

Delivering the History curriculum through Ireland

Year 7

Britain 1066-1500

How complete was the Norman Conquest? Ireland as a case study

by

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The unit

Place in Year 7 programme of work

The Norman intervention in Ireland as an example of incomplete conquest will fit into the existing programme of work just after the key question ‘What were the long-term consequences of 1066?’.

It means a reduction in time and content in the teaching of castles and castle warfare.

Organising question	Teaching & learning	Key elements	Resources	Weeks
What were the long-term consequences of 1066?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Domesday book - reasons for, findings, comparisons with today 2. Feudal system - reasons for & consequences of 3. Castles - design, improvements, attack & defence 	<p>2b 2d 5c</p>	Various	4
How complete was the Norman Conquest?	<p>Brief study of the Normans in Ireland as an example of incomplete conquest</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What was Ireland like <i>before</i> the Normans? 2. Why did the Normans go to Ireland? 3. What was Ireland like <i>under</i> the Normans? 4. ASSESSMENT, based on key question 	<p>1 2a & b 2d & e 4a 5a</p>	‘Ireland in Schools’ study units on the Normans and Ireland.	3

Time allowed

3 weeks: 6 x 50-minute periods.

Lesson outlines

<p>1. Where is Ireland? What is it like today? <i>Research lesson.</i> To be done in class using atlases or as a library lesson or as an IT lesson using CD-Rom or Internet. Ke 4a Cross-curricular links: Geography & IT</p>	<p>2. What was Ireland like <i>before</i> the conquest? a. Complete comparison chart of Ireland and England, using information sheet. b. Mapwork - make comparisons with previous lesson’s work. Ke 2a, 2b Could be paired activity: one pupil Ireland, one pupil England.</p>	<p>3. Why did the Normans go to Ireland? a. Paired inductive activity - sorting event cards into chronological order. b. Cut out resources and paste into books in 3 categories: Normans = greedy; Irish = weak; other reasons. c. Put reasons in order of importance, with justification.</p>
<p>4. What was Ireland like after the Norman conquest? a. Comparison of maps showing extent of Norman conquest. b. Picture sources on Irish and Norman way of life after the conquest - complete comparison chart. Ke 4a, 2a</p>	<p>5. How complete was the conquest? a. Comparison with Norman treatment of other Celtic peoples. b. Impact - evidence for/against a ‘complete’ Norman conquest of Ireland? Ke 2d, 2e</p>	<p>6. Assessment Explain differentiation of writing frames. Have clear explanations of expectations and rules for writing essays. Explain mark scheme. Discuss thoughts & ideas. Ke 2 & 5a to be assessed</p>

Lesson 1

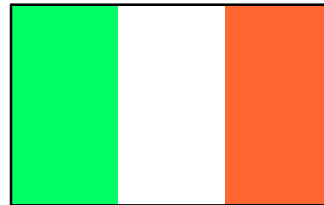
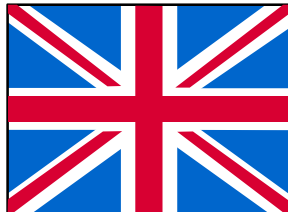
Where is Ireland?

What is it like today?

Basic facts

Country	Northern Ireland	The Republic of Ireland
Population	1.5 million 66 per cent Protestant 34 per cent Roman Catholic	3 million 10 per cent Protestant 90 per cent Roman Catholic
Currency	Sterling	Punt
Government	Northern Ireland is part of the United Kingdom governed from Westminster. There has been (since 1972) a British government minister known as the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland responsible for policy in the area. The present Secretary is John Reid who recently succeeded Peter Mandelson.	The government is based in Dublin. The parliament consists of the Dail Éireann, which means the Assembly of Ireland, and the Senate. There is an Irish President. Unlike Northern Ireland, the Republic is not a member of the Commonwealth but is a member of the European Union.

Flag



Two divided communities

Nationalist

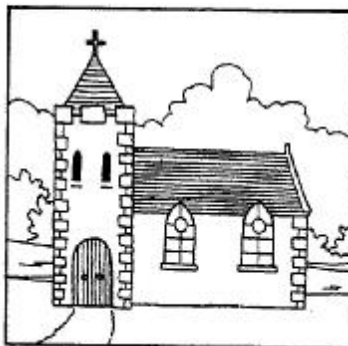
Beliefs

Nationalists believe that Ireland is one country and should not be divided in two. They would like Dublin to be the capital of an undivided island. They feel that the British forces are a cause of trouble in Ireland and should not be there.



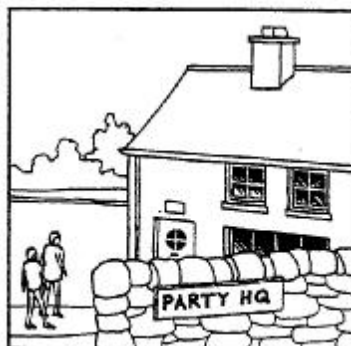
Religion

Most nationalists are Catholics, although a few famous Nationalists have been Protestants. The Catholic Church is very powerful in the south of Ireland. Nationalists say that all religions would be treated fairly in a united Ireland.



Organisations

Nationalists who think it right to use force against the British vote for Sinn Fein, and agree with the violence of the Irish Republican Army. Those Nationalists who reject violence vote for the Social Democratic and Labour Party.



Unionist

Beliefs

Unionists see themselves as British and want Northern Ireland to stay united with Britain. They feel that the British forces protect them from terrorism. Unionists do not feel that they have much in common with Nationalists.

Religion

Most Unionists are Protestants. Some of them feel that the Catholic Church is wicked. Many fear that in a united Ireland they would be told what to do by the Catholic Church.

Organisations

Unionists have two big political parties: the Democratic Unionist Party and the Official Unionist Party. Some hardliners support private armies, such as the Ulster Defence Association and the Ulster Volunteer Force.

Ireland fact file

1. Answer the following questions on Ireland using the Atlas and any other information to help you.

1. What is the capital city of Northern Ireland?	
2. What is the capital city of the Republic of Ireland?	
3. Name any 3 counties in Ireland.	
4. Off which coast of Britain is Ireland found?	
5. Which sea lies between Britain and Ireland?	
6. Which ocean is to the West of Ireland?	
7. Name any 2 mountain ranges in Ireland.	
8. What is the population of Northern Ireland?	
9. What is the population of the Republic of Ireland?	
10. What is the climate like in Ireland?	
11. What is the unit of currency in Northern Ireland?	
12. What is the unit of currency in the Republic of Ireland?	
13. What types of industry are there in Northern Ireland?	
14. Draw the flag of Northern Ireland.	
15. Draw the flag of the Republic of Ireland.	

2. Now add as much information as you can from the facts above to your map of Ireland.

