the prestigious College of Theatre and Film Arts, Budapest.

Soós has directed a range of feature films and television productions that have left a lasting mark on Hungarian media. His notable works include *Budapest Anno*, *Blessed State*, and *Genius - The Alchemist*. He is particularly celebrated for his popular TV series, such as *For Better or Worse* and *Hacktion*, which garnered critical acclaim and a loyal audience in Hungary.

In addition to his on-screen achievements, Soós is a skilled stage director, having directed productions in several Hungarian theatres.

Péter Soós completed the release of *1242: Gateway to the West*, a \$13 million historical thriller with Ray Stevenson, Michael Ironside and Eric Roberts that explores a pivotal moment in Europe and Asia's history. This ambitious project underscores his ability to blend historical depth with cinematic storytelling, further cementing his reputation as a versatile and visionary director.

Marshall Ferrin

Screenwriter



Marshall Ferrin is an award-winning writer whose work is shaped by a sustained exploration of power, morality, and the quiet erosion of ideals under pressure. His stories focus on characters who begin with conviction and purpose, only to find themselves navigating the ambiguities of ambition, duty, and consequence.

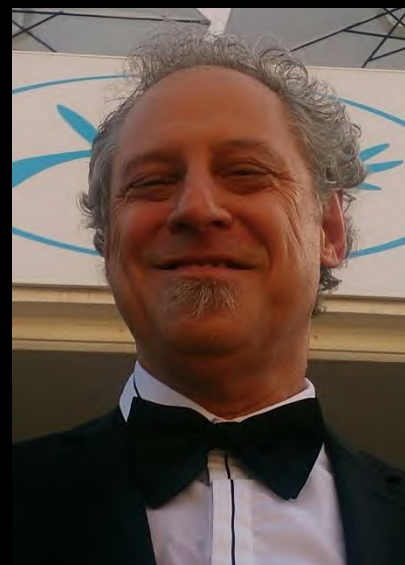
This thematic depth is evident across his key projects. “*The Royal Executioner*,” set during the French Revolution, follows a royal executioner struggling with the moral weight of carrying out a family profession that has become entangled with political terror. “*Lafayette*” traces the journey of a French revolutionary whose belief in liberty and equality is gradually reshaped by ambition, power, and the desire for legacy. In “*Reenactment*,” Civil War enthusiasts are thrust into a real battle, forcing them to confront the stark divide between romanticized history and the brutal reality of war. “*Homeland Security*” centers on a dotcom executive who, after losing everything in a terrorist attack, descends into a personal quest for revenge that blurs the line between justice and retribution. In “*Assassins*,” set against the backdrop of the Crusades, a third force of fanatics emerges between Richard the Lionheart and Saladin, exploring the volatile intersection of faith, power, and control.

This body of work has received strong international recognition. “*The Royal Executioner*” has earned 12 awards, along with 5 finalist placements, 5 semi-finalist selections, 3 quarter-finalist mentions, 2 nominations, and 3 honorable mentions. “*Lafayette*” has secured 13 awards and 5 nominations, reinforcing Ferrin’s reputation for crafting stories where ideals are tested and transformed.

Across his writing, Ferrin maintains a clear authorial voice that resists simple moral conclusions. His characters inhabit the space between belief and action, where every decision carries both justification and cost, giving his work a complexity that resonates across historical and contemporary narratives.

Carlos Alperin

Producer



Carlos Alperin has 34 years' experience in producing, marketing, financing and selling films internationally. In 2001, Carlos founded the international sales agency Galloping Entertainment. He is responsible for the acquisition and sale of feature films, documentaries and TV series from international producers and for their licensing to international film distributors, TV broadcasters and VOD platforms. Since 1994, Carlos participated at more than 120 film and TV markets, and festivals.

Carlos wrote, directed and produced episodes of the animated TV series "Cosmo Kids" (recipient of the 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 (United States) and the executive produced the multi-award-winning historical drama "Sargent Matacho" directed by William Gonzalez (Colombia).

Carlos is one of the producers of the historical thriller "1242: Gateway to the West", a \$15m Hungarian/ British/Mongolian coproduction; the historical drama "The Royal Executioner," a \$15m Spanish/French/Australian coproduction; the thriller "Tunnel", a \$2.2m Spanish production; the spy/ thriller "The Cardinal Spy", a 15m Canadian/Italian coproduction, and the sci-fi "Deep Echo," a \$15m US production.

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

Kornel Sipos

Producer

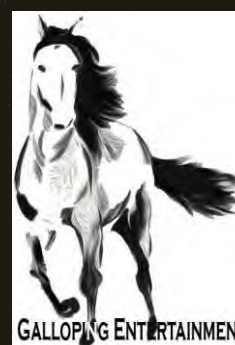


Kornél Sipos is a Hungarian film producer who has been involved in the film industry since 1991. He started his career as a production manager and executive producer at Focusfilm in 1989. He produced his first feature film, *Pirvette*, in 1992. In 1993, he founded Laurin and started developing feature films and producing commercials. He became the CEO of MAFILM Group in 2000 and produced films with his company LAURIN between 2001 and 2012.

Since 2012, he has been working as Head of Productions and Operations at ORIGO Film Group. Since 2014, he has been the owner and managing director of Mozgo Mozi, a Production and Distribution company. Kornél produced *White Palms* (2005), *Day of Wrath* (2005), *Rep Revue Romeo* (2004), *Happy Birthday!* (2003), *Antisocial* (2015), *Aglaia* (2012), *Great Ghost Rescue* (2011) and *Kolorado Kid* (2010).

He was an executive producer for *Three Thousand Numbered Pieces* (2021) and co-produced *Two Cities, or the Depth of Europe* (2020), *Adas* (2008), and *Kalandorok* (2006). Kornél is currently producing *Live with Love*, a TV series directed by Andor Szilágyi, and has worked on several other projects in recent years, including *Lawsuit Against the Nation I* and *II* (2020-2021), both directed by Péter Mudry.

Kornél was the lead producer of *1242: Gateway to the West*, a \$13m historical action film directed by Péter Soós. The film features an ensemble cast including Ray Stevenson, Eric Roberts, Michael Ironside, Neil Stuke, David Schofield, Jeremy Neumark-Jones, Genevieve Florence, and Bold Choimbol. He is also the lead producer on *The Tunnel* to be directed by Péter Soós, and the \$15m period drama/thriller *The Royal Executioner*.



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Carlos Alperin