Mr. P. Mc Sweeney Programmes of Work

3rd Year History

Students should refer to their Question and Answer chronological plan hand out.

Ireland

We were on Q 13.

By 20 April 20 students should be up to Q 28. Use the study advice on the hand out. The PowerPoint I use in class is available on Google.

- Type in 'second year stuff Mount Temple.'
- Select Ireland 3rd year.
- We are on slide 35.
- Follow the narrative up to The achievements of the C na G government 1932. This will synchronize exactly with the information on your Q and A handout.

Revision work

2nd year people in History

The following should be covered:

- Columbus,
- Luther,
- An Ulster Planter
- Washington
- Industrial Revolution Factory Worker

2nd year History

The Famine:

Students should study the cause, course and consequences of The Famine in particular;

- Landlord/tenant relations
- Subdivision of land
- Overdependence on the potato
- Blight
- Help for famine victims
- British government help
- Charitable organisations
- Emigration
- Population decline
- The end of subdivision
- A move from tillage farming to pasture
- The decline of the Irish language.

TY History

Students should continue with our special study of Dr Martin Luther King Jr.

Special attention should be paid to his role in the Montgomery Bus Boycott and how this led to his rise to prominence in Civil Rights.

1st Year History

Students should revise Romanesque architecture. Then move on to the features of Gothic Architecture paying particular attention to the features of that style. For example:

- Pointed Arches
- Carvings and sculpture
- Stained glass windows
- Tracery stone work
- Flying buttresses
- Internal columns

All of these features can be seen in the famous Notre Dame cathedral in Paris. Students should practice drawing the various features.

Students should then study the causes of the renaissance, in particular,

- The influence of the Roman Empire
- Italian States role
- The influence of Patrons
- The role of education
- The fall of Constantinople
- The influence of Italian Trade