

YOUR NAME _____

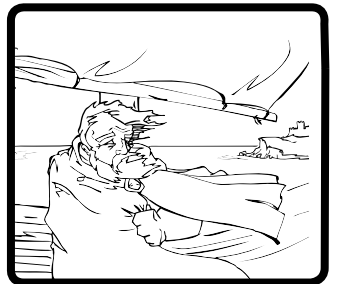
1



The Anglo-Normans take over Dublin

In 1166 Leinster was ruled by an Irish king named Diarmait Mac Murchada. However, Diarmait lost control of Leinster when the other Irish kings defeated him in battle. Diarmait needed a strong army to help him regain control. He left Ireland and sailed overseas in search of help. He met with King Henry II who gave him permission to recruit an army to help him. Help came from an Anglo-Norman knight named Strongbow. Strongbow led an army into Ireland and fought alongside Diarmait to regain Leinster. As a reward Strongbow was given Dublin and his troops took over the town.

Read the text then number the pictures in the right order, 1 to 4.



2



Medieval Dublin

When the Anglo-Normans took over Dublin they built strong stone walls around it to keep enemies out. They built other important buildings from stone such as Dublin Castle. Dublin became a royal city. Laws were passed to ensure merchants bought and sold goods fairly. If you did not obey

the laws you could be fined or sent to prison. For minor crimes people had their head and hands locked in a pillory. Passers-by would taunt them and throw rotten vegetables at them.

Read the paragraph. Unscramble the words at the end of each sentence below.

1 The Normans built stone walls around the town to keep out their (meinsee)

2 One of the important buildings the Normans built was (nIDuib tsaCle)

3 If you didn't obey the laws you might be locked in a (liplyro)

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3

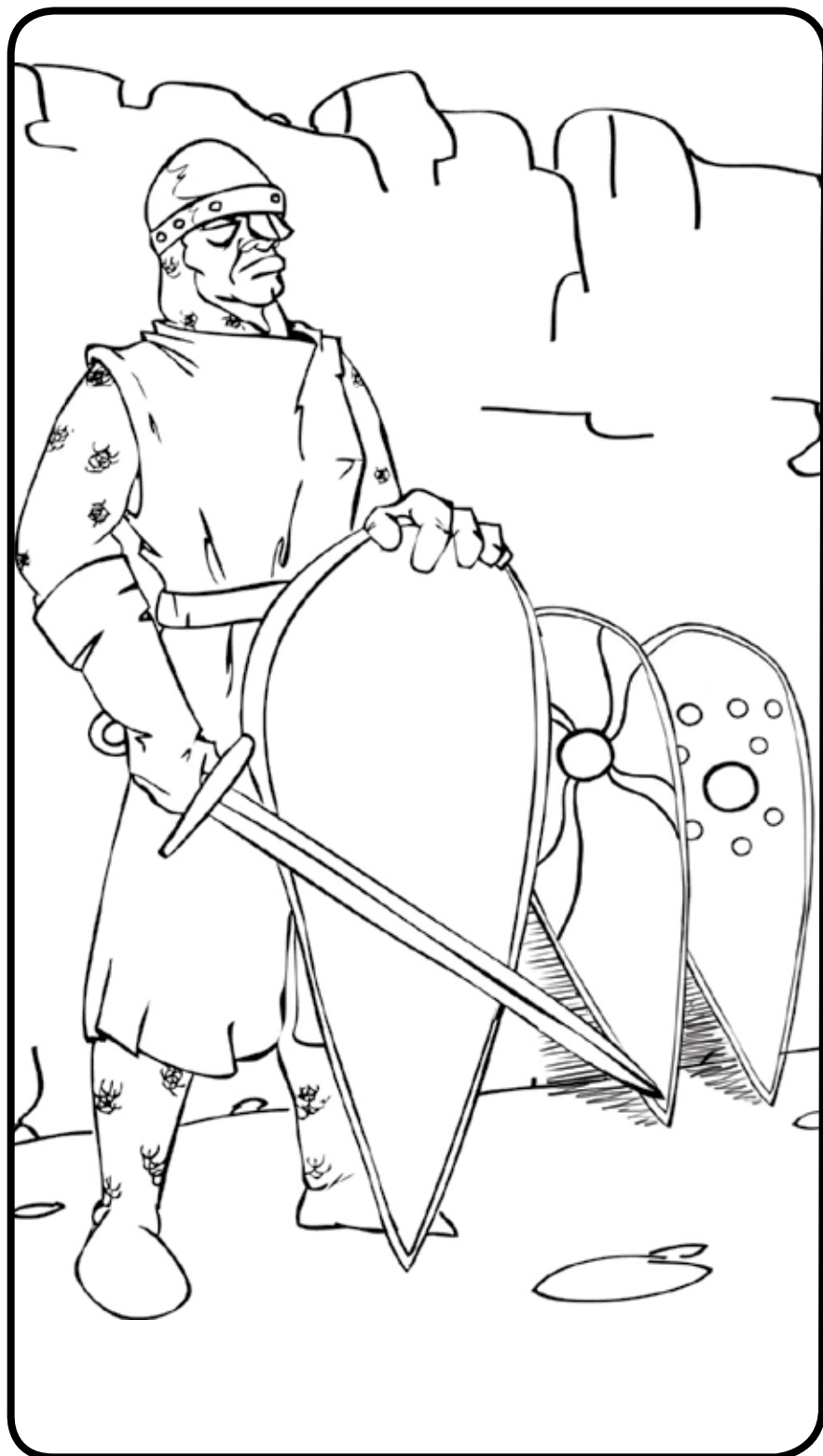
Anglo-Norman knights



Some young boys were taught how to be a knight from 7 years old. They learned how to use swords, daggers, arrows and crossbows. They had to be really fit and strong and be able to ride a horse. It took a long time to learn so many skills. If they worked hard enough they could be made a knight by the age of 21!

An Anglo-Norman knight wore a metal helmet with a strip of metal to protect his nose. He wore chainmail to protect his body and had a sword and shield. The shields were often decorated with different designs with dragons or fire symbols.

Colour in this Norman knight and draw a design on his shield.



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4

Medieval house



Wealthy people had large wooden houses built with timber beams and wattle and daub. Some houses had shops at the front that opened out into the street. Glass was very expensive so there were wooden shutters over windows. Some people had servants to cook and clean. Meat was cooked on a spit over the fire. Many people could not afford meat so they ate nuts, bread and vegetable stews.

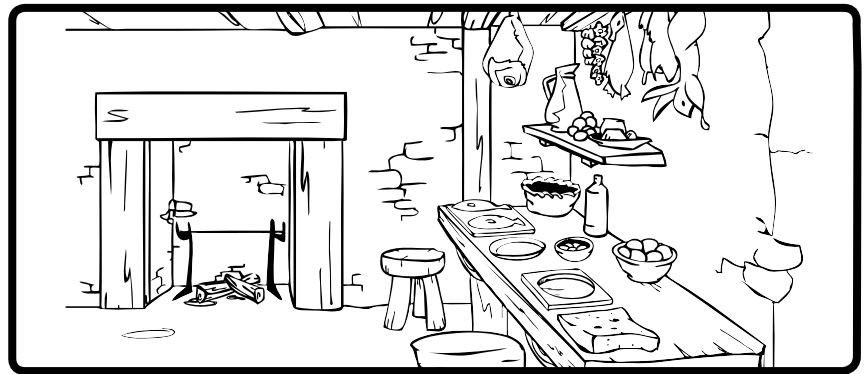
Write three items you have in your kitchen at home that they did not have in a medieval kitchen.

1 a microwave

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____



5

Medieval fair



There were many different stalls at the fair. People went there to buy goods such as clothes, food and medicine. There were pie stalls that sold rabbit, venison and pork pies made by local bakers. If they could not afford a real doctor they could visit a barber-surgeon to get a tooth pulled or even have surgery.

In medieval times many people could not read or write. If they needed a letter or important document written they had to pay a 'scribe' at the fair to write it for them. If they needed a sword they could buy the most up-to-date weapons here too.

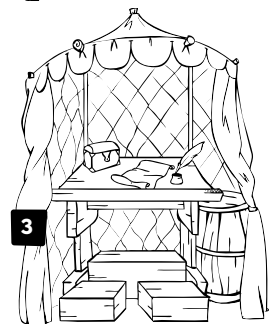
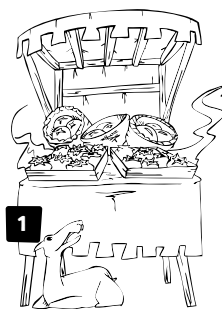
Read the text and look at the pictures. What can you buy at each stall?

Stall 1 _____

Stall 2 _____

Stall 3 _____

Stall 4 _____



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Medieval people

Dubliners had customs and languages that were different from those of the native Irish living in the countryside. If you walked down a medieval street you might meet an Italian merchant, an English lord or a French knight. You could also meet travellers from overseas selling their wares at the fair or sailors loading cargo onto their ships before sailing away to other lands.

Look at the different people in the pictures below.

Write the language you think each person spoke in medieval Dublin.

A stonemason from England _____

A wine merchant from Italy _____

An Irish trader from outside Dublin _____

A nun from France _____



7

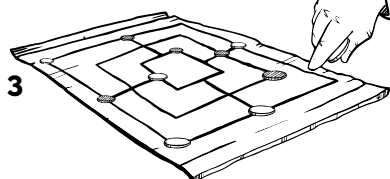
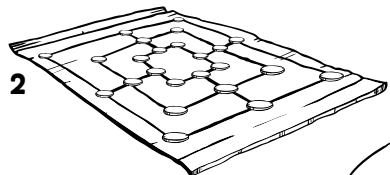
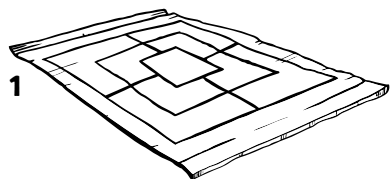


Make and play a medieval game

How to make Nine Men's Morris.

What you need:

Cereal box
Black marker
Scissors
Blue and red coloured markers
Another player!



Make the board:

Cut out a square from one side of a cereal box. This is the game board. Draw lines on the board as in picture 1. First draw a small square in the middle, then a bigger square outside it, then a bigger one outside that. Lastly draw a line down the centre and across the middle of the board, but leave the centre square blank.

Make your game pieces.

Cut out 18 circles from the rest of the cardboard. Make them about the size of a five cent coin. Colour 9 circles in blue and 9 circles in red.

How to play!

There are two players. Both have 9 game pieces each, either blue or red. Take it in turn to put a piece on the board. Picture 2 shows you where you can place your pieces. They must go where the lines meet or on a corner.

Try to make a row of three pieces side by side.

Take it in turn to put a piece down. Your opponent can block you from making a line by putting their piece next to yours. Every time you make a row it is called a 'mill'. When you make a mill you can take one of your opponent's pieces. When your opponent has only two pieces left (or they get stuck) you win!

Rules:

You can move only along the lines. You can move only a single space at a time.