

Tudor Ireland

A fortune line comparing the lives of Elizabeth I & Grace O'Malley

by

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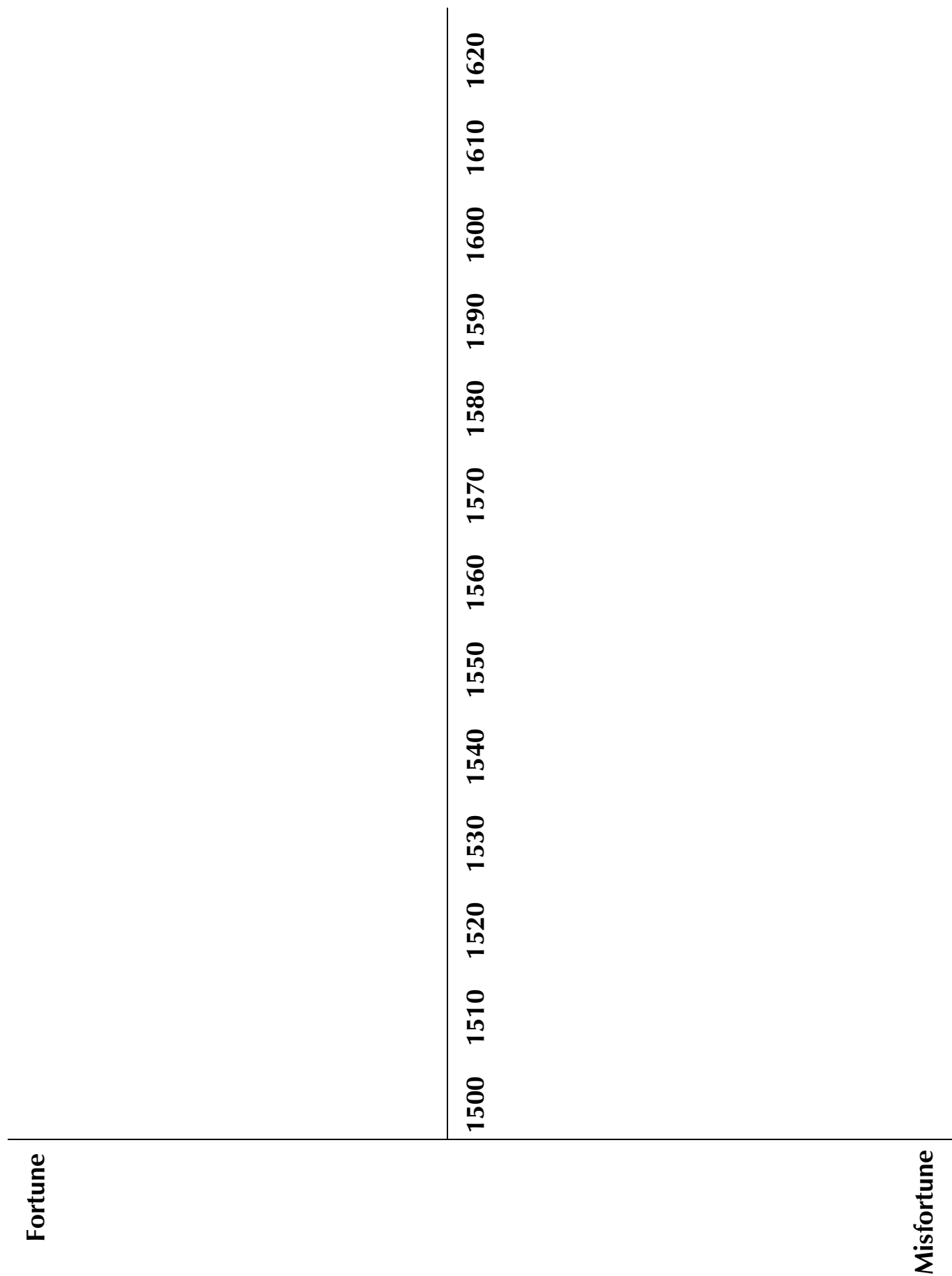
Plenary - what, and how, have we learned?

For more resources on Grace O'Malley & Tudor Ireland, please go to
<http://journals.aol.co.uk/iis04/GraceOMalley>

Sequence of activities

- Working in pairs, pupils make graph on sugar paper using A4 guide
- Introduce the process/purpose/objective of fortune lines
- For each character:
 - Sequence cards chronologically (different colour for each character).
 - Make judgements re. relative fortune/misfortune.
 - Mark position of each card on graph and summarise (no more than 5 words).
 - Join the dots (in a colour, having made a key).
 - Plenary for each character - display questions for pupils:
 - ✓ Where did you put each card, and why?
 - ✓ Were any cards difficult to place? Why?
 - ✓ Decide which was the best/worst time for this character and explain why.
 - ✓ Compare your answers with other groups.
- Superimpose each character fortune line onto graph
- Final plenary to review and draw together all three characters:
 - ✓ Mark where any two characters meet - assess their relative fortunes at that time.
 - ✓ Ask pupils to draw their own observations/conclusions about the information, characters, and events.
- Skill debrief - using the thinking word grid on page 8:
 - ✓ Choose 3 skills from the list that you have used, and explain how/where you have used them.
 - ✓ Choose 3 skills that you have used in other subjects, and explain how/where you have used them
 - ✓ Choose 3 skills that you have used, or could use, in other situations in your life, and explain the circumstances.

Fortune line



<p>Elizabeth's mother, Anne Boleyn, was beheaded, and, at the age of three years, Elizabeth was declared to be illegitimate. She therefore had no claim to the English throne.</p>	<p>As a child, Elizabeth was provided with an estate and a governess. She was well educated by a series of tutors.</p>
<p>In 1544 Parliament returned her claim to the throne, and she became third in line after her half- brother, Edward, and her half- sister, Mary.</p>	<p>When her brother, Edward, died, Elizabeth supported her sister Mary's claim to the throne.</p>
<p>Elizabeth avoided being involved in a rebellion against her Catholic sister, Queen Mary, but became the focus of those annoyed with Mary's attempts to bring back Catholicism to England.</p>	<p>Not really trusted by her sister, Elizabeth was imprisoned in the Tower of London for a time, and kept under house arrest after her release. She constantly faced the threat of execution.</p>
<p>Elizabeth became Queen Elizabeth I of England in 1558. She refused to marry, once stating that she would "rather be a beggar and single than a queen and married".</p>	<p>In 1568 Elizabeth gave refuge to her cousin, Mary Queen of Scots, who had been forced to give up the Scottish throne. This lasted for nineteen years.</p>

<p>After numerous attempts to place Mary on the English throne, some real, some alleged, Elizabeth took the advice of her ministers, and ordered Mary's execution in 1587.</p>	<p>In 1570 Elizabeth was expelled, or excommunicated, by the pope.</p>
<p>In 1588, Philip II of Spain launched his mighty, some said invincible, naval Armada to attack Elizabeth's Protestant England.</p>	<p>The following year Elizabeth stated "I know I have the body of a weak and feeble woman, but I have the heart and stomach of a king". The Armada was destroyed. It was the crowning achievement of her reign.</p>
<p>Elizabeth's judgement was called into question in 1599 when her favourite, the young Earl of Essex was defeated in his attempt to put down a rebellion in Ireland. He was captured and executed.</p>	<p>In September 1593 Elizabeth summoned the Irish pirate queen, Grace O'Malley, to meet her at Greenwich Castle, one of her most luxurious homes.</p>
<p>Elizabeth granted Grace O'Malley's request to have all her lands and cattle returned. Grace was not asked for anything in return and resumed her pirate activities.</p>	<p>Elizabeth died in 1603, but she died knowing that her policies in Ireland had been successful. Ireland had been beaten into submission.</p>

<p>1530 Grace O'Malley was born. Grace loved to play cards - one of her nicknames was 'Grace of the Gamblers'.</p>	<p>Grace and Richard-an-Iarainn met Elizabeth's Deputy, Sir Henry Sidney in Galway. They offered their services 'three galleys and 200 fighting men, either in Scotland or Ireland', but were careful not to submit.</p>
<p>Upset when her father refused to take her on a sea trip because she was a girl, Grace cut off her hair and put on male clothes to disguise herself as a boy. This is where her nickname 'Granuaile' meaning 'bald Grace' comes from.</p>	<p>1546 Grace married Donal O'Flaherty. He was a great fighter and was nicknamed 'Donal the Cock'. Donal captured a small castle in Lough Corrib from the Joyces and called it Cock's Castle.</p>
<p>The Joyces later took revenge and killed Donal while he was out hunting. The Joyce's thought it would then be easy to retake the castle but Grace maintained control and the castle was renamed Hen's castle.</p>	<p>Grace commanded a fleet of war and merchant ships and traded with France, Spain, England and Portugal. She stormed and defended castles and was involved in cattle rustling</p>
<p>1566 Grace married Richard 'Iron Dick' Bourke. Altogether, Grace gave birth to four children</p>	<p>1577-1579 Grace was imprisoned in Rockfleet. After this she also spent time in Limerick Jail and Dublin Castle.</p>

<p>1588 Grace was granted a pardon by Elizabeth I. This same year, Armada galleons were washed up on the West coast of Ireland and Grace plundered their treasure.</p>	<p>1575-1578 Grace resists the English conquest of Ireland by being 'a great spoiler and chief commander and director of thieves and murderers at sea'</p>
<p>Sept 1593 Grace, the pirate queen of Connaught appeared before Elizabeth at Greenwich Castle and was granted her request for Bingham to return the lands and cattle which he had taken from her.</p>	<p>1603 Grace died, outwitted and impoverished by Tudor officials who never forgave Grace for her earlier attempts to resist Elizabeth's control over Ireland.</p>
<p>In 1538, when Grace O'Malley would have been about eight, she witnessed the rumblings of English power and administration as Lord Deputy Grey visited Connaught and received the submissions of the leading Irish families.</p>	

Plenary - what & how have we learned?

You will need to consider, discuss, look up, or ask about the following words:

adapt		evaluate		link	
apply		explain		negotiate	
assess		hypothesise		organise	
assumption		identify		prioritise	
compare		interpret		reflect	
contrast		interrelate		sequence	
convert		judge		structure	
decide		justify		summarise	
differentiate		juxtapose		visualise	

Working with a partner:

(Tick the boxes where you have used those skills in this piece of work.)

- ❖ Choose any **3** skills from this list that you think you have used in this task, and be able to explain how and at which points you have used them.
- ❖ Choose any **3** different skills from this list that you have used both in this task and in other subjects, and explain how and where you have used them in other subjects.
- ❖ Choose any **3** different skills from this list that you have used both in this task and in other situations in your life and, again, explain where/ when/ how.