



Big Question: Why do we have different interpretations of the British control of Ireland?

| How does this unit link to prior learning? | | | |
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| Year 7 Christopher Columbus and the Americas | | Year 8 Struggle for power in the English Civil War, Empire in India | |
| What will you be learning about? During this half term we will be learning the British Empire. You will focus particularly on the British Empire in Ireland and considering the differing interpretations of peoples’ lives in the Empire. You will focus on what how Britain took control of Ireland and how Britain’s involvement in them ended. | | | |
| Key Focus The key skill focus for this unit will be interpretations . This is a key skill that allows you to understand what point interpretations are making, and also consider why interpretations can be different. | | | |
| We will develop our learning by studying the following each week: | | | |
| 1. English influence on Ireland before 18th century. 2. Act of Union 3. The Great Hunger | RAG | 4. The Easter Rising (Awe and Wonder) 5. Interim assessment 6. Partition 7. Troubles in Northern Ireland. | RAG |
| How will this unit help you in the future? | | | |
| Year 8 You will study the Transatlantic Slave trade. This is a component of the British Empire. You will later study the Industrial Revolution. The British Empire was key to making the Industrial Revolution happen. | Year 8 You will learn about how the collapse of the British Empire led to mass migration in Britan. | | Year 9 You will explore how different soldiers in the Empire helped with the war effort in WWI and WWII. |

Key Words

Key Words

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| Ireland before the 18th century Confederate Wars: Wars involving Irish confederation against British rule. Williamite War: Conflict in Ireland between supporters of Catholic King James and Protestant King William. Discrimination: Unfair treatment of different people. Protestant: Branch of Christianity, often associated with British settlers in Ireland. Catholic: Branch of Christianity, majority religion in Ireland. | Act of Union Act; a written law passes by Parliament Nationalist: A group of people who have great pride in their country. They want their own strong government. Union: Join together. Public Office: Jobs in government. Republicans: People wanting Ireland to be a republic, free from British rule. |
| The Great Hunger Landlords: People who own large areas of land. Exportation: Sending goods to other countries for sale. Blight: Plant disease causing crop failure. | Easter Rising Prejudice: Prejudging people unfairly based on differences. Republicans: People wanting Ireland to be a republic, free from British rule. Suppression: Forcibly putting an end to something. Sinn Fein: Political group that wanted an independent Ireland. Easter Rising: 1916 attempt by republican nationalists to declare and independent Ireland. |
| Partition of Ireland Treaty: Formal agreement between countries. Republic: Country without a monarchy, governed by elected representatives. Sectarian: Relating to conflicts between different religious groups. | The Troubles The Troubles: Period of conflict in Northern Ireland between Nationalists and Unionists. Reunification: Bringing divided parts of a country back together. Nationalists: People wanting Ireland to be independent from Britain. IRA: Irish Republican Army, group fighting for Irish independence. Unionists: People wanting Northern Ireland to stay part of the UK. |