

Junior Cycle History Revision Plan

Topic	Topic breakdown	Key words	Key personalities	Tick with completed
1. How do archaeologists and historians find out about the past?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What is history? 2. Different types of sources 3. Primary VS secondary sources 4. Bias and propaganda 5. What is archaeology? 6. How do archaeologists find sites for excavation? 7. How do archeologists date the objects they fine? 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Bias b. Primary source c. Secondary source d. Propaganda e. Fact f. Opinion g. Prehistory h. Radiocarbon dating i. Dendrochronology j. Stratigraphy k. Artefact l. Evidence 		
2. Life in Ancient Rome	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. Background/introduction 9. Life of a patrician 10. Life of a plebian 11. Entertainment and food 12. Life of women 13. Life of children 14. Life in the army 15. Life of a slave 16. Crime and punishment/health and medicine 17. Achievements 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Aqueduct b. Villa c. Plebian d. Patrician e. Dole f. Toga g. Domus h. Insulae i. Stola j. Orator k. Dowry 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Julius Caesar b. Spartacus 	
3. Early Christian Ireland	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Background/the arrival of Christianity 2. Importance of the monastery to ECI, focus on Clonmacnoise 3. Life in a monastery and links to community 4. Contribution of Christianity to Ireland part 1 – reading and writing, contribution to art 5. Contribution of Christianity to Ireland part 2 – links to Europe, St Patrick's Day, education and healthcare 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Monastery b. Round tower c. Tonsure d. Crozier e. Manuscript f. Scriptorium g. High Cross h. Filigree i. Beehive hut j. Scribe k. Chalice 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. St Patrick 	

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<p>4. Exploring life and death in Medieval Times</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Introduction – what were medieval times, feudal system 2. Life in a castle 3. Life of a knight 4. Life of a peasant 5. Life in a medieval town – merchant and craftsman 6. Life in a religious order – monks and nuns 7. Crime and punishment/health and medicine 8. The Black Death 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Medieval times b. Middle Ages c. Feudal system d. Knight e. Peasant f. Vassal g. Serf h. Fief i. Apprentice j. Page k. Squire l. Guild m. Fallow n. Chivalry o. Pillory and stocks p. Manor q. Black Death r. Tithe 		
<p>5. How is the Renaissance historically significant?</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What was the Renaissance? What was humanism? 2. Why did the Renaissance begin in Italy? 3. Changes in art – da Vinci 4. Changes in sculpture – Michelangelo 5. Changes in architecture 6. Developments in science 7. Significance of Galileo 8. Health and medicine (If you are doing this option) 9. Technology and historical change – the printing press 10. Changes in literature – Shakespeare 11. Significance of the Renaissance 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Renaissance b. Gothic c. Classical d. Architecture e. Sfumato f. Perspective g. Vernacular h. Anatomy i. Patron j. Fresco k. Humanism l. Astronomy m. The Last Supper n. Tempera o. <i>David</i> 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Da Vinci b. Michelangelo c. Gutenberg d. Galileo e. Shakespeare 	
<p>6. Evaluation the impact of</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What was the Age of Exploration? Technology and historical change 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Conquest b. Colonisation c. Genocide 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Cortes b. Pizzaro 	

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conquest and colonisation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Portuguese explorers, Spanish explorers 3. Routes taken by various explorers , Tordesillas 4. Cortes 5. Pizarro, impact of conquest, decline of natives 6. Colonization – impact – slave trade, plantations, Spanish system 7. Impact on Spain, impact on Portugal 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> d. Exploration e. Empire f. Impact g. Caravel h. Latitude i. Longitude j. Portolan chart k. Log and line and a sandglass l. Conquistadors m. Treaty of Tordesillas n. The slave trade o. <i>Haciendas</i> 		
7. Martin Luther and the Reformation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Christianity in Europe, what was the Reformation? Abuses in the Church 2. Actions of Martin Luther part 1 3. Actions of Martin Luther part 2 4. Historical importance of other reformers 5. Historical importance of the Reformation 1 6. Historical importance of the Reformation 2 7. Luther today 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. The Reformation b. Protestant c. Jesuits d. Indulgences e. 95 theses f. Inquisition g. Heresy h. Justification by faith alone i. Abuses j. Simony k. Nepotism l. Absenteeism m. Pluralism n. Papal bull o. Diet of Worms p. Peace of Augsburg q. Council of Trent 	a. Martin Luther	
8. The Ulster Plantation and the growth of towns	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ireland in the 16th century 2. Why did Ireland matter? Efforts to conquer Ireland 3. The Plantation of Ulster part 1 4. The Plantation of Ulster part 2 5. How did the Ulster Plantation influence identity? What is identity? 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Plantation b. Identity c. Conquest d. Confiscation e. Apprentice Boys f. Bawn g. Nationalist 	a. James I b. Hugh O’Neill	

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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Conflicts based on identity. How did the Ulster plantation influence identity? 7. Different perspectives on the Ulster Plantation 8. Growth of towns 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> h. Unionist i. The Pale j. Brehon law k. Common law l. Military conquest m. The Nine Years War n. Flight of the Earls o. Undertaker p. Servitor q. Arable farming r. Pastoral farming s. Tories 		
9. The American Revolution	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. America c.1750, causes of the American Revolution part 1 -> Navigation Acts, Seven Years War and British debt, Quartering Act and Sugar Act 2. Causes of the American Revolution part 2 -> Stamp Act, Boston Massacre, Boston Tea Party 3. The course of the War 4. Role of Washington 5. Consequences of the War 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Revolution b. Colony c. Colonist d. Navigation Acts e. The Seven Years War and British debt f. The Quartering Act g. The Stamp Act h. The Sons of Liberty i. 'No taxation without representation' j. Boston Massacre k. Boston Tea Party l. Intolerable Acts m. Continental Congress n. Declaration of Independence o. Valley Forge p. Treaty of Paris 	a. George Washington	
10. Exploring the 1798 Rebellion	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What was the physical force tradition? Nationalism VS unionism 2. Ireland 1790 and the causes of the 1798 Rebellion 3. Wolfe Tone 4. Outbreak of the 1798 Rebellion 5. Course of the 1798 Rebellion 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Parliamentary tradition b. Physical force c. Nationalism d. Unionism e. Rebellion f. Protestant Ascendancy g. Penal laws h. Tithe 	a. Wolfe Tone	

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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Impact of the 1798 Rebellion (an example of the physical force tradition) on Irish politics 7. The physical force tradition in the 19th century 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Subdivided j. The United Irishmen k. Bantry Bay l. Croppies m. Scullabogue n. Yeomanry o. Pikeman p. Act of Union q. Rising of 1803 r. Fenian Rising of 1867 		
11. 19th century Industrial Society	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Steam Engine part 1 – steam power, domestic industry, impact of the railways 2. Crime and punishment part 1 OR health and medicine 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Industrial Revolution b. Steam engine c. Transport Revolution d. Rocket e. Bloody Code f. Peelers g. Transportation h. Silent system 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Thomas Newcomen b. James Watt 	
12. The Great Famine and Irish Diaspora	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ireland 1840 2. Causes of the Famine 3. Course of the Famine 4. Response of the British Government 5. Consequences of the Famine 6. Significance of the Irish Diaspora 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Famine b. Emigration c. Irish Diaspora d. Workhouse e. Blight f. Coffin ship g. Cottiers h. Subdivision of land i. Indian corn j. Public work schemes k. L'aissez faire l. Soup kitchens 		
13. We combine this with chapter 15				
14. The GAA	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Foundation of the GAA 2. The GAA as part of the cultural revival 3. Spread of the GAA, Croke Park 4. The GAA and the Rising 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. GAA b. Cultural revival c. De-anglicise 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Michael Cusack 	

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	5. Impact of the GAA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> d. American Invasion e. IRB f. Croke Park g. Separatist tradition h. RIC i. Amateur j. Rule 27 k. Rule 21 l. Rule 42 m. Bloody Sunday 		
<p>15. The rise of nationalism and unionism in Ireland 1911-23</p> <p>Redmond and Carson</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What was nationalism and unionism? 2. Home Rule Crisis 3. What was the parliamentary tradition? Redmond part 1 –role and significance 4. Carson part 1 – role and significance 5. Reaction to WW1 6. 1916 Rising 7. Results of the Rising 8. Rise of SF 9. War of Independence 10. Foundation of NI 11. Anglo-Irish Treaty 12. Outbreak of the Civil War 13. End of the Civil War and Consequences 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Nationalism b. Unionism c. Home Rule d. Act of Union e. Parliamentary tradition f. Cultural revolution g. 1911 Parliament Act h. IVF i. UVF j. Solemn League and Covenant k. Larne gun-running l. Civil war m. National Volunteers n. IRB o. Military Council p. 1916 Rising q. Blood Sacrifice r. Proclamation of the Irish Republic s. <i>Helga</i> t. GPO u. Sinn Féin v. Conscription w. Abstentionism x. Passive resistance y. Guerrilla warfare z. IRA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. John Redmond b. Edward Carson c. Patrick Pearse d. Eamon de Valera e. James Connolly f. Michael Collins 	

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> aa. First Dáil bb. Soloheadbeg cc. RIC dd. Flying columns ee. The Squad ff. Black and Tans gg. Auxiliaries hh. Government of Ireland Act, 1920 ii. RUC jj. B-Specials kk. Delegation ll. Anglo-Irish Treaty, 1921 mm. Dominion nn. Governor-general oo. Oath of allegiance pp. Regulars qq. Irregulars rr. Munster Republic 		
16. Life in Nazi Germany	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What was fascism? 2. Rise of Hitler and the Nazis 3. Life in a fascist dictatorship, use of terror, Night of the Long Knives 4. Living under Nazi propaganda 5. Life for children 6. Life for women 7. Life for the Jews 8. Life for workers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Democracy b. Dictatorship c. Fascism d. Communism e. Anti-Semitism f. Propaganda g. Pogrom h. Nazi Party i. Racism j. Enabling Law k. Gestapo l. Night of the Long Knives m. The People's Radio n. Nuremberg Rallies o. Hitler Youth p. League of German Maidens q. Indoctrinated r. Edelweiss Pirates 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Der Führer b. Goebbels 	

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> s. Herrenvolk t. Nuremberg Laws u. Night of the Broken Glass v. Star of David w. With Burning Anxiety x. Martin Niemöller y. Strength through Joy z. Beauty of Labour aa. Lebensraum 		
17. Life in Soviet Russia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What was communism? Establishment of a communist dictatorship 2. Soviet propaganda 3. Purges and show trials 4. Life in a gulag 5. Impact of industrialization on the lives of people 6. Impact of collectivisation on the lives of people 7. Life for women 8. Changes in health and education 9. Life during WW2 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Communism b. Dictatorship c. Bolsheviks d. Gulag e. Cult of personality f. Purges g. Show trials h. NKVD i. Industrialisation j. Collectivisation k. GOSPLAN l. Five Year Plans m. Kulaks n. Mother-Heroines o. Young Pioneers p. Rationing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Lenin b. Stalin 	
18. WWII – causes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Causes of WW2 – Treaty of Versailles, Hitler’s aims, Rhineland 2. Causes of WW2 – Anschluss, the Munich Conference, weakness of the League of Nations 3. Causes of WW2 – Appeasement, Nazi-Soviet Pact, Japanese Aggression, American isolation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Treaty of Versailles b. War guilt clause c. Reparations d. Demilitarisation e. Polish Corridor f. Grossdeutschland g. Lebensraum h. Anschluss i. The Munich Conference j. Sudetenland k. The League of Nations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Neville Chamberlain 	

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> l. Appeasement m. Nazi-Soviet Pact n. Pearl Harbor 		
19. WWII – course and impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Course of the War – invasion of Poland, the Phoney War, 2. Course of the War – invasion of Norway and Denmark, invasion of France, France divided 3. Course of the War – Operation Sealion and the Battle of Britain 4. Course of the War – the Blitz 5. Course of the War – the War in Africa 6. Course of the War – Operation Barbarossa 7. Course of the War – America enters the War 8. Course of the War – D-Day 9. Course of the War – the War in the East 10. Technology and historical change – nuclear energy 11. Impact of the War – immediate impact 12. Impact of the War – long-term impact 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Blitzkrieg b. Phoney War c. Evacuation d. Radar e. Blitz f. D-Day g. Scorched earth h. Atomic bomb i. Dunkirk j. Operation Dynamo k. Spitfires and Hurricanes l. Messerschmitts, Stukas and Heinkels m. RAF n. Luftwaffe o. Lend-Lease Scheme p. Operation Barbarossa q. Battle of Stalingrad r. U-boat s. Ultra t. Final Solution u. Resistance v. Battle of Kursk w. Operation Overlord x. Mulberry piers y. Battle of the Bulge z. VE-Day aa. Pearl Harbor bb. Battle of Midway cc. Battle of Iwo Jima dd. Hiroshima ee. Nagasaki ff. VJ-Day gg. Manhattan Project 	a. Churchill	

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> hh. H-bomb ii. Marshall Aid jj. Nuremberg Trials kk. Decolonized ll. The United Nations 		
<p>20. Significance of genocide</p> <p>The Holocaust</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What does genocide mean? Armenian genocide, Khmer Rouge 2. Rwandan Genocide, Bosnian Genocide, Darfur 3. Causes of the Holocaust 4. Course of the Holocaust 5. Extermination camps 6. Consequences of the Holocaust 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Genocide b. Armenian genocide c. Rwandan massacre d. Darfur genocide e. Racism f. Anti-Semitism g. Pogroms h. The Holocaust i. The Évian Conference j. The Wannsee Conference k. Ghetto l. Einsatzgruppen m. Final Solution n. Zyklon-B o. Auschwitz p. Death marches 		
<p>21. The impact of WW2 on Irish people</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ireland in 1939, neutrality in action 2. Food and fuel shortages, curragh camp 3. Impact of WW2 on Southern Ireland 4. Life in NI during WW2 5. Belfast Blitz 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Neutrality b. Emergency Powers Act c. The 'Emergency' d. Censorship e. Rationing f. Compulsory tillage order g. Glimmer men h. North Strand bombing i. Curragh camp j. Harland and Wolff k. Belfast Blitz 	a. Seán Lemass	
<p>22. The Cold War</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What was the Cold War? What caused the Cold War? 2. Why was the Cold War important? 3. Why was the Berlin Blockade important? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Superpowers a. Cold War b. Soviet satellite states c. Capitalism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. JFK b. Gorbachev c. Khrushchev d. Fidel Castro 	

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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Why was the Korean War important? 5. Why was the Cuban Missile Crisis important? 6. Why was the collapse of the Soviet Union important? 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> d. Communism e. Iron curtain f. Marshall Plan g. Truman Doctrine h. Dictatorship i. Democracy j. ICBMs k. Berlin Blockade l. Operation Vittles m. Berlin Wall n. NATO o. Warsaw Pact p. Korean War q. North Korea r. Cuban Missile Crisis s. Bay of Pigs t. Nuclear Test Ban Treaty 		
23. Women in 20 th century Ireland	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Life for women in the early 20th century 2. Women and politics 3. Changes from the 1960s onwards 4. IWLM 5. Challenges still faced 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Domestic servant b. Irish Women's Franchise League c. Suffragette d. Cumann na mBan e. Marriage bar f. Commission for the Status of Women g. Employment Equality Act h. Irish Women's Liberation Movement i. <i>Chains or Change</i> j. Contraceptive Train k. NICRA 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Hanna Sheehy-Skeffington b. Countess Markievicz c. Mary Robinson d. Bernadette Devlin 	
24. 1960s in European and world history	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Why were the 1960s important? The Cold War, the Space Race 2. The Vietnam War 3. The Civil Rights Movement 4. Decolonisation in Africa 5. Women's Liberation Movement 6. Youth Culture and Revolution 7. Vatican II 8. Chinese Cultural Revolution 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Space Race b. Vietnam War c. Sputnik d. Apollo 11 e. Containment f. Civil Rights Movement g. Passive resistance h. Decolonization in Africa and Asia 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Yuri Gagarin b. Neil Armstrong c. Martin Luther King d. Betty Friedan 	

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	9. Crime and punishment <u>OR</u> health and medicine	i. Youth Culture and Revolution j. Vatican II k. Chinese Cultural Revolution		
25. 1960s in Irish history	1. Economic change in the 1960s, changes in education 2. Social change and RTE 3. Changes in NI – North-South relations 4. NICRA	a. Emigration b. First Programme for Economic Expansion c. Swinging Sixties d. Teilifís Éireann e. Ballad boom f. NICRA	a. Terence O’Neill b. Donagh O’Malley	
25. The Troubles	1. What were the Troubles 2. Long-term causes of the Troubles 3. Immediate causes of the Troubles 4. NICRA and the start of the Troubles 5. Course of the Troubles 6. Sunningdale and the Ulster Workers’ Strike 7. Hunger Strikes 8. Anglo-Irish Agreement, 1985 9. Towards peace	a. The Troubles b. Nationalist c. Paramilitary d. Unionist e. Discrimination f. Partition g. Gerrymandering h. Battle of the Bogside i. SDLP j. Internment k. Bloody Sunday l. Direct Rule m. The Sunningdale Agreement n. Ulster Workers’ Council strike o. Hunger strikes p. The Anglo-Irish Agreement, 1985 q. The Downing Street Declaration r. The Good Friday Agreement s. Power-sharing	a. John Hume	
27. The EU Ireland’s links with Europe	1. Origins of the EU 2. How the EU promoted international co-operation 3. Role of the EU in promoting Justice and Human Rights 4. Ireland’s links with Europe – ECI, the Normans, the Reformation, the Nine Years War	a. European unity b. EEC c. Treaty of Rome d. Common market e. International co-operation f. The Charter of Fundamental Rights g. Missionaries h. Feudalism		

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	5. Ireland's links with Europe – the Nine Years War, 1798 Rebellion, 1916 Rising, WW2, Ireland and the EEC	i. The Normans j. The Nine Years War		
Technological developments and innovation	1. Review technological developments -> the printing press, ships and navigation, the steam engine, nuclear technology	a. Gutenberg b. Printing press c. Caravel d. Carvel-built e. Lateen sails f. Rudder g. Castles on decks h. Carrack or nao i. Compass j. Astrolabe k. Portolan charts l. Log and line and a sandglass m. Knots n. Steam engine o. Railway Age p. Atomic bomb q. Manhattan Project r. H-bomb s. Chernobyl		
Crime and punishment OR health and medicine	1. Review crime and punishment -> Ancient Rome, Medieval Times, Industrial Society, Modern Times OR 2. Health and Medicine -> Ancient Rome, Medieval Times, The Renaissance Industrial Society, Modern Times	a. Inoculation b. Anesthetics c. Antiseptics d. Chloroform OR a. Bloody Code b. Peelers c. Transportation d. Gaols Act 1823 e. Separate system f. Silent system	a. Louis Pasteur b. Robert Koch c. William Roentgen d. Florence Nightingale	