

Primary Task

Classroom Exploration of the Timeline & Map

(For more learning activities, please see the 'Learning Section' within each Map Hotspot, certain sections are linked to SESE History.)

A. Overview of Glasnevin Cemetery and its History

Start

> Go to the Story Gallery and watch the short film 'The History of Glasnevin Cemetery'.

Answer the following questions.

1. When did Glasnevin Cemetery open?

2. Who set up the cemetery?

3. Name one other historical figure that is mentioned in this film.

> Click on the Map Hotspot 'Michael Carey and Prospect'.

1. Where was Michael Carey from?

2. How large is Glasnevin Cemetery?

3. What are turnpikes?

> Click on the Map Hotspot for 'Daniel O'Connell and the Opening of the Cemetery'.

1. What laws placed heavy restrictions on the lives of Roman Catholics and Protestant Dissenters?

2. True or False? Daniel O'Connell opened a cemetery for all religions.

3. In what county was O'Connell born?

- a. Galway b. Cork c. Kerry

4. Name the organisation that was led by Daniel O'Connell. It campaigned to get Catholics the right to be MPs (Members of the British Parliament).

5. When was Catholic Emancipation (the right for Catholics to be Members of Parliament) achieved?

- a. 1819 b. 1829 c. 1839

6. Fill in the blank spaces.

The _____ of _____ became law in the year _____. It closed the Irish _____ in Dublin and meant that _____ was ruled directly from _____.

[Ireland, 1801, Union, Act, parliament. London]

7. Daniel O'Connell was an abolitionist. In your own words, can you explain the term 'abolitionist'?

> [Click on the Hotspot for 'The O'Connell Tower'.](#)

1. How tall is the O'Connell Tower?

2. True or False? Round Towers were originally built in early Christian monasteries in Ireland.

3. When did the staircase in the O'Connell Tower reopen?

- a. 2008 b. 2012 c. 2018

> Click on the Hotspot for '**Celtic Cross – The Cadogan Cross**'.

1. Name one location of an early Christian monastery in Ireland.

2. Originally, what was the purpose of the carved scenes on High Crosses?

3. What stone was used to carve the Cadogan cross?

- a. Sandstone b. Limestone c. Granite

4. Select two designs that are commonly found on Celtic Crosses.

- a. Interlace b. Vertical Stripes c. Spirals.

> Click on the Hotspot for '**Garden Cemetery**'.

1. List three types of tree that you can find in Glasnevin Cemetery.

2. What tree was planted by Druids in sacred spaces?

3-2-1: Pair Work

3 - Write down three new pieces of information that you learned in this lesson.

2 – Two people's lives that you learned about.

1 – One question each that you thought of during the lesson.

B. People and Events

1. Pair/Group Work

Match the historical events in the first row to the correct year(s) in the second row.

- | | |
|---|--------------------|
| 1. Beginning of the War of Independence | a) 1919 |
| 2. The Easter Rising | b) 1922 |
| 3. The Battle of the Somme began in... | c) 1913 |
| 4. The Lockout | d) 1914 |
| 5. The Spanish Influenza | e) 1918-19 |
| 6. Beginning of the Irish Civil War | f) 1916 |
| 7. First woman ever elected to the British Parliament | g) 1916 (April) |
| 8. Start of the First World War | h) 1918 (December) |

2. Place these events on the timeline below in chronological order



3. Cloze Test – Molly Reynolds and May Noonan

Molly Reynolds: The 1916 Rising

The 1916 Rising began on _____ Monday, 24 April, and the decision was made to surrender on Saturday, 29 _____. Approximately 300 women were active during the Rising. The majority belonged to _____ but some women were members of the Irish Citizen Army. Cumann na mBan was officially established in 1914 and Molly joined when it was founded. It was a women's organisation set up to 'advance the cause of Irish liberty'. On Easter Monday, Molly volunteered to go the _____ - the headquarters of the Rising. Cumann na mBan carried out many different roles; some members set up a _____ station to care for the wounded. One of the wounded was _____ whose leg was shattered by gunshot. By Friday evening the evacuation of the G.P.O. was underway. Instructions were to get the

_____ to hospital. Accompanied by some Irish Volunteers, Cumann na mBan members left - with the wounded - in groups. The Volunteers had created a _____ through the walls of buildings on Henry Street, and this was used as a way out of the G.P.O. Eventually, the wounded were brought to _____ Street Hospital. A week after the _____ ended, Molly was brought to _____ Gaol for questioning but was later released.

[Jervis, Rising, wounded, G.P.O., Cumann na mBan, April, Easter, James Connolly, First Aid, tunnel, Kilmainham]

May Noonan: Women and Munitions Factories (1918)

In Ireland, _____ National Munitions Factories were established during the _____ World War; they were located in Dublin, Galway, Cork, and Waterford. To ensure that men were available for war, the National Factories mainly _____ women. May Noonan became an employee in the _____ Street National Shell Factory. Production ran _____ hours a day. _____ that were built in the factory were later packed with explosives, sealed, and shipped off to war. Compared to work that was available to women before the war, work in _____ factories was well paid and there was a union to represent the _____ of the workers. On 11 _____ 1918, the war officially ended and munitions factories began to close. As a result, there was less _____ for women and many returned to jobs, such as domestic service, which had existed before the war. Overall, the role of women in society changed greatly during the war, as many women _____ outside of the home for the first time. They worked as _____, postal workers, in sections of the armed forces, in _____, on farms, and in a variety of other industries. In _____, the role of women changed further when the right to vote was expanded to women over 30, who met certain restrictions such as owning property.

[munitions, 24, nurses, employment, 1918, hired, worked, five, First, Parkgate, shells, rights, November, factories]

4. Answer the questions below based on the life of any one person that features on the Interactive Map.

A Person from the Past

Early Life - Where and when were they born? Where did they live? What do you know about this time in their lives?

Home - What type of house did they live in?

Occupation - Where did they work?

Organisations - Were they a member of any organisation(s)?

Historical Context – This means look at the bigger picture. What events were happening in Ireland and the world around them?

How did the historical context of the time impact upon this person's life?