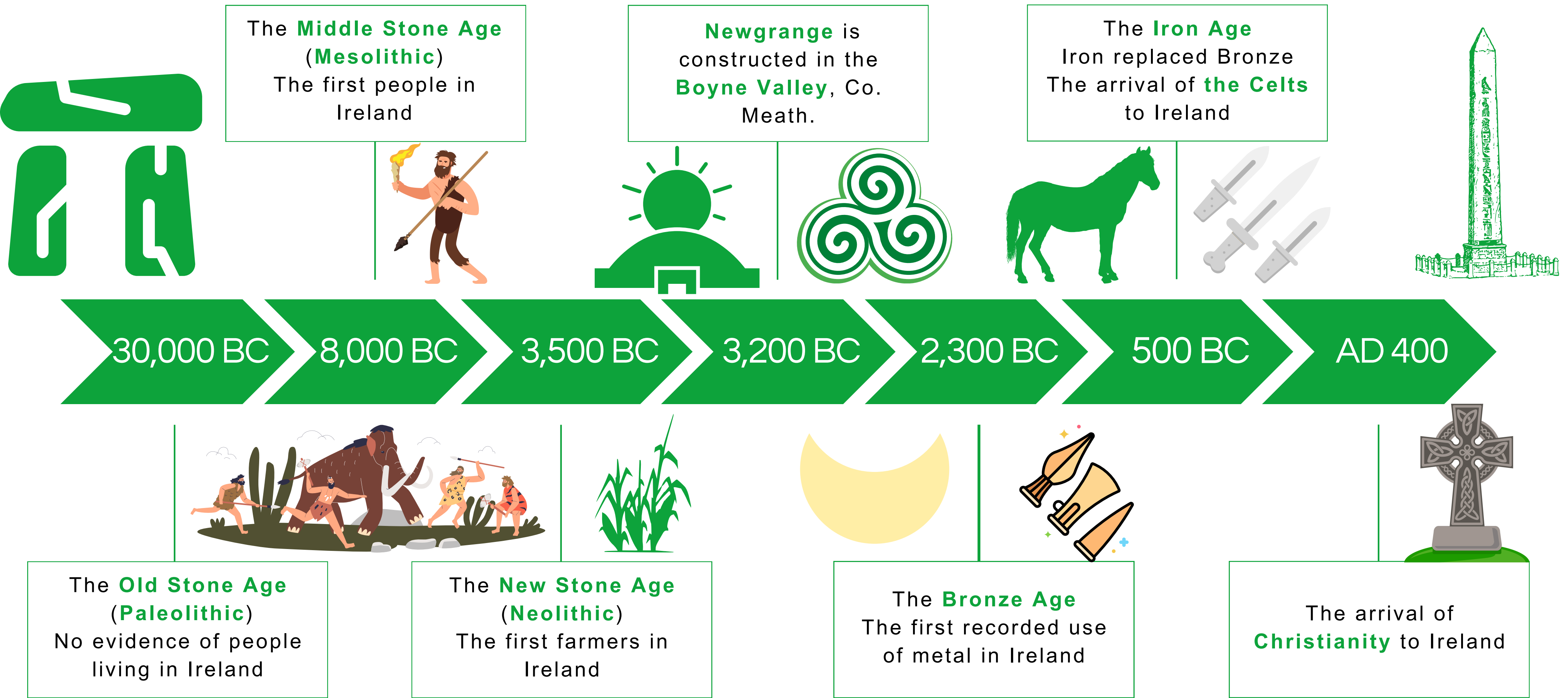


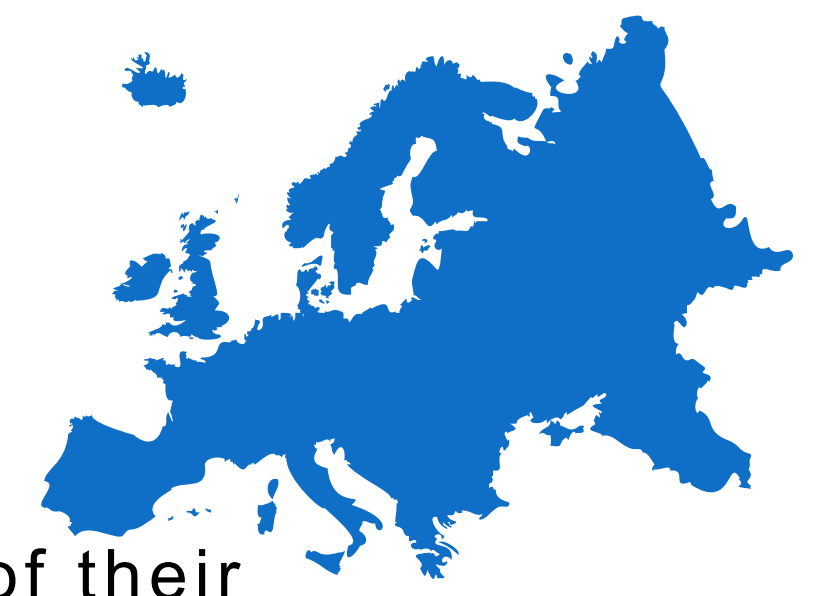
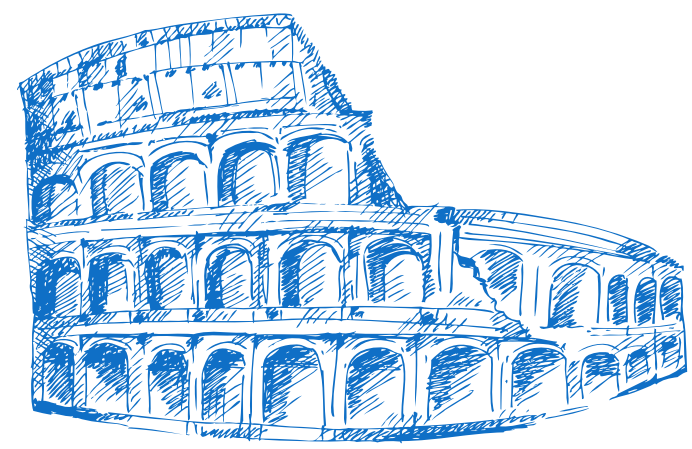
Ancient Ireland



2.1 RECOGNISE how a pattern of settlement and plantation influenced identity on the island of Ireland, referring to one example of a pattern of settlement, such as the growth of towns, and one plantation



Ancient Rome



3.1 INVESTIGATE the lives of people in one ancient or medieval civilisation of their choosing, explaining how the actions and/or achievements of that civilisation contributed to the history of Europe and/or the wider world



The **Roman Republic** is created.

Augustus becomes the first **Roman Emperor**

Emperor Constantine converts to **Christianity** on his deathbed.

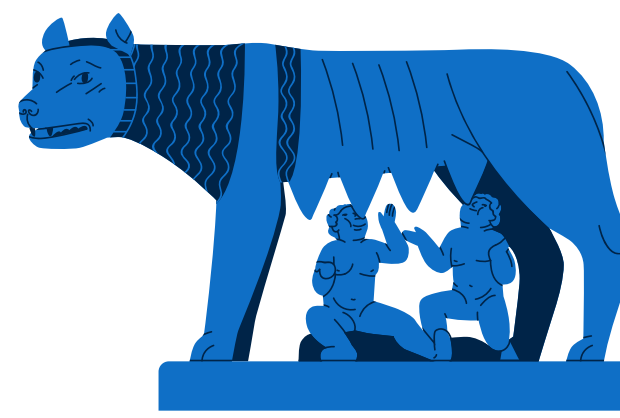


The **City of Rome** was founded by twin brothers, **Romulus and Remus**.

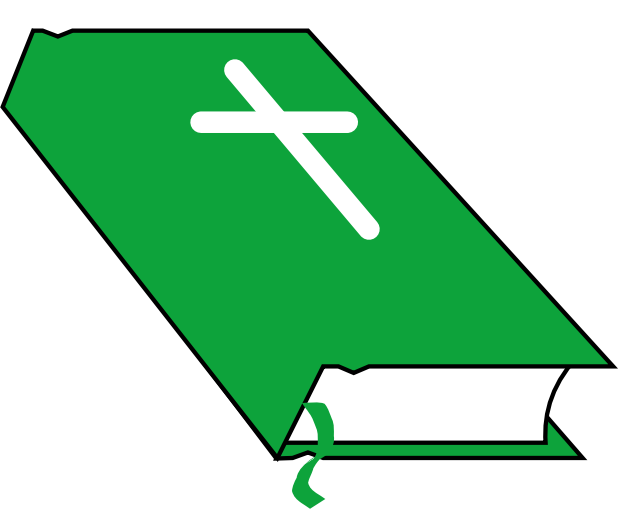
Assassination of **Julius Caesar**, the dictator of the Roman Republic on the **Ides of March**

The eruption of **Mount Vesuvius** buried the town of **Pompeii** and **Herculaneum**.

The **Fall of the Western Roman Empire**.



Early Christian Ireland



2.6 CONSIDER the historical significance of Christianity on the island of Ireland, including its contribution to culture and society in the Early Christian period.



Estimated arrival of **St. Patrick** to Ireland as a bishop.

The **Cathach of St Columba** was created by **Sitric of Kells, Co. Meath**.

The **Book of Kells** originates from the **Iona Abbey** in **Scotland**.

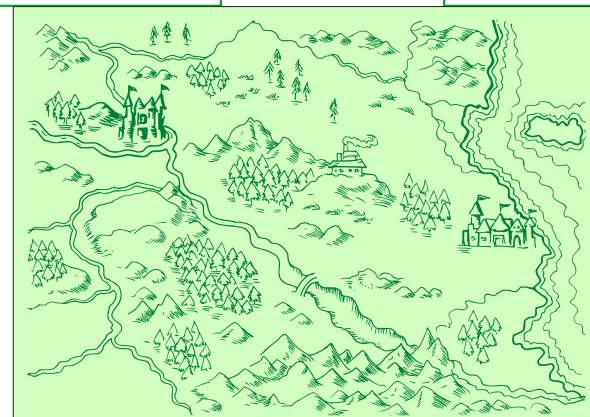


Bishop Palladius arrives in Ireland to teach Christianity to the Irish pagans.

The **Death of St. Patrick** who is believed to be buried in **Downpatrick**.

The **Book of Durrow** was created on a site founded by **Colum Cille** in **Co. Offaly**.

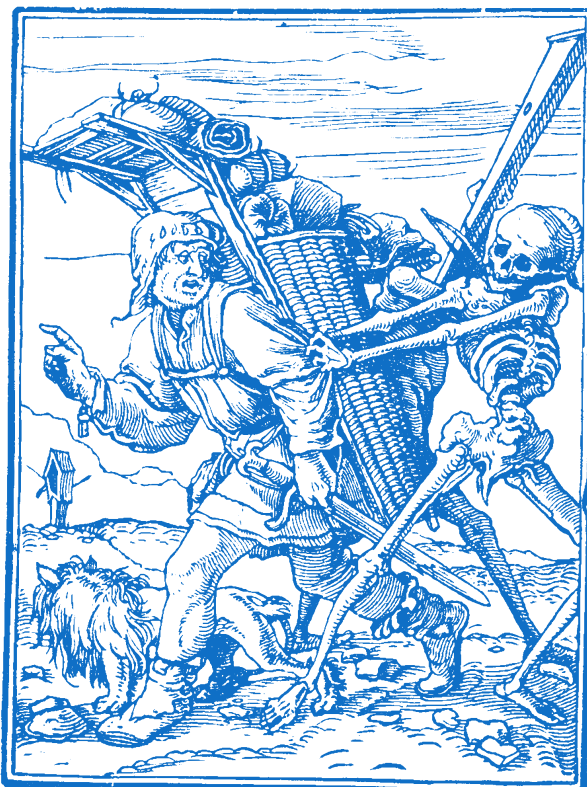
The **Arrival of the Vikings** in Ireland marked the beginning of the raids..



The Middle Ages in Norman England



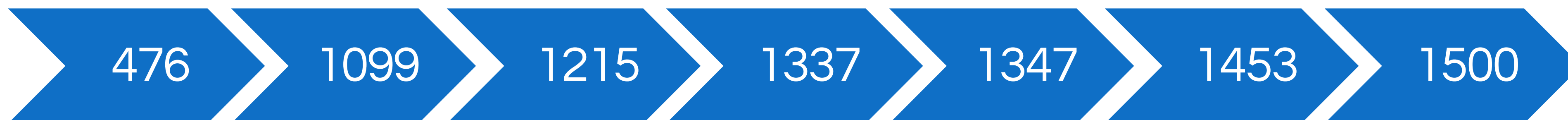
3.6 EXPLORE life and death in medieval times



The **Holy Roman Empire** launches the **First Crusade** to take back **Jerusalem** from the **Muslim Byzantine Empire**. 9 more would follow during the Middle Ages

The **Hundred Years War** - a struggle between **England** and **France**, last **116 years**.

The **Fall of the Byzantine Empire**
The **Ottoman Empire** captures **Constantinople**.

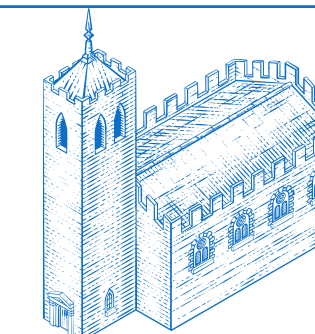
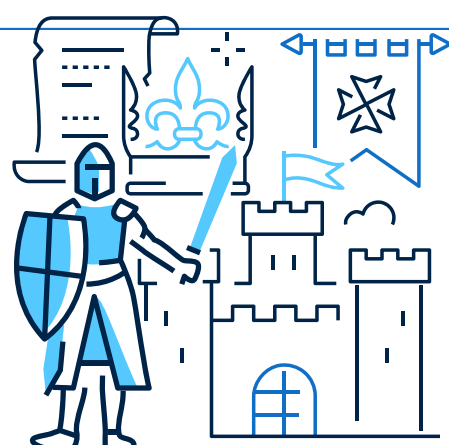


The **Fall of the Western Roman Empire**.

King John of England signs the **Magna Carta**, limiting a ruler's power within English law.

The **Black Death** wiped out a third of Europe's population.

The beginning of the **Renaissance** marks the end of an era and the beginning of another.



The Middle Ages in Norman Ireland



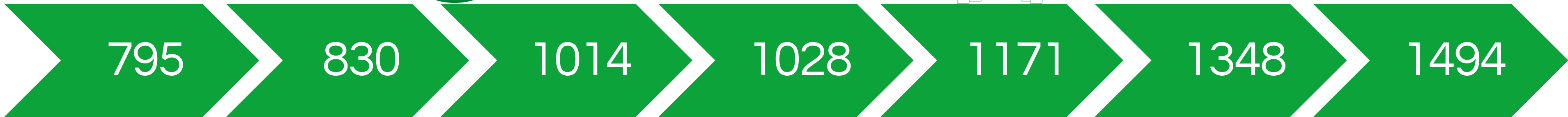
2.1 RECOGNISE how a pattern of settlement and plantation influenced identity on the island of Ireland, referring to one example of a pattern of settlement, such as the growth of towns, and one plantation



Paganism dies out in Ireland, replaced completely by Christianity.

The believed foundation of **Christ Church Cathedral** by **Sitric Silkenbeard**.

The **Black Death** ravishes the city. Mass burials take place in **Blackpitts**.

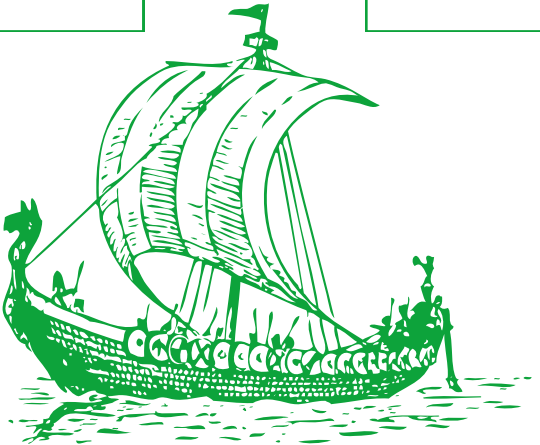


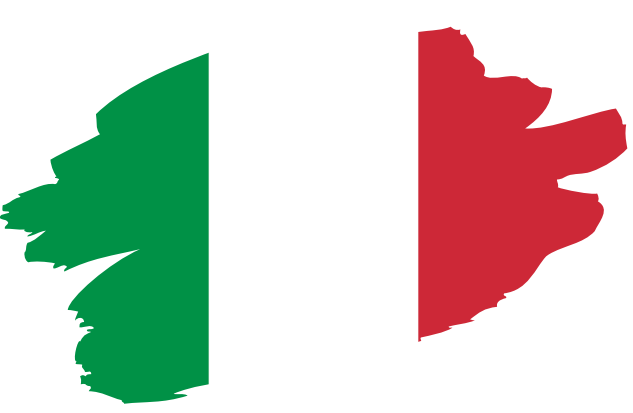
The **Arrival of the Vikings** in Ireland marked the beginning of the raids..

Brian Boru defeats **Viking forces** at the **Battle of Clontarf**.

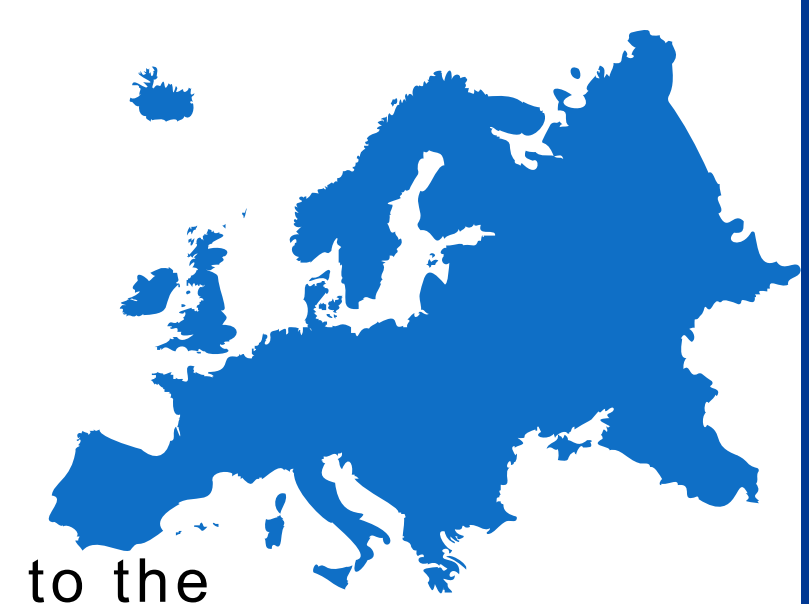
Henry II of England arrives in Ireland, declaring himself **Lord of Ireland**.

Ponying's' Law Irish Parliament cannot pass law without consent of English Parliament.





The Renaissance

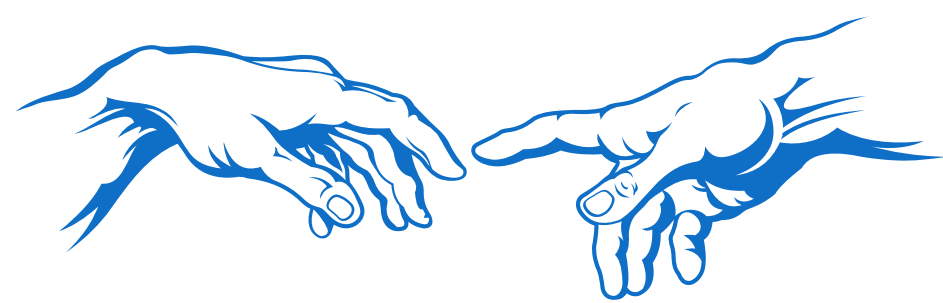


3.7 APPRECIATE change in the fields of the arts and science, with particular reference to the significance of the Renaissance

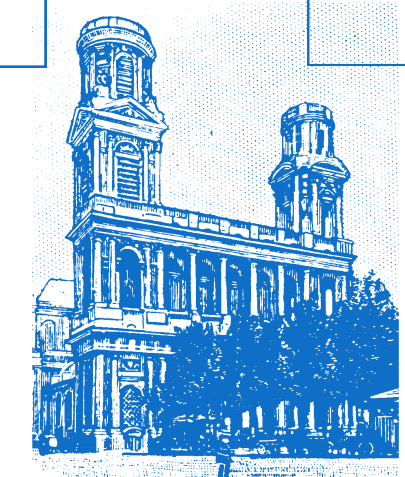
3.11 EXPLORE the contribution of technological developments and innovation to historical change



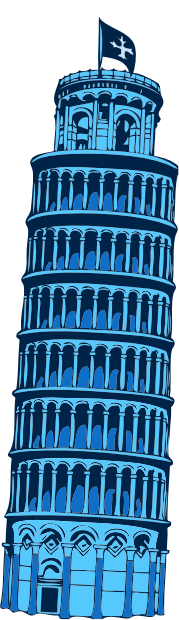
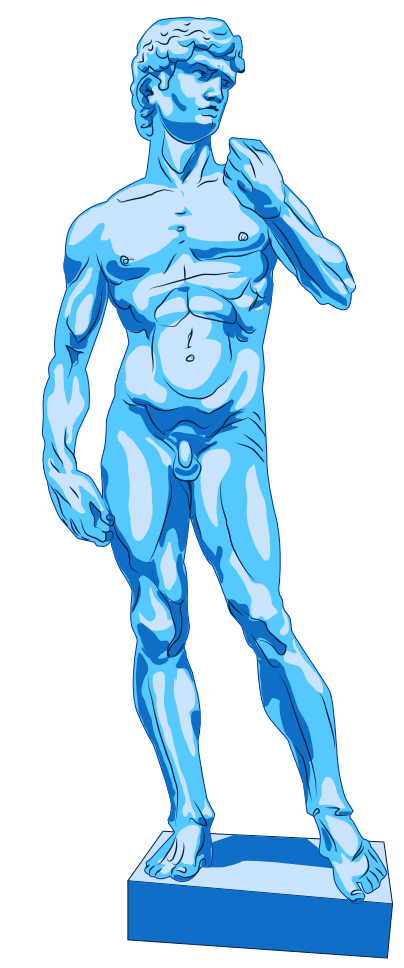
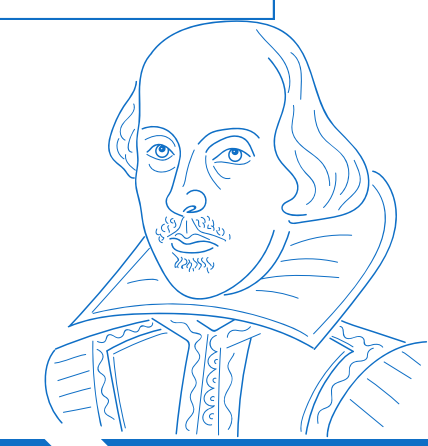
The Fall of the Byzantine Empire
The Ottoman Empire captures Constantinople.



Michelangelo completes the painting of the Sistine Chapel



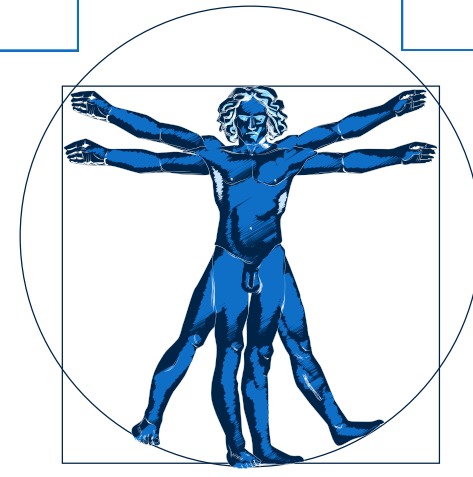
William Shakespeare builds the Globe theatre where he writes Hamlet and Macbeth.



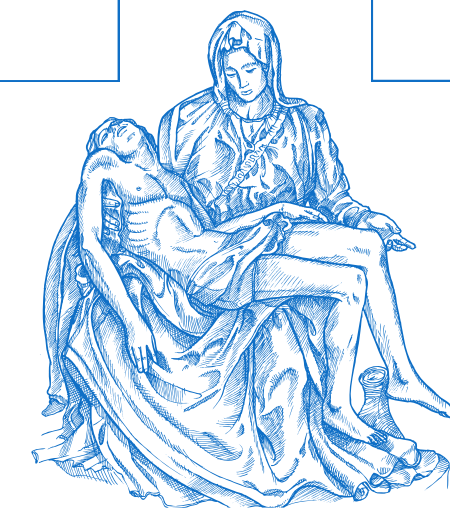
1450
Johannes Gutenberg created the moveable printing press.



1495
Leonardo da Vinci paints The Last Supper



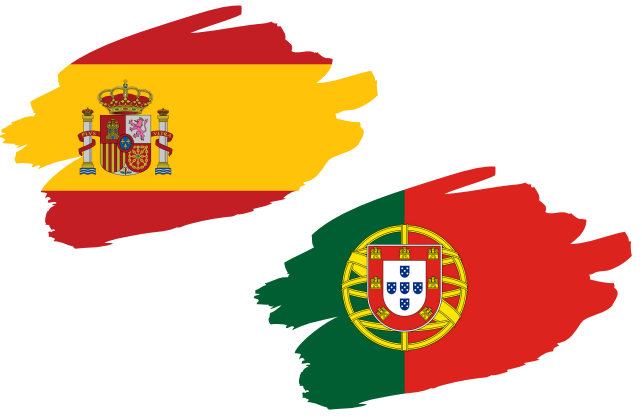
1517
Martin Luther nails his 95 theses on the door of the Wittenberg Church, beginning the Protestant Reformation.



1610
Galileo discovers the moons of Jupiter.



Age of Exploration and Conquest



3.2 EVALUATE the impact of conquest and colonisation on people, with particular reference to Portuguese and Spanish exploration

3.11 EXPLORE the contribution of technological developments and innovation to historical change

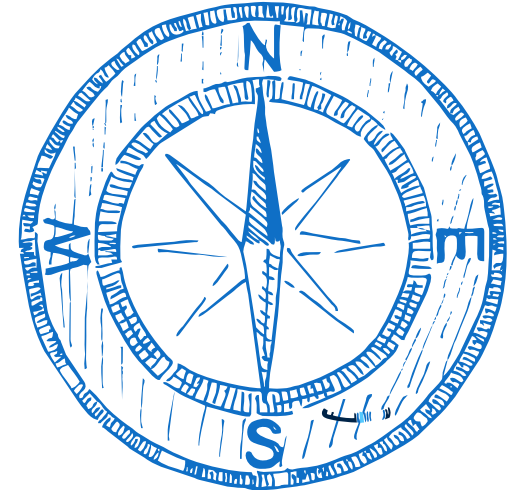
Bartolomeu Dias becomes first European to sail to the south coast of Africa



Hernan Cortes conquers the **Aztec Empire** in **Mexico**.



Francisco Pizarro conquers the **Incan Empire** in **Peru**.



Prince Henry the Navigator founded his navigation school in **Sagres**



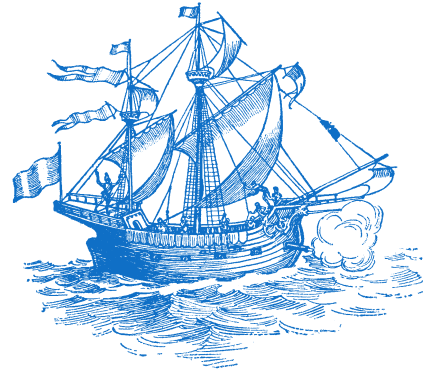
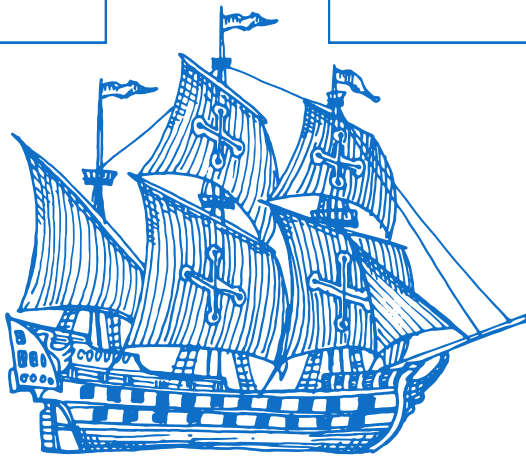
Christopher Columbus reaches America, claiming the new found land for **Spain**.



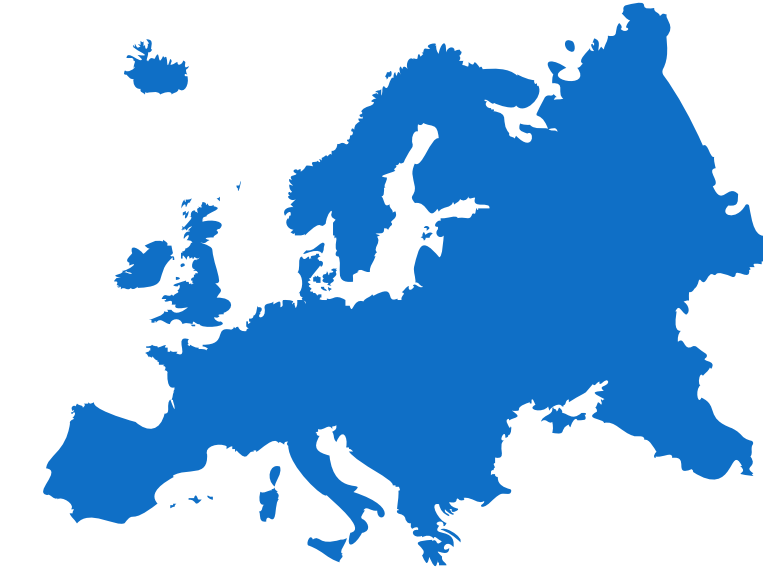
Ferdinand Magellan's voyage becomes the first to **circumnavigate** the globe.



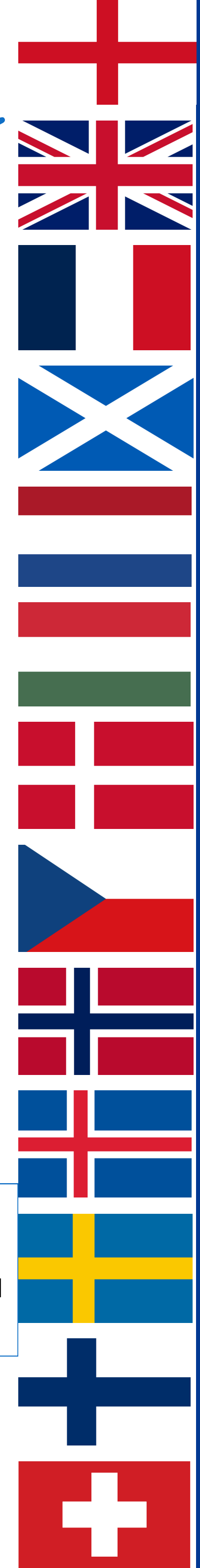
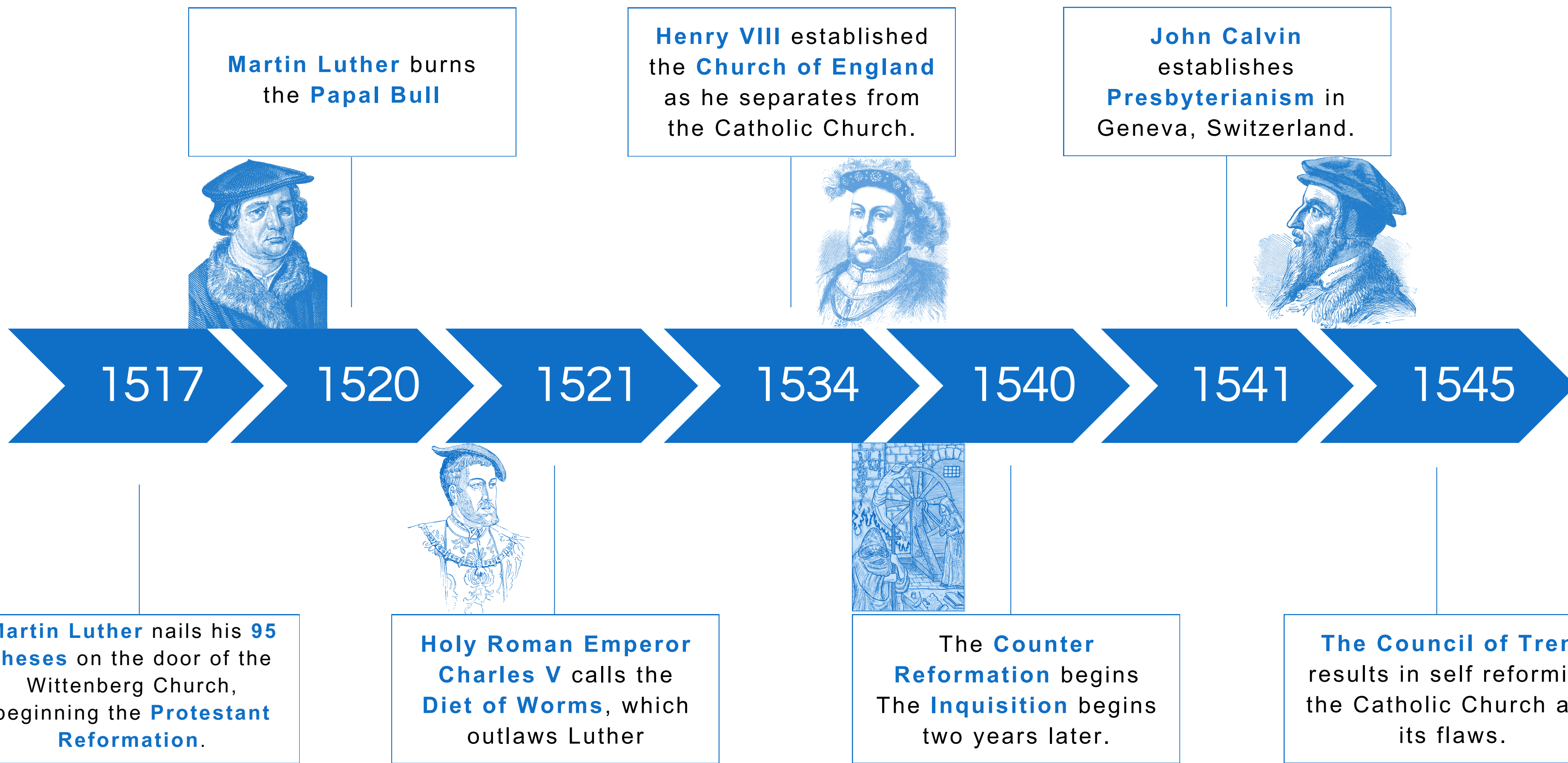
Abel Tasman was the first European to find **Tasmania**, south of Australia, and **New Zealand**.



The Reformation



3.8 CONSIDER the historical importance of religion, with particular reference to the Reformation and the actions of one Reformer





The Irish Plantations



2.1 RECOGNISE how a pattern of settlement and plantation influenced identity on the island of Ireland, referring to one example of a pattern of settlement, such as the growth of towns, and one plantation

Queen Mary I orders the Plantation of **Laois and Offaly**, confiscating the land of the **O'Moores and O'Connors**



Battle of Kinsale
Hugh O'Neill and the Spanish Armada fail against the army of Queen Elizabeth I



King James I orders the **Plantation of Ulster**, the only successful plantation



1537

1557

1583

1601

1607

1609

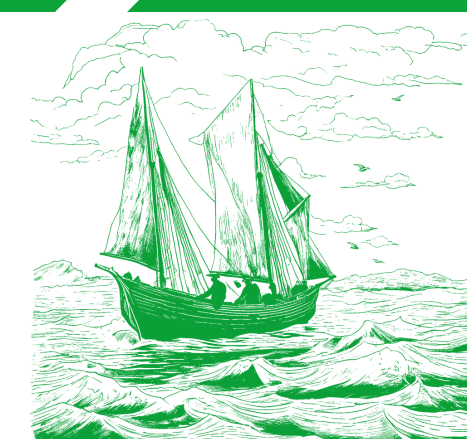
1652



Surrender and Regrant
Henry VIII sends first English Protestants to Ireland



Queen Elizabeth I orders the **Plantation of Munster** after two failed **Desmond Rebellions**

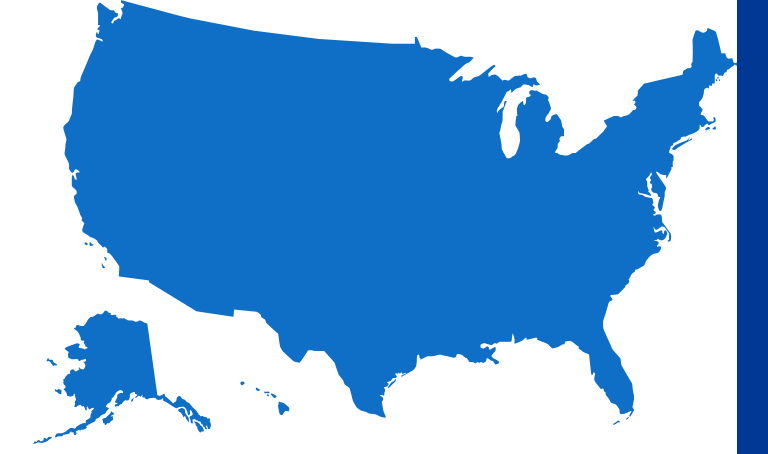


The Flight of the Earls
Hugh O'Neill and Rory O'Donnell flee Ireland but die in exile.



Oliver Cromwell confiscates Irish land and confides Irish Catholics to **Connaught**

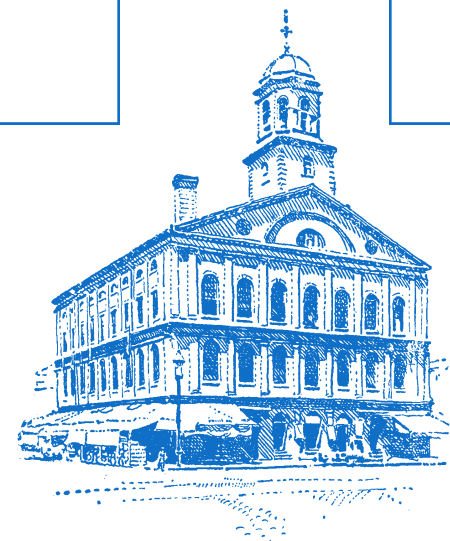
The American Revolution



3.3 EXAMINE the causes, course and consequences of one revolution in pre- twentieth century Europe and/or the wider world



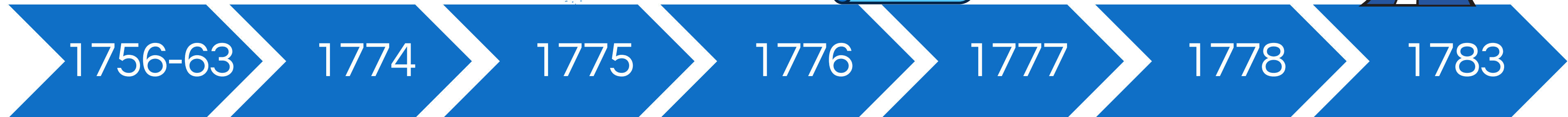
The **Boston Massacre** and the **Boston Tea Party** mark the beginning of the Revolution



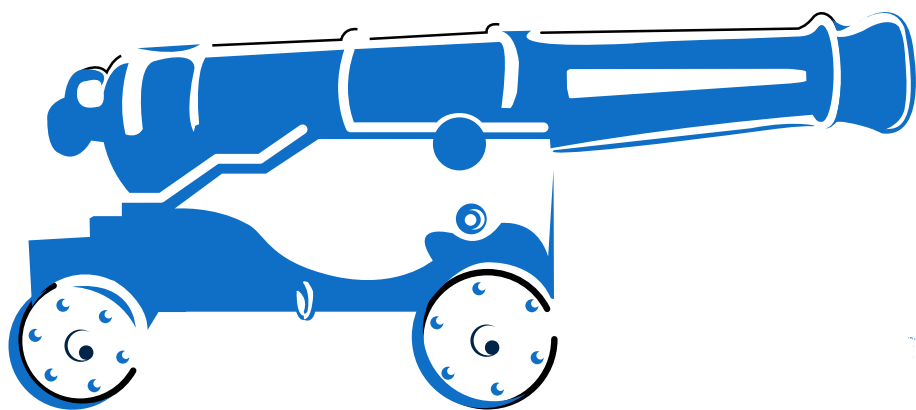
The **Declaration of Independence** is signed, separating the 13 Colonies from the British Empire



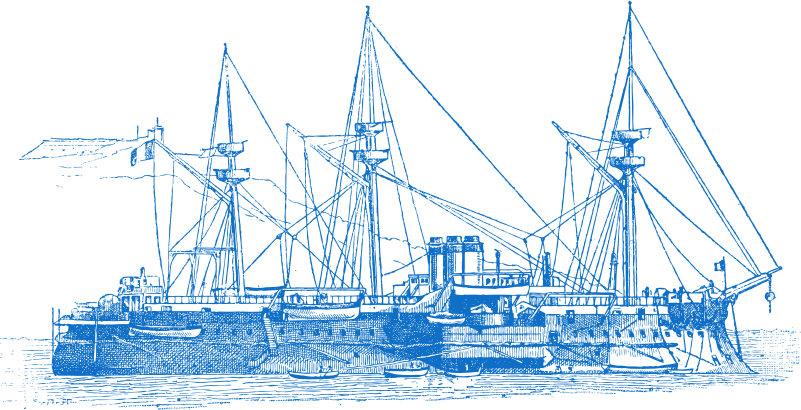
The **Battle of Yorktown** marks the turning point of the War of Independence



The Seven Years' War
The 'first world war' to take place. More commonly known as the French and Indian War.



Battles of Lexington and Concord begins the first military engagements of the war

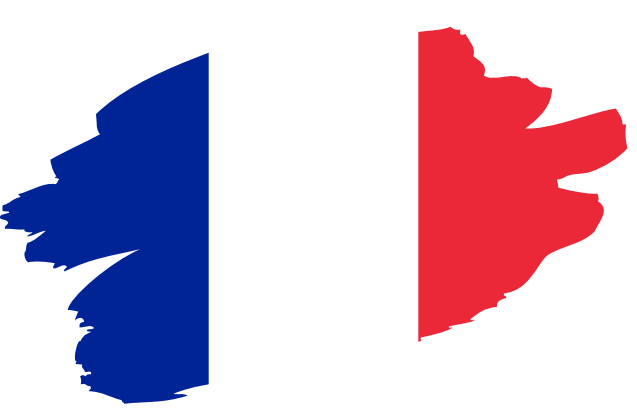


George Washington and his army spend **Winter at Valley Forge**, retraining



Treaty of Paris marks the end of the War of Independence

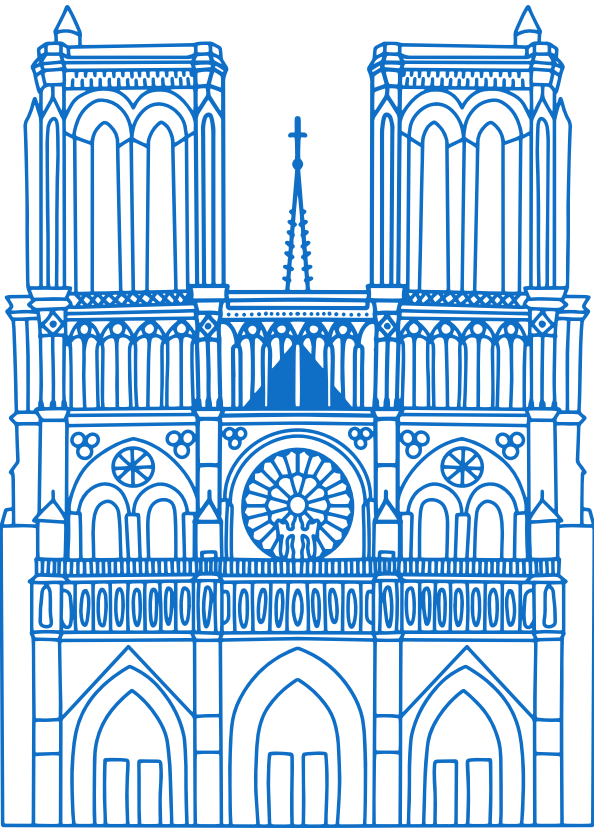




The French Revolution

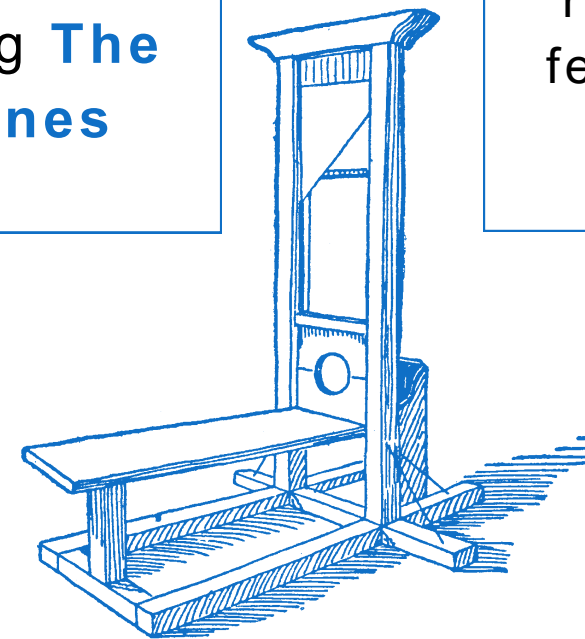


3.3 EXAMINE the causes, course and consequences of one revolution in pre- twentieth century Europe and/or the wider world

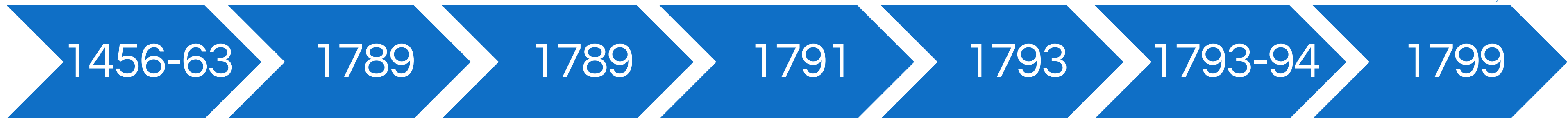


May-June
Estates-General Meeting
and The Tennis Court
Oath marks the beginning
of the Revolution

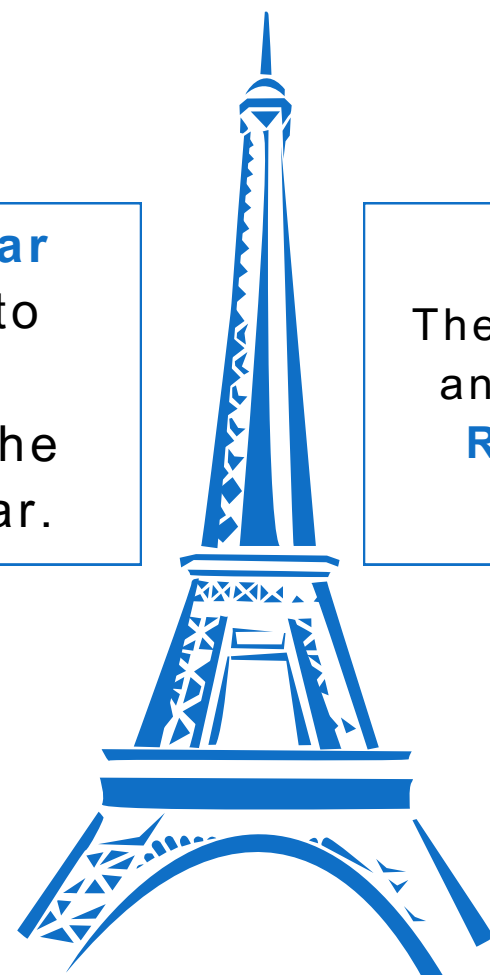
King Louis XVI tries to
flee France during The
Flight to Varennes



Maximilien Robespierre
rules through terror and
fear during The Reign of
Terror



The Seven Years' War
The 'first world war' to
take place. More
commonly known as the
French and Indian War.



DECLARATION
T I O N
July - August
The **Storming of the Bastille**
and the **Declaration of the
Rights of Man** marks the
start of the Revolution



King Louis XVI is
executed by **guillotine** in
January; **Marie Antoinette**
follows in October.



Coup d'état -
Napoleon Bonaparte
comes to power and the
French Empire is
established.



The 1798 Irish Rebellion



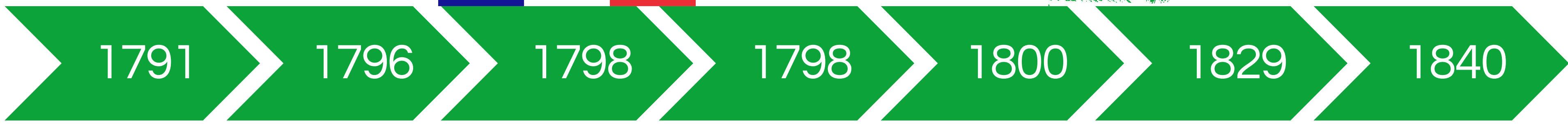
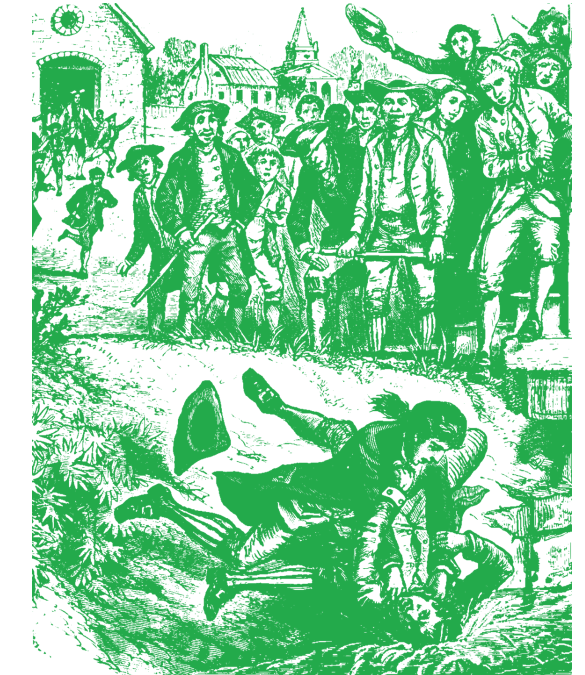
2.3 EXPLORE how the physical force tradition impacted on Irish politics, with particular reference to a pre-twentieth century example of a rebellion



The French try to land at **Bantry Bay** but fail.

October: Wolfe Tone is taken as prisoner by British forces and later commits **suicide**.

Roman Catholic Emancipation is led by **Daniel O'Connell** and is passed.



Wolfe Tone creates the **Society of the United Irishmen**.

June: Rebellion takes place across Ireland. The most successive is in **Wexford**.

The **Act of Union** is passed, joining Ireland with Great Britain to create the **United Kingdom**.

Repeal Campaign is led by **Daniel O'Connell** but failed.

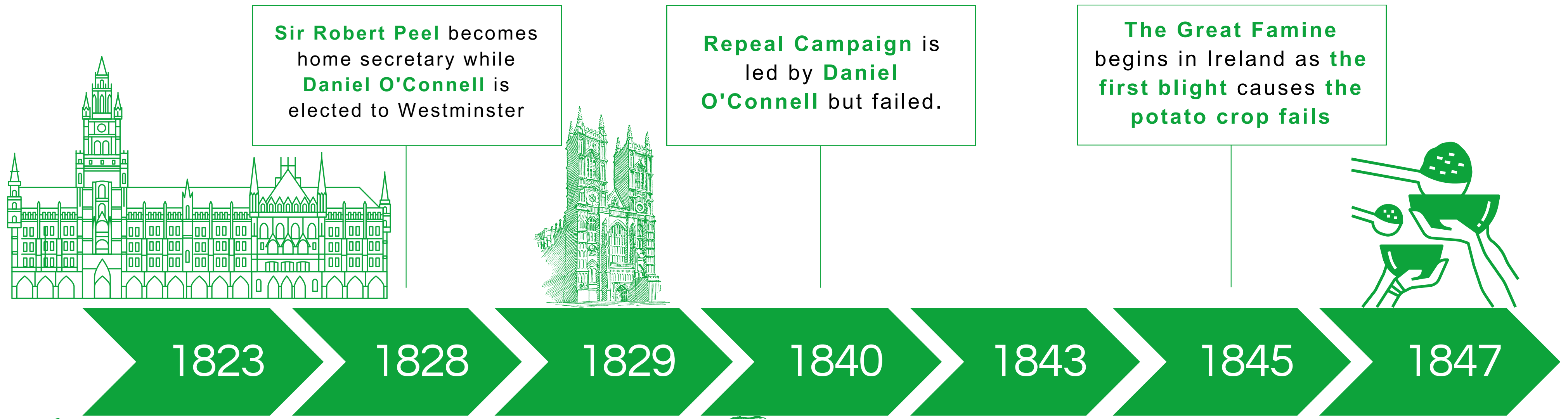




Ireland under the Union



2.2 INVESTIGATE the role and significance of two leaders involved in the parliamentary tradition in Irish politics



Sir Robert Peel becomes home secretary while **Daniel O'Connell** is elected to Westminster

Repeal Campaign is led by **Daniel O'Connell** but failed.

The Great Famine begins in Ireland as the **first blight** causes the **potato crop** fails



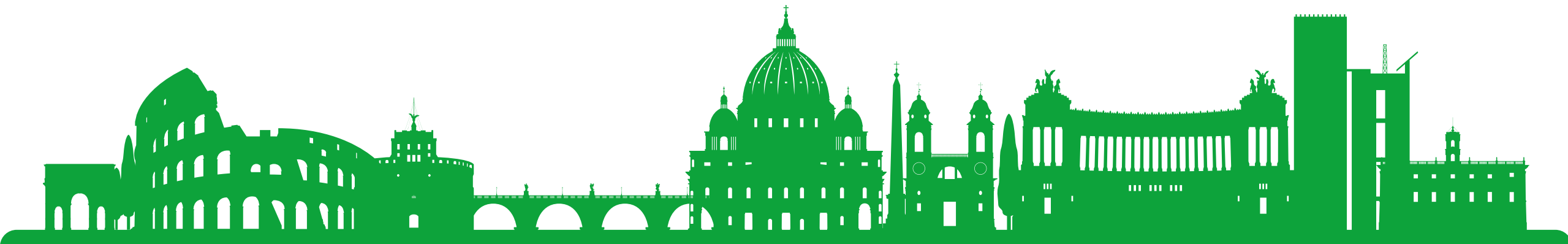
The Catholic Association is founded



Roman Catholic Emancipation is led by **Daniel O'Connell** and is passed.

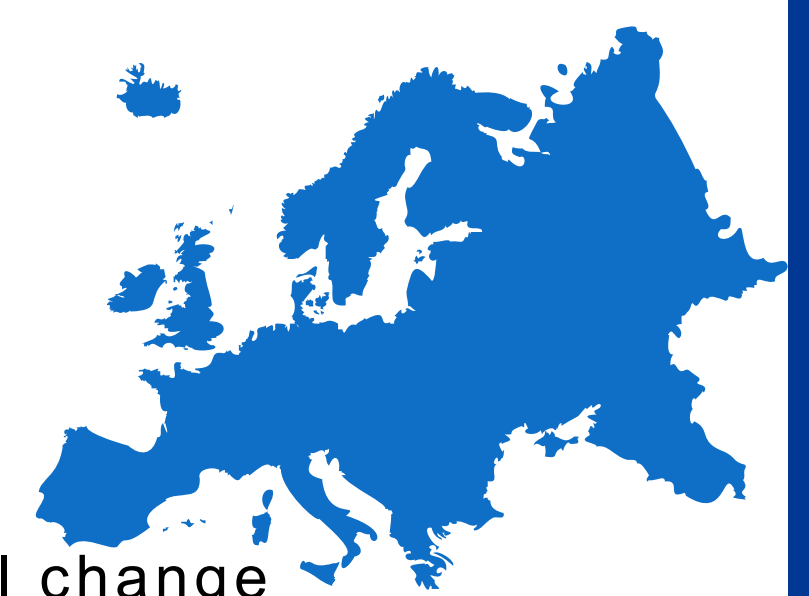
Clontarf Meeting is called off by **O'Connell** to prevent British forces killing his followers.

Daniel O'Connell dies in Italy and is returned to Ireland for burial in **Glasnevin Cemetery**

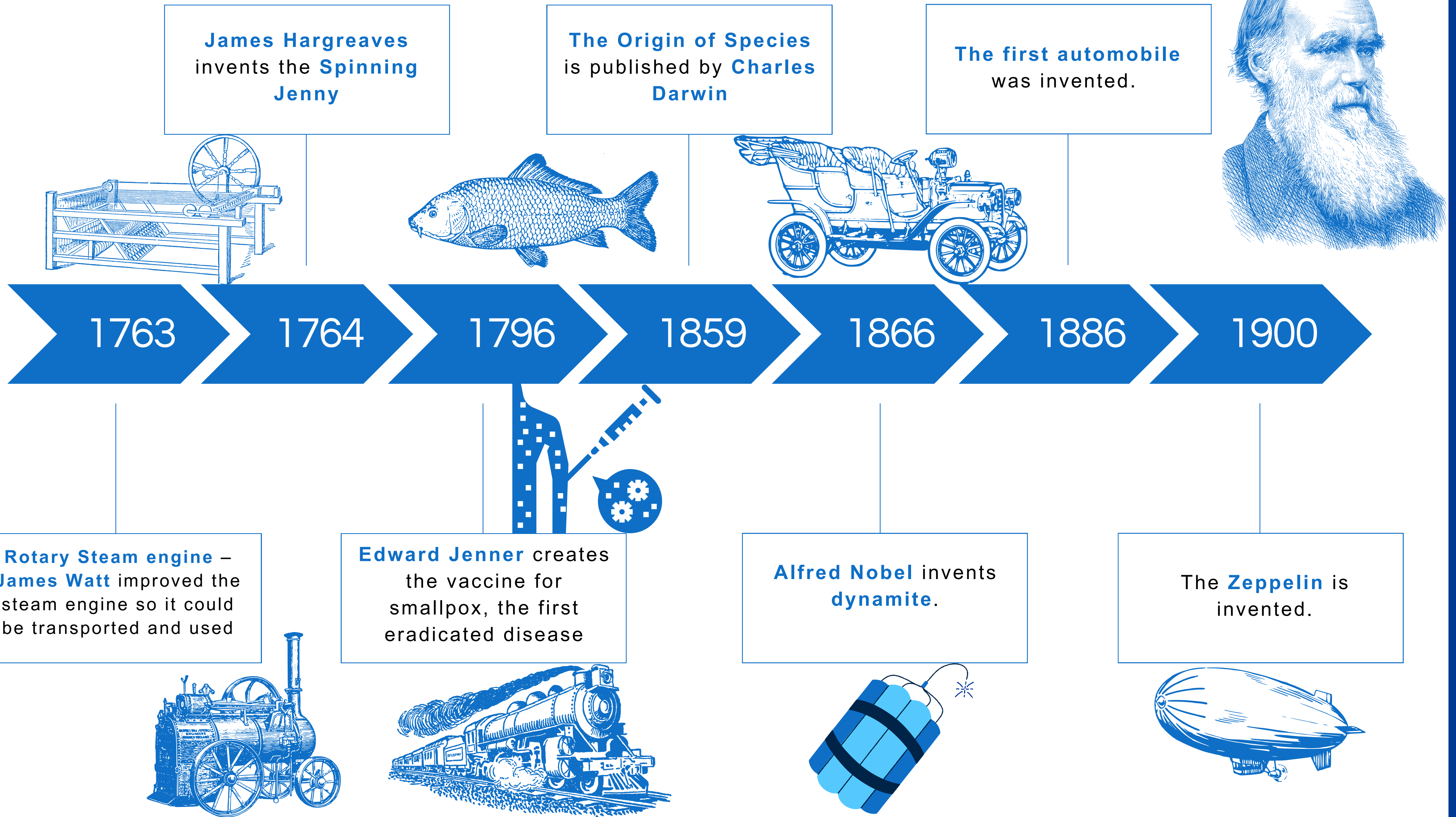




The Industrial Revolution



3.11 EXPLORE the contribution of technological developments and innovation to historical change
3.14 ILLUSTRATE patterns of change across different time periods in a chosen theme relating to life and society (such as, Crime and punishment; Food and drink; Work and leisure; Fashion and appearance or Health and medicine).



The Great Irish Famine



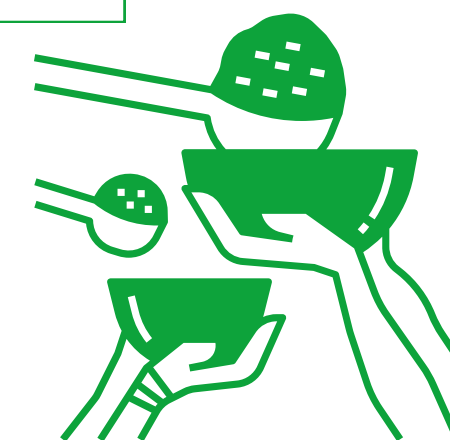
2.7 INVESTIGATE the causes, course and consequences, nationally and internationally, of the Great Famine, and examine the significance of the Irish Diaspora



The second crop dies
Sir Robert Peel resigns as Prime Minister

Year of Revolutions
Evictions start to take place
Young Islander Rising

The Famine comes to an end.

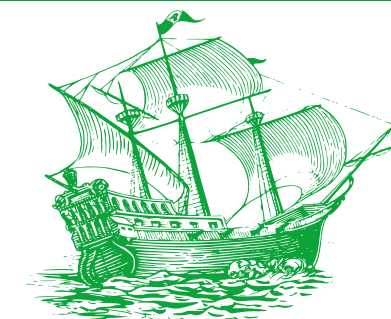


The Great Famine begins in Ireland as the first blight causes the potato crop fails

Black '47 – Worst Year of the Famine: Soup Kitchens and Workhouses are set up as relief: Mass Chain Emigration rapidly increases

Potato Crop fails again. Famine is accompanied by cholera outbreaks.

The island is largely blight-free. Population has decreased massively.



Sporting, Cultural and Social Movements In Ireland



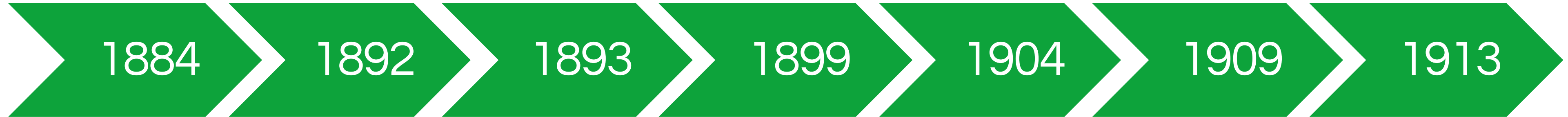
2.10 EXAMINE how one sporting, cultural or social movement impacted on Irish life



The Irish Literary Society is formed by Douglas Hyde

The Irish Literary Theatre is established by WB Yeats, Lady Augusta Gregory and other members of the Protestant Ascendancy

James Larkin formed The Irish Transport and General Workers' Union

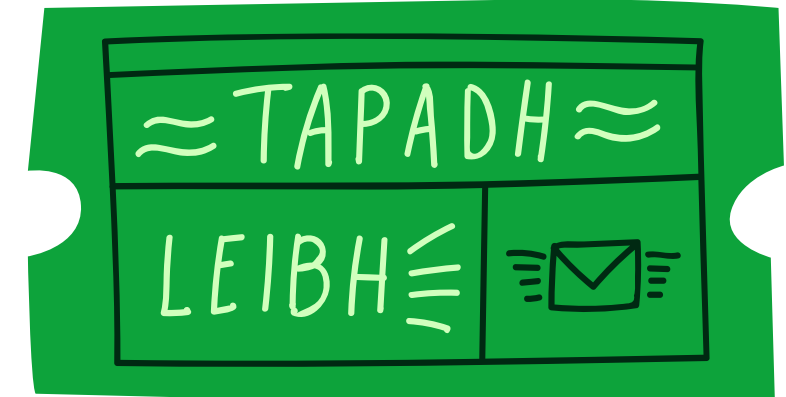


The Gaelic Athletic Association is founded in Thurles, Co. Tipperary

Eoin MacNeill and Douglas Hyde founded the Gaelic League

Irish Literary Theatre Society opened the Abbey Theatre.

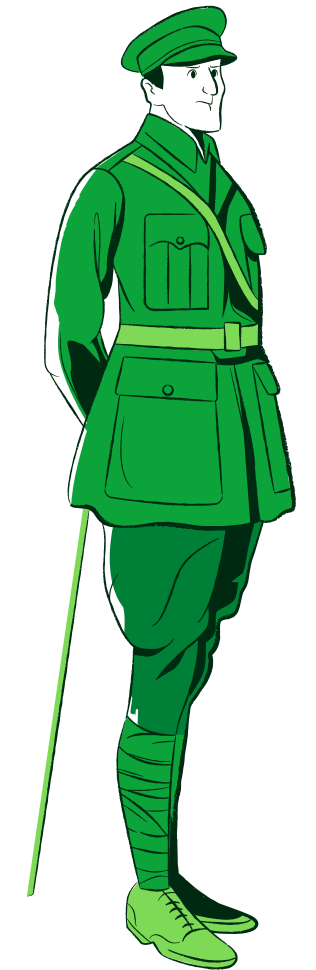
The Dublin Strike & Lockout Bloody Sunday results in the death of two demonstrators and hundreds other injured.



The Rise of Nationalism and Unionism in Ireland



2.2 INVESTIGATE the role and significance of two leaders involved in the parliamentary tradition in Irish politics
2.4 EXAMINE the rise and impact of nationalism and unionism in Ireland, including key events between 1911 and 1923
2.5 IDENTIFY the causes, course and consequences of the Northern Ireland Troubles and their impact on North- South and Anglo-Irish relations



The First Home Rule Bill fails to pass the House of Commons

Sinn Féin is founded by **Arthur Griffiths**

Home Rule is suspended due to the outbreak of **World War I**



Land War begins in Ireland

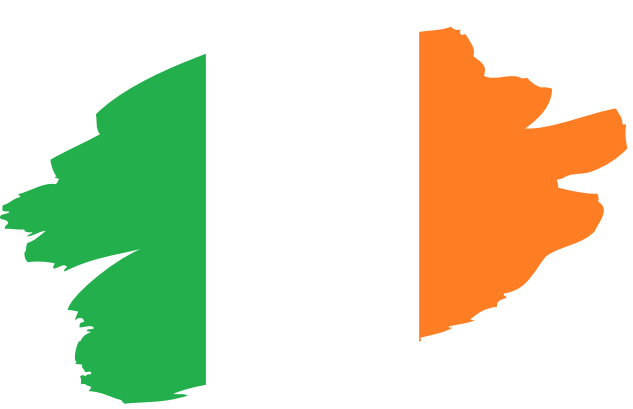
Charles Stewart Parnell dies and the **Second Home Rule Bill** fails to pass the House of Lord

Solemn League and Covenant is signed by Unionists

Easter Rising takes place in Dublin and Cork, ending in failure



The Struggle for Irish Independence



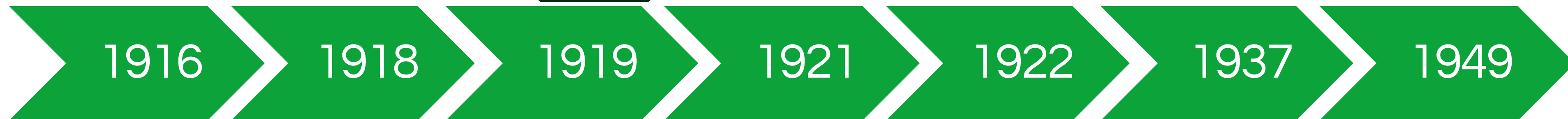
- 2.4 EXAMINE the rise and impact of nationalism and unionism in Ireland, including key events between 1911 and 1923
- 2.5 IDENTIFY the causes, course and consequences of the Northern Ireland Troubles and their impact on North- South and Anglo-Irish relations
- 2.10 EXAMINE how one sporting, cultural or social movement impacted on Irish life
- 2.11 MAKE CONNECTIONS between local, personal or family history and wider national and/or international personalities, issues and events



Sinn Féin wins 73 seats in the General Election, showing public support for Irish Independence

The **Anglo-Irish Treaty** is signed by the Irish delegates in London, following 6 months of negotiations

The Irish Constitution, **Bunreacht na hÉireann**, is established.

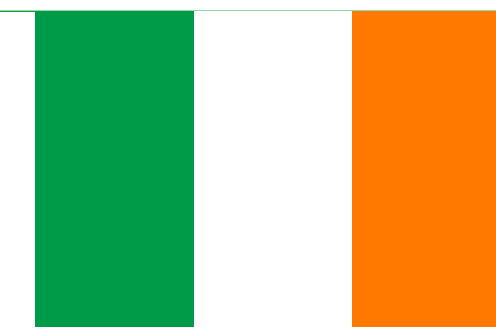
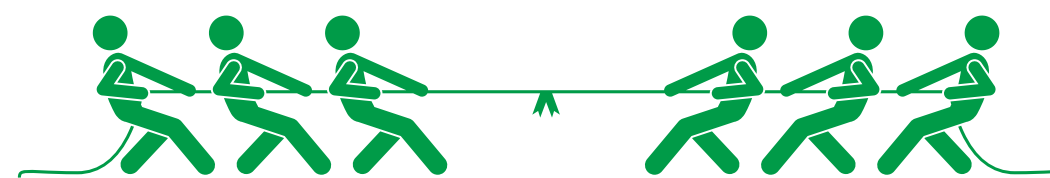


Easter Rising takes place in Dublin and Cork, ending in failure

The **War of Independence** breaks out following the first **Dáil Éireann** on 21st January

The **Irish Civil War** takes place between the **Anti-Treaty** and **Pro-Treaty** factions.

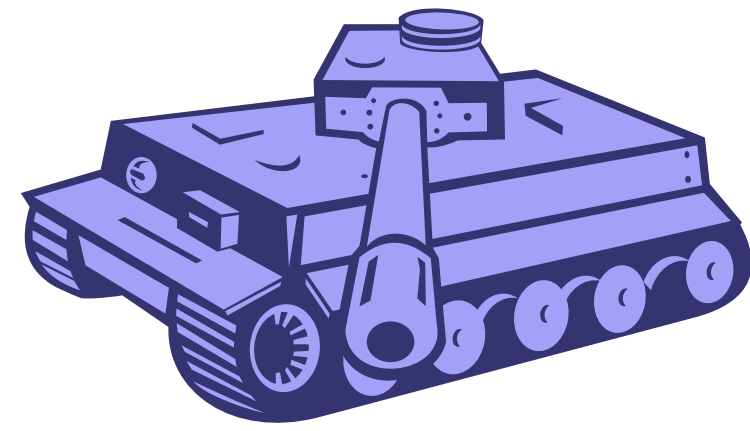
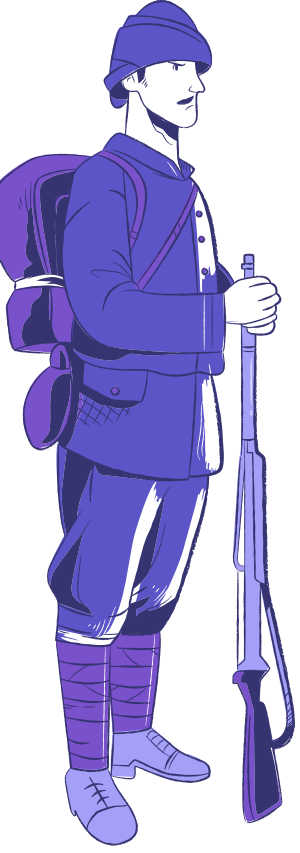
The **Republic of Ireland** is established, completing full Irish independence from Britain.



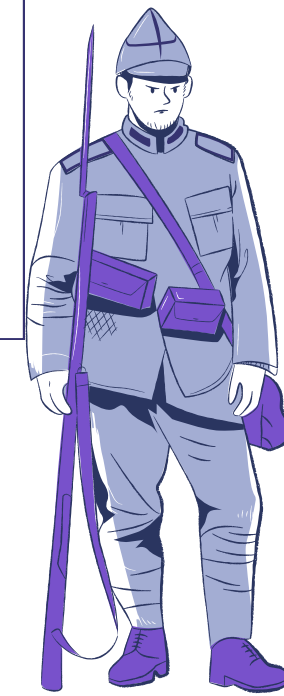
World War I



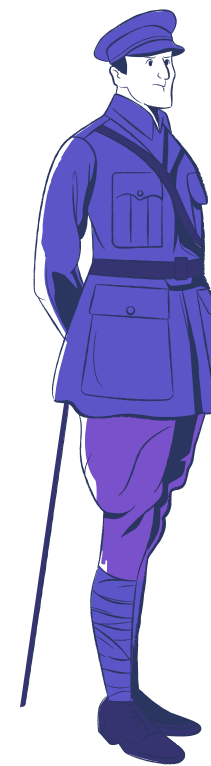
3.4 DISCUSS the general causes and course of World War I or World War II and the immediate and long-term impact of the war on people and nations



The allies of **Austria-Hungary** and **Serbia** declare war on each other, throwing Europe into the "**Great War**".



The **Battle of the Somme**: the deadliest battle of the war with almost 1 million dead.



War comes to an end on the 11th November: **Germany surrenders** to the Entente.



June 1914

August 1914

1915

1916

1917

1918

1919

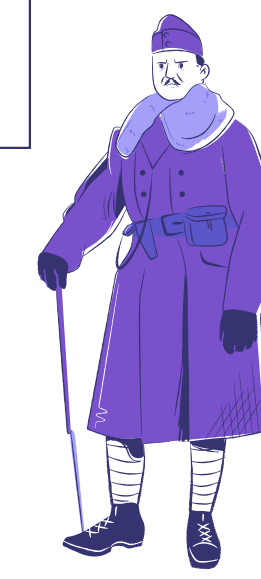
The assassination of **Archduke Franz Ferdinand** and his wife leads to war between **Austria-Hungary** and **Serbia**.



The first use of **chemical attacks** in war. **Italy** enters the war on the side of the **Entente**.



The **US** enters the war: **Russia** pulls out from the war due to the **Bolshevik Revolution**.



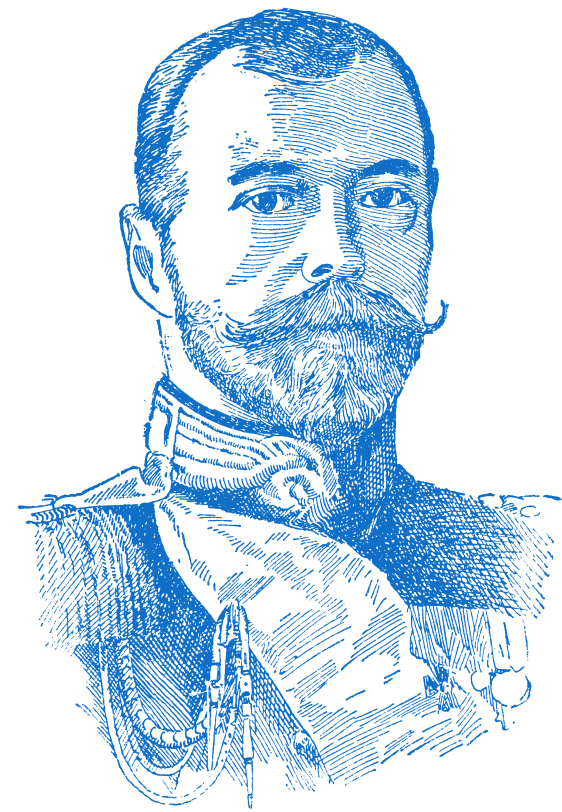
The **Treaty of Versailles** signed at the **Paris Peace Conference**



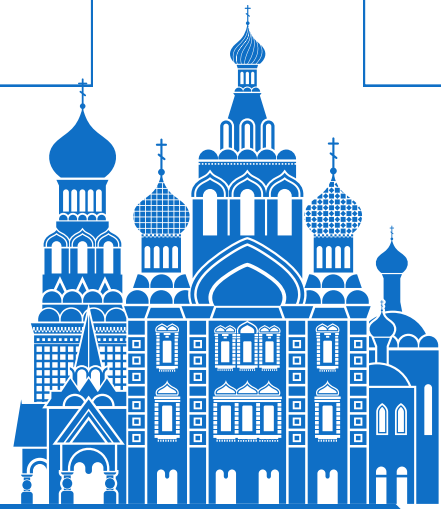
Life in Communist Russia (Lenin)



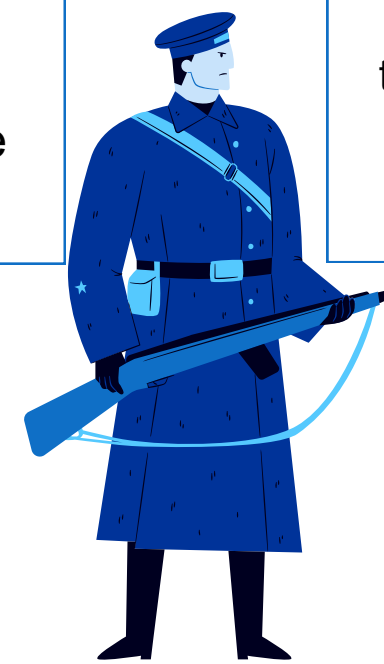
3.9 EXAMINE life in one fascist country and one communist country in the twentieth century



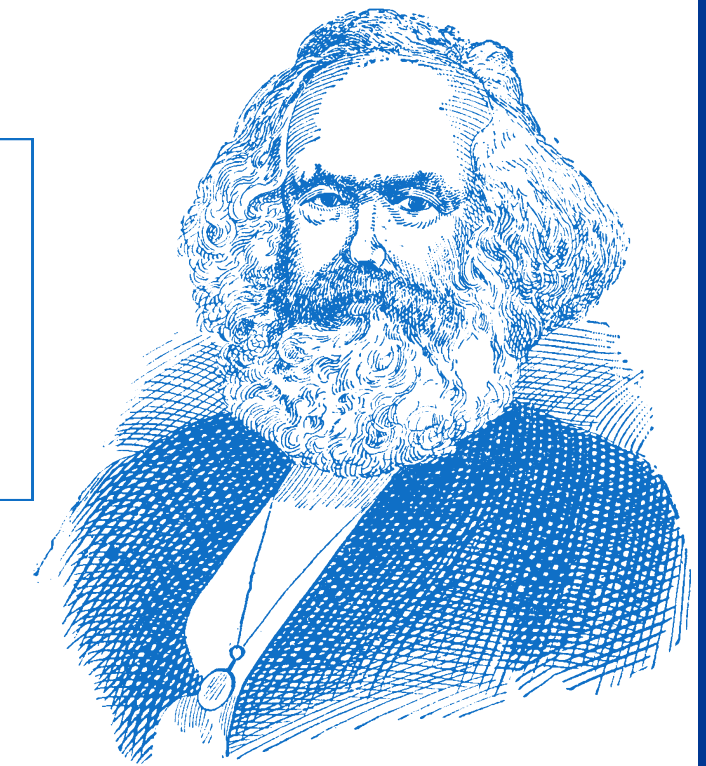
The **Bolsheviks** take control of Petrograd and Moscow, overthrowing the Provisional Government.



War Communism aimed to abolish private trade, control labour and nationalise all large scale industry



The **New Economic Policy** intended to introduce a temporary taste of capitalism in order to improve the economy.



The **Romanov Family** are ousted from power and a **Provisional Government** is put in place

Lenin's government sign the **Treaty of Brest-Litovsk**, removing Russia from the war.

Civil War took place between the **Red Army** and **White Army**.

Vladimir Lenin dies without a named successor.





Life in Communist Russia (Stalin)



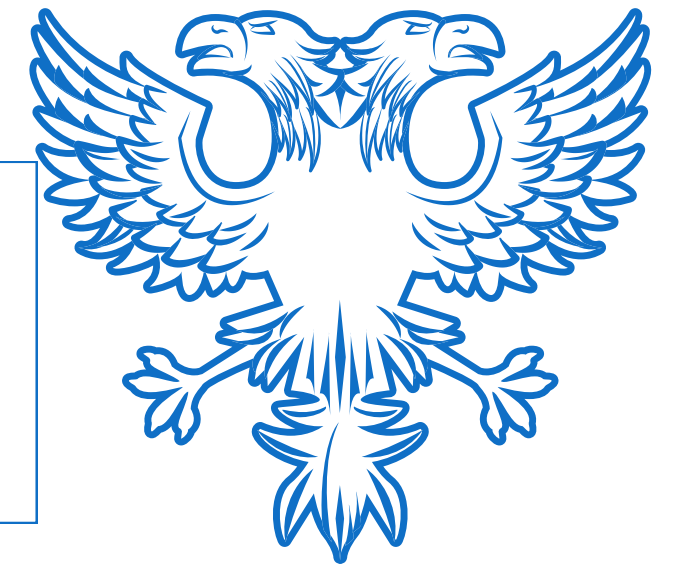
3.9 EXAMINE life in one fascist country and one communist country in the twentieth century



First Five Year Plan focused on heavy industry and the production of coal, oil, steel and electricity.

War Communism aimed to abolish private trade, control labour and nationalise all large scale industry

The first of the **Concentration Camps** are liberated by the Red Army.

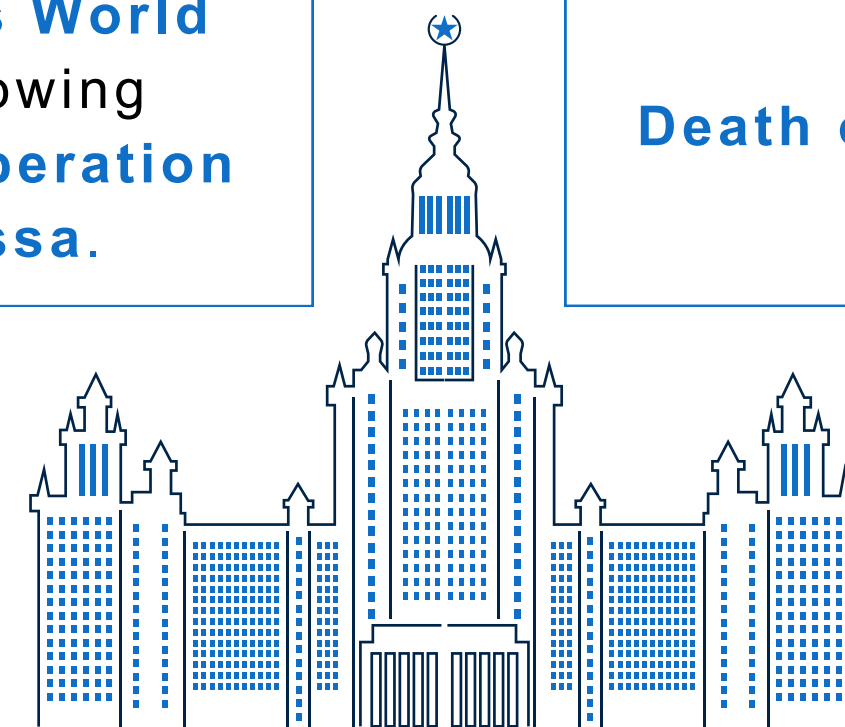


Stalin replaces Lenin as Leader of Soviet Russia.

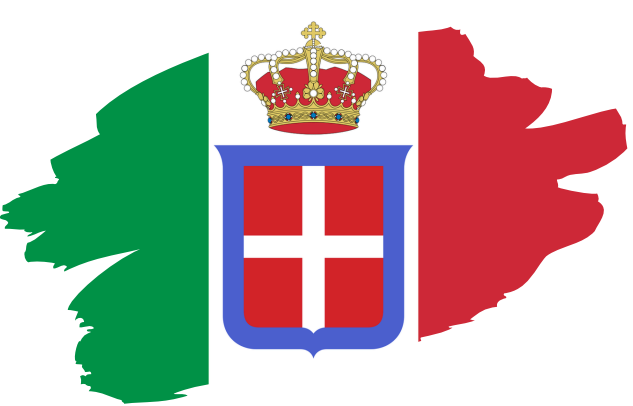
Second Five Year Plan focused on transport and the production of consumer goods.

Russia joins World War II following Germany's **Operation Barbarossa**.

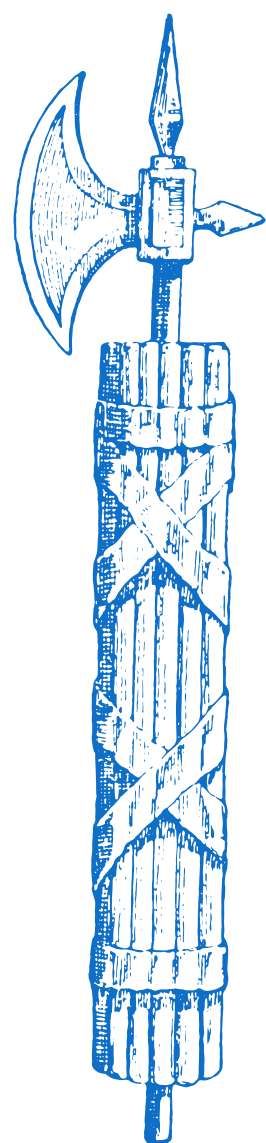
Death of Josef Stalin



Life in Fascist Italy



3.9 EXAMINE life in one fascist country and one communist country in the twentieth century



March on Rome - Mussolini and his Blackshirts rise to power.

Giacome Matteotti assassinated due to opposition against Mussolini

The **Rome-Berlin Axis Treaty** is signed by Hitler and Mussolini.



1921

Oct 1922

1923

Jun 1924

Apr 1929

Oct 1936

1940

Benito Mussolini forms the **National Fascist Party**

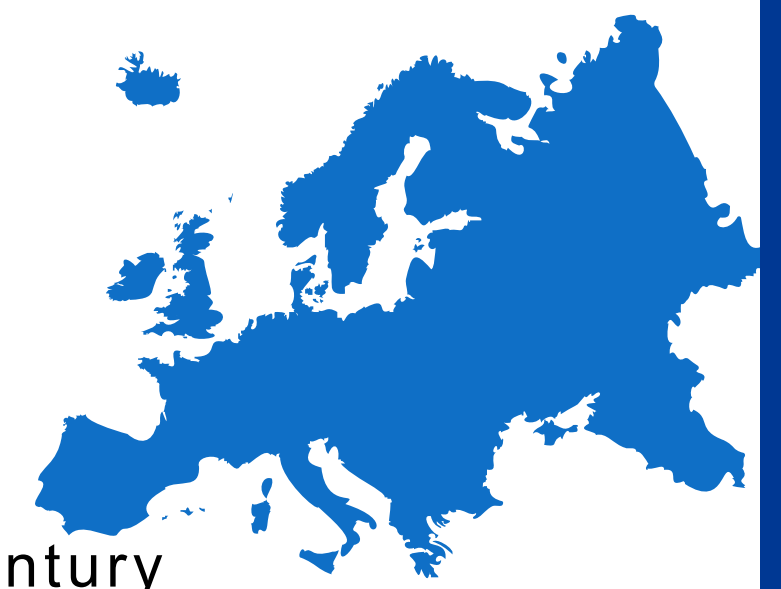
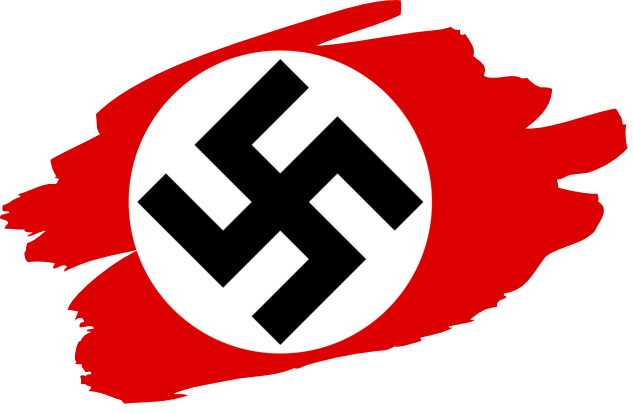
Acerbo Law
Only the King could interfere with Mussolini's power

Lateran Treaty of Concordat give Mussolini an understanding with the Catholic Church.

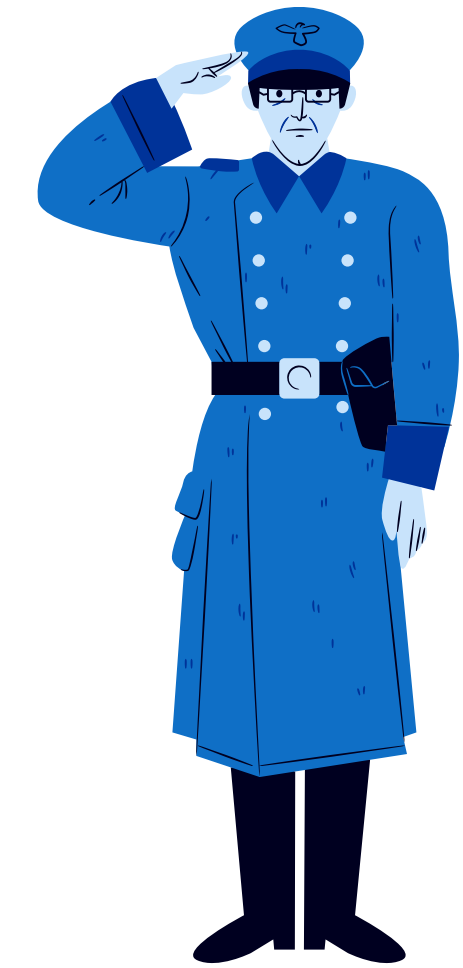
Italy enters **World War II** as an **Axis Power**.



Life in Nazi Germany



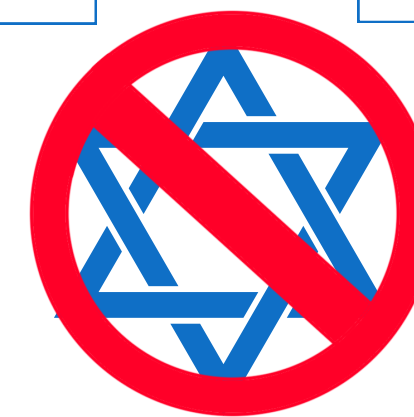
3.9 EXAMINE life in one fascist country and one communist country in the twentieth century



Beer Hall Putsch fails in its attempt coup and Hitler is imprisoned: **Mein Kampf** is written.

The Night of the Long Knives: members of the **SA** are purged.

Kristallnacht (The Night of the Broken Glass); hundreds of Jewish properties and business are destroyed.



1920

1923

1933

1934

1935

1938

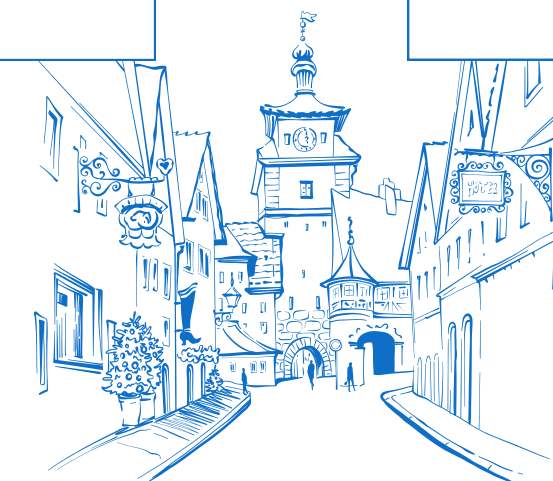
1939

Adolf Hitler forms the **NSDAP**

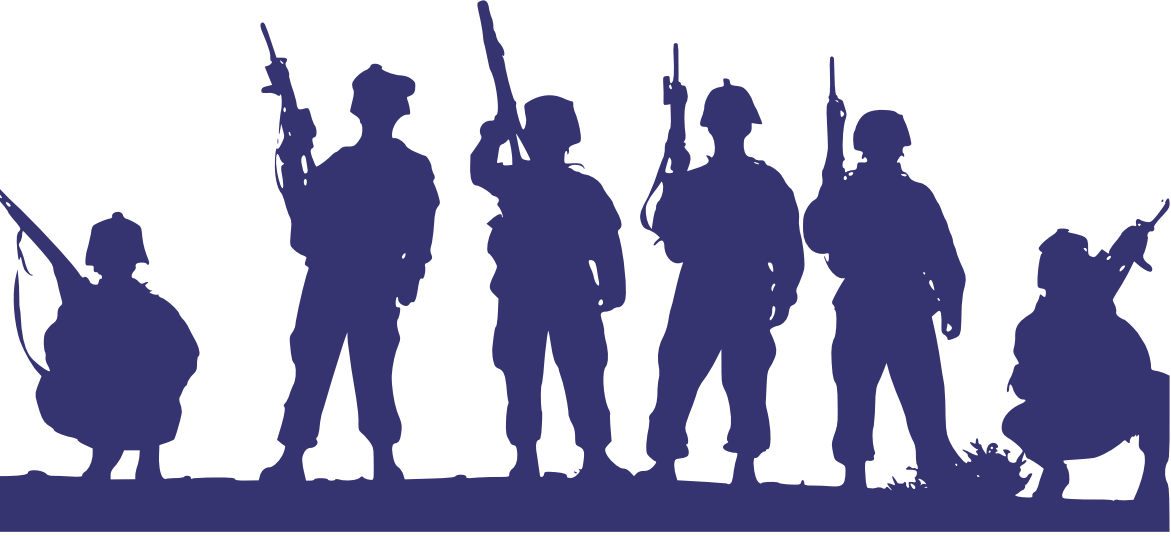
Hitler becomes the **Chancellor of Germany.**

The Nuremberg Laws are put in place, stripping Jews of numerous rights

World War II breaks out, throwing Europe into its second world war in less than 2 decades.



World War II



3.4 DISCUSS the general causes and course of World War I or World War II and the immediate and long-term impact of the war on people and nations

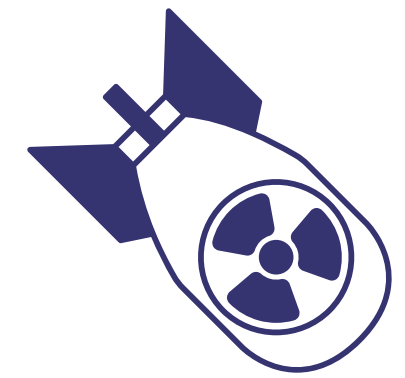
3.11 EXPLORE the contribution of technological developments and innovation to historical change



Hitler invades **France**: The **evacuation of Dunkirk** takes place followed by the **Battle of Britain**.

The **Battle of Stalingrad** marks the turning point of the war in favour of the Allies.

Nazi Germany surrenders to the Allies on 7th May, following **Hitler's suicide**.



1939

1940

1941

1942

1944

May 1945

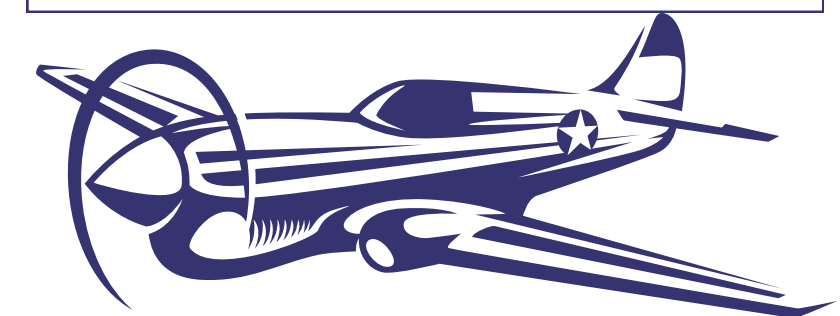
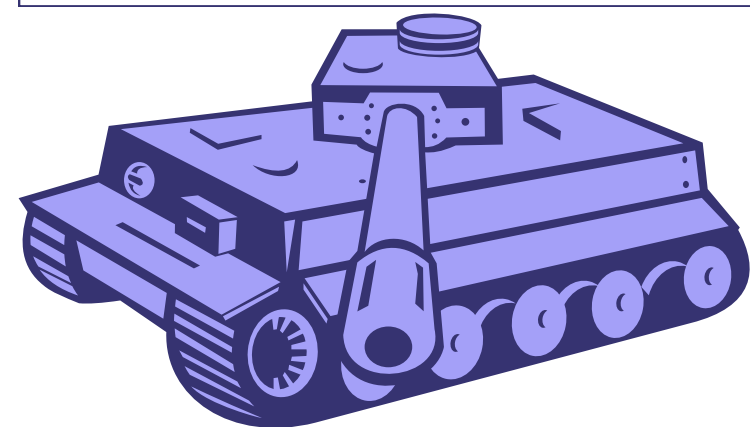
Aug 1945

World War II begins with Germany's **invasion of Poland**.

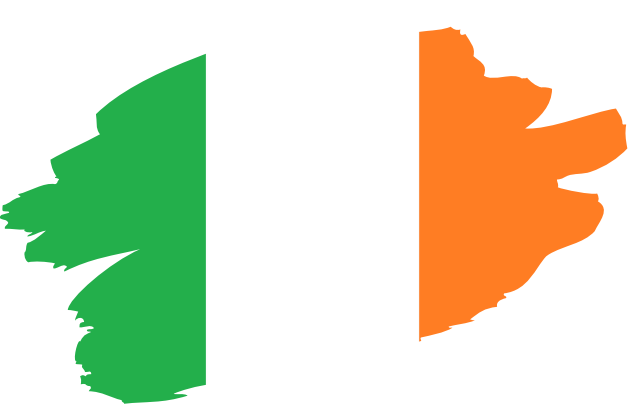
Hitler breaks the **Nazi-Soviet Nonaggression Pact** with **Operation Barbarossa**. Japan attacks **Pearl Harbour**.

The Allies launch their counter-offence, **Operation Overlord** with the **D-Day Landings** in Normandy, France.

The **US** drop **atomic bombs** on the cities of **Hiroshima** and **Nagasaki**, bringing the war to its end.



Ireland during World War II



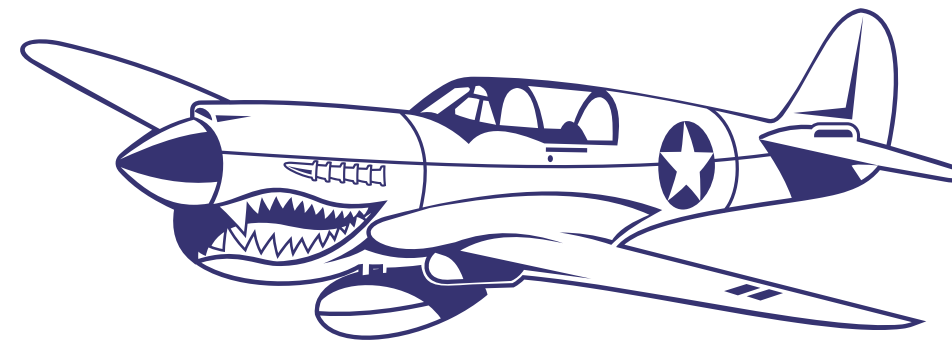
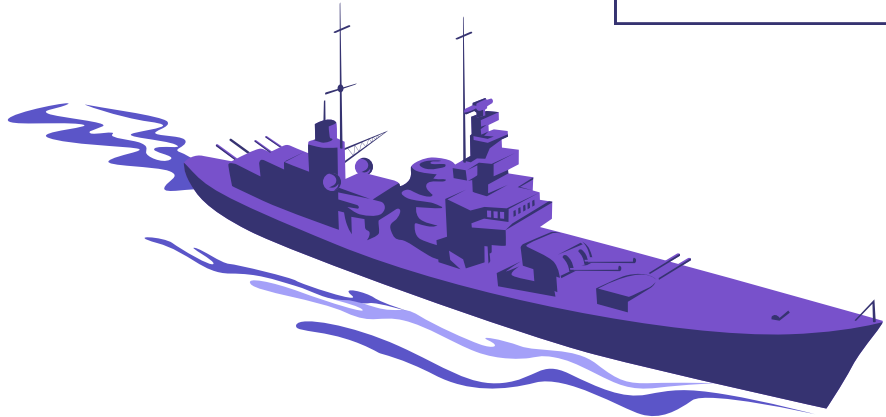
2.5 IDENTIFY the causes, course and consequences of the Northern Ireland Troubles and their impact on North– South and Anglo-Irish relations

2.8 DESCRIBE the impact of war on the lives of Irish people, referring to either World War I or World War II

World War II breaks out; de Valera declares a state of **Emergency** as Ireland declares **neutrality**.

The **Belfast Blitz**, requiring aid from Ireland to battle fires. **Dublin** is also, mistakenly, bombed by **Germany**

Rationing orders are laid before **Dáil Éireann**.



1937

1939

1940

1941

1945

1946

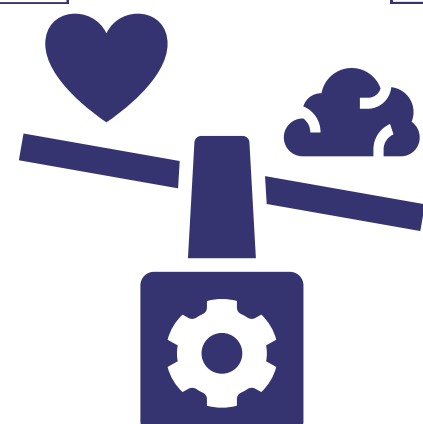
1949

The Irish Constitution, **Bunreacht na hÉireann**, is established.

As **Battle of Britain** takes place, **Germany** mistakenly **bombs Co. Wexford**.

Victory in Europe Day marks the end of the war in Europe; **Victory in Japan Day** marks the end of the war.

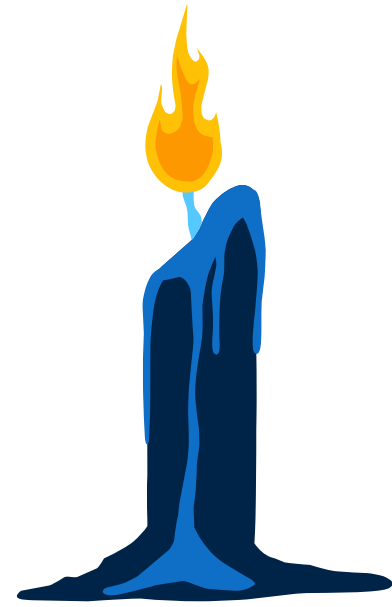
The **Republic of Ireland** is established, completing full Irish independence from Britain.



The Holocaust



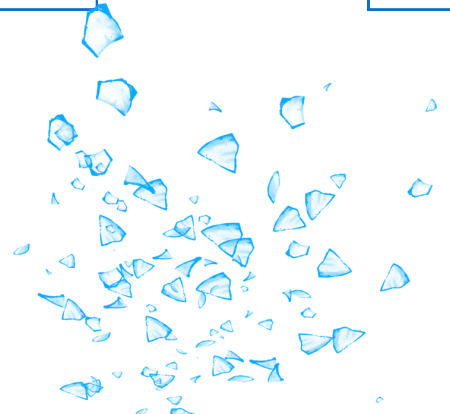
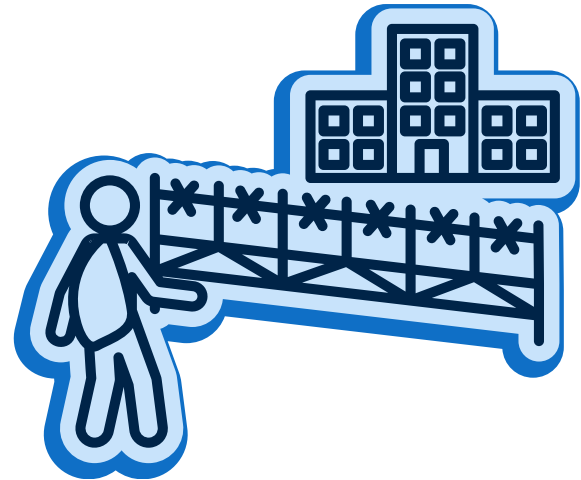
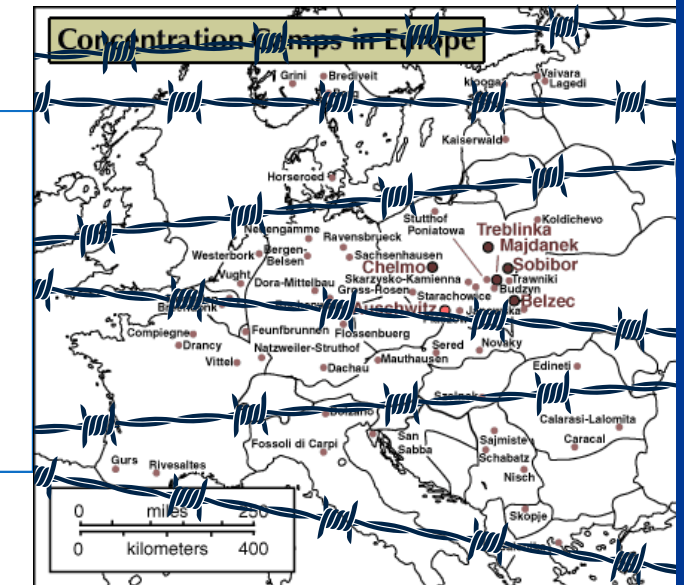
3.10 EXPLORE the significance of genocide, including the causes, course and consequences of the Holocaust



The first **Concentration Camp** is opened at **Dachau**.

Kristallnacht (The Night of the Broken Glass); hundreds of Jewish properties and business are destroyed.

The Final Solution is discussed, and actions are taken to implement the plan.

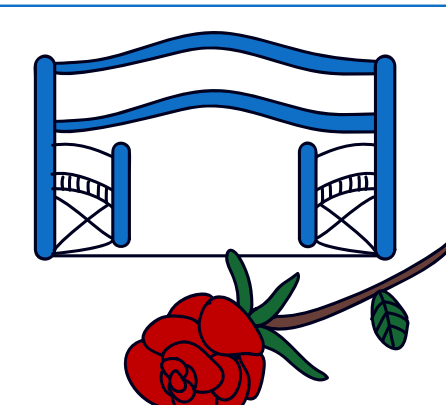
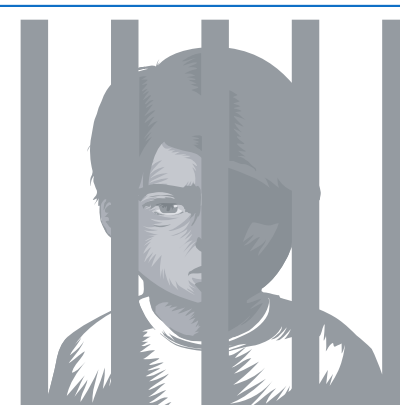


Adolf Hitler becomes the **Chancellor of Germany**.

The Nuremberg Laws are put in place, stripping Jews of numerous rights.

Establishment of **Auschwitz II (Birkenau)** for the extermination of "**undesirables**"

Auschwitz is liberated by the **Soviet Red Army**





The Cold War



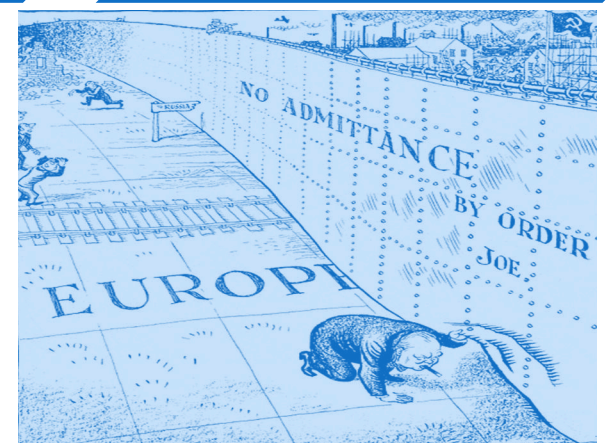
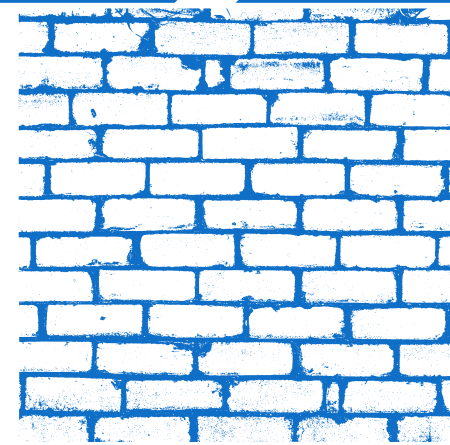
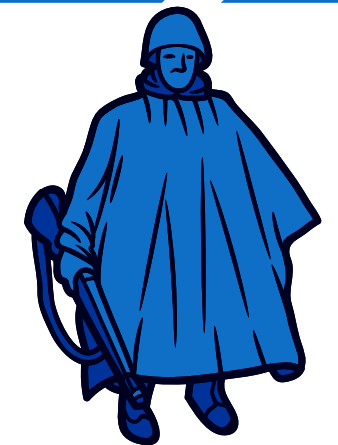
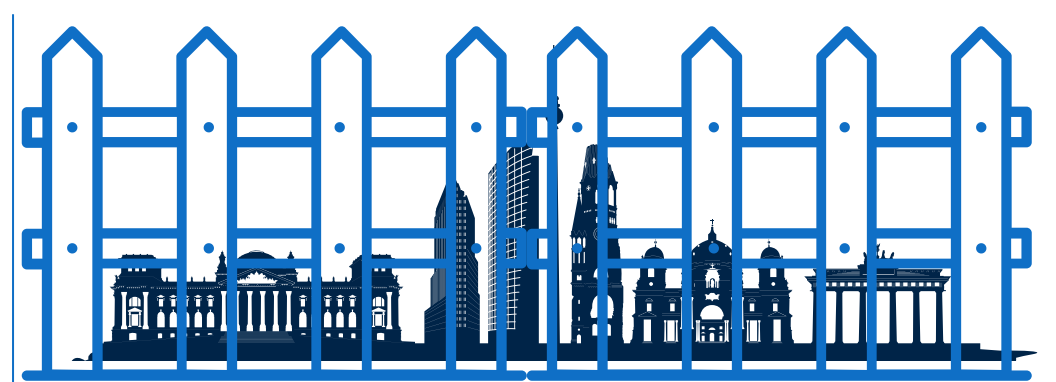
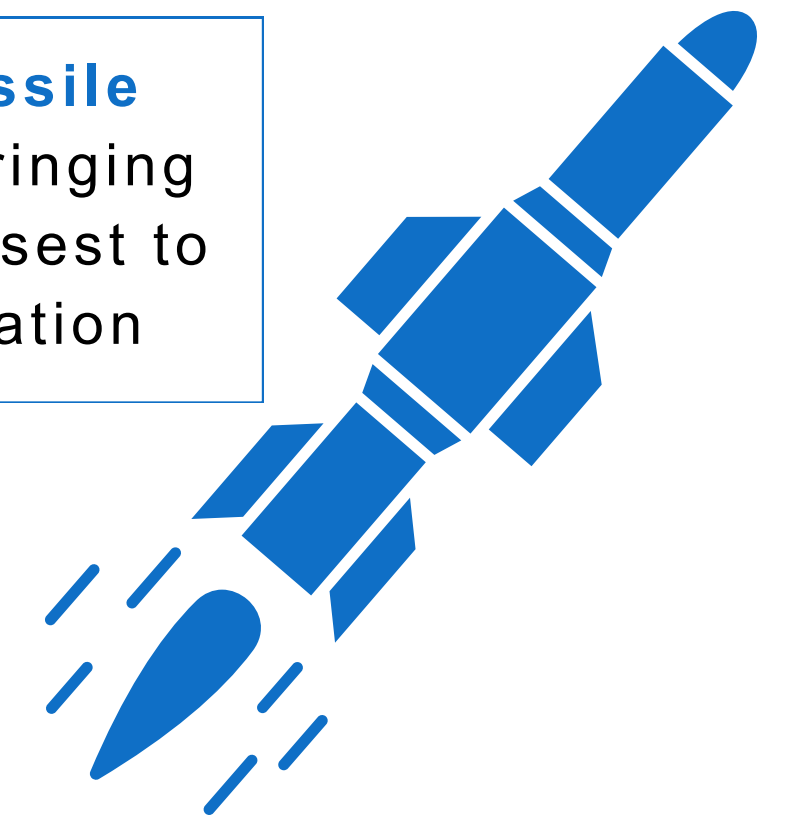
3.5 RECOGNISE the importance of the Cold War in international relations in the twentieth-century world



NATO is formed while USSR tests its first atomic bomb.

The Vietnam War begins

The Cuban Missile Crisis begins, bringing the World the closest to nuclear annihilation



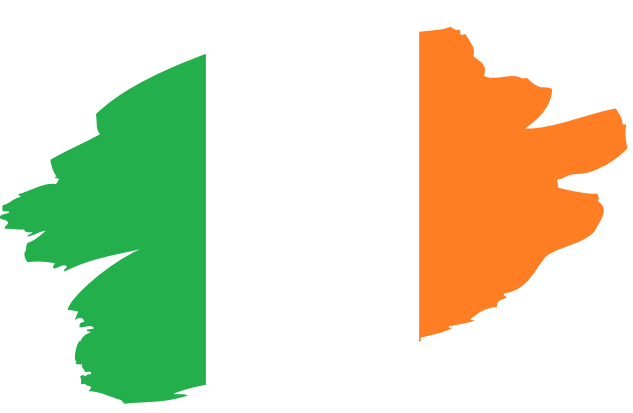
The **Marshall Plan** and the **Berlin Blockade** marks the beginning of the **Cold War**

The **Korean War** begins

The **Berlin Wall** is built. The **Iron Curtain** separates the USSR from Western Europe

The **Fall of the Berlin Wall** predates the Fall of the Soviet Union two years later.

Life in the 1960s (Ireland)



2.12 DEBATE the idea that the 1960s was an important decade on the island of Ireland, referring to relevant personalities, issues and events



Sean Lemass replaces Eamon de Valera as Taoiseach of Ireland

RTÉ is launched

Donogh O'Malley introduces free education for the children of Ireland.



RTÉ



The Republic of Ireland is established, completing full Irish independence from Britain.

Irish UN Peacekeeping Forces arrives in the Congo



John F Kennedy becomes the first President to visit Ireland in June. He is assassinated in the November of the same year.

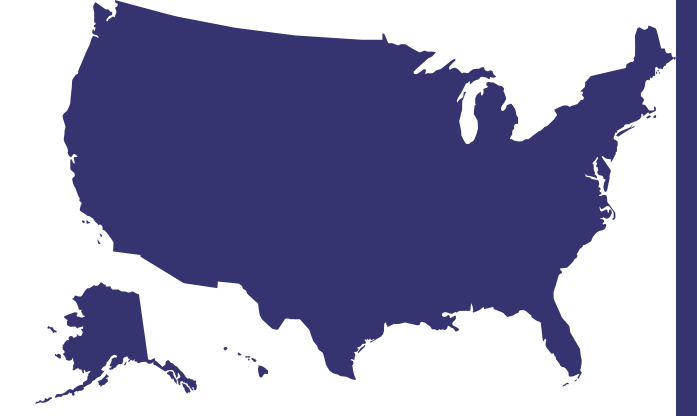


The Troubles in Northern Ireland begin, lasting for almost two decades.



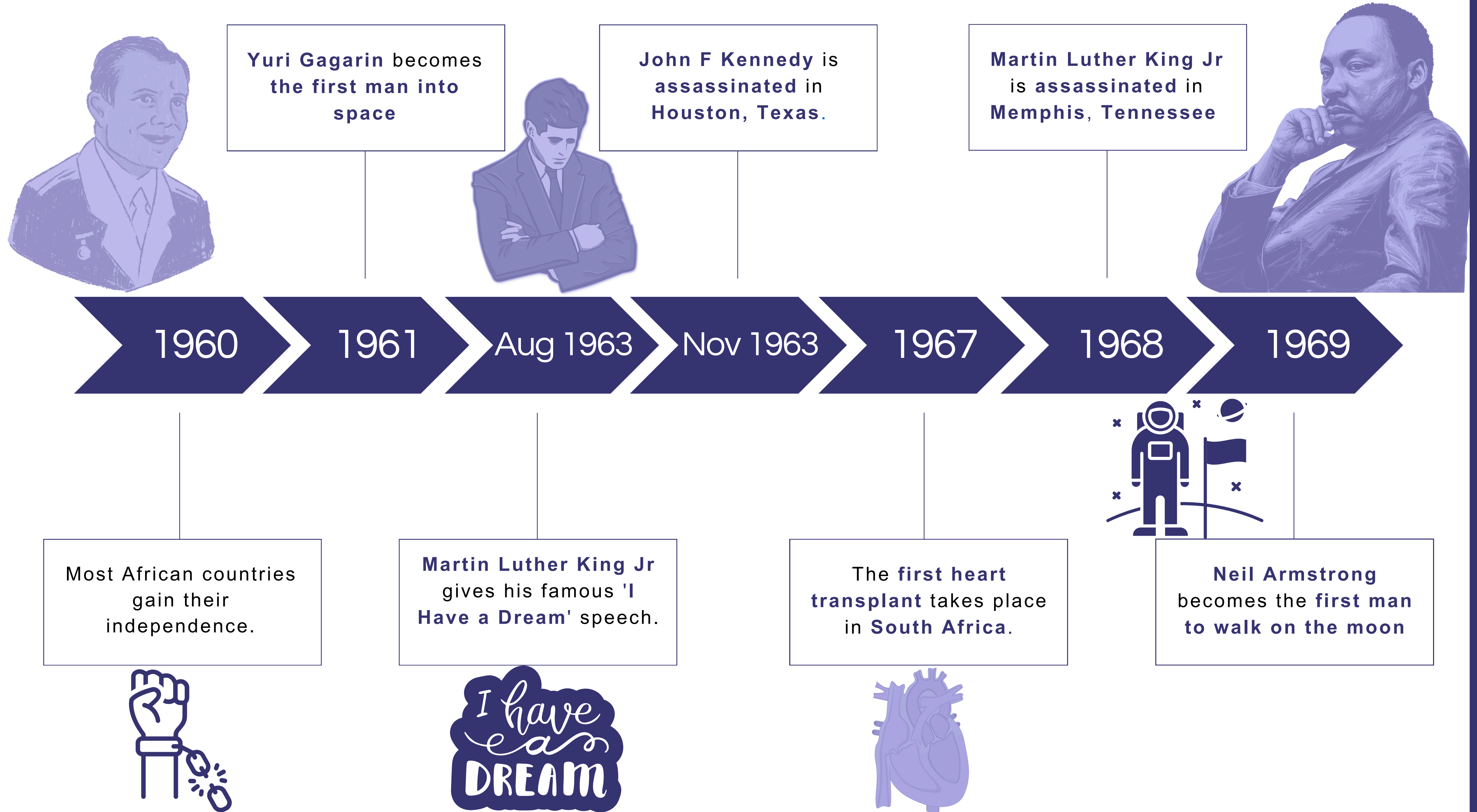


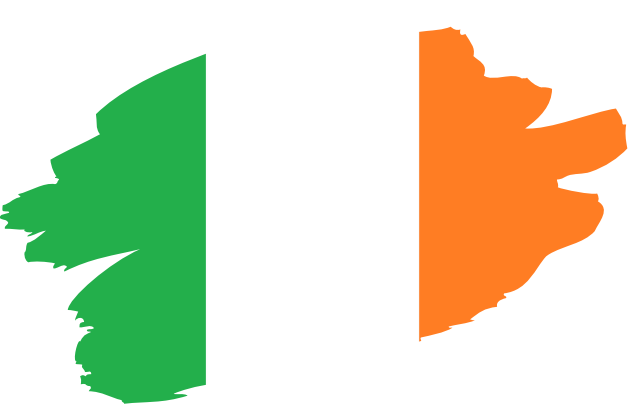
Life in the 1960s (USA)



3.13 DEBATE the idea that the 1960s was an important decade in Europe and the wider world, referring to relevant personalities, issues and events

3.11 EXPLORE the contribution of technological developments and innovation to historical change

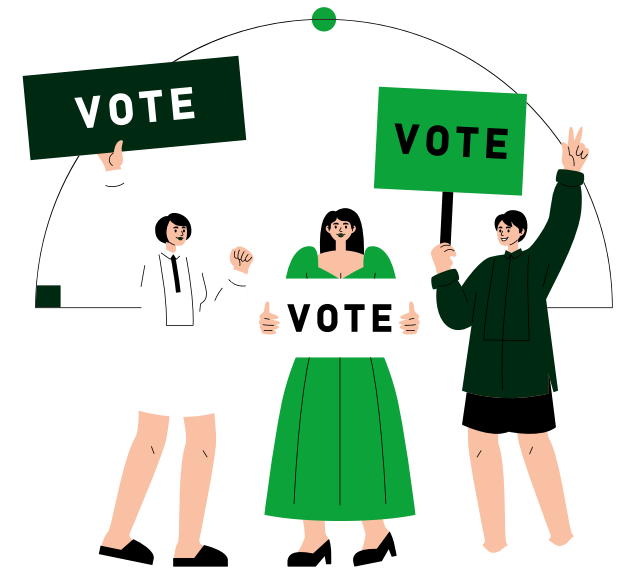




Women in 20th Century Ireland



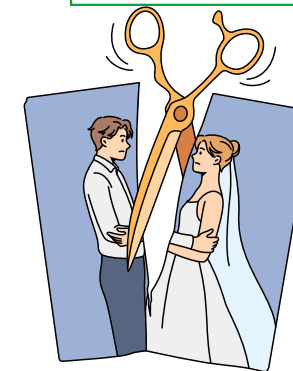
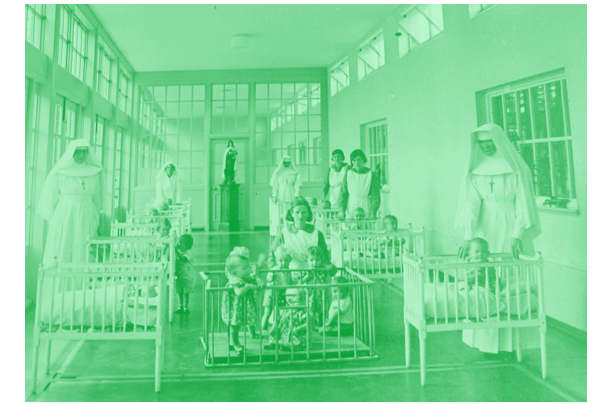
2.9 EXPLAIN how the experiences of women in Irish society changed during the twentieth century



Full voting rights for all women, aged 21 and older

The Employment Equality Act is passed, removing gender discrimination in work

Divorce prohibition is repealed; the last Mother and Baby Home is closed



Women, 30 and older, get the **right to vote**

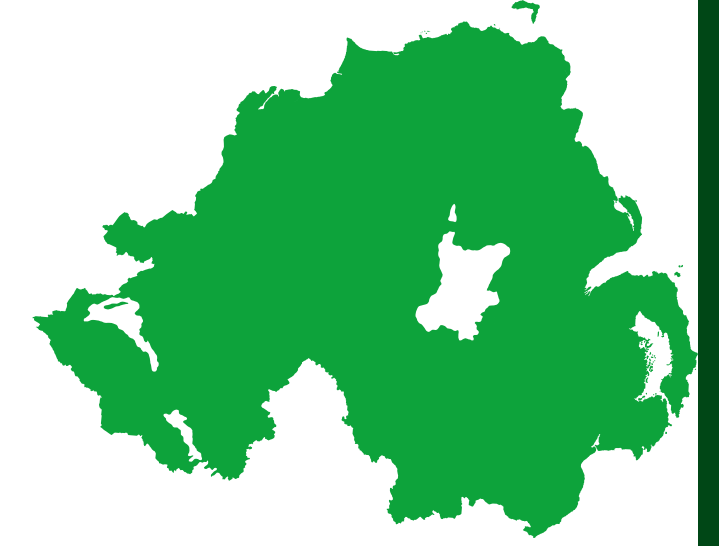
Divorce is banned by de Valera's conservative government

Mary Robinson is elected as the **first female President of Ireland**

Mary McAleese is elected as the **second female President of Ireland.**



The Troubles



2.5 IDENTIFY the causes, course and consequences of the Northern Ireland Troubles and their impact on North–South and Anglo-Irish relations



The Troubles in Northern Ireland begin, lasting for almost two decades.

The UVF set off bombs in Dublin and Monaghan in retribution for IRA attacks.

The Provisional IRA announce the end of their armed campaign

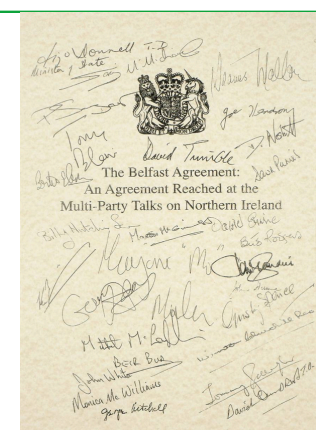


The Ulster Volunteer Force (UVF) was founded

Bloody Sunday: British soldiers shot 26 unarmed civilians during a protest march in the Bogside.

The Good Friday Agreement is signed in Belfast

The UVF announce the end of their armed campaign



The European Union



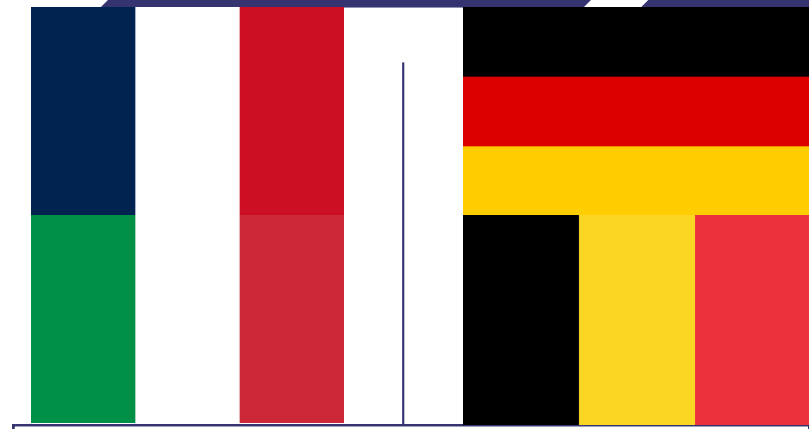
3.12 **EVALUATE** the role of a movement or organisation, such as the European Union or United Nations, in promoting international cooperation, justice and human rights
2.13 **ANALYSE** the evolution and development of Ireland's links with Europe.



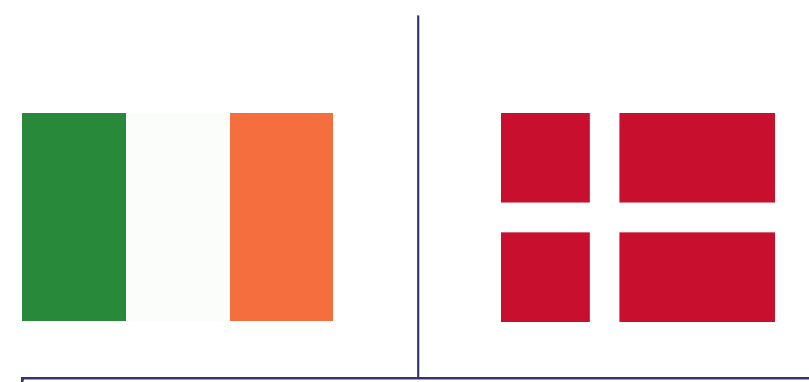
Treaty of Rome creates the **European Economic Community**

Britain, Denmark and Ireland join the **European Community**

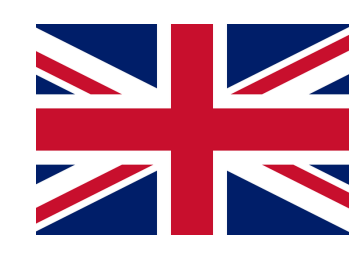
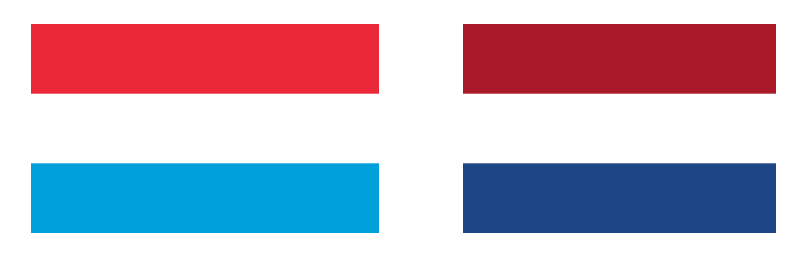
The Euro is introduced



Treaty of Paris establishes the **ECSC** between **France, Germany, the Benelux States and Italy**



UK, Ireland and Denmark apply for membership of the **EEC** - UK are vetoed by France, Ireland and Denmark pulls out



The **Maastricht Treaty** creates the **European Union** which comes into effect in 1993



The **UK vote to leave the EU**, officially leaving on the 31st January 2020.

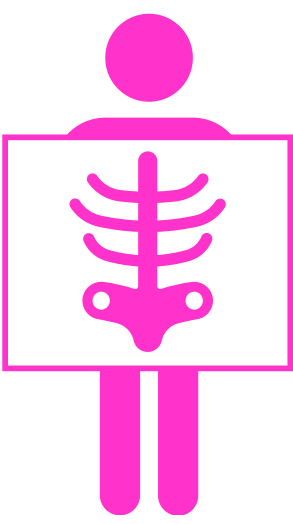


Patterns of Change in Medicine



3.11 EXPLORE the contribution of technological developments and innovation to historical change

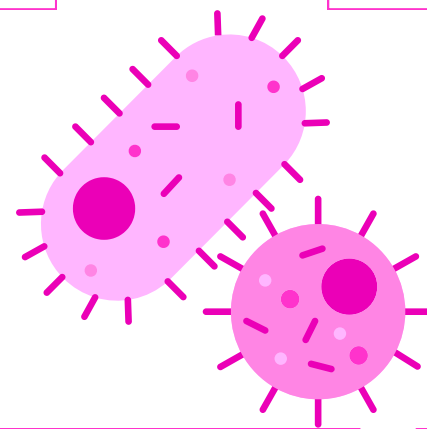
3.14 ILLUSTRATE patterns of change across different time periods in a chosen theme relating to life and society (such as, Crime and punishment; Food and drink; Work and leisure; Fashion and appearance or Health and medicine).



Antonie van Leeuwenhoek invents the **single-lens microscope**

Robert Koch identifies the bacteria that causes **cholera** and **tuberculosis**.

Alexander Fleming discovers **penicillin**.



1500s

1670s

1796

1870s

1910s

1920s

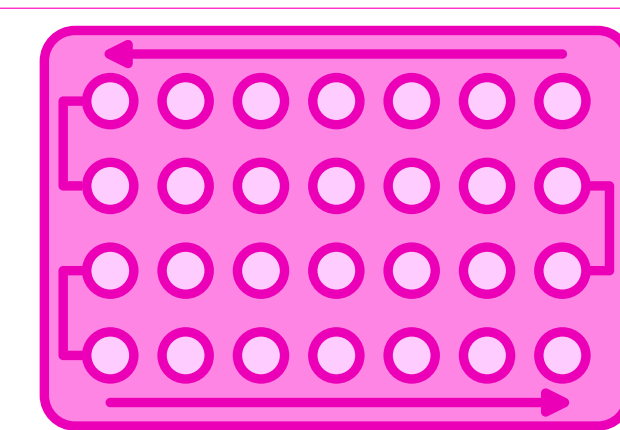
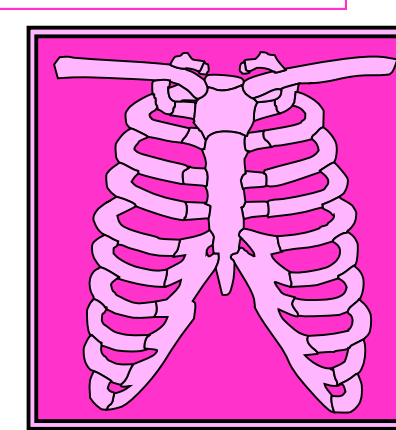
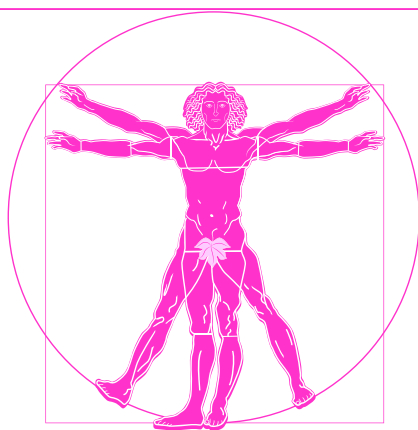
1960s

Renaissance doctors study **anatomy**

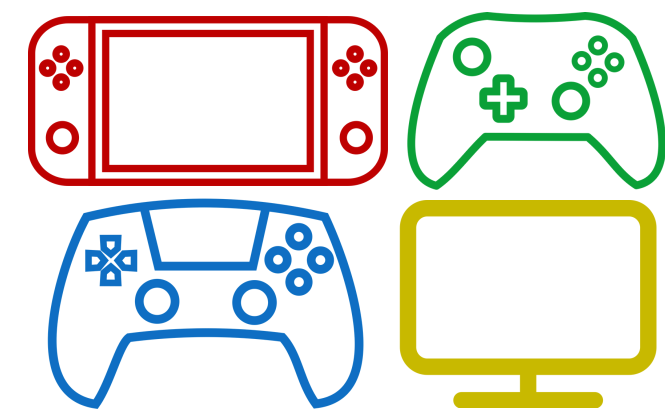
Edward Jenner invents the **first vaccine** for **smallpox**

Marie Curie develops the portable X-Ray to treat soldiers on the battlefields of WWI.

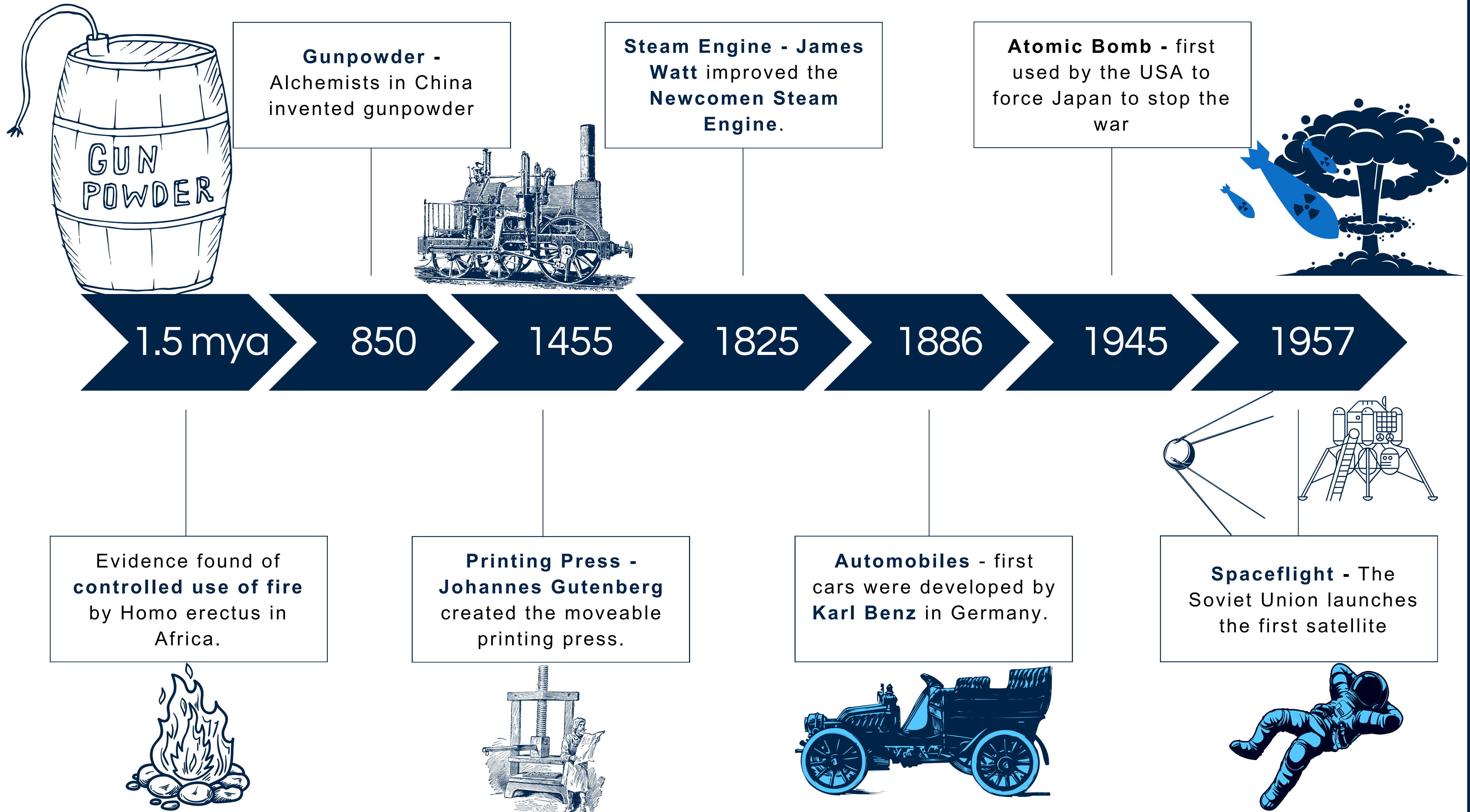
Gregory Goodwin Pincus and **John Rock** invent the **contraceptive pill**.



Patterns of Change in Technology



3.11 EXPLORE the contribution of technological developments and innovation to historical change.



Patterns of Change in Crime and Punishment



3.11 EXPLORE the contribution of technological developments and innovation to historical change

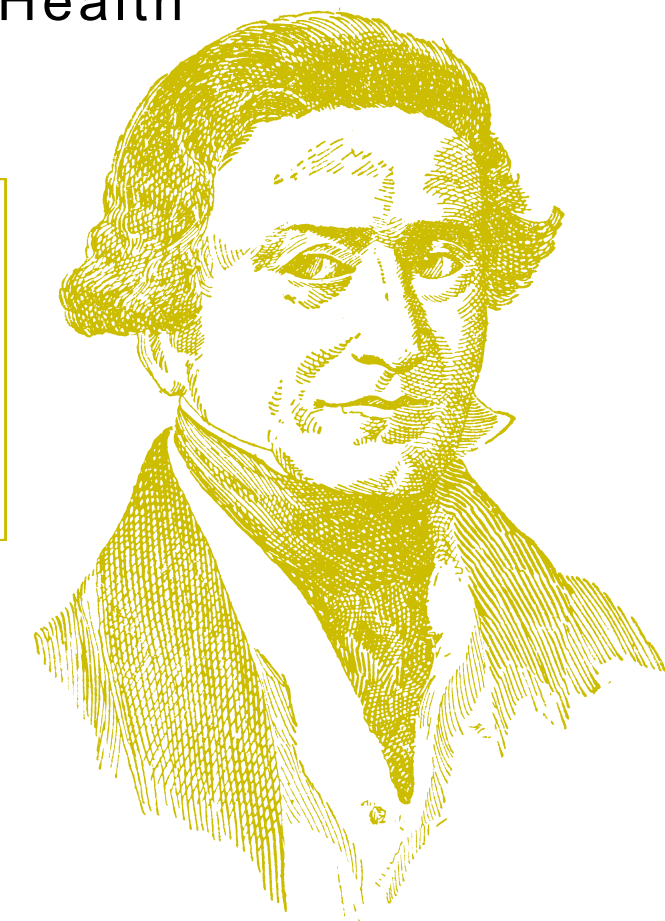
3.14 ILLUSTRATE patterns of change across different time periods in a chosen theme relating to life and society (such as, Crime and punishment; Food and drink; Work and leisure; Fashion and appearance or Health and medicine).



Romans invade Britain
- legionaries are responsible for finding criminals.

Highwaymen - the invention of the **pistol** allowed Highwaymen to threaten traders

Police ('Bobbies' or 'Peelers') set up by **Sir Robert Peel**.



450 BC

AD 43

AD 410

17th C.

1823

1829

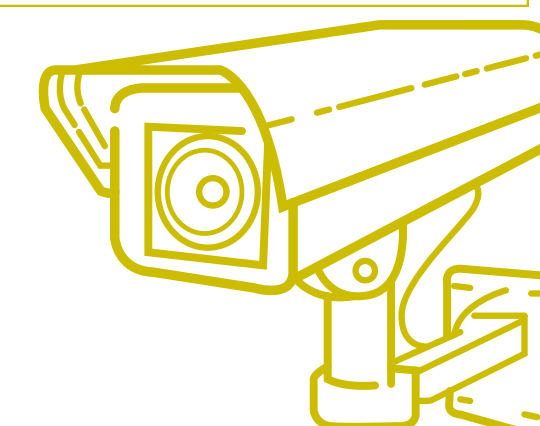
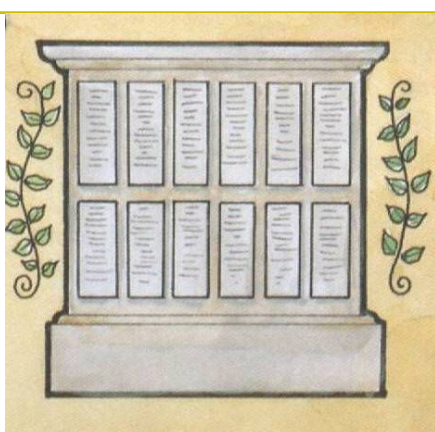
21st C.

Twelve Tables - Roman laws which outlined the basic rights for all Roman peoples

Wergild - payment system used in Anglo-Saxon times to settle disputes

Gaols Act start a reform of prisons while a further 90 prisons built between 1842-1877.

DNA testing, CCTV cameras, use of fingerprints and alarms to help prevent & detect crime.



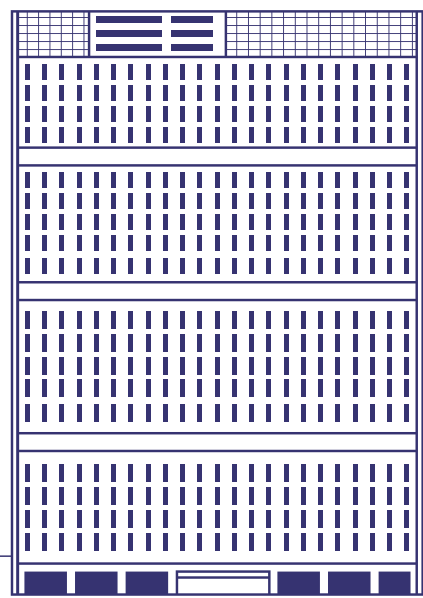


The United Nations

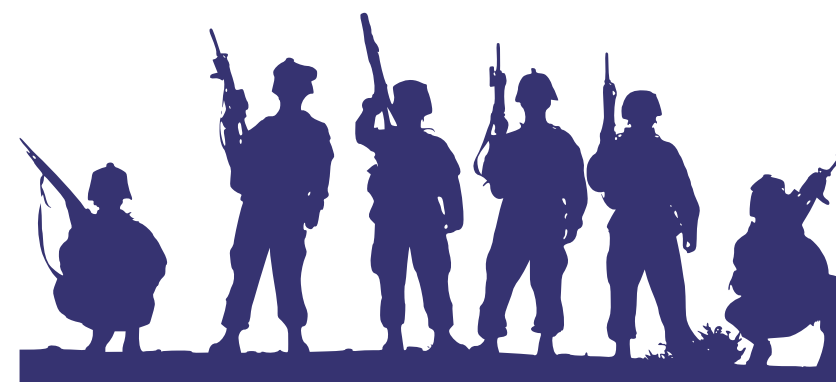


3.12 EVALUATE the role of a movement or organisation, such as the European Union or United Nations, in promoting international cooperation, justice and human rights

2.13 ANALYSE the evolution and development of Ireland's links with Europe.



First UN Peacekeeping mission begins in the Middle East while the UN Declaration of Human Rights and the Genocide Convention are adopted.



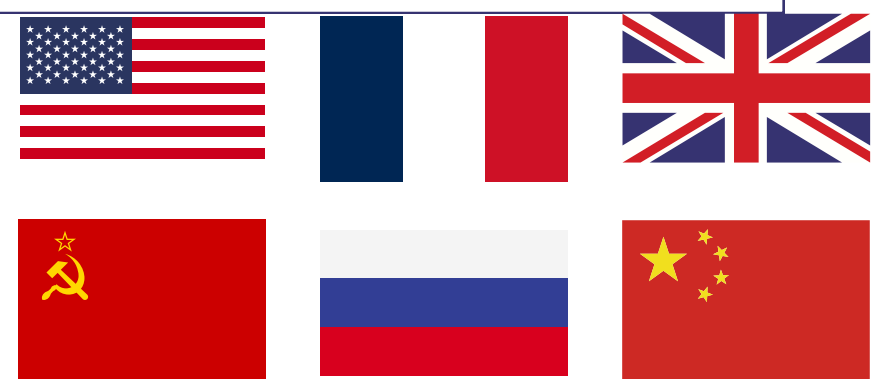
Irish UN Peacekeeping Forces arrive in the Congo.



1994: Rwandan Genocide
1994-2015: International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda



The United Nations is founded in California by 50 countries with five being permanent members; USA, UK, USSR, China and France.



Ireland becomes 63rd member of the United Nations.



1991: First of the Yugoslavic Wars begins
1993-2017: International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia



The Human Rights Council is established.

