

# History Junior Certificate Notes

By Bronte Smith

# History Study Plan

## Year 1: First Year History

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

## Year 2: Second Year History

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

## Year 3: Third Year History

- 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
- Social Change in 20th-century Ireland
- 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"> <li>A monk in an early Christian monastery in Ireland</li> <li>The Lord or lady of a medieval castle</li> <li>A named reformer at the time of the Reformation</li> </ul>
B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A named leader on a voyage during the Age of Exploration</li> <li>A farm labourer during the Agricultural Revolution</li> <li>A news reporter describing one of the crises during the Cold War, 1945-1963</li> </ul>

2012

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

2011

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

2010

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

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

# 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

## Artefact 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 market 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

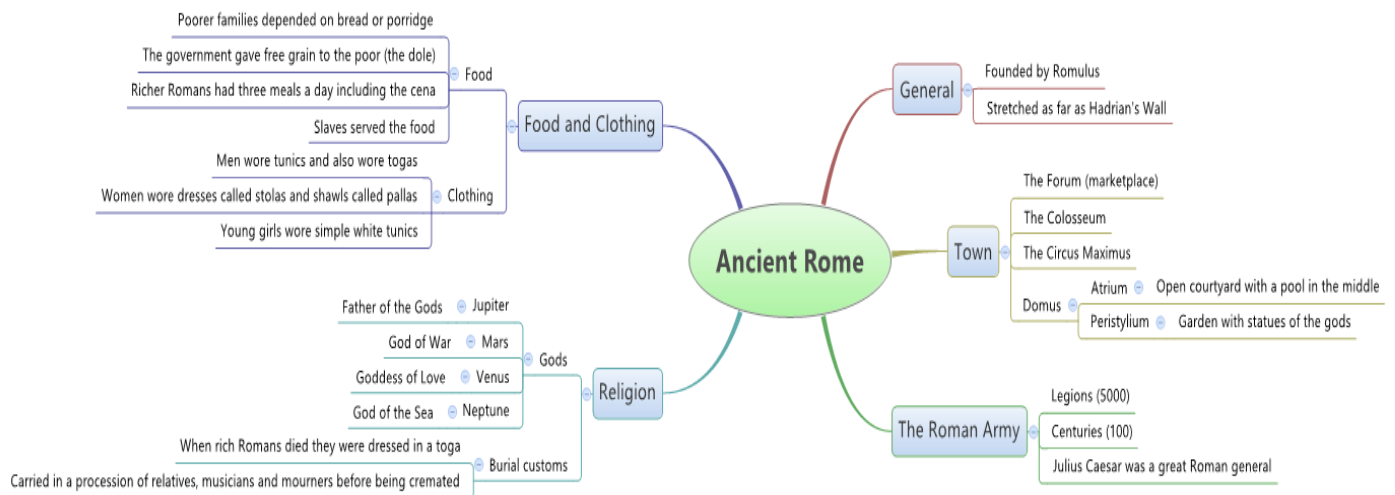
- Believed in gods and goddesses
  - Mars was the god of war
  - Venus the god of love
- Funerals were noisy, the body was placed in a portable bed called a litter
  - Paid professional wailers to cry loudly for the deceased
- People had coins placed in their mouths to pay Charon to travel the River 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 <b>Hadrian's Wall</b>. According to legend, <b>Romulus</b> founded Rome. I am thirteen years of age and I am still in a <b>ludus</b>, but I am to leave soon as I am due to <b>marry</b> when I turn fourteen. My younger brother is continuing his education to go to a <b>grammar school</b> where he will prepare for a life in <b>politics</b> or the <b>army</b>.</p>	<p>Hadrian's Wall Romulus Ludus Marry Grammar School Politics/Army</p>	<p>Roman Empire</p>
<p>2. I am the daughter of a father who is a general. He is in charge of many <b>legions</b> which are divided into <b>centuries</b>. I often see his <b>legionaries</b> use <b>swords, shields, helmets and javelins</b>. He teaches them strict discipline and they obey him unquestionably for fear of <b>punishment</b>.</p>	<p>Legions Centuries Legionaries Swords, shields, helmets and javelins Punishment</p>	<p>Roman Army</p>
<p>3. We live in a private house called a <b>domus</b> as we are wealthy. I often relax in the <b>atrium</b> which is our open courtyard with a pool. I also lounge in our garden, the <b>peristylum</b>, 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 <b>slaves</b> serve us our <b>cena</b> meals and when we eat too much we visit the <b>vomitorium</b> to puke our food so we may eat more. Our house is decorated in <b>frescoes</b> and <b>mosaics</b> making it very beautiful compared to the cramped apartment blocks called <b>insulae</b> that the poorer Romans reside in.</p>	<p>Domus Atrium Peristylum Slaves Cena Vomitorium Frescoes Mosaics Insulae</p>	<p>House</p>
<p>4. Our home is also located near a marketplace in the Forum. On some days I often go to the <b>public baths</b> with my family, and I like the <b>caldarium</b> best because it is hot and steamy. For other forms of entertainment I also go to chariot races in the <b>Circus Maximus</b>, where the Whites, Reds, Greens and Blues race around the <b>spina</b>. I personally enjoy the gladiator contests held in The <b>Colosseum</b> as they are exciting. When I travel to such places with my mother she wears her best <b>stola, palla</b> and jewellery. I prefer wearing my white <b>tunic</b>.</p>	<p>Public baths Caldarium Circus Maximus Spina Colosseum Stola Palla Tunic</p>	<p>The Forum Clothing</p>
<p>5. My aunt has recently died. My mother wants her sister to be buried in the Christian <b>catacombs</b> 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 <b>Charon</b> to cross the <b>River Styx</b> and make their way to <b>Hades</b>.</p>	<p>Catacombs Charon River Styx Hades</p>	<p>Burial Traditions</p>

## 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

#### • Court cairns

- Open area called a court
- Cremated remains were placed in the chambers
- A cairn or heap of stones covered the chambers



#### • Portal dolmens

- Two upright stones called portals
- A large capstone was placed on top



#### • Passage graves

- Has a passage that leads to the chamber deep within the grave
- E.g. Newgrange (4500 years old)



# 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 Tène art. It consisted of spirals, curved lines and florals.

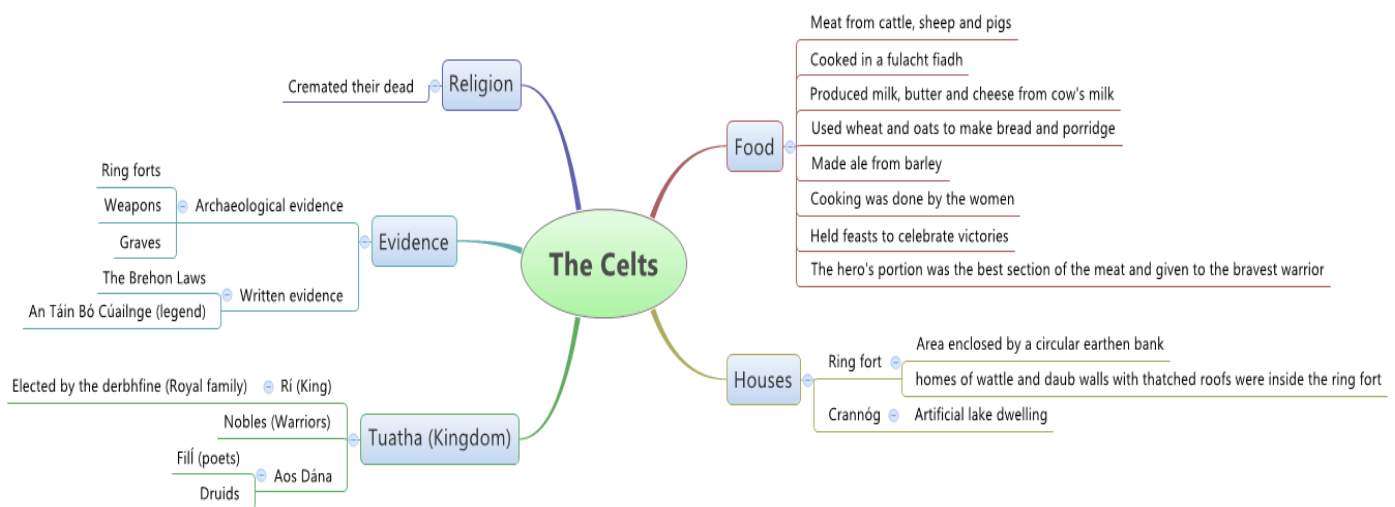
**Religion**

- 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)**
    - **Filí** (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"> <li>Made of light branches covered with skins, grass, leaves or plants</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Made wattle and daub houses. Interwoven sticks were covered with mud</li> <li>Made permanent settlements</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Wattle and daub with a timber fence</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Ring forts called dúns</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A ditch was dug around the site and earth was used to build a circular bank</li> <li>Circular houses were built within the ring fort</li> <li>Their walls were made of wattle and daub</li> <li>A hidden underground tunnel called a souterrain ran under the outer wall.</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>Crannógs</b></li> </ul>

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



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

## 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.



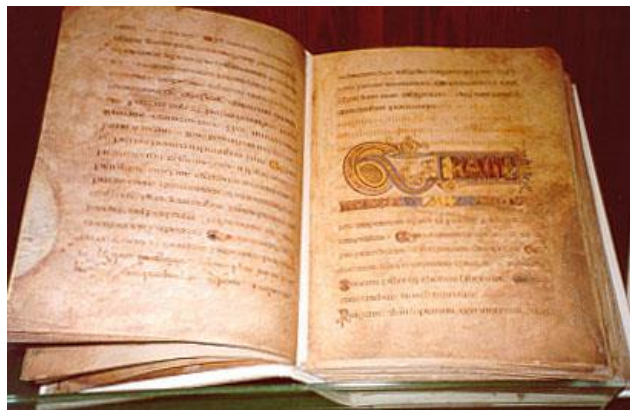
Monasteries would be self-sufficient. Farming was important and some monks worked in trades such as Carpentry or masonry (builders in stone). They would contain:

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

### Arts and Crafts

#### 1. Manuscripts

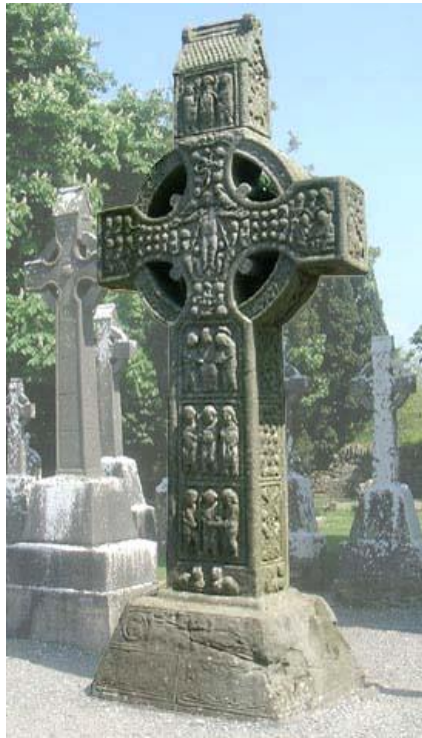
- **Scribes** produced beautiful manuscripts on vellum or parchment
- **Skilled artists** illuminated manuscripts with beautiful coloured pictures and design
- It was written in Latin
- They used
  - **Quills (goose feathers)**
  - **Vellum (calfskin)**
  - **Parchment (sheepskin)**
- Examples of manuscripts based on religious themes are:
  - The Catharch - 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

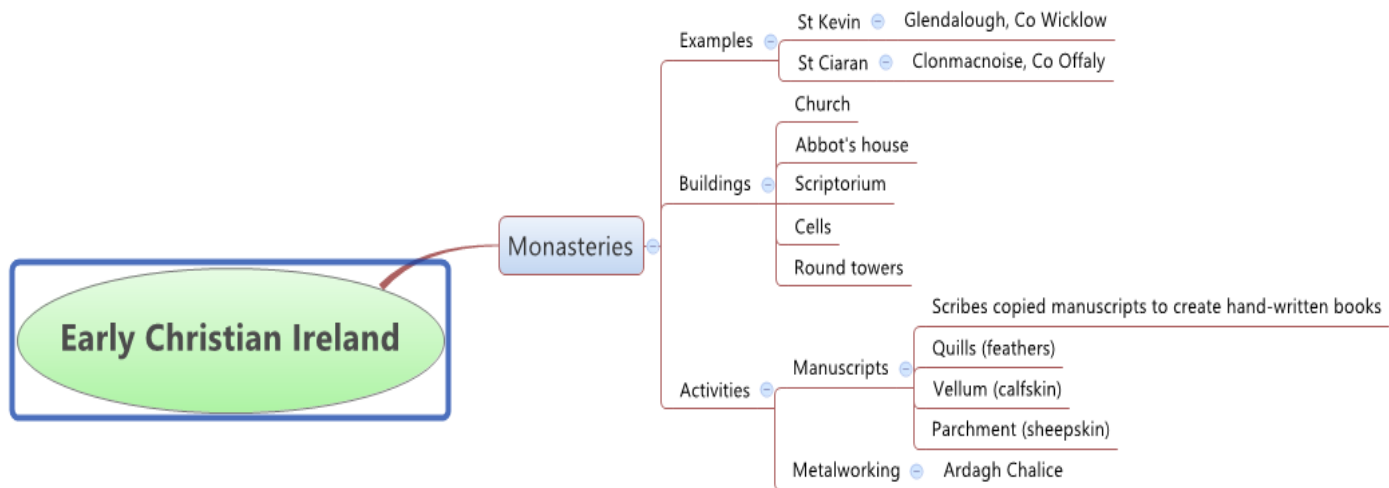
Monks made:

- **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

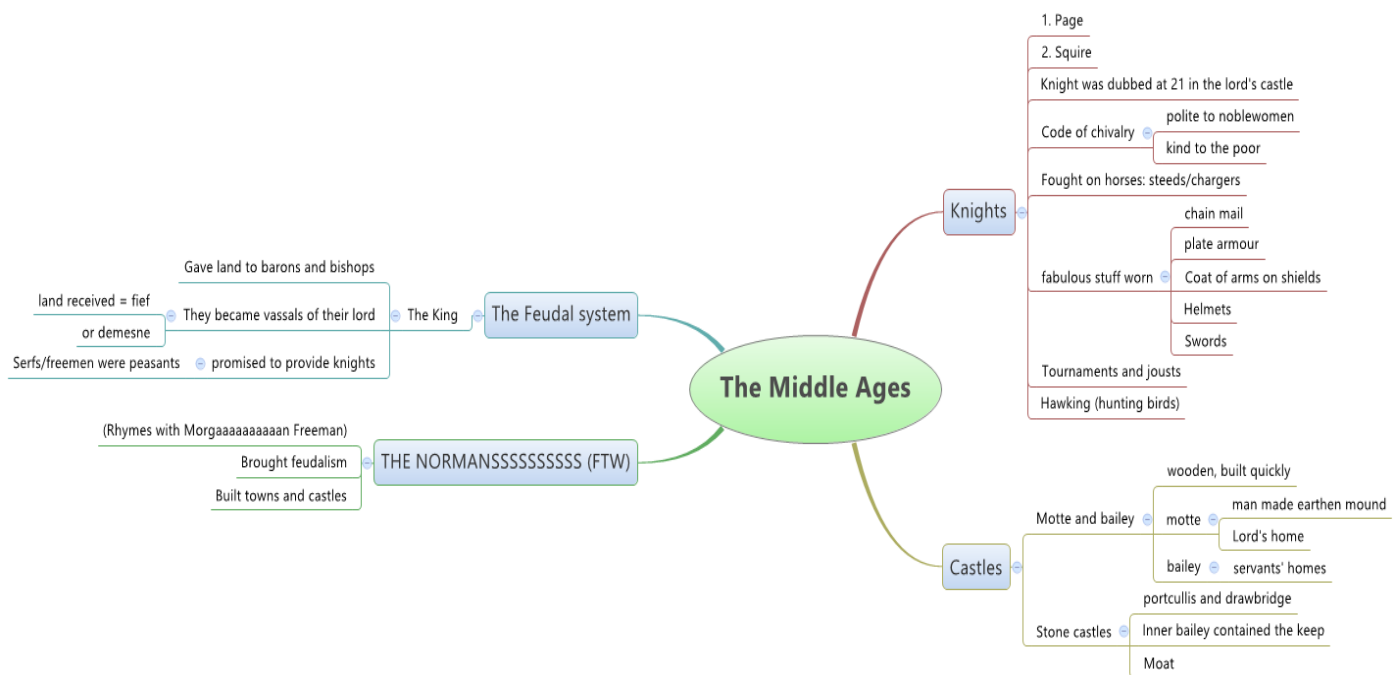
- **Stone Castles**
  - Walls enclosed the castle and a moat surrounded it
  - Portcullis and drawbridge for letting in people
  - Outer bailey for the peasants
  - Inner bailey included the keep
- The **manor** was the lord's estate. He kept some land (the demesne) for himself and rented the rest to 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 was **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.

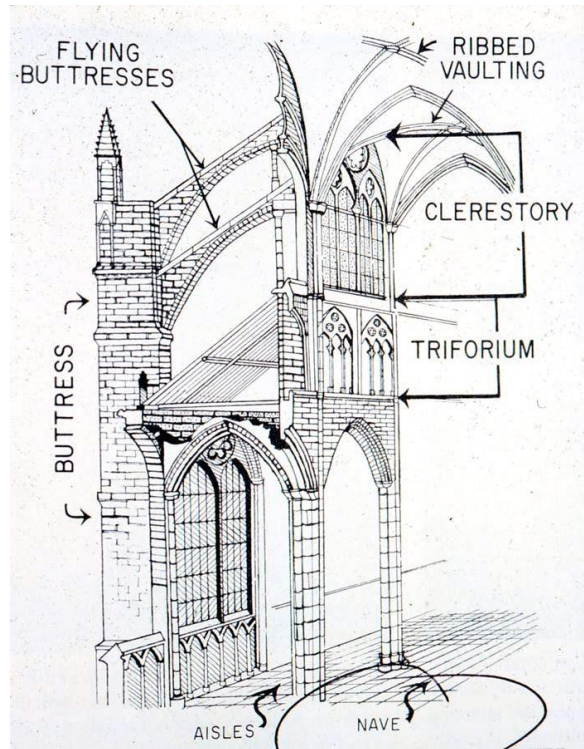
From <<http://www.e-xamit.ie/tutorial.php?id=41078&prep=41077&soln=41078&tip=41079&port=41179>>

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
<b>Gothic-style</b>	<b>Roman style</b>
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 <b>Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse and Knight, Death and the Devil</b> He also did an engraving of <b>Saint Jerome in His Study</b> He painted plants and animals in great detail. His <b>'The Great Piece of Turf'</b> shows a clump of grass and his Young Hare is very detailed and lifelike.

### Inventors

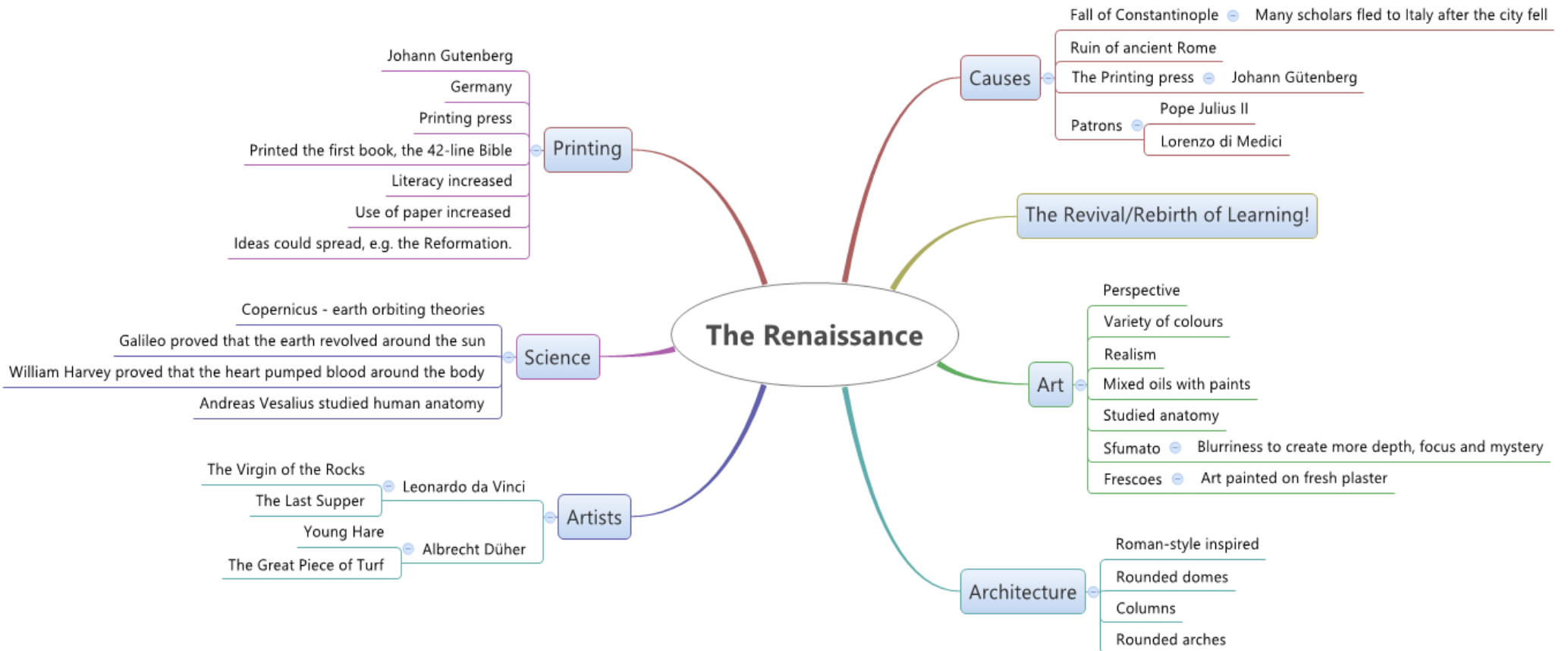
- **Galileo** Galilei invented the pendulum clock, a telescope and proved Copernicus' theory that the earth orbited the sun. The Inquisition then forced him to deny his beliefs.
- Johann Gutenberg - Invented the printing press
  - This allowed ideas to spread and encouraged education

## 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

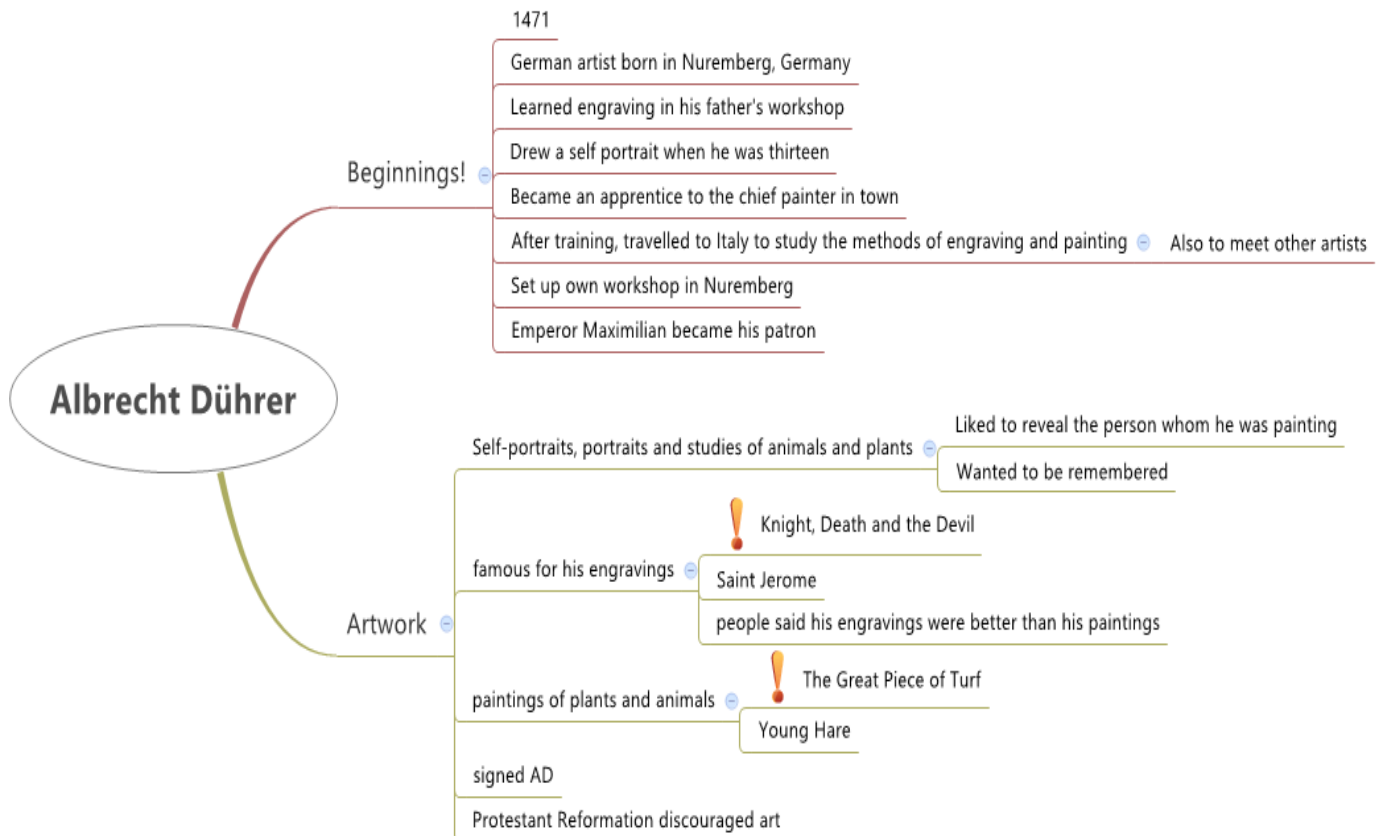


# Albrecht Dürer



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

# 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

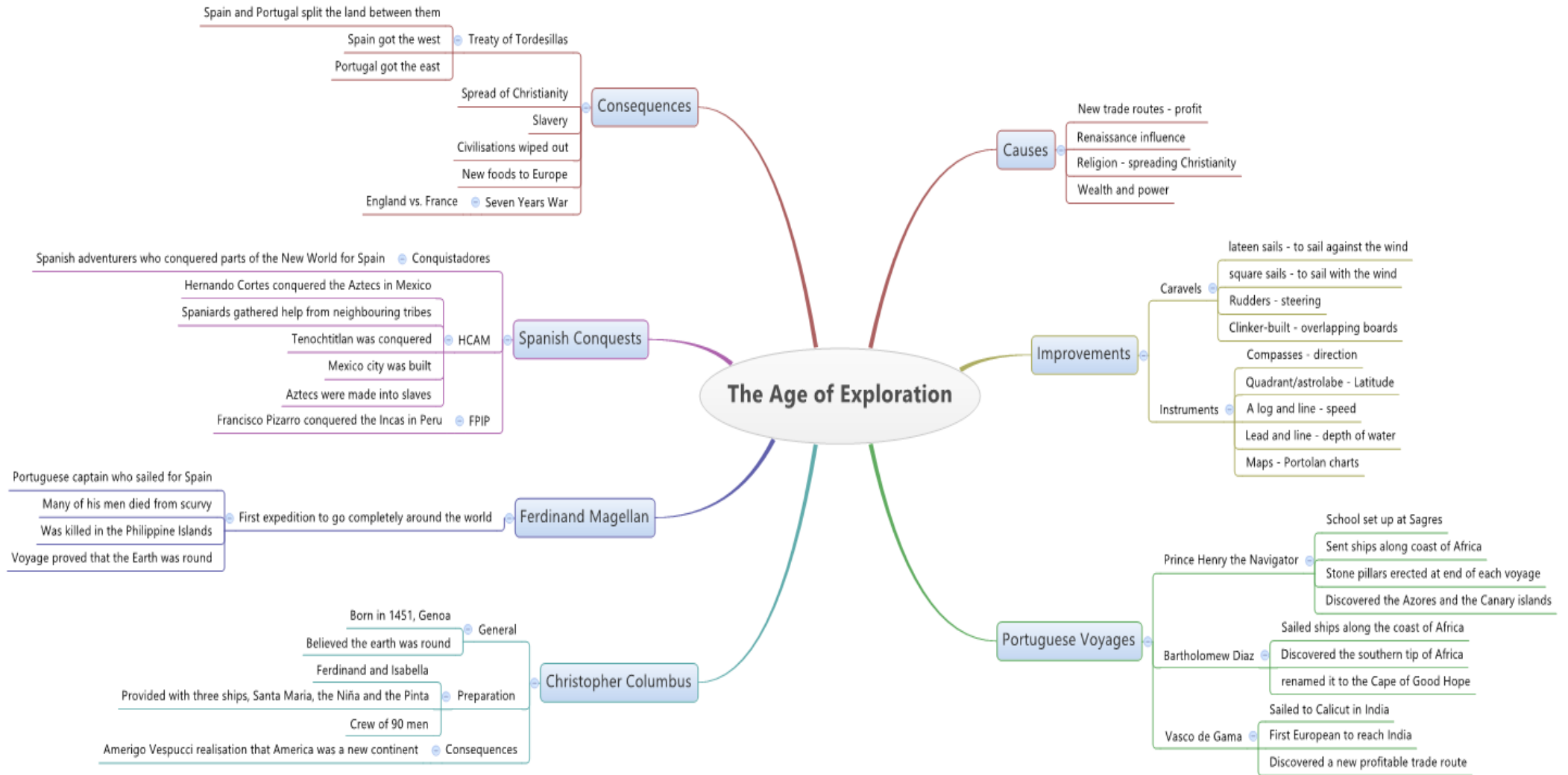
Vasco

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"> <li>Born in <b>1451</b> in the busy Italian Port of <b>Genoa</b></li> <li>Believed that the world was round and by <b>sailing west</b> he could reach India.</li> </ul>	Genoa Sailing West India	Beginning
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Columbus persuaded <b>King Ferdinand</b> and <b>Queen Isabella</b> for a <b>voyage of discovery</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To give him ships and money</li> </ul> </li> <li>He hoped for the <b>spices, silks</b> and <b>gold</b> India had to offer</li> </ul>	King Ferdinand Queen Isabella Voyage of Discovery Spices, silks and gold	Leading up To
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>3 August 1492</b> - Columbus left the port of <b>Palos</b> in Southern Spain with three caravels named the <b>Santa Maria</b>, the <b>Nina</b> and the <b>Pinta</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Columbus took control of the <b>Nao Maria</b> while the Pinzon brothers told control of the two caravels Nina and Pinta</li> </ul> </li> <li>He had a crew of 90 men           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Some prisoners for the hope of freedom</li> <li>Some young boys</li> </ul> </li> <li>Columbus stopped at the Canary Islands to take on food and water and then sailed westward into the unknown Atlantic</li> <li>11 November, Columbus landed on San Salvador in the Caribbean           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>He referred to the local people as Indians (stupid ass)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	August 1492 Santa Maria The Nina The Pinta 90 Men Canary Islands Atlantic November San Salvador	Course
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>His men explored <b>Jamaica, Cuba</b> and <b>Hispaniola</b>.</li> <li>The Santa Maria ran aground and was wrecked           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>They rebuilt it into a fort and left 40 men to guard it</li> </ul> </li> <li>Columbus brought back to Palos, Spain a little gold, parrots and six kidnapped 'Indians'</li> <li>He received the title 'Admiral of the Ocean Sea'           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Governor of the lands discovered</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Jamaica, Cuba and Hispaniola Wrecked 40 men Admiral of the Ocean Sea	Consequence
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Columbus was the first European to have discovered America although he never knew.</li> <li>Amerigo Vespucci realised that Columbus had discovered a new continent and it was then called 'America' after him.</li> </ul>	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"><li>• I am an <b>Aztec</b>, a native of Mexico.</li><li>• My ruler was Montezuma and we lived the city of <b>Tenochtilan</b>.</li><li>• We ruled over <b>tribes</b> in our area and we offered sacrifices to the gods of captured enemy tribesmen.</li></ul>
Conquistadores	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• We believed that one day our god, Quetzalcoatl would return to us.</li><li>• Our emperor <b>Montezuma</b> greeted the Spaniards led by <b>Cortés</b> as he thought the gods were returning.</li><li>• 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.</li><li>• We began fighting the Spaniards and we killed our emperor for helping them.</li></ul>
Destroyed City	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Cortés surrounded our city with an army of 100,000 men and conquered it.</li><li>• The city was destroyed and many of our men were killed.</li><li>• The Spaniards made slaves of us.</li><li>• They are rebuilding our city and calling it Mexico City.</li><li>• Cortés has been made governor of our lands and the Spanish language and culture is everywhere.</li><li>• Our language and religion has been destroyed.</li></ul>

# 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
  - Frederick 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.examit.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

- Lutheran Beliefs vs Catholic
  - Lutheran
    - Justification by Faith alone
    - Two sacraments: Baptism/Eucharist
    - Religious truth can only be found in the bible
    - Mas said in the vernacular
    - Priests can marry
    - Faith and good works
  - Catholic
    - Several sacraments
    - Religious truth: bible/teachings of the church
    - Priests must not marry
    - Mas is said in latin

- Martin Luther
  - Augustinian monk
  - Professor at Wittenberg University
  - John Tetzel preached about indulgences for the rebuilding of St. Peter's Basilica
  - Criticising the church - 95 Theses
  - Pope sent Luther a papal bull condemning his ideas
  - The pope excommunicated him
  - Charles V called the Diet of Worms
  - Could be legally killed - Charles V than issued the Edict of Worms
  - Luther declared and outlaw/lunatic
  - Frederick the Wise
  - Wartburg Castle, translated the bible
  - Christianity divided into Catholics and Protestants
  - Confession of Augsburg laid out Protestant beliefs

- Causes
  - Abuses
    - Simony
    - Nepotism
    - Pluralism & Absenteeism
  - Indulgences
  - Greedy/ignorant priests and bishops
  - Printing press spread new ideas quickly

- Effects of the Reformation
  - Wars of religion
    - Peace of Augsburg
    - = Princes would decide the religion of the people
  - Intolerance and persecution
  - Art and architecture
  - Education

# Reformation Case Studies

## Counter Reformation

- Ignatius Loyola founded the religious order
- He wrote Spiritual Exercises
- Jesuits were trained like an army
- Wanted to spread Catholicism
- They founded schools/colleges
- Missionaries
- Soldiers of Christ
- The Jesuits**
- Reform
  - Set up by bishops and church to make changes to the church
- Banned abuses
- Put artworks and statues in churches
- Accused people of heresy
- Heresy: Putting forth ideas that were against God and the church
- Tortured/punished
- The Council of Trent**
- The Court of Inquisition**

## John Calvin

- Predestination
- 1 Sacrament: baptism
- Ordinary people should run the church
- Geneva = City of God
- Rome = City of Devil
- Switzerland
- Ministers/presbyters preached the Word of God and performed Baptism
- Elders - police/spies
- Teachers/doctors
- Geneva
  - Deacons look after the poor/sick/elderly
  - Strict, dancing and silly dress banned
  - Law offenders were punished severely

## English Reformation

- Henry sought a divorce from Catherine of Aragon
- Appointed Thomas Cranmer as Archbishop of Canterbury
- Cranmer gave him the divorce and Henry married Anne Boleyn
- Broke off with Rome
- Act of Supremacy
  - Declared Henry was the Supreme Head on Earth of the Church of England
  - Oath of Supremacy had to be taken
- Act of Dissolution
  - Closed England's monasteries
  - Confiscated their lands
- Introduced the bible in English



# 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 exemplar;  
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?**

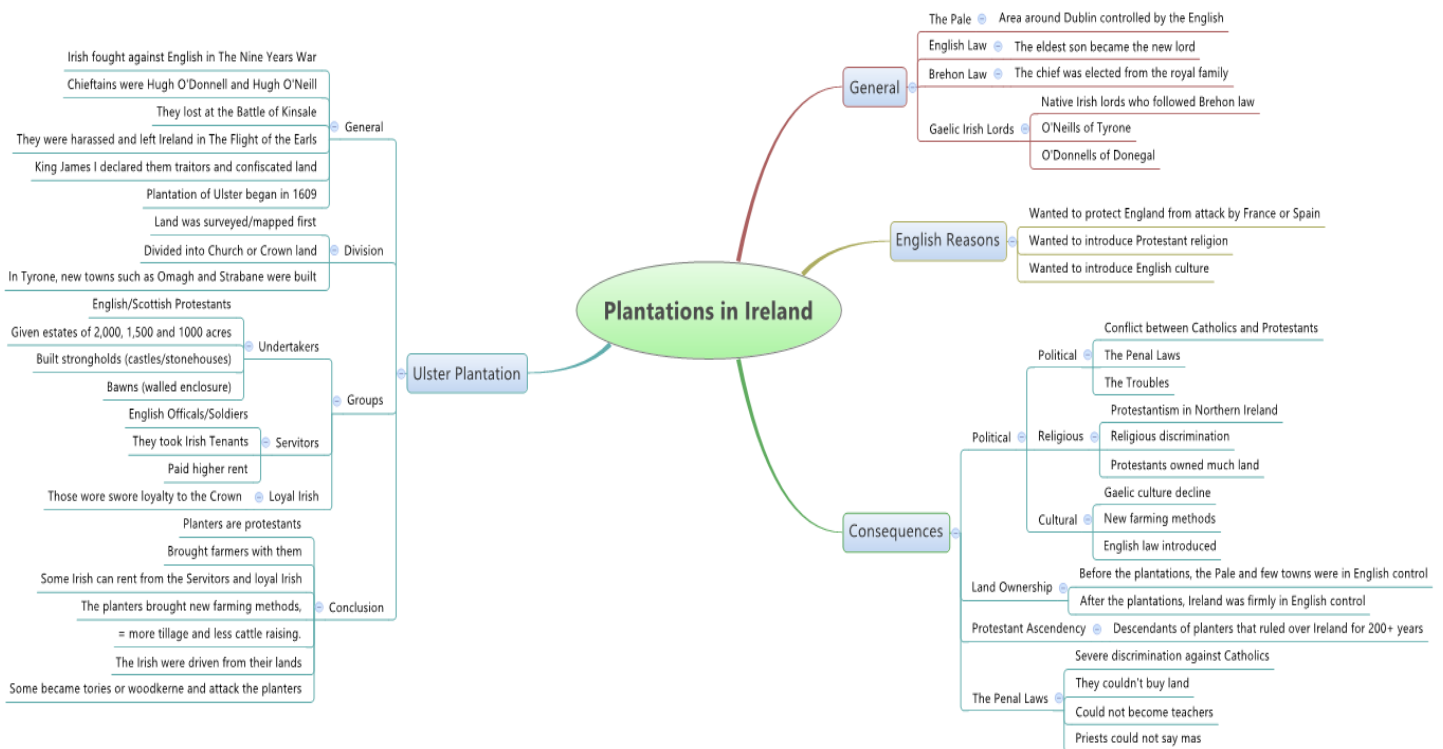
- When the Irish would be stripped of their land and new settlers or English planters would be given the land.
- Some rulers who established plantations included: Queen Mary and King James I.

## **Definitionsssss**

- 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

### Battle of Kinsale Defeat

- King James I organised the Ulster Plantation after the Nine Years War.
- Hugh O'Neill was the chief of Tyrone and Hugh O'Donnell was another chief.
- The chiefs were defeated during the Nine Years War and left during the Flight of the Earls.
- James called them traitors, confiscated the land and gave it to new planters.

### Dividing the Land

- James surveyed and mapped the land.
- It was divided between Church land and Crown land which was used for the plantation.
- They built new towns in Tyrone such as Omagh and Strabane.
- The towns have squares in the middle with wide streets and a Protestant church.

### Planter Groups

- Undertakers promised to carry out certain conditions for the English.
- Servitors were men who served for the English in the Nine Years War.
- The Loyal Irish promised to be loyal to the English Crown.
- The planters had to build bawns for defence.
- The planters either got 1000, 1500 or 2000 acres of land.

### Rent, Farming and Attacks

- The planters are Protestants and also brought new farming methods to Ireland.
- Some Irish took to forests and bogs where survival was a struggle. Those who attacked the English were either called tories or woodkerne.

## Results

Land ownership changed. Ireland was firmly in control of England and most of the land was owned by English or Scottish planters.

Planters and their descendents became known as the Protestant Ascendancy and ruled over Ireland for many years. They encouraged the Penal Laws against Catholics. (Catholics couldn't own land or become teachers.)

Irish culture declined.

# 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 <b>Plantation of Ulster</b>.          I am a member of the <b>O'Neill</b> clan in <b>Co. Tyrone</b> and our chief was <b>Hugh O'Neill</b>          Our chief was defeated at the end of the <b>Nine Years War</b> at the <b>Battle of Kinsale</b>          After he left during the <b>Flight of the Earls</b> with other chieftains such as <b>Hugh O'Donnell</b>, our land was <b>confiscated</b>.          The land of Co. Tyrone and five other counties has now been planted by <b>King James I</b>.</p>	<p>Introduction          Defeat at Battle of Kinsale and lands taken</p>
<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 <b>Omagh</b> and <b>Strabane</b>.          These towns have squares in the middle with wide streets and a Protestant church.</p>	<p>Dividing the land and new towns</p>
<p>Our land was given to <b>undertakers, servitors and loyal Irish</b>.          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 <b>bawns</b> for defence, and those with large amounts of land either built stone houses or castles within the bawns.</p>	<p>Undertakers, Servitors, Loyal Irish and defence methods</p>
<p>The planters are <b>Protestants</b> - either Presbyterians from Scotland or members of the church of England.          They brought with them <b>farmers</b> who will rent the land from them.          But since they are short of farmers, some of the Gaelic Irish are being allowed to <b>rent</b> land from the servitors and loyal Irish.          They will have to get used to <b>new farming methods</b> 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 <b>tories</b> or <b>woodkerne</b>.</p>	<p>Renting, farming and attacks</p>

# Chapter 11 - The American Revolution

## 1775-1781

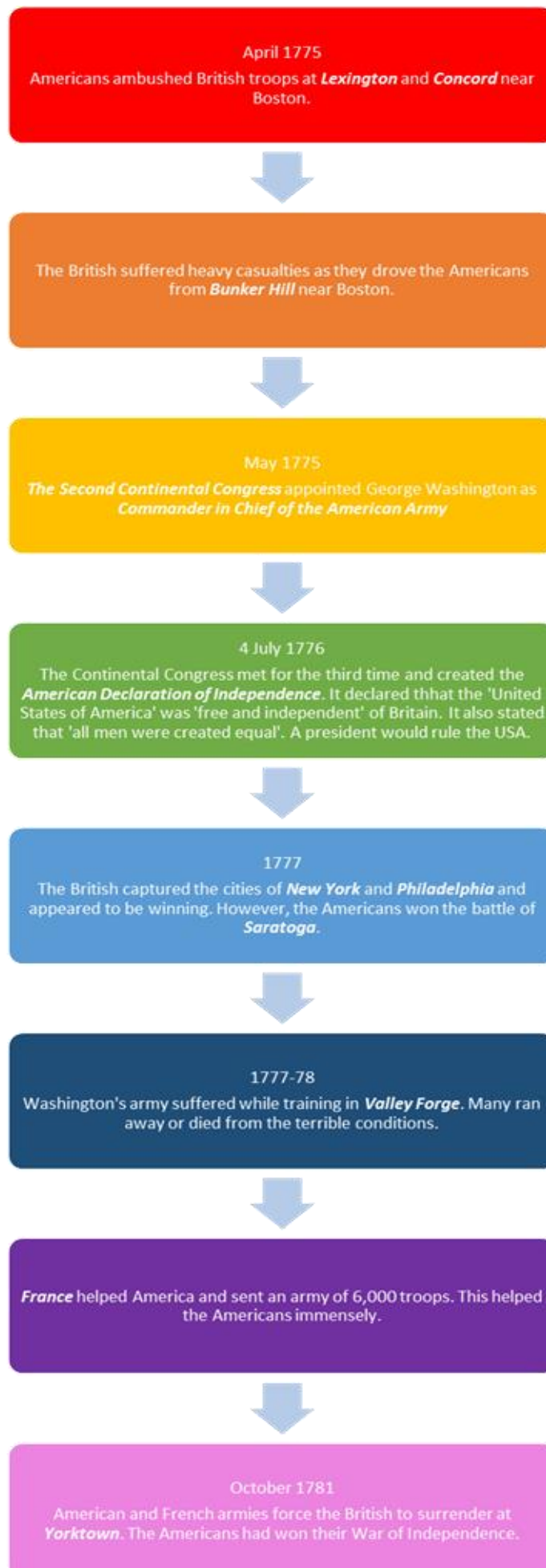
- Thirteen states on the East Coast of America known as the Colonies.
  - Virginia
  - Georgia
  - New York
- America was part of the British Empire and were ruled by the English Parliament and by King George III

## 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**.



- 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

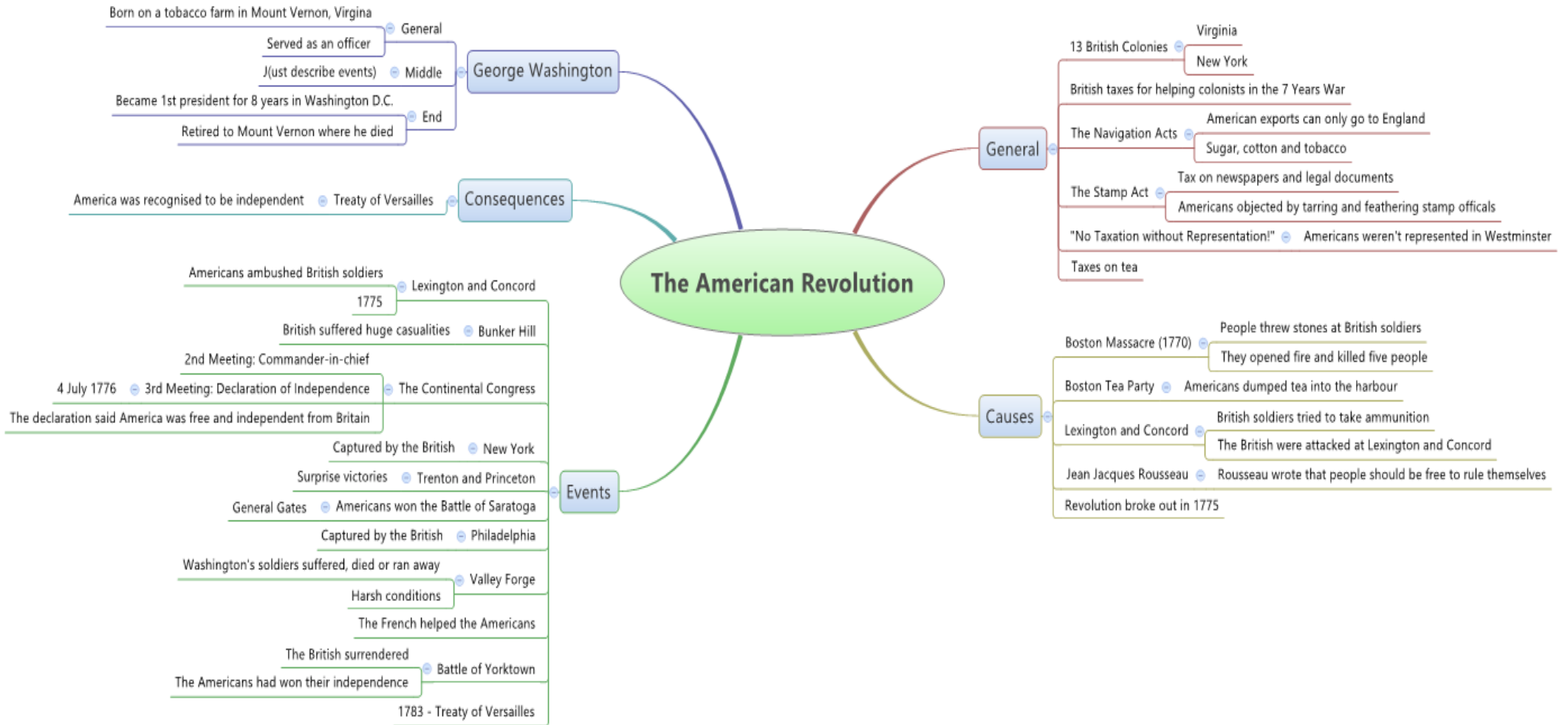
#### France

- 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.





# The American Revolution

## George Washington

- Born on a tobacco farm in Mount Vernon, Virginia
- Served as an officer
  - General
- (Just describe events)
  - Middle
- Became 1st president for 8 years in Washington D.C.
- Retired to Mount Vernon where he died
  - End

## Consequences

- America was recognised to be independent
  - Treaty of Versailles

## Events

- Americans ambushed British soldiers
  - Lexington and Concord
  - 1775
  - British suffered huge casualties
    - Bunker Hill
- 2nd Meeting: Commander-in-chief
- 4 July 1776
  - 3rd Meeting: Declaration of Independence
    - The Continental Congress
  - The declaration said America was free and independent from Britain
- Captured by the British
  - New York
- Surprise victories
  - Trenton and Princeton
- General Gates
  - Americans won the Battle of Saratoga
- Captured by the British
  - Philadelphia
- Washington's soldiers suffered, died or ran away
  - Valley Forge
  - Harsh conditions
- The French helped the Americans
- The British surrendered
  - Battle of Yorktown
- The Americans had won their independence
- 1783 - Treaty of Versailles

## General

- 13 British Colonies
  - Virginia
  - New York
- British taxes for helping colonists in the 7 Years War
- The Navigation Acts
  - American exports can only go to England
  - Sugar, cotton and tobacco
- The Stamp Act
  - Tax on newspapers and legal documents
  - Americans objected by tarring and feathering stamp officials
- "No Taxation without Representation!"
  - Americans weren't represented in Westminster
- Taxes on tea

## Causes

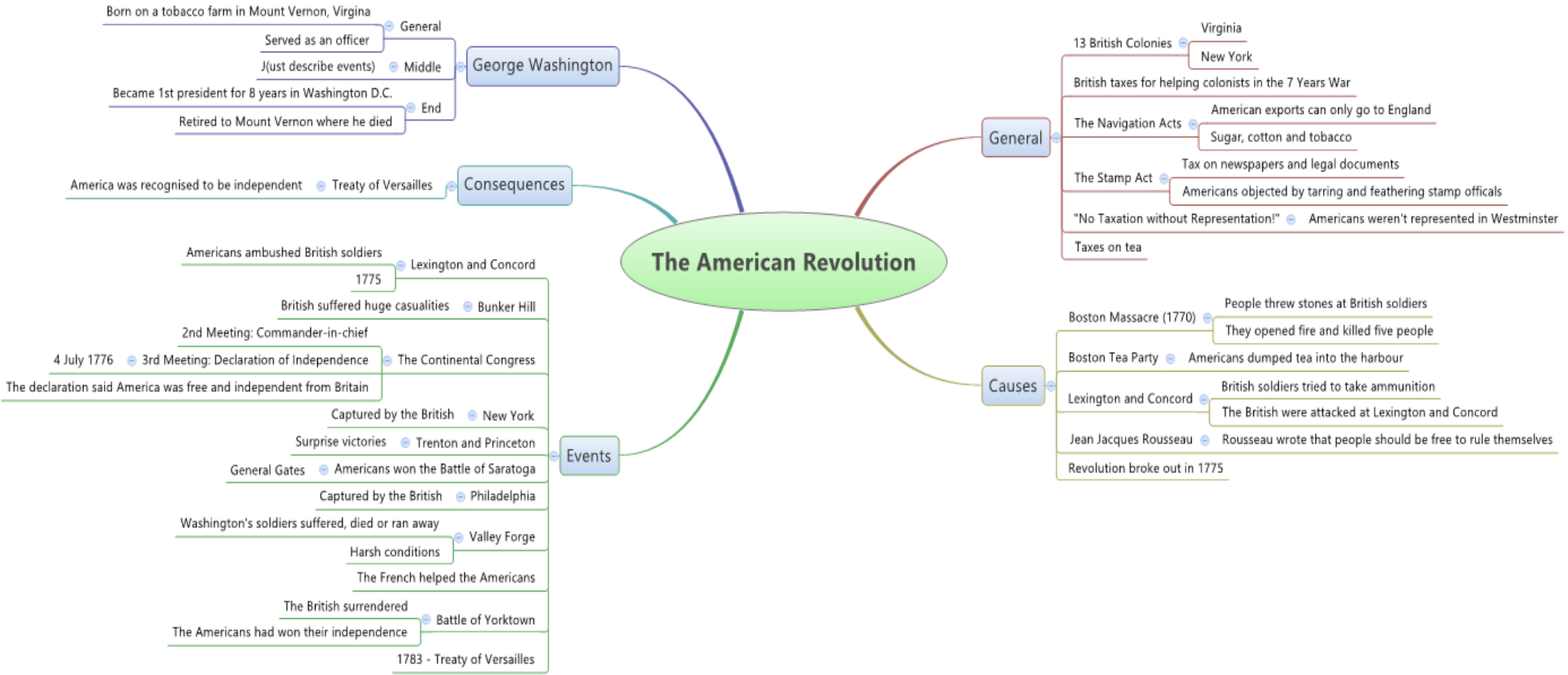
- Boston Massacre (1770)
  - People threw stones at British soldiers
  - They opened fire and killed five people
- Boston Tea Party
  - Americans dumped tea into the harbour
- Lexington and Concord
  - British soldiers tried to take ammunition
  - The British were attacked at Lexington and Concord
- Jean Jacques Rousseau
  - Rousseau wrote that people should be free to rule themselves
- Revolution broke out in 1775

# George Washington



<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>George Washington was born in the stage of <b>Virginia</b> in <b>1732</b> on a tobacco farm where his family owned slaves.</li> <li>George joined the British Army in Virginia and served as an <b>officer</b> in wars against the French and Native Americans.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Virginia</li> <li>Officer</li> </ol>	Virginia Offered	Home
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>He was critical of British rule in the colonies, and was chosen as a Virginian deputy to the <b>First Continental Congress</b> in <b>1774</b>.</li> <li>He loathed the <b>Stamp Act</b>, and believed in 'no taxation without representation' as many colonists did.</li> <li>Next year later at the Second Continental Congress, George Washington was appointed as <b>Commander in Chief</b> of the American Army.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deputy</li> <li>Stamp Act</li> <li>Commander in Chief</li> </ol>	Danny Sour Crisps	Army
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The War of Independence began in April 1775 when the colonists attacked British troops at <b>Lexington</b> and <b>Concord</b> near Boston.</li> <li>The British suffered heavy casualties as they drove the Americans away from <b>Bunker Hill</b> near Boston.</li> <li>The British soon captured the cities of <b>New York</b> and <b>Philadelphia</b>.</li> <li>In 1778, Washington's troops suffered horribly at <b>Valley Forge</b> where they underwent training. Many died or ran away from the harsh conditions.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lexington</li> <li>Concord</li> <li>Bunker Hill</li> <li>New York</li> <li>Philadelphia</li> <li>Valley Forge</li> </ol>	Lenny Cried But Nicole's Parrot Vainly Failed in	War
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Following the American victory at <b>Saratoga</b> in <b>1778</b>, France joined the war against Britain. This greatly benefited America.</li> <li>In <b>1781</b>, The colonists forced a British army under Lord Cornwallis to surrender at <b>Yorktown</b>. This ended the American war of Independence.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Saratoga</li> <li>Yorktown</li> </ol>	Singing or Yodelling	Success
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>George Washington became the first <b>president</b> of the newly independent United States of America which was now a democracy.</li> <li>He served as president for eight years.</li> <li>He then retired to <b>Mount Vernon</b>, in Washington DC where he died in 1799.</li> <li>Washington was said to be arrogant at times but a brilliant leader. He is honoured as a great 'father' of the USA.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>President</li> <li>Retired</li> <li>Mount Vernon</li> <li>Leader</li> </ol>	Penny Richard Vainly Lies	End

# The American Revolution



## George Washington

- Born on a tobacco farm in Mount Vernon, Virginia
- General
  - Served as an officer
- Middle
  - (just describe events)
- End
  - Became 1st president for 8 years in Washington D.C.
  - Retired to Mount Vernon where he died

## Consequences

- America was recognised to be independent
  - Treaty of Versailles

## Events

- Americans ambushed British soldiers
  - 1775
    - Lexington and Concord
    - Bunker Hill
  - British suffered huge casualties
- 2nd Meeting: Commander-in-chief
- 4 July 1776
  - 3rd Meeting: Declaration of Independence
  - The Continental Congress
  - The declaration said America was free and independent from Britain
- Captured by the British
  - New York
- Surprise victories
  - Trenton and Princeton
- General Gates
  - Americans won the Battle of Saratoga
- Captured by the British
  - Philadelphia
- Washington's soldiers suffered, died or ran away
  - Valley Forge
  - Harsh conditions
- The French helped the Americans
- The British surrendered
  - Battle of Yorktown
  - The Americans had won their independence
- 1783 - Treaty of Versailles

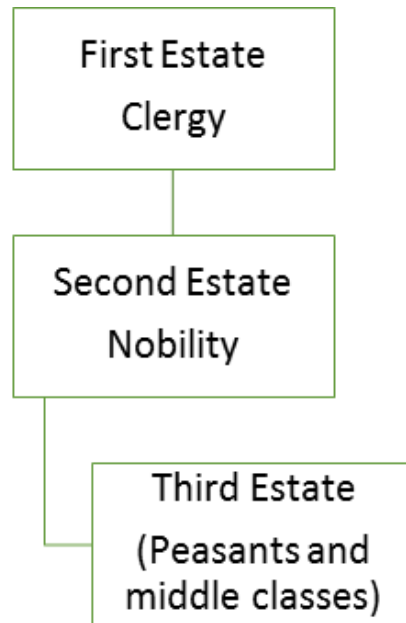
## General

- 13 British Colonies
  - Virginia
  - New York
- British taxes for helping colonists in the 7 Years War
- The Navigation Acts
  - American exports can only go to England
  - Sugar, cotton and tobacco
- The Stamp Act
  - Tax on newspapers and legal documents
  - Americans objected by tarring and feathering stamp officials
- "No Taxation without Representation!"
  - Americans weren't represented in Westminster
- Taxes on tea

## Causes

- Boston Massacre (1770)
  - People threw stones at British soldiers
  - They opened fire and killed five people
- Boston Tea Party
  - Americans dumped tea into the harbour
- Lexington and Concord
  - British soldiers tried to take ammunition
  - The British were attacked at Lexington and Concord
- Jean Jacques Rousseau
  - Rousseau wrote that people should be free to rule themselves
- Revolution broke out in 1775

# Chapter 12 - The French Revolution



*Liberty, Equality, Fraternity!*

(Freedom, equality, brotherhood!)

- **Causes**

- France was divided into three classes.
  - The First Estate (clergy) - paid no taxes
  - The Second Estate (nobility) - paid no taxes
  - The Third Estate was heavily taxed. They had to pay:
    - Taille - A land tax
    - Gabelle - a salt tax
    - Tithes - Tax to the church
- Writers of the Enlightenment (such as Jean-Jacques Rousseau) stated that the people should rule rather than a king.
- The American revolution inspired French soldiers who fought in it with ideas of democracy
- Louis XVI was a weak king and Marie Antoinette was an unpopular queen.

- **The Revolution began in 1789**

- The Estates General met
- The Third Estate formed the **National Assembly** and took the Tennis Court Oath (meaning that they would never disband until France had a fair constitution that would set down fair rules to govern the country) on 20 June 1789
- The Bastille was captured on 14 July
- The National Assembly issued the **Declaration of the Rights of Man**
  - All men are born free, that all were equal before the law and that people had freedom of speech.
  - Liberty (freedom)
  - equality (all men are equal)
  - fraternity (all men are like brothers)

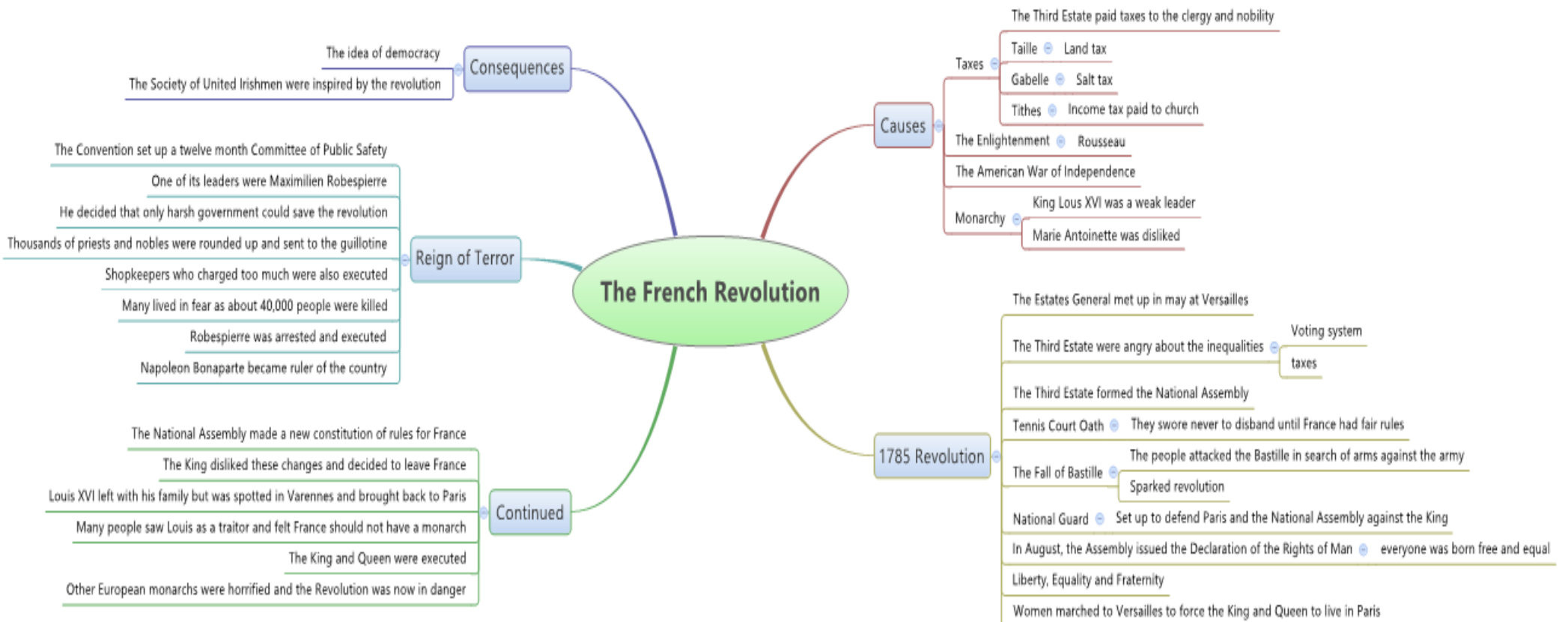
- Women marched to Versailles on 6 October

**Guillotine** - A device equipped with a blade used to decapitate people for execution.

- When a **new constitution** said that Parliament should make the laws, the Royal family tried to escape from France in 1791. They were arrested at **Varennes**.
- The Austrians and Prussians invaded France
- France was declared a republic, the **King was guillotined**
- More countries joined the war against France. In 1793, The Committee of Public Safety was set up under **Maximilien Robespierre** to save the revolution. Many were killed during a **Reign of Terror**. When Robespierre would not stop the Terror, he himself was guillotined.
- The Revolution ended when Napoleon Bonaparte took over France in 1799

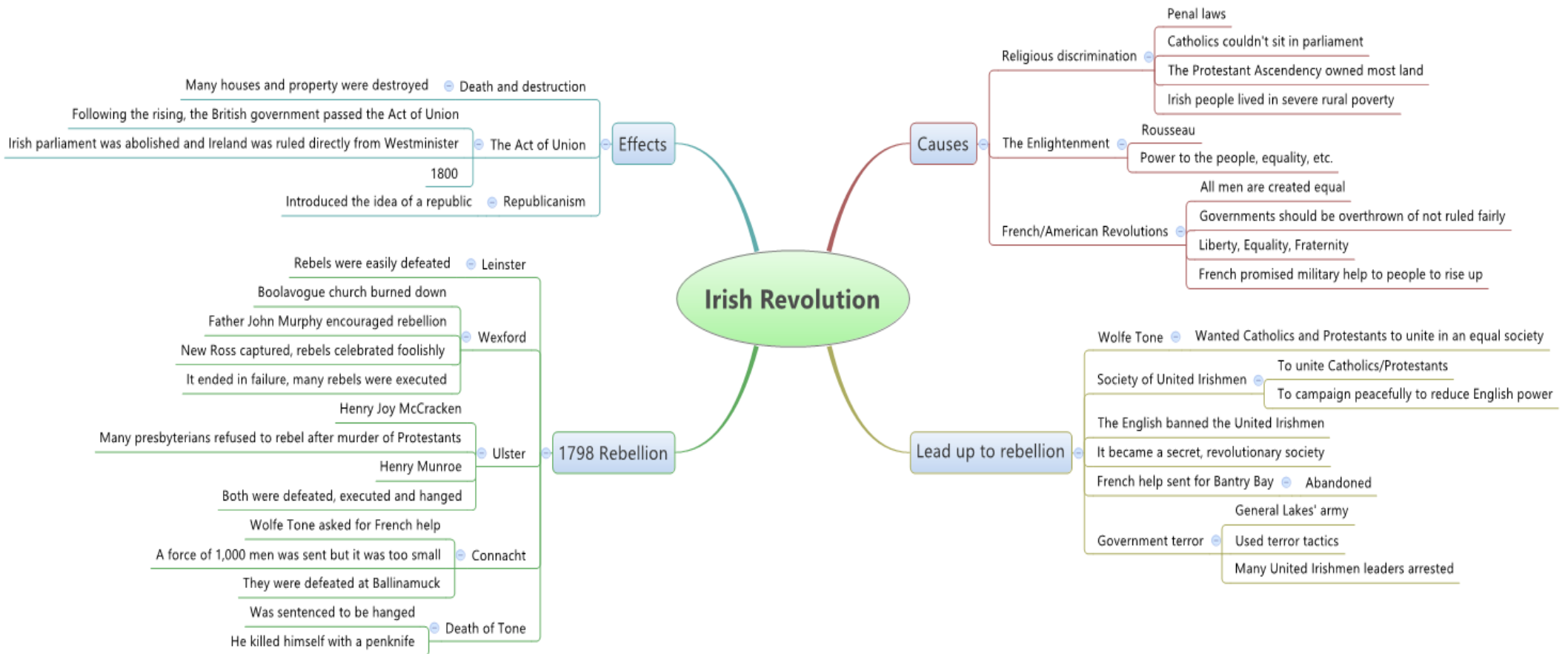
### **Consequences**

- Napoleon took over France.
- The ideas of the French Revolution - 'Liberty, Equality and Fraternity' - spread to other countries.
- Ireland was influenced by the revolution.
  - Wolfe Tone
- Abolition of slavery.
- The middle classes got more power in France.



# Chapter 13 - The Irish Revolution

- The **1798 rebellion** happened because:
  - Catholics and Presbyterians were **discriminated** against by the **Protestant Ascendancy** for their **religion**
  - Most people lived in poverty, while landlords lived in luxury
  - Enlightenment ideas said that people should overthrow unjust governments
  - The American War of Independence and the French Revolution showed that people could overthrow unpopular governments
- **Wolfe Tone** and others set up the United Irishmen in 1791. It aimed to unite Catholics and Protestants to reduce English power in Ireland. Some members included Henry Joy McCracken
- When the society was banned, it became revolutionary and planned a rebellion
- In 1796, The French sent a 14,000 strong army to **Bantry Bay**. Storms prevented them from landing
- General Lake brought a **Reign of Terror** to Ulster and Leinster. Spies betrayed rebel plans
- The **1798 rebellion** took place mainly in four areas:
  - In **1. Leinster**, rebels were defeated at **Curragh, Tara and Carlow**
  - In **2. Wexford**, the rebellion started at **Boolavogue**. The rebels won a battle at Oulart Hill and captured Enniscorthy and Wexford Town. They failed to hold **New Ross** and **murdered Protestants** at Scullabogue and Wexford Bridge. They were finally defeated at Vinegar Hill
  - In **3. Ulster**, Henry Joe McCracken was defeated at Antrim Town and Henry Munroe at Ballinahinch
    - The men who fought against the English were called Croppies
  - In **4. Connacht**, French force under General Humbert arrived at Killala. They won the 'Races of Castlebar' but were defeated at Ballinamuck
- Tone was captured in Lough Swilly. He committed suicide before he could be hanged
- The 1798 rising resulted in death, destruction and the Act of Union. It introduced Republicanism into Ireland
- The rising failed because
  - Government forces were larger, better armed and better trained than the rebels were
  - Spies betrayed rebel plans
  - French aid was not effective



# Irish Revolution

## Causes

- Religious discrimination
  - Penal laws
  - Catholics couldn't sit in parliament
  - The Protestant Ascendency owned most land
  - Irish people lived in severe rural poverty
- The Enlightenment
  - Rousseau
  - Power to the people, equality, etc.
- French/American Revolutions
  - All men are created equal
  - Governments should be overthrown if not ruled fairly
  - Liberty, Equality, Fraternity
  - French promised military help to people to rise up

## Effects

- Many houses and property were destroyed → Death and destruction
- Following the rising, the British government passed the Act of Union
- Irish parliament was abolished and Ireland was ruled directly from Westminster → The Act of Union
- 1800
- Introduced the idea of a republic → Republicanism

## 1798 Rebellion

- Leinster
  - Rebels were easily defeated
- Wexford
  - Boolavogue church burned down
  - Father John Murphy encouraged rebellion
  - New Ross captured, rebels celebrated foolishly
  - It ended in failure, many rebels were executed
- Ulster
  - Henry Joy McCracken
  - Many Presbyterians refused to rebel after murder of Protestants
  - Henry Munroe
- Connacht
  - Both were defeated, executed and hanged
  - Wolfe Tone asked for French help
  - A force of 1,000 men was sent but it was too small
  - They were defeated at Ballinamuck
  - Was sentenced to be hanged
  - He killed himself with a penknife → Death of Tone

## Lead up to rebellion

- Wolfe Tone → Wanted Catholics and Protestants to unite in an equal society
- Society of United Irishmen
  - To unite Catholics/Protestants
  - To campaign peacefully to reduce English power
- The English banned the United Irishmen
- It became a secret, revolutionary society
- French help sent for Bantry Bay → Abandoned
- Government terror
  - General Lakes' army
  - Used terror tactics
  - Many United Irishmen leaders arrested



## Causes

- **Penal laws**, discrimination - Catholics could not sit in parliament
- Freedom ideas - **Rousseau**
- American/French revolutions

## Lead Up

- Wolfe Tone set up the **Society of United Irishmen** in Belfast
- The Society was banned, became revolutionary/secret
- The French sent fleets for **Bantry Bay**, failed.

## Lead Up Continued

- Alarmed, the British government used terror tactics
- An army under General Lake swept through Ulster
- Spies helped the British
- Leaders were arrested

## 1798 Rebellion - Leinster

- Rebels were defeated at Kildare and Meath.
- Their pikes were no match for guns however.

## 1798 Rebellion - Wexford

- When the church at Boolavogue was burned down, Father Murphy called on for the people to rebel.
- They won at **Oulart Hill** and captured Enniscorthy.
- **They captured New Ross but the British took it back. They lost at Vinegar Hill.**

## 1798 - Ulster

- The rising also failed and the two leaders **Henry Joy McCracken** and **Henry Munro** were executed.

## 1798 Connacht

- French troops were defeated in **Ballinamuck**, Co. Longford.

## Death of Wolf Tone

- When Tone arrived in Donnygal with a French fleet, he was captured.
- He was trialed for treason and sentenced to hanging
- He committed suicide and his death marked the end of the revolution

## Consequences

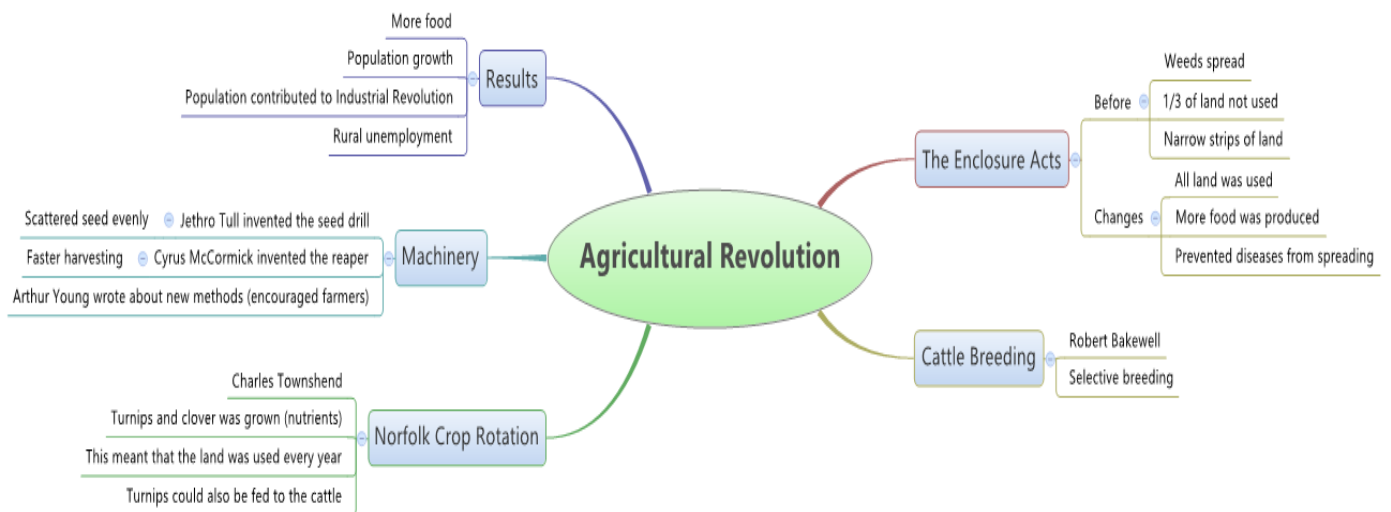
- Death and destruction
- **Act of Union 1800**
- Introduced the idea of a Republic for Ireland.

# Wolf Tone

- Theobald Wolfe Tone (1763-98) was born in Dublin
- Became interested in politics while studying at Trinity College
- Married a girl called Matilda Witherington and they ran away together
- Was an **Anglican** but loathed the discrimination that the Catholics had to endure
- Set up the **Society of United Irishmen in 1791** with Samuel Neilson, Henry Joy McCracken, etc.
  - To unite Catholics and Protestants to bring liberty and equality to Ireland
  - To campaign peacefully to reduce English power in Ireland
- The British government **banned** the United Irishmen
- The United Irishmen then became a **secret, revolutionary society**

# Chapter 14 - The Agricultural Revolution

- Before the **Agricultural Revolution**, peasants grew crops on narrow strips within open fields and grazed animals on common land. Farming was unproductive. The strips were too narrow for efficient use, animals strayed through unfenced crops and animal diseases spread easily
- **Land enclosures**
  - created compact, fenced off farms that were more productive.
  - But the enclosures of commons left poor people with nowhere to graze their animals
  - Stopped animal diseases spreading
- **Robert Bakewell** invented selective breeding that led to larger cattle and sheep
- Inventions
  1. **Jethro Tull** invented a **seed drill**
  2. **Cyrus McCormack** invented a **mechanical reaper**.
  3. **Charles Townshend** invented a **four-field crop rotation** in which no field was left fallow. Turnips and clover were used to nourish the soil and to feed cattle. This was called the **Norfolk Rotation**.
  4. **Arthur Young** wrote about the new methods and encouraged farmers to use them
- The Agricultural Revolution results were
  - Increased **food** supplies
  - This led to rapid **population growth**
  - Rural **unemployment**
  - **Migration to industrial cities**



# Chapter 15 - The Industrial Revolution

- The Industrial Revolution began in Britain because:
  - a. The Agricultural Revolution provided more food, which stimulated **population growth**
  - b. New **machines** were invented in Britain
  - c. Canals, railways and better roads improved **transport**
  - d. British colonies provided raw materials and markets for industrial products
- Transport
  - Turnpike trusts were companies that took over sections of roads and set up toll gates (turnpikes) and tolls. They used the money to maintain roads.
- Textiles were made in large factories within growing industrial cities.
  - Conditions in textile mills were humid and dangerous
  - Hours of work were long and pay was small
- Inventions that helped **textile creation** were:
  - **Spinning jenny** by James Hargreaves
  - **Water frame** by Richard Arkwright
  - **Flying Shuttle** by John Kay
- New inventions that helped **coal mining** included:
  - **Steam engine** by **Thomas Newcomen**
  - **Davy Lamp** by **Sir Humphrey Davy**
- Iron and steel making was important
- **Coke** which was made from coal was used to smelt iron ore first onto pig iron and then into steel.

Inventions that helped were:

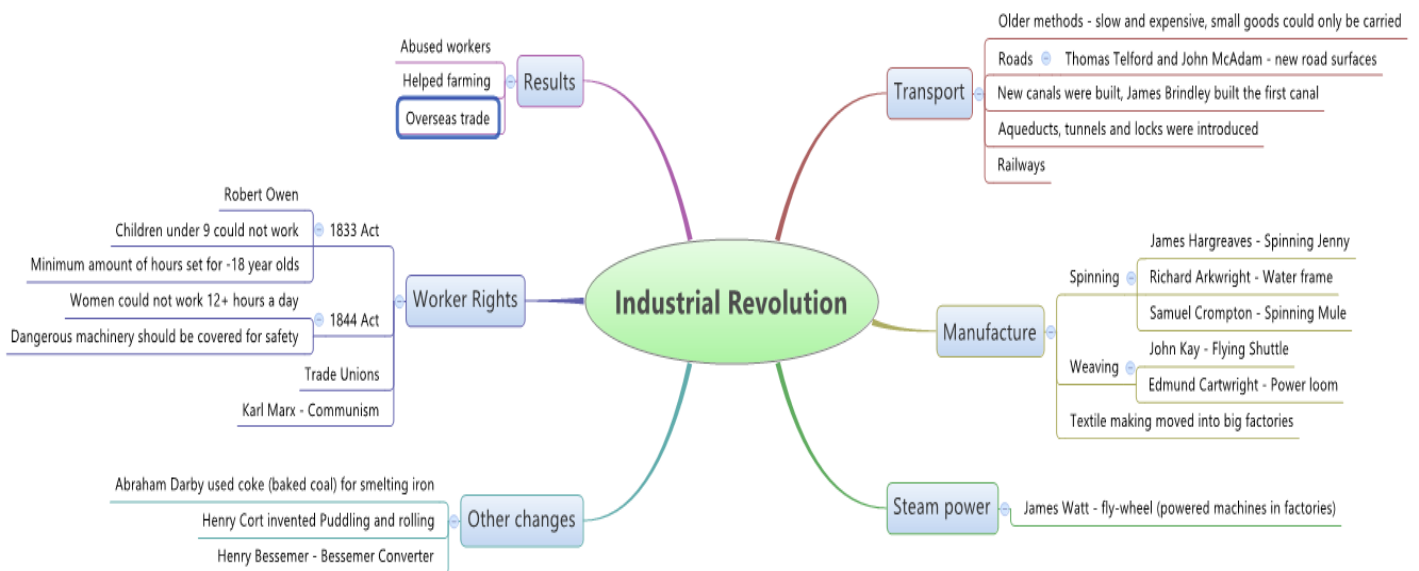
  - **Coke** by **Abraham Darby**
  - **Puddling and rolling** by **Henry Cort**
  - **The steel converter** by **Henry Bessemer**
- Attempts to help factory workers were made by:
  - Factory Acts that tried to limit the work done by children and women
  - Trade Unions that got workers to join together to demand basic rights
  - Chartists who tried to get the vote for workers
  - Karl Marx who believed that workers should revolt and set up a Communist government
  - Trade Unions demanded improved conditions for workers.
  - Some factory workers such as Robert Owen campaigned for improvements.
- This dude called James Watt helped steam engine improvement

Inventors	Inventions
James Hargreaves	Spinning Jenny
John Kay	Flying Shuttle
James Watt	Steam Engine Improvements
Abraham Darby	Coke for smelting iron ore
Charles Townshend	Norfolk rotation of crops
Robert Bakewell	Selective breeding

### Bad Living Conditions

1. Houses grouped together as slums.
2. No piped water supply or indoor toilets.
3. Open sewers.
4. Cholera and typhus.

Examples: Manchester and Liverpool



## Transport

- Roads- John McAdam and Thomas Telford introduced new road surfaces.
- Canals - Aqueducts, tunnels and locks were now used. Larger loads could be carried.
- Railways were also used.

## Manufacture (New spinning/weaving machines invented.)

- Spinning
  - James Hargreaves - Spinning Jenny
  - Richard Arkwright - Water frame
  - Samuel Crompton - Spinning mule
- Weaving
  - John Kay - Flying Shuttle
  - Edmund Cartwright - Power Loom

## Steam power/Other

- James Watt added a fly-wheel so that his engine could power machines in factories.
- Abraham Darby used coke (baked coal) for smelting iron ore.

## Effects

- The factory system took over the domestic system.
- The growth of factories led to the growth of cities.

## Main Centres of Growth

- **Liverpool**
- **Manchester**

# A factory/mine owner during the Industrial Revolution in Britain

My name is **Robert Smith** and I own a large **textile factory** in the city of **Bolton** in Lancashire. My very first factory was in the countryside because I needed to use **water power** from the nearby river. My new factory uses **steam power** so I need lots of **coal** as well as a supply of water. Many people have moved in to the city from the countryside in search of work because of all the changes as a result of the Enclosure Acts passed by our government.

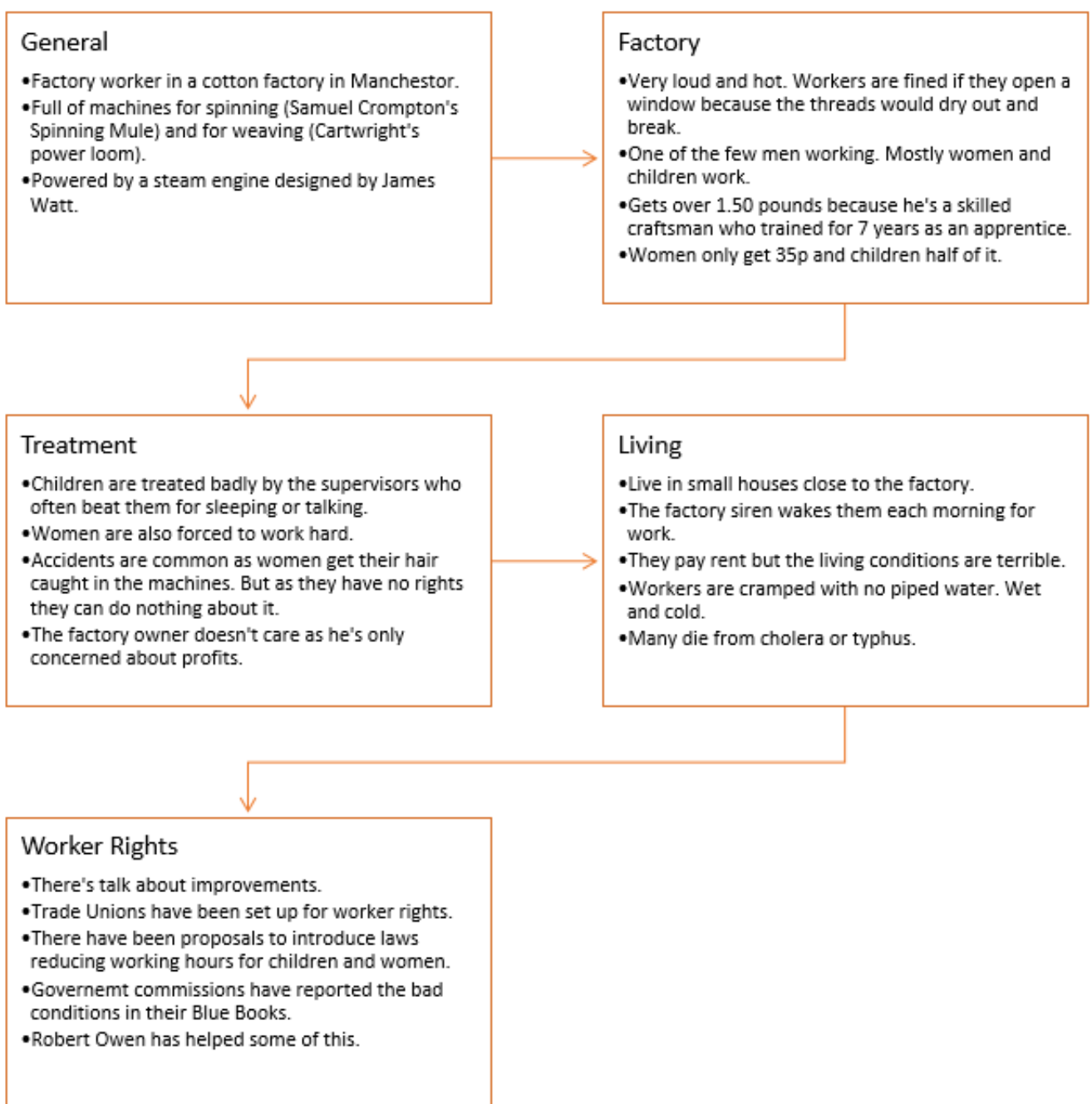
Over five hundred workers are employed in the factory and they are mostly **women and children**. There are also a few men employed as overseers and engineers. They look after the huge machines that produce large amounts of cotton cloth every day. I import the **raw cotton** from India, which is part of our British Empire and the cloth is then **exported** all over the Empire and that is how I am able to make a profit.

Over the past 20 years the London Parliament has passed many **new laws** called the **Factory Acts** and now all my women workers can only work 10 hours per day and we are not allowed to employ any children under the age of 9 years. Most of my workers live in **red brick terraced housing** that I have built close to their place of work because I want to ensure that they get here in time for the 6am start of the work day. They pay rent to me. A few years ago there were many **problems** with the living conditions of the workers. Many of them complained of **diseases** such as cholera, typhus and TB. However, many improvements have taken place. Health boards were created all over the big towns and cities to make sure that the streets were cleaned and to make sure that water was piped into homes and that sewers were built. There have also been **improvements** in medicines, which have improved the lives of my workers.

Because I am a factory owner I don't have to live in the city but in a large house in the country. I send my family to public school at Eton. I am not a supporter of the workers getting too much education as this could lead to them getting ideas that may cause trouble for the factory owners such as me.

From <<http://www.e-xamit.ie/tutorial.php?id=41102&prep=41101&soln=41102&tip=41103&port=41187>>

# A factory worker

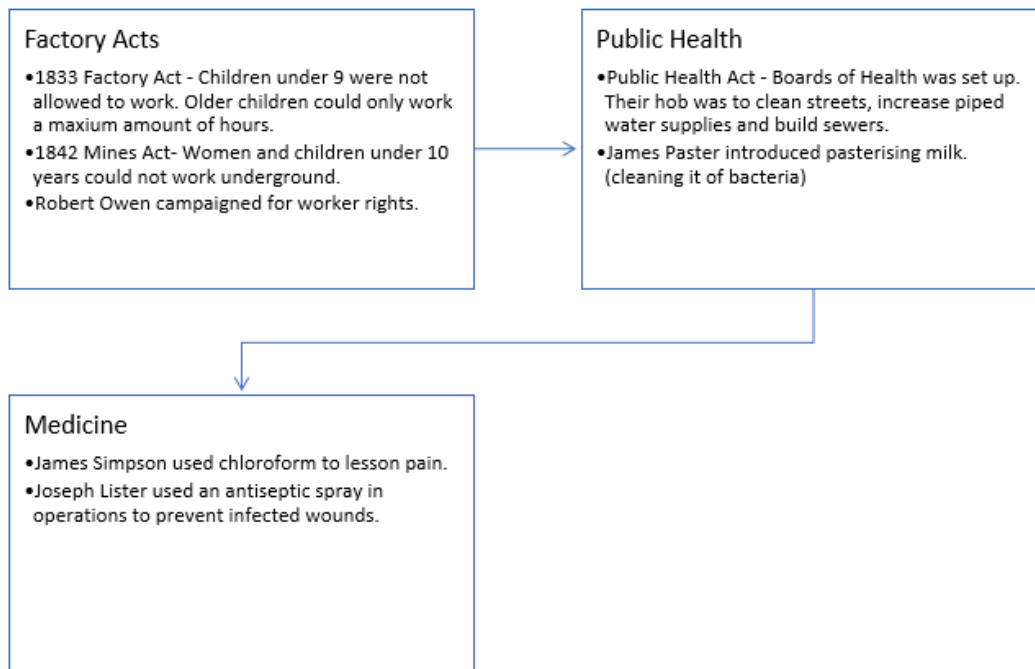




# Chapter 16 - More About Life in Urban Britain

- Workers lived in small terraced houses or tenement buildings in slum urban areas
- Shared outdoor toilets
- Open rat-infested drains were health hazards
- Cloth which was mostly made out of cotton, was mass produced cheaply in factories
- Clothes therefore became plentiful and cheap
- Diseases such as **tuberculosis** and **cholera** were widespread and deadly in filthy, crowded cities. **The Public Health Act of 1848** improved matters as did the invention of **pasteurisation (Louis Pasteur - removing bacteria from milk)**, **chloroform (James Simpson - putting people to sleep during operations)** and **antiseptic spray (Joseph Lister)**
- Many working-class children had neither time nor money to attend school
- Middle-class boys attended grammar schools while upper-class boys attended posh 'public' schools
- Drinking was a popular pastime among rich and poor.

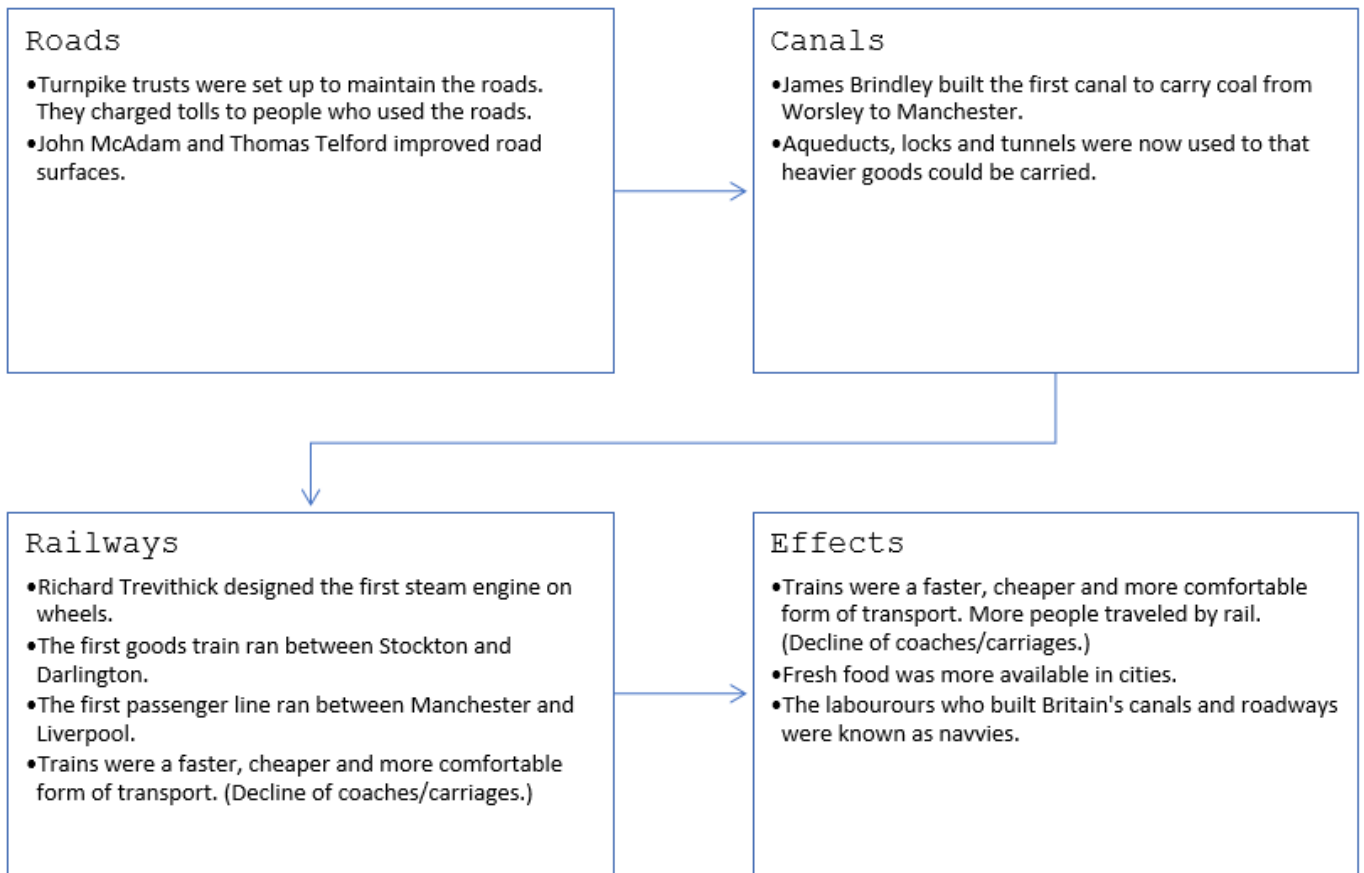
## Improvements .



# Chapter 17 - The Transport Revolution

- Turnpike trusts charged tolls to maintain roads
- John Macadam and Thomas Telford improved road design
- The Earl of Bridgewater hired James Brindley to build England's first canal in 1761. Canals were used to carry heavy cargo
- Richard Trevithick developed a steam engine that could run on tracks
  - The first passenger train pulled by George Stephenson's Rocket ran between Manchester and Liverpool
  - The railway brought comfortable and cheaper transport
  - It also allowed food to reach Britain's cities more easily

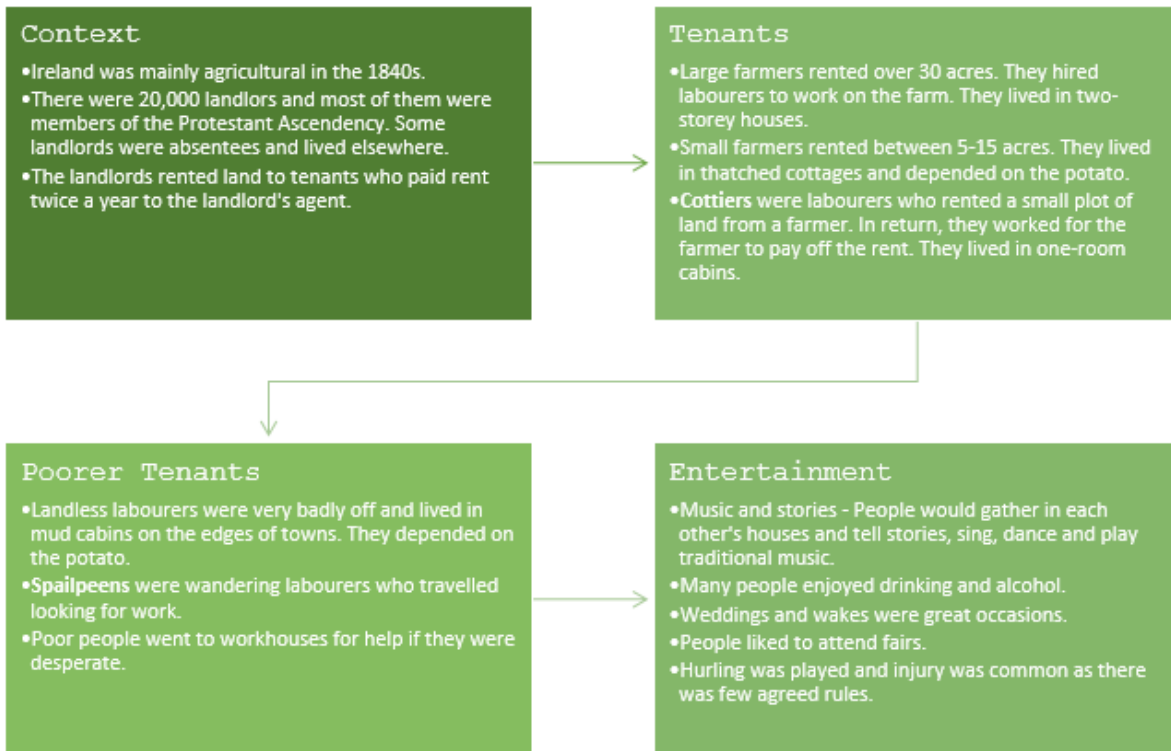
## The Transport Revolution.



# Chapter 18 - Life in Rural Ireland Around 1845

- More than seventy percent of Irish people lived in rural areas
- **Landlords** lived in mansions within large estates. They had many servants. Some landlords were absentees. They rented their lands to tenant farmers through middlemen.
- 'Strong' farmers usually lived in comfortable houses and had plenty to eat
  - They tried to educate their sons and save dowries for their daughters
- Poor farmers lived in poor two or three roomed houses
  - They could not pay their rents on gale days
  - The crowbar brigades might evict them
- Labourers worked for farmers
  - Rented small plots of land on conacre to grow potatoes to feed their families
  - **Spalpeens** were travelling labourers who hired themselves out to farmers at hiring fairs
- People told stories, danced and played music for entertainment
- Faction fights sometimes broke out
- Many people loved hurling

## Rural Ireland Context

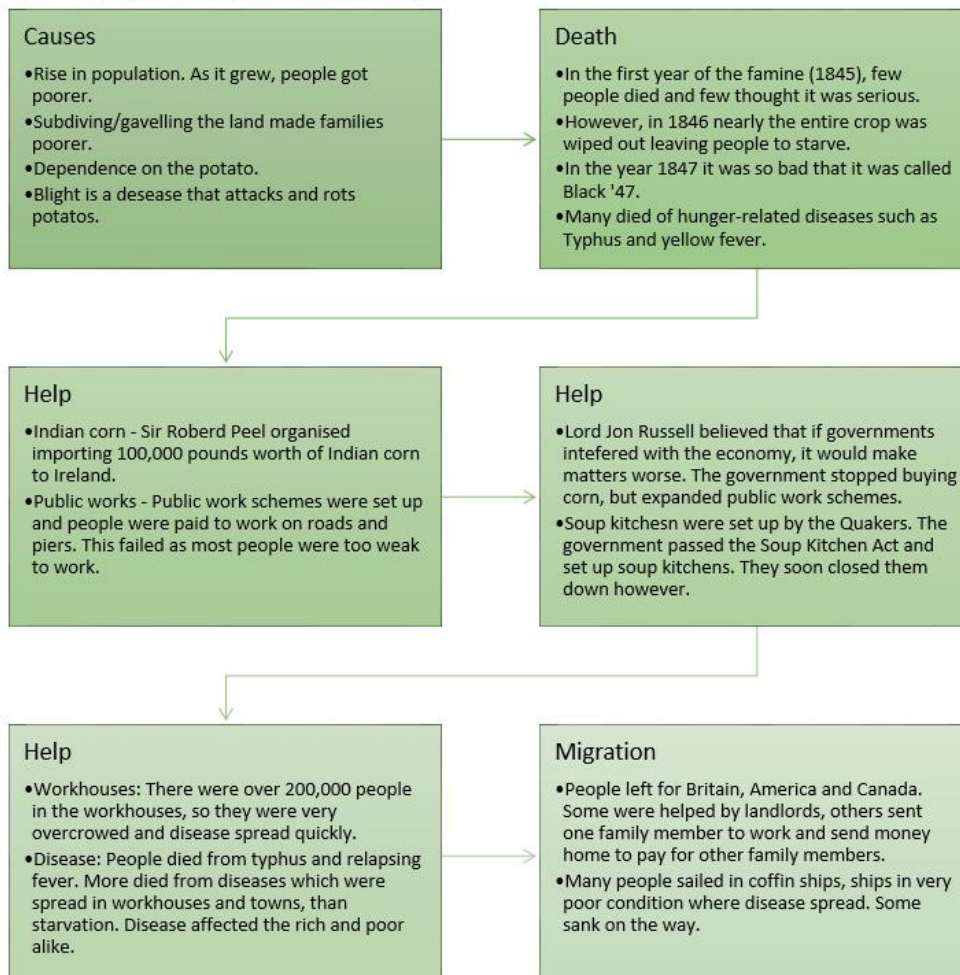


# Chapter 19 - The Great famine

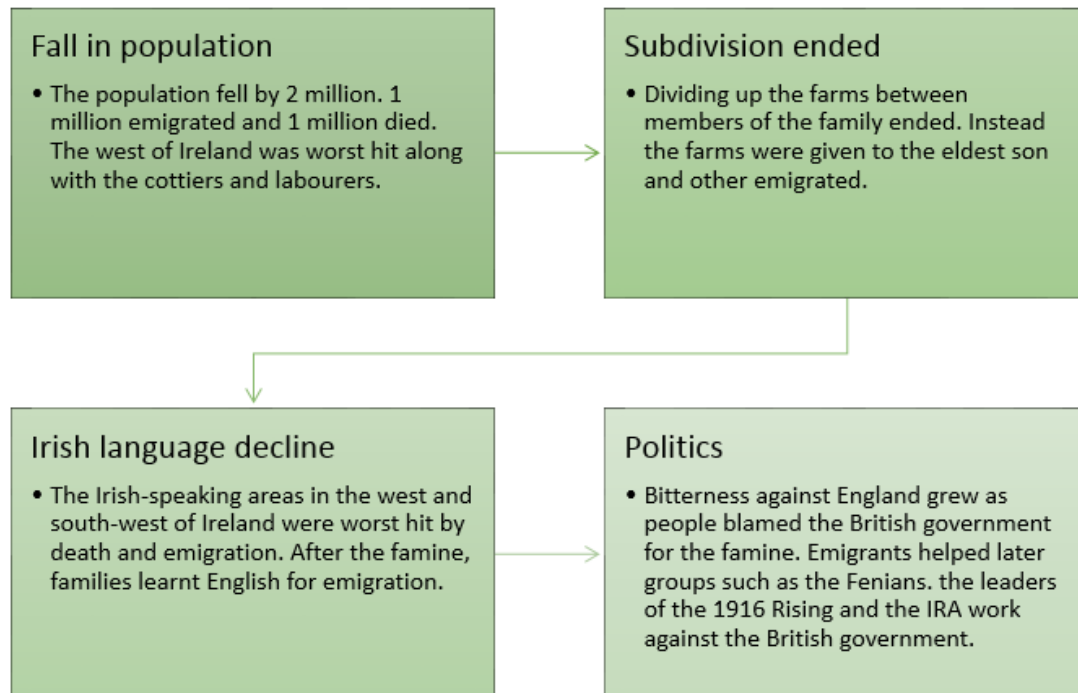
1845-49

- Causes
  - Rapid population growth
  - Dependence on potatoes for food and the outbreak of the blight in 1845
  - Gavelling which resulted in smaller farm-holdings
- Some people died of starvation. Even more died of hunger-related diseases such as typhus and yellow fever
- Sir Robert Peel imported Indian corn as famine relief
- Public works were set up but many were too weak to work in them
- The Quakers and others used soup kitchens to feed people
- Workhouses became too overcrowded and disease ridden
- The Famine resulted in
  - Fall in population through death and emigration
  - A dislike of Britain among Irish people
  - Some landlords becoming unpopular
  - A decline in the Irish language

## The Great Famine 1845-50



## The Great Famine Effects

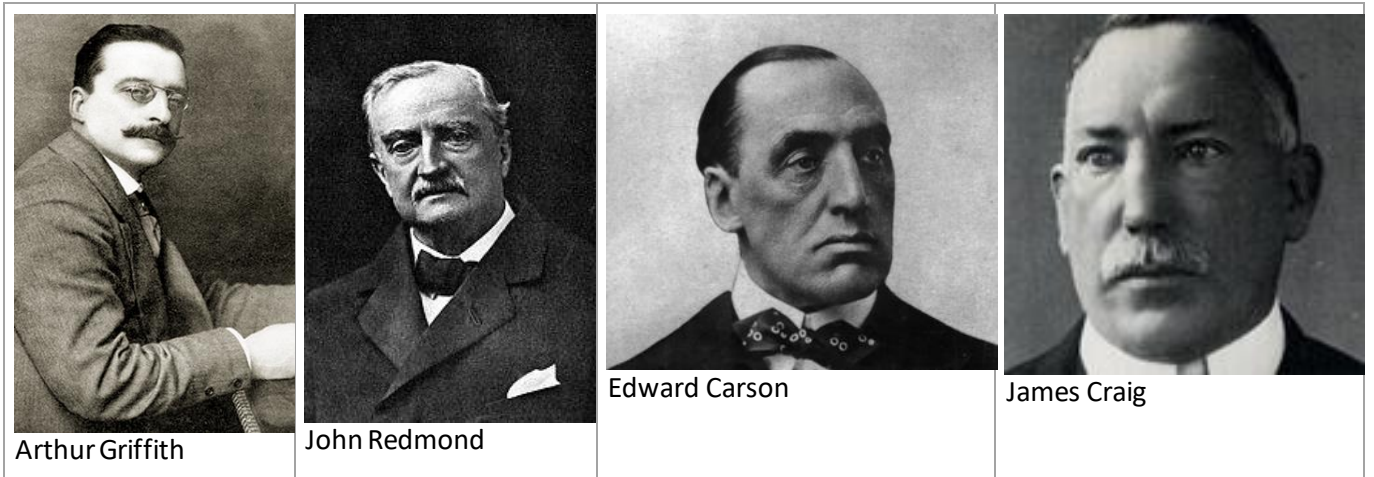


# 3rd Year

21. The Home Rule Crisis in Ireland 1910-14
22. The Easter Rising and After: 1916-18
23. The War of Independence and Civil War: 1919-22
24. Cumann na nGaedheal in Power: 1923-32
25. Fianna Fáil in Power: 1932-39
26. Ireland during WW2: 1939-45
27. The Inter-Party Government: 1948-51
28. Ireland from 1950 - 2000
29. Northern Ireland
30. Social Change in Twentieth-Century Ireland
31. The League of Nations
32. Dictatorships - An Introduction
33. Fascist Italy
34. Nazi Germany
35. Hitler's Five Steps to War
36. World War II
37. The Cold War: 1946-91

# Chapter 21 - The Home Rule Crisis in Ireland

1910-14



- Under the Act of Union, Ireland was part of the United Kingdom. (Act passed in 1800)
- **Nationalists opposed the Union**
  - Moderate nationalists supported the Irish Parliamentary Party
  - The Irish Republican Brotherhood hoped for a rebellion that would set up an Irish Republic
  - They wanted Home Rule under which Ireland would have its own parliament

Reasons	Nationalists believed that Irish people would be more prosperous if they ruled themselves
	Catholics felt that they had been treated badly by the Protestant UK
	The nationalists wanted their own Irish National Identity

- **Unionists supported the Union.**
  - Most were Ulster Protestants

Reasons	Unionists feared that their own prosperity would decline if Ireland left the UK
	Unionists feared Catholic discrimination
	Unionists didn't want to lose their cultural ties with Britain

- Many nationalist organisations included
  - GAA - Promoted Irish games
  - Gaelic League supported Irish language, dance and music
  - **Arthur Griffith founded Sinn Féin in 1905.** He believed Ireland should have its own parliament, but England's King may continue to reign over Ireland.

### The Labour Movement

1. Led by Big **Jim Larkin** and **James Connolly**
2. They founded the **Irish Labour Party** to represent workers in a new Home Rule Parliament.
3. Larkin set up the Irish Transport and General Workers Union (ITGWU)
4. James Connolly set up the **Irish Citizen Army** to protect workers during the lockout.

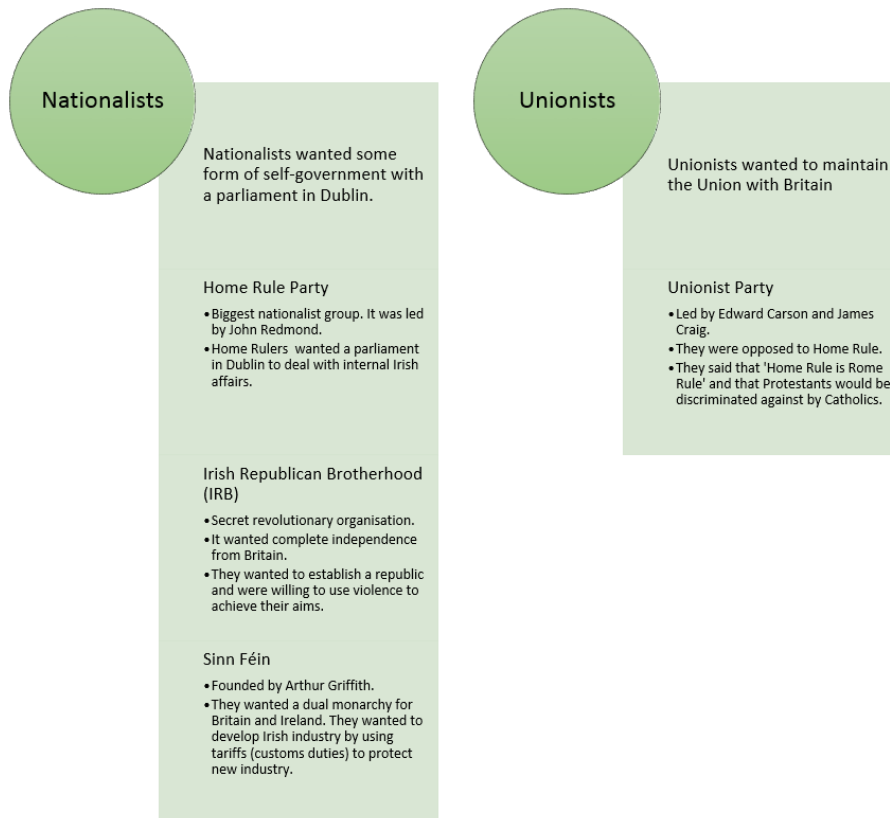
### The Home Rule Crisis: 1912-14

In return for support from the Home Rule Party, the **Liberal Party** brought in the Home Rule Bill for Ireland in 1912. The **Conservative Party** was against this.

### Unionist Opposition

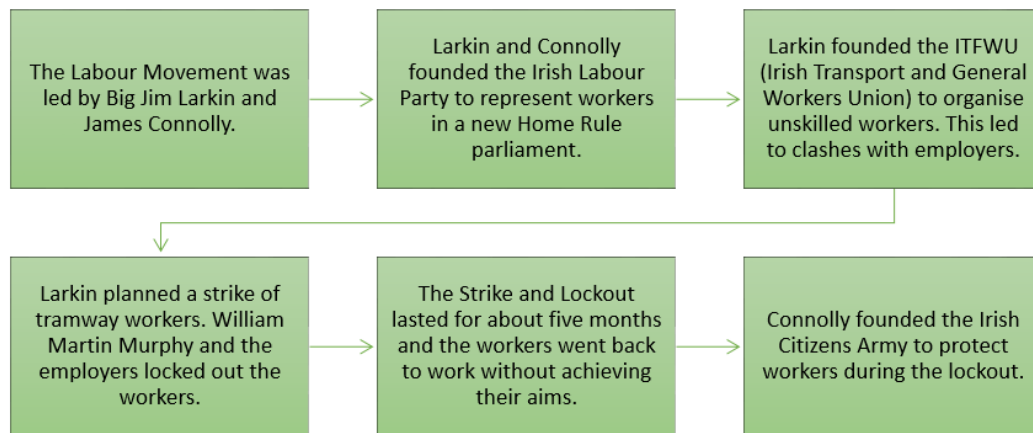
1. Edward Carson and James Craig held demonstrations against Home Rule
2. Unionists signed the **Solemn League and Covenant**
3. Unionists founded the **Ulster Volunteer Force (UVF)**, importing arms and ammunition from Germany through the port of Larne.
4. The Conservative Party supported the efforts of the unionists.
5. **Curragh Muntiny** - Officers of the British army in the Curragh said they would resign rather than enforce Home Rule in Ulster.
6. Eoin McNeill organised the **Irish Volunteer Force (IVF)** and brought in arms through Howth, Dublin.
7. Civil war between nationalists and unionists now seemed likely.

When WW1 broke out, Home Rule was postponed until after the war.

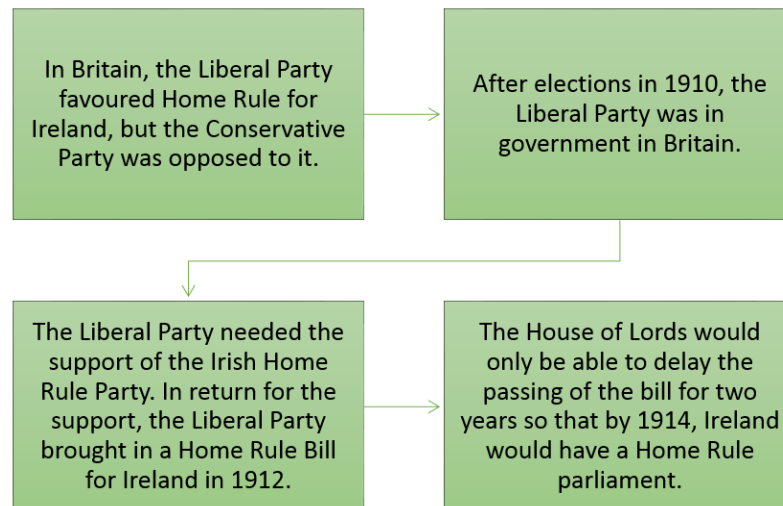




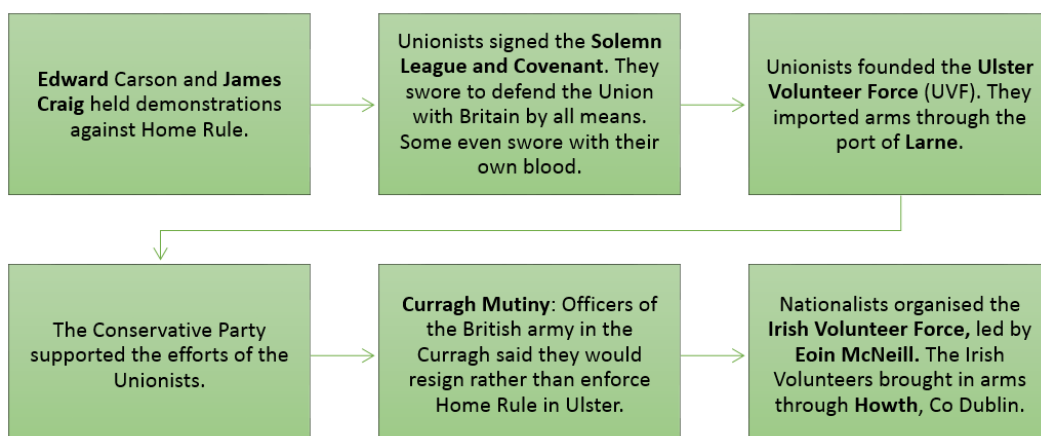
## The Labour Movement



## The Home Rule Crisis, 1912-14



## Unionist Opposition



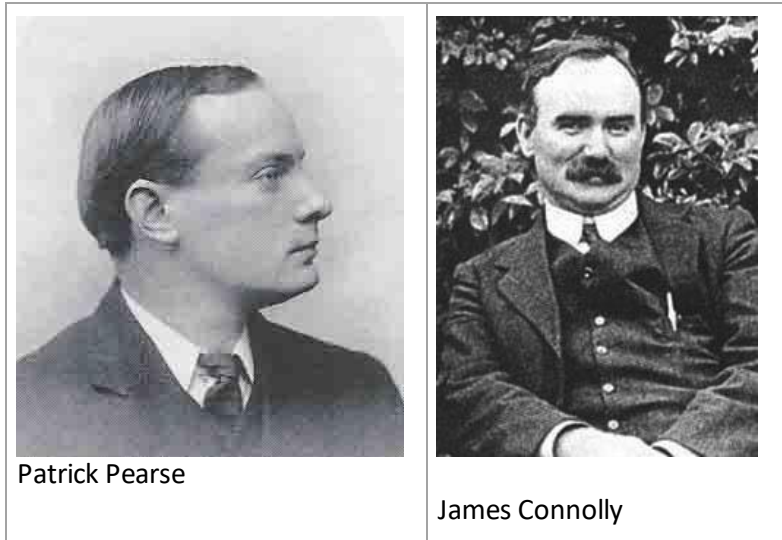
### War - the end of the crisis

- Attempts between getting a compromise between two sides failed and it was likely that there would be civil war in Ireland.
- The Home Rule Bill became law but it was postponed until after the war was over.
- Unionists supported the war effort and joined the British army.
- A quarter of a million Irishmen joined the British army in WWI.

# Chapter 22 - The Easter Rising 1916-18

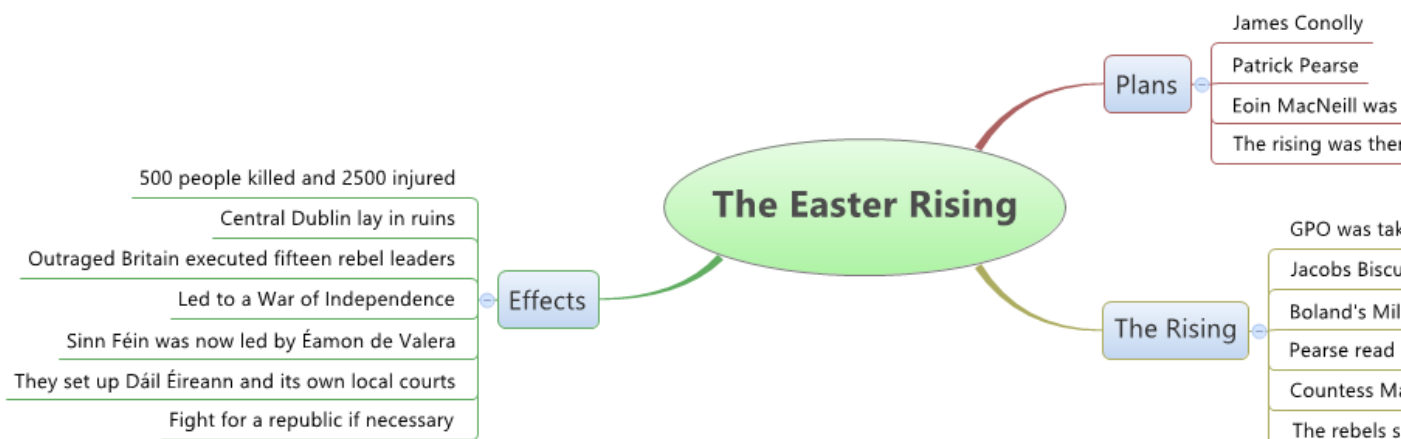
Leaders of the IRB wanted to organise a rebellion

Military council included: **Patrick Pearse**, Sean MacDiarmada and Thomas Clarke



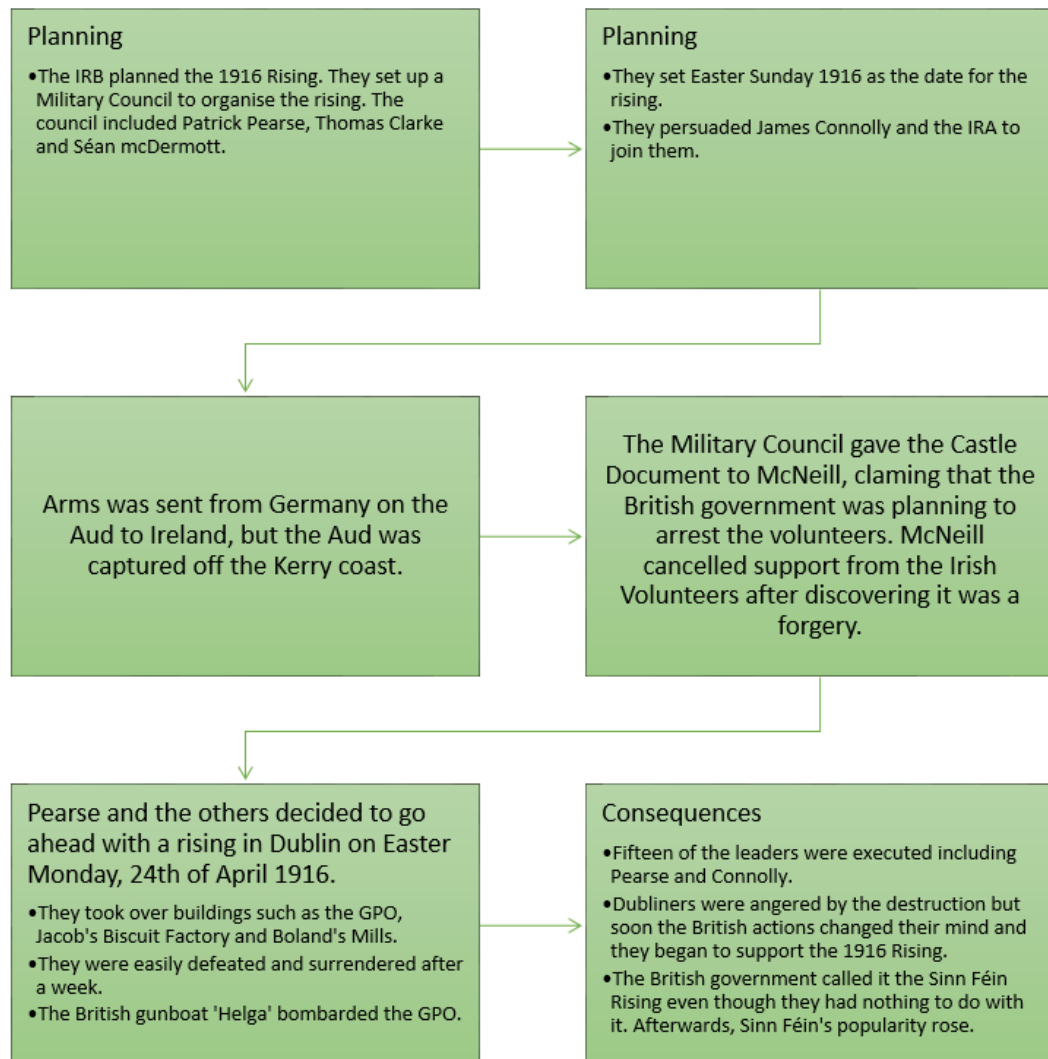
Patrick Pearse

James Connolly



1. The IRB planned the **1916 Easter Rising**. They set up a Military Council to organise the Rising. Some of the members included: **Patrick Pearse**, Thomas Clarke and Séan McDermott.
  - They set up Easter Monday 1916 as the day for the rising.
  - They persuaded **James Connolly** and the Irish Citizens Army to join them.
2. Roger Casement was sent to Germany to get arms. They were loaded on board the Aud to be taken to Ireland, but the Aud was captured off the Kerry coast.
3. The Military Council gave a document to Eoin McNeill - called the **Castle Document** - which said that the British government was planning to arrest the leaders.
  - McNeill authorised manoeuvres for the Irish Volunteers, but he cancelled them when he found out the document was a forgery.
4. Pearse and the others decided to go ahead with a rising in Dublin on **Easter Monday, 1916**.
  - They took over key buildings such as the **GPO**, but they were easily defeated after a week.
    - i. Buildings such as Boland's Mills and Jacobs Biscuit Factory were also taken.
    - ii. Pearse and Connolly took the GPO
    - iii. Pearse read out a Proclamation declaring the creation of an Irish Republic.
    - iv. The British government sent a gunboat up the Liffey which bombarded the GPO

## The 1916 Rising



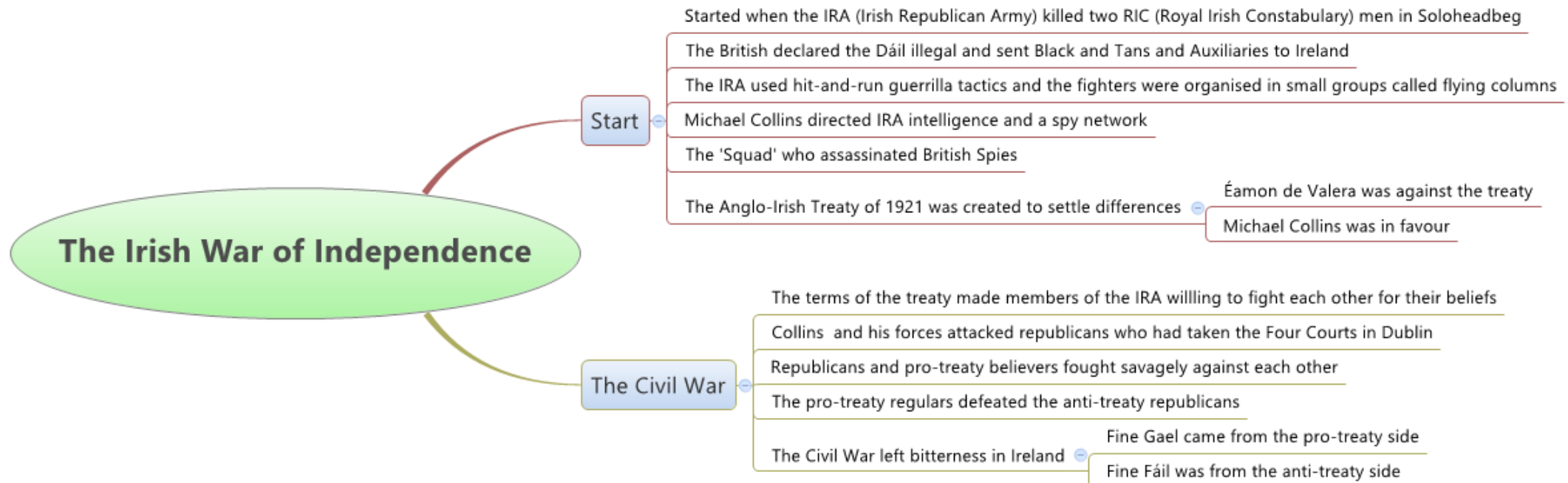
### The Rise of Sinn Féin

1. Éamon de Valera became president of Sinn Féin and the president of the Irish Volunteers.
2. Sinn Féin's popularity grew because:
  - The British government tried to introduce conscription in Ireland and Sinn Féin organised opposition to it.
  - The British government arrested Sinn Féin leaders in the so-called German Plot,
  - Sinn Féin won by-elections.
3. Changes
  - Sinn Féin now demanded a Republic and full independence from Britain.
  - MP's followed a policy of absenteeism in London's parliament and set up their parliament in Dublin. They called this parliament Dáil Éireann.
  - Sinn Féin set up its own courts.
  - Sinn Féin said they would use violence if necessary to gain independence.

# Chapter 23 - The War of Independence and Civil War: 1919 -1922

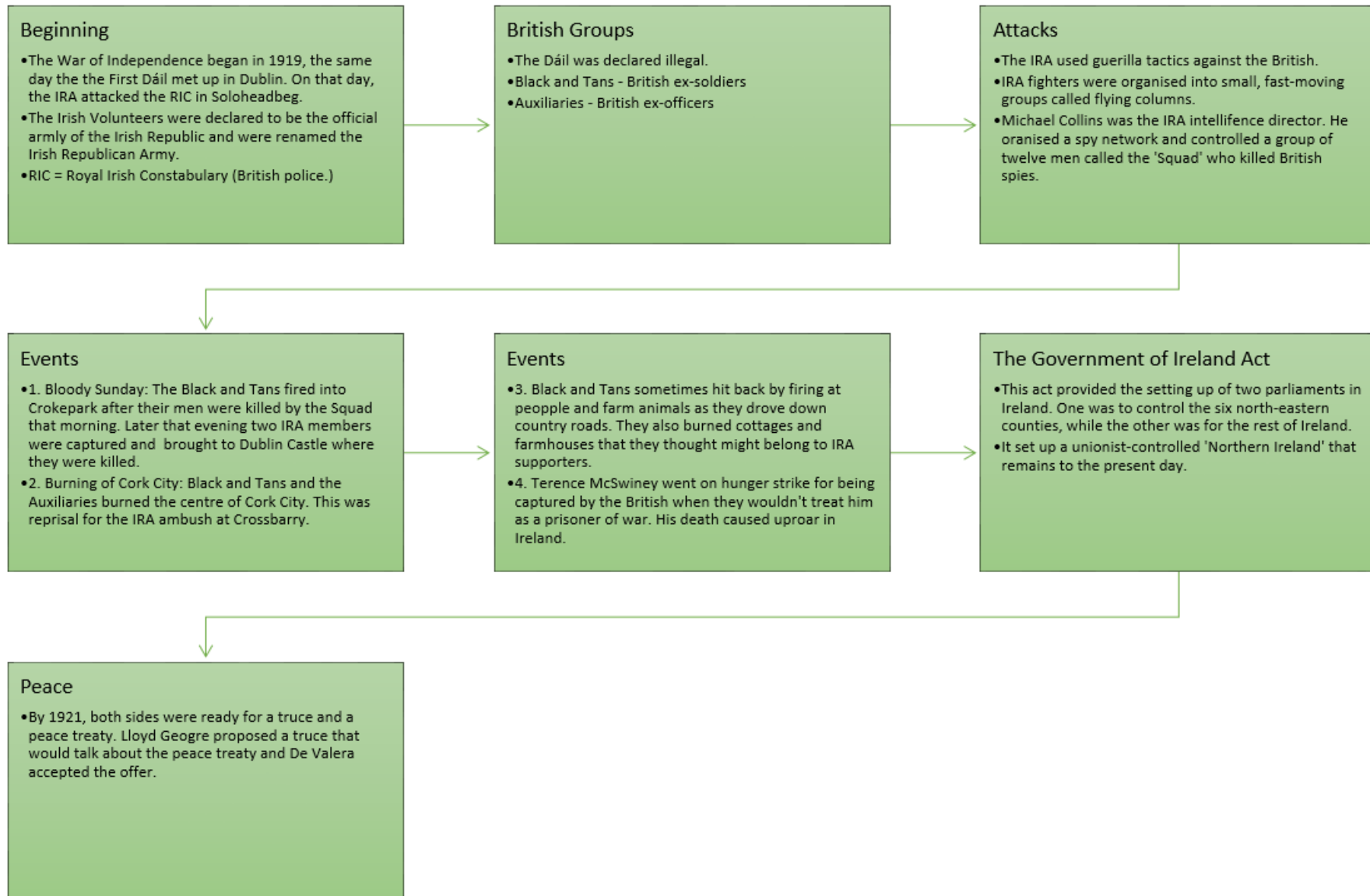
Anglo-Irish Treaty terms:

- 26 counties of Ireland were to be called the Irish Free State
- TDs have to take an oath of allegiance to the British monarch



**Bloody Sunday, 21 November 1920** - Collins' Squad killed a group of British agents sent to find him. Black and Tans shot into the crowd at a football match in Croke Park, killing 12 people.

# War of Independence



# The Anglo-Irish Treaty 1921

## General

- In October 1921, talks began in London to draw up a peace treaty between Sinn Féin and the British government.
- The British delegation was more experienced; it was led by Lloyd George and Winston Churchill.

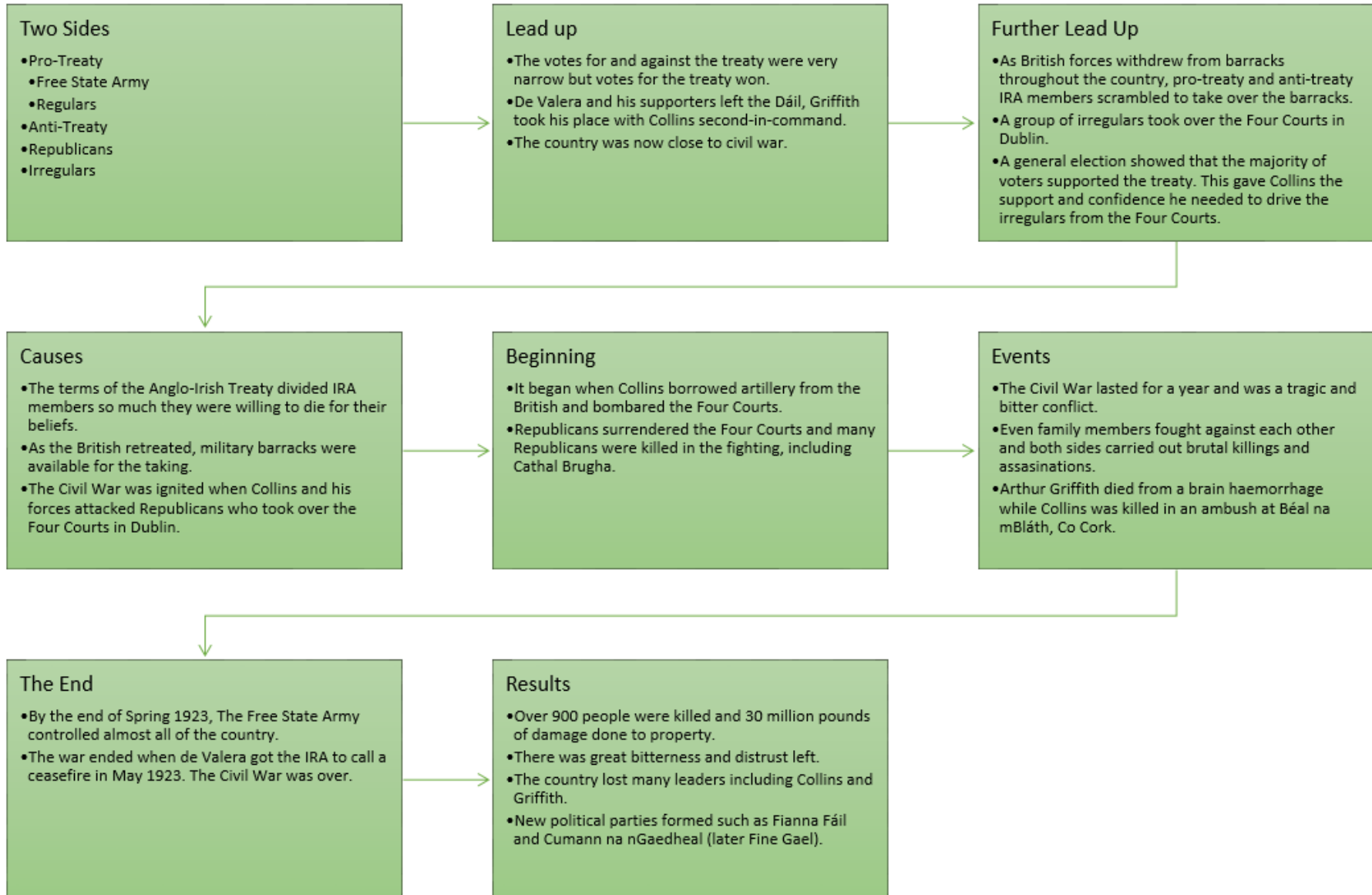
## Treaty Terms

- Ireland was known as the Irish Free State.
- It was given Dominion Status meaning that it was an independent state but still part of the British Empire.
- Members of parliament in Dublin had to take an Oath of Allegiance to the British king.
- The British navy were given bases in Ireland.
- A Boundary Commission would be set up to decide the border between North and South.

## Treaty Debates

- Pro-Treaty: Griffith and Collins
  - The IRA was too weak to continue fighting.
  - The Treaty was a stepping stone to full independence.
  - The British threatened war if it was not signed.
- Anti-Treaty: de Valera and Cathal Brugha
  - The Treaty did not give Ireland a full republic.
  - The Oath of Allegiance recognised the king.
  - Ireland was now divided between Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland.

# Civil War 1922-23



# Michael Collins



<p>Birth, Work and Rebellion</p>	<p>Michael Collins was born in <b>Clonakilty, Co. Cork</b> in <b>1890</b>. At the age of fifteen he left for London to become a clerk with the English Post Office. While in London Collins joined the local branches of the <b>Irish Republican Brotherhood</b> and the <b>Irish Volunteers</b>. He believed that only armed <b>rebellion</b> would win freedom for Ireland</p>	<p>1890 Clonakilty Clerk IRB and IV Rebellion</p>
<p>Easter Rising and Imprisonment</p>	<p><b>1916</b>, Collins returned to Ireland. He fought in the GPO during the <b>Easter Rising</b> when he was an assistant to Joseph Plunkett, one of the leaders of the Rebellion. Following the rising, Collins and many other rebels were imprisoned in <b>Frongoch</b>, a prison camp in Wales. He was released later in 1916</p>	<p>1916 Easter Rising Frongoch 1916</p>
<p>Dáil and Spies</p>	<p>He was elected to the first <b>Dáil</b> in 1919 and later became its Minister for Finance. Collins took a leading part in the War of Independence when he was the IRA's Director of Intelligence. He controlled a <b>network of spies</b> that even penetrated Dublin Castle (British headquarters). He controlled a group of twelve men called the <b>Squad</b>. They ruthlessly killed spies and on the morning of <b>Bloody Sunday</b> (21 November 1920), the squad killed twelve British spies in different parts of Dublin.</p>	<p>Dáil Network of Spies Squad Bloody Sunday</p>
<p>Treaty and Civil War</p>	<p>Collins was in favour of the <b>Anglo-Irish treaty</b> in 1922. Collins thought that it would be a step further to a full Irish Republic. The Irish Civil War began when Collins ordered an attack on <b>Dublin's Four Courts</b> which was controlled by anti-treaty republicans. During the Civil War, he was killed in an <b>ambush</b> at Béal na mBlath, Co. Cork on 22 August 1922.</p>	<p>Anglo-Irish Treaty Dublin's Four Courts Ambush</p>



# Michael Collins

## Beginning

- Born in **Clonakilty, Co. Cork** in 1890. At the age of 15, he left for London to become a clerk with the English Post Office.
- While in London, Collins joined local branches of the **IRB** and **IV**. He was convinced that only armed rebellion would win freedom for Ireland.

## The Rising

- In 1916, Collins returned to Ireland and fought in the GPO during the **Easter Rising**. He was an assistant to Joseph Plunkett, one of the rising's leaders.
- Following the rising, Collins and many other rebels were imprisoned in **Frongoch**, a prison camp in Wales. He wasn't yet a popular rebel, so he was released and soon returned to Dublin in 1916.

## War of Independence

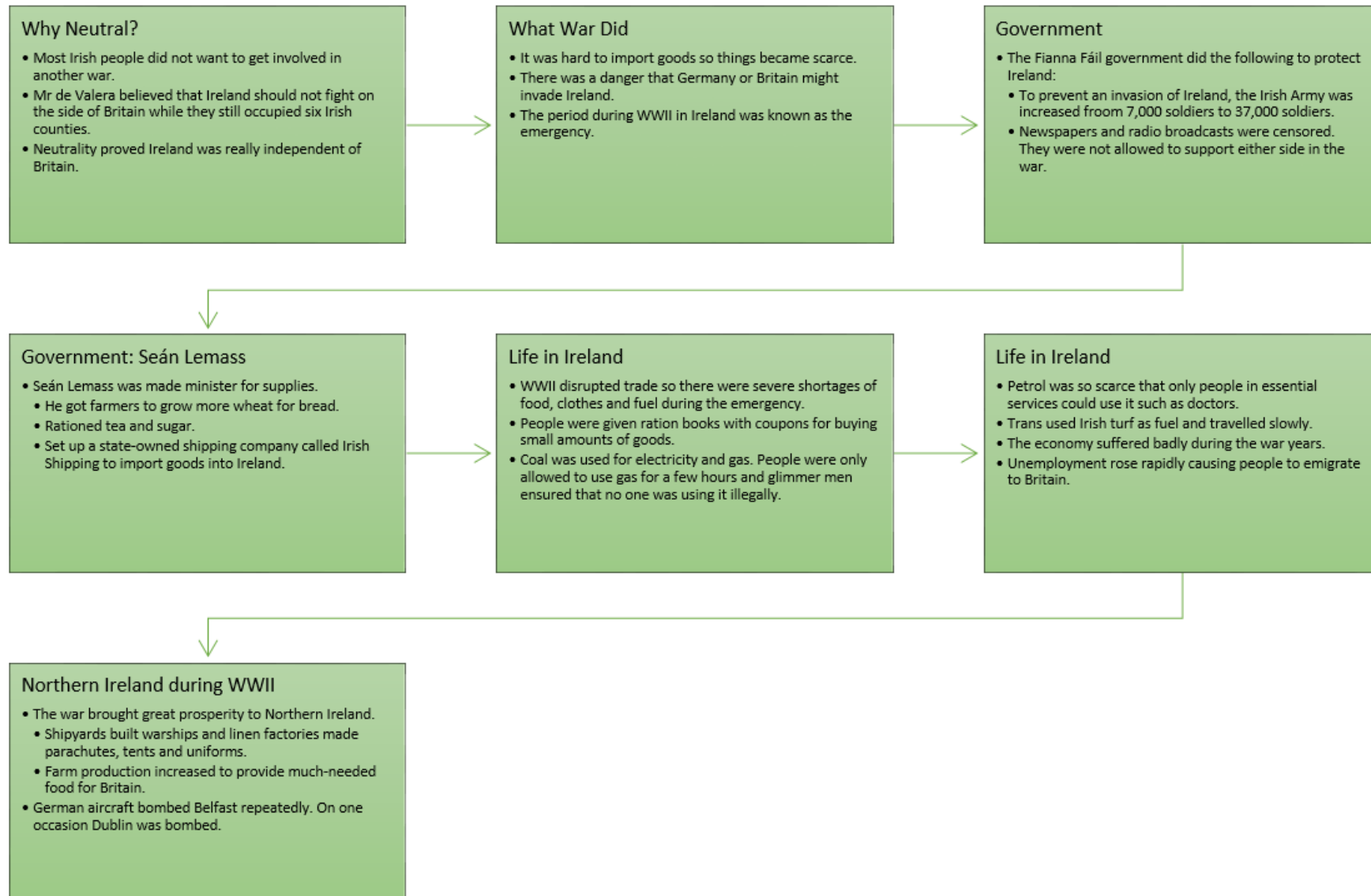
- He was elected to the **Dáil** in 1919 and later became its **minister for finance**.
- He was the IRA's **Director of Intelligence** and controlled a network of spies that penetrated even Dublin Castle, headquarters of the British forces in Ireland.
- He controlled the **Squad**, a group of twelve men who assassinated British spies in Ireland. On Bloody Sunday, the squad killed twelve British spies.

## Civil War

- Collins was a **delegate** at the **Anglo-Irish Treaty** negotiations in 1922. He was in favour of the treaty which gave Ireland a Free State. Collins thought that this would be a **stepping stone** to a full republic.
- The Irish Civil War began when Collins ordered an attack on **Dublin's Four Courts**, which had been taken over by anti-treaty republicans.
- During the Civil War, he was killed in ambush at **Béal na mBlath, Co. Cork** in **1922**.

# Chapter 26 - Ireland During World War II: 1939-45

## The Emergency

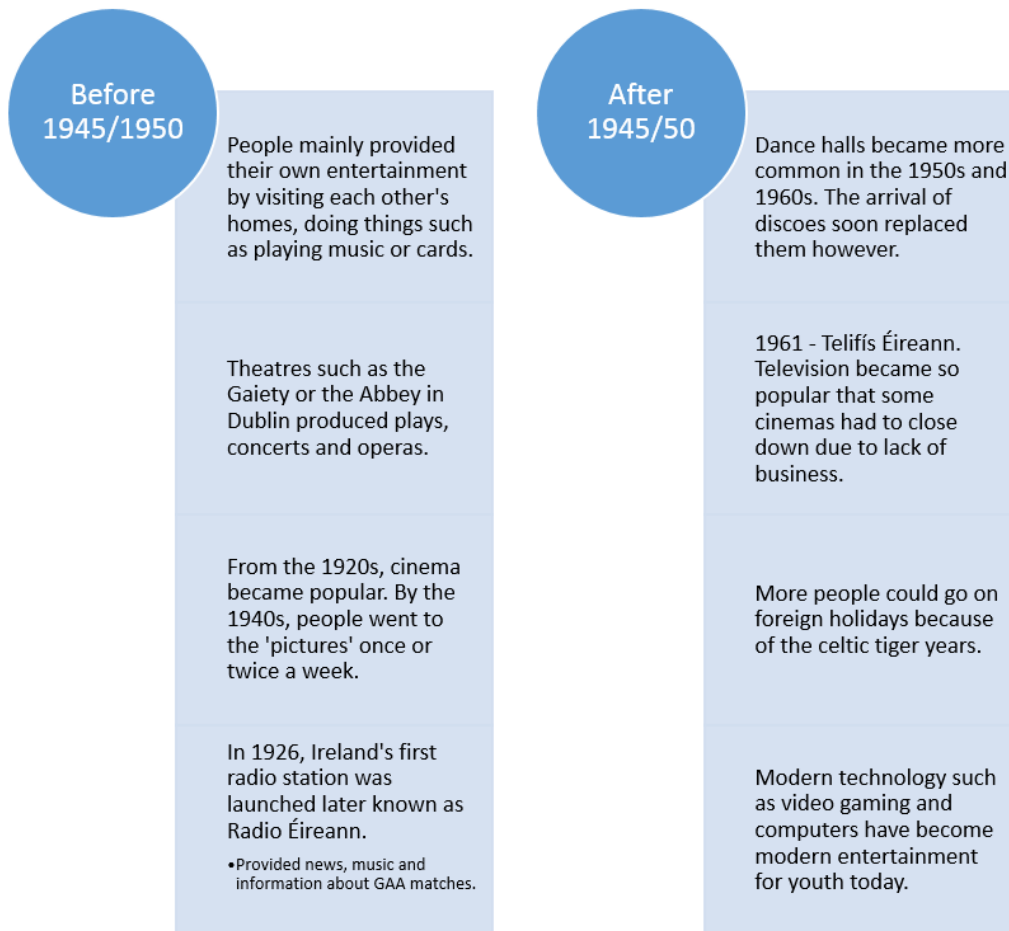


# Chapter 30 - Social Change in Twentieth Century Ireland

## Entertainment and Leisure

1. Most people had little money in the early twentieth century and visited each other's houses for entertainment.
2. City people with some money could go to music halls or theatres such as Dublin's Abbey or Gaiety
3. From the **1920s** onward, **cinema** became popular in towns.
4. In **1926**, Ireland's first radio station was launched. This was first known as 2RN and later as **Radio Éireann**.
5. 1920s, dance halls became popular. In the 1970s, discos began to replace dance halls.
6. In **1961**, Ireland launched **Telefís Éireann** which was its first international TV station. Television became so popular that some cinemas closed due to lack of business.
7. By the end of the century the 'Celtic Tiger' wealth allowed people to take foreign holidays.

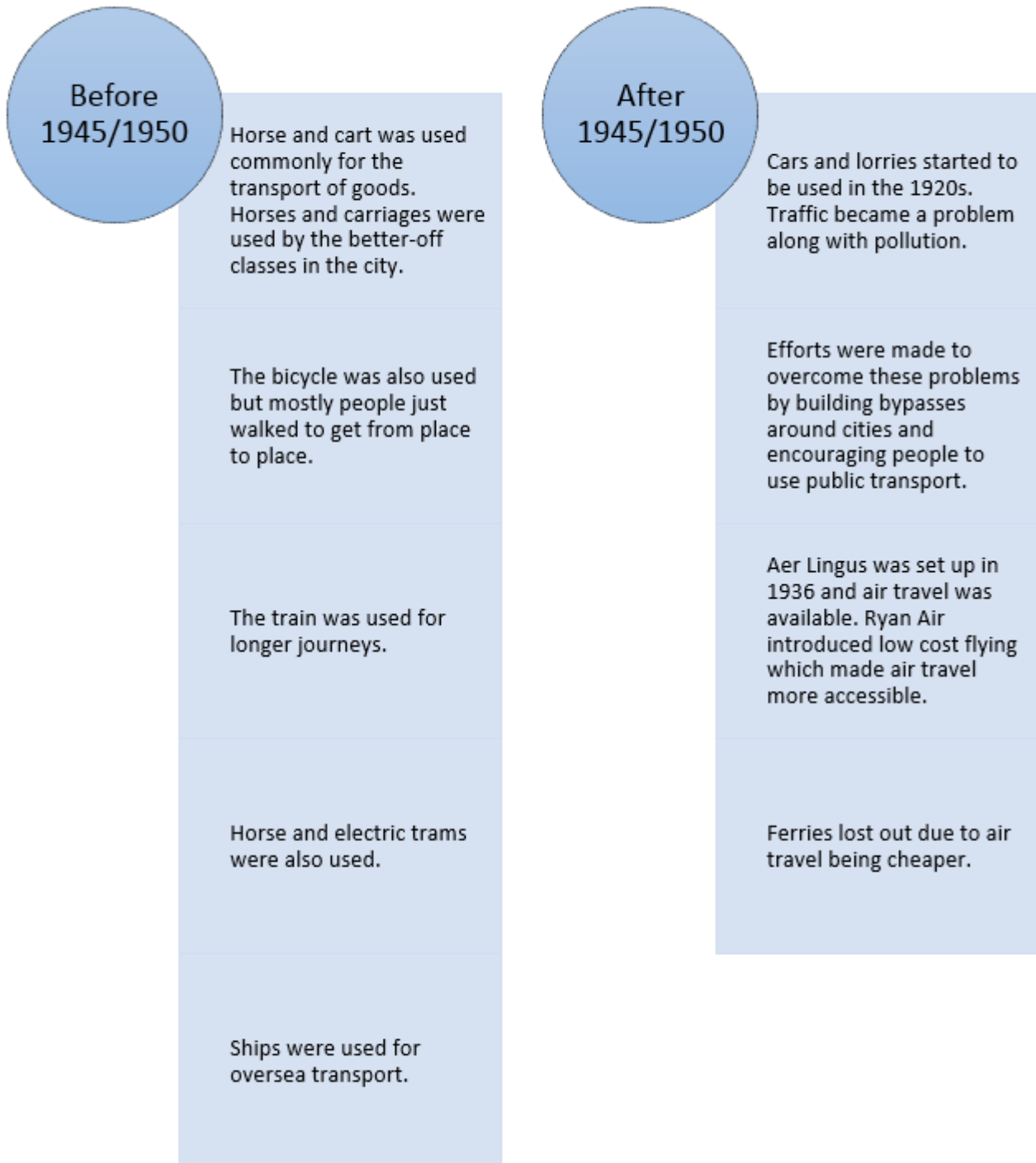
### Changes in Leisure and Entertainment



## Transport

1. In the early twentieth century, people seldom travelled far. Most travelled by horse and cart and the rich travelled by horse drawn carriages. Middle-class people started riding bicycles.
2. Steam trains were used for longer journeys.
3. Ships carried goods and people overseas.
4. From the **1920's**, the use of **cars** began to increase. Cars became so numerous that some railway lines and all tramlines had **closed down**. By the end of the century, the overuse of cars was leading to massive **traffic congestion** and **air pollution** in our cities.
5. In the 1930s, the only way to travel abroad was by ship. In 1936, Aer Lingus was founded which was Ireland's first national airline.

# Transport



## Housing

- In the 1900's most country people lived in thatched houses. The houses were usually built out of clay and stone and usually had two to four rooms with small windows.
- In the early twentieth century County Council cottages were built for farm labourers and their families.
- From the 1960s onwards people built fancy-ass houses that were more modern and had running water and central heating.

Free post-primary education was provided in 1967.

## Status of Women

Before  
1945/1950

Women were regarded as **second-class citizens** in early 20th century Ireland.

- They could not vote in general elections.
- Were expected to get married and have children.
- Husbands were the breadwinners.

Poor married women worked as servants or as street traders while women in Belfast worked in the linen mills. In rural areas women did the housework and kept poultry.

There was a campaign for votes for women led by the suffrage moment.

Women got the vote in **1918** after WWI. Countess Markievicz was one of the women in the independence movement for Ireland and fought in the 1916 Rising.

Before  
1945/1950

The Marriage bar was still in place after women got the vote, meaning that women had to give up government jobs when they married. The ban was not lifted until the **1970s**.

More women began to work outside the home and married women still worked.

More women became involved in politics such as **Mary Robinson** as she became the first president of Ireland.

**The Employment Equality Act** of 1977 outlawed discrimination on the basis of gender or marriage status.

## Communications

Before  
1945/1950

All types of communication were slow in the early 20th century.

Letters were used to send news to families and friends.

Telegraphs were used to send urgent messages.

The telephone was rarely used to its cost.

Newspapers shared political news.

After  
1945/1950

Radio became popular from the 1920s (Radio Eireann) for sharing news. Television also became popular.

Mobile phones also came into use for sending text messages quickly to people.

Modern technology introduced the internet as a means of communications through social networking and instant messengers.

## Exam Questions

2013, Write about changes in two of the following areas since 1945

- Transport
- Housing
- Sport and leisure

Answers from E-xamit lololol

### (a) Transport

1. Transport has changed completely since the 1940s. Since 1945 the single biggest change has been in the number of people owning their own **cars**. Before that most people relied on bicycles or public transport but car use has increased dramatically since around **1960**. The huge increase in cars has led to problems such as **traffic congestion, air pollution and road accidents**. It has also led to the government having to spend vast amounts of money on new roads, bridges and by-passes.
2. A really important development in transport was the building of the **Port Tunnel** in Dublin. In 1940 there were only a few airports in Ireland but a huge change over the past two decades has been the increase in the number of regional **airports** all over Ireland and the amount of people who travel by plane.
3. There is also a vast **train** and **bus network** operating today to all parts of Ireland and a huge increase in the number of trucks using the roads. Another transport development has been the introduction of the tram system called the **Luas in Dublin**. There has also been an increase in the size of ferries travelling between Ireland and the UK and France. So there is no doubt that there have been huge changes in the way Irish people travel since 1945.

### (b) Housing

1. Since 1945 a huge change has taken place in housing all over Ireland. Many people in Dublin lived in overcrowded tenement buildings in 1945 but from the 1950s, new Corporation housing estates were built and people were moved to these from the inner cities. An example of a new Corporation housing estate in Dublin would be Ballyfermot and these houses were semi-detached and had running water and electricity. Later, the Corporation built tower blocks such as those in Ballymun.
2. In the 1970s vast new housing estates were built in places such as Tallaght, which used to be a small village. In all cities and towns, County Councils or private developers have built large housing estates on the outskirts.
3. In the countryside in 1945 the majority of people lived in 2-3 room thatched cottages with no running water or electricity. In the 1960s these cottages were nearly completely replaced by modern bungalows. Another huge change is that all houses now have electricity and running water.

### (c) Sport and leisure

1. Many changes have taken place in sport and leisure since the 1940s. First, there has been a huge increase in the number of people who participate in sport and a very important change has been the involvement of women in sport. There has also been a change in the variety of sports being played in Ireland since the 1940s. There has also been a change in the number of new competitions organised for sports in Ireland and the government spends a lot of money in developing sports facilities and preparing athletes to compete in competitions such as the Olympics. Also there have been other huge changes in the way people in Ireland spend their leisure time. People have much more money and time to spend on leisure since the 1960s. There has been a great increase in the number of nightclubs, cinemas and leisure centres over the past few decades. Also, people travel overseas much

more for holidays, which was not the case in the early decades of the twentieth century. Another major change in leisure time has been the large numbers of people who travel to various parts of Ireland to outdoor music concerts such as Slane Castle.

From <<http://www.e-xamit.ie/tutorial.php?id=51282&prep=51281&soln=51282&tip=51283&port=51331>>

### Changes in work

In 1945 the majority of people in Ireland worked on the land or in factories connected with agriculture. The big changes in work began when large companies from overseas began to set up in Ireland in the 1960s and they provided thousands of new jobs.

Another huge change in the world of work has been the increase in the number of women now working full time outside the home. Laws were passed in the 1970s to ensure that women got the same pay as men in the work-place.

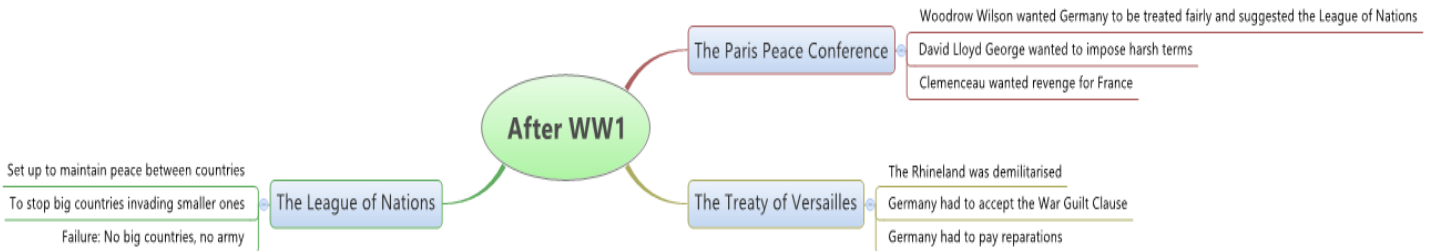
People work fewer hours now than they did in 1945 and have more protection at work with better sick benefits and better pay and holidays. There is far less manual work being done since the 1960s than there was in 1945. Another important change has been the amount of technology used in the work-place.

From <<http://www.e-xamit.ie/tutorial.php?id=41114&prep=41113&soln=41114&tip=41115&port=41191>>

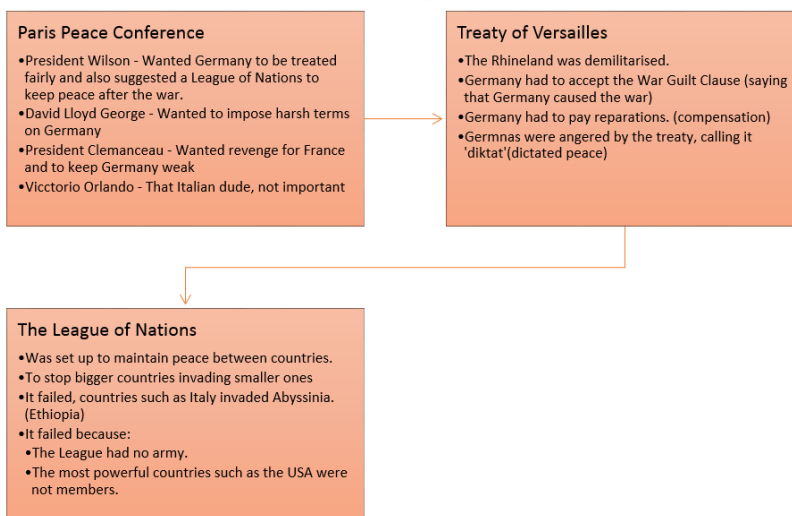


# Chapter 31 - The League of Nations

- WW1 ended in 1918.
- The Four Big Leaders of WW1 included:
  - USA - Woodrow Wilson
  - David Lloyd George - Great Britain
  - Georges Clemenceau - France
  - Vittorio Orlando - Italy
- As part of the **Treaty of Versailles**, the League of Nations was set up in 1920.
  - World nations could discuss quarrels without going to war
  - Stop bigger countries attacking smaller ones
- Failure
  - No America
    - Woodrow Wilson proposed the league but America didn't want to get involved with the quarrels of other countries
  - No Germany
    - Germany was punished
    - They had to accept the **War Guilt Clause**, stating that they were the cause of WW1 causing anger and resentment among Germans
    - They stated that it was a "diktat" - a dictated peace
  - No Russia
    - Russia weren't allowed to join because they had a communist government
  - No army
    - The League had no army to stop invasions



## Peace and War in Europe, 1920-45



## Chapter 32 - Dictatorships - An Introduction

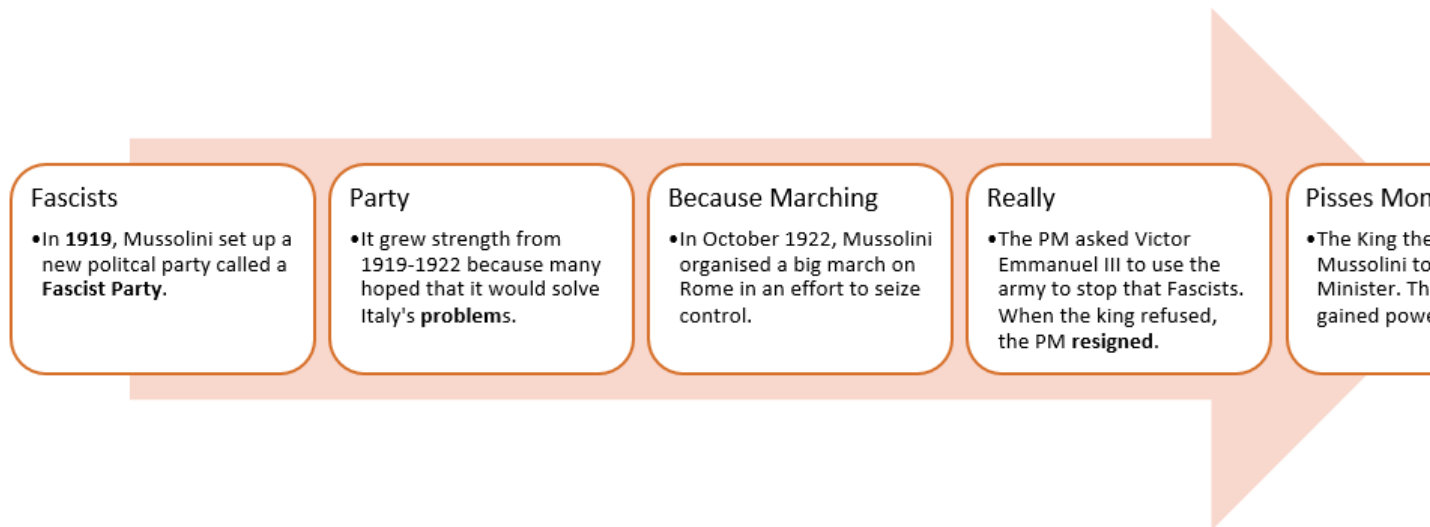
- A Fascist dictatorship emerged under **Benito Mussolini** in **Italy** and a **Nazi dictatorship** under **Adolf Hitler** emerged in Germany. These dictators:
  - Abolished democracy
  - Anti-communist
  - Extreme nationalists
  - Demanded absolute loyalty
  - Believed their own people were naturally superior to others
- These dictators came to power because:
  - **Economic depression** made people turn away from democracy
  - Rich people and Church leaders supported their **anti-communist ideas**
  - **The Treaty of Versailles** had humiliated Germany and disappointed Italy
  - They used **propaganda** that portrayed them as mighty leaders of great nations

**Fascism** - Fascists believed in dictatorship. They were anti-communist and favoured extreme nationalism.

# Chapter 33 - Fascist Italy

- Italy had many problems following World War 1.
  - It did not get the extra territory it expected at the Treaty of Versailles.
  - **Unemployment** and **inflation** were high.
  - Strikes and food riots were common.
  - The government seemed to be corrupt. Some people feared a **communist** take-over.
- 1. In **1919** Mussolini set up a new political party called the **Fascist Party**
- 2. The Fascist Party grew strong from 1919 to 1922 because many Italians hoped the Fascists might solve Italy's **problems**.
- 3. In October 1922 Mussolini organised a **big march** on Rome in an effort to seize control of Italy
- 4. The Prime Minister asked Victor Emmanuel III to use the army to stop the Fascists. When the King refused, the PM **resigned**.
- 5. The King then asked Mussolini to become **Prime Minister**. The Fascists had gained power!
- 1. **Fascists**
- 2. **Party**
- 3. **Because**
- 4. **Marching**
- 5. **Really**
- 6. **Pisses Mom**

## Mussolini's March on Rome

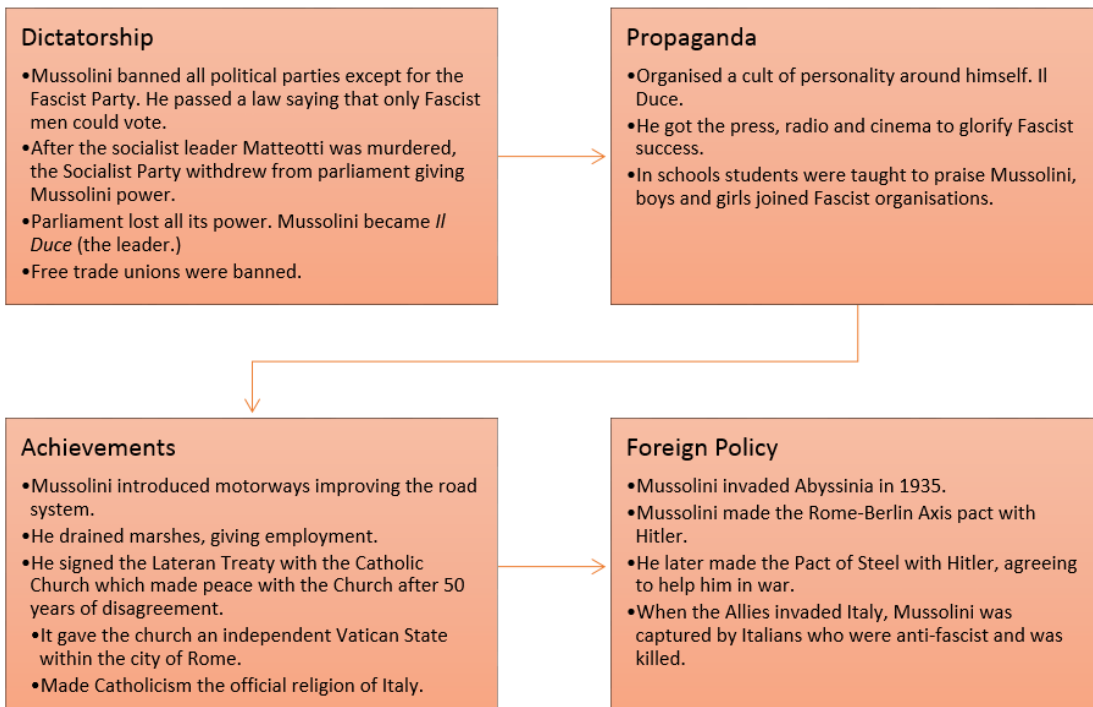


- The emblem was the **fasces** which was a bundle of rods with an axe that represented authority
- They were called the **Blackshirts (squadristi)**
- When Mussolini was in power he became a dictator
  - He **banned** all other political parties and passed a law that only Fascist men could vote
  - Mussolini was known as **Il Duce (the leader)**
  - Trade unions were banned
  - Children were encouraged to join the **Balilla**

- He was popular because:
  - The media used **propaganda**
  - He introduced **public works** such as the building of motorways and draining of marshes
  - The Rich people supported his anti-communist ideas
  - He signed the **Lateran Treaty** with the Pope in 1929
    - This gave the Pope an independent Vatican State within the City of Rome
    - Made Catholicism the official religion of Italy
- Italy became involved in many wars
  - 1935, Italy conquered **Abyssinia**
  - Italy supported **General Franco** in the **Spanish Civil War**
  - Mussolini made agreements with Hitler called the **Rome-Berlin Axis** and the **Pact of Steel**
  - He entered WWII on Germany's side



## Mussolini's Rule



# Chapter 34 - Nazi Germany

- Hitler
  - Born in **Austria** in 1889
  - Joined the German Army in WW1 and was awarded the **Iron Cross**
  - In 1919, Hitler was asked to spy on a small political party
  - He liked it so much that he renamed it to the **National Socialist German Workers' Party (Nazi party)** for short
  - He created the **SA**, his own private army of stormtroopers
    - They were led by a man named **Ernst Röhm** and were called **brownshirts**
  - Hitler was arrested trying to start a revolution in Munich
  - In prison he wrote **Mein Kampf**
    - **Lebensraum** (living space)
    - The Germans were a special master race and should rule the world
  - In **1933 Hindenberg** appointed Hitler **chancellor (prime minister)** of Germany
- Hitler was elected to power because:
  - The Weimar republic was unpopular because its leaders agreed to the Treaty of Versailles and accepted the '**war guilt**' clause
  - The Wall Street Crash caused the German economy to collapse
  - Rich people supported Hitler because he **opposed communism**
- Hitler established a dictatorship
  - When the **Reichstag** was burned down, Hitler arrested 4000 communists
  - He passed the **Enabling Act** allowing him to rule without parliament
  - All political parties except for the Nazi Party were banned
  - He ordered the construction of **autobahns (motorways)**
  - Josef **Goebbels** became minister of propaganda.
    - The Hitler Youth and the League of German Maidens was set up for boys and girls to join
    - Hitler was glorified in a cult of personality
  - He set up the **Gestapo**, secret police to hunt out any opposition
  - Hitler used the **SS** to kill the leader of the SA, Ernst Röhm and 400 brownshirts who threatened his power in **the Night of the Long Knives**
  - When president Hindenburg died, Hitler made himself president as well as chancellor of Germany. He became **der Führer** (the leader)
- Holocaust
  - He passed the **Nuremberg Laws** to deprive Jews of German citizenship, banned them from marrying non-Jews and forced them to wear the Star of David
  - **In the Night of Broken Glass (Kristallnacht)**, Jewish shops and synagogues were attacked and 90 Jews were killed
  - Hitler created **The Final Solution** which was the mass genocide of the Jews which is now called the Holocaust
    - Jews were rounded up in ghettos and concentration camps such as **Auschwitz**
    - Himmler's SS organised their mass execution, beginning with the gassing of women, children and older men
    - Others were used as slave labour until they died
    - Some were buried in mass graves and others were burnt in ovens
    - About six million Jews were killed

# Hitler and Nazi Germany

## Hitler

- Joined a party and made it a Nazi party.
- He created the SA, his private army that was led by Ernst Röhm (brownshirts)
- Hitler was arrested setting up a revolution in Munich. While in jail he wrote Mein Kampf
  - It spoke about his plans for lebensraum (living space) and that the Germans were a special race to rule the world.
- He was appointed Chancellor of Germany in 1933.

## Causes of Hitler's Rise to Power

- The Weimar Republic - The government was blamed for the defeat of WWI and for accepting the Treaty of Versailles.
- The Great Depression - The economy fell, inflation rose and the government was blamed for not solving these problems.
- Communism - Communism was loathed by many rich but Hitler was anti-communist.

## Propaganda and Economy

- Newspapers, cinema and radio were controlled by the Nazis. Goebbels was the minister of propaganda.
  - Hitler was glorified in a cult of personality.
  - Boys and girls had to join the Hitler Youth and the League of German Maidens.
- Hitler brought motorways and began conscription to increase the size of the German army.
- He reduced unemployment also.

## Reign of Terror

- The SS was made up of special military units that were fanatically loyal to Hitler.
- The Gestapo was the much-feared secret police.
- Hitler felt threatened by Ernst Röhm and other leading brownshirts. On the Night of Long Knives, the SS killed Ernst Röhm and others who threatened Hitler's power.

## The Jews

- Jews were then made to wear a Star of David marking their Jewish heritage.
- Hitler decided the Final Solution to the Jewish 'problem'. He decided that all Jews should be killed which is now called the Holocaust.
- Jews were rounded up in concentration camps such as Auschwitz. There was mass execution with Jews being gassed to death.
- Others were used as slave labour and 6 million Jews were killed.

# Chapter 35 - Hitler's Five Steps to War

- Hitler broke the Treaty of Versailles by rearming Germany
- He introduced conscription, meaning every young German man had to join the armed forces
- He started a new German air force called the Luftwaffe
- He made military alliances with other countries
  - Rome-Berlin Axis
  - Some Japan joined and it became the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo Axis
  - Hitler and Mussolini made the military alliance called the Pact of Steel
  - He helped General Franco and his fascist forces to win the Spanish Civil War

1. Germany withdraws from the League of Nations
2. Remilitarisation of Rhineland
3. Rome-Berlin Axis
4. Anschluss with Austria
5. Munich Conference
6. Nazi-Soviet Pact

## 7. The Rhineland

- **Hitler's troops occupied the Rhineland in March 1936**
- **Britain took no action, Germans were delighted and Hitler was encouraged to pursue more of his ambition**

## 8. Austria

- **Germany created Anschluss (unity) with Austria by invading it in March 1938**
- **France and Britain appeased to Hitler by allowing him to make reasonable gains**
  - **They didn't want to repeat the horrors of WW1**
  - **Many people felt that the Treaty of Versailles had been unfair to Germany**

## 9. The Sudetenland

- **Hitler's next target was a German-speaking western part of Czechoslovakia**
- **The Czech government didn't want it and appealed for military help**
- **Mussolini suggested the Munich Conference to set matters peacefully**
- **At the Munich Conference, the French and British continued to appease Hitler by allowing him to take over the Sudetenland**
  - **As long as he promised not to invade any other territories**
  - **Neville Chamberlain was the British Prime Minister known best for the policy of appeasement**

## 10. The Rest of Czechoslovakia

- **Within six months of the Munich conference, Hitler invaded the rest of Czechoslovakia for lebensraum**

## 11. Poland

- **In the Nazi-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact, Hitler and Stalin agreed not to attack each other for ten years**
- **They also agreed to secretly divide Poland between them**
- **Hitler invaded Poland on the 1st of September, 1939.**
- **The Hammer and Sickle is the emblem of the Soviet Union**

1. The Rhineland

- Hitler's troops invaded the Rhineland in 1936.
- Britain took no action, success for Germany.

2. Austria

- Hitler created Anschluss (unity) with Austria by invading it in 1938.
- Britain appeased to Hitler because:
  - The Guilt Clause was unfair.
  - They didn't want to start another war.

3. The Sudetenland

- Hitler wanted to invade part of Czechoslovakia.
- The Munich Conference was set up to settle the matters.
- Neville Chamberlain believed in appeasement.

4. Czechoslovakia

- Within six months Hitler invaded the rest of Czechoslovakia.

5. Poland

- In the Nazi-Soviet pact Hitler and Stalin agreed not to attack each other for ten years, and to also secretly split Poland between them.
- Hitler invaded Poland on the 1st of September, 1939.
- War World II had begun.



# Hitler's Five Steps to War

## Preperations

- Hitler broke the Treaty of Versailles by rearming Germany. He introduced conscription in 1936 meaning every young man had to join the armed forces. He also started a new air force called the Luftwaffe.
- He made military alliances, he made the Rome-Berlin Axis with Italy. Later Japan joined to form the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo Axis.

## One: The Rhineland

- The Treaty of Versailles forbade German troops to enter the Rhineland region.
- Hitler ordered his troops to occupy the Rhineland in 1936. France and Britain took no action and
- Hitler was encouraged to follow more of his goals.

## Two: Austria

- Hitler created Anschluss (unity) with Austria by invading it in 1938. Most Austrians supported unity with Germany and welcomed Hitler as a hero.
- Anschluss was against the Treaty of Versailles but France and Britain did nothing to prevent it.

## Three: The Sudetenland

- Hitler's next target was the German-speaking part of Czechoslovakia, the Sudetenland.
- The Czech government appealed to France for military help, it appeared Britain and France would have to go to war with Germany.
- At the Munich Conference, the French and British appeased to Hitler, allowing him to take the Sudetenland as long as he would stop further invasions of countries.

## Four: The rest of Czechoslovakia

- Hitler soon broke his promise not to invade any other territories. Within six months of the Munich Conference, he invaded the rest of Czechoslovakia to make living space for his master race.

## Five: Poland

- Hitler made an agreement with Stalin called the Nazi-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact. In this pact, Hitler agreed not to attack Stalin for ten years and to secretly divide Poland between them.
- Germany invaded Poland on the 1st of September 1939.
- World War II had begun.

## What was appeasement?

France and Britain tried to appease to Hitler by allowing him to make reasonable gains for Germany. They did this because:

- They had suffered greatly in WWI and **wanted to avoid another war** with Germany.
- Many people in Britain felt that **the Treaty of Versailles had been unfair to Germany**.

# Chapter 36 - World War II 1939 - 1945

## Early German Victories

- WWII began on the 1st of September 1939
- The Germans used **blitzkrieg** tactics
  1. The German air force (Luftwaffe) would first destroy enemy aircraft, roads and railways
  2. Fast-moving tanks (Panzers) would then overrun enemy territory
  3. Motorised infantry troops would then destroy any remaining resistance in mopping up operations
- 1. **Western Poland** was **conquered** within six weeks. (The Russians took over Eastern Poland)
- 2. A lull in fighting took place during the winter of 1939-40 called the **Phoney War**
  1. Both sides didn't attack but both sides built up their weapons
- 3. In April 1940, the Nazis overran **Denmark** in a single day
- 4. They then used Denmark as a staging point to attack **Norway**. The Germans quickly defeated Norway
- 5. In May 1940, the Germans swept through the low countries of **Holland, Belgium and Luxembourg**

Neutral countries included: Ireland, Switzerland, Sweden, Portugal, Spain and Turkey.

- The Germans invaded **France in May 1940**.
  1. The French had built a line of strong forts called the **Maginot Line** along the border with Germany. However, Hitler's forces bypassed the Maginot Line by sweeping into France through **occupied Belgium**
  2. The British sent an army called the **British Expeditionary Force** to help the French fight the Germans
  3. But the French and British were swept aside by German **blitzkrieg** tactics
  4. The defeated British Expeditionary Force retreated to the beaches of **Dunkirk** in Northern France where they were trapped between the Advancing Germans and the sea
  5. The Germans retreated for reasons unknown
  6. The British organised an operation called **Operation Dynamo**
    - i. A huge fleet of boats ranging from warships to yachts sailed from Britain to carry home more than 300,000 soldiers
  7. France surrendered on 22 June 1940
  8. The Germans set up a puppet government called Vichy France in the south of the country
  9. France was now firmly under German control
- Italy entered the war on Germany's side on 12 June 1940

# Early German Victories

## Poland

- WWII began when Nazi forces invaded Poland on the 1st of September 1939.
- The Germans used Blitzkrieg tactics which were successful in early victories.
- Western Poland was conquered within six weeks. The Russians took over Eastern Poland.
- A lull in the fighting took place throughout the winter of 1939-40. This was called the Phoney War.

## Blitzkrieg Tactics

1. The German airforce Luftwaffe would first destroy enemy aircraft, roads and railways.
2. Fast moving tanks Panzers would then overrun enemy territory.
3. Motorised infantry troops would then destroy any remaining resistance.

## Other Countries

- Hitler conquered Denmark and Norway next.
  - He wanted Norway to protect the supply route of iron ore which came from Sweden during the winter. This was vital for his war industries.
- Hitler then invaded Holland, Belgium and Luxembourg.

## France

- The Germans invaded France in 1940 May.
- The French had built a line of strong forts called the Maginot line along their border with Germany. The Germans however bypassed through occupied Belgium.
- The British sent an army called the British Expeditionary Force to help the French fight the Germans.
- Defeated, the BEF retreated to Dunkirk in northern France where they were trapped.
- Operation Dynamo - The British sent huge fleets of boats to bring home the soldiers.

## French Surrender

- France surrendered in June 1940.
- The Germans then set up a 'puppet' French government called 'Vichy France' in the south of France and occupied the rest of France directly. France was now under German control.
- Italy entered the war on Germany's side in June 1940. Mussolini intended to stay neutral but joined the conflict when he saw that Germany appeared to be winning so easily.

# The Battle of Britain and the Blitz

- **The Battle of Britain (Luftwaffe vs RAF)**
  - Hitler planned a sea invasion of Britain that was code-named **Operation Sealion**
  - For the invasion to succeed, German forces would have to control the skies above Britain
  - The German airforce, **Luftwaffe** was ordered to destroy Britain's **Royal Air Force (RAF)** and its bases
  - This led to the Battle of Britain between the Luftwaffe and the RAF
  - German **Stuka** and **Messerschmitt** aircraft fought British Spitfires and Hurricanes over the skies of Britain
  - The British had the advantage of Radar which allowed them to pin point the positions of enemy radar
  - Hitler changed tactics and ordered the **bombing** of British cities
  - Important victory for the allies
  - Hitler's first setback in WWII
- **The Blitz (The bombing of British cities)**
  - The Germans changed tactics and began to bomb British cities. This was called the Blitz
  - About 600,000 people died and 90% of buildings in Central London were damaged
  - People spent their nights in Anderson huts
  - After eight months Hitler eventually abandoned the Blitz and postponed his invasion of Britain
  - Instead he focused on the bigger invasion of the Soviet Union

- The Yalta Conference was when the leaders of the USA, UK and Soviet Union came together and discussed the war.
  - They decided that Germany would be divided into four sections when the war ended.
- Winston **Churchill** became Britain's new P.M. In 1940 after Chamberlain resigned.

# The Battle of Britain and the Blitz

## The Battle of Britain

- Hitler planned a sea invasion of Britain called Operation Sealion. For it to succeed, Germany had to control the skies above Britain.
- Luftwaffe vs. Royal Air Force
- German Stuka and Messerschmitt aircraft fought British spitfires and Hurricanes over the skies of Britain.

## Events

- Britain had the advantage of radar to detect enemy planes.
- Germans had more planes but were more designed for bombing.
- Hitler then ordered for the bombing of British cities.
- British victory, setback for Hitler.

## The Blitz

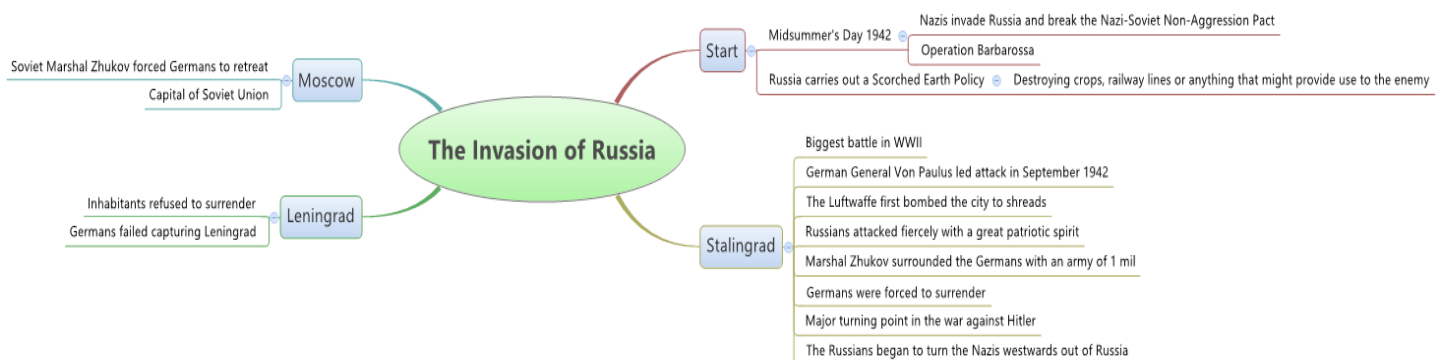
- The Germans changed tactics and began to bomb British cities.
- About 60,000 died and 90 per cent of buildings in central London were damaged.
- After eight months, Hitler abandoned the Blitz and postponed his planned invasion of Britain.

## Life in Britain during the Blitz

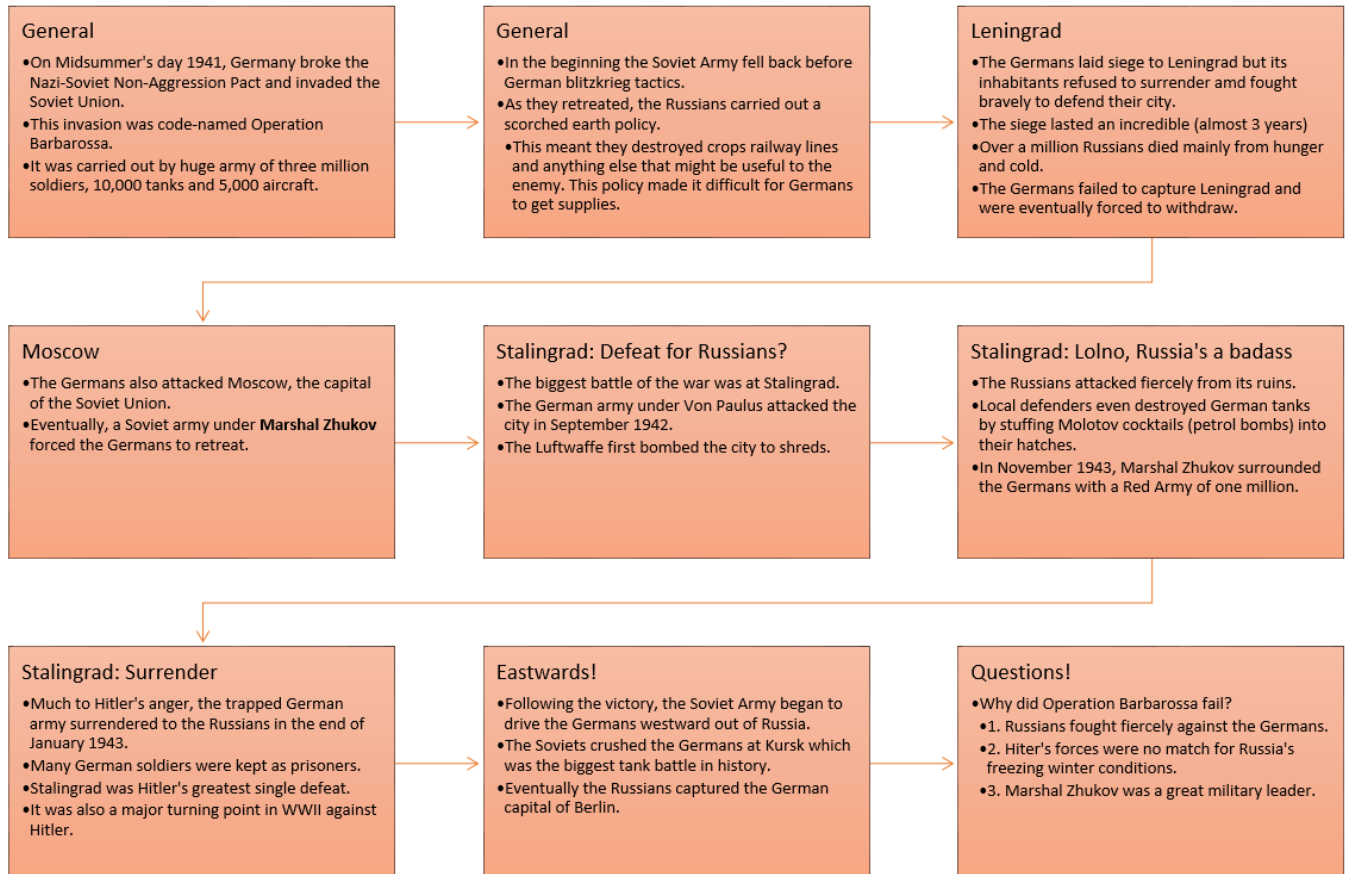
- Many people spent their nights in Anderson huts. These were tiny air-raid shelters. Others slept on the platforms of London's underground railway.
- People had to cover up light at night. This blackout prevented the Germans from spotting targets.
- Everyone was given gas masks.
- An air-raid siren would warn of attack.
- Children were sent to live in the countryside.

# The Invasion of Russia

- On Midsummer's Day 1942, Germany broke the Nazi-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact and invaded the Soviet Union
- This invasion was code-named **Operation Barbarossa**
- The Russians carried out a **scorched earth policy** - They destroyed crops, railway lines and anything else that might be useful to the enemy
- Leningrad
  - The Germans lay siege to Leningrad but the inhabitants refused to surrender
  - Germans failed capturing Leningrad
- Moscow
  - The Germans attacked the capital of the Soviet Union
  - Soviet Marshal Zhukov forced the Germans to retreat
- **Stalingrad**
  - **Biggest** battle of the war
  - The German Sixth Army under **General Von Paulus** attacked the city in September 1942
  - The **Luftwaffe** first bombed the city to shreds
  - Russians attacked fiercely with a great **patriotic spirit**
  - In November 1942, **Marshal Zhukov** surrounded the Germans with a Red Army of one million
  - The German army **surrendered**
  - It was a **major turning point** in the war against Hitler
  - Following victory at Stalingrad, the Red Army began to drive the Germans westwards out of Russia



# The Invasion of Russia



## • War in the Pacific

- The USA and Britain controlled many colonies in East Asia
- Thus Japan wanted to capture those colonies to create its own empire in the region
- On 7 December 1941, the Japanese unexpectedly attacked the US Pacific Fleet at Pearl Harbour
- Following the attack, the USA entered the war against Japan on the side of the Allies
- The USA contributed huge armies, war industries and wealth to the allied side
- The US won a big victory at the battle of Midway island

## War in the Pacific

### Causes

- The US and Britain controlled many colonies in East Asia and the Pacific Ocean.
- Japan wanted to capture those colonies and create its own empire in the region.

### Sudden Attack

- The Japanese struck without warning in 1941. Their airforce attacked the US Pacific Fleet at **Pearl Harbour**, Hawaii.
- Ships and aircraft were destroyed along with 2,500 men killed.
- Following the attack the US immediately joined the war on the side of the Allies.
- The US contributed **huge armies, war industries and wealth** to the Allied side.

### Events

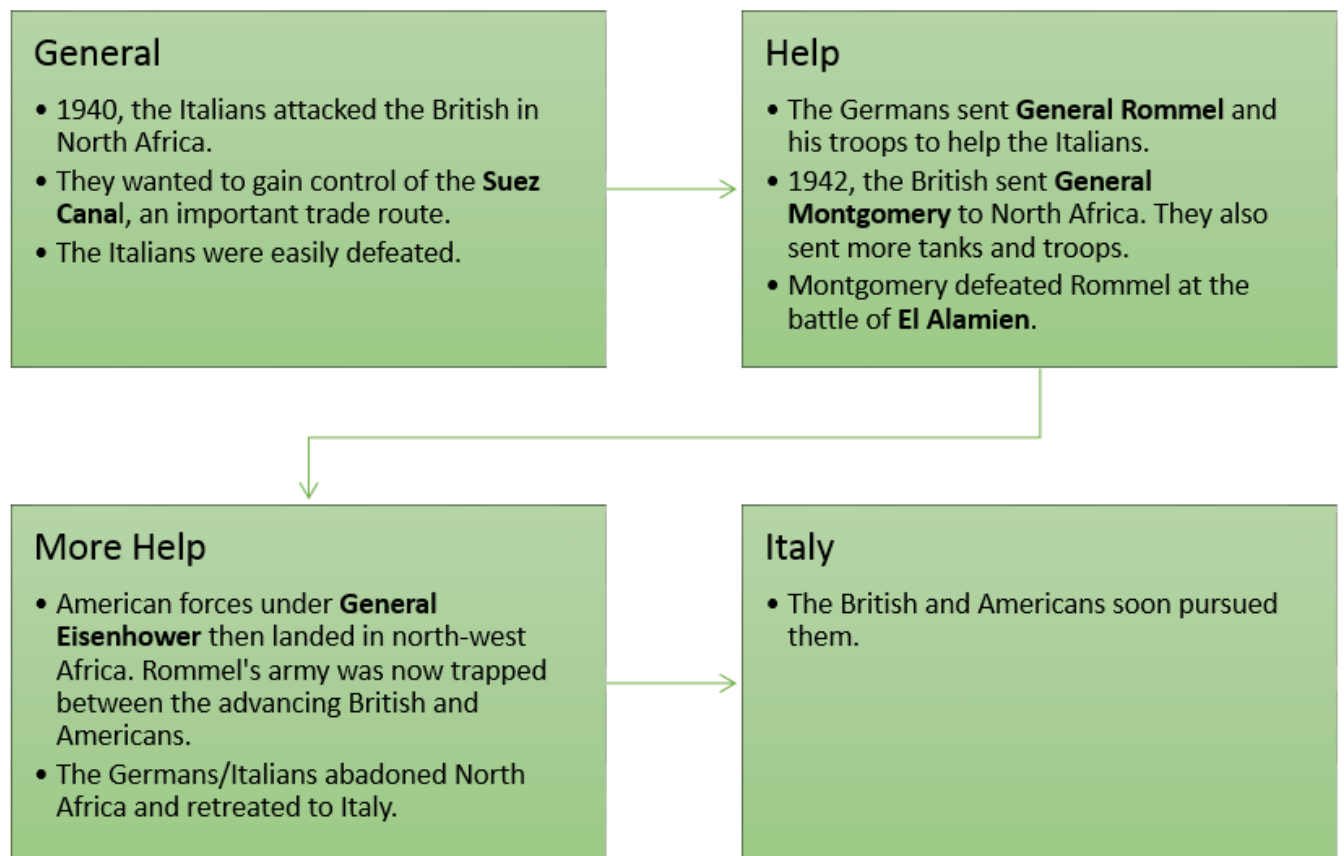
- The Japanese made early gains during the war but the Americans soon rebuilt a powerful navy and airforce.
- The US won a big victory at the **Battle of Midway Island**, when they sank four Japanese aircraft carriers.
- After that decisive battle, the Americans slowly drove Japanese forces out of the Pacific and back towards Japan.



## • War in North Africa

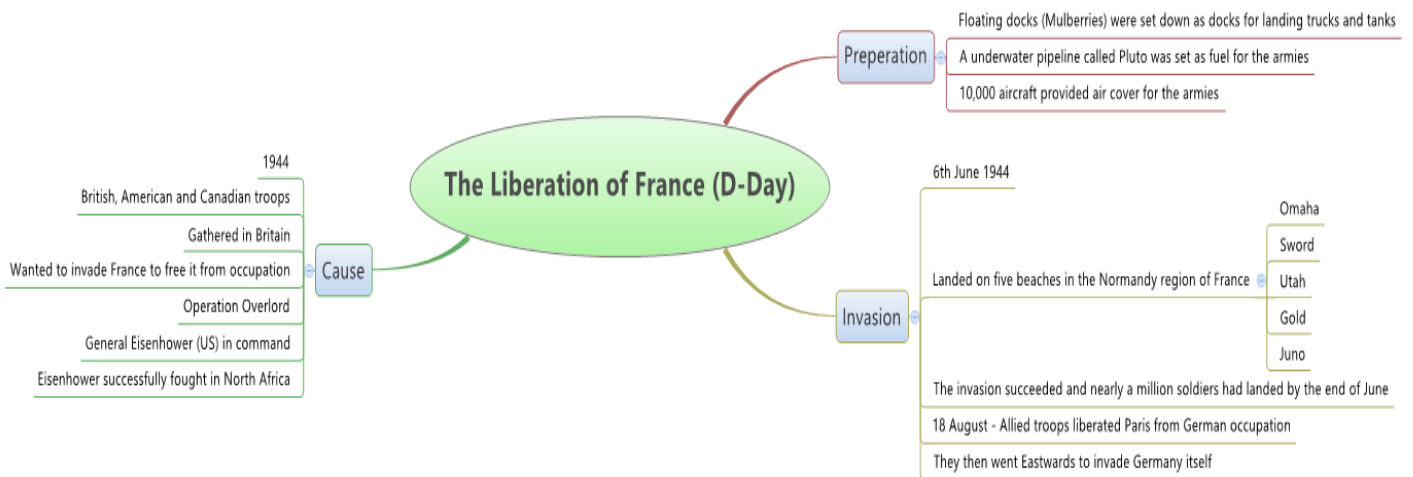
- In 1940, the Italians attacked the British in North Africa. They wanted to gain control of the Suez Canal
- The **Germans sent General Rommel** and his **Africa Corps** (Afrika Korps) troops to help the Italians. Rommel pushed the British eastwards into Egypt
- In 1942, the **British sent General Montgomery** to North Africa. Montgomery defeated Rommel at the battle of **El Alamein**, after which more than 30,000 Germans and Italians were captured
- **American forces under General Eisenhower** then landed in north-west Africa. Rommel's army was now trapped between the advancing British and Americans. The Germans and Italians were forced to abandon North Africa in May 1943
- It would not be long before the British and Americans pursued them

### War in North Africa



# The Liberation of France (D-Day)

1. In 1944, a huge army of **British, American and Canadian** troops gathered in Southern England. They were there to invade France so as to free it from German occupation. This operation was called **Operation Overlord** and it was under the command of **General Eisenhower of the US**. It was carefully planned.
2. Floating docks called **Mulberries** were designed to allow **tanks and trucks** to land in France. An undersea pipeline called **Pluto** was laid down to provide fuel for the invading armies
3. More than 10,000 British and US aircraft provided 'air cover' for the invading troops
4. The invasion began on **6 June 1944** which was code named **D-Day (deliverance day)**. They Allied troops landed on five beaches (Omaha, Utah, Juno, Gold and Sword) in the Normandy region of **Northern France**.
5. The **invasion succeeded** and nearly a million soldiers had landed in France by the end of June.
6. On 18 August, Allied troops **liberated Paris** from German control
7. They then pushed eastwards. Following a brief setback at the **Battle of the Bulge** in Belgium, they finally invaded Germany itself.



# Operation Overlord/D-Day

## Cause

- In 1944, British, American and Canadian troops gathered in Southern England.
- They were there to invade France and free it from German occupation.
- This invasion was called **Operation Overlord** and was under the command of **General Eisenhower** of the US.

## Planning

- Floating docks called **Mulberries** were designed to allow tanks and trucks to land in France.
- An undersea pipeline called **Pluto** was laid down to provide fuel for the invading armies.
- More than 10,000 British and US aircraft provided 'air cover' for the invading troops.

## Operation Overlord

- It began on the 6th of June 1944 and code-named **D-Day** (Deliverance Day).
- The five troops landed in the Normandy region of northern France on five beaches.
- Omaha, Utah, Juno, Gold and Sword.

## Success for Allies

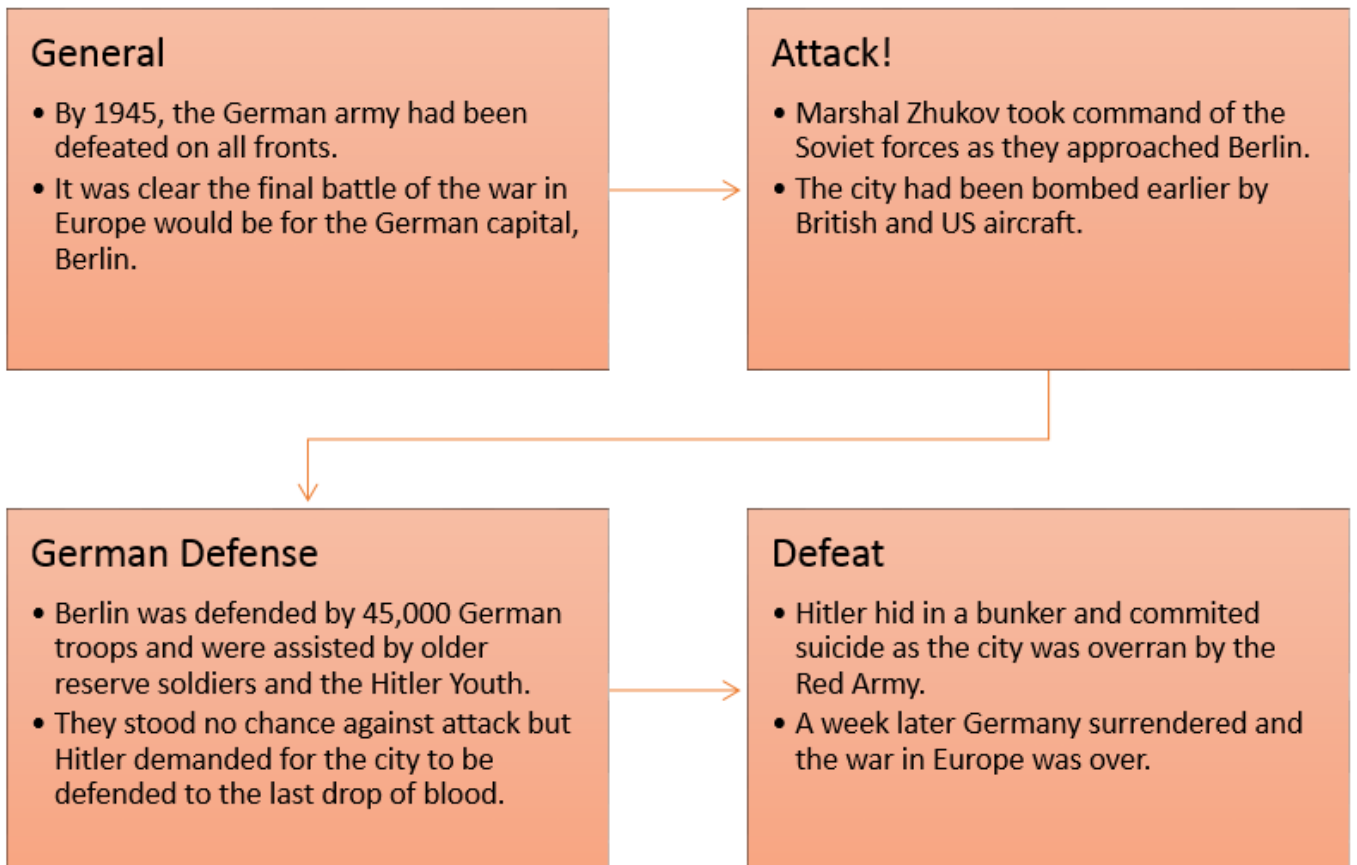
- The invasion succeeded and nearly a million soldiers landed in France by the end of June.
- Allied forces liberated Paris from German control.
- They then pushed eastwards.
- Following a brief setback at the Battle of the Bulge, they finally invaded Germany itself.

- **Yalta Conference** - The three leaders of the Soviet Union, USA and Britain came together to discuss the war. They also discussed how Germany should be ruled after the war and decided to split it into four sections.

## Ending of World War II.

- The Fall of Berlin
  - April 1945
  - Marshal Zhukov took command of Soviet forces as they approached Berlin
  - The defenders stood no chance against the attacking Red Army, but Hitler told his forces that the city was to be defended to the last drop of blood
  - Hitler insisted in remaining in Berlin and committed suicide when the city was being captured
  - A week later, Germany surrendered
  - The war in Europe was over

## The Fall of Berlin



- Japan surrenders
  - May 1945
  - The Japanese refused to surrender and was sure to resist fiercely if invaded
  - US President Harry Truman decided to use atomic bombs rather than infantry to force Japan to surrender
  - On the 6th of August 1945, an American airplane called Enola Gay dropped an atomic bomb on the city of Hiroshima
  - Three days later another bomb was dropped on the city of Nagasaki
  - Japan surrendered and WWII was over

## Japan Surrenders

### General

- The Japanese refused to surrender at the end of the war.
- US president Harry Truman decided that instead of losing soldiers in an invasion of Japan, they should use atomic bombs instead.

### 1st Bombing

- 1945 - American airplane called Enola Gray dropped an atomic bomb on the city of Hiroshima.
- 80,000 civilians died instantly.
- Many died of radiation and burns and children were born with deformities.

### 2nd Bombing

- Japan did not immediately surrender, resulting in another atomic bomb dropping in Nagasaki.

### Surrender

- The terrible destruction caused Japan to surrender.
- WWII was over.

- Effects of WWII
  - Most destructive war in human history, many were killed and many cities destroyed
  - The USA and the USSR became the world's new superpowers. They became rivals and enemies and this led to a period of international tension called the Cold War
  - Germany was divided in two
    - East Germany - Soviet Russia
    - West Germany - America, Britain and France
  - European leaders emerged from the war determined not to make war
    - This led to the development of the EU
    - Nations from all over the world joined the newly formed United Nations in the hope of promoting world peace

## World War Two Effects



### Why did the Allies win the war?

1. The Allied side had nearly twice as many people in **population** and nearly three times as many fighters than the Axis side. Countries such as the USA and Russia had a big population.
2. The Allied side produced **more arms** than the Axis.
3. The Allied side had **superior air force** as seen in the Battle of Britain when Britain had the advantage of radar over Germany.
4. Great patriotic soviet **determination**.

# Chapter 37 - The Cold War

- The USA and USSR were called superpowers because they were the two most powerful countries in the world
- The USA favoured a capitalist economy while the Soviet Union preferred a one-party communist government
- Harry Truman and Josef Stalin
- Each country was afraid of the other country trying to destroy or weaken them.
- **The Iron Curtain** was the dividing line between Communist Eastern Europe and capitalist Western Europe

## The Truman Doctrine

- 1947, USA President Truman announced that the USA would help any country that were fighting the spread of communism. They offered military help to such countries.

## The Marshal Plan

- The USA offered economic aid to European countries in poverty, hoping that it would stop communism.

**Containment** was the policy adopted by the USA, which meant they did not want to see Communism spread any further.

The **Marshall Plan** was the decision by the USA to send huge amounts of economic aid to European countries after WWII to help them to rebuild.

**Satellite States** were the countries in Eastern Europe that became Communist after WWII and were under the control of the USSR.

The **Iron Curtain** was the term used first by Churchill to describe the dividing line between the Communist countries of eastern Europe and the western European countries.

<http://www.e-xamit.ie/tutorial.php?id=41150&prep=41149&soln=41150&tip=41151&port=41203>

## The Cold War



### Causes

- Political Differences
  - America was a capitalist economy while the Soviet Union was a state-controlled communist economy. Both countries disapproved the other's political views.
- Fear
  - Each country feared the other was trying to weaken or dominate the other. Harry Truman and Joseph Stalin helped spread these fears.
- WWII disagreements
  - America wouldn't share the secrets of the atomic bomb with the Soviet Union.



### Events

- Iron Curtain: Churchill said that an 'iron curtain' was dividing Europe, referring to when Stalin installed communist governments in eastern european countries.
- The Truman Doctrine: US president Truman said he would help countries stop communism by proving military help.
- The Marshal Plan: The US offered economic aid to poorer countries in the hope of lowering support for communism.

# The Berlin Blockade (1948-49)

## Causes

- After WWII, Germany was divided into separate parts.
  - The western side was controlled by the **US, Britain and France**.
  - The eastern side was controlled by the **Soviet Union**.
  - Berlin which was in the Soviet zone, was also controlled by all four countries.
- The Western Allies wanted to revive the economy of Germany by introducing the **Deutschmark**. They also planned to unite their occupied territories into one united German state.
- The Soviets opposed this plan as they believed that a strong Germany may once again **threaten** Russia. The Russians had lost fifteen million people in the Nazi invasion and were thus determined to **resist the launch** of the Deutschmark and economic revival of Germany.

## Events

- On 24 June **1948**, the Soviet Union **blocked all entry** into Western Berlin. This was called the Berlin Blockade.
- Stalin hoped the Western Allies would give up their ideas and leave Berlin altogether so it could be controlled by the Soviets.
- The Western Allies did not give up their plans. The USA organised the **Berlin Airlift** or **Operation Vittles**.
- **Cargo planes** flew into West Berlin to deliver **food, medicines, oil** and **hot water bottles**.
- Stalin lifted the blockade on 12 May **1949**

## Effects

1. The Western Allies formed a military alliance called the **North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO)**  
The Soviet Union and communist countries of Eastern Europe formed the **Warsaw Pact**  
The opposing military groups increased the risk of another war
2. The Western Allies formed the **Federal Republic of Germany** (west Germany)  
The Russians formed the communist **German Democratic Republic** in East Germany/East Berlin
3. Berlin was divided. The Eastern side of Berlin became prosperous from the Western Allies' aid. To stop people from Eastern Berlin moving into the west, the East German government built the **Berlin Wall** in **1961**. This was later pulled down in **1989**.



# The Berlin Blockade

## Causes

- After WWII Germany was divided into four zones and Berlin into four sectors.
- These were controlled by the USA, France, Britain and the Soviet Union.
- West = Allies
- East = Soviet Union

## Economic Revival

- The Allies wanted to revive the German economy by introducing the new German currency Deuschmark.
- Stalin was against this as he feared a strong Germany could threaten the Soviet Union again.

## Events

- When the currency was launched in 1948, the Soviet Union cut all transport links into western Berlin.
- The USA and the Allies organised Operation Vittles (Berlin Airlift) to bring provisions such as food and water into west Berlin by cargo planes.
- The supplies included food, medical supplies, petrol and coal.

## Events

- Stalin hoped that the blockade would make the Allies leave Berlin but it didn't.
- The Soviet Union didn't dare shoot any incoming cargo planes incase of starting a war.
- Stalin lifted the blockade in 1949 when he couldn't win.

## Results

- The Western Allies formed the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation.
- The Soviet Union formed the Warsaw Pact with communist countries.
- Both opposing groups were now at risk of starting a war.
- The Berlin Wall was built, dividing west Berlin from the east side. This was to stop west Germans leaving for the prosperous east.