

Why did the Normans go to Ireland?

1. Events

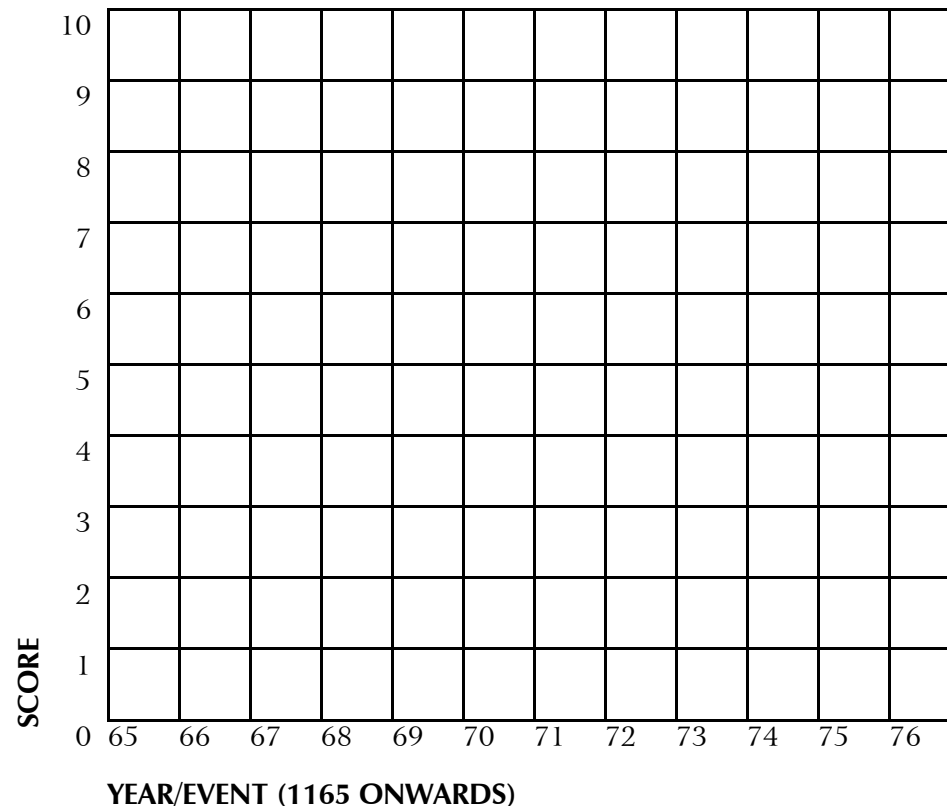
- | | |
|---|-------|
| | Score |
| A. 1166 Dermot MacMurrough is king of Leinster, but the kings of Breffini and Connaught hate him. | _____ |
| B. 1169 <i>Dermot is defeated by the kings of Breffmi and Connaught, and he flees to England for help against his Irish enemies.</i> | _____ |
| C. 1170 Strongbow, one of Henry II's lords, brings a large army to help Dermot regain his land, but Strongbow also captures Waterford and Dublin. | _____ |
| D. 1171 <i>Strongbow becomes king of Leinster when Dermot dies.</i> | _____ |
| E. 1171 Henry II arrives in Ireland to ensure that Strongbow still accepts him as king. | _____ |
| F. 1175 <i>Hoping to stop Norman lords attacking them, many Irish kings accept Henry II as their king.</i> | _____ |

2. Task

- Draw a line graph to show whether the events above threatened Irish freedom.
- Mark the dates and the events along the horizontal axis, and a score up to 10 on the vertical axis.
- If you think an event was a serious threat to Irish freedom, give it a higher mark out of 10. If you think an event was less serious, give it a lower mark.
- Once you have drawn your graph, explain your scores.

3. Outcomes

- Encourage assessment and evaluation.



Pictures from Memory: Omagh in 1610

The earliest map of the city

1. Method

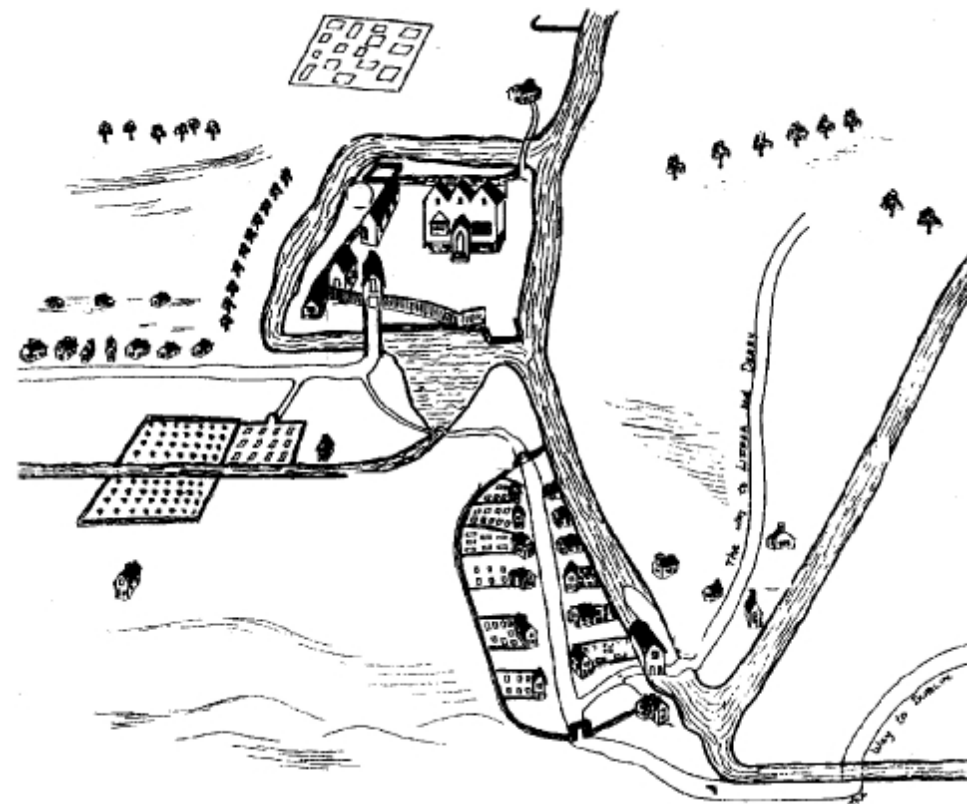
- Divide class into groups of 4.
- Inform groups that they are going to each observe a picture which they must reproduce on their sheet. Give groups time to work out their strategy.
- Each pupil comes to the front to see the picture. (30 seconds)
- Each pupil to see the picture twice.
- Every pupil to contribute to the picture and help each other.

2. Tasks

- Pupils working individually.
- Read the extract from Lord Carew, describing Omagh in 1610.
- Pupils draw the map/picture by listening to the description.
- Suggest re-read as in a language listening exercise.
- Pupils work out strategy themselves-notes, bullet points, rough sketch etc.

3. Outcomes

- Improve recall.
- Develop historical knowledge.
- Group co-operation.



The Fort of Omye. Here is a good fort (1) fairly walled (2) with lime and stone about thirty feet high above the ground with a parapet, the river (3) on one side and a large deep ditch (4) about the rest; in which is built a fair house (5) of timber after the English manner. Begun by Captain Edmund Leigh and finished by his brothers, at their own charge [expense], upon the lands of the Abbey of Omye, at which place are many families of English and Irish, who have built them good dwelling houses (6) which is a safety and comfort for passengers between Dungannon and the Liffer. The fort is a place of good import upon all occasions of service and fit to be maintained.

Lord Carew, writing in 1611

The Race to Rule. Ireland and Europe 1500-1700 by A.M. Hodge, Colourpoint Books, 1-89839-249-8, 46-7

Concept map

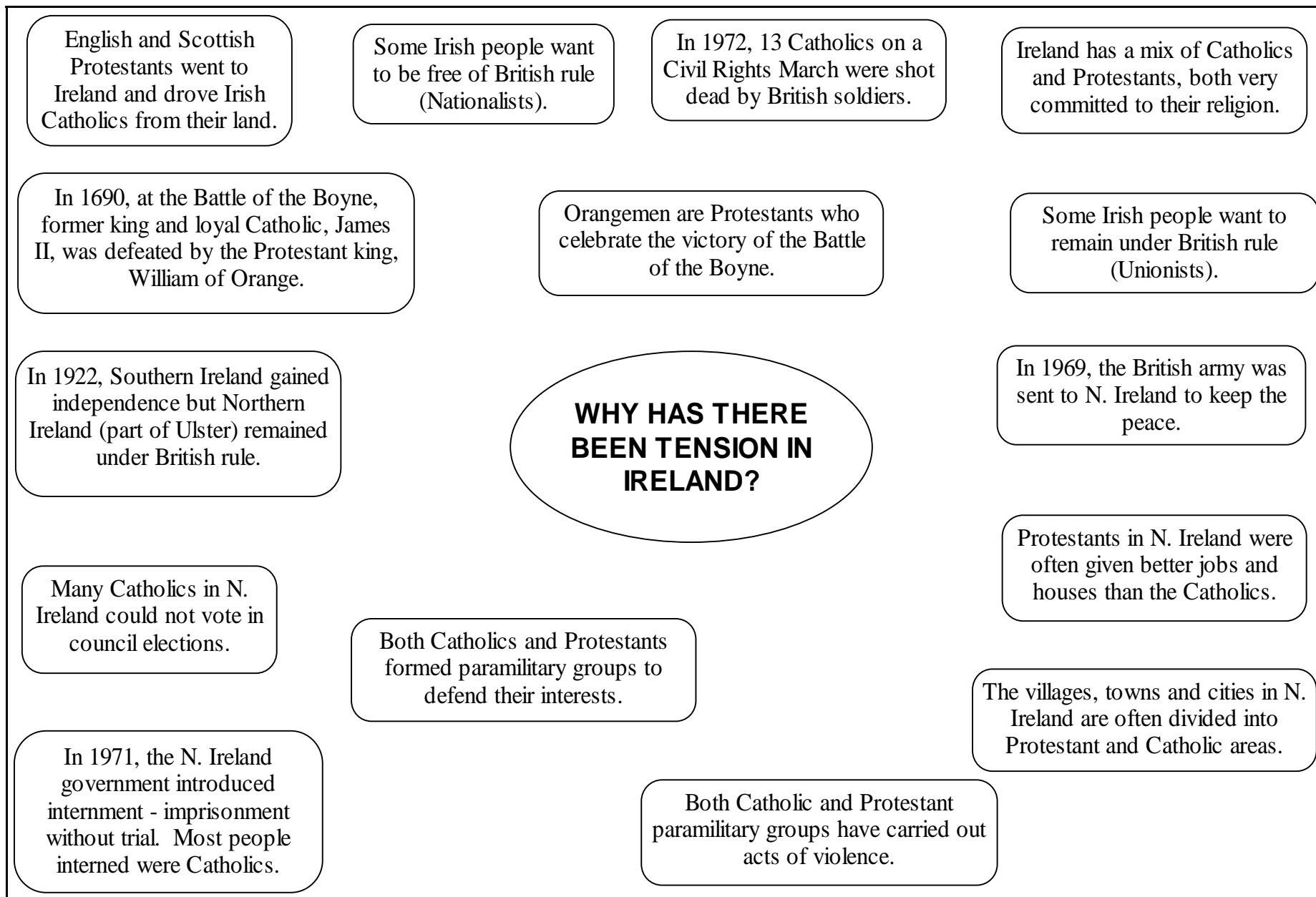
For plenaries

1. Tasks

- Link each statement to the central question.
- Link statements to each other, where applicable.
- Establish a hierarchy of statements, according to their importance in helping to answer the main central question.

2. Outcomes

- Encourage reasoning, assessment and evaluation.



Storytelling task

Bloody Sunday

1. Teacher to read the following extract slowly to the class once, pausing at appropriate places.
2. During this read-through, pupils draw pictures to represent the information.
3. Teacher re-reads the passage without pausing.
4. From their sketches, pupils can relate story to work partners OR to whole class, others to contribute.
5. Final outcome could be written summary/newspaper report, etc.

On 30 January, 1972, an illegal march took place in Londonderry, organised by the Northern Ireland Civil Rights Association, or NICRA for short. The march was to protest against the imprisonment of people without trial and also against the ban on marches. Hoping that the event would be peaceful, the IRA had promised not to be present in the area of the march.

About 10,000 people marched towards Guildhall Square in the city centre, but the British paratroopers had blocked off all ways into the square, so the march organisers led most of the crowd towards Free Deny Corner, in the mostly Catholic and nationalist Bogside area of the city.

Some local youths stayed at the barricades and the soldiers were ordered to move in and arrest as many as possible. At 4.10, the soldiers opened fire on the crowd with live ammunition and less than half an hour later, 13 civilians were dead and 14 were injured.

Soldiers claimed that they had been fired on first, but people of Bogside believed that the army had just carried out a massacre of unarmed, innocent people. The event became known as Bloody Sunday and caused great anger. An inquiry led by Lord Widgery concluded that the army had been shot at first, but there was no evidence that the victims had weapons.

- Possible alternative to above would be to have two contradictory versions of the story and pupils draw two pictures.
- Passages could be read through more times depending on nature and ability of class.

Odd One Out

- | | | | |
|----|---------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1. | UVF | UDA | IRA |
| 2. | FERMANAGH | DONEGAL | ANTRIM |
| 3. | LOYALIST | UNIONIST | REPUBLICAN |
| 4. | SINN FEIN | ULSTER UNIONISTS | SDLP |
| 5. | HOME RULE | PARTITION | IRISH FREE STATE |
| 6. | ULSTER | LEINSTER | MUNSTER |
| 7. | BERTIE AHERNE | TONY BLAIR | MO MOWLAM |
| 8. | IRA | CONTINUITY IRA | REAL IRA |
| 9. | ORDER OF HIBERNIANS | ORANGE ORDER | APPRENTICE BOYS |
| 10 | JOHN HUME | DAVID TRIMBLE | IAN PAISLEY |

Task

1. Pupils select their odd one out.
2. They give a reason why their chosen one is the odd one out.

Have a go everybody! Remember there is not a definite answer necessarily. That's the beauty of this exercise. For example, the answer to 10 could be John Hume or Ian Paisley or David Trimble. Anyone who works out why will get a bag of Maltesers at the next meeting!!