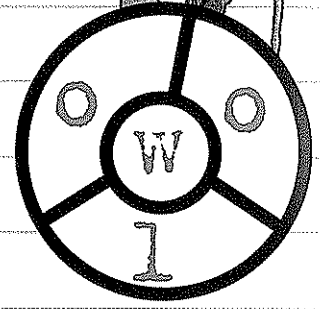
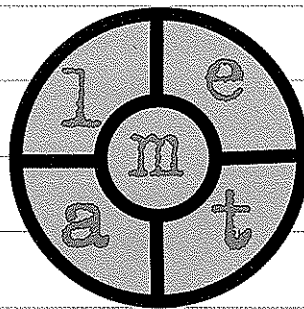
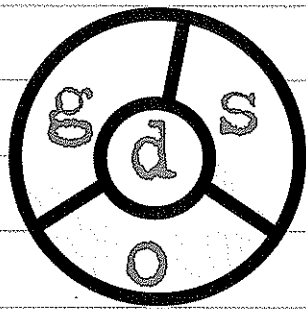
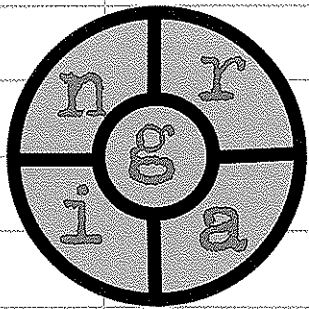


Unscramble the past

The Celts arrived in Dublin in 250 BC and began to use it as a trading centre. Starting with the letter in the middle, unscramble these word circles to discover some of the things traded there.

'Trading' means buying and selling goods.



1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

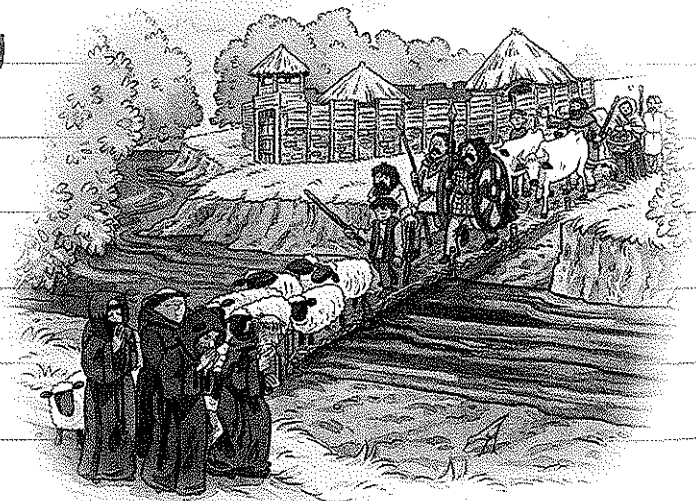
4. _____

Fill me in

Dublin grew out of a settlement beside the River Liffey. The name Dublin comes from the Irish name Dubh Linn, but what does it mean? To find out, fill in the missing spaces with the following letters, starting with the letter 'L'.

LC PO

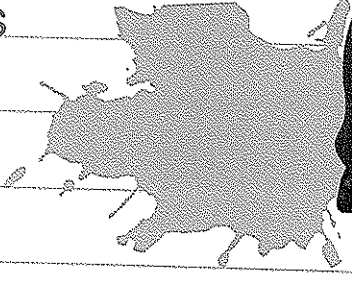
B _ A _ K _ O _ L



Wordsearch

In the 5th century, Saint Patrick helped to bring Christianity to Ireland. Some early monks lived on beaches or in caves like those on Dalkey Island. Others lived in monasteries. Can you find these words in the grid below? They run forwards, backwards, diagonally, up and down.

St Patrick is the Patron Saint of Ireland.



The monasteries were places of learning.

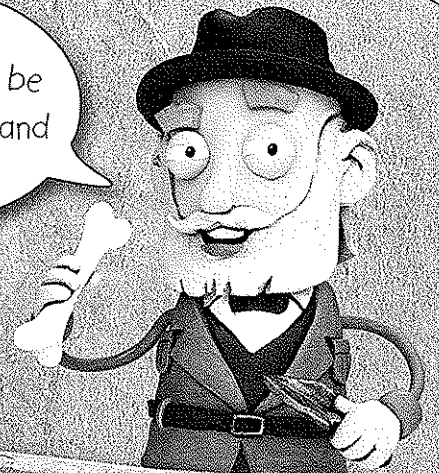
The writings of the monks tell us a lot about ancient Ireland's history.

P	O	I	R	A	D	N	S	O	M	T
A	A	A	T	B	E	Y	F	D	O	E
T	L	P	A	T	R	O	N	A	N	C
R	C	T	Z	F	I	O	A	K	A	R
I	R	D	N	A	L	E	R	I	S	T
C	C	G	S	A	R	O	U	Y	T	S
K	J	A	X	K	G	E	I	E	E	H
P	I	G	V	U	N	T	B	K	R	I
H	F	S	O	E	T	O	L	L	I	W
E	S	N	T	F	S	I	M	A	E	B
R	T	N	I	A	S	I	J	D	S	T

PATRON
 IRELAND
 MONKS
 CAVES
 PATRICK
 DALKEY
 MONASTERIES
 SAINT

Spot the fake

Celtic burial mounds can still be seen at Coolock and Glasnevin.



We know some things about Dublin's ancient past from evidence that archaeologists have dug up. Over 5,000 years ago, people in Dublin buried their rubbish in pits. The remains tell us they hunted boar and seal, and ate hazelnuts, wild plums and salmon, too. All the artefacts on the scroll have been dug up from Celtic burial mounds in north Dublin – except for one. Draw a circle round it.



Anyone fancy a salmon and wild plum stew?

I'd prefer a leg of roasted wild boar!

The Celts lived in huts and kept dogs, cattle, sheep and pigs.

They left behind burial mounds, which also served as places for worship and important gatherings.

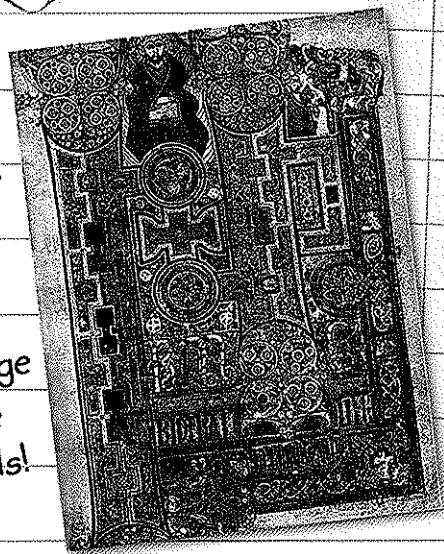


Design your own

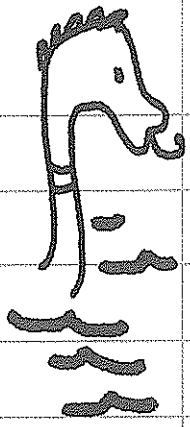
By the 6th century, Irish monks were writing religious manuscripts. In those days printing had not been invented, so everything was done by hand. The pictures and the first letter of every page were painted in bright colours and covered in real gold. Decorating a manuscript in this way was called illumination.



Illuminate the first letter of your name in the space below.



This amazing illuminated page is from the Book of Kells!



Look, listen, sniff



In the 9th century, a fleet of 60 Viking longboats sailed up the River Liffey and attacked Dublin. The locals drove them away but the Vikings returned with an even bigger fleet.

The Vikings were warrior farmers who came in search of new land.



Look at this picture of longships gliding up the River Liffey.

Try to imagine what it would be like to be the young girl in the picture. Choose words to describe the scene and draw circles around them. Can you think of any more?

The Viking invaders came from Scandinavia.

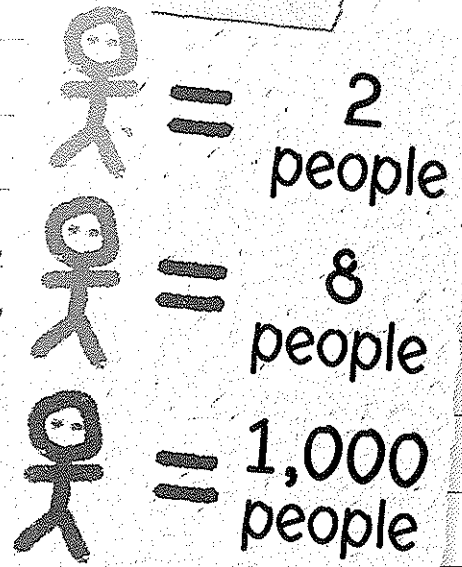


How many?

Key to the number puzzle

The Vikings arrived with farmers and traders and soon made Dublin into an important market town.

Solve this number puzzle to find out how many people lived in Dublin by the year 1000.



1 stick figure + 2 stick figures × 3 stick figures = _____ people

What's my name?

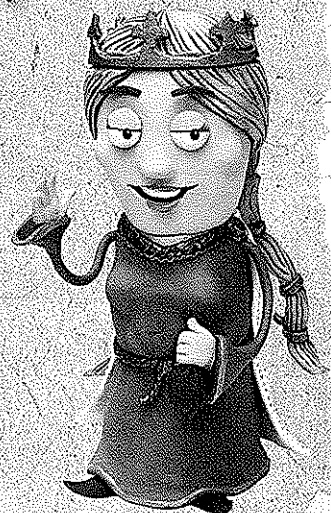
In 1014, the Vikings of Dublin were defeated by the Irish King at the Battle of Clontarf. The king's name is written in backwards code below. Write the letters in the correct order to reveal it.

The first letter in each word has been done for you.

NAIRB ÚROB

→ B _ _ _ B _ _

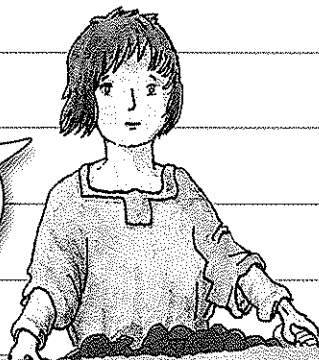
The Vikings and the Irish people eventually learned to live together peacefully.



You are history!

Under the Vikings, Dublin became a great trading port. The Vikings sold leather, wool and ironwork and brought silk and spices from as far away as Russia.

Viking craftsmen were highly respected.



Dear Olaf,

My father carves buckles from bone and sells them to the leather workers up on the hill. He usually works with pig bones or deer antlers, but he once bought a walrus tusk. It came from the frozen north, and the skull was still attached! Yuck!

Today, he's asked me to sell some buckles to the beltmakers. It's a long way through the busy town, but it's easy to find the leather district - it stinks! Round the corner I can hear the tap, tap of the jewellers. And down on the quay are the merchants and boat-builders. I love to watch the ships unloading!

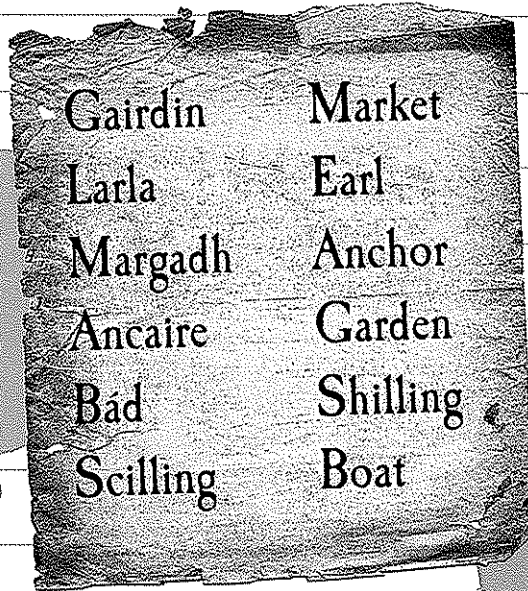
If I'm quick, my father might let me keep some of the scraps from the leather workers. I'm going to try to make them into laces and sell them to the shoemakers - isn't that a good idea?!

Here is an imaginary account written by a young Dubliner called Olaf. Write a letter back to Olaf, describing a walk through modern Dublin.

Match up

Here's a clue...
look at the first letters of
the words to help you.

Many everyday Irish and English words
come from Viking words. Draw lines to match up
the Viking word with the modern English word.



Can you lend
me a scilling?



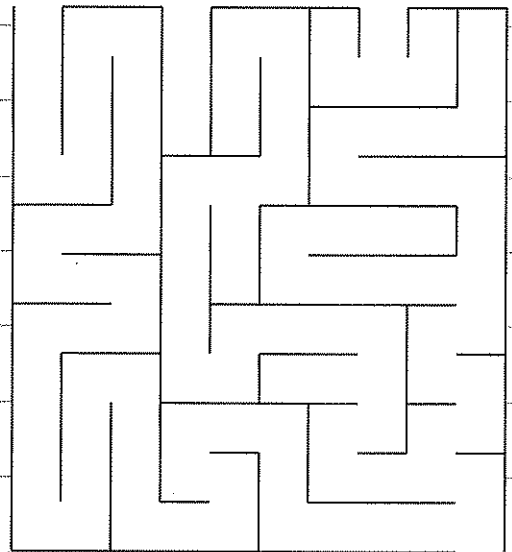
A-mazing

Wood
Quay

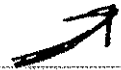
Dalkey
Island

Fitzwilliam
Square

Archaeologists have found all sorts
of Viking remains in Dublin. They
have even found a settlement where
house after house had been stacked
up on top of each other. Work your
way through the maze to find out the
name of this Viking settlement.

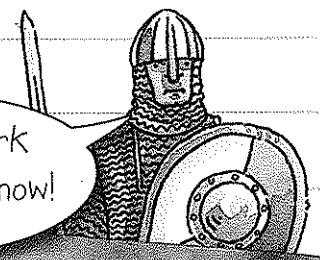


Start



Making sense of the past

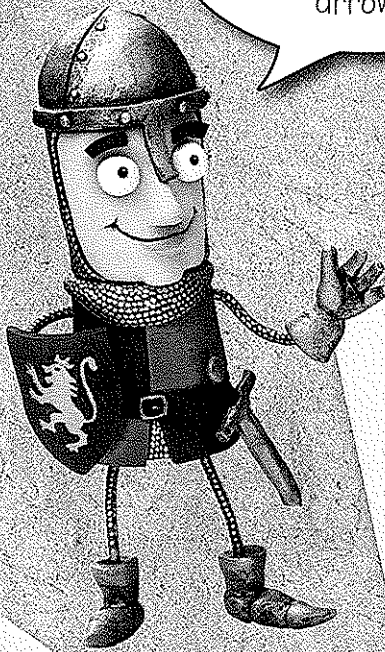
In 1166, King Dermot MacMurrough of Ireland asked Henry II of England to help him defeat his arch enemy, Tigernán Ua Ruairc. A Norman army led by Lord Richard fitz Gilbert de Clare came to King Dermot's aid, but their help came at a price. To find out what the price was, draw lines between the words to make sense of the sentence on the scroll.



We don't work for free, you know!

The Normans conquered most of Ireland and turned Dublin into a little part of England.

Work it out



Here's a clue... archers use bows and arrows.

Lord Richard fitz Gilbert de Clare was nicknamed Strongbow. Why do you think this was? Tick the correct answer.

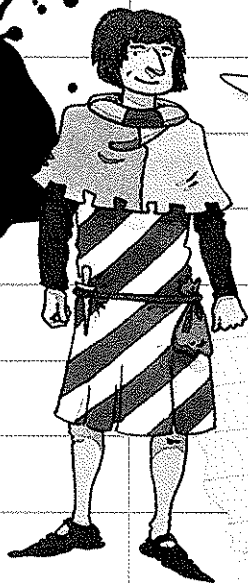
He was very good at archery.

He was very strong.

He wore bows in his hair.

What happened next?

Dublin thrived under Norman rule. Many great buildings were built, new laws allowed traders and craftsmen to form guilds, and people were encouraged to live in harmony. However, there were also problems. Put these events in the correct order by numbering the circles from 1 to 5.



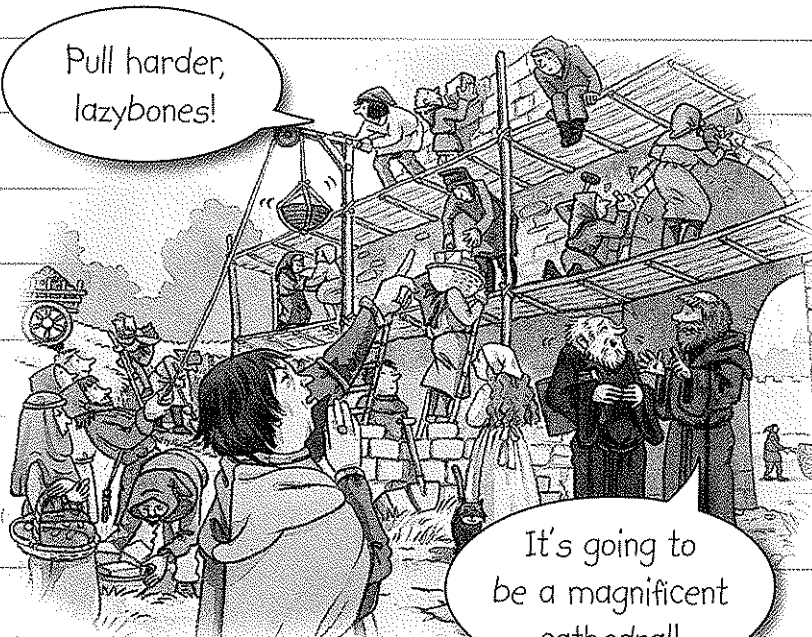
Here's a clue...
use the dates to
help you

1215 Dublin
Castle was built.

(A)



Pull harder,
lazybones!



It's going to
be a magnificent
cathedral!

(B)

1283 Christchurch
Cathedral burnt down.



(C)

1191 Work started
on St Patrick's
Cathedral.



(D)

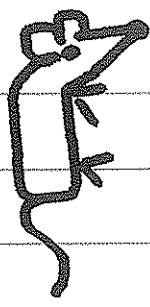
1169 Normans
conquered Ireland.



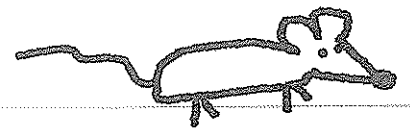
(E)

1348 The Black
Death (plague)
hit Dublin.

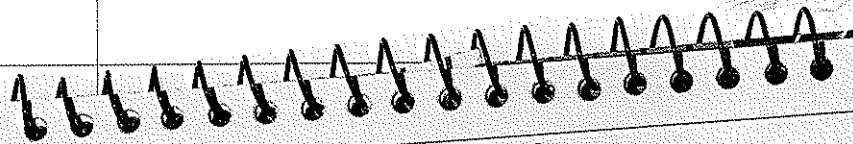




Read all about it



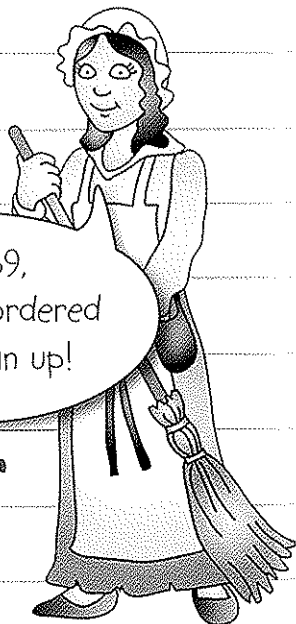
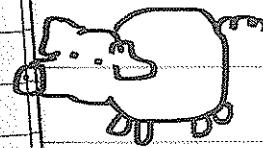
Tudor Dublin was a busy and smelly place. There were no sewers and few toilets. People threw waste out of windows, pigs roamed the streets and there was dung and litter everywhere.



What a Stink!


Look at this picture of a filthy street. Imagine you are a news reporter and write a short article describing the scene.

In 1489, Henry VII ordered a big clean up!



Reveal the past

By the 15th century, only Dublin and the surrounding area were loyal to the English king. In the mid-16th century, Henry VIII broke away from the Catholic Church and set up the Protestant Church. Monasteries were torn down and their lands and treasures taken away. Answer the questions to fill in the spaces and reveal the name of the area surrounding Dublin.

- 
1. The name of the Church established by Henry VIII, beginning with 'P'.
 2. The religious buildings destroyed by Henry VIII's men.
 3. The city that this book is all about.
 4. What was taken away from the Catholic Church, as well as land?

All the words you need to finish the crossword are on this page.



What a handsome chap I am!

Fill in the spaces to reveal the answer in the yellow squares.



1.																			
2.																			
3.																			
4.																			

Henry VIII

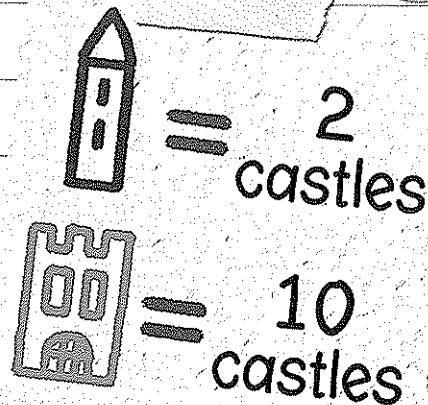
How many?

Key to the number puzzle

Ireland was in turmoil during the 16th and 17th centuries, with the English and Irish battling for control of the land.

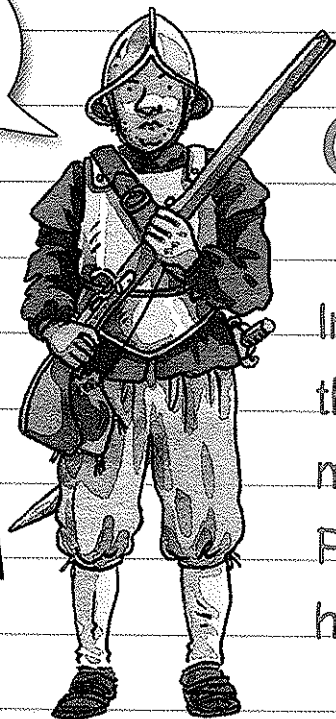
The English built many new castles and towers around Dublin to protect the city.

Around how many were built? Solve this puzzle to find out.



$$\begin{array}{c}
 \text{Castle icon} + \text{Castle icon} \times \text{Tower icon} = \\
 \hline
 \text{_____ castles}
 \end{array}$$

It was a very bloody campaign, and many people were killed.



Code breaker

In 1649, Ireland was conquered by the English army. It was led by the man who would later become the Protestant ruler of England. What was his name? Crack the code to find out.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
H	I	J	K	L	M	N
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
O	P	Q	R	S	T	U
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
V	W	X	Y	Z		
22	23	24	25	26		

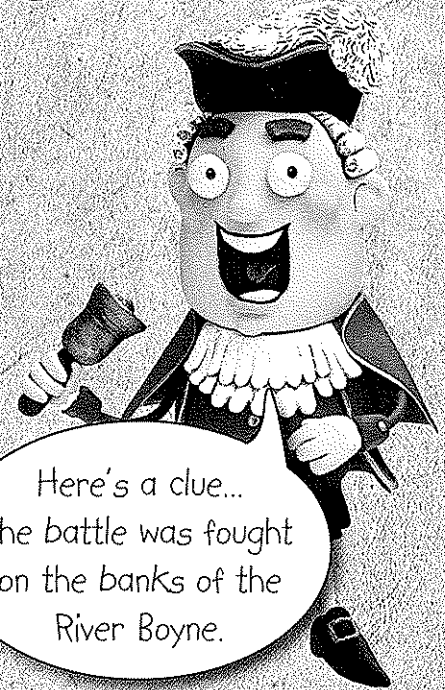
Key to the code

15 12 9 22 5 18 3 18 15 13 23 5 12 12



Unscramble the past

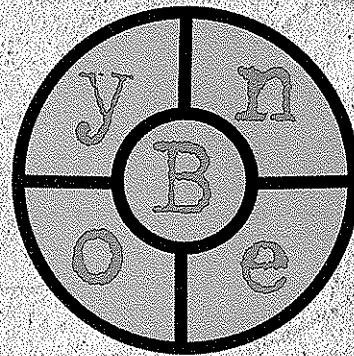
In 1690, English Protestants once again defeated Irish Catholics at a famous battle. It was fought between two rivals for the English, Scottish and Irish thrones. Starting with the letters in the middle, unscramble these word circles to discover the name of the battle and the two rivals.



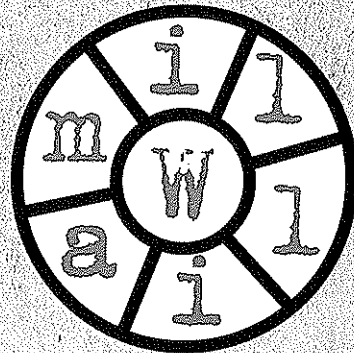
Here's a clue...
the battle was fought
on the banks of the
River Boyne.

Luckily, Dublin escaped
most of the bloodshed.

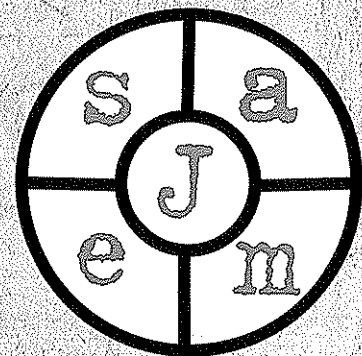
After the battle,
harsh new laws made
life very difficult for
Catholics in the city.



1. Battle of the _____



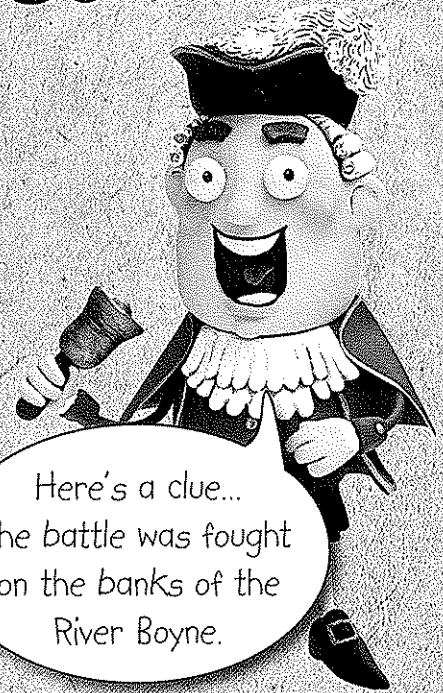
2. Protestant King



3. Catholic King

Unscramble the past

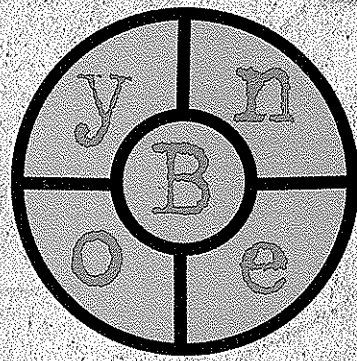
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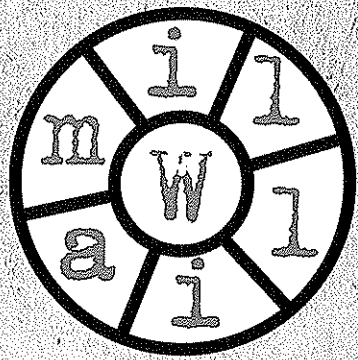
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Luckily, Dublin escaped most of the bloodshed.

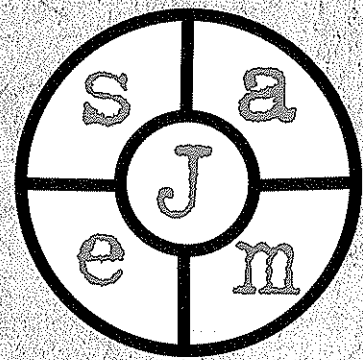
After the battle, harsh new laws made life very difficult for Catholics in the city.



1. Battle of the _____



2. Protestant King _____



3. Catholic King _____

Then and now

By the 18th century, Dublin was a prosperous place with broad streets, leafy squares and grand houses. Look at this picture of two footmen carrying a sedan chair through a Georgian Street. Compare it to a modern Dublin street. What has changed?

Look at the clothes and vehicles!



Take the next left, please!

In just 100 years, Dublin tripled in size.



History detective

What a wonderful man!

In 1742, the composer Handel visited Dublin and performed his famous work 'Messiah' for the very first time. This report from the Dublin Journal shows that Handel was very generous. Read the extract, and then answer the questions.

The performance was a huge success!

All the answers you need are here, so look carefully!

"On Tuesday last, Mr. Handel's Sacred Grand Oratorio, *the Messiah*, was performed at the New Musick Hall in Fishamble Street... there were about 700 people in the Room and the sum collected for charity amounted to about 400 pounds."

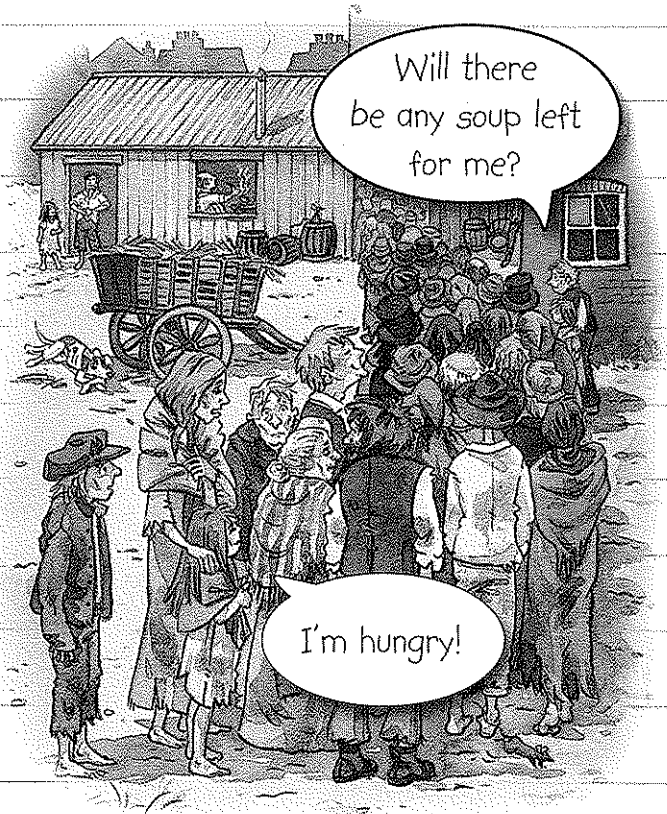
1. Where did Handel perform?

2. How many people attended the concert?

3. How much money was raised for charity?

True or false?

In 1845, the Great Famine struck Ireland. One in three Irish people lived on nothing but potatoes, so when the crop failed, millions starved. Within a year, people were pouring into Dublin. On the roads into Dublin, guards failed to turn the crowds back. Soon thousands of people were starving on the city streets. Many sailed to America or England.



(A)

One in three Irish people ate nothing but potatoes.

Read the sentences below. Draw a circle round two sentences that are false.

(B)

Dublin had plenty of food for everyone.

(C)

The Great Famine hit Ireland in 1845.

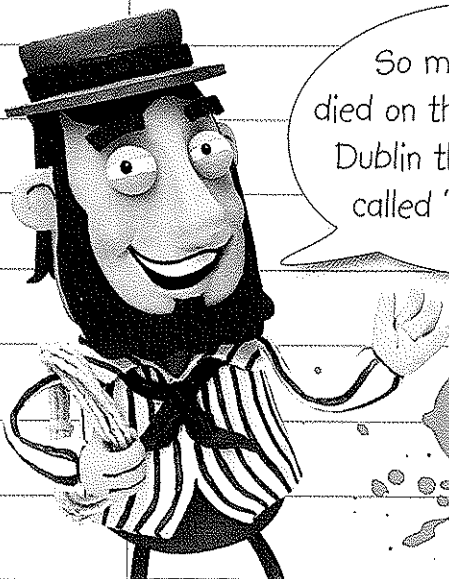
(D)

Many people left Dublin for America.

(E)

All Irish people ate well.

So many people died on the ships leaving Dublin that they were called 'coffin ships'.



Look, listen, sniff

The Great Famine lasted from 1845 to 1848. Afterwards, Dublin was a changed place. One in eight Irish people had died and a million or more had left. But Dublin had more people than ever. Swarms of beggars roamed the streets, and up to 100 people crowded into homes built for one family. Dublin became home to some of the worst slums in Europe.



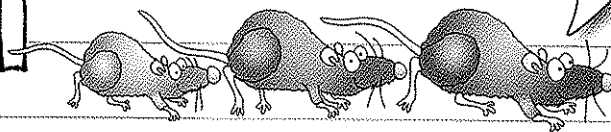
Look at this picture of a toilet shared by up to 10 families. Choose words to describe what you see and draw circles around them. Can you think of any more?

Pooh - smells like Dad's been in here!



It's so unhygienic - there's no running water to wash your hands.

I'm out of here before I catch something nasty.



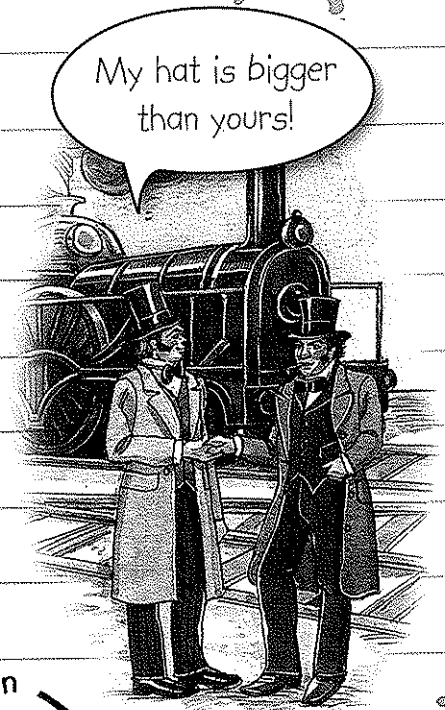
Wordsearch

Despite the Great Famine, transport, health and medicine were about to improve.

In 1834, the railway came to Dublin, and new suburbs appeared along the coast.

Dublin got its first horse-drawn tram in 1872. New waterworks provided clean water and the city sewers were improved.

However, few houses had bathrooms or electricity until the 1920s.



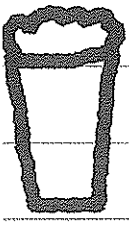
Can you find these words in the grid below? They run forwards, backwards, diagonally, up and down.

- FAMINE
- RAILWAY
- SUBURBS
- TRAM
- WATERWORKS
- HEALTH
- SEWERS
- ELECTRICITY

E	O	V	T	A	D	L	A	P	R	T
L	S	A	R	H	T	L	A	E	H	E
E	L	K	A	A	X	I	T	A	T	I
C	F	T	R	F	I	M	A	R	T	S
T	A	A	M	O	G	L	L	D	C	R
R	M	G	G	A	W	E	W	D	C	E
I	I	T	E	L	G	R	I	A	T	W
C	N	G	N	U	A	T	E	J	Y	E
I	E	U	O	P	T	I	L	T	S	S
T	S	S	U	B	U	R	B	S	A	B
Y	I	S	S	T	S	L	J	J	I	W

Fill me in

It was founded in 1759, and is famous for making a black drink with a creamy head.



Life was incredibly tough for the working class in Victorian Dublin. Regular work was hard to find unless you were lucky enough to get a job in the big brewery. Fill in the letters in the spaces below to reveal the name of this world-famous brewery.

..... G I N S

__ U _ N _ E _ S

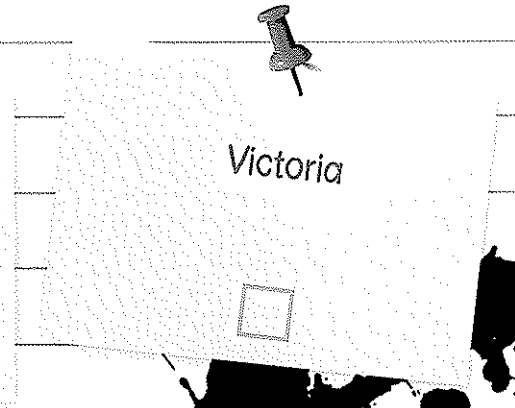
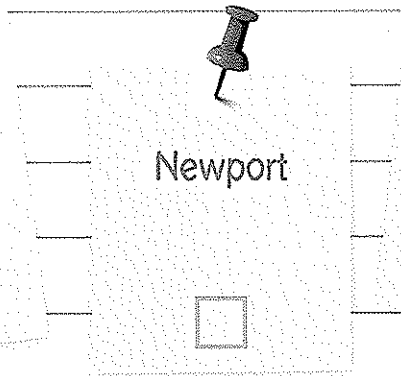
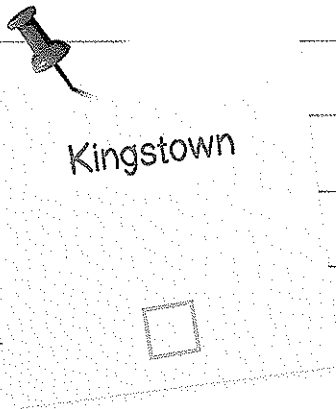
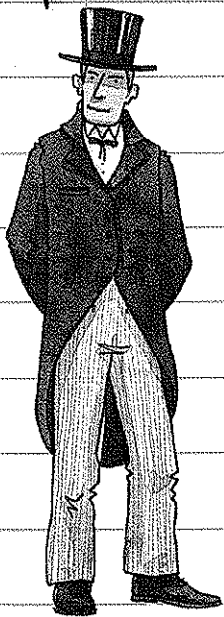
The brewery is still going today!



Work it out

The Dublin and Kingstown Railway linked the port to Dublin.

Dún Laoghaire, situated ten kilometres from Dublin, has a major port which was built between 1817 and 1859. During the Victorian age, the port was known by a different name. What was it? Tick the correct answer.



You are history!

Not everyone in Victorian Dublin was poor. The 19th century saw the rise of Dublin's middle class. Here is an imaginary account of a shopping trip by a young middle class girl called Florence. Write a letter back to Florence, telling her about one of your shopping trips in Dublin.

Dearest Grandmama,

Last weekend, I went into town with Nanny. She was very upset when my best outfit got dirty, but it wasn't my fault. The roads were very dusty! We caught the omnibus at Rathmines. The streets were noisy and busy. One street seller screamed "Umbrellas to mend!" right in my ear. Then a milk cart got stuck in the tracks. The horses pulling the tram got restless and started stamping and snorting. The driver had to work hard to calm them down. When we got into town, Nanny went to buy some tea. The shop assistants looked very smart in their white coats. Finally I persuaded her to take me to the New Mart - it's huge! There were five floors, and I got lost. Nanny was quite red in the face when she found me!

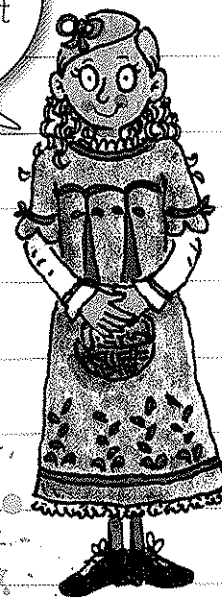
I hope you visit soon.

Love,

Florence

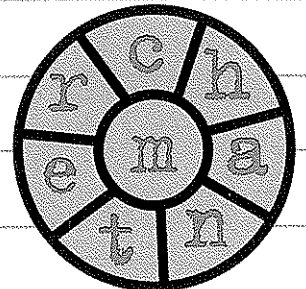
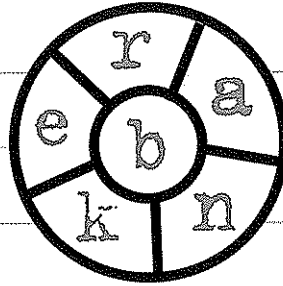
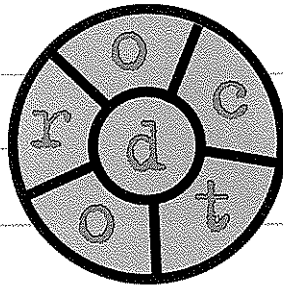
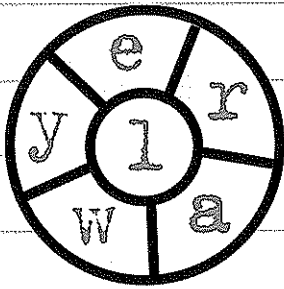
Dear Florence,

McSwiney
Delany's New Mart was
one of the world's first
department stores.



Unscramble the past

Middle class Dubliners were mainly Protestants with well-paid jobs. To find out what some of them worked as, unscramble these words, starting with the letter in the middle.



1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

Making sense of the past

In 1891, a French visitor, Madame de Bovet, wrote a guidebook to Dublin. To discover how she described the terrible conditions in the slums, draw lines between the words so that the sentence makes sense.

Newspapers and letters from the time tell us a lot about conditions, too.



Isawadozenhuman
beingscrowdedin
toaspacenot
fifteenfeetsquare.
Withinthisspace
foodisprepared...
theymusteatand
drink.

Read all about it

For many years the Irish people fought for independence from British rule. Then, on Easter Monday 1916, a small group took over Dublin's Post Office. They were no match for the British forces who surrounded them and bombarded them with machine gun fire.



Rebels under fire!

Look at this picture of the rebels under siege. Imagine you are a news reporter and write a short article describing the events.

This became known as the Easter Rising.



Chart buster

After the Easter Rising in 1916, British troops executed Irish rebels at Kilmainham Gaol. Cross out the squares in the panel to reveal how many rebels were killed.

	1	2	3	4
A	1	2	3	4
B	5	6	7	8
C	9	10	11	12
D	13	14	15	16

A1 B2 D2 B3 C1 A4 A2 D1 C2 A3 C4 D3 C3 B1 B4

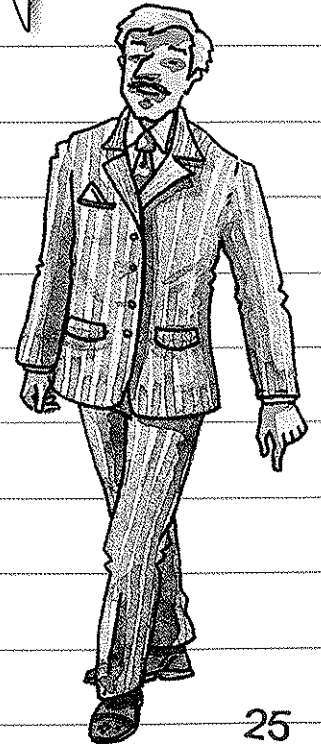
These executions enraged the Irish people.

New rebel forces began carrying out attacks on the British.

What's my name?

In 1921, a treaty was signed that split Ireland in two. Southern Ireland gained independence, whilst Northern Ireland remained part of Great Britain. The name of the Irish rebel leader who signed this treaty is written in backwards code below. Write the letters in the correct order to reveal his name.

In the 1920s, Sackville Street was renamed after this rebel leader.



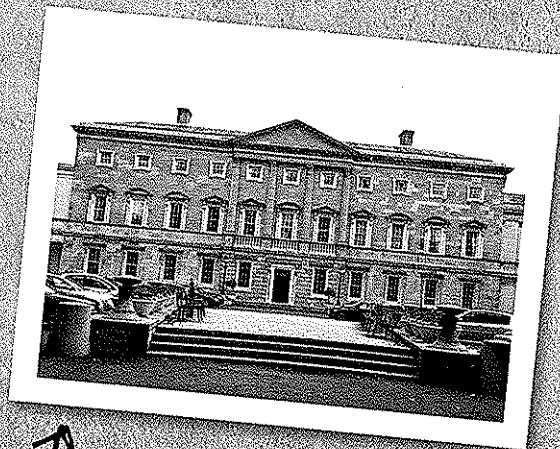
The first letter in each word has been done for you.

LEAHCIM SNILLOC

M _ _ _ _ _ C _ _ _ _ _

What do you think?

Many rebels wanted independence for all Ireland, and civil war broke out. It lasted only a year but it left Dublin battered. Much of the city was rebuilt, with the slums being replaced by new suburbs. Here's your chance to write what you think about Dublin today.



Leinster House was chosen as the meeting place for the new Irish government.

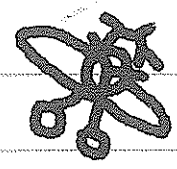
Things I like about Dublin.

Things I don't like about Dublin.

I like this book!

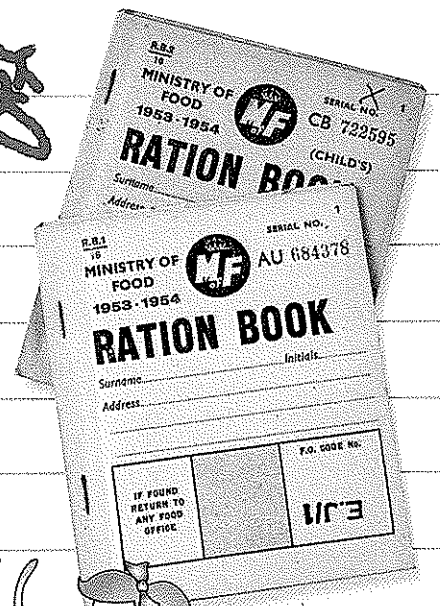


Reveal the past



Dublin was neutral in World War Two. It escaped being badly bombed, but there were petrol and food shortages. People used ration books to buy butter, tea and bread. People supplemented rations by growing vegetables on allotments in Phoenix Park. Oranges and bananas were impossible to get hold of. There were even men who searched for houses using too much gas.

What were these men called?



Fill in the spaces to reveal the answer in the yellow square.

1.								
2.								
3.								
4.								
5.								
6.								
7.								

1. People couldn't get hold of this citrus fruit.
2. The name of the city this book is about.
3. The name of the book used to buy food during the war, starting with 'R'.
4. Dublin was not badly _____ in the war.
5. Plots of land where people grew vegetables.
6. This hot drink was rationed.
7. Dublin didn't take sides in World War Two. It was _____.

_____ men

I'm a celebrity

Dublin's next big celebrity!

Over the centuries many famous and important people have visited or lived in Dublin. Draw lines to match each of these local celebrities with their 'fame'.



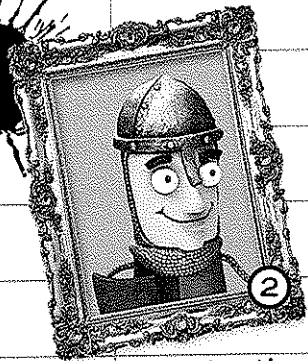
Handel

Great Irish king and military leader
A



Saint Patrick

Irish rebel leader
B

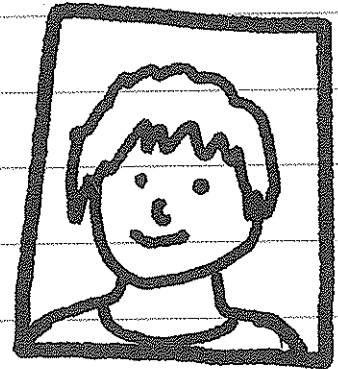


Strongbow



Michael Collins

Led the Norman invasion of Ireland
D



Me!

Led British army against Ireland in 1649
C



King Brian Boru

Brought Christianity to Ireland
E



Oliver Cromwell

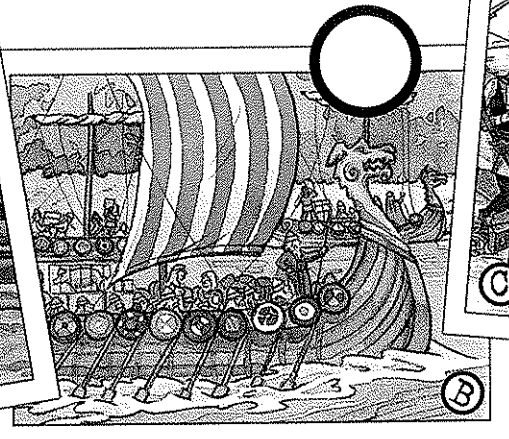
Composer who visited Ireland in 1742
F

What happened next?

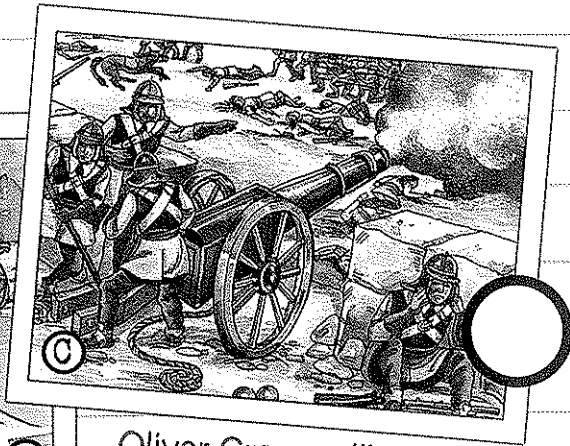
Number the picture boxes to put these events in the history of Dublin in the correct order.



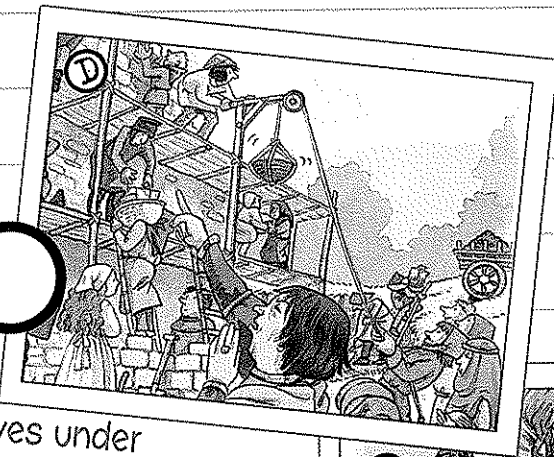
Saint Patrick lands in Ireland.



Vikings invade the town.



Oliver Cromwell's men invade Ireland.

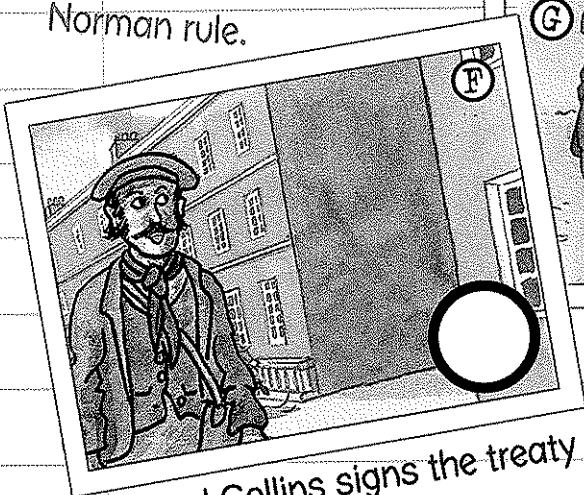


Dublin thrives under Norman rule.



Henry VIII orders a clean-up of Tudor Dublin.

What a lot of history!



Michael Collins signs the treaty that splits Ireland in two.



The Great Famine hits Ireland.



The Celts settle in Dublin.