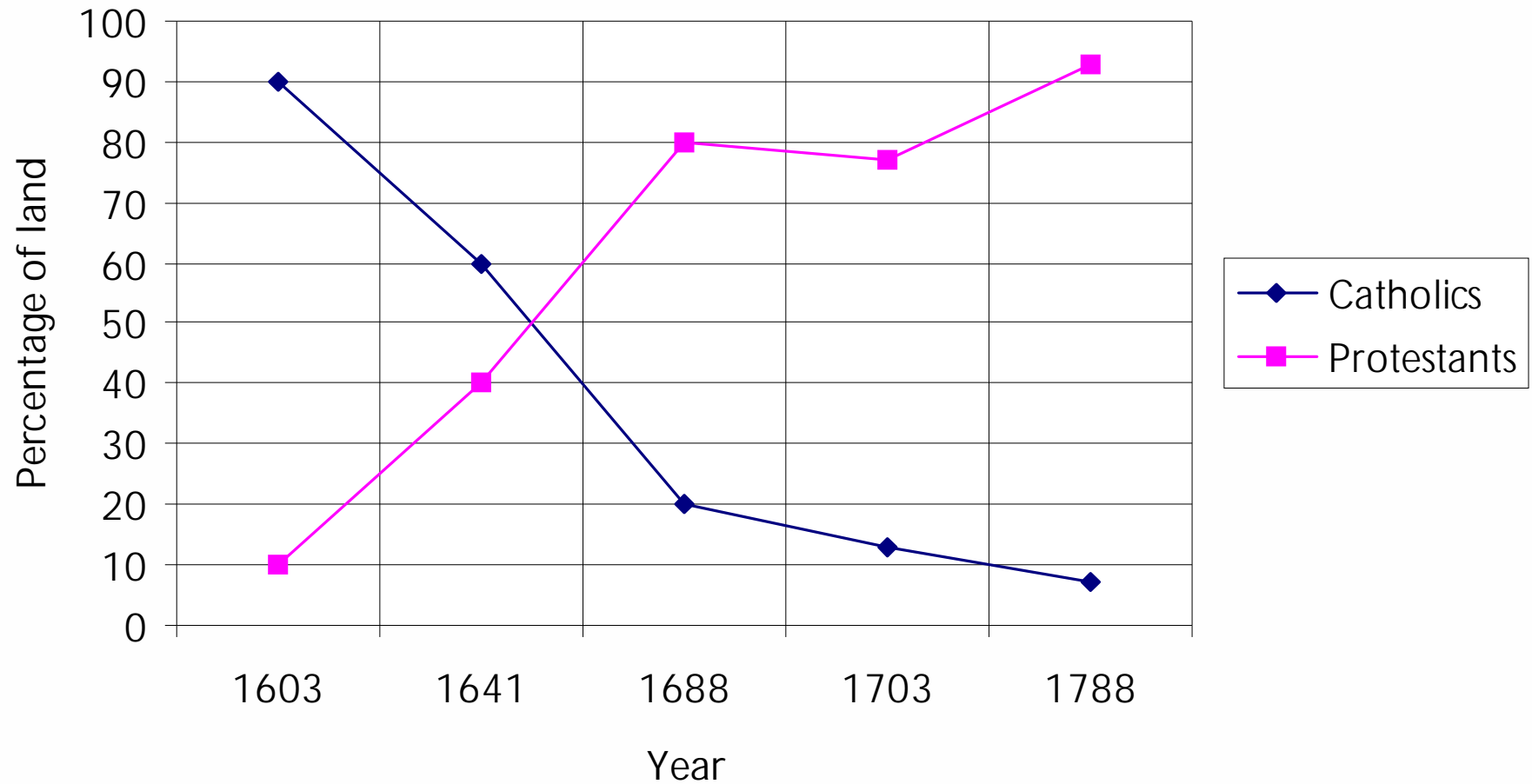
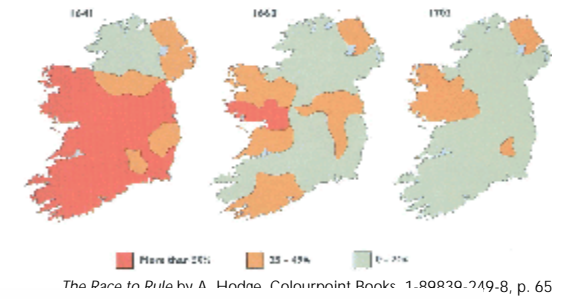


Timeline - Ireland 1500 - 1700



A graph of changes in the land owned by Catholics and Protestants between 1603 and 1788



Changes in Ireland - task sheet

Task 1

Look at the timeline and the graph. Read the statements below and decide which are true and which are false. Write all of the true statements into your textbooks.

1. England became a Catholic country in the 1530s.
2. The English King, Henry VIII, called himself Lord of Ireland in 1541.
3. All of the Irish people then became Protestants.
4. The English felt that the Irish people could be trusted and, left them to their own devices.
5. Catholic Spain helped the English Protestants fight the Irish.
6. Some English Protestants were sent over to take over many lands and rule in Ireland.
7. The Protestants won an important battle in 1690.
8. The Protestants ruled 20% of the lands by 1603.
9. The Protestants ruled over 90% of the lands by 1788.
10. The Catholics ruled 50% of the land in 1688.

Task 2

Explain, using the graph, how the lands held by (a) the Protestants and (b) the Catholics changed in this period.

Task 3

Using both the timeline and the graph write a paragraph to explain how the lives of Irish people changed in this period.



Drogheda - news room exercise

Use the following news flashes to enable pupils to type up a newspaper story on the computer about the siege of Drogheda.

Pupils can think of their own headline.

1. Cromwell's men get past the southern wall.
2. St. Mary's church is hit.
3. Cromwell's guns fire on the southern wall.
4. Cromwell's men attack Mill Mount and kill Sir Arthur Aston.
5. The Royalists forget to pull up the drawbridge to stop Cromwell from getting to the north.
6. 1,400 people die in St Peter's Church where they have gone for protection because the soldiers set fire to it.
7. Cromwell lets his men rob and murder people in the town.

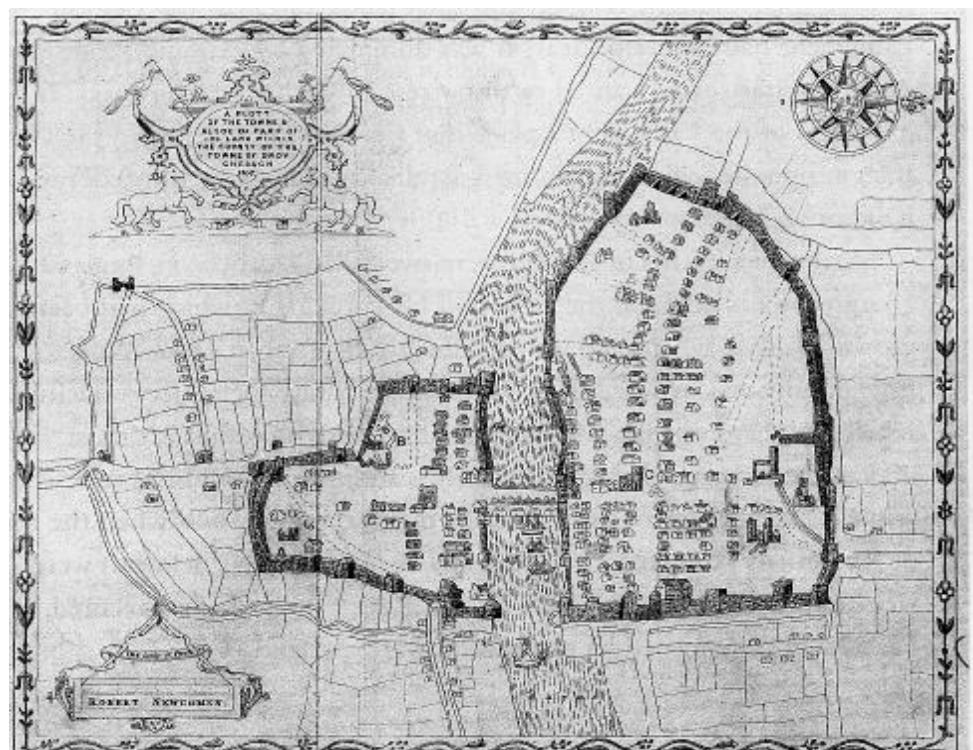
A plan of Drogheda in the mid-seventeenth century.

Cromwell's soldiers broke into the town at St Mary's Churchyard (A).

The massacre of the garrison took place at Millmount (B).

St Peter's Church (C) was burned down on Cromwell's orders.

Footsteps in Time by K. McCarthy, C.J. Fallon, 0-71441-232-5, p. 242



The siege of Drogheda - sources



Source A

When the city was captured by the heretics, the blood of the Catholics was mercilessly shed in the streets, in the dwelling houses and in the open fields. To none was mercy shown: not to women, nor to the aged, nor to the young. The majority of the citizens became the prey of the parliamentary troops.

(A Jesuit priest's eye-witness account of the attack on Drogheda)

Source B

[In 1649] Oliver Cromwell was sent to Ireland to deal with the Catholic rebellion. The methods he used to crush the rebels were harsh. When English soldiers captured the garrison of Drogheda they ran wild, killing nearly 3000 people (including 200 women).

(From *The Irish Question* by Hamish Macdonald, 1985)

Source C

The men were about 3000 strong in the town, They made a stout resistance. Nearly 1000 of our men entered, but the enemy forced them out. God gave a new courage to our men: they entered again and bent the enemy from their defences. They had made three fortifications to left and right of where we entered, out of which they were forced to leave. We refused them quarter. I believe we put to the sword the whole number of defendants. I do not think 30 of them escaped. Those who did are in safe custody waiting to be sent to Barbadoes. I am persuaded this is the righteous judgement of God upon these barbarous wretches who dipped their hands in innocent blood.

(Cromwell on the massacre of Drogheda, September 1649)

Task

Read the sources above and answer the following questions:

1. Do you think that Source A is a reliable account of the events of 1649? Explain your answer.
2. How does the author of Source B interpret the actions of Cromwell and his soldiers at Drogheda in 1649?
3. Using Source C explain how Cromwell justified his actions at Drogheda.
4. Look at all of the sources. Are they equally useful as evidence for historians writing about the events at Drogheda in 1649? Explain your answer.

Cromwell & Ireland - wordsearch 1



M A S S A C R E W O L P U N M
L U P O M M B N I O K C D S I
S Q U E V V K L P D D I N I O
M O Y R S A A W R S R I L D N
I D L F G H R A O L O R C L E
L C V D D N M R T K G E A C N
I V B N I M K F E S H L T R G
T R O O T E E A S E E A H O L
A S I E G E R R T O D N O M I
R E D P O I V E A C A D L W S
Y T G A E L I C N T I P I E H
I O P K N N V C T Q W R C L P
Q R E B E L L I O N E W T L I
G A R R I S O N W T Y U I O P

Cromwell & Ireland - wordsearch 2



M A S S A C R E W O L P U N M
L U P O M M B N I O K C D S I
S Q U E V V K L P D D I N I O
M O Y R S A A W R S R I L D N
I D L F G H R A O L O R C L E
L C V D D N M R T K G E A C N
I V B N I M K F E S H L T R G
T R O O T E E A S E E A H O L
A S I E G E R R T O D N O M I
R E D P O I V E A C A D L W S
Y T G A E L I C N T I P I E H
I O P K N N V C T Q W R C L P
Q R E B E L L I O N E W T L I
G A R R I S O N W T Y U I O P

MASSACRE
KILL
MILITARY
SOLDIER
WARFARE
PROTESTANT
CATHOLIC
GAELIC

GARRISON
IRELAND
ENGLISH
SIEGE
CROMWELL
DROGHEDA
REBELLION

What happened at Drogheda?

1. Study Source A

What does source A tell us about what happened at Drogheda in 1649? (4)

2. Study Source B

Does the author of Source B give a similar account of events? (6)

3. Study Source C

How does Cromwell justify his actions at Drogheda in 1649? (7)

4. Compare Sources A and C

Why do sources A and C show different views? (8)

5. Study Source D

Is source D an accurate interpretation of the events at Drogheda? (8)

6. Study sources A - D

Use the sources to help to explain, in detail, what happened at Drogheda in 1649. (12)

Total = 45

SPG = 5

Total Marks = 50

Drogheda - sources

Source A

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Source D 'Drogheda' - *Ireland. A Graphic History* by M. Llywelyn & m. Scott, Element, 1-85230-627-0, chapter 7

