

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



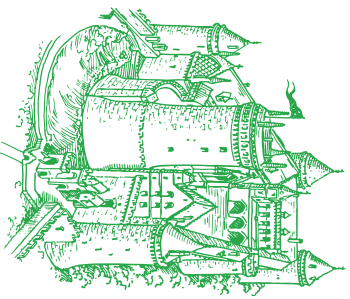
- 7.1 Timeline
- 7.2 Cornell Notes
- 7.3 Keywords
- 7.4 Knowledge Organiser
- 7.5 Questions

This chapter will explore the Norman invasion of Ireland, the establishment of Norman power, and the impact of Norman culture on Irish society.

The Middle Ages in Norman Ireland



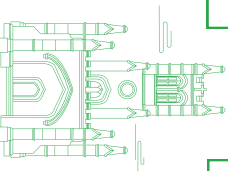
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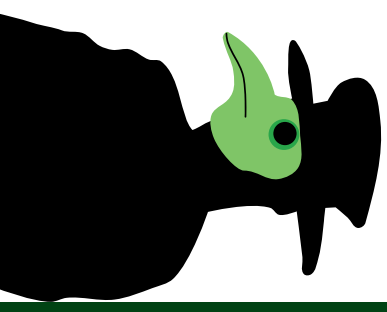
Paganism dies out in Ireland, replaced completely by Christianity.



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



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



795

830

1014

1028

1171

1348

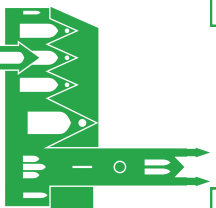
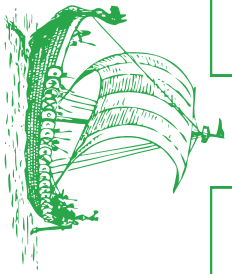
1494

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 Middle Ages in Ireland

Headings	Notes
VIKINGS IN IRELAND	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vikings arrived in Ireland between 795 and 850 AD, quickly establishing settlements on the island. Originally, these longphorts were bases for attacking the native Gaelic Irish but soon developed into centres for trade and commerce. • The first Viking settlement was founded in 841 on the south bank of the River Liffey. Dubh linn would later develop into modern day Dublin. Dublin was protected by a ditch and earthen mound with a high wooden fence. By the mid-tenth century, Viking raids in Ireland • had died out while Vikings became a part of Irish life. • The Vikings were converted to Christianity by Irish monks and had their first bishop by 1028. This resulted in the building of Christ Church Cathedral in Dublin.
THE NORMANS IN IRELAND	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Normans originally came from France before they were led by William the Conqueror in the conquest of England following the Battle of Hastings. • In 1167, the King of Leinster – Dermot MacMurrough – invited an Norman army to Ireland in order to reclaim his kingdom which had been stripped from him by the High King, Rory O'Connor. This led to the Anglo-Norman invasion of Ireland. • MacMurrough made a deal with Richard de Clare (Strongbow) for a Norman army in exchange for Strongbow's marriage to MacMurrough's daughter, Aoife. Together, they would reclaim the Kingdom of Leinster before MacMurrough's death in 1171. • Fearing Strongbow would become too powerful, Henry II arrived in September 1171 with his own force and took over many parts of Ireland, declaring himself 'Lord of Ireland'.
IMPACT OF THE NORMANS ON THE ISLAND OF IRELAND	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Normans had a huge impact on Ireland after their conquest: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They introduced the feudal system to Ireland • They built big castles such as Trim, Carrickfergus and Kilkenny. • Farming practices shifted from animal keeping to crop growing. • English Common Law replaced the old Gaelic Brehon Law system. • Norman names became very common that include "Fitz" and Burke, Butler and Browne. • The Normans introduced English rule to Ireland. It would last for nearly 800 years.
Keywords	Summary
Vikings Strongbow Longphorts Henry II Gaelic Irish Feudal System Dubh Linn Anglo-Normans William the Conqueror Battle of Hastings English Common Law	<p>Vikings arrived in Ireland between 795 and 850 AD, establishing their first settlement in modern day Dublin. By the mid-tenth century, Viking raids had died out with Vikings becoming a part of Irish life and adopting Christianity. They were followed by the Anglo-Normans who, in 1167 (Strongbow) and 1171 (King Henry II) successfully invaded parts of Ireland. They brought with them the English language and common law, the feudal system, Norman names, stone castles and new farming methods. They brought Ireland under English control which would bring nearly 800 years of conflict to the island.</p>

The Middle Ages in Ireland

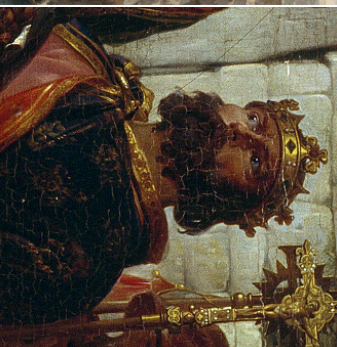
Headings	Notes
Anglo-Irish	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• A group of people descended from the Anglo-Normans. Most had adopted the Gaelic Irish way of life by the 1500s.• Descendants of the Vikings who settled in Normandy in France, later conquering England and Ireland.• A group of people in the Pale who were loyal to the King and descended from the Anglo-Saxons.• The area within and around Dublin where English rule was at its strongest.
Normans	
Old English	
The Pale	



The Middle Ages: Norman Ireland

Chapter 7

Definition	
Term	
Anglo-Irish	A group of people descended from the Anglo-Normans. Most had adopted the Gaelic Irish way of life by the 1500s.
Normans	Descendants of the Vikings who settled in Normandy in France, later conquering England and Ireland.
Old English	A group of people in the Pale who were loyal to the king and descended from the Anglo-Saxons.



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

Summary

The Middle Ages was a hugely important time in Irish history. During this time, Ireland was attacked by the Vikings and later invaded by the Normans. The first towns were set up and many castles were built around the country. Ireland, in this period, was a place of violence and hardship for most people. The island was divided into dozens of different Gaelic Irish kingdoms which all fought each other for control over land and wealth. The invasion of the Normans from England in 1169 would change the island forever.

The Vikings in Ireland	The Norman Invasion of Ireland	Impact of the Normans in Ireland
<p>The Vikings arrived in Ireland between 795 and 850, quickly establishing settlements on the island. Originally these longphort settlements were bases for attacking the native Gaelic Irish but soon developed into centres for trade and commerce. The first Viking settlement was founded in 841 on the south bank of the River Liffey. Dublin was protected by a ditch and earthen mound with a high wooden fence. By the mid-tenth century, Viking raids in Ireland had died out while Vikings integrated into Irish life. The Vikings were converted to Christianity by Irish monks and they had their first bishop by 1028. This resulted in the building of Christ Church Cathedral in Dublin.</p>	<p>The Normans originally came from France before they were led by William the Conqueror in the conquest of England, succeeding with victory at the Battle of Hastings in 1066. In 1167, the King of Leinster, Dermot MacMurrough, invited an Norman army to Ireland in order to reclaim his kingdom which had been stripped from him by the High King, Rory O'Connor. This led to the Anglo-Norman Invasion of Ireland. MacMurrough made a deal with Richard de Clare (Strongbow) for a Norman army in exchange for Strongbow's marriage to MacMurrough's daughter, Aoife. Together, they would reclaim the Kingdom of Leinster before MacMurrough's death in 1171. Fearing Strongbow would become too strong, Henry II arrived in September 1171 with his own force and, over the next few years, took over many parts of Ireland before the Treaty of Windsor brought war to an end in 1175.</p>	<p>The Normans had a huge impact on the island of Ireland after their conquest:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• They introduced the feudal system to Ireland.• They built big castles such as Dublin, Trim, Carrickfergus and Kilkenny.• Farming practices shifted from animal keeping to crop growing.• English Common Law gradually replaced the old Gaelic Brehon Law system.• Norman names became very common. These included: Bennett, Browne, Burke, Delaney, Dillon, Fitzgerald (any name starting with 'Fitz'), Hussey, Joyce, Martin, Nugent, Plunkett, Power, Redmond, Russell, Talbot, Walsh, Wolfe and White.• The Anglo-Norman invasion introduced English (later British) rule to the island of Ireland which would last for nearly 800 years (1172-1922).

The Middle Ages (Norman Ireland)

Doodle Revision Page or Sketch Notes

Include heading(s), short notes, keywords, timelines, images (maps, drawings, diagrams) as needed

VIKING SETTLEMENT IN IRELAND

- **First Viking Arrivals:** Began raiding in **AD 795**.
- **Longphorts:** Bases set up for raiding but soon turned into towns.
 - First longphort founded in **Dublin** in **AD 841**, later developed into the city.
 - Other Viking settlements included **Cork, Waterford, Wexford, Limerick**.
- **Dublin:**
 - Protected by **earthen mound, ditch**, and later **stone walls**.
 - Viking craftsmen and slave traders, with evidence found at **Wood Quay**.
 - Converted to Christianity by Irish monks by **AD 1028**, leading to the construction of **Christ Church Cathedral**.

THE BATTLE OF CLONTARF (1014)

- **Brian Boru** defeated Viking forces led by **Sitric Silkenbeard** (his stepson).
- The battle marked a turning point in Viking influence in Ireland.

THE NORMAN INVASION OF IRELAND (1169)

- **Diarmait MacMurrough**, King of Leinster, was exiled and sought help from **King Henry II of England** to regain his kingdom.
 - **Richard de Clare (Strongbow)** married MacMurrough's daughter, Aoife, and agreed to help in return for becoming **King of Leinster** after MacMurrough's death.
- **1169:** Normans arrived with a small force of knights and soldiers, quickly capturing **Wexford**.
- **1170:** Strongbow arrived with a larger force and captured **Dublin**, defeating the Vikings.
- **1171:** **Henry II** arrived to control the Norman lords and prevent Strongbow from becoming too powerful. He declared himself **Lord of Ireland**.

IMPACT OF THE NORMANS ON IRELAND

- **Feudal System:** Introduced by the Normans, where land was divided and controlled by **lords**.
- **Castles and Towns:** Normans built **stone castles** like **Trim, Carrickfergus, Kilkenny**, which became centres of power.
 - Towns developed around these castles and manors.
- **Farming:** Shift from **cattle herding** to **crop farming** on large estates.
- **Law:** Replaced **Brehon Law** with **English Common Law**.
- **Language and Names:** Many Normans adopted Irish culture, with names like **Fitzgerald, Butler, Burke** becoming common.
 - Intermarriage between Normans and Gaelic Irish created a new Anglo-Irish identity, with Normans described as '**more Irish than the Irish themselves**'.

LIFE IN NORMAN IRELAND

- Dublin became the centre of **Norman rule**, with **walls** protecting the city and **Dublin Castle** becoming the seat of government.
- Outside the **Pale** (the area directly controlled by the English king), many Normans adopted Irish customs.
- Dublin was unsanitary, with attempts to clean streets and provide fresh water starting in the **13th century**.
- **Crafts:** Dublin had a variety of craftsmen, including **coopering, tanning, blacksmithing, and fishmongering**.

LEGACY OF THE NORMANS IN IRELAND

- **Architecture:** The Normans left behind strong **stone castles**, cathedrals, and churches, influencing the landscape of Ireland.
- **Anglo-Irish Lords:** Over time, Norman families in Ireland became more independent, leading to a distinctive **Anglo-Irish identity**.
- **The Pale:** By the **15th century**, English control was largely limited to the area around **Dublin**, known as the **Pale**.

Ch. 7 - Norman Ireland

Study the source below and answer the questions that follow.



- (a) Based on the image of Trim Castle, identify two defensive features that the Normans used in their construction.
- (b) What do these features tell you about the Normans' approach to defence and security?
- (c) What kinds of materials and resources were used in the construction of Trim Castle, and what were the Normans able to gain from the local area in return for these constructions?
- (d) Based on your knowledge, do you think the Normans found it easy to maintain control over areas with such castles? Why might they have believed this?
- (e) Reflecting on the size and design of Trim Castle, what might historians infer about the Norman's opinion of their position in Ireland? Provide two pieces of evidence from the source to support your answer.
- (f) How is Norman architecture and engineering prowess depicted in the image of Trim Castle? What attitude towards military strength and permanence might the builders have had?
- (g) Discuss potential issues historians may encounter when relying solely on architectural sources like Trim Castle to understand Norman society and conquest.
- (h) Write a detailed account of the impact that Norman invasion and settlement had on Irish society, culture, and landscape, with specific reference to the changes introduced by the construction of castles.

Question 2

Archaeology students at University College Dublin (UCD) built a medieval round house based on an 8th century house uncovered during excavations in Co. Antrim. Look at the sources below and answer the questions which follow.

Source 1: Photographs of the UCD medieval round house.



Source 2: Information about the UCD medieval round house.

- The house required 250 vertical hazel posts, 1,600 horizontal hazel rods, 4 oak timbers for the doorway, 4 oak planks for the door, 1.5 tonnes of heather for the roof, and lots of grass, moss, bracken and weeds to line the walls.
- If the outside temperature was 8°, the inside temperature could be 18-21°, but the temperature dropped fast if the fire went out. Smoke drifted out through the roof. Carbon sensors recorded smoke pollution inside the house as quite low but the house stank.
- The house was alive with beetles, spiders, woodlice, birds and even a pygmy shrew. Archaeological evidence from Co. Antrim indicates that the beds would have been warm and dry but full of lice.

(a) Which of the following years are in the 8th century? Tick (✓) **one** of the following.

700s AD ☐

800s AD ☐

900s AD ☐

- (b) If you were an archaeology student, what would you learn from the experience of building and using the round house? Use evidence from the sources to support your answer.

- (c) What are **three** differences between a medieval round house and a typical house or apartment in Ireland today? Refer to the sources in your answer.

1.
2.
3.

(d) Explain the aspects of medieval life which lowered average life expectancy during medieval times.

Question 3

- (a) From your knowledge of medieval times, write an account of life and/or death in a medieval setting of your choice.



Choose a setting such as one of the following:

- a medieval manor
- a medieval town
- a medieval castle
- another medieval setting of your choice.

Write about at least two of the following:

- living conditions
- working life
- leisure
- defending the settlement
- religion
- illness and death
- any other theme(s) relevant to life and death in medieval times.

Medieval setting:
Life and/or death in this setting:

Question 1

The photographs below show artefacts on display in the National Museum of Ireland. They are from different periods of settlement in Ireland from the Stone Age up to the Viking Age. Look at the photographs of the six artefacts and answer the questions which follow.



Photograph 1



Photograph 2



Photograph 3



Photograph 4



Photograph 5



Photograph 6

(a) Match each artefact with the correct photograph number.

Artefact	Photograph Number
Stone Age axe heads	
A dugout canoe	
A gold collar	
A bronze cauldron (cooking pot)	
The Ardagh Chalice	
A Viking slave chain	

(b) Which of the six artefacts shown above is from Early Christian Ireland?

(c) Explain the job of an archaeologist.

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(d) The National Museum is the largest museum in Ireland. Name **one** other museum that you have learned about in your studies.

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(e) Name and explain **two** reasons why museums are important.

First reason:
Explanation of first reason:
Second reason:
Explanation of second reason:

(f) Pick **one** topic from the following:

- a named ancient or medieval civilisation
- early Christian Ireland
- a pattern of settlement in Ireland

Name **three** types of artefact from that topic. Explain how each artefact helps you to learn about that topic.

Topic:
First artefact:
How did that artefact help you learn about your topic?
Second artefact:
How did that artefact help you learn about your topic?
Third artefact:
How did that artefact help you learn about your topic?

Question 2

The term Middle Ages and Medieval refers to the time between the fall of the Roman Empire and the beginning of Modern European History. Study the images below and answer the questions that follow.

Image A: *Man and Woman with the Bubonic Plague.* Medieval painting from a German-language Bible of 1411 from Toggenburg, Switzerland.



(a) What evidence in the image shows that the man and woman have the bubonic plague?

(b) Is this image a primary or secondary source? Explain your answer.

Primary or secondary:
Reason:

Image B: The Bayeux Tapestry is an embroidered cloth nearly 70 metres long and 50 centimetres tall that depicts the events leading up to the Norman conquest of England in 1066.

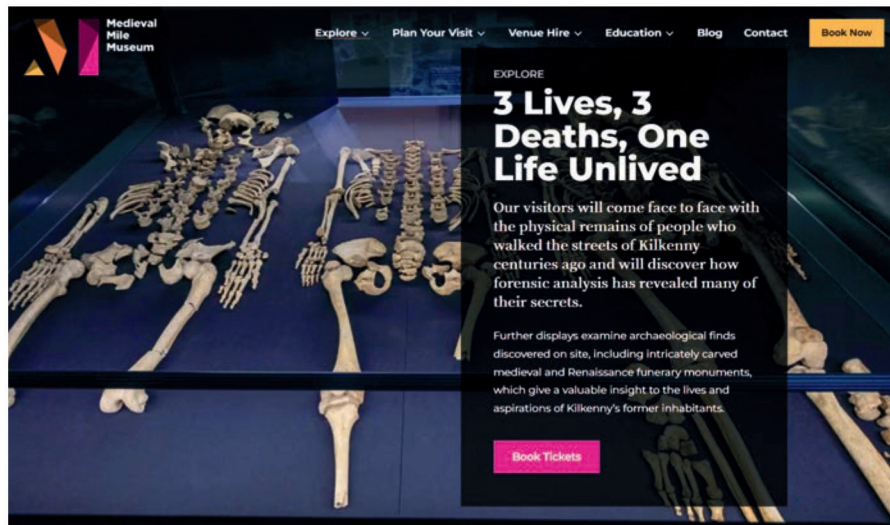


(c) Give **one** strength and **one** weakness of using a tapestry as a source of historical evidence, using examples from the image above.

Strength:
Weakness:

Question 2

The following image is a screenshot from the Medieval Mile Museum website. Study it and answer the questions which follow.



(a) What is the name of this exhibition?

(b) In which county is the museum located?

(c) From your reading of the text, what other displays are exhibited in the museum?

- (d) According to the text, “forensic analysis has revealed many of their secrets”. Explain **two** ways that science can help archaeologists uncover information about the past.

- (e) Choose **one** person you studied as part of your studies of medieval times. Your chosen person may be, for example, a peasant, a lord or lady, a knight, or a monk.

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- (f) Give an account of what life was like for that person. Your answer may refer to, for example, work, food, lifestyle, religion, feudal society, entertainment.



Question 1

British archaeologist Howard Carter discovered the tomb of the pharaoh Tutankhamun in 1922. The following sources relate to that discovery from ancient Egypt. Examine the sources and answer the questions that follow.

Source 1: photograph of Carter's initial examination of the pharaoh's inner coffin



Source 2: extract from Carter's personal journal

With the light of an electric torch as well as a candle we looked through the hole in the door. Our sensations and astonishment are difficult to describe as the light revealed to us the marvellous collection of treasures: two ebony-black sculptures of a King; couches decorated with gold; small ornamental boxes; black shrines with a snake appearing from within; ordinary looking white chests; a golden inlaid throne; white oval boxes; stools of all shapes and designs.

A sealed doorway between two statues proved there was more beyond, and with the inscriptions bearing the name of Tutankhamen on most of the objects before us, there was little doubt that there behind was the grave of that Pharaoh.

- (a) Name **four** things that Howard Carter and his team saw when they shone a light through the hole in the door.

- (b) What precaution are both people in the photograph taking in order to protect the coffin of Tutankhamun?

- (c) Name and explain **one** method an archaeologist could use to date the body of Tutankhamun.

Method of dating:
Explanation:

- (d) Place the following years in chronological order, starting with the earliest, in the column on the right.

Year	Chronological Order
850 AD	
1200 BC	
800 BC	
253 AD	

Question 3

Using the sources below, answer the questions which follow.

Image 1 shows a 'plague doctor' from the Middle Ages.



Image 2 depicts patients suffering from the 'Black Death' during the Middle Ages.



This document is an extract written by Giovanni Boccaccio, an Italian writer talking about the spread of the Black Death in Italy during the 1300s.

The symptoms were not the same as in the East, where a gush of blood from the nose was the plain sign of inevitable death... the symptoms changed and black or purple spots appeared on the arms or thighs or any other part of the body, sometimes a few large ones, sometimes many little ones. These spots were a certain sign of death.

No doctor's advice, no medicine could overcome or alleviate this disease. An enormous number of ignorant men and women set up as doctors in addition to those who were trained. In any case, very few recovered; most people died within about three days of the appearance of the tumours described above, most of them without any fever or other symptoms. The violence of this disease was such that the sick communicated it to the healthy who came near them, just as a fire catches anything dry or oily near it. And it even went further. To speak to or go near the sick brought infection and a common death to the living; and, moreover, to touch the clothes or anything else the sick had touched or worn gave the disease to the person touching.

(a) What were the symptoms of the Black Death as described by Boccaccio?

(b) What, according to Boccaccio, was a certain sign of death?

(c) According to Boccaccio, why would a doctor be unable to help someone who had caught the Black Death?

(d) Why is the doctor in Image 1 wearing the mask?

(e) How does the author describe the disease spreading?

(f) Do you think that the description of the disease in the document matches with the image of the plague sufferers in Image 2? Give a reason for your answer.

(g) How did cities and towns deal with outbreaks of the Black Death?

(h) Describe how the Black Death led to the end of the Feudal System in the Middle Ages.

Question 2

Study the sources below on aspects of life during medieval times and answer the questions which follow.

Image 1: Feudal pyramid of power

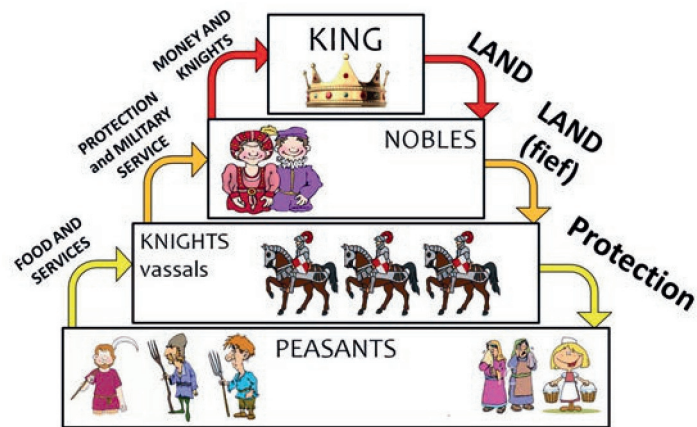
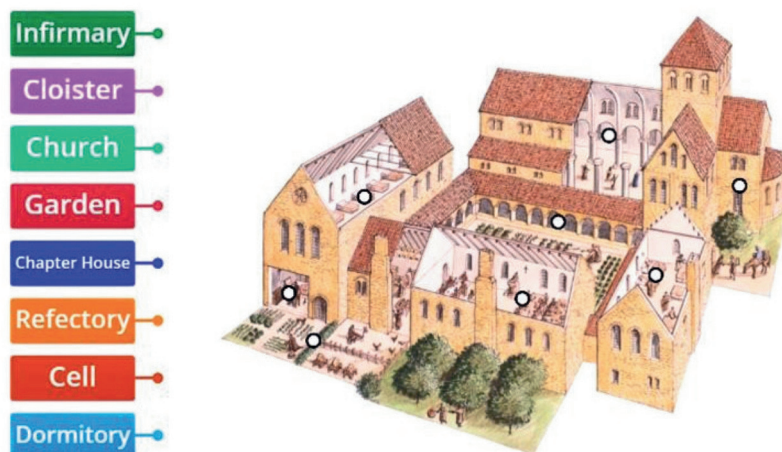


Image 2: A medieval monastery



(a) How did kings divide their kingdoms during the Middle Ages?

(b) What did nobles and knights have to swear to the King in order to receive land?

- (c) Peasants and serfs worked the land for their lord. Describe some of the activities and rules a serf had to follow for living on the manor.

- (d) What is the covered walkway called in the medieval monastery depicted in Image 2 above?

- (e) What was the name of the head/leader of a medieval monastery and what was his main role?

Name:
Main role:

- (f) What activity took place in the refectory?

- (g) How was the Catholic Church in Europe run, organised and structured during the Middle Ages?
