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SCOTLAND / IRELAND

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30 Minutes



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Consider Visiting These Web Sites:

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/timelines/>

<http://www.rootsweb.com/~fianna/history/>

<http://www.watson.org/~leigh/celts.html>

film ideas, inc.

308 N. Wolf Rd.

Wheeling, IL 60090

Tel: 1-800-475-3456

E-mail: filmid@ais.net

Web Site: www.filmideas.com

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WORLDQUEST **Scotland / Ireland**



INSTRUCTIONAL GUIDE

INTRODUCTION TO SERIES

Designed to enhance the social studies curriculum for the intermediate aged student on up, "WorldQuest" offers students a unique perspective about the chronological developments of the greatest cultures the world has ever known.

As a complementary device with each program, an instructional guide suggests exercises to enhance the learning for teachers, parents and students. These interactive exercises will reinforce and further develop a student's level of comprehension.

The instructional guide provides:

Subject Profile • Q & A • Discussion Points & Activities
Vocabulary • Geography (Including Maps) • Timeline

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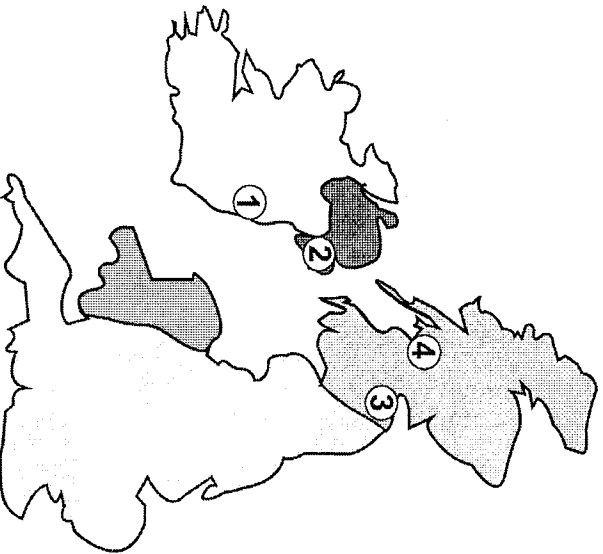
E-Guides available at www.filmideas.com

TIMELINE of IRELAND & SCOTLAND

- 20,000 years ago: Paleolithic hunter-gatherers inhabit Europe.
- 2000 to 700 BCE: The Bronze Age
- 175 BCE: The building of early Celtic stone circles.
- 55 BCE: The Romans arrive in the British Isles.
- 47: Roman Emperor Claudius invades Britain and builds a supply post called London.
- 121: Roman Emperor Hadrian builds a defensive wall to keep the Scots out of Britain.
- 410: The fall of the Roman Empire.
- 420: Celtic raiders kidnap a 16 year old boy who later became known as St. Patrick.
- 465: St. Patrick dies.
- Early 8th Century: Vikings invade the British Isles.
- 1066: The Normans led by William the Conqueror invade England and seize the English throne.
- 1297: Scottish hero William Wallace defeats England at the Battle of Stirling Bridge.
- 1437: Edinburgh becomes the capital city of Scotland.
- 1457: Golf is invented in Scotland.
- 1800: Vote for an Act of Union passes for Scotland.
- 1613: Dublin becomes the capital city of Ireland.
- 1746: Scottish Highlanders are defeated.
- 1800: Vote for an Act of Union passes for Ireland.
- 1803: Ireland officially becomes part of the United Kingdom.
- 1845: Great Potato Famine.
- 1916: A riot occurs known as the "Rising"
- 1922: Ireland officially becomes a free state.
- 1999: Scots begin to elect officials for their own parliament.

Map #2 of Ireland & Scotland

Study the map and site descriptions on pg. 15. Then write the name of the location on the solid black line. On a separate piece of paper write a brief description about each location.



- ① _____
- ② _____
- ③ _____
- ④ _____

16

SCOTLAND / IRELAND

Leprechauns and shamrocks, bagpipes and kilts each reminders from two cultures which have similar yet different heritages. While its borders have been bombarded by foreign invaders sovereignty for these lands lies within the character of its people. Romans, Anglos, Saxons, Vikings or the English could prevent Scotland or Ireland from its true destiny—Independence.

Both Scotland and Ireland evolved from a common paleolithic hunting-gathering society called the Celts. As skilled metal workers these early ancestors flourished during the Bronze Age from 2000 to 700 BCE. By 55 BCE the Romans arrived occupying the region for nearly 3 centuries. After the fall of the Roman empire, in 410 CE, Barbarian tribes roamed the area. Soon a famous British slave, St. Patrick escaped and eventually taught the Irish how to read and write. His beloved legacy continues to warm Irish hearts today. Irish fortitude was again challenged after England's King Henry VIII and his daughter Elizabeth I renounced the Catholic Church. This policy eventually prompted religious wars between Catholics and Protestants. By 1800, England proposed a vote for an act of union. The vote passed and in 1803 Ireland became part of the United Kingdom. Catholic opposition refused to give up complete independence and after years of bloodshed Ireland became a free state in 1922. However, Northern Ireland still remains part of Great Britain today.

Scotland's historic timeline draws parallel to that of Ireland. Its fight for independence was most notably led by a Scottish hero named William Wallace. His heroism is well documented in the award winning film "Braveheart". Following England's domestic problems, civil war, and a displaced monarchy, England again proposed a vote for an act of union as it did in Ireland. The vote passed and like the Catholics in Ireland, Scottish Highlanders decided to fight for complete sovereignty. But unlike the Catholics the Highlanders were defeated in 1746 and Scotland remains a part of Great Britain today.

History has called upon both the Scottish and Irish people to persevere. They have answered that call and continue to retain their own unique identities. Much can be learned from these two exemplary traditions as they continue to inspire the world with their bagpipe sound and leprechaun dance.

1

Introduction & Geography of Scotland / Ireland

For MORE geography SEE maps on pgs. 12-16

Q & A:

- 1) Q - Name two popular symbols which represent Ireland or Scotland?
A - Bagpipes, Kilts, Lepercans, Shamrocks
- 2) Q - Name the origins from which the Scots and Irish evolved?
A - The Celts
- 3) Q - What four land areas define Great Britain (UK)?
A - England, Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland
- 4) Q - What body of water is located between Ireland and Great Britain?
A - The North Channel
- 5) Q - Name two foreign invaders who tried to conquer Ireland and Scotland?
A - Romans, Anglos, Saxons, Vikings, England

DISCUSSION POINTS / ACTIVITIES:

- 1) Review with the class some of the important geographic locations of Scotland and Ireland on a large map.
- 2) Assign the students to create their own detailed maps on paper or a computer. Indicate on the map cities, mountains, famous sites, rivers, etc.

VOCABULARY:

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND: Located in the British Isles approximately 300 miles long and 175 miles wide with a population of about 4 million people.

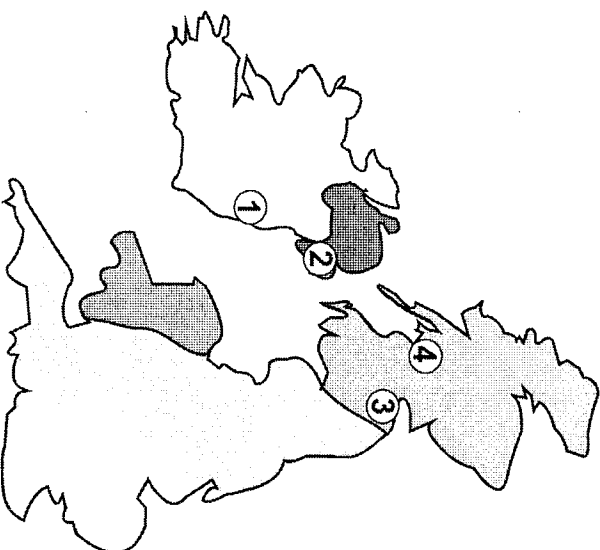
SCOTLAND: Located in the British Isles approximately 274 miles long and 154 miles wide with a population of about 5 million people. Scotland is part of Great Britain (UK).

NORTH CHANNEL: The body of water which separates Ireland from Great Britain.

2

Map #2 of Ireland & Scotland

Study the Map & Its Significant Locations

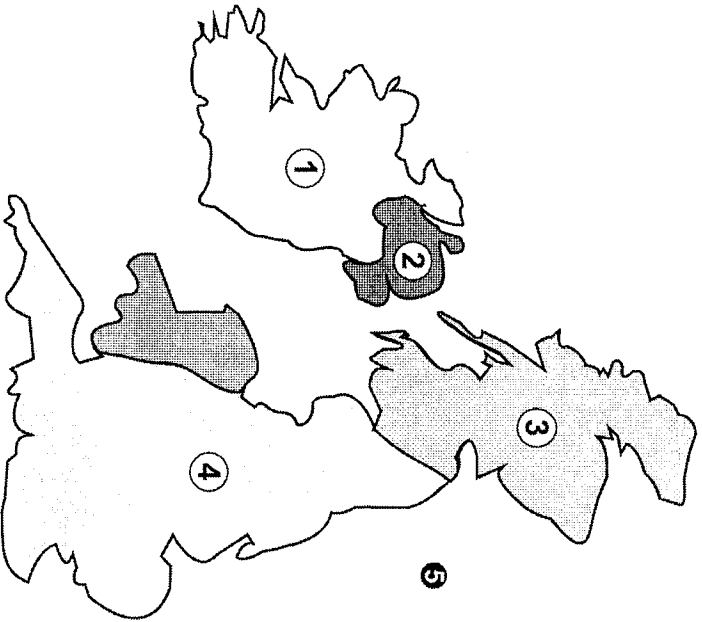


- ① **DUBLIN:** The Capital City of Ireland.
- ② **BELFAST:** The Capital City of Northern Ireland.
- ③ **EDINBURGH:** The Capital City of Scotland.
- ④ **GLASGOW:** The Largest City in Scotland.

15

Map #1 of Ireland & Scotland

Study the map and locations on pgs. 12 & 13. Then on the solid black line write the name of the location. On a separate piece of paper write a brief description of each location.



- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____

14

Geographic Regions and Rivers

Q & A:

- 1) Q - What is the longest river in Ireland?
A - The Shannon
- 2) Q - Name the famous geographical fault line along the highlands in Scotland?
A - Great Glen
- 3) Q - Name the highest mountain in the United Kingdom located in Scotland?
A - Ben Nevis Peak
- 4) Q - What is the name of the place where fresh and salt water mix together?
A - Firth or Estuary

DISCUSSION POINTS / ACTIVITIES:

- 1) Nicknamed Emerald Isle, Ireland is famously known for its lush green pastures. Assign the students to research what botanical life exists in Ireland and the climate conditions which help produce Ireland's popular green landscapes.
- 2) Scotland is well known for its Lochness Monster. Assign the students to research whether this phenomena is more reality or myth.

VOCABULARY:

SHANNON: The longest river in Ireland at 230 miles.

BEN NEVIS PEAK: At 4,500 ft. the highest mountain in Great Britain located in Scotland.

ESTUARY OR FIRTH: The area where fresh and salt water mix together.

3

Early History of Man & The Romans

Q & A:

- 1) Q - Name the main group which migrated onto the British Isles and became the first known inhabitants of the region?
A - The Celts
- 2) Q - What is BCE?
A - Before the Common Era
- 3) Q - What did the Romans call Scotland? What did they name the Scots?
A - Caledonia, Picts
- 4) Q - Why did the Roman Emperor Hadrian build a wall which became known as Hadrian's Wall?
A - To keep the Picts (Scots) from entering into the southern parts of Great Britain.

DISCUSSION POINTS / ACTIVITIES:

- 1) Have the students research early Gaelic Celts. Use a variety of resources; internet, library, museums etc.
- 2) Discuss how Roman culture influenced the British Isles. How were their homes built, what food did they eat and what clothes did they wear etc.

VOCABULARY:

BCE: Before the Common Era.

CELTS: The name of paleolithic hunter-gathering tribes which migrated into the British Isles and became the first known inhabitants of the region.

HADRIAN: A Roman Emperor who built a defensive wall to keep the Scots out of Britain.

4

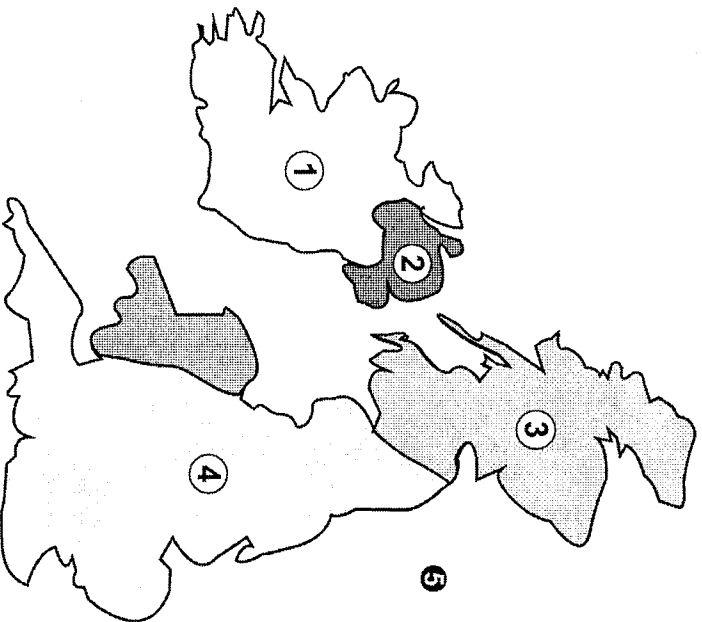
Map #1 of Ireland & Scotland

Study the modern-day map on pg. 12 and its significant locations numbered 1-5. Then test your geography skills on pg. 14.

- ① IRELAND: An island located off the north-west coast of the European continent approximately 300 miles long and about 175 miles wide.
- ② NORTHERN IRELAND: A 5,450 square mile area located off the mainland of the United Kingdom of Great Britain.
- ③ SCOTLAND: The northern most area within the United Kingdom of Great Britain.
- ④ ENGLAND: The largest area within the United Kingdom of Great Britain at 50,318 square miles.
- ⑤ NORTH SEA: The body of water located along Great Britain's Northeast coast.

13

Map #1 of Ireland & Scotland



Ireland and the English

Q & A:

- 1) Q - Who is St. Patrick?
A - The person accredited with teaching the Irish how to read and write latin before an official language was established in Ireland.
- 2) Q - What two famous English rulers failed to conquer Ireland?
A - Henry VIII and Elizabeth I
- 3) Q - Why were the Irish people outraged with Henry VIII?
A - Because he renounced the Catholic Church and established The Protestant Church throughout England and its ruling territories.
- 4) Q - Why did the Irish Catholics refuse to recognize the passing of the vote for an act of union?
A - Because the Irish Catholics wanted complete sovereignty from England.

DISCUSSION POINTS / ACTIVITIES:

- 1) Discuss how current events throughout the world are similar to the events which happened during the time England tried to conquer Ireland and Scotland.

VOCABULARY:

ST. PATRICK: The person accredited with teaching the Irish how to read and write latin before an official language was established in Ireland.

THE BOOK OF KELLS: Famous Irish manuscripts which contains sacred texts and images.

VOTE FOR AN ACT OF UNION: A vote which officially made Ireland part of the United Kingdom in 1803..

Great Potato Famine / The Irish Rebellion

Q & A:

- 1) Q - What was the name given to the disease which effected the potato crop in 1845?
A - Blight
- 2) Q - What group initiated the fight to free Ireland from England in the late 19th century?
A - The Irish Republic Brotherhood or Fenians
- 3) Q - What happened on Easter Sunday 1916?
A - A famous riot known as the "Rising" occurred between the Irish Catholics and British soldiers.
- 4) Q - Name the territory which remained part of Great Britain after Ireland became a free state in 1922?
A - Northern Ireland

DISCUSSION POINTS / ACTIVITIES:

- 1) Assign the students to research today's issues confronting the relationship between Irish Catholics and Protestants. After their research assign the students to debate teams which will address the continuing conflict in Ireland.

VOCABULARY:

FENIANS: Also known as the Irish Republic Brotherhood. They led the fight to free Ireland from England.

THE RISING: A famous riot in Dublin on Easter Sunday, 1916 between Irish Catholics and British soldiers.

BLIGHT: The name of a disease which caused the great Irish potato famine.

NORTHERN IRELAND: The territory which remained a part of Great Britain after Ireland became a free state in 1922.

Government, Economy, People and Culture

Q & A:

- 1) Q -Who functions as the primary government official for Scotland?
A - The British prime minister.
- 2) Q - Name some of Scotland's main industries?
A - Oil, fishing, Textile
- 3) Q - What popular sport was invented by the Scots in 1457?
Why did King James II ban this sport?
A - Golf / Because soldiers spent too much time on the links and not enough for military training.
- 4) Q - What happened in 1999 that changed the Scottish government?
A - 292 years after the Act of Union, the government of Great Britain voted to allow the people of Scotland to elect 129 members to their own parliament while they continue to elect officials which represent the Scots in the UK parliament.

DISCUSSION POINTS / ACTIVITIES:

- 1) Bagpipes, kilts and golf are all reminders of the Scottish culture. Assign the students to experience Scottish culture: listen to Scottish music, eat at a Scottish restaurant, interview a Scottish immigrant, play some golf etc.

VOCABULARY:

CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCHY: The form of government established in Scotland whereby the Queen of England is a figurehead and the Prime Minister of Britain is the head of state.

GOLF: A popular sport invented in Scotland in 1457. St. Andrews is the world's first golf course located on the east coast of Scotland.

Modern Scotland / The Capital

Q & A:

- 1) Q - How many people live in Scotland today?
A - 5 million
- 2) Q - Name the capital city of Scotland?
A - Edinburgh
- 3) Q - What products are exported from Edinburgh?
A - Granite, fish & oil
- 4) Q - Name the largest city in Scotland?
A - Glasgow

DISCUSSION POINTS / ACTIVITIES:

- 1) Review the geographic locations of Scotland's major cities.
- 2) Tourism is one of Scotland's biggest industries. Plan an imaginary trip to Scotland. Assign the students to figure out the costs and the itinerary. Then scan magazines or the internet to collect photos of what a traveler would see in Scotland. Perhaps design a map of Scotland and indicate where each photo is represented on the map.

VOCABULARY:

EDINBURGH: The capital city of Scotland.

GLASGOW: The largest city in Scotland.

Modern Day Ireland / Irish Capitals

Q & A:

- 1) Q - How many people live in The Republic of Ireland today?
A - 4 million
- 2) Q - Name the capital city of Ireland?
A - Dublin
- 3) Q - Name the capital city of Northern Ireland?
A - Belfast
- 4) Q - What is the primary product built and manufactured in Belfast?
A - Ships
- 5) Q - Who originally founded the city of Dublin?
A - The Vikings from Denmark

DISCUSSION POINTS / ACTIVITIES:

- 1) Review the geographic locations of Dublin and Belfast on a map. Then discuss what other areas one might discover while travelling through Ireland.

VOCABULARY:

DUBLIN: The capital city of Ireland which was originally founded by the Vikings from Denmark.

BELFAST: The capital city of Northern Ireland and the world's premier ship building communities.

Government & People of Ireland / Scotland

Q & A:

- 1) Q - Who shares the duties of statesmanship in Ireland?
A - President and Prime Minister
- 2) Q - What kind of government functions in Northern Ireland?
A - A constitutional monarchy with the Queen as a figurehead and the prime minister of Britain the head of state.
- 3) Q - Name two forms of entertainment in Ireland and Northern Ireland?
A - Hurling, Rugby, Soccer, Horse Racing
- 4) Q - By the early part of the 8th century who invaded territories throughout the British Isles?
A - The Vikings from Denmark

DISCUSSION POINTS / ACTIVITIES:

- 1) Assign the students to research Viking culture. What foods did they eat, what language did they use, What clothing did they wear, What rituals or ceremonies did they perform etc.
- 2) Discuss the difference between the governments established in Ireland and Northern Ireland.

VOCABULARY:

CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCHY: The form of government established in Northern Ireland whereby the Queen of England is a figurehead and the Prime Minister of Britain is the head of state.

VIKINGS: A group of people from Denmark, Sweden and Norway who invaded the British Isles in the 8th century.

NORMANS: A Viking culture from France who invaded England. Their leader, William the Conqueror, seized the English throne.

Scotland & English Invasions / Act of Union

Q & A:

- 1) Q - Who became a Scottish hero after defeating the English at the Battle of Stirling Bridge? What film documented his story?
A - William Wallace / "Braveheart"
- 2) Q - What is the Act of Union?
A - A vote in 1707 which brought together England, Wales, and Scotland to create the United Kingdom (Great Britain).
- 3) Q - Who were the Scottish Highlanders?
A - A group of people who opposed the Act of Union and led a revolt trying to establish Scotland as a free state, separate from Great Britain.

DISCUSSION POINTS / ACTIVITIES:

- 1) Assign the students to view the film "Braveheart". Then discuss the contents of the film. However, prior to assigning review the film to determine if it is suitable for your students age level. Parental guidance and discretion may be necessary.

VOCABULARY:

WILLIAM WALLACE: A Scottish hero who defeated England during the Battle of Stirling Bridge.

SCOTTISH HIGHLANDERS: A group who opposed the Act of Union and tried to establish Scotland as a free state separate from Great Britain. Their cause was defeated in 1746.

JACOBITE REBELLION: A revolt resulting in a civil war between Scottish Highlanders and those who supported British rule.