

History Junior Certificate Notes

By Bronte Smith

History Study Plan

Year 1: First Year History

1. Historians at Work
 - PIH: An Archaeologist at Work
2. Our Roots in Ancient Civilisation: Ancient Ireland
3. Our Roots in Ancient Civilisation: Ancient Rome
 - PIH: A Young Girl in Ancient Rome
4. Medieval Society: Castle, Church and City
5. The Renaissance

Year 2: Second Year History

1. The Age of Exploration
 - PIH: Christopher Columbus
2. The Reformation
 - PIH: Martin Luther
3. Plantations in Ireland
 - PIH: Native Irish
4. The Political Revolutions
 - American
 - PIH: George Washington
 - French
 - Irish
5. From Farm to Factory
 - Agricultural Revolution
 - Industrial Revolution
 - Transport Revolution
 - Irish Stuff

Year 3: Third Year History

1. Political Developments in 20th - century Ireland
 - Early Political Groups
 - Labour Movement
 - Home Rule Crisis
 - Unionist Opposition
 - 1916 Rising
 - Rise of Sinn Féin
 - War of Independence
 - Anglo-Irish Treaty
 - Civil War
 - Michael Collins
 - The Emergency
2. Social Change in 20th-century Ireland
3. International Relations in the 20th Century: Part 1
 - Peace and War in Europe 1920-45
 - Treaty of Versailles
 - Mussolini
 - Hitler and Nazi Germany
 - Five Steps to War
 - Democracy and Dictatorship: The rise of Fascism
 - Mussolini
 - Hitler and Nazi Germany
 - Five Steps to War
 - WWII in Europe 1939-45
 - Early German Victories

- The Battle of Britain and the Blitz
 - The Invasion of Russia
 - War in the Pacific
 - War in North Africa
 - Operation Overlord/D-Day
 - The Fall of Berlin
 - Japan Bombing
 - Effects
 - Why the Allies Won
4. International Relations in the 20th Century: Part 2
- The Cold War

People in History

- Have ten relevant points

People in History Titles

- You only get two marks for background information!

2013

A	<ul style="list-style-type: none">. A monk in an early Christian monastery in Ireland. The Lord or lady of a medieval castle. A named reformer at the time of the Reformation
B	<ul style="list-style-type: none">. A named leader on a voyage during the Age of Exploration. A farm labourer during the Agricultural Revolution. A news reporter describing one of the crises during the Cold War, 1945-1963

2012

A	<ul style="list-style-type: none">. An archaeologist at work.. A named Renaissance painter from OUTSIDE Italy. (Albrecht Dürer). A settler who received land during a named plantation in Ireland during the 16th or 17th century
B	<ul style="list-style-type: none">. A named leader involved in a revolution (America or France or Ireland) during the period 1771-1815.. A factory/mine owner during the Industrial Revolution in Britain c. 1850.. A named political leader in the Republic of Ireland during the period 1960-1985.

2011

A	<ul style="list-style-type: none">. A person living in a named ancient civilisation OUTSIDE of Ireland.. A monk in an early Christian monastery in Ireland.. A named religious reformer at the time of the Reformation.
B	<ul style="list-style-type: none">. A named leader on a voyage during the Age of Exploration. A native Irish landowner who lost land in a named plantation during the 16th or 17th centuries.. A named leader in the struggle for Irish independence, 1900-1921.

2010

A	<ul style="list-style-type: none">. An archaeologist working on a dig.. The lord or lady of a medieval castle.. A settler who received land during a named plantation in Ireland during the 16th or 17th century.
B	<ul style="list-style-type: none">. A named leader involved in a revolution (America, France or Ireland) during the period, 1770-1815.. A farm labourer during the Agricultural Revolution.. A named leader involved in one of the crises during the rise of the superpowers (Berlin Blockade; Korean War; Cuban Missile Crisis).

2009

A	A person living in a named ancient civilisation OUTSIDE of Ireland. A monk in an early Christian monastery in Ireland. A named Renaissance artist from OUTSIDE of Italy
B	A named leader on a voyage during the Age of Exploration A mine or factory worker during the Industrial Revolution A person living in Southern or Northern Ireland during the war years, 1939-45

2008

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">. A person living in ancient (pre-Christian) Ireland. The lord or lady of a medieval castle.. A named religious reformer at the time of the Reformation.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">. A settler who received land during a named plantation in Ireland during the 16th or 17th century.. A German soldier who took part in Operation Barbarossa (the invasion of Russia, June 1941). Or A British or American soldier who took part in D-Day (Allied landings in France, June 1944).. A named political leader in the Republic of Ireland during the period, 1960-1985.

1st Year

1. Investigating the Past
2. Life in the Roman Empire
3. Ancient Ireland
4. Early Christian Ireland
5. The Middle Ages
6. The Church in the Middle Ages
7. The Renaissance

Chapter 1 - Investigating the Past

Primary sources - Come from time period, eg. Diary or photograph

Secondary sources - Don't come from time period, second-hand information, eg. History textbook

Sources can be found in museums, archives, libraries

- Hand-written - manuscripts
- Printed - Newspapers, documents, manuscripts
- Pictorial - Photographs, paintings, documentaries
- Oral - Witness accounts, interviews
- Artefacts - Items of that period

Some sources may be biased or incorrect

Digging

Archaeologists may use trowels, brushes, buckets

Sieves used for small artefacts

Toothbrushes for cleaning earth from artefacts

Artifact dating

1. Stratigraphy - (Deepness = Age) Artefacts that are found deeper are older than artefacts found above them in shallow ground.
2. Carbon dating - The carbon remaining in an animal after death determines the age.
3. Pollen analysis - Can find what plants grew in an area.

Time

- BC - Time before the birth of Christ
- AD - Time after Christ
- Chronology
 - Putting events in order of time

Prehistory: Unwritten history

History: Period of time when people used writing

Chronology: The timeline of events in history

Archaeology - Studying the past from artefacts

Artefacts - Objects made by human beings in a time period

An Archaeologist at Work

Archaeologists study **artefacts** to learn about the past. An archaeologist has to find a suitable site for excavation first before digging for artefacts. Some sites have been located by **aerial photographs**, some by **old maps** and some even have been discovered by **old legends** or just by **accident**. **Burial sites** are good sites as well as ancient **rubbish heaps** where people have dumped tools, clothing and bones of animals they have eaten.

Once a site has been identified the archaeologist carries out an **excavation**. It's important that it's done carefully so no artefact is broken in the process. The **topsoil** is first removed by a mechanical digger. Then archaeologists make a detailed map or **plan** of the site. The site is then divided into a **grid** to make excavation easier. Archaeologists use **trowels, brushes** and **buckets** to help dig up the earth. **Sieves** are used for small artefacts and **toothbrushes** help clean earth from the artefacts.

The location of each find is carefully labelled and described. It is then taken away to a laboratory where the artefact is **dated**. Some of these methods include **stratigraphy, carbon dating** and **pollen analysis**. Stratigraphy is when artefacts found deeper in the ground are older than ones found in shallow ground. **Carbon dating** measures how much carbon is left in something to tell how old it is. Pollen analysis finds which plants grew long ago in an area. When an artefact is dated it may be put on display in a museum. Historians can gather information from studying the artefacts too.

Chapter 2 - Life in the Roman Empire

We know about Rome from sources such as buildings (the Colosseum), statues, frescoes (wall paintings - showed us how Romans looked/dressed), writers (Cicero and Tacitus) and artefacts. They were an ancient civilisation. In Roman legend, Rome was founded by Romulus.

1. Clothing

- Men wore tunics and also wore togas
- Women wore dresses called a stola and shawls called a palla

2. Food

- Most ate porridge, bread and vegetables
- The rich held big feasts and when they overate they visited the vomitorium
- The evening meal was called the cena

3. Housing

- The poor lived in the tops of apartment blocks called insulae
- The rich lived in a villa or a city domus
 - Included a reception area called an atrium
 - Shaded garden called a peristylum

4. Work

- Rich ruling class Romans patricians did little work, although some were army generals such as Julius Caesar or in the government as senators
- The unemployed lived on the dole
- Slaves did most of the work

5. Arts

- Crafts included carpentry and tile-making, mosaics
- Weavers made cloth

6. Leisure

- Public baths
- Chariot racing at the Circus Maximus
- Gladiator contests at the Colosseum
- The Forum was the main marker place situated at the heart of Rome

7. The Army

- Was made up of 30 legions
- Soldiers were called legionaries
- Centuries were led by centurions
- Strict army discipline

8. Religion

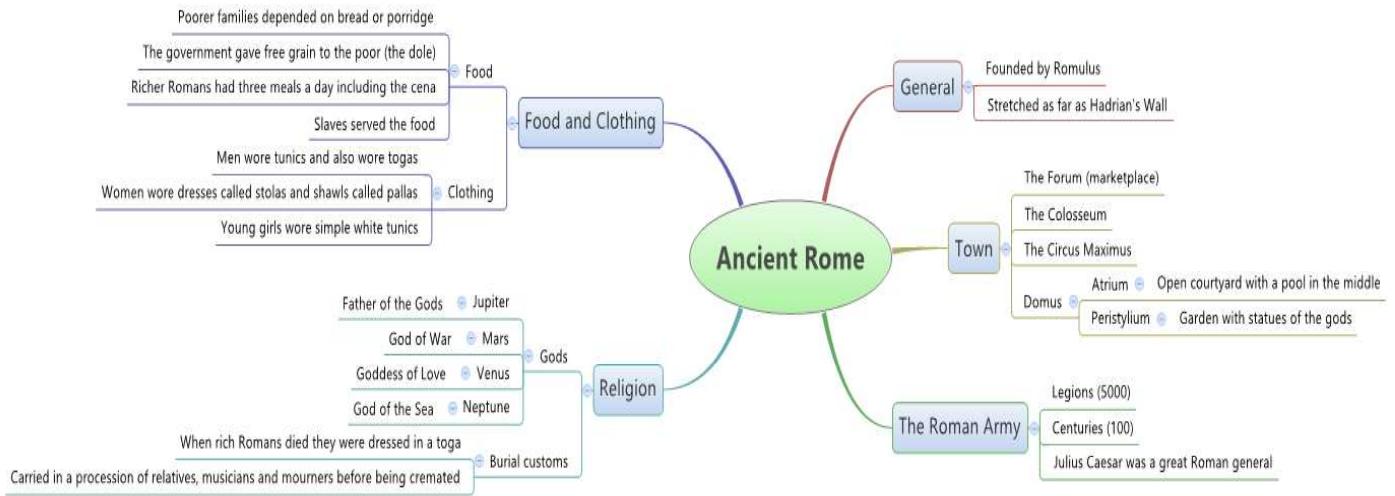
- Believed in gods and goddesses
 - Mars was the god of war
 - Venus the god of love
- Funerals were noisy, the body was placed in a portable bed called a litter
 - Paid professional wailers to cry loudly for the deceased
- People had coins placed in their mouths to pay Charon to travel the River Styx
- Catacombs were burial tunnels in Christianity

9. Education

- Primary schools were called a ludas
- Post-primary schools were called grammar schools

10. Burials

- Some Romans believed that their spirit was carried across the River Styx to the underworld by Charon, the ferryman.
- When rich Romans died, they were dressed in a toga for their funeral. They were carried in a procession of relatives, musicians and mourners before they were cremated.



A Young Girl in Ancient Rome

<p>1. I am a girl living in Rome which is in the midst of the grand Roman Empire. My mother told me that the empire stretches as far north as Hadrian's Wall. According to legend, Romulus founded Rome. I am thirteen years of age and I am still in a ludus, but I am to leave soon as I am due to marry when I turn fourteen. My younger brother is continuing his education to go to a grammar school where he will prepare for a life in politics or the army.</p>	Hadrian's Wall Romulus Ludus Marry Grammar School Politics/Army	Roman Empire
<p>2. I am the daughter of a father who is a general. He is in charge of many legions which are divided into centuries. I often see his legionaries use swords, shields, helmets and javelins. He teaches them strict discipline and they obey him unquestionably for fear of punishment.</p>	Legions Centuries Legionaries Swords, shields, helmets and javelins Punishment	Roman Army
<p>3. We live in a private house called a domus as we are wealthy. I often relax in the atrium which is our open courtyard with a pool. I also lounge in our garden, the peristylum, which is filled with statues of the gods such as Jupiter, Neptune, Mars or Venus. My mother however doesn't worship them as she believes in Christianity. Our slaves serve us our cena meals and when we eat too much we visit the vomitorium to puke our food so we may eat more. Our house is decorated in frescoes and mosaics making it very beautiful compared to the cramped apartment blocks called insulae that the poorer Romans reside in.</p>	Domus Atrium Peristylum Slaves Cena Vomitorium Frescoes Mosaics Insulae	House
<p>4. Our home is also located near a marketplace in the Forum. On some days I often go to the public baths with my family, and I like the caldarium best because it is hot and steamy. For other forms of entertainment I also go to chariot races in the Circus Maximus, where the Whites, Reds, Greens and Blues race around the spina. I personally enjoy the gladiator contests held in The Colosseum as they are exciting. When I travel to such places with my mother she wears her best stola, palla and jewellery. I prefer wearing my white tunic.</p>	Public baths Caldarium Circus Maximus Spina Colosseum Stola Palla Tunic	The Forum Clothing
<p>5. My aunt has recently died. My mother wants her sister to be buried in the Christian catacombs while my father wants to bury her the traditional way. My father told me that a coin is placed in the deceased's mouth so they can pay the ferryman Charon to cross the River Styx and make their way to Hades.</p>	Catacombs Charon River Styx Hades	Burial Traditions

Roman Empire

- The empire stretches as far as Hadrian's Wall.
- Romulus founded Rome.
- I am still in a ludus school, but am due to leave it when I turn fourteen and marry.
- My brother will continue his education in a grammar school where he will prepare for a future in politics or the army.

Roman Army

- My father is a great general.
- He is in charge of many legions which are divided into centuries.
- I often see his legionaries use swords, shields, helmets and javelins.
- He teaches them strict discipline and they obey him for fear of punishment.

House

- Private townhouse called a domus as we are wealthy.
- Atrium - a courtyard with a pool.
- Peristylum - garden which is filled with statues of gods such as Mars, Venus, Jupiter or Neptune.
- Slaves serve us meals.
- Vomitorium is used for vomiting, then eating again.
- Frescoes and mosaics.
- Insulae - Cramped apartments for poor Romans.

The Forum

- Public baths, caldarium is hot and steamy.
- Circus maximus, whites, reds, greens and blues race around the spina.
- Gladiator fights in the Colosseum.
- Mother wears stola, palla and jewellery.
- I wear a white tunic.

Burial Traditions

- Christian catacombs vs traditional roman way.
- A coin is placed in the deceased's mouth so they can pay the ferryman Charon to cross the river Styx and make their way to Hades.

Chapter 3 - Ancient Ireland

The Stone Age

People used weapons and tools made from stone

1. Mesolithic (middle stone age)

- Hunter-gatherers inhabited Ireland in this period
- Mount Sandel has a few signs of a Mesolithic site in Northern Ireland
- Céide fields in Mayo show remains of tombs and houses.

2. Neolithic (new stone age)

- They were the first farmers
 - Grew **wheat, barley**
 - kept cattle, sheep and pigs
- Polished weapons
- Stronger houses
- Built megalithic (great stone) tombs
- Dowth is a megalithic passage tomb in Meath

Neolithic tombs

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>Court cairns</u><ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ Open area called a <u>court</u>◦ Cremated remains were placed in the <u>chambers</u>◦ A <u>cairn</u> or heap of stones covered the chambers	 A photograph showing the stone walls and entrance of a court cairn, with a grassy area and trees in the background.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>Portal dolmens</u><ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ Two upright stones called <u>portals</u>◦ A large <u>capstone</u> was placed on top	 A photograph of a portal dolmen, showing a large capstone resting on two vertical stones, with a date stamp "15.05.2012" in the bottom right corner.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>Passage graves</u><ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ Has a passage that leads to the chamber deep within the grave◦ E.g. Newgrange (4500 years old)	 An aerial photograph of the circular mound of a passage grave, with a white causeway leading up to it. The text "Newgrange.com" is visible at the bottom of the image.

The Bronze Age

Bronze was made from *copper and tin*. New weapons and tools were made of this.

Jewellery included

- Torcs - Necklaces/bracelets
- Lunulas - Gold necklaces that looked like the crescent moon

Fulachtaí fia

- Ancient cooking place
- Holes that were dug were filled with water
- Hot stones placed in the water to help it boil
- Meat wrapped in straw and cooked in the water

Bronze Age Tombs

- Wedge tombs
 - Wide and high at one end
 - Low and narrow at the other
- Cist graves
 - Small rectangular pit lined with stone slabs
- Standing stones
 - Tall stones surrounding a circular area

The Iron Age

The Celts arrived during the Iron age around 500 BC.

Celtic Dress

- Celts sometimes died their hair blonde by washing it in limewater
- Noblemen had long moustaches
- Rich men wore knee-length linen tunics
- Women wore ankle-length tunics
- Men and women wore woollen cloaks

Farming

- Most Celts were farmers and cattle rearing was important
- Wealth could be judged by an owned number of cattle
- Some took part in cattle raids

Food

- Bread and porridge could be made from wheat, oats and barley
- Cattle provided milk throughout the year
- A type of ale was made from barley

Housing

Some Celts lived in circular stone forts called dúns

Crafts

- **Stonemasons** made objects such as **Ogham stones** - Stones marked with a series of lines called ogham writing
- Jewellery such as the **Tara brooch**
- **Smiths** made swords, spears and other weapons out of iron. Some smiths also made beautiful jewellery out of bronze, gold and coloured stone.
- **Carpenters** helped to build houses, fences and boats.

Art

Celtic art was called La Téne art. It consisted of spirals, curved lines and florals.

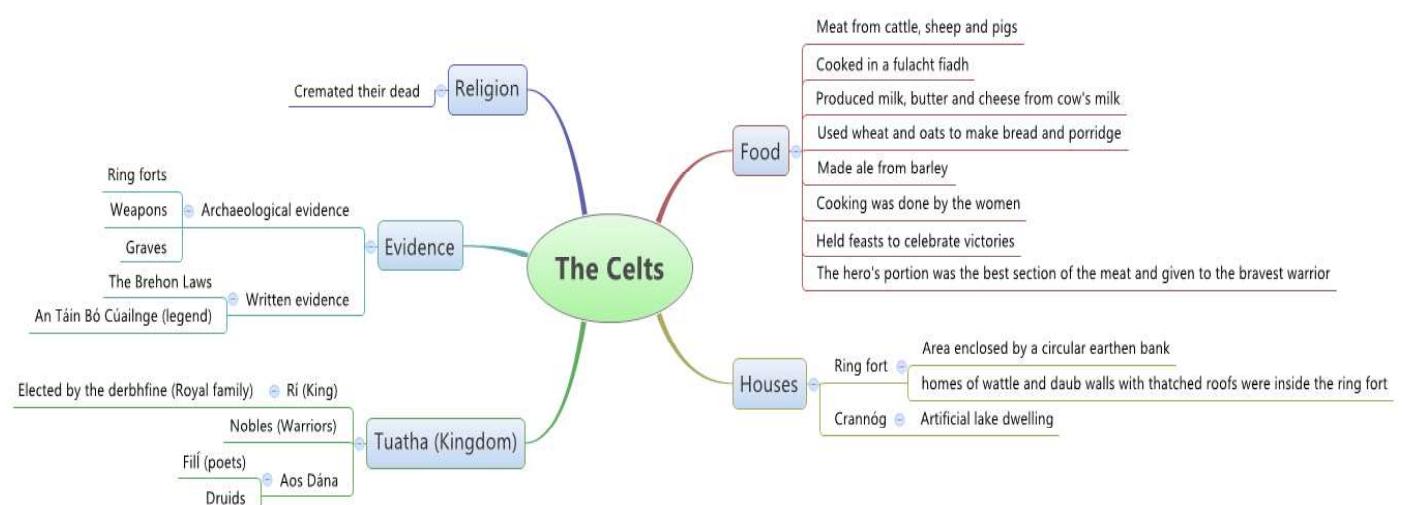
Religion

- Numerous gods and goddesses
- Druids carried out religion festivals
- Bealtaine and Samhain
- Gods

- **Dagda** - Main god
- **Boann** - Dagda's wife
- **Brigid and Morrigan** - other goddesses
- **Lug** - God of war

Hierarchy

- A tuath was a small kingdom. Ireland consisted of about 150 tuatha.
- The royal family ruled by a **rí** or king
- The nobles consisted of
 - Warriors
 - **Aos Dána** (special abilities)
 - **Druids (priests)**
 - **Fili** (poets)
- The commoners
- The slaves
- Women were well respected



	Mesolithic	Neolithic	Bronze Age	The Celts and Iron Age
Houses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Made of light branches covered with skins, grass, leaves or plants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Made wattle and daub houses. Interwoven sticks were covered with mud • Made permanent settlements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wattle and daub with a timber fence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ring forts called dúnns <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A ditch was dug around the site and earth was used to build a circular bank • Circular houses were built within the ring fort • Their walls were made of wattle and daub • A hidden underground tunnel called a souterrain ran under the outer wall. • Crannógs

Food	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cooking spit Hunter gatherers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> First farmers Grew crops such as wheat and barley Kept animals such as cattle, sheep, goats and dogs 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some barley and wheat was grown on farms Bread and porridge were made from wheat, oats and barley Cattle provided milk throughout the year Roast pig was a favourite dish at Celtic feasts and a type of ale was made from barley
Clothing				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some Celts made their long hair blonde by washing it in limewater Noblemen had long moustaches that covered their mouths Rich men wore knee-length, linen tunics while poor men wore trousers Women wore ankle-length tunics Men and women wore woollen cloaks. Plant juices were used to dye cloaks with bright colours.
Work, Weapons and tools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weapons and tools were made out of stone. Spears and arrows had sharp flint stones on top, skins were cleaned with scrapers, and skins were stitched with bone needles 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fulachtaí fia <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pit of water Hot stones from a fire were placed in to it Meat wrapped in straw was placed into the water until it was cooked 	
Burial Traditions		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Court cairns <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bodies were cremated in the open 		

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • court and the ashes were put into a burial chamber • Portal dolmens <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three large stones • Capstone • Passage graves <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deep chamber 		
Hierarchy				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A <u>tuath</u> was a small kingdom. Ireland consisted of about 150 <u>tuatha</u>. • The royal family ruled by a rí or king • The nobles consisted of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Warriors ○ Aos Dána (special abilities) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Druids (priests) • Filí (poets) • The commoners • The slaves • Women were well respected

Chapter 4 - Early Christian Ireland

Monks prayed, studied, and worked in monasteries. One example of a monastery is **Clonmacnoise** on the River Shannon.

Monasteries would provide **health care, alms, hospitality** and **education** for people. This period has been called the **Golden Age** of Irish learning and Christianity. Some people lived in ring forts or defensive lake dwellings called **crannógs**. Glendalough was founded by St. Kevin.



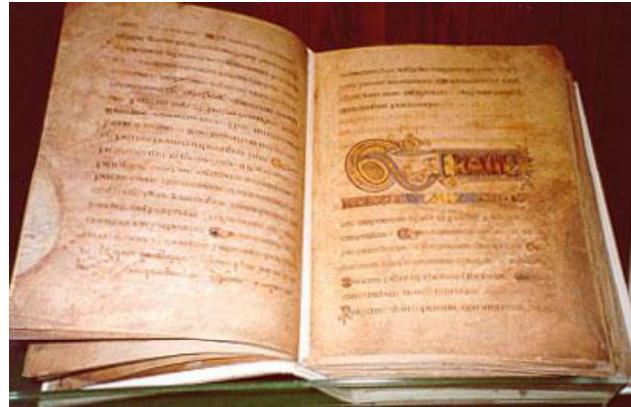
Monasteries would be self-sufficient. Farming was important and some monks worked in trades such as Carpentry or masonry (builders in stone). They would contain:

- Oratory - Prayer
- Refectory - Dining
- Scriptorium - Writing manuscripts
- Round Towers - Protection, storage

Arts and Crafts

1. Manuscripts

- **Scribes** produced beautiful manuscripts on vellum or parchment
- **Skilled artists** illuminated manuscripts with beautiful coloured pictures and design
- It was written in Latin
- They used
 - **Quills (goose feathers)**
 - **Vellum (calfskin)**
 - **Parchment (sheepskin)**
- Examples of manuscripts based on religious themes are:
 - The Cathach - Ireland's oldest manuscript
 - The Book of Durrow - Copy of the Gospels
 - **The Book of Kells** - Kept in Trinity college



The Book of Kells

2. Stone Crosses

- *High Crosses such as the **Cross of Muiredach** were created to teach people religion.*
- *Pictures of saints and scenes from the bible were carved onto the cross to explain religion for people who could not read.*
- *The top of the cross was made to look like a tiny church.*



3. Metalwork

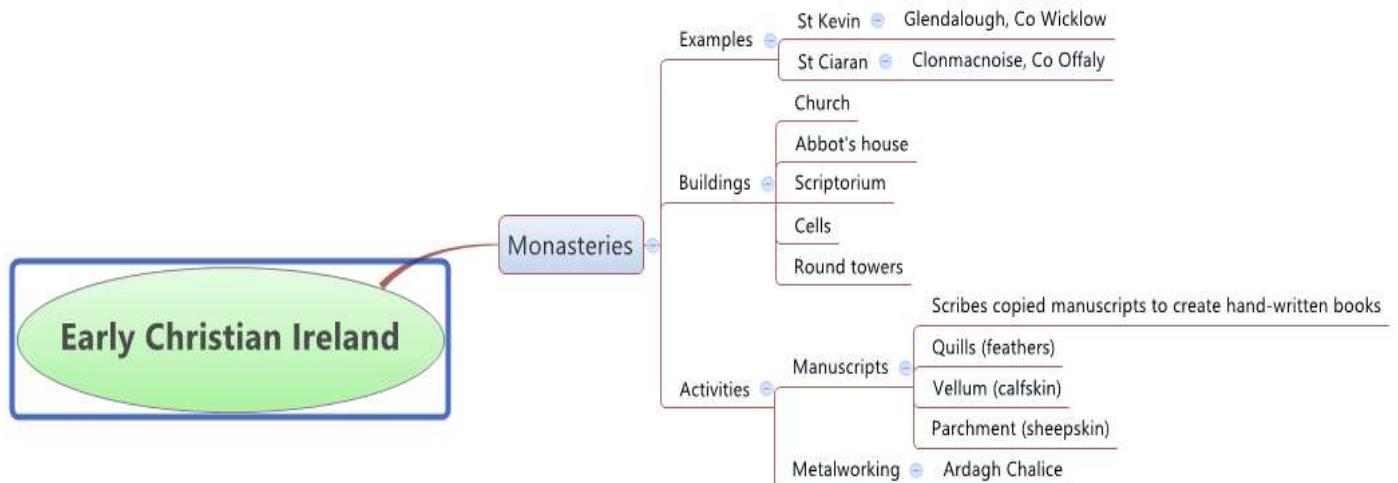
Monks made:

- **Crosiers** (bishop's staffs)
- Book shrines to hold precious books
- Reliquaries were boxes to hold relics
- **The Ardagh Chalice** is one of Ireland's most precious treasures. It is decorated in designs of gold writing or filigree.



Irish monks who were missionaries include:

- St Columcille
- St Aiden
- St Columbanus
- St Gall



I'm a monk in **Glendalough** which was founded by **St. Kevin**. Monasteries don't only serve a religious purpose, we also give hospitality, alms, healthcare and education for those who need it. We monks shave our heads which is called a tonsure and wear habits to show our dedication.

Monasteries usually are ring forts with buildings inside them. The abbot which is the head monk lives inside his own house while we other monks live in smaller cells or huts. We have a refectory for dining, an oratory for prayer, a scriptorium for writing and also a round tower. We use the round tower for storage of valuables and also for defence in case of invasions. We monks are also very self-sufficient as we provide our own food with our own farms and animal rearing.

We also are talented in crafts and script writing. In the scriptorium, scribes carefully copy manuscripts and decorate them with intricate designs. An example of a religious manuscript is the Book of Kells. Scribes use vellum which is made out of calfskin and parchment which is made out of sheepskin to write upon. Monks are also skilled in metalwork and are called stonemasons as they create religious objects such as the Ardagh chalice. We decorate our metalwork in gold writing called filigree. We have also created high stone crosses with carved pictures to teach Christianity to people. An example of a high cross includes the Cross of Muiredoch.

Some monks have travelled to spread Christianity such as St. Aiden in England. I hope that I too can help spread Christianity throughout Ireland and other countries.

People in History: Early Christian Monks

General

- I'm a monk in Glendalough which was founded by St. Kevin.
- Although monasteries serve a religious purpose, we also provide hospitality, alms, healthcare and education for those who need it.
- We shave our heads in a style called a tonsure and wear habits to show our dedication.

Buildings

- Monasteries usually are ring forts with buildings inside them.
- The abbot head monk lives in his own house while we live in smaller huts or cells.
- We have a refectory for dining, an oratory for prayer, a scriptorium for writing and also a round tower. We use the round tower for storage of valuables and also for defence for invasions.
- We're also very self-sufficient as we provide our own food with our own farms and animal rearing.

Crafts

- We're also talented in crafts and script writing.
- In the scriptorium, scribes carefully copy manuscripts and decorate them with intricate designs. An example is the Book of Kells.
- We are also skilled in metalwork, and decorate it in gold writing called filigree.
- We have also created high stone crosses to teach Christianity to people. An example is the Cross of Muiredoch.

Conclusion

- Some monks have travelled to spread Christianity such as St. Aiden in England. I hope too that I can help spread Christianity throughout Ireland and other countries.

Chapter 5 - The Middle Ages

Feudal system

Under the feudal system, lords gave **fiefs** (land) to **vassals** who would pay homage to and fight for their lords.

Knights (Medieval horse soldiers)

- A young noble first had to serve as a 1. **page** and then as a 2. **squire**.
- At twenty-one if suitable, the squire became a 3. **knight** at a special **dubbing ceremony** in the lord's castle
- He promised to obey the code of **chivalry**
 - Being polite to noblewomen and kind to the poor
- Knight's Job
 - Fought on strong horses called steeds or chargers
 - They wore protective chain mail
 - Plate armour
 - Helmets
 - Swords, battle axes, maces, lances
 - Coat of arms on their shields
- They took part in **tournaments and jousts**
- They also went hunting and **hawking** (specially trained birds of prey hunted down other birds)

The lady of the manor

- The land owned by a knight or lord was called a manor.
- The Lord's wife was called the lady of the manor.
- She was shown great respect was inferior to her husband.
- Her main function in life was to be a good mother and a faithful, obedient wife.
- As a girl, her mother would have taught her to weave cloth from thread.
- She would be taught ladylike activities such as music and embroidery.
- She might also been educated in herbs to cure illnesses.
- Her father would arrange a marriage for her and she would have little say in the matter.
- The lady remained at home most of the time as she had many duties which included tending to the sick and taking care of the manor.

A peasant's life

- Most peasants survived by farming small amounts of land that they rented from the local squire or lord.
- Serfs were little better off than slaves.
- They belonged to the lord and could not marry or even leave the manor without his permission.
- As rent, serfs gave some of their crops or animals to the lord.
- They also had to work without pay for at least one day a week on the lord's estate.
- A serf could become a free man if he could escape to a town and remain there for a year and a day.

Castles

- **Motte and bailey castles** were the earliest type of castles
 - Made of wood and could be built quickly
 - The **bailey** was a large, round yard surrounded by a dug earthen bank with a wooden fence.
The bailey contained the servant's houses, stables and other buildings.
 - The **motte** was a man-made earthen mound (hill) with a tower surrounded by a wooden fence.
If the castle was attacked, the inhabitants could retreat here

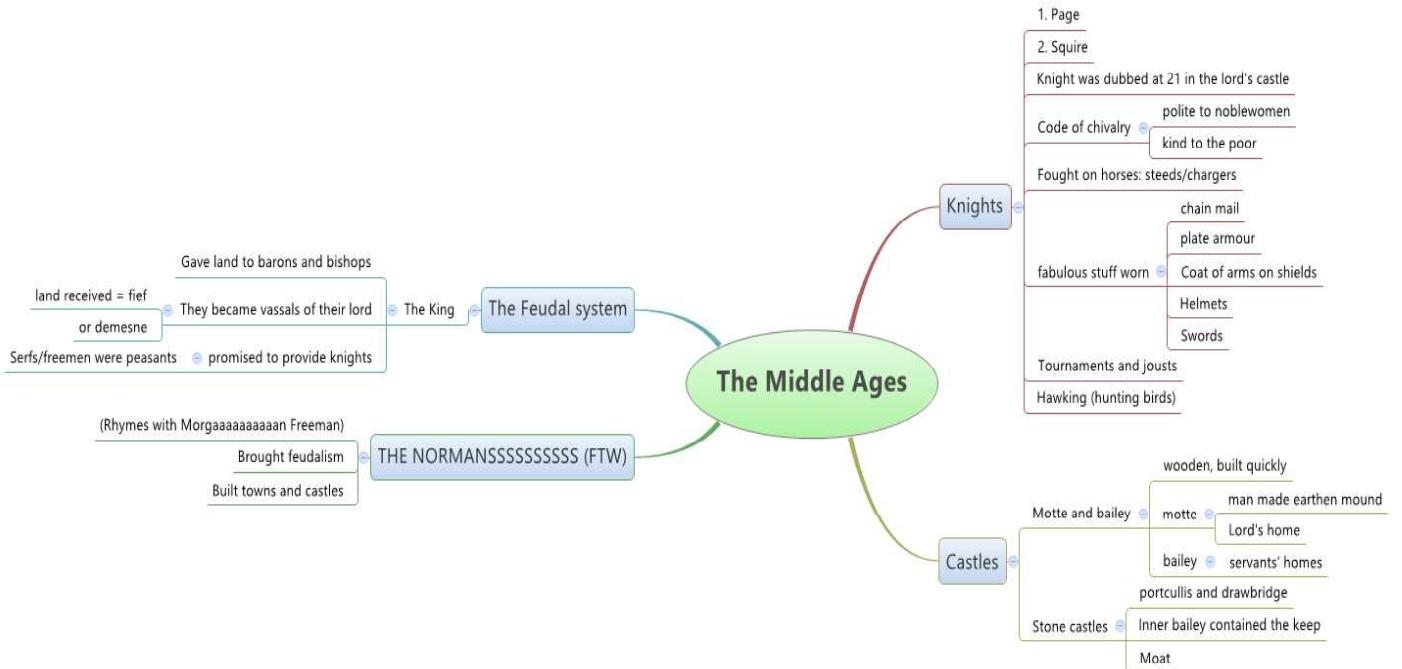
- **Stone Castles**
 - Walls enclosed the castle and a moat surrounded it
 - Portcullis and drawbridge for letting in people
 - Outer bailey for the peasants
 - Inner bailey included the keep
- The **manor** was the lord's estate. He kept some land (the demesne) for himself and rented the rest to peasants who may be freemen or serfs.
- Peasants lived within **wattle-and-daub** houses within villages. They grazed animals within a **common**. Crop failure or war often caused famine.
- Walled towns developed near castles. Fire and plagues such as the black death posed serious threats. Curfews were put into place to prevent disastrous fires.
- Crimes were **punished harshly**. Criminals could be placed into **stocks** or a **pillory**.
- Guilds controlled crafts. A member would first be an apprentice, then a journeyman and finally a master craftsman.

Craftsmen and Guilds

- Every craft was organised by an organisation called a guild.
- Every craftsman had to belong to a guild
 - Apprentice
 - Age 12
 - Boy lived in his master's workshop
 - The master taught him his craft
 - Lazy/disobedient apprentices were beaten
 - Journeyman
 - After seven years, the apprentice could take a test to become a journeyman,
 - He could receive a proper daily wage
 - He could travel various towns in search of work
 - Master craftsman
 - He had to produce a special piece of work called a masterpiece
 - He became a master if it's good enough
 - He could open his own workshop and take apprentices

The Normans

- Brought **feudalism** to Ireland.
- They also built **towns and castles**.



(a) Duties of the lady of the castle

A lady of a castle had the task of the daily running of the castle. She and her husband usually lived on the top floor of the castle and they even had their own private chapel. The primary role of the lady of the castle was to **rear their children** and to make sure they were well educated. In most castles the lady was also in charge of the training of a young boy from another castle who was called a page-boy. It was the duty of the lady of the castle to look after him and to educate him and teach him good manners. The lady of the castle spent a part of each day in a special room called the solar, which was always facing south and received the most sunlight. She would play games such as chess and also spend a lot of time doing **embroidery**.

(b) Training of the medieval craftsman

At the age of seven, a young boy became an apprentice and lived in the house of a master craftsman for up to a period of seven years. He received no pay but was given a chance to learn the skills of the trade. Some apprentices were treated very badly by their masters. At the end of seven years an apprentice became a journeyman, which meant he was free to go and seek work for himself in another town. If he wanted to become a master craftsman he would have to produce a masterpiece, which would then be examined by the members of the guild. If he was successful he could then set up his very own workshop and take on apprentices of his own.

(c) Life of a serf on a medieval manor

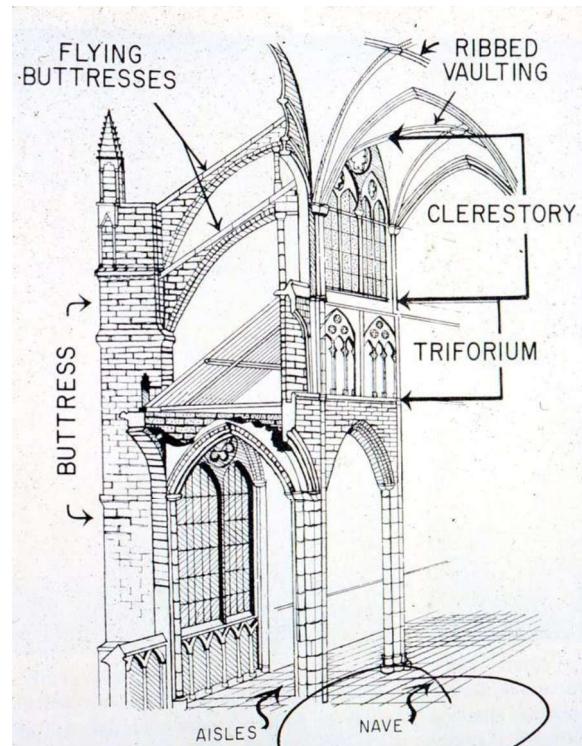
A serf lived in a small house with wattle and daub walls, an earthen floor and a thatched roof. Every serf owned a few animals and these were also kept inside the house at night. Most of their life was spent farming strips of land given to them by the lord of the manor. All of the farm work had to be done by hand and their animals were kept in a field called the common. They had to give ten percent of their crops to the church, which was called a tithe and they also had to work a few days per week for the lord. They weren't allowed to fish in the rivers or hunt in the forests without the permission of the local lord. They weren't allowed to leave the village and they could be punished by being put in stocks or a pillory.

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Annual fair - people could buy cloth and was also a form of entertainment.

Chapter 6 - The Church in the Middle Ages

- The pope ruled the Christian Church
 - He issued official documents called papal bulls
 - Each diocese was ruled by a bishop and divided into parishes
- The payment of tithes helping keeping the church's wealth
- Romanesque churches
 1. Rounded arches
 2. Thick walls and pillars supported stone roofs
 3. Small windows
 4. Short towers
- Gothic churches
 1. Pointed arches
 2. Flying buttresses supported their inner walls
 3. Large, stained glass windows
 4. Tall spires



- Benedictine and Cistercian monks lived in monasteries. They wore **habits** and **tonsure** haircuts. The abbot was head of the monastery
- Religious services included mass, matins and prime in the mornings and vespers and compline in the evening
- Nuns lived in nunneries
- Orders of friars included Dominicans and Franciscans. They lived in **friaries** and tended to the spiritual needs of townspeople. They did not live in monasteries. They took three solemn promises called vows:
 1. **Poverty** - Promising not to have any possessions of their own
 2. **Chastity** - Promising to avoid sexual relations
 3. **Obey the prior** or leader of their friary
- Many people went on pilgrimages to atone for their sins.

The monasteries were more modern (no ring forts.)

Cloister - open courtyard

Chapter 7 - The Renaissance

- Renaissance means 'rebirth.' During the Renaissance there was a rebirth of learning and art.
- It began in Italy because:
 - Of the presence of ancient **Roman buildings**
 - The Italian language resembled Latin, which was the language of ancient Rome
 - Easier for Italians to study the manuscripts of Roman writers such as Cicero and Julius Caesar
 - Migration of scholars to Italy from Constantinople
- **Frescos** - 'Fresh' works of art that were painted onto fresh plaster on walls
- Rich patrons paid artists to work for them
 - Pope Julius II
 - **Lorenzo di Medici** of Florence
- Artists used techniques such as:
 - **Sfumato** - Smokiness, blurring the edges of a painting to give a sense of mystery
 - **Perspective** - Gave depth to their paintings
 - Studied **anatomy**, giving greater accuracy to their works
 - Mixed their paints with oils, which painted slowly allowing artists more time to paint and gave brighter colours to their works

Art

Architecture

Medieval	Renaissance
Gothic-style	Roman style
Pointed arches	Dome
Spire	Column
Buttresses/flying buttresses	Rounded arches over doors and windows

Artists, Inventors, Scientists and Writers

Leonardo da Vinci	Michelangelo Buonarroti	Albrecht Dürer
Painted: <i>The Virgin of the Rocks</i> , <i>The Last Supper</i> and the <i>Mona Lisa</i>	Sculpted the <i>Pieta</i> and <i>David</i> .	Albrecht Dürer was a German artist He engraved the Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse and Knight, Death and the Devil He also did an engraving of Saint Jerome in His Study He painted plants and animals in great detail. His ' The Great Piece of Turf ' shows a clump of grass and his Young Hare is very detailed and lifelike.

Inventors

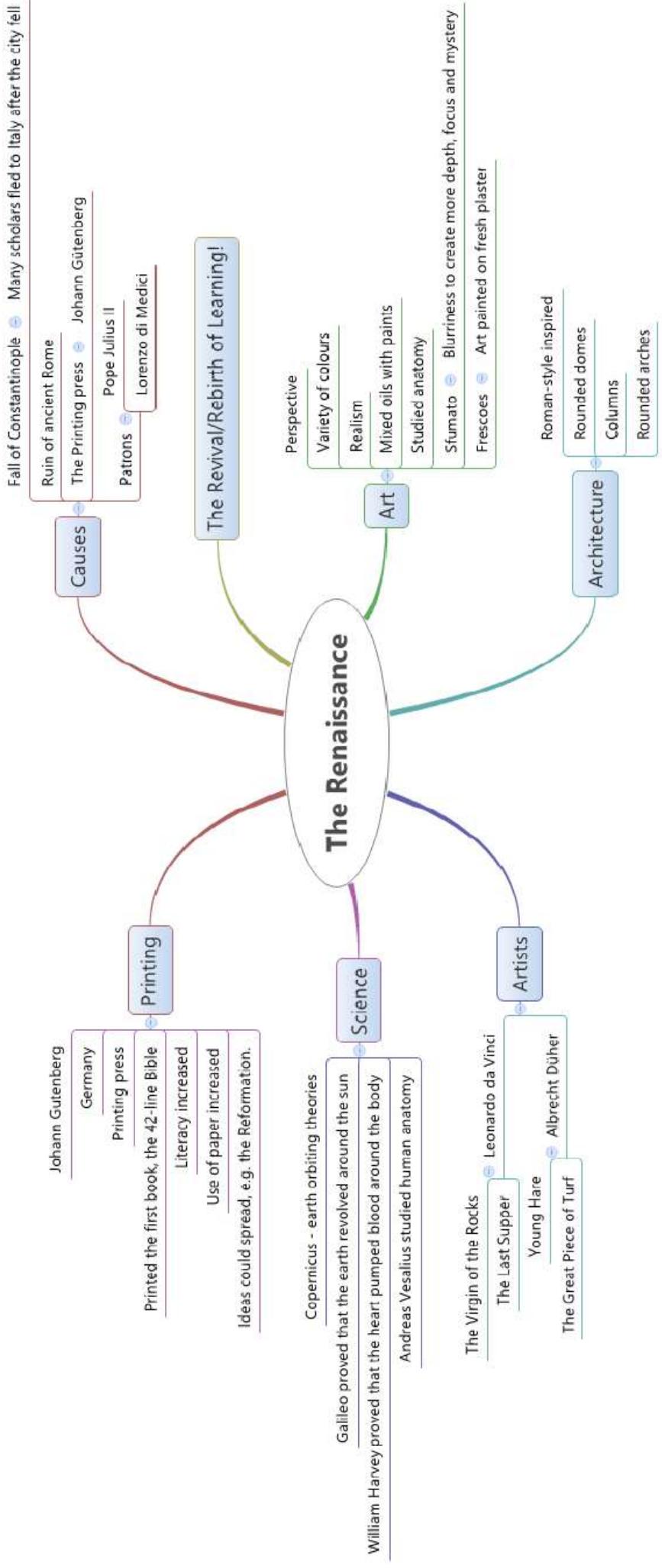
- **Galileo** Galilei invented the pendulum clock, a telescope and proved Copernicus' theory that the earth orbited the sun. The Inquisition then forced him to deny his beliefs.
- Johann Gutenberg - Invented the printing press
 - This allowed ideas to spread and encouraged education

Scientists

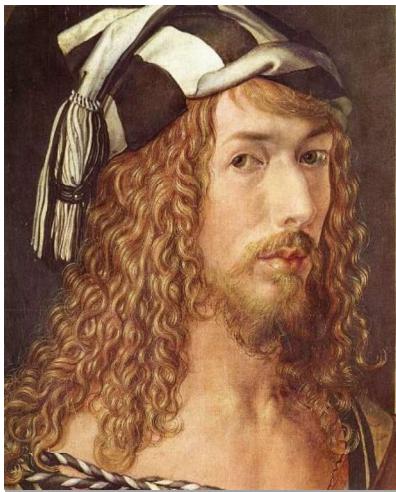
- Andreas Vesalius - Wrote On the Fabric of the Human Body
 - William Harvey discovered that the heart pumped blood around the body
 - Previously the Catholic Church condemned dissecting human bodies

Writers

- Renaissance writers included:
 - William Shakespeare
 - Petrarch wrote sonnets
 - Cervantes wrote Don Quixote, a humorous book about a knight

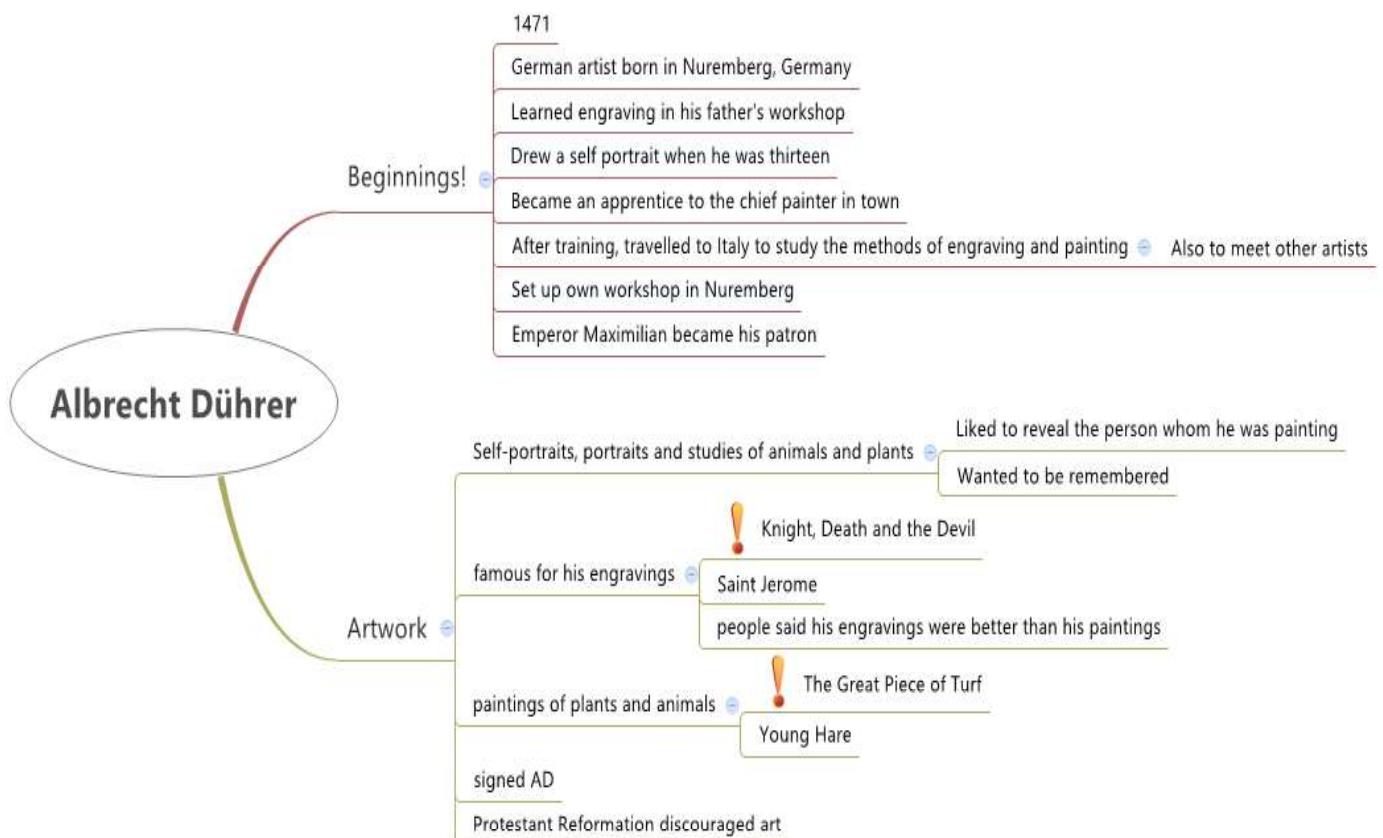


Albrecht Dürer



<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Albrecht Dürer was a German artist 2. He was born in Nuremberg 1471 where his father was a goldsmith 3. He learnt about engraving (picture-painting) in his father's workshop 4. When he was thirteen, Dürer drew a self-portrait. He then became an apprentice to the chief painter in his town. 5. After finishing his training, he travelled to Italy to study the methods of making paintings and engravings there and to meet with other artists 6. On his return, he set up his own workshop in Nuremberg 7. Soon afterward he was appointed as the court painter to the court of Emperor Maximilian, leader of the Holy Roman Empire, who became Dürer's patron 	German Nuremberg Engraving Self-portrait Italy Workshop Emperor Maximilian
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. Dürer liked to paint self-portraits, portraits and studies of animals and plants. He painted self-portraits because he wanted to be remembered. 9. Dürer's portraits were realistic because he liked to reveal the character of the person he was painting 10. He was most famous for his engravings. These are prints made from wood or copper onto which he cut the pictures. 11. He engraved the Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse and Knight, Death and the Devil 12. He also did an engraving of Saint Jerome in His Study 13. Dürer believed he was a good as a painter as he was an engraver, but some people said his engravings was better 	Self Portraits Portraits Studies of animals and plants Engravings Knight, Death and the Devil
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 14. He painted plants and animals in great detail. His 'The Great Piece of Turf' shows a clump of grass and his Young Hare is very detailed and lifelike. 15. He always signed his name 'AD' at the bottom of his paintings. He died after catching a fever while observing a stranded whale in Holland. 16. After his death, German painting declines because of the influence of the Protestant Reformation, which did not like the displays of art in churches, in contrast to the Catholic Church, which continued to encourage religious paintings and sculptures 	<p>The Great Piece of Turf</p> A detailed oil painting by Albrecht Dürer. It depicts a dense patch of tall, green grass and low-growing plants growing out of a dark, moist soil. The textures of the blades of grass and the leaves of the plants are rendered with great precision and detail, showcasing Dürer's skill in depicting nature.

Albrecht Dürer



2nd Year

1. The Age of Exploration and Discovery
2. The Reformation
3. Plantations in Ireland
4. The American Revolution
5. The French Revolution
6. Revolution in Ireland
7. The Agricultural Revolution
8. The Industrial Revolution
9. Life in Urban Britain
10. The Transport Revolution
11. Life in Rural Ireland around 1845
12. The Great Famine
13. Contrasting Lifestyles for Irish Emigrants

Chapter 8 - The Age of Exploration and Discovery

1450 - 1650 was an important time of exploration and discovery by Europeans.

Causes

1. Profit - Valuable spices (cloves, cinnamon, peppers and ginger) silks
2. Power
3. Religion
4. Curiosity

Aids to Navigation

- **Carvels** - fast and strong
 1. Clinker built - Overlapping boards for strength
 2. Square sails - Fast sailing with the wind
 3. Large rudders - Allowed easier steering
- **Compass** - Direction
- **Log and line** - Speed measured in knots
- **Lead and rope** - Depth
- **Astrolabe/Quadrant** - Latitude
- **Portolan charts** - Old maps, as time went on better maps were drawn

Portuguese Sailors

1. **Prince Henry** - Set up a school of navigation at **Sagres** in southern Portugal. He became known as Prince Henry the Navigator. He sponsored expeditions.
2. **Bartholomew Diaz** - In 1487, Diaz reached the southern tip of Africa which was renamed the **Cape of Good Hope** as there was great hope that a future expedition could find a way east to India.
3. **Vasco de Gama** - Travelled to Calicut in India. Resulted in a profitable route for the Portuguese.

Prince Henry the Navigator

- Founded a school for navigation at Sagres.
- Sponsored expeditions and a stone pillar was placed at the end of each voyage.



Bartholomew Diaz

- Sailed three ships along the coast of Africa.
- Reached the southern tip of Africa and called it the Cape of Storms, later renamed to the Cape of Good Hope.



Vasco da Gama

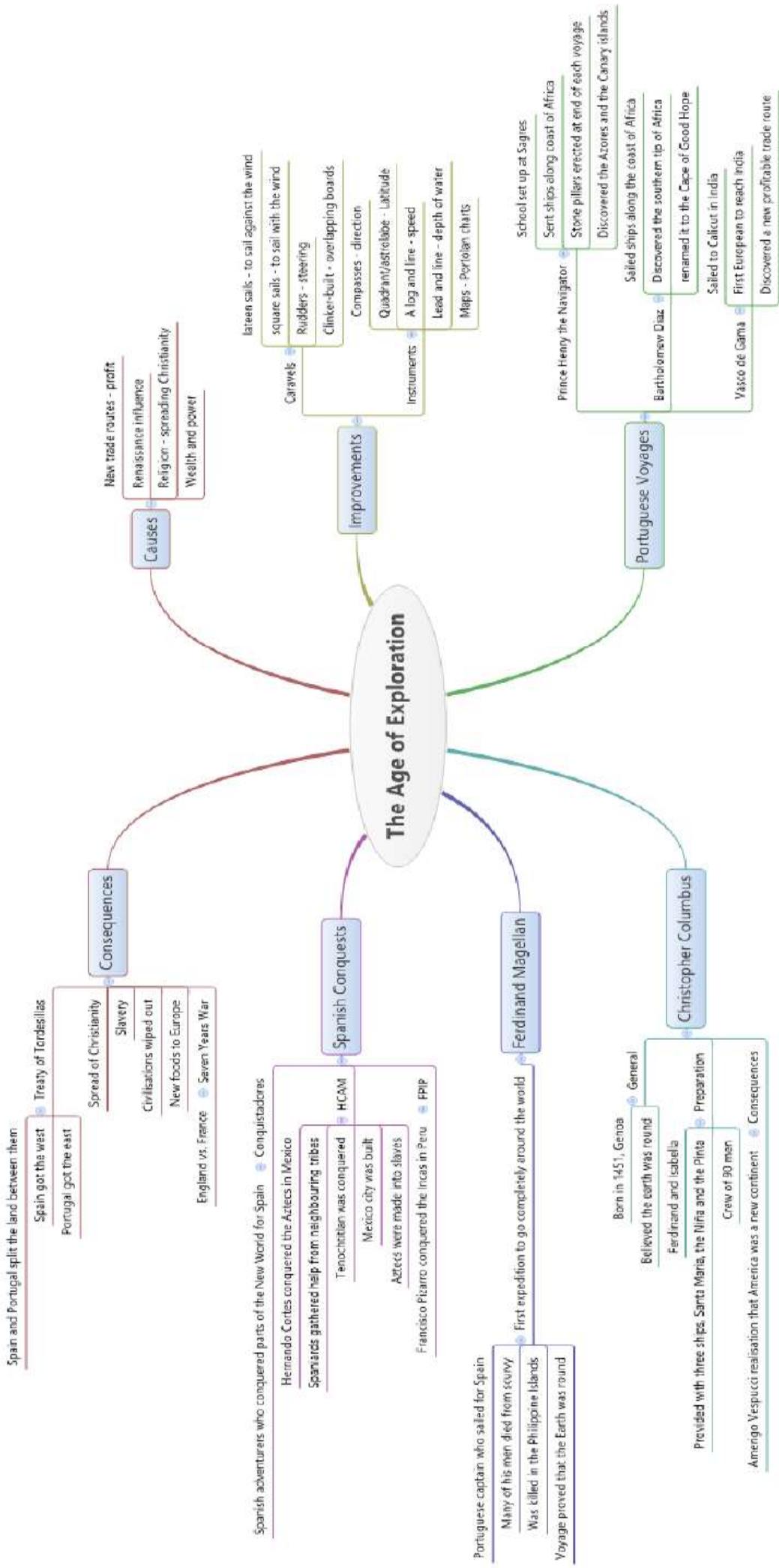
- Sailed to Calicut in India.
- Discovered a profitable trade route for the Portuguese.

Ferdinand Magellan's voyage was the first to travel completely around the world. Although he was killed in the Philippines. Many of his sailors died of scurvy from a severe lack of vitamin C.

Prince
Harry
Bakes
Donuts
Vasco
Doesn't (think they're)
Great

Effects

- Spain and Portugal divided the world between them at the **Treaty of Tordesillas**
- Ruthless Spanish **conquistadores** (Spanish adventurers who conquered parts of the New World for Spain) included:
 - **Hernando Cortes** who conquered the **Aztecs in Mexico**.
 - HCAM
 - **Hamsters Chew At Mexicans**
 - **Francisco Pizarro** who conquered the **Incas in Peru**.
 - FPIP
 - **French Pirates Idolise Parrots**
- Effects of navigation
 - On the Natives
 - Civilisations destroyed
 - Robbery - Gold taken from the Natives
 - Diseases - Natives died from European illnesses
 - Slavery - Natives became slaves to Europeans
 - On the Europeans
 - Wealth
 - New Goods - Tomatoes, turkeys, tobacco, chocolate, tea, coffee and rum imported
 - War - France and England fought over who should control North America.
 - Migration - Europeans left to lead better lives and find wealth



Christopher Columbus

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Born in 1451 in the busy Italian Port of Genoa Believed that the world was round and by sailing west he could reach India. 	Genoa Sailing West India	Beginning
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Columbus persuaded King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella for a voyage of discovery <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To give him ships and money He hoped for the spices, silks and gold India had to offer 	King Ferdinand Queen Isabella Voyage of Discovery Spices, silks and gold	Leading up To
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3 August 1492 - Columbus left the port of Palos in Southern Spain with three caravels named the Santa Maria, the Nina and the Pinta <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Columbus took control of the Nao Maria while the Pinzon brothers told control of the two caravels Nina and Pinta He had a crew of 90 men <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some prisoners for the hope of freedom Some young boys Columbus stopped at the Canary Islands to take on food and water and then sailed westward into the unknown Atlantic 11 November, Columbus landed on San Salvador in the Caribbean <ul style="list-style-type: none"> He referred to the local people as Indians (stupid ass) 	August 1492 Santa Maria The Nina The Pinta 90 Men Canary Islands Atlantic November San Salvador	Course
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> His men explored Jamaica, Cuba and Hispaniola. The Santa Maria ran aground and was wrecked <ul style="list-style-type: none"> They rebuilt it into a fort and left 40 men to guard it Columbus brought back to Palos, Spain a little gold, parrots and six kidnapped 'Indians' He received the title 'Admiral of the Ocean Sea' <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Governor of the lands discovered 	Jamaica, Cuba and Hispaniola Wrecked 40 men Admiral of the Ocean Sea	Consequence
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Columbus was the first European to have discovered America although he never knew. Amerigo Vespucci realised that Columbus had discovered a new continent and it was then called 'America' after him. 	Discovery Amerigo Vespucci	End

A native of a land discovered during the Age of Exploration

Cortés conquered the **Aztecs** in Mexico.

Aztecs	<ul style="list-style-type: none">I am an Aztec, a native of Mexico.My ruler was Montezuma and we lived the city of Tenochtilan.We ruled over tribes in our area and we offered sacrifices to the gods of captured enemy tribesmen.
Conquistadores	<ul style="list-style-type: none">We believed that one day our god, Quetzalcoatl would return to us.Our emperor Montezuma greeted the Spaniards led by Cortés as he thought the gods were returning.We didn't know that Cortés was a soldier and adventurer and that they were conquistadores who wanted to conquer our land and also to find gold and silver.We began fighting the Spaniards and we killed our emperor for helping them.
Destroyed City	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Cortés surrounded our city with an army of 100,000 men and conquered it.The city was destroyed and many of our men were killed.The Spaniards made slaves of us.They are rebuilding our city and calling it Mexico City.Cortés has been made governor of our lands and the Spanish language and culture is everywhere.Our language and religion has been destroyed.

Chapter 9 - The Reformation

Causes

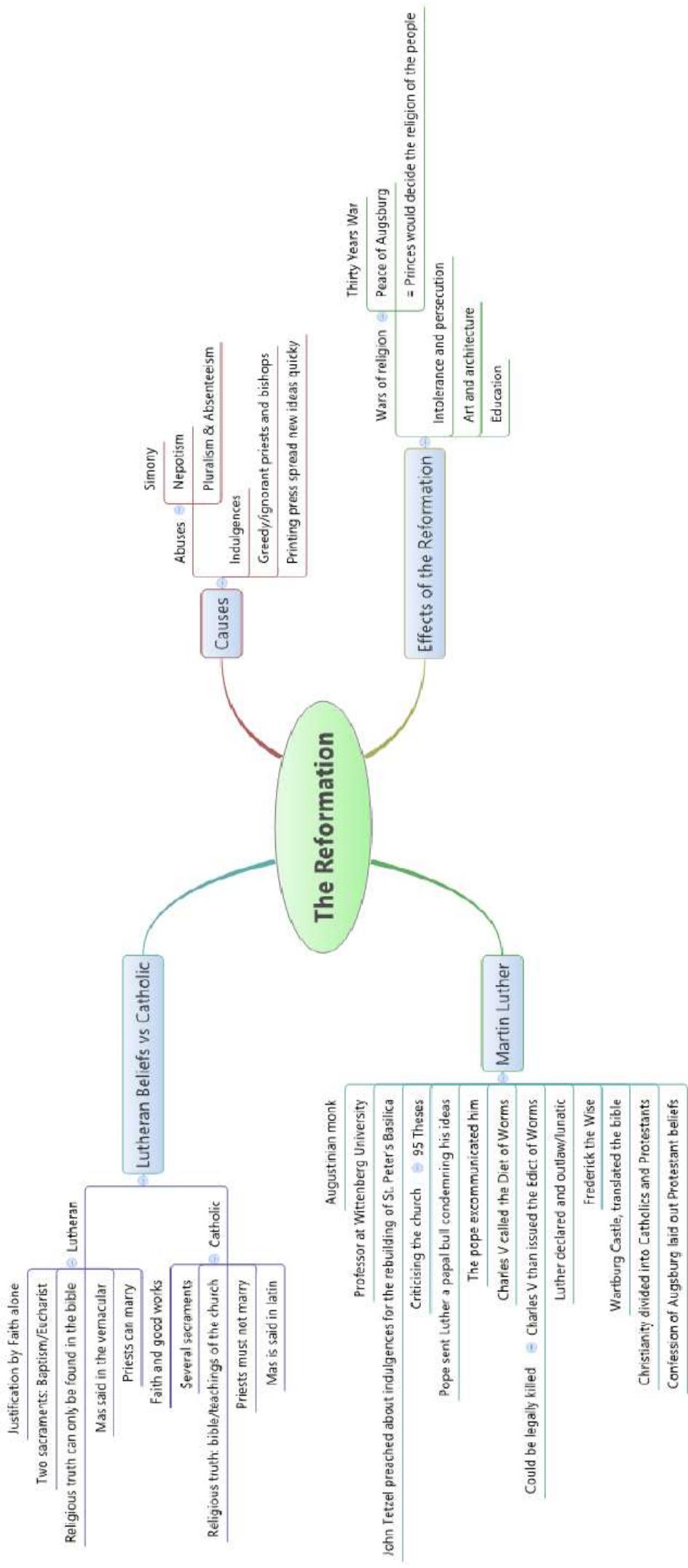
1. **Abuses in the church**
 1. **Simony** - (bribing with money! €€€) When church members used bribery to get certain positions of power in the church
 2. **Nepotism** - When people were given important church positions because they related to **nobles**
 3. **Pluralism** - When a bishop/priest were in charge of multiple dioceses/parishes and therefore neglected some of them
 4. **Absenteeism** - Priests/bishops neglecting their parishes
 5. Ignorant priests, wealthy bishops, unworthy popes
 2. **The Renaissance** - Encouraged people to question old beliefs
 3. **The Printing Press** - Ideas could spread quickly
- Martin Luther began the Reformation in **Wittenberg, Germany**.
 - Disagreed with indulgences, believed in **Justification by Faith** alone and said there were only **two sacraments**. (Baptism and the Eucharist)
 - Burned a copy of Pope Leo's papal bull that denounced his ideas
 - Charles V declared Luther an outlaw after the Diet of Worms
 - Fredrick of Saxony brought him to the safety of Wartburg Castle
 - John Calvin believed in predestination and said that baptism was the only sacrament
 - He wrote the *Institutes of the Christian Religion*
 - Ruled **Geneva** strictly and called it the **City of God**
 - Ministers who preached were called presbyters
 - Calvinists sometimes call themselves Presbyterians
 - **Elders** made sure everyone obeyed Calvin
 - **Teachers** were called doctors
 - **Deacons** looked after the poor
 - King Henry VIII disapproved of Luther and defended Catholic teachings, so the Pope gave him the title **Defender of the Faith**. When the Pope refused King Henry VIII a divorce from **Catherine of Aragon**, Henry made himself head of the Church in England. He married **Anne Boleyn**. He passed the **Act of Supremacy** that declared he was the **Supreme Head on Earth of the Church of England**. Monasteries were closed by the **Act of Dissolution**.
 - Edward VI introduced several Calvinist beliefs. Elizabeth I set up the Anglican church.
 - The Counter Reformation was an attempt to reform the Catholic Church from within
 - St. Ignatius Loyola founded the **Society of Jesus**. Jesuit priests were highly trained to teach and preach. They played a big role in preventing Protestantism.
 - The **Council of Trent** clarified Catholic beliefs and improved Catholic discipline
 - The **Inquisition** was a church court that punished heretics (people with false religious beliefs)

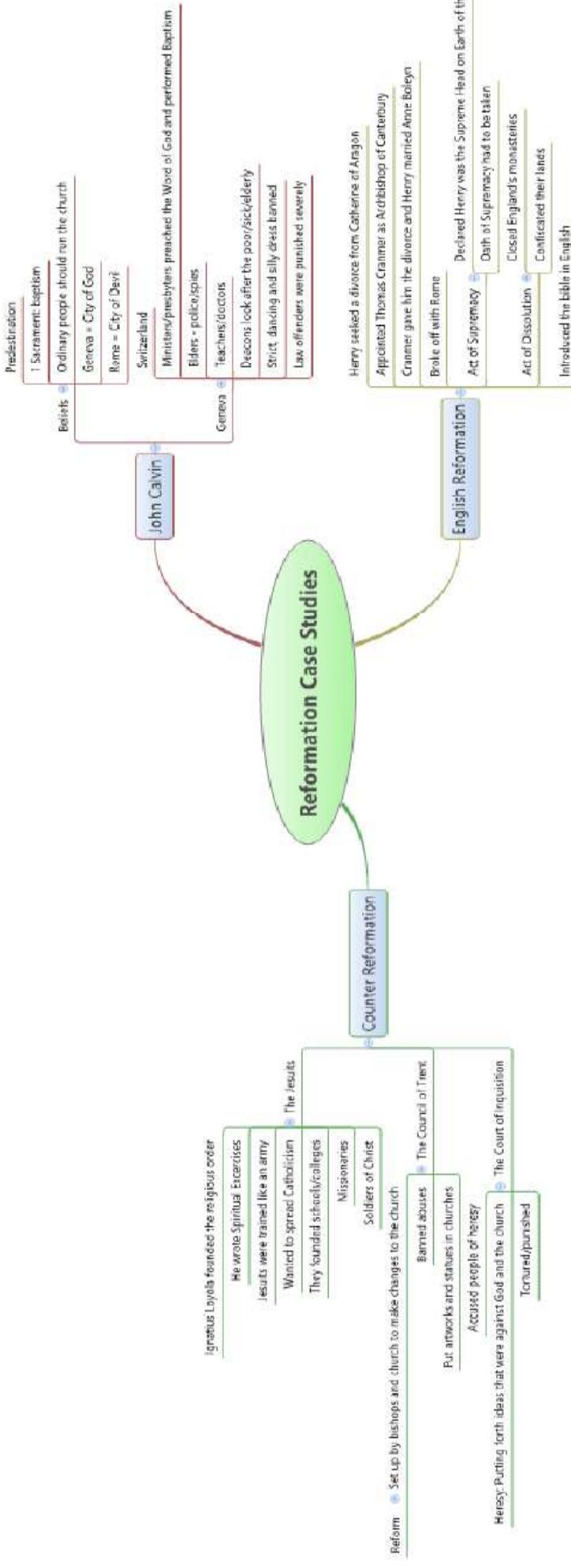
The Council of Trent - Council of cardinals and bishops to reform the Catholic Church

1. The **Council of Trent** was a special meeting of **Catholic** bishops called by the Pope that took place to stop the spread of the new Protestant churches.
2. The meeting took place in Italy and some very important decisions were made. Nepotism, simony and pluralism were **banned** completely. Seminaries were set up to provide education for all Catholic priests.
3. The Council also set out clearly all the principal beliefs of the Catholic Church in a special book called the **Catholic catechism**. It was also decided at this meeting to ban all Protestant books or any book that disagreed with the teachings of the Catholic Church.
 1. The **Court of Inquisition** was another aspect of the Catholic Counter-Reformation. It was a special court set up by the Catholic Church to stop the spread of the Protestant faith especially in **Spain, Portugal and Italy**.
 2. The leaders of the Catholic Church considered all Protestants to be heretics so in these countries they were put on **trial** for their religious beliefs.
 3. Muslims and Jews were also brought in front of these Catholic courts as well as people such as **Galileo** who put forward **ideas** that were opposed by the church.
 4. Spain was the country in which the Inquisition was most severe and people were sentenced to **flogging** or sent into **exile**. Hundreds of people were also put to **death** as a result of the Inquisition.
1. The **Jesuits** were an order of priests set up by an ex-soldier from Spain called Ignatius Loyola. He had been injured in battle and decided to dedicate his whole life to God.
2. He set up the Jesuits in Paris and the Pope accepted them because of their dedication and loyalty. They became known as the “soldiers of Christ”. They travelled all over the world as preachers and teachers and created many schools and universities.
3. As part of their missionary work they attempted to convert Protestants back to the Catholic Church in parts of Poland and Germany. However, their biggest missionary work took place in the “new world” of South America where large numbers of people became Catholic.

From <<http://www.e-xamit.ie/tutorial.php?id=41087&prep=41086&soln=41087&tip=41088&port=41182>>

- Results of the Reformation
 - A divided Europe, north largely Protestant and the south mainly Catholic
 - **Religious wars**
 - War broke out between Catholics and Lutheran princes in Germany. The war ended in 1555 with the peace of Augsburg.
 - **Thirty Years War** broke out in Northern Europe. It ended with the Treaty of Westphalia.
 - The persecution of minority religions
 - Contrasting architecture in Catholic/Protestant churches
 - Increased attention to education





The Reformation Polka

Listen to the song on YouTube!

When I was just ein junger Mann I studied canon law;
While Erfurt was a challenge, it was just to please my Pa.
Then came the storm, the lightning struck, I called upon Saint Anne,
I shaved my head, I took my vows, an **Augustinian!** Oh...

Chorus:

Papal bulls, indulgences, and transubstantiation
Speak your mind against them and face excommunication!
Nail your theses to the door, let's start a Reformation!
Papal bulls, indulgences, and transubstantiation!

When **Tetzel** came near **Wittenberg**, **St. Peter's** profits soared,
I wrote a little notice for the All Saints' Bull'tin board:
"You cannot purchase merits, for we're justified by grace!
Here's **95** more reasons, Brother Tetzel, in your face!" Oh...

Chorus

They loved my tracts, adored my wit, all were exemplor;
The Pope, however, hauled me up before the Emperor. (Charles V)
"Are these your books? Do you recant?" King Charles did demand,
"I will not change my **Diet**, Sir, God help me here I stand!" Oh...

Chorus

Duke **Frederick** took the Wise approach, responding to my words,
By knighting "George" as hostage in the Kingdom of the Birds.
Use Brother Martin's model if the languages you seek,
Stay locked inside a castle with your Hebrew and your Greek! Oh...

Chorus

Let's raise our steins and Concord Books while gathered in this place,
And spread the word that 'catholic' is spelled with lower case;
The Word remains unfettered when the Spirit gets a chance,
So come on, Katy, drop your lute, and join us in our dance! Oh...

Chorus

Papal bulls, indulgences, and transubstantiation!

Chapter 10 - Plantations in Ireland

The Pale was a small area in Dublin controlled by the English

Brehon Law

This was a Gaelic law. Under the Brehon law, the chief (taoiseach) was elected from the royal family (derbhfine)

- Plantations extended English control over Ireland. The Irish were driven from their lands and replaced by English or Scottish planters.
- General reasons for Plantations are because the English:
 - Used plantations to extend their control beyond the Pale to other parts of Ireland
 - Believed the Irish could not be trusted
 - Wanted to stamp out rebellions
 - Wanted to civilise the Irish
 - Wanted to enrich themselves by renting Irish lands to loyal planters
- **The Protestant Ascendancy** encouraged the **Penal Laws** against Catholics which were:
 - Catholics could not buy land
 - Could not become teachers
 - Could not attend Catholic schools
 - Priests could not say mass
- The undertakers built **bawns** (walled enclosures for defense)
- Queen Mary was in charge of the Laois-Offaly Plantation
- King James I was in charge of the Ulster Plantation

Definitions

- The Pale - Small area in Dublin controlled by the English.
- Brehon Laws - Gaelic laws. One of the laws were that the chief would be elected from the royal family.
- Under English law, the eldest son became the new lord.

What was a plantation?

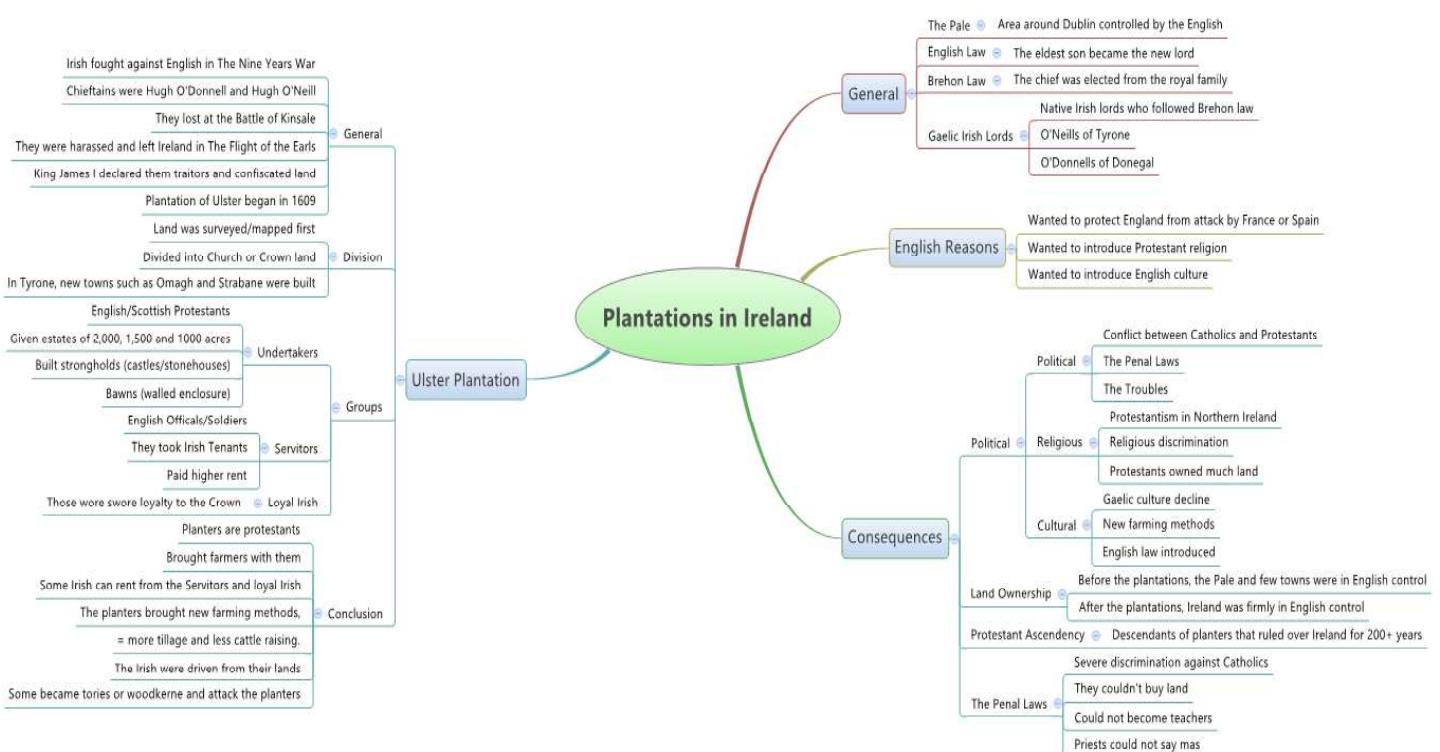
- When the Irish would be stripped of their land and new settlers or English planters would be given the land.
- Some rulers who established plantations included: Queen Mary and King James I.

Definitionssssss

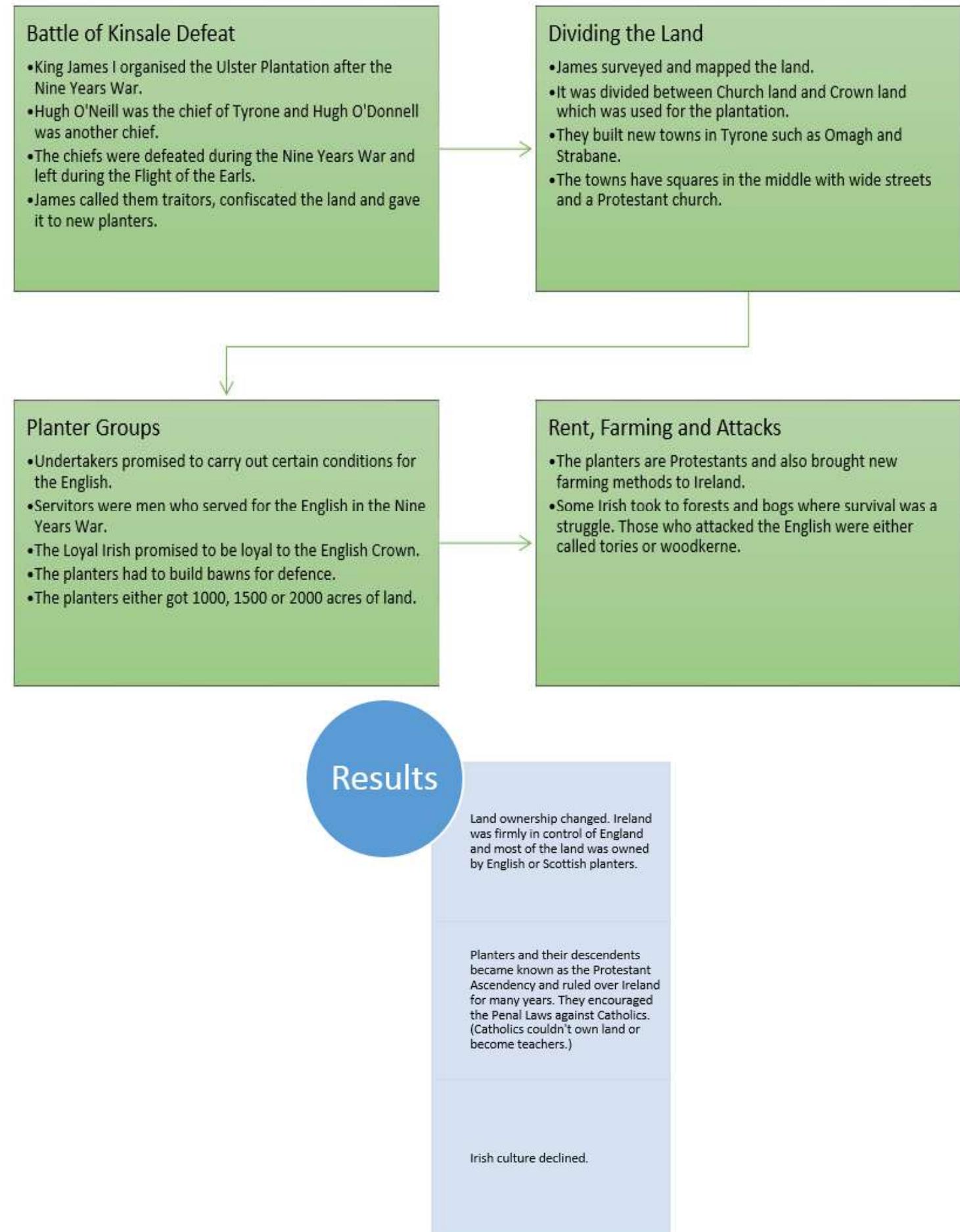
- Bawn - A walled enclosure to prevent Irish invasions.
- Undertakers - English/Scottish gentlemen
- Servitors - Those who served the King during the Nine Years War
- Loyal Irish - Irish loyal to the King

The Ulster Plantation

- The Ulster Plantation (1609) took place after the defeat of Hugh O'Neill and 'Red' Hugh O'Donnell in the Nine Years War (Battle of Kinsale) and the Flight of the Earls in 1607.
- O'Neill and O'Donnell were Irish chieftains who were defeated in the Nine Years War at the Battle of Kinsale. They left Ireland in 1607 (the Flight of the Earls.)
- The English called them traitors and confiscated their lands.
- Land was given to **undertakers** (English/Scottish Protestants) and **servitors** (who had served the crown) and some **trusted Irish gentlemen**.
- Most Irish people were driven from their lands. Some became outlaws called **tories** or **woodkerne**. They attacked the planters who occupied their lands.
- Undertakers built bawns for protection.



The Ulster Plantation



A native Irish person who lost land during a named plantation in Ireland

<p>I am a native Irish person who lost land during the Plantation of Ulster. I am a member of the O'Neill clan in Co. Tyrone and our chief was Hugh O'Neill. Our chief was defeated at the end of the Nine Years War at the Battle of Kinsale. After he left during the Flight of the Earls with other chieftains such as Hugh O'Donnell, our land was confiscated. The land of Co. Tyrone and five other counties has now been planted by King James I.</p>	Introduction Defeat at Battle of Kinsale and lands taken
<p>He surveyed and mapped the land first. The surveyors had to be protected because those of us who have lost land would have attacked them. The land was then divided between Church land and Crown land, and this land was used for the plantation. In Co. Tyrone they built new towns such as Omagh and Strabane. These towns have squares in the middle with wide streets and a Protestant church.</p>	Dividing the land and new towns
<p>Our land was given to undertakers, servitors and loyal Irish. The undertakers promised to carry out certain conditions for the English while the servitors were government officials or soldiers who fought in the Nine Years War for the English. The loyal Irish were Irish who were promised to be loyal to the English Crown. The planters had to build bawns for defence, and those with large amounts of land either built stone houses or castles within the bawns.</p>	Undertakers, Servitors, Loyal Irish and defence methods
<p>The planters are Protestants - either Presbyterians from Scotland or members of the church of England. They brought with them farmers who will rent the land from them. But since they are short of farmers, some of the Gaelic Irish are being allowed to rent land from the servitors and loyal Irish. They will have to get used to new farming methods with more tillage and less cattle raising. Some members of our clan have taken to the hills and the forests and are attacking the planters. These members are either known as tories or woodkerne.</p>	Renting, farming and attacks

Chapter 11 - The American Revolution

1775-1781

- Thirteen states on the East Coast of America known as the Colonies.
 - Virginia
 - Georgia
 - New York
- America was part of the British Empire and were ruled by the English Parliament and by King George III

Causes and Events leading up to the American Revolution

- Enlightenment beliefs - Jean Jacques Rousseau wrote that people should be free to rule themselves
- Tax laws such as **the Stamp Act** (tax on American documents such as newspapers and wills). The colonists said there should be **no taxation without representation.** (The Americans claimed that the British had no right to tax them because they had no representatives in the British Parliament)
 - The British taxed the Americans for the costs of fighting the Indians and driving the French out of Canada
- **1770 The Boston Massacre** - Where five colonists were killed by British soldiers
 - The British cancelled some of the taxes but kept the unpopular tax on tea
- **1773 The Boston Tea Party**
 - Colonists smuggled tea into America to avoid paying taxes
 - However English ships delivering cheap tea made smuggling unprofitable
 - On 16 December, colonists disguised as Indians and dumped tea into the harbour
- **1774 The First Continental Congress**
 - Called on each colony to raise an army to fight Britain
 - Met in **Philadelphia**

The War of Independence was from 1775 to 1781

1. Fighting first broke out at **Lexington, Concord and Bunker Hill**
2. The Continental Congress appointed **George Washington** as commander in chief of the American army at the Second Continental Congress
3. Made the American Declaration of Independence on 4 July 1776.
4. The British captured New York and Philadelphia and George Washington lost many men while wintering at Valley Forge
5. The tide turned in the Colonists' favour when France entered the war.
6. The final American/French victory was at **Yorktown.**

April 1775
Americans ambushed British troops at **Lexington** and **Concord** near Boston.



The British suffered heavy casualties as they drove the Americans from **Bunker Hill** near Boston.



May 1775
The Second Continental Congress appointed George Washington as Commander in Chief of the American Army



4 July 1776
The Continental Congress met for the third time and created the **American Declaration of Independence**. It declared that the 'United States of America' was 'free and independent' of Britain. It also stated that 'all men were created equal'. A president would rule the USA.



1777
The British captured the cities of **New York** and **Philadelphia** and appeared to be winning. However, the Americans won the battle of **Saratoga**.



1777-78
Washington's army suffered while training in **Valley Forge**. Many ran away or died from the terrible conditions.



France helped America and sent an army of 6,000 troops. This helped the Americans immensely.



October 1781
American and French armies force the British to surrender at **Yorktown**. The Americans had won their War of Independence.

- At the Treaty of Versailles, Britain recognised the USA as an independent country.
- George Washington became the first president of the USA from 1789-1797.
- The American Revolution helped cause the French Revolution
- The American Revolution helped to inspire the United Irishmen rebellion of 1798

Successes	Failures
Lexington Concord Bunker Hill Trenton and Princeton Saratoga Yorktown	New York Philadelphia Valley Forge

In order:

1. Lexington/Concord
2. Bunker Hill
3. New York City
4. Trenton and Princeton
5. Battle of Saratoga
6. Philadelphia
7. Valley Forge
8. Battle of Yorktown
9. Treaty of Versailles

Why did the Americans win the war?

- The intervention of France. They sent an army of 6,000 troops to join the war on the colonists' side.
- Guerrilla tactics (hit-and-run) were used against the British. The Americans could easily attack the British as they wore bright, red coats.

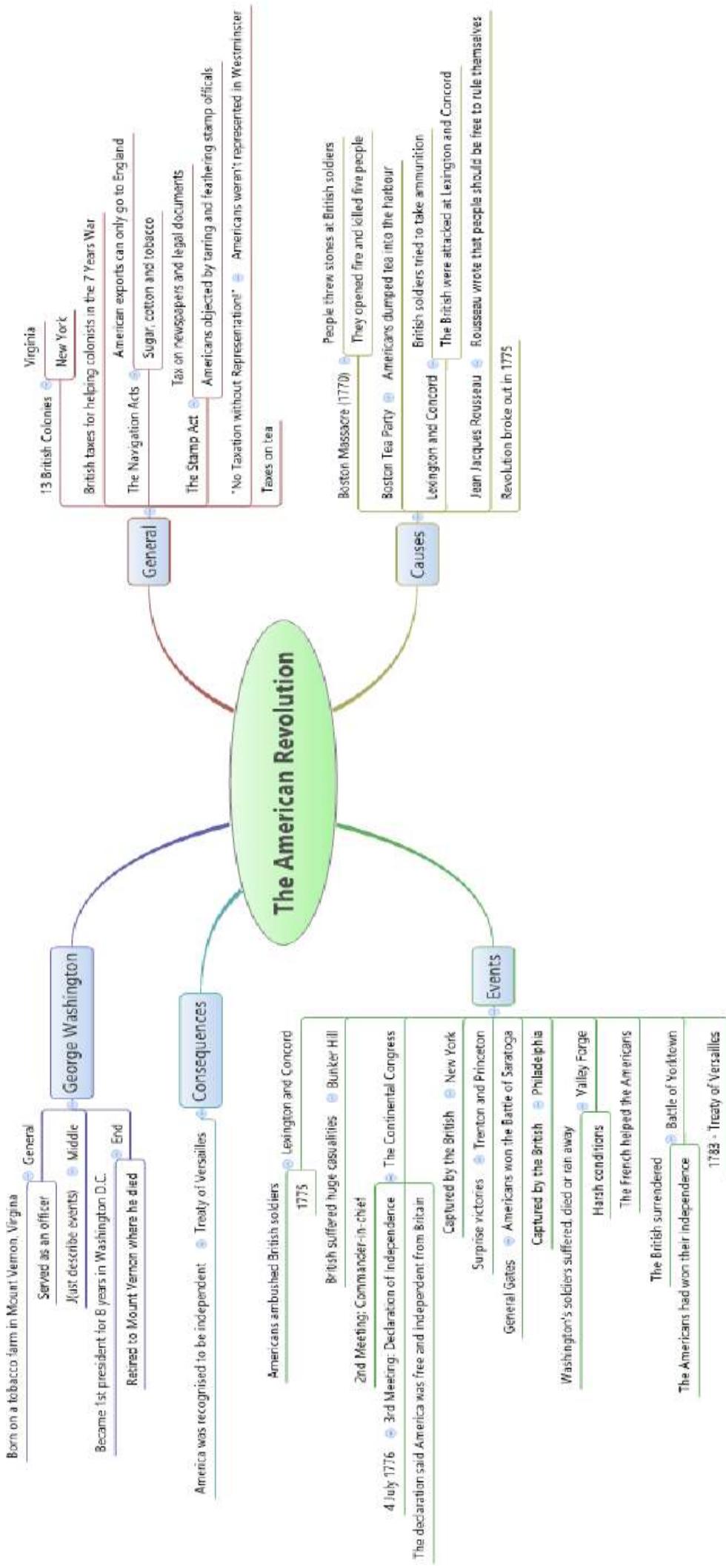
Impacts of the Revolution

France

- Before the revolution, the French thought that King Louis XVI had a God-given right to rule France. Some French soldiers admired the idea that the people should run the country. **Democracy**.
 - Officers such as Marquis de Lafayette who had fought in the American war, later became leading figures in the French Revolution.
- The French intervention in the war led to France being in serious **debt**. This caused hardship, especially on the third class that had to pay taxes.

Ireland

- Some Irish people hoped that they could also win independence by fighting.
- They formed the Society of United Irishmen and had an Irish rebellion in 1798. The rebellion failed but it introduced the idea that Ireland should fight for an independent republic.



George Washington

<p>1. George Washington was born in the stage of Virginia in 1732 on a tobacco farm where his family owned slaves.</p> <p>2. George joined the British Army in Virginia and served as an officer in wars against the French and Native Americans.</p>	<p>1. Virginia 2. Officer</p>	<p>Virginia Offered</p>	<p>Home</p>
<p>1. He was critical of British rule in the colonies, and was chosen as a Virginian deputy to the First Continental Congress in 1774.</p> <p>2. He loathed the Stamp Act, and believed in 'no taxation without representation' as many colonists did.</p> <p>3. Next year later at the Second Continental Congress, George Washington was appointed as Commander in Chief of the American Army.</p>	<p>1. Deputy 2. Stamp Act 3. Commander in Chief</p>	<p>Danny Sour Crisps</p>	<p>Army</p>
<p>1. The War of Independence began in April 1775 when the colonists attacked British troops at Lexington and Concord near Boston.</p> <p>2. The British suffered heavy casualties as they drove the Americans away from Bunker Hill near Boston.</p> <p>3. The British soon captured the cities of New York and Philadelphia.</p> <p>4. In 1778, Washington's troops suffered horribly at Valley Forge where they underwent training. Many died or ran away from the harsh conditions.</p>	<p>1. Lexington 2. Concord 3. Bunker Hill 4. New York 5. Philadelphia 6. Valley Forge</p>	<p>Lenny Cried But Nicole's Parrot Vainly Failed in</p>	<p>War</p>
<p>1. Following the American victory at Saratoga in 1778, France joined the war against Britain. This greatly benefited America.</p> <p>2. In 1781, The colonists forced a British army under Lord Cornwallis to surrender at Yorktown. This ended the American war of Independence.</p>	<p>1. Saratoga 2. Yorktown</p>	<p>Singing or Yodelling</p>	<p>Success</p>
<p>1. George Washington became the first president of the newly independent United States of America which was now a democracy.</p> <p>2. He served as president for eight years.</p> <p>3. He then retired to Mount Vernon, in Washington DC where he died in 1799.</p> <p>4. Washington was said to be arrogant at times but a brilliant leader. He is honoured as a great 'father' of the USA.</p>	<p>1. President 2. Retired 3. Mount Vernon 4. Leader</p>	<p>Penny Richard Vainly Lies</p>	<p>End</p>

