**SECTION 1 – HISTORIAN AND ARCHAEOLOGIST**

**PEOPLE IN HISTORY ESSAYS FROM THIS SECTION:**

**An archaeologist working on a dig – see below for further details**

**QUESTIONS FOR CHAPTER 1 – THE WORK OF THE HISTORIAN**

1. What is history?

2. What is the difference between history and prehistory (historic period vs prehistoric period)?

3. What is a source?

4. What is a primary source?

5. Give 2 examples.

6. What is a secondary source?

7. Give 2 examples.

8. Name 3 places where written sources are kept.

9. What is the time and place rule?

10. Why do historians use as many sources as possible?

11. What is cross-checking?

12. Define the term Bias.

13. Define the term Propaganda.

14. What do the letters AD and BC stand for?

15. Which is earlier 57 BC or 57 AD?

**QUESTIONS FOR CHAPTER 2 – THE WORK OF THE ARCHAEOLOGIST**

1. What is Archaeology?

2. What is an artefact?

3. What is research archaeology?

4. What are the two main stages in the excavation of a site?

5. Name 3 ways in which a site can be surveyed?

6. What is a geophysical survey?

7. What is a test trench?

8. What use are aerial photographs?

9. What tools are used during the dig?

10. Why do they start off using bigger excavation tools and then move on to using smaller tools?

11. What are post-holes and what do they tell us?

12. What do archaeologists do once they have found an artefact?

13. Name three methods of dating artefacts.

14. What is stratigraphy?

15. What is carbon or radiocarbon dating?

16. What is dendrochronology?

17. What information can we discover from a skeleton?

**PEOPLE IN HISTORY ESSAY FOR THIS CHAPTER** – THE WORK OF AN ARCHAEOLOGIST - should include most of the information from the above questions – what he does, how he knows where to dig, how he carries out the excavation/the tools he uses, how he dates artefacts…

**SECTION 2 – OUR ROOTS IN ANCIENT CIVILISATION**

**MESOLITHIC, NEOLITHIC, BRONZE, IRON & CELTS, EARLY CHRISTIAN IRELAND**

**PEOPLE IN HISTORY ESSAYS FROM THIS SECTION:**

1. **The life of a farmer in the Stone Age OR Bronze Age OR Iron Age (Celtic Ireland) – We will concentrate on the essay about a farmer in Celtic Ireland because we have more information to include on this topic.**

**AND**

1. **The life of a monk in Early Christian Ireland**

**QUESTIONS FOR CHAPTER 1 – MESOLITHIC ERA**

1. What does Mesolithic mean?

2. Mesolithic people are believed to have lived in Ireland from 7000 BC to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ BC.

3. Where did they come from?

4. Why were the Mesolithic people known as hunter-gatherers?

5. What were their tools made from?

6. What type of food did they eat?

7. What is the name of well-known Mesolithic settlement discovered in Coleraine, Co Derry?

8. How do we know what type of homes they lived in?

9. How did they make their homes?

**QUESTIONS FOR CHAPTER 2 – NEOLITHIC ERA**

1. Neolithic people are believed to have arrived in Ireland around \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_BC

2. What does Neolithic mean?

3. Name three changes that archaeologists notice in Ireland around 4000BC?

4. What was porcellanite and how did it change life for Neolithic farmers?

5. Where in Ireland have archaeologists found evidence of Neolithic farmers?

6. Describe a Neolithic house?

7. What do we know about the clothes that they wore?

8. Why was the new-found skill of making pottery so important?

9. Neolithic farmers made fences and stone walls around their fields – where in Ireland can evidence of these walls be found. ?

10. Why was the building of stone walls and fences so significant?

11. What was a quern stone?

12. What did Neolithic people eat?

13. How do we know that Neolithic farmers believed in the after-life?

14. Give 3 examples of a megalithic tomb?

15. Describe what a dolmen was and how it was constructed?

16. Describe what a court cairn was and how it was constructed?

17. What was a passage tomb and where in Ireland can you find the most famous example?

**NB You also need to be able to describe in full what the passage tomb at Newgrange is like. You must include details about the artwork, the corbelled roof, the roof box, the winter solstice and at least three reasons why Newgrange was built.**

**CHAPTER 3 – THE BRONZE AGE**

1. How was bronze made?

2. List the 6 stages in making bronze.

3. Who were the Beaker People and when did they come to Ireland?

4. Where in Ireland is the most important Bronze Age copper mine to be found?

5. What was a smith?

6. What was casting?

7. How did tool making change during this period?

8. Bronze Age smiths also made jewellery from copper and bronze and also gold – where was the most famous hoard of Bronze Age jewellery found in Ireland, and what was it called?

9. Give two examples of Bronze Age jewellery.

10. What animal was introduced into Ireland at this time?

11. What was a fulacht Fiadh?

12. What did they eat?

13. What sort of homes did they live in?

14. Name and describe two types of Bronze Age tomb.

15. People were usually cremated or put in a crouched position – either way, they were buried in one of the above tombs. What else was buried with them?

16. Why were stone circles built?

**CHAPTER 4 – THE IRON AGE AND THE CELTS**

1. When did the Iron Age begin in Ireland?

2. What type of people were the Celts?

3. What particular skill did they have?

4. The most famous Celtic sites in Europe are to be found at Hallstatt in Austria and La Tene in Switzerland – Why is La Tene so interesting?

5. How do we have so much information about the Celts and their society in Ireland?

6. What is a tuath?

7. What is the derbhfine?

8. Fill in the following diagram to represent the structure of Celtic society – the most important person in their society has already been written in for you.

9. Besides being the nobles of Celtic Society and besides owning much of the land and cattle, what was the main role of the warriors?

10. How did they prepare themselves for battle?

11. Who were the Aos Dana?

12. Give four examples of people who were members of the Aos Dana and their roles.

13. Who were the biggest group in the tuath?

14. Why were they so important?

15. Who were the lowest class in Celtic society?

16. Noble women held an important position in Celtic society and could own property, however, most women did not belong to the noble classes. What were their lives like?

**THE IRON AGE AND THE CELTS – CONT’D**

17. What were the four main types of Celtic settlement in Ireland?

18. Describe a rath.

19. What was a souterrain and what was it used for?

20. Describe a crannog?

21. Why were secret stepping stones laid under the water?

22. Describe a hillfort?

23. Who usually lived in a hillfort and give one example of a hillfort in Ireland?

24. Describe a promontory fort.

25. What was life like in Celtic Ireland – farming, cattle, cooking methods, crops sown, rotary quern stone, fashion (leine, crois, brats, clothes dyed and embroidered, make-up, jewellery..)

26. The Celts believed in many gods – name three of them.

27. What was a druid, what did he do, and what did he wear?

28. Name three religious holidays or festivals in Celtic times.

29. How were graves marked in Celtic times?

29. What was ogham?

**THE PEOPLE IN HISTORY ESSAY FOR THIS SECTION IS:**

**‘THE LIFE OF A FARMER DURING THE IRON AGE/CELTIC TIMES’**

In this essay you must talk about houses, food, family life, structure of society, work, art, crafts, burial customs – see example on class website.

**CHAPTER 5 – EARLY CHRISTIAN IRELAND**

When do historians believe St Patrick came to Ireland and how did this happen?

What two sources tell us this information?

What did St Patrick bring to Ireland?

Why did monks and nuns decide to live in remote monasteries and convents?

Give two examples of famous monasteries in Ireland.

What did a Celtic Early Christian monastery look like? (describe the layout and name the buildings)

What was the function of the round tower (what was it used for)?

What was the scriptorium?

What was the refectory?

Where did the monks sleep?

What type of work did the monks do?

Describe the work of a scribe and the materials he used.

Give two examples of famous manuscripts from Celtic Times.

Give two examples of Celtic metalwork.

The Early Christian monks produced beautiful stonework like St Muireadach’s Cross in Monasterboice – what did they carve into these crosses and why?

What type of work did the monks do to help the community around them?

Why did Celtic monks travel abroad?

Name two such famous Celtic monks and the monasteries they set up.

Why was this period in Ireland known as the Golden Age?

What brought an end to this Golden Age?

**THE PEOPLE IN HISTORY ESSAY FOR THIS SECTION IS: ‘THE LIFE OF A MONK IN EARLY CHRISTIAN IRELAND’**

In this essay you must talk about the names of some of the monasteries and the buildings in them, daily life, arts and crafts, and monks who went abroad to spread Christianity – see sample essay on website.