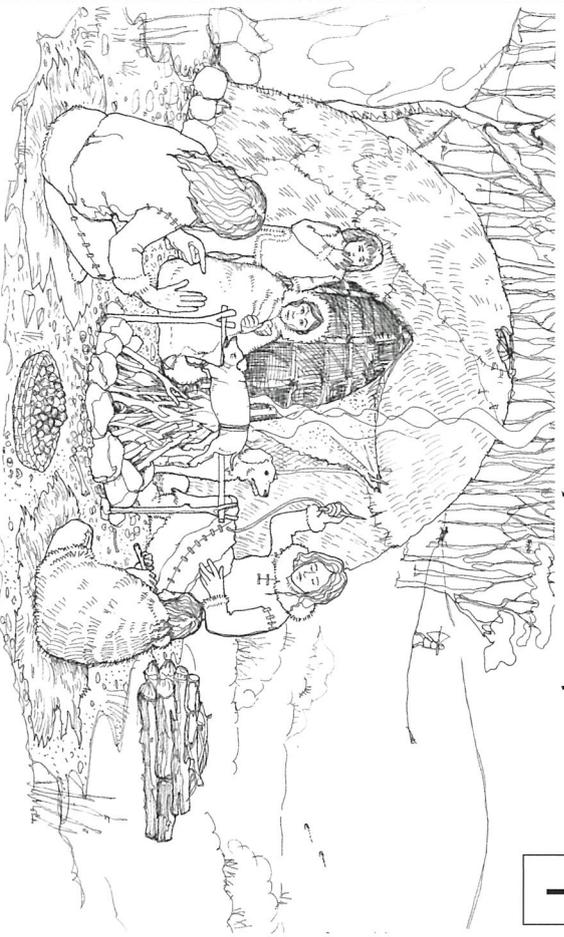




STONE AGE HUNTERS 7000 BC - 4000 BC

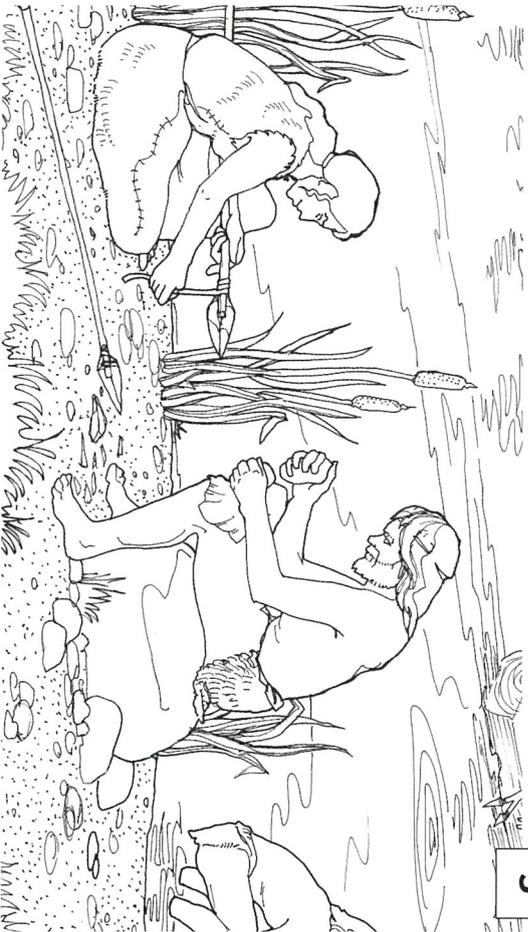
1



Stone Age hunters arrived in Ireland nine thousand years ago. They lived by hunting wild animals, fishing and gathering wild plants and berries.

STONE AGE HUNTERS 7000 BC - 4000 BC

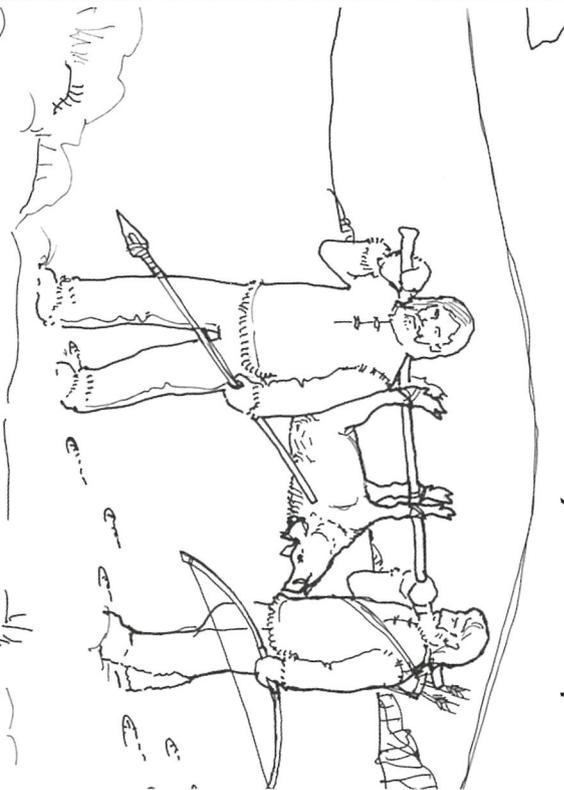
3



Stone Age hunters made tools and weapons of flint.  
Flint is a hard stone that makes a sharp edge.

STONE AGE HUNTERS 7000 BC - 4000 BC

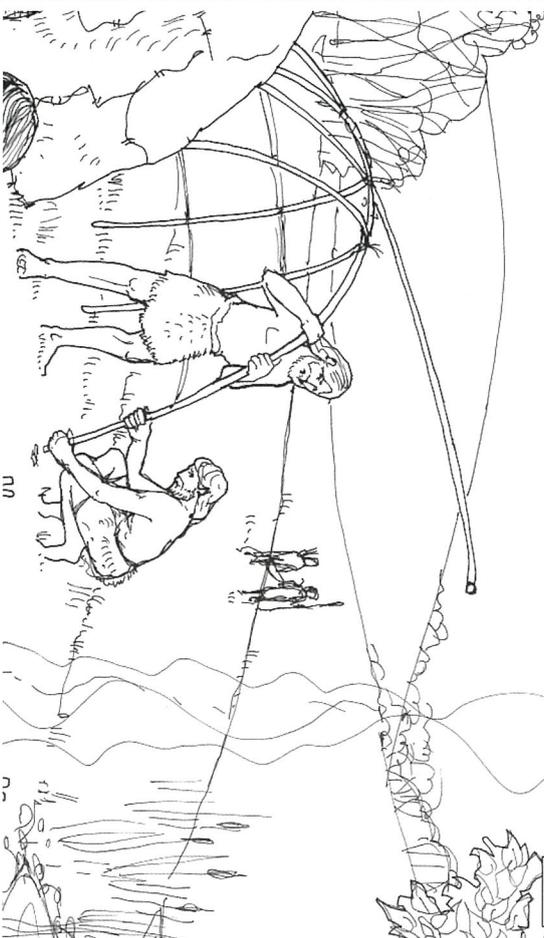
2



Stone Age hunters used bow and arrows and spears to hunt wild animals like this wild pig

STONE AGE HUNTERS 7000 BC - 4000 BC

4



Stone Age hunters lived in huts made of wooden poles and animal skins.

Drawings for *Timeline Ireland*



STONE AGE HUNTERS 7000 BC - 4000 BC

5

Stone Age hunters picked wild fruit and berries for food.



Stone Age hunters gathered wild nuts and berries, like blackberries and hazelnuts.

STONE AGE HUNTERS 7000 BC - 4000 BC

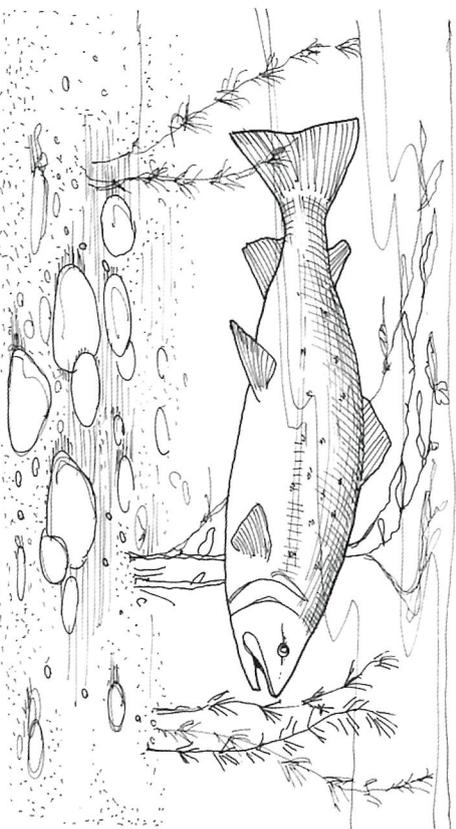
7



STONE AGE HUNTERS 7000 BC - 4000 BC

6

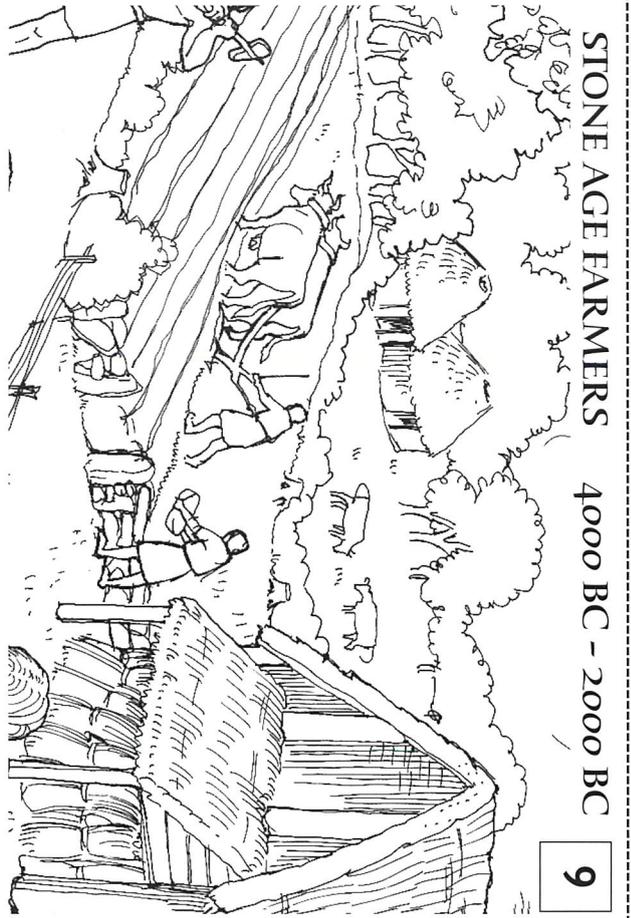
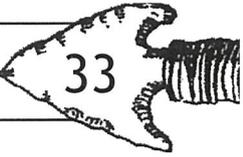
Stone Age hunters collected birds eggs for food.



Stone Age hunters caught fish, like salmon and trout.

STONE AGE HUNTERS 7000 BC - 4000 BC

8



STONE AGE FARMERS 4000 BC - 2000 BC

9

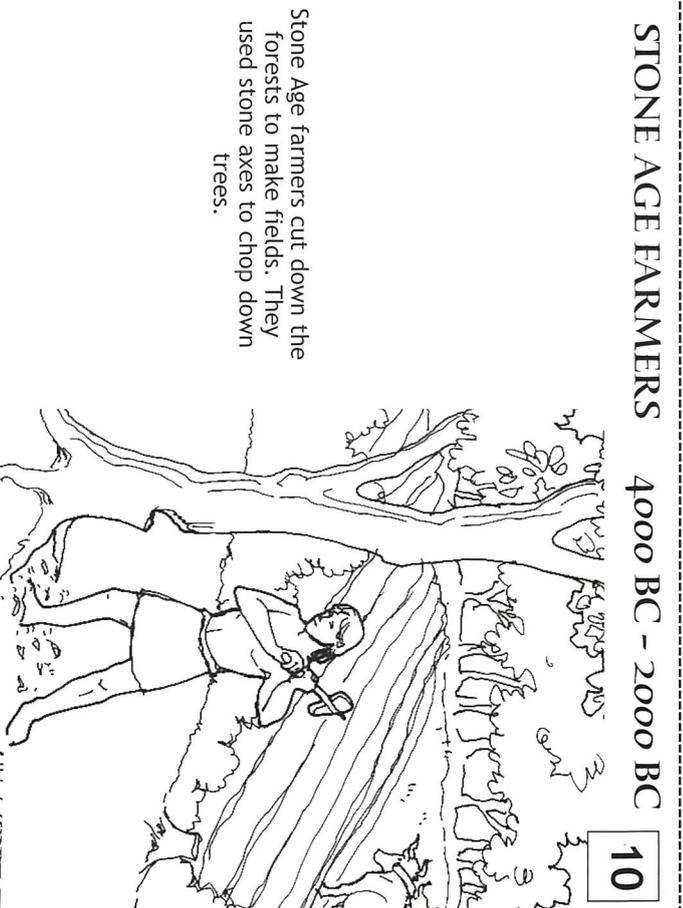
Stone Age farmers came to Ireland six thousand years ago



STONE AGE FARMERS 4000 BC - 2000 BC

11

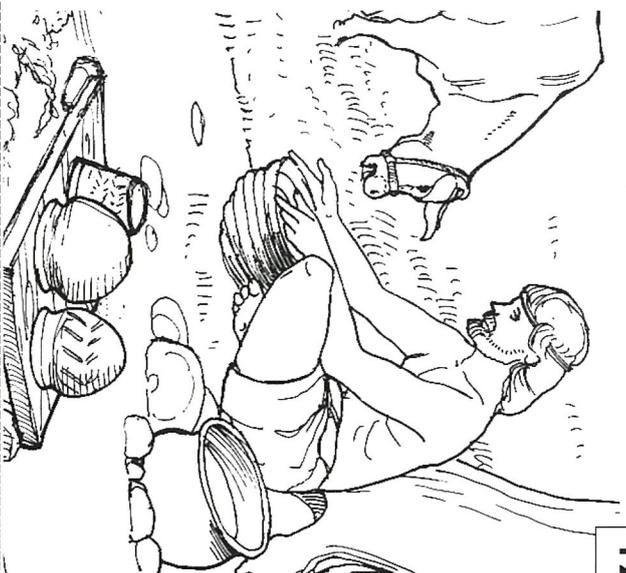
Stone Age farmers grew wheat and barley. The crops were reaped, threshed and ground by hand.



STONE AGE FARMERS 4000 BC - 2000 BC

10

Stone Age farmers cut down the forests to make fields. They used stone axes to chop down trees.

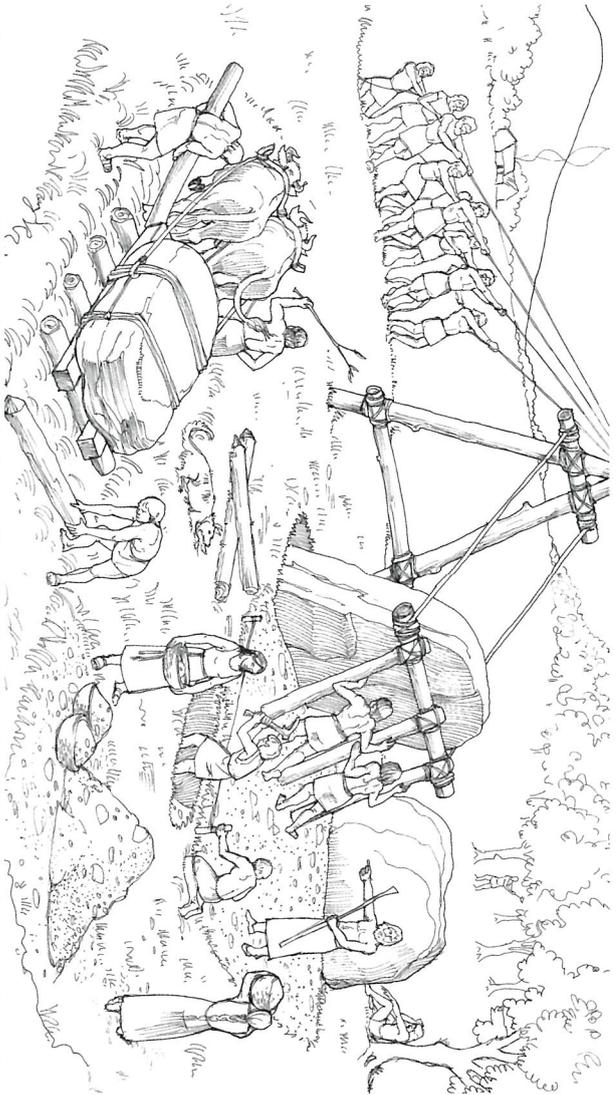


STONE AGE FARMERS 4000 BC - 2000 BC

12

The first potters in Ireland were Stone Age farmers. They used pots to store and cook food.

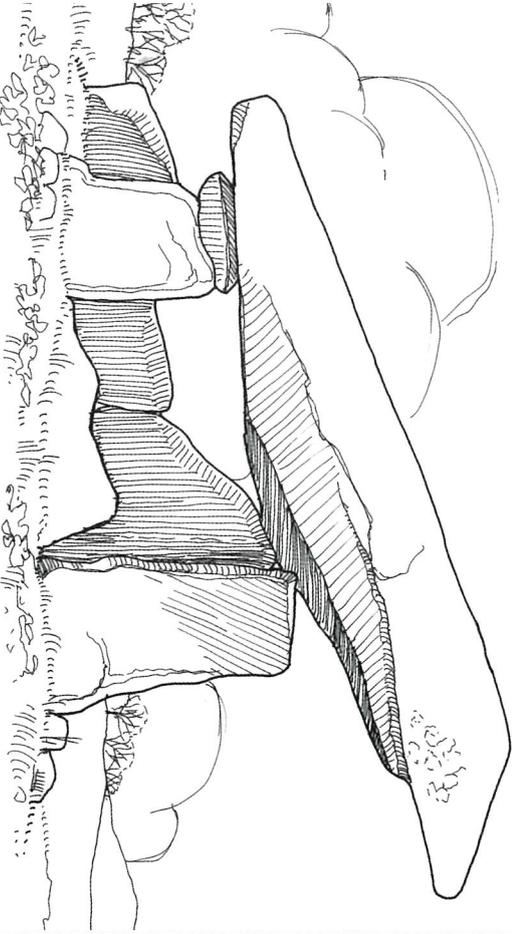
Drawings for *Timeline Ireland*



STONE AGE FARMERS 4000 BC - 2000 BC

13

Stone Age farmers built tombs for the dead using large stones. They were very skilled at moving and lifting large stones.



STONE AGE FARMERS 4000 BC - 2000 BC

14

This is a megalithic tomb built by the first farmers. It is called a portal tomb.



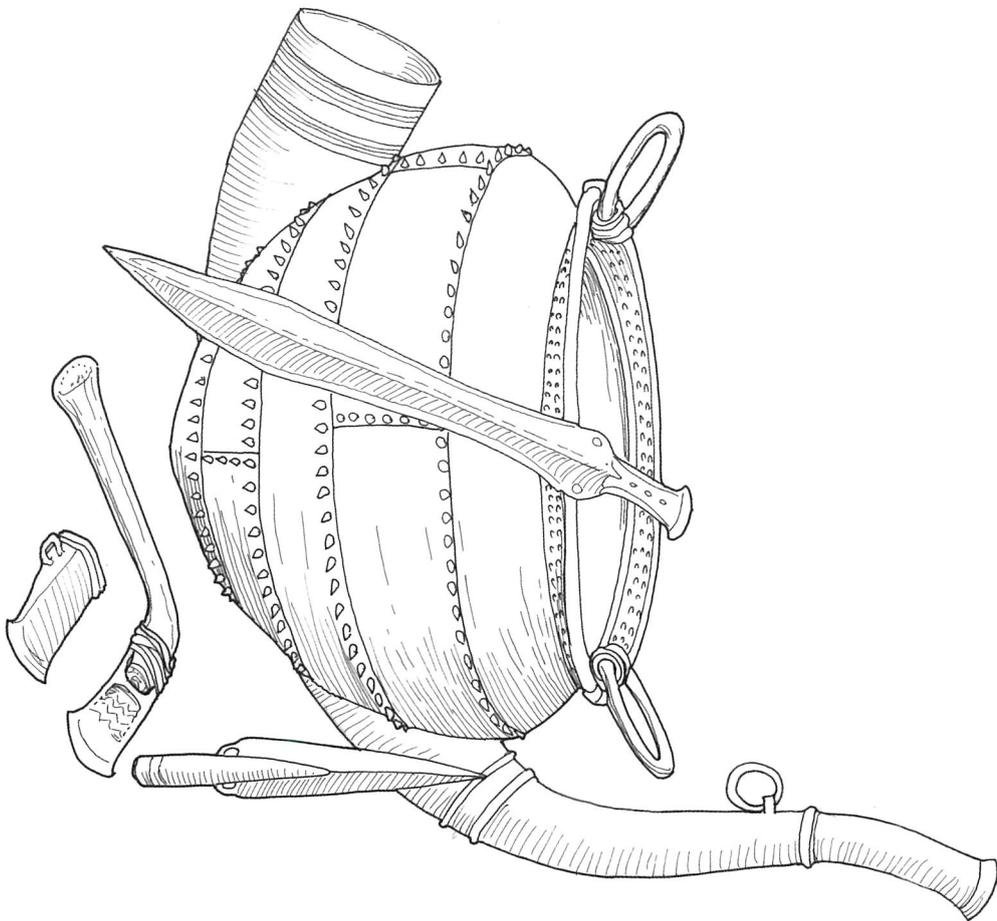
STONE AGE FARMERS 4000 BC - 2000 BC

15

The Stone Age farmers liked to decorate some of the stones in their tombs. This is the entrance stone of the passage tomb at Newgrange, Co. Meath.

THE BRONZE AGE 2000 BC - 500 BC

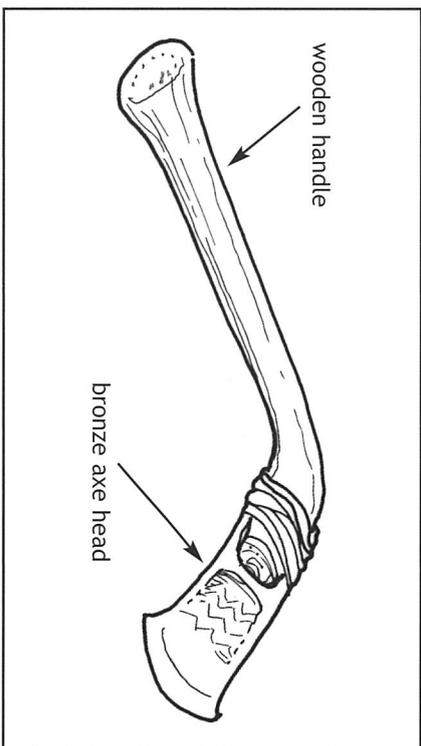
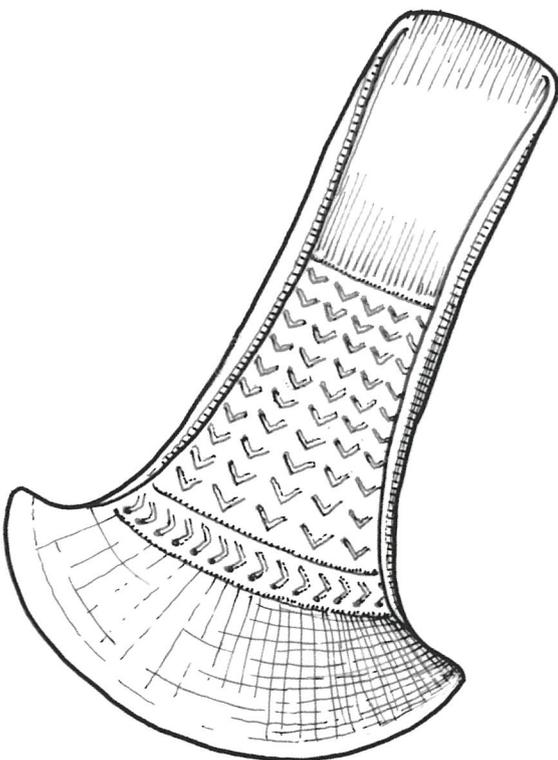
16



The use of bronze (an alloy of copper and tin) marks a new stage in Irish prehistory. This happened four thousand years ago. Bronze was used to make cauldrons (large cooking pots), swords, spears, axes and musical instruments.

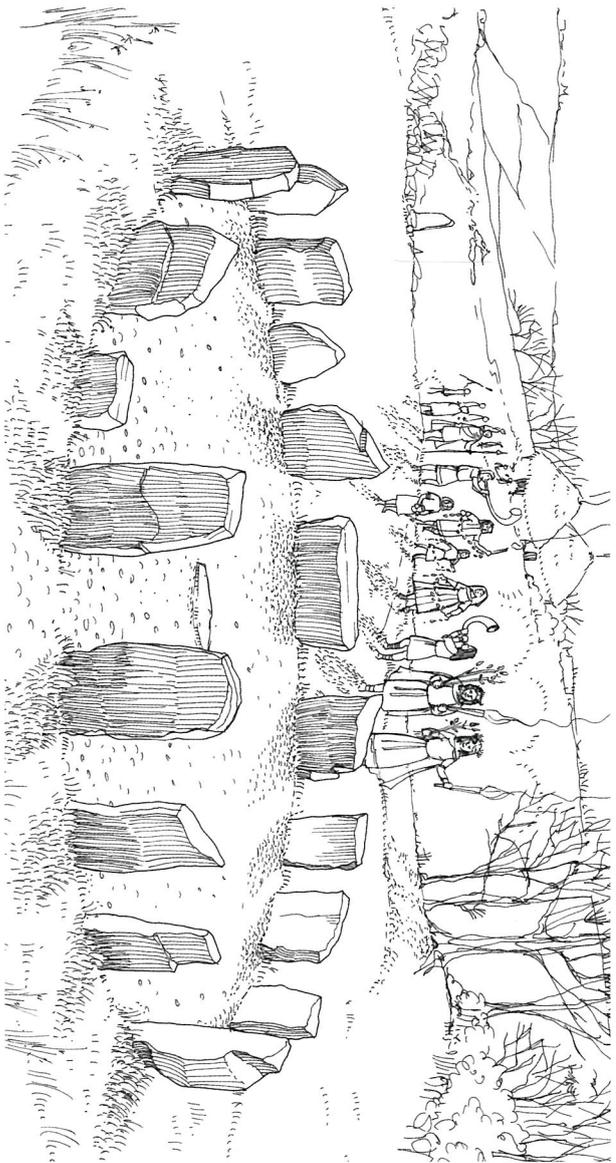
THE BRONZE AGE 2000 BC - 500 BC

17



Bronze made better tools and weapons than flint. This is a bronze axe.

Drawings for *Timeline Ireland*



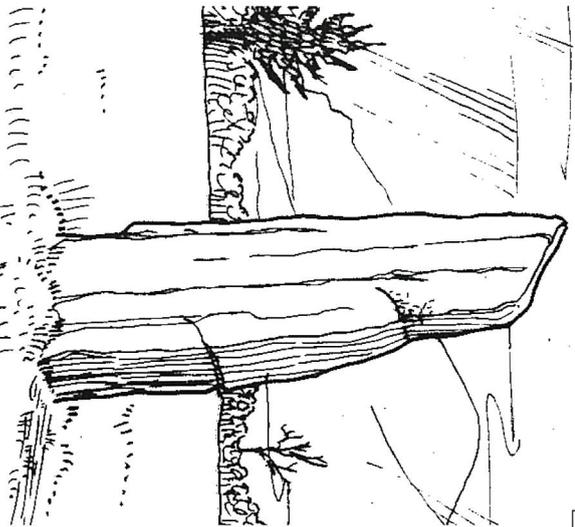
THE BRONZE AGE 2000 BC - 500 BC

18

Bronze Age people built stone circles for their ceremonies. This is Drombeg stone circle in West Cork which is orientated on the mid-winter setting sun.

THE BRONZE AGE 2000 BC - 500 BC

19



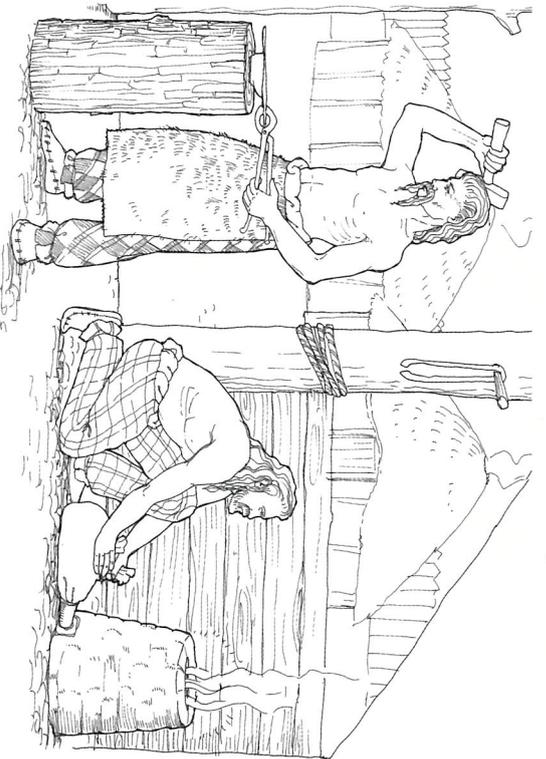
Bronze Age people put up tall stones to mark important places

THE BRONZE AGE 2000 BC - 500 BC

20



This is a Bronze Age cooking place called a fulacht fia. Hot stones are used to boil water. Meat was then cooked in the hot water.



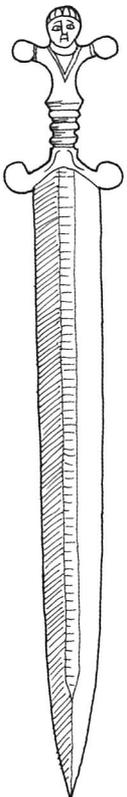
THE IRON AGE 500 BC - 400 AD

21

Iron was first used in Ireland around 500 BC. Iron is much harder than bronze and keeps a sharp edge for longer.

THE IRON AGE 500 BC - 400 AD

23



This is an Iron Age sword and its scabbard (cover).  
The Celts fought with swords like this.



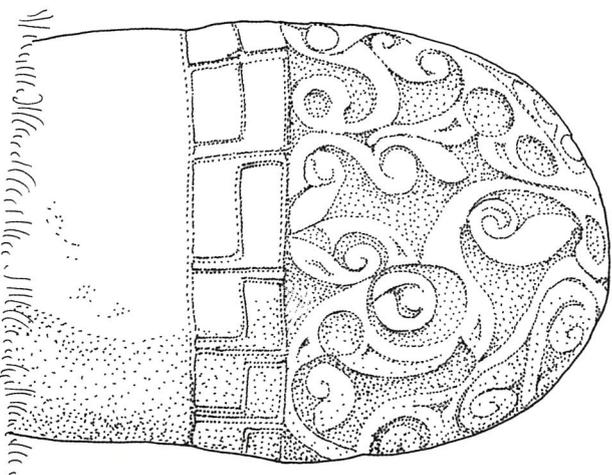
THE IRON AGE 500 BC - 400 AD

22

The people of the Iron Age are known as Celts.  
They spoke an ancient form of Irish.

THE IRON AGE 500 BC - 400 AD

24

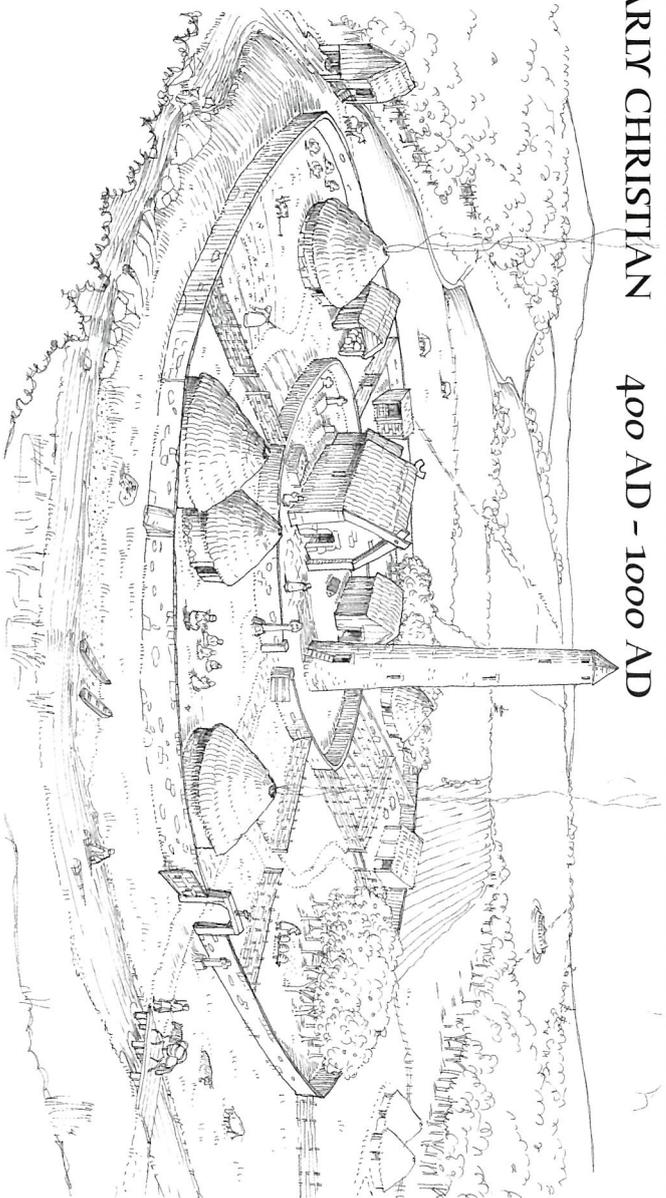


A new type of art, called 'La Tene', came to Ireland during the Iron Age. This type of art is associated with the Celts. This is the Turro Stone, Co. Galway, which is decorated with La Tene art.



# Drawings for *Timeline Ireland*

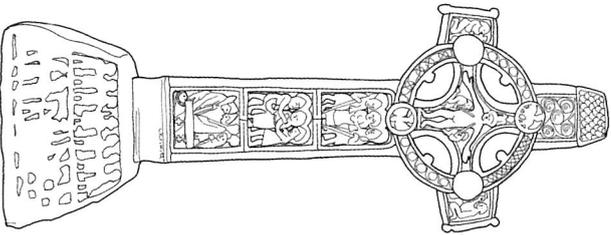
EARLY CHRISTIAN 400 AD - 1000 AD



25

The next important arrival into Ireland was Christianity. It arrived around 400 AD. Monasteries like this soon appeared throughout the country.

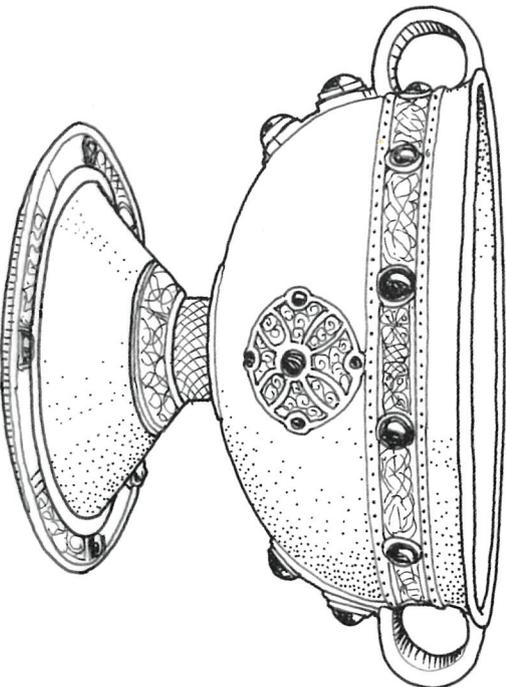
EARLY CHRISTIAN  
400 AD - 1000 AD



26

During the Early Christian period high crosses, like this one at Monasterboice, Co. Louth were used to teach people about the gospel.

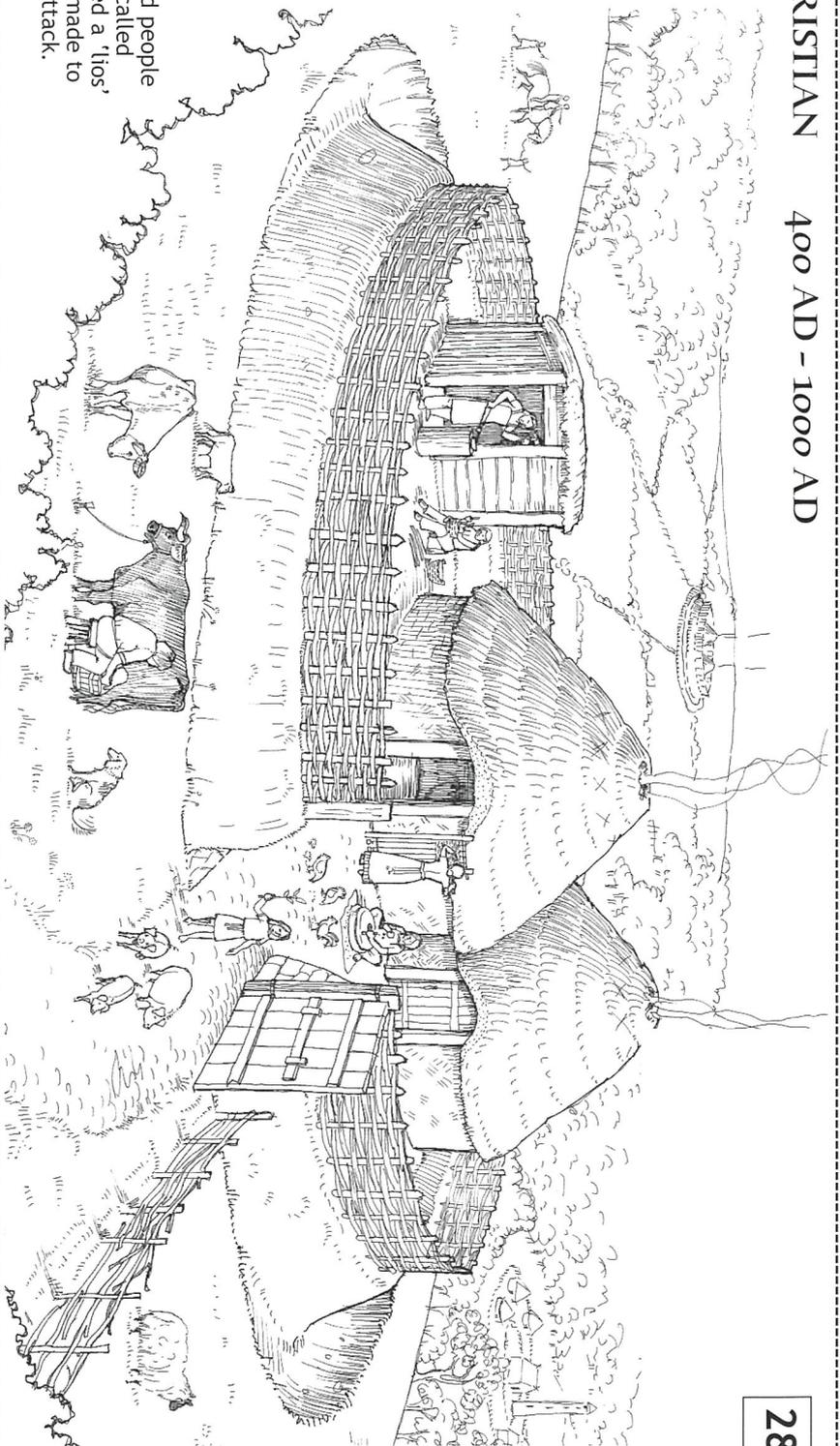
EARLY CHRISTIAN 400 AD - 1000 AD



27

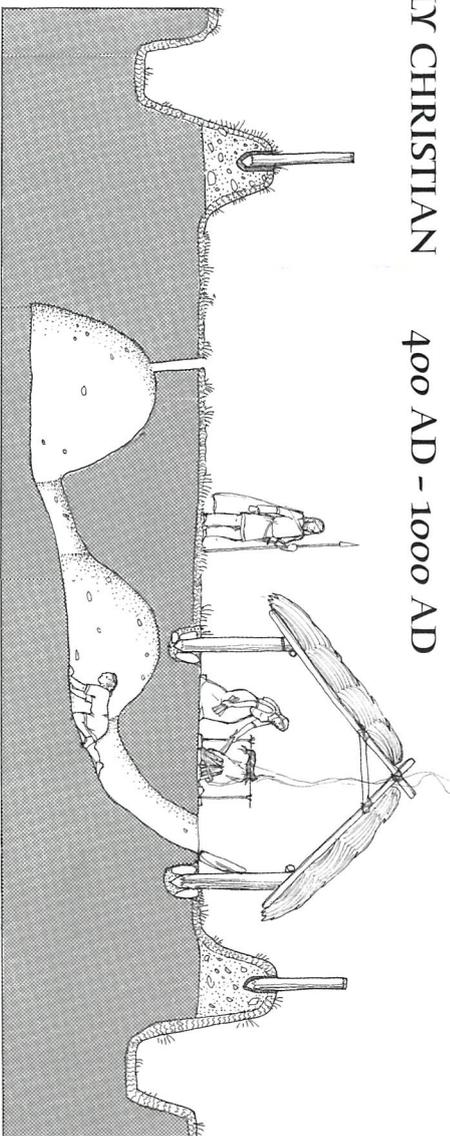
This is the Ardagh chalice. It was made in the 8th Century AD of silver and gold and shows the great wealth and craftsmanship of the Irish monasteries at this time.

EARLY CHRISTIAN 400 AD - 1000 AD



During the Early Christian period people lived in circular enclosures, called ringforts. In Irish they were called a 'lios' or a 'rath'. The enclosure was made to protect the farmstead from attack.

EARLY CHRISTIAN 400 AD - 1000 AD

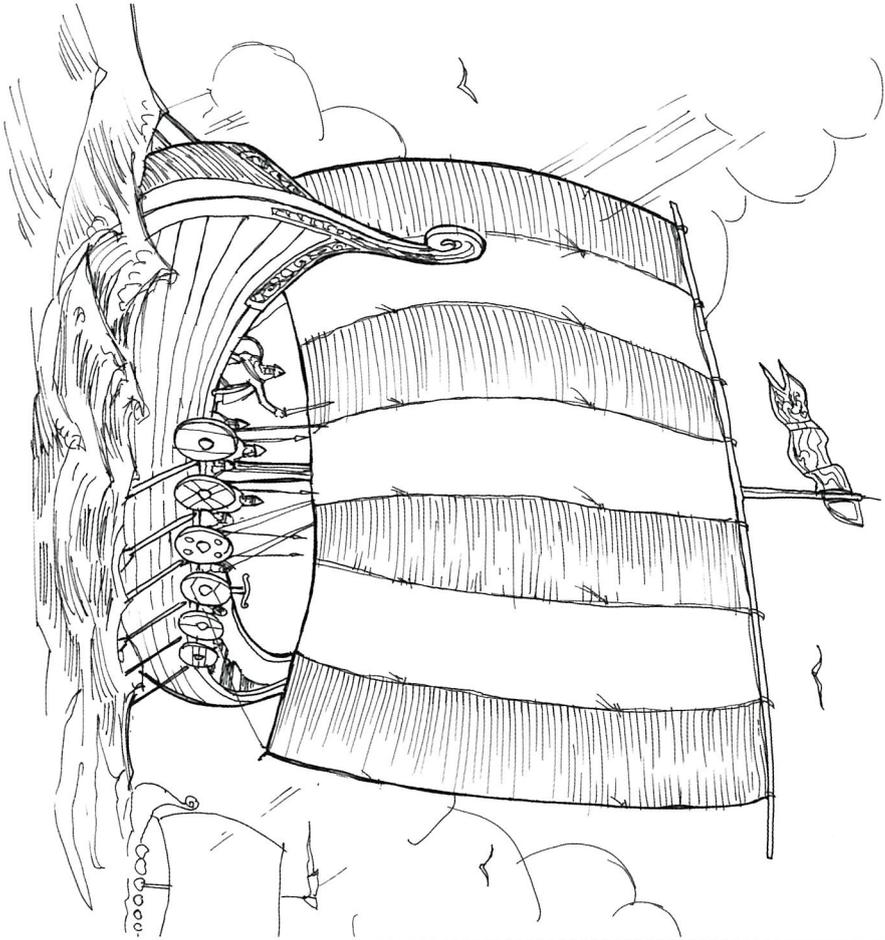


If the ringfort was attacked people hid in underground hide-outs called souterrains (sutt-err-ains). Souterrains often have air vents so that the people inside them could breathe fresh air.

Drawings for *Timeline Ireland*

EARLY CHRISTIAN 400 AD - 1000 AD

30



Around 800 AD bands of Vikings began raiding the rich monasteries of Ireland. They were Scandinavians and travelled in longships like these.

THE MEDIEVAL PERIOD 1169-1600

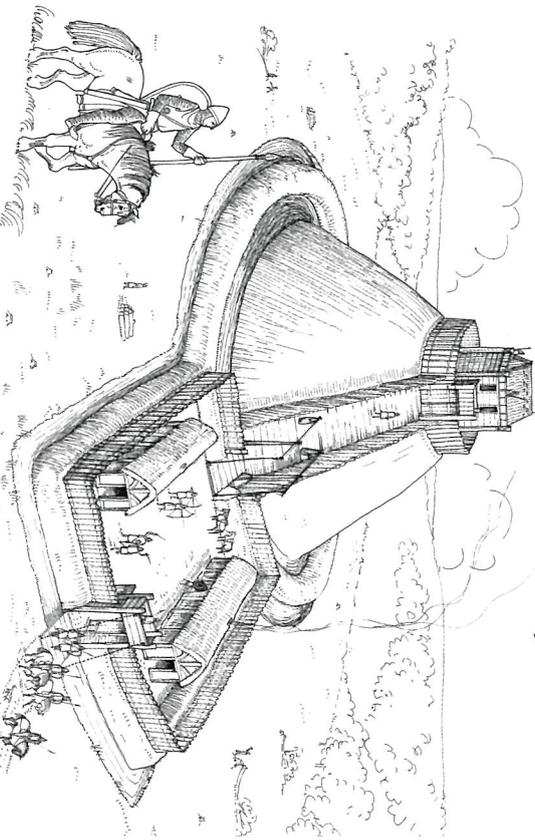
31



1169 - 1300 AD  
The Normans first came to Ireland in 1169 and by 1300 had conquered about two thirds of the country. They were great soldiers from northern France.

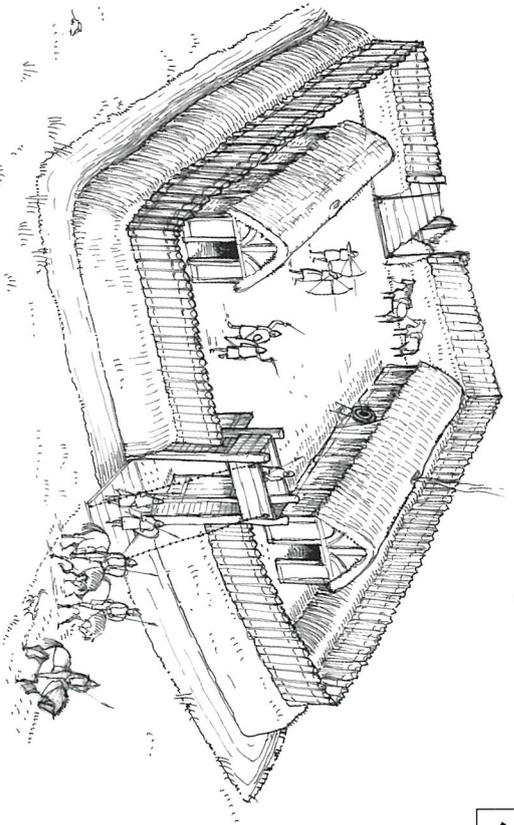
THE MEDIEVAL PERIOD 1169-1600

32



When the Normans were invading an area they built castles like this, called a motte and bailey. These were made of earth with a timber castle on top. They were quicker and easier to build than the stone castles.

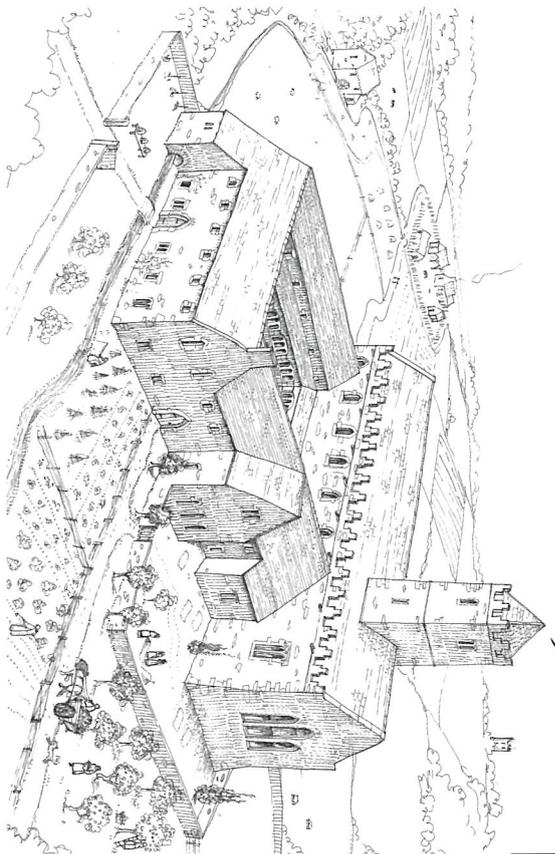
THE MEDIEVAL PERIOD 1169-1600



33

This is a moated site. They are square enclosures dating to the 13th century. They are defended homesteads of the Norman settlers.

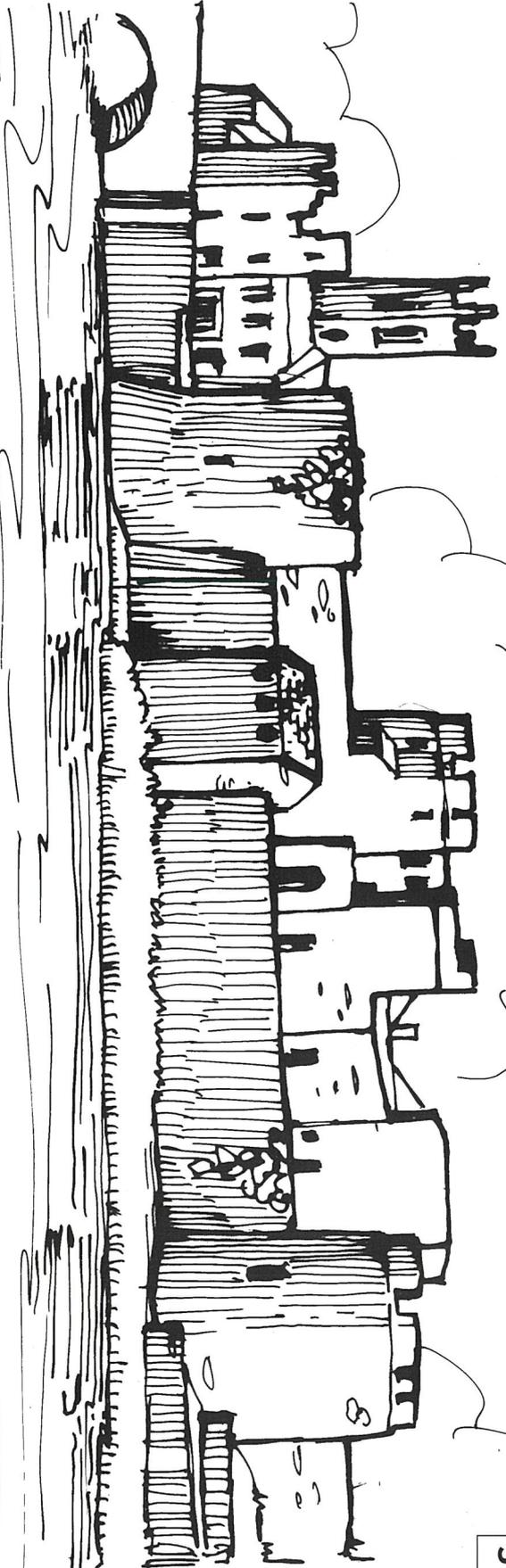
THE MEDIEVAL PERIOD 1169-1600



34

Large monasteries like this were built in Ireland during the medieval period. These were planned around a central open area called a cloister.

THE MEDIEVAL PERIOD 1169-1600

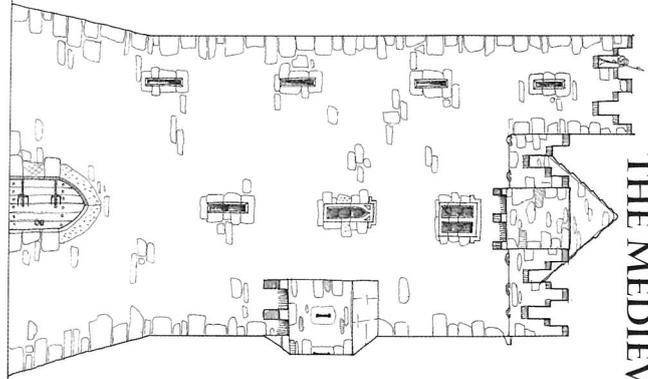


35

The Normans also built large stone castles. This is King John's Castle in Limerick. Castles like this were used by the Normans to control the lands they had conquered.



# Drawings for *Timeline Ireland*

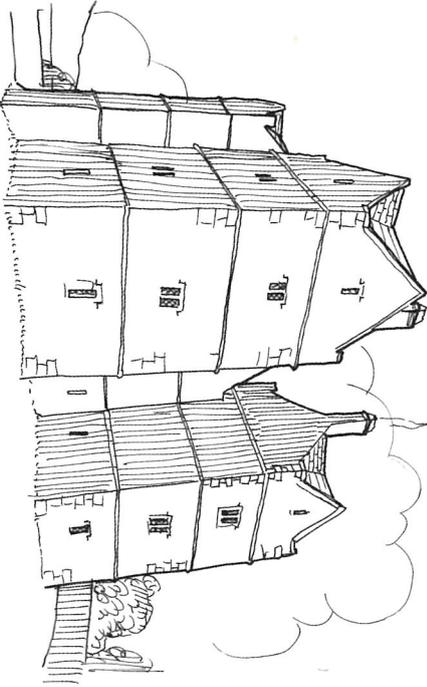


THE MEDIEVAL PERIOD

1169-1600

36

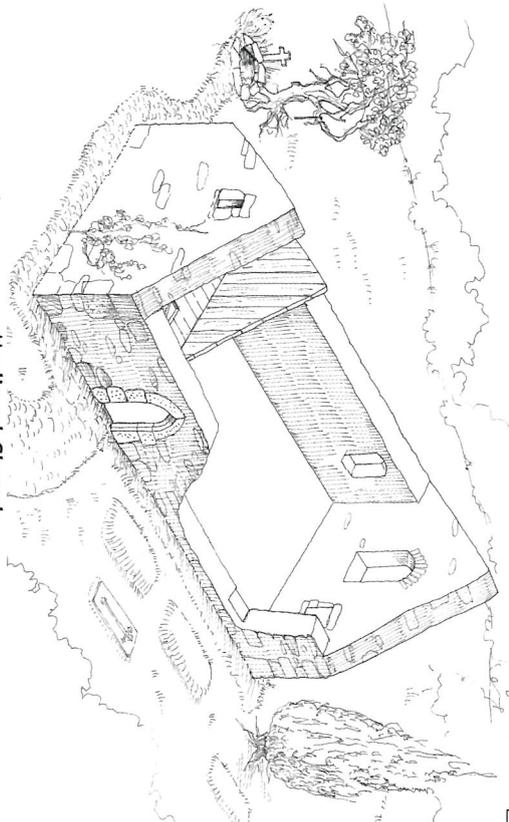
**Tower House**  
Irish Lords built Tower Houses like this in 15th and 16th century.



POST MEDIEVAL 1600 -1900 AD

38

The 17th Century saw great changes in Ireland. The old-fashioned castles were replaced by fortified houses like this. They had lots of windows and fireplaces and were much more comfortable than castles.



THE MEDIEVAL PERIOD

1169-1600

37

**Medieval Church**  
Parish churches like this were built throughout the country in 15th and 16th century. Most of these are now in ruins in old graveyards.



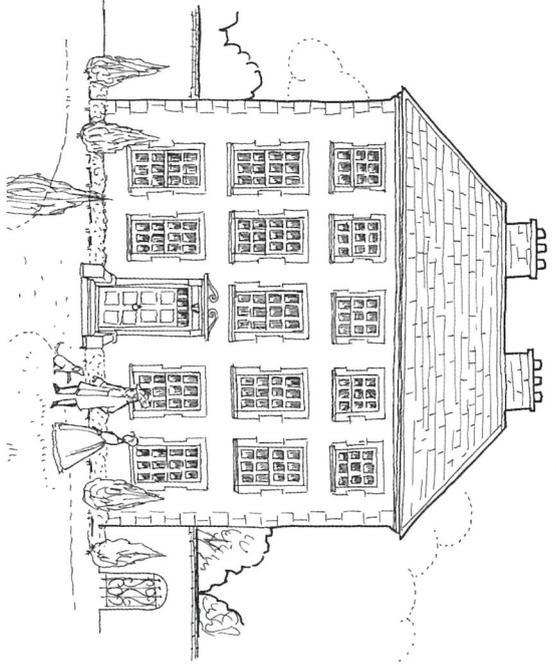
POST MEDIEVAL 1600 -1900 AD

39

The victory of William of Orange at the Battle of the Boyne in 1690 marks the final end of medieval Ireland.

Drawings for *Timeline Ireland*

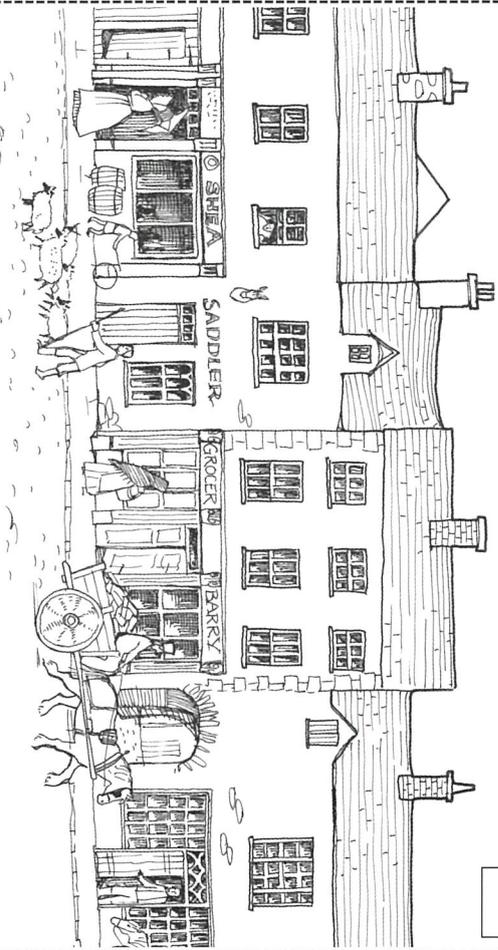
POST MEDIEVAL 1600 -1900 AD



40

After 1690 nearly all the land in Ireland was owned by protestant landlords. They built large country houses like this in the 1700s and 1800s.

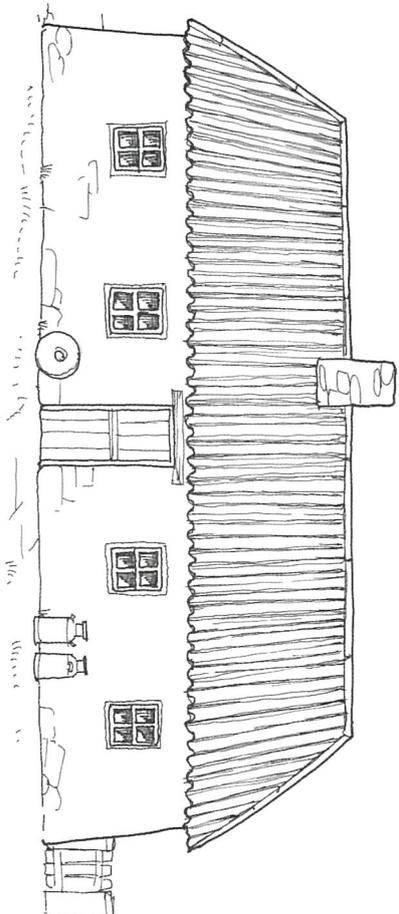
POST MEDIEVAL 1600 -1900 AD



42

Many of the buildings in our towns and village were built in the 1800s and 1900s

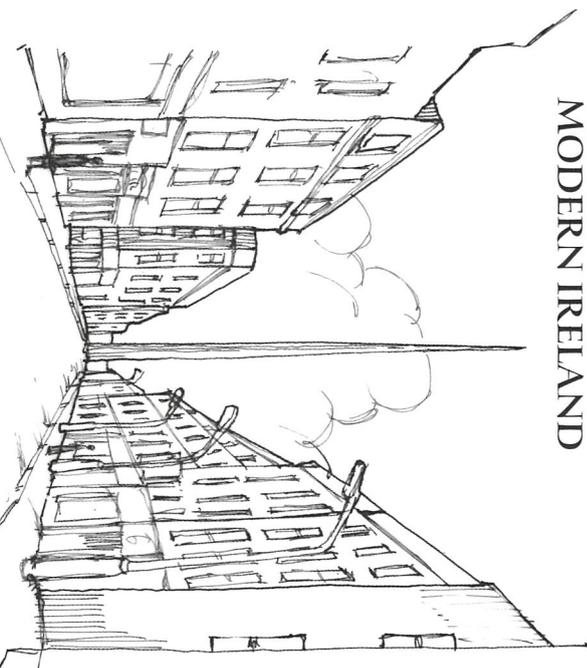
POST MEDIEVAL 1600 -1900 AD



41

The majority of people in the 1700s and 1800s lived in one-storey traditional houses like this.

MODERN IRELAND



43

In 2000 AD the new millennium was celebrated throughout the world. In Dublin the Millennium Spire was erected on O'Connell Street.

# The Game of Time

