

# Finding Out About the Past

## CHAPTER

# 1

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Class: \_\_\_\_\_

## People in History

Fill in the blanks in the following passages using the terms given below.

dendrochronology

artefact

site grid

detectives

ancient remains

toothbrushes

trowel

50,000

crop marks

metal detectors

decaying plants

oral evidence

trial trench

polythene bags

excavation

evidence

sieve

carbon-14 dating

topsoil

stratigraphy

## An Archaeologist on a Dig

Archaeologists (those that seek and study ancient artefacts) work like 1. \_\_\_\_\_, they seek and gather 2. \_\_\_\_\_ from the past and attempt to build the story of how people lived long ago. Several different methods are used to help them pinpoint areas of archaeological interest:

**Aerial Photography:** Photographs taken from the air can often show

3. \_\_\_\_\_, which would not be visible by looking at the site from the ground. Crops and grass will grow differently if there is an ancient building, ditch or wall buried beneath the ground. This is known as 4. \_\_\_\_\_.

**Geophysical Surveys:** This method involves the use of 5. \_\_\_\_\_ or other electronic probes to pick up objects or features underground.

**Field Walking:** This involves walking over the site and looking carefully for any tiny objects that may be of interest.

**Local Knowledge:** Old maps, 6. \_\_\_\_\_, or nearby finds may lead an archaeologist to a particular area. A 7. \_\_\_\_\_ may be dug to see whether or not the site is worth excavating.

Sometimes archaeological sites are discovered by accident as a result of ground being disturbed for building, pipe laying etc.

## The Dig

At first the 8. \_\_\_\_\_ is removed. Then the site is divided into different squares. A 9. \_\_\_\_\_ is drawn, with each square in the grid given a number and letter. The exact location of any 10. \_\_\_\_\_ that is found will be clearly marked on the grid.

## Tools

The 11. \_\_\_\_\_ is the main tool used for 12. \_\_\_\_\_ (digging). Archaeologists will remove small amounts of earth at a time. The earth is then placed in a 13. \_\_\_\_\_ in order to separate the soil from stones and any object that may be dug up. Each stone, piece of wood or object is carefully examined to see if they have been shaped or if they belong to a broken piece of pottery or jewellery. All objects are then carefully cleaned with a **small brush**. Sometimes 14. \_\_\_\_\_ are used to remove hardened soil from artefacts. **Photographic scales** are placed next to large objects in order to judge the size of the object. It is then photographed before its removal from the site. All finds are placed in separate 15. \_\_\_\_\_. A label giving details of the spot where the find was dug up is attached to the bag.

## Dating the Artefacts

Once the artefacts are removed from the site archaeologists will use many different kinds of experts to help them discover more about these finds.

A process known as 16. \_\_\_\_\_ is used to tell the age of an object. All living things contain a chemical called carbon-14. When a living thing, like a person, animal, tree or plant, dies, the amount of carbon-14 decreases, allowing archaeologists to work out its age. Carbon dating is accurate up to 17. \_\_\_\_\_ years. Archaeologists can also learn a lot about a particular period by studying tree rings. This type of investigating is called 18. \_\_\_\_\_. Each ring represents a year of the tree's growth and varies in thickness depending on good or bad seasons.

19. \_\_\_\_\_, the study of the different layers of soil created by 20. \_\_\_\_\_ and trees, is yet another way of estimating the age of objects recovered from the ground. As a general rule objects found deeper down in the ground are older than those found closer to the top layers of the soil.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Class: \_\_\_\_\_

### People in History

Fill in the blanks in the following passages using the terms given below.

weaving

polished stone

stone axes

daub

dyes

mattocks

ring-barking

wooden ploughs

animal skin

stone walls

spinning

higher ground

rectangular

wattle

Céide Fields

### The Life of a Neolithic Farmer

Neolithic farmers depended less on hunting and gathering. Instead they grew crops and kept animals. They led a more settled life and did not move from place to place as the first settlers did. Evidence gathered by archaeologists at the 1. \_\_\_\_\_ in Co. Mayo suggests that they divided land into separate fields, surrounded by 2. \_\_\_\_\_.

The Neolithic farmers were more skilled and made better tools than the earlier settlers. Tools were made from 3. \_\_\_\_\_ which was stronger and sharper.

4. \_\_\_\_\_ were used to cut down trees to allow in some sunlight so that growth could take place. Forests were also cleared by a method known as 5. \_\_\_\_\_. This involved cutting a small circular section from the tree or branch, which prevented re-growth. Once the trees were removed, the land was then prepared for crops or grazing by using 6. \_\_\_\_\_ or 7. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ to turn the soil. Clothes were made from

8. \_\_\_\_\_ and wool from sheep kept by the farmers. The art of 9. \_\_\_\_\_ and 10. \_\_\_\_\_ began to develop. 11. \_\_\_\_\_ made from plants were used to add colour to the wool.

### Houses

The Neolithic farmers were more settled. They therefore built stronger and more long-lasting houses than the earlier settlers. Their farms were usually situated on 12. \_\_\_\_\_ because the soil was lighter and easier to plough. Houses were made from wood, stone or a mixture of both depending on what materials were available locally. The houses were

were usually 13. \_\_\_\_\_ in shape and much larger than those of the earlier settlers were. The walls of the house were built by placing thick posts in the ground and by weaving branches in between them. This is known as 14. \_\_\_\_\_.

15. \_\_\_\_\_, a mixture of mud and straw was then plastered on the wattle to keep out the wind and the rain. The roof was made from straw or rushes. Cooking was done around a fireplace in the middle of the floor inside the house. A small hole in the roof acted as a chimney. Food was stored in pots made from clay.

# The Iron Age and the Arrival of the Celts

## CHAPTER 3

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Class: \_\_\_\_\_

### People in History

Fill in the blanks in the following passages using the terms given below.

Boann

pagan priests

Samhain

twenty years

1st of November

sea god

Lughnasa

sacrifices

Imbolc

ceremonies

Bealtaine

good harvest

Daghda

Halloween

souterrain

Lug

### A Celtic Druid

The druids were very important people in Celtic society. Before Christianity arrived in Ireland, the druids acted like 1. \_\_\_\_\_, explaining the work and actions of the gods to the people. Druids came from noble families and had to spend up to 2. \_\_\_\_\_ training. Their main task was to learn by heart the sacred teachings of those that went before them. The druids alone could offer 3. \_\_\_\_\_ to the gods. This was done during special festivals or as a way of thanking the Gods for a 4. \_\_\_\_\_ or a mild winter. Animals were usually killed as sacrifices although it is known that humans were occasionally killed also. Sometimes the druids threw weapons, bronze and gold objects into lakes and wells to please the gods.

The 5. \_\_\_\_\_, the god of the after-life was the most important. He was believed to be the husband of the goddess 6. \_\_\_\_\_. (from where the River Boyne gets its name) Other gods included 7. \_\_\_\_\_, the god of warriors and **Manannán Mac Lir**, the 8. \_\_\_\_\_.

The druids were in charge of conducting 9. \_\_\_\_\_ at Celtic festivals. There were four main festivals throughout the year:

10. \_\_\_\_\_: This was the most important festival as it marked the beginning of a new year. The festival took place on the 11. \_\_\_\_\_. This day was considered not to be a part of either the New Year or the year just past. Therefore it was a day of magical happenings when it was believed that the living could meet the spirits of the dead. This day is still celebrated but on the 31<sup>st</sup> of October, 12. \_\_\_\_\_.

This was also a time when animals were brought in from the fields for the winter. Animals not needed for breeding were often killed during the festival and the meat was stored for the months ahead in a cool place, possibly a 13. \_\_\_\_\_.

14. \_\_\_\_\_: This festival was celebrated on February 1<sup>st</sup> (St Bridget's Day today). It represents the end of winter and the beginning of new growth.

15. \_\_\_\_\_ (**May**): This was the second most important festival. Bonfires were lit and sacrifices were made in the hope that the harvest would be good. The druids would drive cattle in between two fires before they were sent out to pasture. It was believed that this acted as a protection against disease.

16. \_\_\_\_\_: The last major Celtic festival was celebrated on August 1<sup>st</sup> just as the harvest was about to be lifted. It was hoped that the harvest would be plentiful and that it would provide sufficient food to see them through the winter months.

# Early Christian Ireland

## CHAPTER

# 4

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Class: \_\_\_\_\_

### People in History

Fill in the blanks in the following passages using the terms given below.

round tower

parchment

three metres

masons

sandals

beehive hut

scriptorium

quill

abbot

vellum

chalices

tunic

manuscripts

### The Life of a Monk in Early Christian Ireland

My name is Kevin. I live in a monastery in Ireland. The monk in charge of the monastery is called the

1. \_\_\_\_\_. My clothes are made from coarse un-dyed wool. I wear a simple

white 2. \_\_\_\_\_. Over this I wear a cape and hood and wear leather

3. \_\_\_\_\_ on my feet. Every monk lives in his own special room called a

4. \_\_\_\_\_.

I spend most of my day in this hut praying to God and studying the bible and the gospels. These books or

5. \_\_\_\_\_ are very expensive to make. Sometimes I work at copying such books

in a special room called the 6. \_\_\_\_\_. The writing is done on very thin sheepskin

called 7. \_\_\_\_\_ or calfskin called 8. \_\_\_\_\_. I use a

9. \_\_\_\_\_ made from the tail feathers of geese or swans to write with. I use herbs and plants from the garden to make beautiful coloured ink to decorate the book.

There are many other jobs to be done in the monastery. Other monks in my monastery are trained stone

10. \_\_\_\_\_. They spend much of their time making beautiful stone crosses, known

as High Crosses. Some monks are expert metal workers and make beautiful

11. \_\_\_\_\_ and bells for our church.

Sometimes I work in the fields around the monastery. We grow crops and keep animals. We only eat

what we need. At dinner time and prayer time, a bell on top of a 12. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ rings out. Sometimes the bell is also rung when the monastery is about to

be attacked. We run to the round tower and take our manuscripts and gold and silver objects with us. The

door on the round tower is situated about 13. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ from the ground. It is reached by a ladder, which is removed once every monk is inside.

There are strict rules within our monastery. We are expected to follow some simple instructions: 'Pray daily, fast daily, study daily and work daily.'

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Class: \_\_\_\_\_

## People in History

Fill in the blanks in the following passages using the terms given below.

druids

Wales

Strangford Lough

Tuath

Confessions

6

Kildare

priest

461 AD

pagan

martyred

## The Story of St Patrick

It is difficult for historians to work out which stories are true and which are made up. The most important source on St Patrick comes from his own account, The **1.** \_\_\_\_\_ of St Patrick.

We know that St Patrick comes from some part of Roman Britain, possibly **2.** \_\_\_\_\_.

He tells us that at the age of 16, he was captured during a raid by an Irish warrior and brought to Ireland where he worked as a slave, minding sheep. He managed to escape after

**3.** \_\_\_\_\_ hard years of slavery and returned home where he later became a

**4.** \_\_\_\_\_. St Patrick claims that he heard voices in a dream calling on him to return to Ireland to convert the Irish to Christianity. He probably returned to Ireland around 432 AD and remained here until his death in **5.** \_\_\_\_\_.

It is believed that Patrick landed at **6.** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ near what was to be known as Dun-Patrick, or Downpatrick. At first Patrick faced some opposition in Ireland. He tells us that he 'lived in daily expectation of murder, treachery or captivity'. At one time he tells us that he was put in chains. The

**7.** \_\_\_\_\_ with their **8.** \_\_\_\_\_ beliefs certainly did not welcome Patrick with open arms. However it seems that Patrick went about converting the Irish people to Christianity in a very clever way. He at first tried to convert the kings believing that the nobles and then the rest of the **9.** \_\_\_\_\_ would follow the example of their leader. He then set up a church in the area before moving on.

In the end Patrick seems to have found it fairly easy to spread Christian beliefs to Ireland. Unlike other European countries no Bishops were **10.** \_\_\_\_\_ (killed for their beliefs). Many of the kings accepted Patrick's teachings. Perhaps they too wanted to break the powers of the druids. Others simply saw Christianity as merely the worshipping of another God and continued to follow both pagan and Christian beliefs. Sometimes churches were built beside places of pagan worship, like holy wells and in oak forests e.g. **11.** \_\_\_\_\_ – 'the church of the oak tree'. This made it easier for those who followed pagan customs to turn to a new religion.



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Class: \_\_\_\_\_

### People in History

Fill in the blanks in the following passages using the terms given below.

doctors

slave market

vindicta

rights

scholars

gladiators

cap of liberty

salt mines

criminals

teachers

manumission

quarries

### The Life of a Slave in Ancient Rome

Slavery was an important part of Roman life. Within the Roman Empire millions of slaves worked for the rich. Slaves had no **1.** \_\_\_\_\_ and were completely at the mercy of their owners. Slavery was such a common practice that few thought that it was wrong.

People became slaves in different ways. Many were captured in battle while others were bought and sold by traders that captured them from faraway lands. Sometimes **2.** \_\_\_\_\_ were sentenced to a life of slavery as a punishment for a serious offence. Many others became slaves simply because they were born to slave parents.

Slaves were expected to do all kinds of work. Some slaves were bought by kind owners and were treated well. Depending on their skill, slaves could be trusted as child carers, **3.** \_\_\_\_\_, cooks or **4.** \_\_\_\_\_. Many Greek **5.** \_\_\_\_\_ were bought as tutors for the private education of rich children. Slaves with these types of skills were usually treated well and were often able to earn their freedom within a certain period of time. It was also quite common for some masters to state in their will that their slaves should be set free upon their death.

A special ceremony called **6.** \_\_\_\_\_ was held to mark the freedom of a slave. Slaves were set free by being touched with a special stick called a **7.** \_\_\_\_\_. They also wore a strange looking straw cap, the **8.** \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, as a sign of their freedom.

However for many other slaves their life was one of pure misery. Slaves were forced to carry out tough manual labour in **9.** \_\_\_\_\_ and **10.** \_\_\_\_\_. The conditions were so bad that they often died at quite a young age. These slaves were usually bought at a **11.** \_\_\_\_\_. Here the slaves would be paraded in front of masters in order to be bought or rejected. The stronger and younger slaves were always more expensive. Others were chosen to become **12.** \_\_\_\_\_. This offered better conditions during their training and for some the path to freedom if they won a certain amount of contests. However, many died before they could enjoy the benefits.

# The Roman Empire

## CHAPTER 5

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Class: \_\_\_\_\_

### People in History

Fill in the blanks in the following passages using the terms given below.

14

Oratory

seven

childhood

rolling hoops

Plato

grammar

bullae

public baths

wax tablet

pig's bladder

craftsmen

Aristotle

twelve

Greek

politician

geography

12

### A Child's Life in Ancient Rome

Mothers usually reared their children until they reached the age of 1. \_\_\_\_\_.

From then onwards boys accompanied their fathers where they learned to be farmers

2. \_\_\_\_\_ or soldiers. Boys and girls from well-off families usually attended a school where they were taught to read and write. Children did not write on paper but on a

3. \_\_\_\_\_. This made it easy to wipe out mistakes.

School was very strict and children were often beaten if they failed to learn their lessons.

Very few girls continued with formal education beyond the age of 4. \_\_\_\_\_.

However teenage boys from rich families usually attended a secondary school known as a

5. \_\_\_\_\_ school until they reached the age of 16. Here they studied

6. \_\_\_\_\_, history, 7. \_\_\_\_\_

and maths. They also studied the work of great authors such as 8. \_\_\_\_\_ and

9. \_\_\_\_\_. Young men also had to learn 10. \_\_\_\_\_ or

public speaking. This was especially important for those who sought a future career as a

11. \_\_\_\_\_ or a lawyer.

After school children were free to go to the 12. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ or play games. They played with marbles or

13. \_\_\_\_\_, sometimes they even used a

14. \_\_\_\_\_, blown up like a balloon to play

football. Childhood lasted for only a short period in ancient Rome. Boys could marry at the age of

15. \_\_\_\_\_ while girls tended to get married from the age of

16. \_\_\_\_\_ onwards. Roman boys and girls from rich families could not choose their marriage partner. Marriages were usually arranged by their fathers in order to gain political power or to set up business deals. On the night before her wedding a young girl returned her  
17. \_\_\_\_\_ (a birth charm of Gold or leather) to her father and gave away her toys to other family members. This was a symbol that her 18. \_\_\_\_\_ was over and that from now on she was to become a member of her husband's family.

# The Roman Empire

## CHAPTER 5

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Class: \_\_\_\_\_

### People in History

Fill in the blanks in the following passages using the terms given below.

javelins

flogged

Cavalry

gruel

mutiny

armour

30

wooden shield

decimation

barley

wool tunic

46

hob-nailed sandals

barracks

### A Roman Soldier

Any male citizen aged between 17 and 1. \_\_\_\_\_ could be called upon to serve in the Roman Army. Most Roman soldiers went into battle on foot. Soldiers normally served for between 20 and 25 years. There were only a small number of soldiers that fought on horseback

(2. \_\_\_\_\_). In order to prepare for battle soldiers remained fit by participating in a 3. \_\_\_\_\_ km road march three times a month.

Each soldier wore a steel helmet; a 4. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ and a protective vest made of leather and strips of metal to the front.

They wore no 5. \_\_\_\_\_ on their back, as they were never expected to turn away from the enemy. Soldier's weapons included two long spears called

6. \_\_\_\_\_ which could be thrown at the enemy. They also carried a sword and a dagger as well as a 7. \_\_\_\_\_ to protect them.

They wore 8. \_\_\_\_\_ on their feet. Each soldier carried their own food and water, enough to last for a number of days. Although they ate plenty of food, meals were simple, consisting mainly of beans, cheese, bread and 9. \_\_\_\_\_ (a type of soup) made from

10. \_\_\_\_\_. They drank water or cheap wine.

Soldiers lived in large 11. \_\_\_\_\_ under strict discipline. Soldiers that broke the rules were 12. \_\_\_\_\_ in front of their fellow soldiers. If a legion failed to perform well, its food rations would be reduced. Any attempt at 13. \_\_\_\_\_ (failure to obey orders) was severely punished. Every tenth soldier would be killed. The Latin word for this is

14. \_\_\_\_\_ which is where the word 'decimate' comes from.

When a soldier finished his time of service, the government usually gave them a plot of land to farm or some money, which could be used to set up a business.

# The Middle Ages

## CHAPTER

# 6

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Class: \_\_\_\_\_

### People in History

Fill in the blanks in the following passages using the terms given below.

pound

wimple

salt

oxen

cockfighting

wattle and daub

peasants

felt hat

wrestling

spring

water mill

autumn

tithe

porridge

spinning

mistletoe

tunic

thatched

### The Life and Work of a Serf in a Medieval Manor

My name is John Smith and I am a serf living on a manor farm. I have three strips of land in different fields on the lord's manor. I do not own this land. In return for living on the lord's land I give him some of the crops that I grow and also agree to work on his farm three days a week. Once a year I cut a cartload of wood for the lord and lend him a couple of 1. \_\_\_\_\_ for seven days each year to plough his fields. I also must pay the lord for the use of his 2. \_\_\_\_\_ and seek his permission if I want to leave the village or get married. Every year a tenth of our crops are given to the parish priest for the upkeep of the church. This is called the 3. \_\_\_\_\_.

I am kept busy throughout the year. In 4. \_\_\_\_\_ I plough my strips of land and sow seeds of oats, peas and beans for the coming harvest. It is hard work keeping the fields free from weeds. When the good weather comes I cut the grass and make hay to see the livestock through the winter. In 5. \_\_\_\_\_ any animals which cannot be fed during the winter are killed and the meat is preserved by covering it with 6. \_\_\_\_\_ and stored away for the months ahead.

My wife grows vegetables in a small patch beside our hut and makes butter and cheese from cow's milk. She also makes clothes for all the family by 7. \_\_\_\_\_ wool into a rough thread. My clothes consist of a cloth 8. \_\_\_\_\_, leather boots and a 9. \_\_\_\_\_. My wife wears a woollen dress and a linen cloth called a 10. \_\_\_\_\_, which is wrapped round her head and neck.

Our home is a simple one-room cottage built around a wooden frame. The walls are made from 11. \_\_\_\_\_ and the roof is 12. \_\_\_\_\_. There is no glass in the windows and a hole in the roof acts as a chimney. We share our house with the animals. A piece of sacking is hung from the roof to

divide where the family and animals live. The floors are bare and our furniture consists of a table and a number of stools. Meals are cooked on an open fire in the centre of the floor. We mainly eat bread, 13. \_\_\_\_\_ and a vegetable stew, washed down by beer. Meat is only eaten on special occasions such as Christmas.

At Christmas we have a holiday which lasts for 12 days. The cottages are decorated with holly and 14. \_\_\_\_\_. On Christmas day the lord usually invites all of the 15. \_\_\_\_\_ to a feast in the manor house. Christmas celebrations last until the 6th of January when we have another feast. Decorations are then taken down and normal working routines return.

Anyone who breaks the law is tried at the manor court. If we fail to pay a fine imposed by the court, an animal is taken away and placed in an enclosure called a pound until the fine is paid. The 16. \_\_\_\_\_ is also used for keeping stray animals.

Although life for a serf is tough, we do manage a little time for pastimes on Sundays and holidays. 17. \_\_\_\_\_ and 18. \_\_\_\_\_ are popular sports in our village. Once a year a fair is held in the village green where merchants come to buy and sell goods.

# The Middle Ages

## CHAPTER

# 6

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Class: \_\_\_\_\_

## People in History

Fill in the blanks in the following passages using the terms given below.

falcons

banquets

spices

embroidery

privileged

headdresses

bailiffs

ladies in waiting

domestic

herbs

peacock

great hall

punishments

platters

steward

fines

hawking

swan

salting

trenchers

### The Life of a Lord and Lady of the Castle

The Lord and Lady of the Castle lived a very 1. \_\_\_\_\_ life. They were surrounded by a host of servants who carried out their commands.

#### The Lord

The lord of the castle was the most important person in the surrounding area. The lord would ensure that rents were paid and that his knights remained loyal and ready to defend his lands. The estate

2. \_\_\_\_\_ carried out most of these tasks on behalf of the lord. He issued orders to 3. \_\_\_\_\_ who were responsible for collecting rents and

4. \_\_\_\_\_. The lord also acted as a judge, settling local disputes and handing out 5. \_\_\_\_\_ to those that broke the law or disobeyed his rules.

The lord hosted large 6. \_\_\_\_\_ (feasts) in the 7. \_\_\_\_\_ to entertain visiting lords of the king of the land. The lord and the nobles

ate well. Most meals contained meat and a variety of vegetables. At banquets there was a great choice of food, especially for those that sat at the top table with the lord and the lady of the castle. Exotic dishes such as 8. \_\_\_\_\_ and 9. \_\_\_\_\_ could be served. The

bad smell of meat, which may have been stored and salted for quite a while, was disguised by adding 10. \_\_\_\_\_ to the meat. Occasionally food was even dyed in order to make its appearance more appetising.

Other guests sat at long tables. The more important people sat closer to the top table with the less important towards the bottom of the hall. Only those at the top table had their food served to them on

11. \_\_\_\_\_. The other guests used large slabs of stale bread known as

12. \_\_\_\_\_ instead of plates.

## The Lady

The lady of the castle was in charge of the 13. \_\_\_\_\_ duties. However when the lord was away she was in charge of running the castle. She ensured that there was enough food in the storerooms to last a number of months. She also oversaw the 14. \_\_\_\_\_ of food, which was necessary for its preservation. The lady of the castle was also largely responsible for the upbringing of children. The children in the castle were not necessarily their own. It was common practice during the Middle Ages for nobles to send their children from the age of 7 upwards to another family to be taught. 15. \_\_\_\_\_ helped the lady in these duties. These were usually relatives or other noble women.

If there was no doctor available, the lady would tend to the sick. She would mix medicine from 16. \_\_\_\_\_ grown in a garden within the castle walls.

Ladies rarely went hunting on horseback. However they often took part in 17. \_\_\_\_\_ a less strenuous form of hunting. 18. \_\_\_\_\_ and other birds of prey were specially trained to fly from a noble's wrist and to kill and bring back other birds or small animals like rabbits.

In their spare time ladies of the castle played musical instruments, games such as chess or did 19. \_\_\_\_\_. Noble women wore in long expensive silk dresses. It was also fashionable for noble women to wear strange looking 20. \_\_\_\_\_, which completely covered their hair.



# The Middle Ages

## CHAPTER

# 6

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Class: \_\_\_\_\_

## People in History

Fill in the blanks in the following passages using the terms given below.

chain mail

jousting

14

dubbing

lance

tournaments

noble

gauntlets

red robe

tilt

chivalry

acolade

squire

white tunic

courteous

page

quintains

black jacket

mêlées

battlefield

## A Medieval Knight

It could take up to 15 years to become a fully trained knight. Only boys from

1. \_\_\_\_\_ families were allowed this privilege. Trainee knights started their preparation at six or seven years of age, when they were sent away by their parents to become a 2. \_\_\_\_\_ in a lord's castle. Pages learnt good manners, how to read and write and were expected to act as servants to the lord and lady. They also learnt basic fighting skills using wooden swords and shields.

At about 3. \_\_\_\_\_ years of age the young boy moved on to the next stage of training and became a 4. \_\_\_\_\_. The squire accompanied a fully trained knight. He now learnt to fight with real weapons and was responsible for looking after the knight's horse and armour. Squires practised their fighting skills by hitting targets called 5. \_\_\_\_\_. This was a large post with a swinging arm attached to its top. The arm had a shield on one side and a large weight on the other. The squire would ride up to it and hit the shield with a 6. \_\_\_\_\_ and if he didn't duck straight away the weight would swing around and knock him off his horse.

Following about seven years of hard training with the knight, if the squire proved that he was a skilful and brave warrior the king or local lord knighted him. The knighting of a squire took place during a ceremony called an 7. \_\_\_\_\_. The squire spent the night before the ceremony in the church, praying that he would be a good knight and that he would never fail in his duty to serve his lord or king. On the morning of the ceremony he was dressed in a 8. \_\_\_\_\_ (a sign of purity), a 9. \_\_\_\_\_ (willingness to shed blood) and a 10. \_\_\_\_\_ (an acceptance that he may die in battle). The squire then knelt before the lord for his 11. \_\_\_\_\_. This involved the lord tapping the knight on the shoulders

and head with a sword. The lord would then present the new knight with a sword. Not everyone had to go through such a long process to become a knight. On some occasions a squire or other men-at-arms could be knighted there and then on the 12. \_\_\_\_\_ as a reward for an act of bravery.

Knights wore heavy armour for protection going to battle. At first the armour was made from thousands of small iron rings linked together to make a shirt. This is known as 13. \_\_\_\_\_.  
\_\_\_\_\_. However as more deadly weapons were used, knights began to wear plate armour, a type of metal suit. They also wore a helmet on their head and metal gloves called 14. \_\_\_\_\_ protected their hands.

In between wars, knights kept fit and practised their skills by taking part in competitions called 15. \_\_\_\_\_. Knights sometimes took part in mock battles called 16. \_\_\_\_\_ (free for all). However this form of entertainment was condemned by the church due to a large number of deaths and serious injury caused by such mock battles. 17. \_\_\_\_\_ was the most popular contest at the tournament. Two knights on horseback charged at each other on either side of a fence called a 18. \_\_\_\_\_. The aim was to unseat your rival by knocking them off their horse with a lance (large wooden pole). The defeated knight usually had to give the winner his horse and all his armour.

Knights were expected to show good manners as well as fighting skills. This is known as 19. \_\_\_\_\_. According to their code knights were supposed to be loyal, brave, generous and 20. \_\_\_\_\_ to women.

# The Renaissance

## CHAPTER 7

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Class: \_\_\_\_\_

### People in History

Fill in the blanks in the following passages using the terms given below.

Francis    Last Supper    machine guns    anatomy    Amboise    Giaconda    inventor

Sfumato    parachute    Virgin on the Rocks    del Verocchio    angel    Michelangelo

landscape    mirror writing    Florence    all-rounder    cannon    Louvre

Raphael    helicopter    botanist    guild    Sforza

### A Renaissance Artist: Leonardo da Vinci (1452-1519)

Leonardo da Vinci is seen as a perfect example of a 'Renaissance man'. That is to say he was an

1. \_\_\_\_\_ and showed a great interest in every aspect of life. His skills range from not only being a great artist but also a successful 2. \_\_\_\_\_, architect, musician, 3. \_\_\_\_\_, mathematician and sportsman.

#### Early Career

Leonardo was born near 4. \_\_\_\_\_ in 1452. He attended school between the ages 5 to 12 but seems to have found it unchallenging and spent much of his time drawing sketches. The quality of these drawings convinced his father that Leonardo should consider becoming a full time artist. He showed the sketches to Andrea 5. \_\_\_\_\_, a well known artist, who agreed to take the 14 year old Leonardo as one of his apprentices. This man was not only an artist but a gifted sculptor and goldsmith as well. He had a great influence on the young Leonardo. It was he who insisted that Leonardo study 6. \_\_\_\_\_ (the study of how the human body works) so that he could paint portraits and make sculptures in a more realistic manner.

Leonardo helped his master to paint The Baptism of Christ for the friars of Vallombrosa. Leonardo painted the 7. \_\_\_\_\_ at the front of the picture and the

8. \_\_\_\_\_ in the background. The difference between the style and quality of the work was soon recognised, leading to offers for Leonardo to paint on his own. In June 1472 Leonardo was accepted as a member of the painter's 9. \_\_\_\_\_ in Florence. This meant that his apprenticeship was over and he was now free to work for anyone he chose.

### *The Milan years*

From 1482-1499 Leonardo moved to Milan to work for his new patron Duke Ludovico

10. \_\_\_\_\_. These were the most productive years of Leonardo's artistic career. The Duke gave Leonardo free rein to work on any project he chose. Leonardo had so many ideas that he often planned and drew sketches for great works of art only to leave them unfinished, as he moved on to his next project. Only 17 of his paintings survive. Among his great work of art during this period are, The 11. \_\_\_\_\_ (1494) and the fresco The 12. \_\_\_\_\_ (1498) which is painted on the wall in the dining room of a monastery in Milan.

### *Notebooks*

As well as being a gifted artist Leonardo da Vinci was also a brilliant inventor. It was during his time in Milan that Leonardo drew many sketches of machines. Leonardo was fascinated by the ability of birds to fly. He produced a number of sketches including a 13. \_\_\_\_\_, a hand glider and a 14. \_\_\_\_\_. Leonardo also acted as a military engineer for the Duke. Accordingly many of his drawings in his notebooks include plans for such things as 15. \_\_\_\_\_, an armoured tank and a 16. \_\_\_\_\_ that fired mortar bombs.

Throughout his lifetime Leonardo kept his notebooks secret. He also used

17. \_\_\_\_\_ in his diaries i.e. he wrote from right to left and reversed every letter. This may have been done to prevent his ideas from being copied by others. He would also have been aware that people were suspicious of scientific explanations especially the Church and that this could place him in danger.

### *The Mona Lisa*

In 1499 Ludovico Sforza lost control of Milan following a war with France, forcing Leonardo to leave the city in search of a new patron. Leonardo moved back to Florence. It was here that he painted his most famous painting, the Mona Lisa. It is believed that the Mona Lisa is a painting of the wife of a wealthy silk merchant, Francesco del 18. \_\_\_\_\_ and that the painting was commissioned to celebrate the birth of their second child. The painting is famous because of its use of 19. \_\_\_\_\_ and the woman's strange smile.

### *Last years*

From 1513 to 1516 Leonardo moved to Rome where he hoped to work for the Pope. However he was disappointed to discover that two of his rivals, 20. \_\_\_\_\_ and 21. \_\_\_\_\_, were already working in the Vatican and there was no great demand for his services. In 1516 Leonardo accepted an invitation from King 22. \_\_\_\_\_ I of France to come and live at the royal palace at Chateau 23. \_\_\_\_\_. He lived here until his death in 1519. He took three paintings, including the Mona Lisa with him. The Mona Lisa can be seen today in the 24. \_\_\_\_\_ Museum in Paris.

# The Renaissance

## CHAPTER 7

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Class: \_\_\_\_\_

### People in History

Fill in the blanks in the following passages using the terms given below.

*King Lear*

Latin

*Henry V*

Hathaway

sonnets

gallery

comedies

vernacular

Globe

37

scenery

Stratford-upon-Avon

1595

tragedies

1616

### A Renaissance Writer: William Shakespeare (1569-1616)

Before the Renaissance most European writers wrote in 1. \_\_\_\_\_. This was the language of the Church and the educated. However during the Renaissance, writers increasingly began to use the 2. \_\_\_\_\_ language, that is, the common language of the people in a particular country, such as English, Spanish and French. William Shakespeare was one of the leading vernacular writers of the Renaissance period and England's best known writer.

He was born in 3. \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_.

At the age of 18 he married Anne 4. \_\_\_\_\_, the daughter of a wealthy local land owner. He moved to London soon afterwards to become an actor. Successful actors at this time were not only expected to act but were encouraged to write their own plays as well. At first he rewrote old plays, adding extra scenes or changing lines to bring them up to date. Gradually he began to write his own plays from scratch. By 5. \_\_\_\_\_ he had become the most famous playwright in England.

Shakespeare's plays appealed to people of all classes. They included heroes and villains, likeable rogues and historic figures. He wrote 6. \_\_\_\_\_ plays in all. Some were 7. \_\_\_\_\_ such as *A Midsummer's Night's Dream* and *The Merchant of Venice*. Others such as 8. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_, *Romeo and Juliet* and *Macbeth* were 9. \_\_\_\_\_.

He also wrote a number of plays based on English history like 10. \_\_\_\_\_ and *Richard III*.

Shakespeare opened his own theatre called The 11. \_\_\_\_\_, a round wooden building with an open air stage in the middle. It could hold up to 2,000 people. Most people bought tickets for a standing area in front of the stage. Seats in a covered 12. \_\_\_\_\_ cost a little more while royalty and nobles could hire out a more comfortable private box that overlooked the stage.

The standard of acting had to be good as there was very little 13. \_\_\_\_\_ on the stage.

Unlike today, a visit to the theatre could be a rowdy affair. It was quite common for members of the audience to heckle the actors. If the play was considered to be boring rotten apples could be thrown at the actors. On occasions scuffles broke out between members of the audience while the play was in progress.

Shakespeare is also famous for writing 14. \_\_\_\_\_, short love poems. His plays and poems made him rich and he retired to Stratford in 1610 following twenty successful years working in London. He died in his home town in 15. \_\_\_\_\_ and is buried in the local church. His plays have stood the test of time and remain popular today.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Class: \_\_\_\_\_

### People in History

Fill in the blanks in the following passages using the terms given below.

60

etchings

Amsterdam

landscapes

1669

light and shade

1715

merchants

bankrupt

Caravaggio

The Anatomy Lesson

Leiden

miller

Jewish

### An Artist from Outside Italy: Rembrandt

#### Early Life

Rembrandt van Rijn was the greatest of the Dutch painters. He was born in the university town of

1. \_\_\_\_\_ where he lived with his family until the age of 25. His father was a

2. \_\_\_\_\_ who had ambitions that his son would follow a professional career.

However Rembrandt left the university at Leiden to take up a career as a painter. He was influenced by the work of 3. \_\_\_\_\_ (1573–1610), an Italian painter. Rembrandt's works are striking by the use of rich colours and by the way he includes

4. \_\_\_\_\_ into his paintings.

In 1631 he moved to 5. \_\_\_\_\_ to work as a portrait painter. He lived in the

6. \_\_\_\_\_ quarter where most of his patrons resided. Here he became the leading portrait painter in Holland and made a lot of money from commissions for portraits from wealthy

7. \_\_\_\_\_ as well as for painting of religious subjects. His wife acted as a model for many of his paintings and following her death he concentrated on sketching his own portrait. It is estimated that he painted up to 8. \_\_\_\_\_ self-portraits throughout his career.

These pictures give us a good understanding of the changing fortunes of Rembrandt throughout his life.

#### The Night Watch

Rembrandt's most famous works include St Paul in Prison (1627), 9. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ (1632) and The Night Watch (1642). The

Night Watch is probably his best known work. It shows a group of city guardsmen preparing to go to work.

The little girl in the centre of the picture most likely acted as a mascot for the guardsmen. Rather than painting them in a line, Rembrandt decided to add more action to the painting by showing them readying

themselves as they prepare to go on duty. This caused a row amongst the guardsmen, especially for those for those that were less visible in the background of the painting. Payment for the painting was delayed as a result.

Further controversy surrounded the painting when part of the canvas had to be cut off in 10. \_\_\_\_\_ so that it could fit on a wall in Amsterdam's town hall. As a result three people have disappeared from the left hand side of the picture.

#### *Last Years*

Rembrandt is also well known for producing over 300 11. \_\_\_\_\_. Most of these show scenes of nature and 12. \_\_\_\_\_. Despite the fact that Rembrandt earned a lot of money from his artwork, he always lived beyond his means, buying expensive pieces of art from other well-known artists. By 1656 he was 13. \_\_\_\_\_ and had to sell his house and move into a more modest accommodation. He died in 14. \_\_\_\_\_ and was buried in Amsterdam in an unmarked grave.



# The Renaissance

## CHAPTER 7

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Class: \_\_\_\_\_

### People in History

Fill in the blanks in the following passages using the terms given below.

Rome

Sistine Chapel

Medici

Adam

Anatomy

Last Judgement

Pietà

Vatican

painter

David

Julius

frescos

sculptor

St Peter's Basilica

### Michelangelo (1475-1564)

Michelangelo, 1. \_\_\_\_\_, 2. \_\_\_\_\_ and poet is regarded as another genius of the Renaissance period. He grew up in Florence where he worked for his patron **Lorenzo de** 3. \_\_\_\_\_. He lived in his patron's palace where he was treated as one of the family until the death of Lorenzo in 1492. Although he was trained as both a painter and a sculptor, he preferred sculpturing. From Florence he moved to 4. \_\_\_\_\_ where he produced the famous sculpture, the 5. \_\_\_\_\_ (the pity) – a statue of the dead Christ lying in the lap of the Virgin Mary. The statute which is carved out of white marble can be seen today in 6. \_\_\_\_\_ in Rome.

He returned to Florence in 1501 where he sculpted the giant statue 7. \_\_\_\_\_ from a single block of white marble. The detail in the sculpture which shows the shapes of muscles on the body and looks lifelike demonstrates that, like Leonardo da Vinci, Michelangelo had also studied 8. \_\_\_\_\_.

Michelangelo returned to Rome in 1505 at the request of **Pope** 9. \_\_\_\_\_. He who commissioned him to paint the ceiling of the 10. \_\_\_\_\_ in the 11. \_\_\_\_\_. At first he was not keen to carry out this work as he had not painted many 12. \_\_\_\_\_ before. It took four years for Michelangelo to finish this work which he painted by lying on his back on scaffolding. He started in the centre of the ceiling where he painted God creating 13. \_\_\_\_\_, and then covered the rest of the ceiling with scenes from the Bible telling the story of the creation of the world. He preferred to work on his own and refused to allow anyone other than the Pope to view his work before it

was completed. He also painted a large fresco, The 14. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ on the wall behind the altar of the Chapel. His work there attracts  
millions of tourists each year. Just like Leonardo da Vinci, Michelangelo ranks as one of the greatest artists  
of all time.

# The Age of Exploration

## CHAPTER 8

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Class: \_\_\_\_\_

### People in History

Fill in the blanks in the following passages using the terms given below.

Ferdinand

Nina

Santa Maria

India

Martin and Vicente Pinzon

Portugal

August 3rd 1492

Canary Islands

Pinta

October

reach the east by sailing west

scurvy

October 12th 1492

San Salvador

Isabella

Spanish flag

Caribbean

1451

Cuba and Hispaniola

nao

### Christopher Columbus

Born in the port city of Genoa in 1. \_\_\_\_\_, Columbus learned the art of sailing on the Mediterranean in his youth. He later went to 2. \_\_\_\_\_, where he studied navigation and Atlantic sailing. Columbus believed the Earth is round and was determined to prove that he could 3. \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_. He believed Asia was much closer to Europe than is actually the case. Columbus brought his idea to Portugal's rivals, 4. \_\_\_\_\_ and 5. \_\_\_\_\_ of Spain.

Columbus was given three ships. The 6. \_\_\_\_\_ and The 7. \_\_\_\_\_ were both caravels. The third ship, the 8. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_, was a 9. \_\_\_\_\_, a newer, bigger, improved version of the caravel. That ship was captained by Columbus himself, while the brothers

10. \_\_\_\_\_ captained the other ships. The voyage began on

11. \_\_\_\_\_. The three ships first sailed to the 12. \_\_\_\_\_, where they took on supplies of fresh water and food, and then, in September, they sailed out into the unknown Atlantic.

Columbus had his maths entirely wrong. He reckoned it would take about three weeks to sail to Asia. However, by the first week of 13. \_\_\_\_\_, there was still no sight of land, and the sailors, many of them beginning to get sick from 14. \_\_\_\_\_, began to demand that Columbus turn back. He kept a close eye on how far they had travelled, but lied to

his crew about this as he knew they would panic if they knew the true distance. Eventually, on

15. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_, after many difficulties, land was sighted. Columbus was convinced that he had successfully sailed to 16. \_\_\_\_\_.

Columbus went ashore, named the island 17. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_, and claimed it for Spain. A 18. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ and a cross to represent Christianity were planted on the beach, to show that Columbus now claimed this land for Spain and for God. Convinced he was in Asia, Columbus called the natives he met 'Indians'. He then spent the next three months exploring the area we now know as the

19. \_\_\_\_\_, and which Columbus called 'the Indies', discovering the islands of

20. \_\_\_\_\_. He

returned to Spain in triumph in March 1492, bringing native goods (pineapples and parrots, never before seen in Europe) and people with him to prove his discoveries.

# The Age of Exploration

## CHAPTER 8

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Class: \_\_\_\_\_

### People in History

Fill in the blanks in the following passages using the terms given below.

Victoria

scurvy

Trinidad

Concepción

Victoria

Santiago and San Antonio

8th November 1521

10th August 1519

Monday, 8th of September 1522

five weeks

Tierra del Fuego

cape

Philippine

284

Sebastian del Cano

circumnavigate

Seville

### Ferdinand Magellan

By 1492 and the discovery of America, it was obvious to most skilled sailors that the world was round. However, it wasn't until 1. \_\_\_\_\_,

\_\_\_\_\_ that this was proven beyond doubt. On that day, 18 exhausted and bedraggled men arrived at the Spanish port of 2. \_\_\_\_\_ aboard a battered ship called the 3. \_\_\_\_\_.

These 18 men were the only survivors of a great expedition that had left Spain three years earlier. That expedition was led by a man called Ferdinand Magellan, and his intention was to lead the first voyage that would 4. \_\_\_\_\_ the globe, or sail all the way around the world.

The Spanish King, Charles V, gave Magellan five ships, the 5. \_\_\_\_\_,

6. \_\_\_\_\_, 7. \_\_\_\_\_, 8. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ and a

crew of 9. \_\_\_\_\_ men and boys. The ships left Spain on

10. \_\_\_\_\_, and

crossed the Atlantic. Magellan's first task was to find the 11. \_\_\_\_\_

(bottom) of South America. By the time they reached the narrow gap between the bottom of

Argentina (then known as Patagonia) and the islands known as 12. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_, in the extreme south of the American

continent, one of the ships had been wrecked in a storm. It took 13. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ to sail the short distance that led from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean.

During that time, one of the ships, the San Antonio, deserted, and sailed back to the Atlantic.

Magellan sailed on into the Pacific, and eventually reached the 14. \_\_\_\_\_ Islands, where he was killed in a battle with a group of natives. He was replaced as leader of the voyage by 15. \_\_\_\_\_, and the three ships eventually arrived at the Spice Islands on 16. \_\_\_\_\_. Magellan had always intended to reach these islands, so Spain would have a direct route to the source of the spice trade. One of the ships was broken up. The other two sailed on for Spain, with their holds full of valuable spices. The last leg of the journey was extremely difficult, with many sailors dying from starvation and 17. \_\_\_\_\_. The Trinidad was captured by the Portuguese, who did not want any Spanish ships sailing to the Spice Islands, and so it was left to the eighteen crew members of the final ship, to limp into Seville, bruised and battered, but certain to be remembered through history as the first men to sail around the globe, finally proving once and for all that the earth is round.

# The Age of Exploration

## CHAPTER 8

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Class: \_\_\_\_\_

### People in History

Fill in the blanks in the following passages using the terms given below.

1485

Mexico

600

Quetzacoatl

Spanish colony

Tenochtitlan

1519

human sacrifice

Montezuma

1520

conquistador

Pizarro

Inca

Caribbean

Peru

### Hernando Cortes

Hernando Cortes is Spain's most famous 1. \_\_\_\_\_ (a Spanish word meaning conqueror). Cortes was born in Spain in 2. \_\_\_\_\_. He served as a soldier in the 3. \_\_\_\_\_ before deciding to gather an army to conquer the legendary Aztec Empire in modern-day 4. \_\_\_\_\_. He raised a force of around 5. \_\_\_\_\_ men, and set sail for Mexico in 6. \_\_\_\_\_. On landing, he had his ships burnt so the men knew they would have to fight if they were to survive. He went to the Aztec capital city, 7. \_\_\_\_\_, where he was greatly impressed by the wealth of the Aztecs.

The Aztecs were a pagan people who still practised 8. \_\_\_\_\_, and Cortes was lucky to find they thought he was one of their Gods, 9. \_\_\_\_\_. He was welcomed by 10. \_\_\_\_\_, the Aztec king, but his men quickly overstayed their welcome as they proceeded to steal gold and jewellery from the natives.

The Aztecs drove the Spanish from the capital in 11. \_\_\_\_\_, and killed their king for welcoming them. However, Cortes returned with a new army, mostly made up of native tribes opposed to the Aztecs, and destroyed the Aztec civilization.

Thanks to him, Mexico became a 12. \_\_\_\_\_. \_\_\_\_\_ The Aztec lands were incredibly rich in gold and precious minerals and Cortes' conquest of the Aztecs made Spain the richest country in Europe. His importance to Spain is obvious when you think that Spain has named its parliament, 'The Cortes', after the man who conquered Mexico and the Aztec Empire.

Later, Francisco **13.** \_\_\_\_\_ repeated Cortes' success when he defeated the **14.** \_\_\_\_\_ Empire in **15.** \_\_\_\_\_. He managed to do this with a force of only 180 men. It is thanks to conquistadors like Cortes that most of South America became a Spanish Colony for the next two hundred and fifty years.



# The Reformation

## CHAPTER



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Class: \_\_\_\_\_

### People in History

Fill in the blanks in the following passages using the terms given below.

Worms

clergy

Leo

Mainz

recant

Augustinian

Frederick

Saxony

Tetzel

Diet

theses

indulgences

Eck

*Exurge Domini*

printing

Charles V

Wartburg

St Peter's Basilica

salvation

Wittenberg

excommunicated

copper

justification

Edict of Worms

Dominican

corruption

### Martin Luther, the Man Who Protested

Martin Luther was born in 1483 in 1. \_\_\_\_\_. His father was a wealthy and ambitious 2. \_\_\_\_\_ miner, and wanted his son to study the law. Martin, however, was a very religious man, and instead joined the 3. \_\_\_\_\_ order and trained to be a priest. He became a teacher at the University of 4. \_\_\_\_\_. Luther was a deeply troubled man. He saw himself as a sinner. He worried about going to hell, and studied the bible to find a way for sinners to get to heaven. The answer he found was called '5. \_\_\_\_\_ by faith alone'. The only way to get to heaven, Luther said, was to possess a genuine faith and belief in God. The purchase of 6. \_\_\_\_\_ could not make it easier to get to heaven. This opposition to the Church's teaching was the catalyst (spark) for his clash with the Pope, and for the entire Protestant Reformation.

In 1517, Pope 7. \_\_\_\_\_ X issued an indulgence to try to raise money to pay for the construction of 8. \_\_\_\_\_ in Rome. The Pope said that anyone who donated money to his collection would have his or her sins forgiven. A 9. \_\_\_\_\_ friar called John 10. \_\_\_\_\_ was sent to Germany to sell the indulgence for the Pope. Luther thought this was terrible, as he believed the Pope was taking advantage of the fears and faith of the uneducated poor. Further evidence of the corruption in the Church appeared when it was revealed that the Pope was to give half of all the money collected to the Archbishop of 11. \_\_\_\_\_, Luther's Archbishop. In return, the Archbishop gave Tetzel permission to sell the indulgence in his diocese. Luther was appalled, and was determined to protest against what he saw as a terrible and sinful act.

Martin Luther wrote down 95 arguments, or 12. \_\_\_\_\_, against the sale of indulgences and nailed them to the door of a church at Wittenberg Castle. The 95 points he made objected to the idea that money could buy 13. \_\_\_\_\_. They also objected to the building of great churches like St Peter's in the first place. He thought these great churches were only built to make the bishops and cardinals and popes look good.

### **Rome's Fury**

The Pope expected nothing less than absolute obedience from his 14. \_\_\_\_\_. At first, a public act of protest from an unknown German monk must have seemed a most unimportant matter. However, Luther's ideas had been translated into German, and, thanks to the 15. \_\_\_\_\_ press, were quickly spread all over Germany. His ideas struck a chord with many ordinary Germans, fed up with the years of open 16. \_\_\_\_\_ in the church.

### **The Split with Rome**

Luther was instructed to 17. \_\_\_\_\_. Put simply, he, like Galileo, was told to take back his ideas or face punishment. Luther, sure he was in the right, refused. In 1519, he debated his ideas with the Pope's representative, John 18. \_\_\_\_\_, and his refusal to back down won him more and more support among Germans. In 1520, the Pope sent out an official Papal bull (letter), called 19. \_\_\_\_\_, warning Luther to back down. Luther burned the letter in public. Leo then 20. \_\_\_\_\_ (expelled) him from the church. This was a terrible punishment for any Christian at the time, as it damned Luther to hell. However, by this time, Luther believed the Church itself was corrupt, so to be excommunicated could only be a good thing.

### **The Diet of Worms**

Luther's argument with the Pope was not just a personal and spiritual matter. It was a very serious political issue, and, as it went on, supporters of the Pope and of Luther became more and more agitated and angry. In an attempt to solve the crisis, 21. \_\_\_\_\_, the Emperor of Germany, and a supporter of the Pope, called a meeting or 22. \_\_\_\_\_ of all the German princes at a town called 23. \_\_\_\_\_. Luther was called before the meeting and again told to recant. He refused, and was declared an outlaw by the 24. \_\_\_\_\_. However, many German princes supported Luther. Among these was 25. \_\_\_\_\_, Elector of Saxony. He brought Luther to his castle at 26. \_\_\_\_\_, where he protected him from his enemies.

# The Plantations

## CHAPTER 10

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Class: \_\_\_\_\_

### People in History

Fill in the blanks in the following passages using the terms given below.

linen

James I

servitors

Presbyterians

bawns

London Craft Guilds

Munster Plantation

John Knox

stone house

fortified

flax

Ulster Plantation

1607

loyal native Irish

Nine Years' War

### A Settler Who Received Land in the Ulster Plantation

I came to Ireland in 1618, during the 1. \_\_\_\_\_.

The King, 2. \_\_\_\_\_ was fed up with all of the rebellions in Ireland. He decided to offer loyal subjects like me land in Ulster after the

3. \_\_\_\_\_ ended in 4. \_\_\_\_\_. His idea was to get rid of the disloyal Catholic Irish and replace them with reliable Protestants like me.

There were different groups of settlers, such as 5. \_\_\_\_\_,

6. \_\_\_\_\_ and the 7. \_\_\_\_\_.

I was an undertaker and I received an estate of 2,000 acres. The size of the estates was kept small because the government did not want to repeat the mistakes of the 8. \_\_\_\_\_, where huge estates were given. These estates proved far too big to manage, and were a reason for the failure of that plantation.

I was born in the Scottish Highlands and my family have been 9. \_\_\_\_\_ since

10. \_\_\_\_\_ brought Calvinism to Scotland. We came to Ulster because we were given land in Co. Tyrone by the King. We had to build a

11. \_\_\_\_\_ for protection, and locate our house near other planters for protection.

We also built defensive enclosures made from stone called 12. \_\_\_\_\_, and built roads which connected our land to 13. \_\_\_\_\_ towns like Virginia, Enniskillen and

Omagh. Undertakers had to promise to have only English or Scottish tenants. However, we did have many Irish Catholic neighbours as we needed them to work the land.

The soil in Ulster is perfect for the production of 14. \_\_\_\_\_, which is the raw material for the making of 15. \_\_\_\_\_. We hope to produce lots of flax and then export it to markets in Edinburgh and London.

# Revolutions

## CHAPTER

# 11

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Class: \_\_\_\_\_

### People in History

Fill in the blanks in the following passages using the terms given below.

Yorktown   Lawrence   Ohio River   Mount Vernon   John Adams   Martha Dandridge   Virginia  
Continental Congresses   Shenandoah Valley   patriot   Thomas Jefferson   8,000   Philadelphia  
Continental Army   surveyor   Frederick Von Steuben   General Cornwallis   19th October 1781  
Treaty of Paris   1732   unfair taxation

### George Washington

George Washington was born in 1. \_\_\_\_\_ in 2. \_\_\_\_\_.  
He was only 11 years old when his father died, and George went to live with his elder brother  
3. \_\_\_\_\_.

As a young man, he trained to be a 4. \_\_\_\_\_, and worked in the wilderness,  
mapping the course of the 5. \_\_\_\_\_ and the 6. \_\_\_\_\_.  
Lawrence died in 1752, and George, still  
only 20, inherited the huge 7. \_\_\_\_\_ plantation  
in Virginia, which contained five separate farms and covered over 8. \_\_\_\_\_ acres.

In 1759, Washington married 9. \_\_\_\_\_, a widow,  
who also owned a large plantation. The marriage made Washington one of the largest landowners in  
Virginia, and therefore one of the most important men in the colony.

He was a member of the Virginia Assembly, and later attended the First and Second  
10. \_\_\_\_\_ in 11. \_\_\_\_\_  
as one of Virginia's representatives. He was very critical of the London government and was convinced that  
the colonists were being subjected to 12. \_\_\_\_\_.

He was seen as a 13. \_\_\_\_\_ and agreed with Benjamin Franklin,  
14. \_\_\_\_\_ and  
15. \_\_\_\_\_ that the colonies should break away  
from Britain and form an independent American Republic.

When war broke out, Washington was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the  
16. \_\_\_\_\_. His greatest difficulty was training the  
American volunteers to act like a professional European army which could challenge the British in battle.

Washington used the winter spent at Valley Forge to train his army into a stronger, more powerful fighting machine, capable of taking on the British and regularly defeating them. He was greatly aided in this by a Prussian (German) officer, 17. \_\_\_\_\_, who organised and trained the Continental Army.

Washington defeated the British 18. \_\_\_\_\_ at 19. \_\_\_\_\_, Virginia, on 20. \_\_\_\_\_, and the American War of Independence was effectively over.

Britain finally recognised the independence of her former colonies when her representatives signed the 21. \_\_\_\_\_ in 1783. The United States of America, after an eight-year struggle, was finally recognised as an independent country.

# Revolutions

## CHAPTER 11

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Class: \_\_\_\_\_

### People in History

Fill in the blanks in the following passages using the terms given below.

guillotine

The Terror

Enlightenment

Paris

2nd of June 1793

Third Estate

Louis XVI

'The Incorruptible'

National Assembly

Sans Culottes

law

Jacobins

Jean-Paul Marat

Varennes

Georges Danton

Rousseau

Committee of Public Safety

6th May 1758

Arras

### Maximilien Robespierre

Maximilien Robespierre was born in the small French town of 1. \_\_\_\_\_ on 2. \_\_\_\_\_. He was an important figure during the French Revolution, when he gained the nickname 3. \_\_\_\_\_ because he was seen as a very honest and sincere man. Robespierre was a student of 4. \_\_\_\_\_, one of the most important writers of the 5. \_\_\_\_\_.

It was clear to his teachers that he was very intelligent, and he was sent to university in 6. \_\_\_\_\_ to study 7. \_\_\_\_\_. He qualified in 1781, and returned to Arras to practise law. He was appointed a judge, but quickly left this position because he could not bring himself to sentence people to death.

In 1789, aged only 30, Robespierre was elected as one of the representatives of the 8. \_\_\_\_\_ at the meeting called by 9. \_\_\_\_\_. He quickly established a reputation as a sincere man who strongly favoured reform. Throughout the entire period of the Revolution, Robespierre lodged at a house on Rue Saint Honore, in the heart of Paris. He was immensely popular with the 10. \_\_\_\_\_ and the Paris mob.

He later became a member of the 11. \_\_\_\_\_. He joined a group called the 12. \_\_\_\_\_, who sat on the left of the Assembly, and called for rapid change to the way France was governed. In January 1793, he, along with allies like 13. \_\_\_\_\_ and 14. \_\_\_\_\_, argued for the execution of the King following the Flight to 15. \_\_\_\_\_.

On 16. \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, Robespierre and his fellow Jacobins seized power, and he was voted leader of the 17. \_\_\_\_\_. Robespierre really believed that he was acting to save France and the Revolution during 18. \_\_\_\_\_ (June 1793–July 1794). During this period, he ordered the arrest of nearly half a million people and the execution of over 40,000. He was eventually arrested himself, and, on 27th of July 1794, he was executed by 19. \_\_\_\_\_.



# Revolutions

## CHAPTER 11

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Class: \_\_\_\_\_

### People in History

Fill in the blanks in the following passages using the terms given below.

Thomas Paine

Huran Indians

Protestant Ascendancy

Rousseau

18th May 1798

French Revolution

Francis Magan

October 1753

United Irishmen

Blackrock

informers

Duke of Leinster

### Lord Edward Fitzgerald

Edward Fitzgerald, the fifth son of the 1. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_, was born in 2. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_, at Carton House, Leixlip, Co. Kildare. His family were an important part  
of the 3. \_\_\_\_\_ and Edward was born to a life of  
luxury and privilege.

He grew up and was educated in 4. \_\_\_\_\_, Co. Dublin, and as a young man  
developed an admiration for the writers of the Enlightenment, especially  
5. \_\_\_\_\_. As was expected of a young man of his background, Edward joined the  
British Army in 1779 and fought in America against the colonial rebels.

When he returned home, Edward fell in love with, but was rejected by, his cousin, Georgina Lennox.  
He travelled to Canada where, in 1789, he crossed the entire country, using only a compass  
for direction. During the trip, he was made a chief of the 6. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ near Detroit.

When he returned from Canada, he became interested in the ideas of the  
7. \_\_\_\_\_. In 1792, he travelled to Paris, where  
he lived for a short time with 8. \_\_\_\_\_, the  
Englishman who wrote the pamphlet 'Common Sense' that inspired the American Revolution in 1776.  
Here, Fitzgerald became convinced of the need for change in Ireland. Later that year, he returned home,  
where he joined the 9. \_\_\_\_\_ and called for a  
revolution against British rule.

Lord Edward Fitzgerald spent 1797 organising a rebellion in Leinster. However, his plans were betrayed by a number of 10. \_\_\_\_\_ in the United Irishmen. Because his family were very important people he was warned to escape. He refused, however, and, on

11. \_\_\_\_\_, his hiding place on Dublin's Thomas St was given to the authorities by 12. \_\_\_\_\_, a Catholic barrister. Fitzgerald was shot during his arrest and died of his wounds in prison a number of days later.

# The Industrial Revolution

## CHAPTER 12

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Class: \_\_\_\_\_

### People in History

Fill in the blanks in the following passages using the terms given below.

workhouses

textile

cholera

Black Lung

*Oliver Twist*

evacuate

smallpox

manufacturing

child

slum

TB

canary

15

mining

tenement

smog

sanitation

### A Worker in Industrial Britain

#### Working Conditions

Work in the factories was dangerous. Many thousands of people lost their lives and limbs in the giant

1. \_\_\_\_\_ machines. The working day was long (a 2. \_\_\_\_\_ hour working day was not unusual) and the only day off was Sunday. Wages were low and no financial assistance was provided for those who could not work due to illness or injury.

3. \_\_\_\_\_ labour was widely exploited. Children were very useful for unblocking clogs in the giant 4. \_\_\_\_\_ machines. Child labour was also widely used in 5. \_\_\_\_\_.

Workers in the textile factories breathed in the tiny pieces of material that floated in the air around the machines. Many suffered from chronic lung complaints and died young. This was similar to '6. \_\_\_\_\_', a lung disease suffered by miners due to breathing in coal dust.

Mining was particularly dangerous. Miners were killed by flooding from underground rivers and explosions from build up of gases. The problem with gases was tackled by bringing a

7. \_\_\_\_\_ down into the mine. It died from the gases before the miners, and so this acted as a warning to 8. \_\_\_\_\_.

#### Living Conditions

Most workers lived in overcrowded 9. \_\_\_\_\_ areas. Workers lived in 10. \_\_\_\_\_ buildings. It was normal for an entire family to live in one room of a building like this.

11. \_\_\_\_\_ in these areas was poor and led to outbreaks of diseases such as 12. \_\_\_\_\_, 13. \_\_\_\_\_ and 14. \_\_\_\_\_. Workers rarely had access to clean water. Toilets were outdoors and filthy. One toilet was shared by a number of families living in a tenement.

Pollution from factory fumes led to many British cities being covered in thick

15. \_\_\_\_\_ by the mid-nineteenth century. This had terrible effects on health.

The poor and homeless were often forced to live in 16. \_\_\_\_\_. Parents

and children were separated and forced to work to pay for their food and shelter. Conditions in these buildings were awful. Charles Dickens was the greatest novelist of the Industrial Revolution.

He described the terrible conditions in the workhouse in his novel 17. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_.

# Fascism in Italy

## CHAPTER 15

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Class: \_\_\_\_\_

### People in History

Fill in the blanks in the following passages using the terms given below.

democracies   Matteotti   Victor Emmanuel III   sanctions   Africa   partisans

trade unions   1939   law and order   Lipari   industrialists   Japan   Wall Street Crash   Nazis

communist   Acerbo   Milan   Corporate   1883   autostrada   Steel   *Avanti*   Salo

*Il Duce*   landlords   Blackshirts   hydro-electric   Abyssinia   Luigi Facta   Poland   Greece

Catholic Church   Pontine   1922   OVRA   two-thirds   empire   Soviet Union   Axis   Switzerland

### Benito Mussolini

Benito Mussolini, the son of a socialist blacksmith, was born in northern Italy in

1. \_\_\_\_\_. He showed a tendency toward violence in his youth, being expelled from a primary school for stabbing a fellow pupil. In later years he became a teacher before settling on a career in journalism. In 1912 he became the editor of the socialist newspaper

2. \_\_\_\_\_. Mussolini turned his back on socialism in 1914 when he disagreed with their objections to Italy joining the war. He believed that the world would be changed as a result of World War I and that Italy would not be a party to any peace agreement.

When Italy entered the war in 1915, Mussolini enlisted in the army. His record as a soldier was largely unimpressive, although he himself would later boast of picking up enemy grenades in the trenches and throwing them back. Following the war he briefly returned to a career in journalism before forming his own political party in 1919.

Mussolini formed the Fascist party in 3. \_\_\_\_\_ in 1919. The Fascists, or

4. \_\_\_\_\_ (because of their uniform), were strongly anti-

5. \_\_\_\_\_ and Mussolini promised to restore law and order and national pride to Italy. At first support for the Fascists grew slowly. However as the economic situation worsened and strikes increased, more and more people began to turn to the fascists and their ranks swelled. The Blackshirts set about 'restoring 6. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ ' by breaking up strikes and attacking communist meetings.

7. \_\_\_\_\_, 8. \_\_\_\_\_ and the

9. \_\_\_\_\_, fearing the rise of communism in Italy increasingly began to support Mussolini and his followers.

## The March on Rome

In October 10. \_\_\_\_\_ Mussolini issued a threat to the Italian government warning them to solve Italy's problems or to stand aside and allow the Fascists to do so. When the government failed to respond, 30,000 Fascists began to march on Rome. King

11. \_\_\_\_\_  
panicked and refused a request from the Prime Minister 12. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ to use the army against the Fascists. Following talks at the royal palace between Mussolini and the King, the Prime Minister was forced to resign and Mussolini was appointed as the new Prime Minister of Italy.

## Mussolini becomes a Dictator

Once in power Mussolini took some immediate steps to increase the power of the Fascists over the Italian state. The 13. \_\_\_\_\_, a secret police force was established to seek out and silence anyone who opposed the Fascists. A prison camp for political opponents was opened on the

14. \_\_\_\_\_ Islands, north of Sicily.

In 1923 Mussolini introduced a new electoral law, the 15. \_\_\_\_\_, which allowed for the party that got the largest percentage of the vote in an election to gain

16. \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ of the seats in parliament. Mussolini claimed that this system would bring an end to political instability by guaranteeing a one-party government.

In the election that followed in 1924 the Fascists made sure that they won a large majority through a campaign of terror and intimidation. When a leading socialist politician, Giacomo

17. \_\_\_\_\_ complained that the election was unfair he was kidnapped by Blackshirts in broad daylight and brutally murdered.

In 1925 Mussolini removed the King's right to appoint or dismiss government ministers, all opposition parties were banned and laws could be passed without the consent of parliament. Mussolini was by now a dictator, calling himself simply '18. \_\_\_\_\_' – the leader.

## Economic Policy

On coming to power Mussolini promised to bring an end to Italy's economic difficulties. In order to do so a system called the 19. \_\_\_\_\_ state was established.

20. \_\_\_\_\_ were banned and strikes became illegal.

Unemployment was tackled through public works.

21. \_\_\_\_\_, or motorways, were built throughout Italy.

The 22. \_\_\_\_\_ Marshes on the outskirts of Rome were drained and turned into agricultural land.

23. \_\_\_\_\_ stations were built and the train system was electrified.

At first the economic situation improved and unemployment fell. However following the 24. \_\_\_\_\_ in 1929 Italy like many other countries suffered from a worldwide depression (a slowdown in the economy) and by the mid 1930s unemployment was once more a major problem. Mussolini tried to distract the public from economic failures by attempting to build an Italian 25. \_\_\_\_\_ abroad.

### **Relations with Hitler**

At first relations between Mussolini and Hitler were strained. Mussolini was distrustful of Hitler, fearing that he might attempt to include 200,000 German speaking people living in the north of Italy into a new German empire.

However all of this was to change when in 1935, Mussolini's foreign policy became more aggressive. In that year Mussolini set about building a new Italian empire by invading 26. \_\_\_\_\_ (Ethiopia) in Africa. The invasion took place at a time when the Italian economy was in trouble and unemployment was on the rise once more. Mussolini reasoned that a successful war in Africa would divert the attention of Italians from his economic failures at home.

The invasion of Abyssinia was condemned by Britain and France, leading to rise of poor relations with Italy. The League of Nations passed a number economic 27. \_\_\_\_\_ (a ban on the trade of certain goods) against Italy.

Hitler saw this as an opportunity to improve relations with his fellow fascist. He condemned the economic sanctions and announced that he had no intention of including the German-speaking population in northern Italy into a German empire. Having fallen out with the western European 28. \_\_\_\_\_ (Britain and France) Mussolini accepted Hitler's friendship and closer relations grew between the two fascist regimes.

In November 1936 Germany and Italy signed a friendly agreement called the Rome-Berlin 29. \_\_\_\_\_.

In September 1937 Germany, Italy and 30. \_\_\_\_\_ signed an Anti-Communist Pact.

In May 1939 Germany and Italy signed a military agreement – the Pact of 31. \_\_\_\_\_, whereby they promised to help each other in any future war. Mussolini was unaware at this stage that Hitler intended to invade 32. \_\_\_\_\_ in the near future.

### **The Second World War**

When the Second World War broke out in September 33. \_\_\_\_\_, Mussolini was shocked. Despite much propaganda regarding the strength of the Italian army, Mussolini knew that his forces were not prepared for war at this time. He told Hitler of this and announced his intention to keep Italy out of the war.

However he changed his mind in May 1940 having seen Hitler conquer most of Europe. He now entered the war on the Nazi side believing that hostilities were almost at an end and that he could gain advantage from a peace treaty that would follow. He was wrong!

The war went badly from the start for the Italians. They failed to gain control in North

34. \_\_\_\_\_ and in 35. \_\_\_\_\_. They proved to be more of a hindrance than a help to the German side. Indeed, Hitler had to delay his plans for an invasion of the 36. \_\_\_\_\_ in 1941 so that he could send troops to help a struggling Italian force in Greece. This delay disrupted Hitler's plans and may have cost him the war.

### **The End of Italian Fascism**

As the war dragged on, the weakness of the Italians as a fighting force became clear. Mussolini's popularity dropped as people held him responsible for the unfolding disaster. Following a successful American invasion of southern Italy in 1943, Mussolini was dismissed by the king and placed under house arrest. He escaped northwards and, with the help of the 37. \_\_\_\_\_ he established a state called the 38. \_\_\_\_\_ Republic in the north of Italy. As the war was nearing an end in April 1945, Mussolini attempted to escape across the Italian border into neutral 39. \_\_\_\_\_. He was recognised by Italian 40. \_\_\_\_\_ (resistance fighters) arrested, given an informal trial and shot.

Mussolini's death brought Fascist rule in Italy to an end. The Fascists had promised so much when they took power in 1922, but by 1945 they had left Italy in ruins. The Italian people would once more place their trust in democracy as they attempted to rebuild their country in the years that followed World War II.



# The Rise of Hitler and the Nazis in Germany

## CHAPTER 16

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Class: \_\_\_\_\_

### People in History

Fill in the blanks in the following passages using the terms given below.

biology

League of German Maidens

Hitler Youth

sewing

Jungvolk

history

Jungmädel

Jews

Blood and Honour

Aryan

### A Young Person in Nazi Germany

My name is Hans, I was born in Germany in 1923. I have a twin sister called Helga. At ten years of age I joined a Nazi youth movement, the 1. \_\_\_\_\_ while Helga joined a similar group for young girls called the 2. \_\_\_\_\_.

At 14 I advanced to the 3. \_\_\_\_\_.

Acceptance into this organisation was a major source of pride in my life, especially when all new members were presented with a special dagger marked '4. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_. My parents were very proud, and told me that I was now about to become an adult. When we went on hikes with the Hitler Youth, we placed stones in our rucksacks so that they were the same weight as the pack carried by a German soldier. Around the same time Helga joined the 5. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_, where she was trained to be a 'good future mother'. Membership of a Nazi Youth movement had many benefits. It was easier for me to enter university or get a job in the civil service after I left school.

There were separate schools for boys and girls. A portrait of Hitler hung in every classroom. We had to study three core subjects; 6. \_\_\_\_\_, 7. \_\_\_\_\_ and sport.

Most of our teachers were members of the Nazi Party. They taught us about the

8. \_\_\_\_\_ race and explained how important it was for us not to mix with weaker races. Our teachers told us that the 9. \_\_\_\_\_ were responsible for many of the problems that Germany experienced before Hitler came to power. I could also study a range of science subjects. However, science and technology were not taught in girls' schools. Helga thought too much emphasis was placed on 10. \_\_\_\_\_ and cookery classes, making it more difficult for her to go on to university.

# The Rise of Hitler and the Nazis in Germany

## CHAPTER 16

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Class: \_\_\_\_\_

### People in History

Fill in the blanks in the following passages using the terms given below.

Czechoslovakia

Eichmann

pets

teaching

synagogues

boycott

Paris

nine

extermination

Nuremburg

*Kristallnacht*

SS

Soviet Union

cinema

David

Treblinka

civil service

Solution

1935

vote

theatre

ghettos

### A Jewish Person in Nazi Germany 1933-1939

From the moment that Hitler came to power in 1933, life became very difficult for German Jews. In April 1933 the Nazi Party led a 1. \_\_\_\_\_ of Jewish shops. Members of the Hitler Youth and 2. \_\_\_\_\_ stuck posters on the windows of Jewish owned shops telling Germans not to do business there. Jews were driven from the 3. \_\_\_\_\_ and 4. \_\_\_\_\_ profession. Only a small number of Jews were allowed to enter university each year.

Following the passing of the 5. \_\_\_\_\_ Laws for the 'protection of German blood and honour' in 6. \_\_\_\_\_ it became illegal for Germans to marry Jewish people. Anyone that broke this law faced the death penalty. Jews were no longer allowed to 7. \_\_\_\_\_ and they had to wear the Star of 8. \_\_\_\_\_ in public so that others could identify them as Jewish. Jews were regularly attacked on the streets and it became more difficult for them to earn a living.

By 1937 Jews were no longer allowed to enter public parks, sit on public benches, go to the 9. \_\_\_\_\_ or 10. \_\_\_\_\_ or even own 11. \_\_\_\_\_. Life went from bad to worse in 1938 when a young Jew shot a German diplomat in 12. \_\_\_\_\_. Hitler used this incident as an excuse to unleash a night of violence against Jewish people. On the night of 9 November 1938, known as 13. \_\_\_\_\_ (night of broken glass), the SS and Hitler Youth smashed the windows of Jewish shops and homes and burnt a number of 14. \_\_\_\_\_ (Jewish churches). Over 90 Jews were killed and many more were arrested and sent to concentration camps.

For many Jews life in Nazi Germany had become unbearable and by 1939 more than 360,000 of the half a million Jews that lived in Germany had left the country. Those that remained behind lost all remaining human rights. Upon the outbreak of World War II in September 1939 Jews were forbidden from leaving their houses after dark. They were banned from using public transport and could not even own a bike or a radio.

## The Holocaust

The Holocaust is the name given to the mass murder of Jews by the Nazis during World War II. When Germany invaded 15. \_\_\_\_\_, Poland and the 16. \_\_\_\_\_ millions of Jews came under its control. At first Jews living in conquered territories were forced to live in special areas called '17. \_\_\_\_\_'.

From 1942 onwards the Nazis decided that they would impose a 'Final 18. \_\_\_\_\_' to their so-called 'Jewish problem' by setting in place a plan to rid Europe of its Jewish population. The SS under instructions from Adolf 19. \_\_\_\_\_ rounded up Jews in all occupied territories and sent them to 20. \_\_\_\_\_ (death) camps in the east. The main extermination camps such as Auschwitz-Birkenau, Sobibor and 21. \_\_\_\_\_ were all situated in Poland. Once Jews arrived in these camps they were separated between those that could work and those that were too weak. Infants, pregnant women, the elderly, the sick and the disabled were immediately sent to their death in a gas chamber. The others were sent to work until they too were weakened by exhaustion and sent to the gas chambers also.

Before the Nazis came to power, the Jewish population stood at over 22. \_\_\_\_\_ million. By 1945, close to two out of every three European Jews had been killed by the Nazis.

# Ireland: The Struggle for Independence

## CHAPTER 21

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Class: \_\_\_\_\_

### People in History

Fill in the blanks in the following passages using the terms given below.

Larne

Craig

B-Specials

Harland and Wolff

Somme

veto

1914

Carson

markets

Solemn League and Covenant

Government of Ireland

Scots-Irish Presbyterian

Stormont

Ulster Volunteer Force

Ulster Plantation

Parliament

### A Unionist Living in Ulster Who Opposed Home Rule

I am a 1. \_\_\_\_\_ living in Belfast and I work in the 2. \_\_\_\_\_ shipyard, where the Titanic was built. My ancestors came to Ulster during the 3. \_\_\_\_\_ in the Seventeenth century.

My family and my people have worked very hard in the linen and ship-building industries in Ulster. We are British, not Irish, and our main 4. \_\_\_\_\_ are in Britain.

When I heard that the government had abolished the House of Lords' power of 5. \_\_\_\_\_ in 1912, I was very angry. The 6. \_\_\_\_\_ Act meant Ireland would have Home Rule by 7. \_\_\_\_\_. My people would be ruled by a Catholic parliament in Dublin. This was unacceptable. I went to a meeting and listened to Edward 8. \_\_\_\_\_ and James 9. \_\_\_\_\_ say that 'Ulster would fight and Ulster will be right'.

I signed the 10. \_\_\_\_\_ in 1912 and soon after joined the 11. \_\_\_\_\_. We smuggled in weapons from Germany at 12. \_\_\_\_\_. The police did nothing to stop us, as they were on our side. When WWI started in 1914, I joined the British army to show my loyalty to the King. I was injured in the Battle of the 13. \_\_\_\_\_.

I was really angry when the IRA started their War of Independence against Britain in 1919. However, it doesn't matter now that the country has been partitioned by the 14. \_\_\_\_\_ Act (1920), and the people of Northern Ireland can stay part of Britain. We have our own parliament at 15. \_\_\_\_\_. James Craig says it will be a 'Protestant Parliament for a Protestant people'. I am going to join the part-time police force, the 16. \_\_\_\_\_ to make sure the Protestant people are protected in Northern Ireland.

# The Irish War of Independence

## CHAPTER 22

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Class: \_\_\_\_\_

### People in History

Fill in the blanks in the following passages using the terms given below.

Michael Collins

Treaty

Auxiliaries

Sinn Féin

commandant

RIC

Tracey

Pearse

flying column

Finance

guerrilla war

Barry

Irish Republican Army

Bloody Sunday

Soloheadbeg

Eamonn de Valera

MacSwiney

Civil War

Connolly

Black and Tans

### A Republican During the War of Independence

I am a member of the 1. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ and I am from Co. Tipperary. I am fighting for an Irish Republic and believe that Britain should withdraw her army from Ireland. The Irish people voted for a Republic in 1918 by supporting 2. \_\_\_\_\_ in the General Election. I joined the IRA after an attack on the 3. \_\_\_\_\_ near my home at 4. \_\_\_\_\_ in January 1919. The attack was organised by two of my heroes, 5. Sean \_\_\_\_\_ and Dan Breen. My other heroes are Patrick 6. \_\_\_\_\_ and James 7. \_\_\_\_\_, who fought in the 1916 Rising and were executed by the British.

I am a member of a 8. \_\_\_\_\_ and we fight a 9. \_\_\_\_\_ against the 10. \_\_\_\_\_ and the 11. \_\_\_\_\_. The ordinary people support us by giving us food and shelter. Last November, I travelled to Dublin to watch Michael Hogan, a school friend, play for Tipperary in the All Ireland Final. The Tans came into Croke Park and shot Michael and 13 other people. The day is now called 12. \_\_\_\_\_. The Tans wanted revenge because 13. \_\_\_\_\_

had shot British spies in Dublin that morning. He is a great man. He's the Minister for 14. \_\_\_\_\_ in the government, but everyone knows he runs the war. The greatest day of my life was when I met 15. \_\_\_\_\_ during the 1918 General Election. He is the only surviving 16. \_\_\_\_\_ from the 1916 Rising.

There might be a truce soon. I hope we can agree a 17. \_\_\_\_\_ with the British, but only if we get a Republic. Too many good people, like Kevin 18. \_\_\_\_\_ and Terence 19. \_\_\_\_\_ have died for us to accept anything less. If we settle for less than a Republic, I think there'll be a 20. \_\_\_\_\_.

# The Emergency: Ireland during World War II

## CHAPTER 25

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Class: \_\_\_\_\_

### People in History

neutrality

rationing

Irish Shipping Company

Supplies

Glimmermen

bananas

coal

Local Defence Forces

vouchers

turf

censorship

Lemass

### Life During the Emergency

The first thing I noticed during the Emergency was the start of 1. \_\_\_\_\_. Ireland had always imported most goods from Britain, but that was no longer possible when Britain came under attack from the Germans. De Valera made Sean 2. \_\_\_\_\_ Minister for 3. \_\_\_\_\_. It was his job to make sure Ireland survived the war. Everybody was given a ration book which you brought to the shops. Each person was only allowed a small amount of sugar, tea and bread every week, and you used 4. \_\_\_\_\_ instead of money. Gas for cooking was rationed and the government sent inspectors called the 5. \_\_\_\_\_ out to check if you were using too much.

Our army was really small at the start of the war, so the government set up the 6. \_\_\_\_\_ (LDF).

The idea was to train young people like me how to fight if we were ever invaded. I joined with loads of my mates. We used to go off down the country for training, but it was hard because we had no rifles and had to train with fake wooden copies. A few of the lads got fed up with this and went off to join the British army.

My uncle Joe was a sailor in the British Merchant Navy before the Emergency. Churchill wouldn't allow British ships to bring supplies to Ireland, so Lemass set up the 7. \_\_\_\_\_. Joe left the British ships which were always being attacked by the German U-boats and got a job on the Irish ships. I loved it when he came back to Dublin because he would bring back treats like 8. \_\_\_\_\_ and oranges for us. Fruit like this had disappeared from Irish shops almost as soon as the Emergency began.

One thing I really remember about the Emergency years was how cold we were during winter. We had no 9. \_\_\_\_\_, which we normally got from Britain. We had to burn 10. \_\_\_\_\_ instead. You don't get half as much heat from this fuel as you do from coal.

Sometimes, if it wasn't for the rationing, you wouldn't even have known there was a war on at all! There was very little about it in the newspapers, and, when we went to the cinema, no film was ever shown that even mentioned the war. I later learned that was because de Valera and the government used

11. \_\_\_\_\_ to control information. They said they did this to protect our  
12. \_\_\_\_\_, and I suppose that is fair enough. I'm certainly glad we stayed neutral  
and think the government was right to keep Ireland out of the war.

# Ireland 1945-Present

## CHAPTER 26

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Class: \_\_\_\_\_

### People in History

Fill in the blanks in the following passages using the terms given below.

community

mobile phone

Phoenix

Catholic Church

communication

divorce

James Joyce

emigrated

internet

suburbs

John Paul II

1997

### A Woman Who Has Witnessed Change in Ireland since 1950

I was born in Cadamstown, a small village in Co. Offaly, in 1945. When I was growing up, the

1. \_\_\_\_\_ was very powerful. My family and I attended Mass every Sunday, and we never ate meat on Fridays. My Mam was very religious, but there were some things about the Church she didn't like. She loved to read, and often read books by writers such as John McGahern and 2. \_\_\_\_\_ that had been banned by the Church.

One of the happiest days of my life was when Pope 3. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ visited Ireland in 1979. I was one of over a million people who went to hear him say Mass in Dublin's 4. \_\_\_\_\_ Park. I am still very religious and go to Mass most days, but I did vote to make 5. \_\_\_\_\_ legal in 6. \_\_\_\_\_. People don't listen to the Church as much as they did when I was growing up, and very few young people go to Mass regularly these days.

When I got married in 1967, my husband and I went on honeymoon to Blackpool in England. We got the boat to Holyhead in Wales because it was far too expensive to fly. While in England, my husband and I stayed with my brother in Chester, near Liverpool. He and seven more of my brothers and sisters 7. \_\_\_\_\_ from Ireland during the 1940s and 1950s. Nowadays the economy is better and thank God none of my five children have had to emigrate. My children go off on holidays all over the world now, because it is much cheaper to fly.

Things have improved greatly in Ireland throughout my lifetime, but there are some changes that I think are bad. Everybody seems to be so busy now that we have lost our sense of

8. \_\_\_\_\_. My son lives in a big housing estate in the

9. \_\_\_\_\_ of Dublin, and he doesn't even know the names of most of his

neighbours. I think people should stop and get to know each other more, and that would make Ireland a better place in which to live.



Probably the biggest change in my lifetime in Ireland has been in 10. \_\_\_\_\_.

When I was young, very few people had telephones in their homes. If you wanted to talk to somebody, you had to sit down and write them a letter. Now, most people have a 11. \_\_\_\_\_ as well as a home telephone and, instead of ringing each other, they send text messages. My husband and I have a computer, and I have learned how to use the 12. \_\_\_\_\_. I now do my shopping online and have it delivered to my front door. This is great because it saves me having to push a shopping trolley around a busy supermarket.

The Ireland I live in today is very different from the place where I grew up. Some things have changed for the worse, but, I have to say, I think most things have changed for the better.

# Ireland 1945-Present

## CHAPTER 26

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Class: \_\_\_\_\_

### People in History

Fill in the blanks in the following passages using the terms given below.

Easter Monday 1949

coalition

Catholic Church

IDA

Statute of Westminster

Bunreacht na hEireann

Northern Ireland

Mother and Child Scheme

Inter-Party Government

Dr Noel Browne

TB

Labour Party

### A Named leader of Government in Ireland: John A Costello

John A Costello was Taoiseach of the first 1. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_, between 1948 and 1951. He was a member of Fine Gael, and  
was at the head of a 2. \_\_\_\_\_ government, that also included the  
3. \_\_\_\_\_ and Clann na Poblachta.

Costello appointed 4. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_, of Clann na Poblachta, as Minister for Health.

The government set up the 5. \_\_\_\_\_ to boost Irish industry.

The Minister for Health led a campaign to eradicate (get rid of) 6. \_\_\_\_\_. The campaign  
was very successful.

The Fianna Fáil Government had used the 7. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ to dismantle the Treaty

throughout the 1930s. In 1937, 8. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ declared Ireland a Republic in everything but name. However,

De Valera refused to declare a Republic without the six counties of 9. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_. On 10. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_, Costello declared Ireland a republic.

The 11. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ was Dr Browne's plan to give free medical care to all expectant mothers  
before and after they gave birth.

The plan was opposed by the Irish Medical Association and the 12. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_. At first Costello supported Browne but soon came under serious  
pressure and withdrew his support. This led to the collapse of Costello's government and to a General  
Election which Fianna Fáil won.