

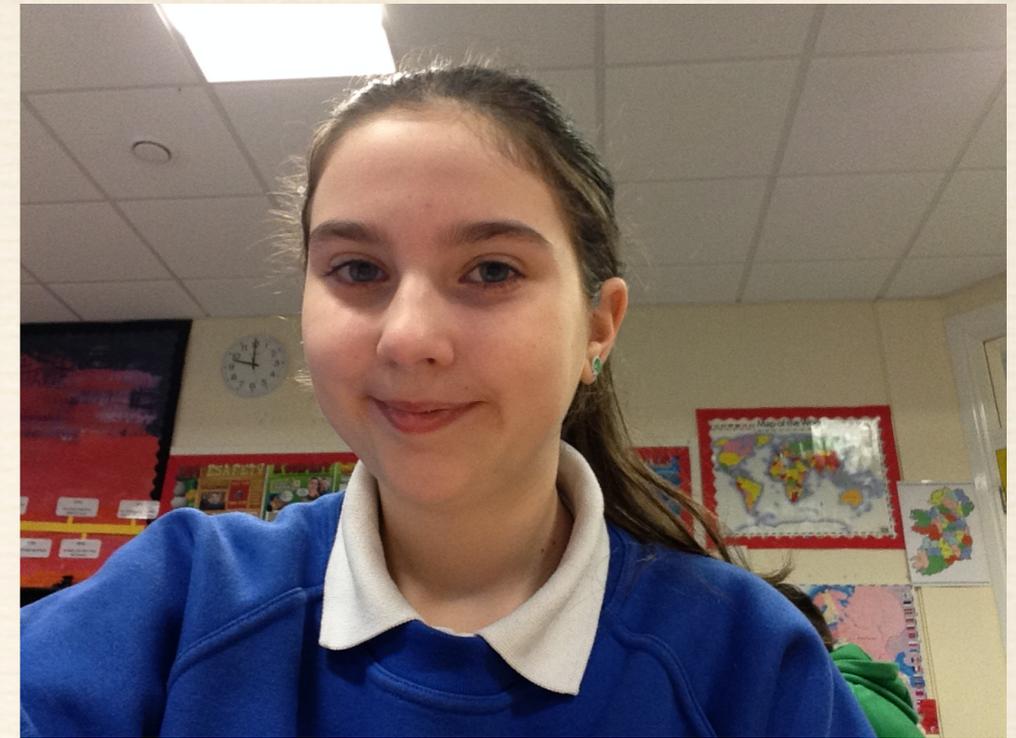
The Bronze Age



By
Niamh
McELvanna

My introduction

Hi. My name is Niamh and welcome to my project. I will be teaching you about the Bronze Age in Ireland. The Bronze Age is the second part of the three stage system (Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age).



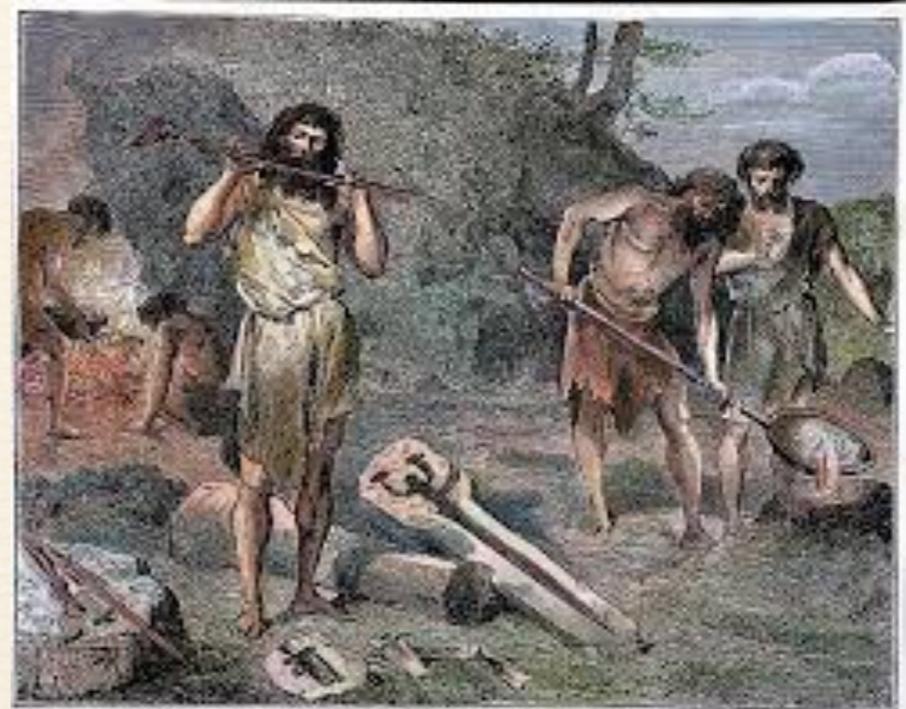
What was the Bronze Age

The Bronze Age was between 700bc and 43ad. Their houses were mostly round and they had a fire for heat, cooking and light. Bronze could be poured into moulds to make tools like axes, spears and daggers.



When was the Bronze Age

The Bronze Age lasted for approximately 1,700 years. During the Bronze Age large monuments continued to be constructed or modified. The Bronze Age culture used bronze most of all. They lived in round houses like the one the arrows pointing to below.



How did people make bronze?

People made bronze by melting and mixing two different metals called copper and tin. Bronze is made by 90% copper and 10% tin.

Tin was found in streams in Cornwall and copper was found in deep underground mines in places like Great Orme in North Wales.



What was the Iron Age

Iron was much harder to make than bronze because unlike bronze iron was made by constantly heating and hammering. The Iron Age lasted between 800BC and 43AD.



Raths

Raths were also known as ring forts. A whole family would have to live in a ring fort so they were quite large. They were usually built near supplies like water, fish, and animals for hunting. Livestock was important. Copper, iron ore for metals, clay for pottery making and fertile soil for growing crops were vital.

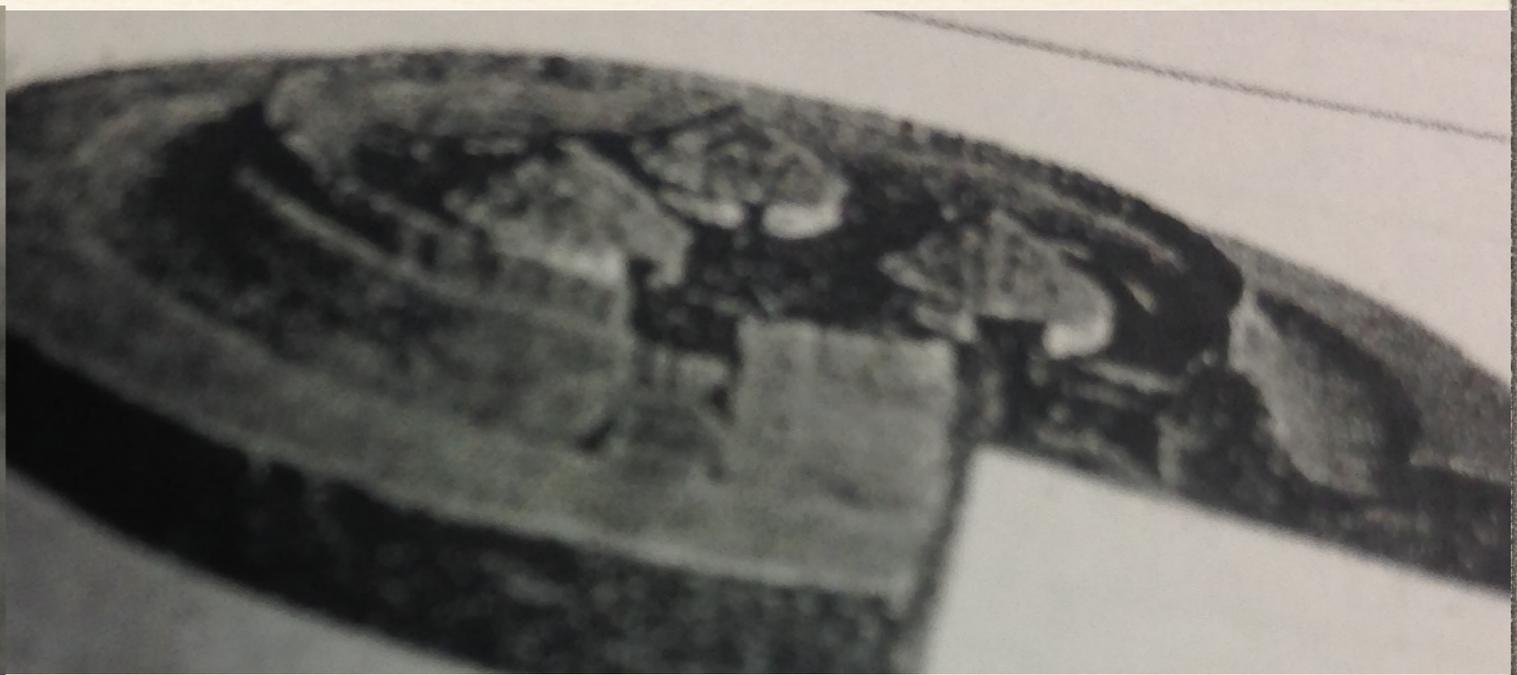


Different types of Rath

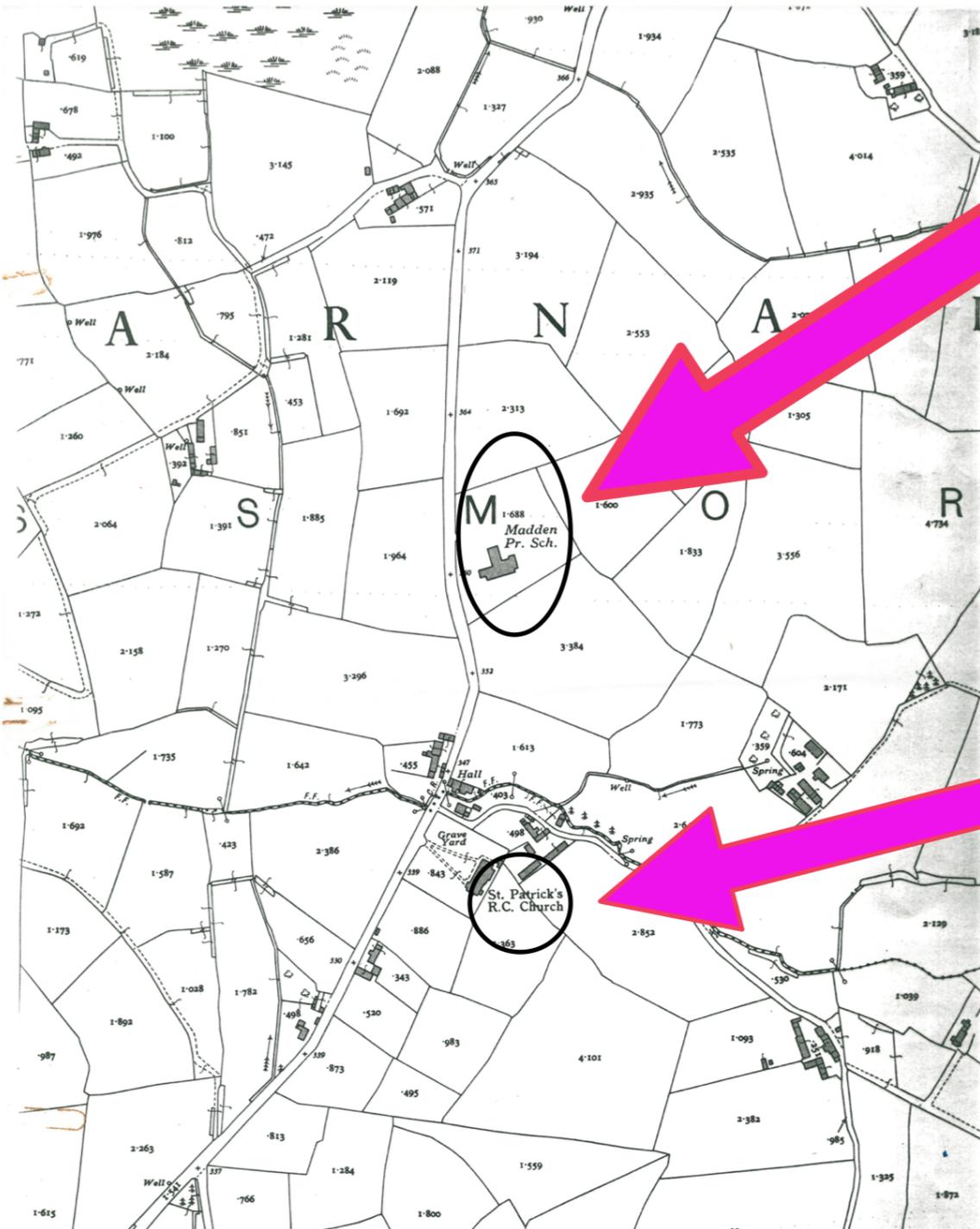
Today there are 40,000 remains of Raths.

Here are the names of the four Raths.

- Rath or lis- ring forts made of clay.
- Cashel- ring forts made from stone.
- Dun- ring fort built for military defence.
- Crannog- ring fort built on water.



Map of Madden

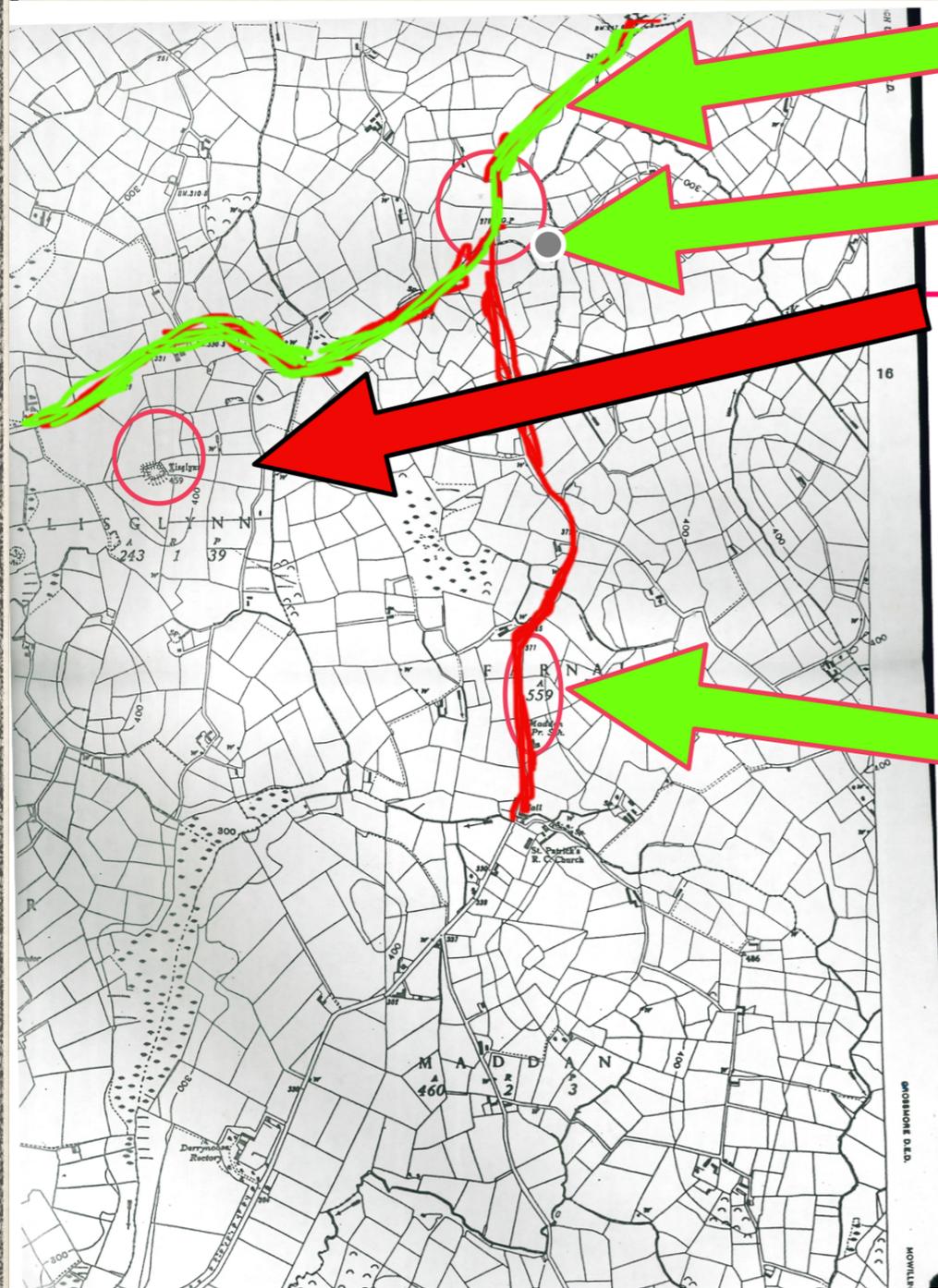


This is St. Joseph's primary school Madden

This is St. Joseph's chapel Madden.

This is an os map of Madden. I have identified some of the places like St. Joseph's primary school and St. Joseph's chapel.

Map of Madden



This is the main Armagh Road

This is the finger post

This is Lislin Rath

This is St. Joseph's primary school Madden and Fernalay Road

This is a more detailed map of madden. You can see the finger post, Lisglynn Rath, the main Armagh road, Fernalay Road and my school St. Joseph's primary school.

Lislynn Rath

This ditch (on the right) is what they would use in the Bronze Age to protect the people and cattle inside the Rath.



Lislynn Rath was located on a hill because they would see someone if they tried to steal their cattle. Also it made it very difficult if they wanted to steal their cattle.

Lislynn Rath



This is were the
Rath is.



Comparing Landscapes



This is a picture of the view that you would see. If you stood on Lislynn Rath during the Bronze Age the school and houses wouldn't be there. There also wouldn't be electric poles, lights, the bushes wouldn't be in a straight line and there would be more trees.

Townlands of Armagh



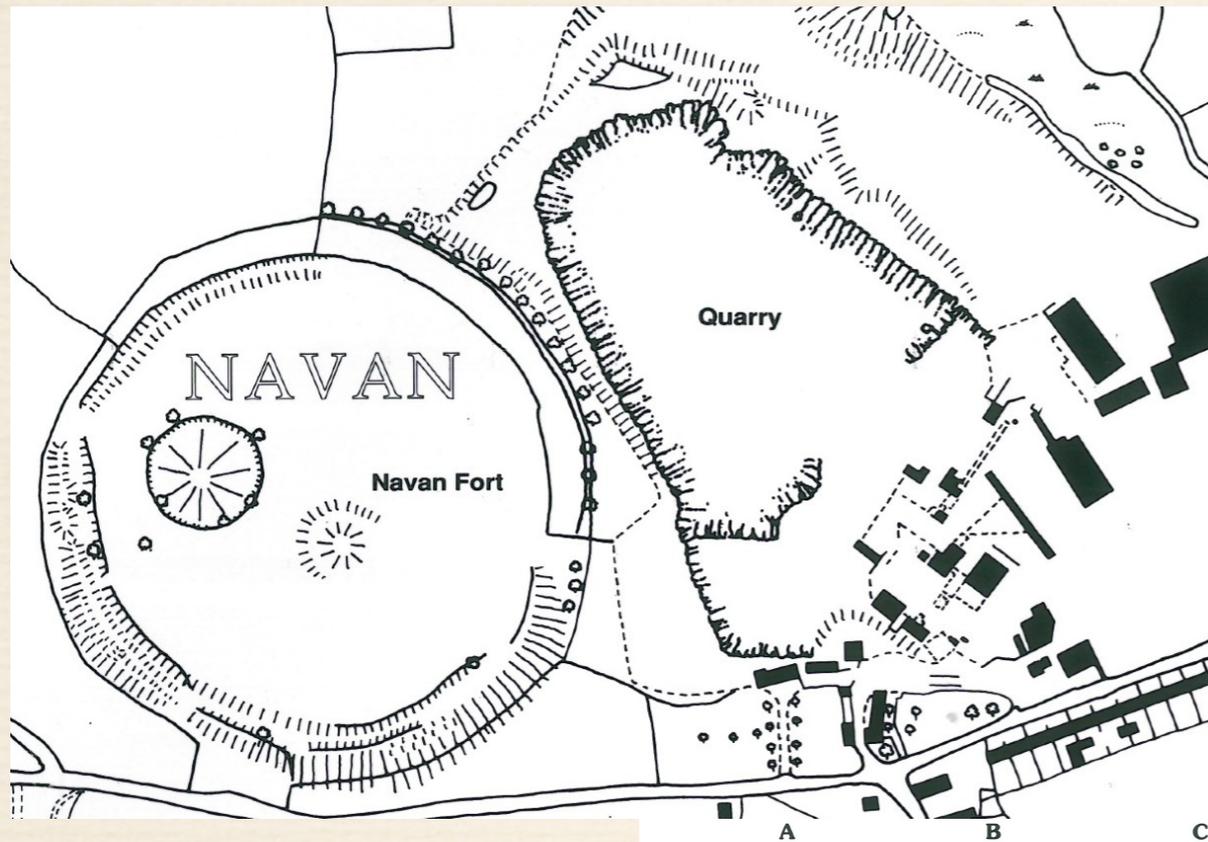
These are the townlands of Armagh in red and the purple one is the townland where I live. The townlands are Lisglynn Brootally, Madden, Creevekeeran, Dernalea, Drumgreenagh, Mowillin, Farnaloy, Kilceevy Extra and Kilceevy Otra.

Naven Fort

In the Navan area, limestone has been quarried for more than 150 years. The stone is used to build some of Armagh's fine buildings. The quarry only got to its original size in the early 1970s. An application to extend the quarry led to 1985. In May 1986 the Minister for the Environment refused the application.



Navan Fort and Quarry



Navan Fort is on grid F:2 and you can see beside it you can see a quarry on G:2/3.



Our trip to the Navan Fort

On Wednesday 1st April my class went on a trip to the Navan Fort. Mr. Hart's and Mrs Smith's were studying the Bronze and Iron Age for are World Around Us topic and were excited to see an actual Rath in person. Once we got there we were split into two groups. Mrs Smith's class went to make shields while my class followed our tour guide called Paul to see the Rath. Eagerly we stampeded on to the Rath as our tour guide told us all about it.

Once we were on top of the Rath we saw for miles around.



Our Trip to the Navan Fort

After that we swapped round and we then went to make shields. A girl called Margret took us into a room with four tables. Me Sadie, Sophie and Cuirse'anna sat at one of the tables and Margret handed us a plate and a centre piece to colour in and stick on the plate. Then Margret took us into another room and showed us all different weapons and tools and we had to guess what it was and what it was called.



CUCHULAINN

WHEN CUCHULAINN WAS A YOUNG BOY HE WAS CALLED SETANTA. HE WAS WERY GOOD AT HURLING.



I'LL FOLLOW YOU WHEN I'M FINISHED.



ONE DAY HE WAS PLAYING HURLING WHEN THE KING AND OTHERS WERE GOING TO A FEAST AT CHULAINN'S. SETANTA SAID HE WOULD FOLLOW THEM WHEN HE WAS FINISHED.

LATER THAT NIGHT THE SET OF ON THE LONG JOURNEY TO CHULAINN'S. ONCE HE GOT THERE HE FOUND A WOLFHOUD GUARDING THE FORT. THE WOLFHOUD LEFT AT SETANTA. WHO ONLY HAD HIS STICK AND SLIOTAR.



SETANTA, FULL OF FEAR THROUGH HIS SLIOTAR IN THE AIR AND GAVE IT A MIGHTY WACK WITH HIS STICK. THE SLIOTAR FLEW INTO THE WOLFHOUD'S MOUTH AND CHOCKED IT. WHEN ALL THE QUESTS CAME OUT TO SEE WHAT HAPPENED CUCHULAINN SAID "WHO WILL GUARD MY FORT?". SETANTA BRAVELY REPLIED "I WILL, TIL A NEW WOLFHOUD WAS TRAINED". SINCE SETANTA WAS WORKING FOR CULAINN AND THE GAEILGE FOR HOUND IS CU, SETANTA BECAME KNOWN AS CUCHULAINN .

Cuchulainn

The picture you see on the left is the story of Cuchulainn. It is about what Cuchulainn's name is and how he got to be called Cuchulainn.

THE CATTLE RAID OF COOLEY

AILILL AND MAEVE WERE THE KING AND QUEEN OF CONNACHT. ONE NIGHT THEY WERE BOASTING ABOUT WHAT THEY OWNED. AILILL HAD RICHES AND JEWELS BUT MAEVE HAD JUST AS MANY. MAEVE HAD COURAGEOUS WARRIORS BUT AILILL'S WERE JUST AS BRAVE. AILILL THOUGHT BACK TO HIS CHILDHOOD AND REMEMBERED ABOUT HIS GREAT WHITE BULL. HE TAUNTED MAEVE ABOUT IT AND SOON SHE FELL INTO A TERRIBLE RAGE AND CALLED FOR HER WISE MAN.

CUCHULAINN BATTLED MAEVE'S ARMY WAITING FOR HELP TO ARRIVE AND BY NIGHT TIME MANY OF CONNACH'S WARRIORS LAY DEAD. SO HE BATTLED ON WAITING FOR HELP TO ARRIVE. SADLY CONNOR AND THE WARRIORS OF ULSTER WERE STILL WEAK UNDER MACHA'S CURSE. HE THEN SAW SOMETHING IN THE DISTANCE AND THEN REALISED IT WAS A CHARIOT RACING TOWARDS HIM. AS IT CAME CLOSER HE RECONISED WHO IT WAS. IT WAS HIS OLD FRIEND FERDIA. CUCHULAINN WAS HORRIFIED FOR HE NEW HE WOULD HAVE TO FIGHT FERDIA TO THE DEATH.

THE WISE MAN TOLD HER THAT THERE WAS ANOTHER BULL, A BROWN BULL IN ULSTER AND IT WAS OWNED BY A MAN CALLED DAIRE WHO LIVED IN COOLEY. MAEVE PREPARED HER WARRIORS TO RAID ULSTER TO STEAL THE BROWN BULL. THAT NIGHT KING CONOR HAD A FEELING SOMETHING BAD WAS GOING TO HAPPEN. THE NEXT MORNING KING CONOR AND HIS WARRIORS LAY WEAK FROM FEVER. IT WAS THE MACHA'S CURSE THAT MADE THE PEOPLE OF ULSTER WEAK WHEN THEY MOST NEEDED THEIR STRENGTH. CUCHULAINN STOOD GUARDING THE BORDERS OF ULSTER AGENTS THE ARMY OF MAEVE ALONE. SINCE CUCHULAINN WAS BORN OUTSIDE OF ULSTER THE CURSE DID NOT AFFECT HIM.



CUCHULAINN FOUGHT FIERCELY ALL DAY WITH SWORDS AND DAGGERS. AT DAWN THE FIGHT CONTINUED AND FINALLY CUCHULAINN RAISED HIS DAGGER AND FERDIA FELL DEAD. CUCHULAINN FOUGHT THE WARRIORS OF MAEVE UNTIL THE CURSE DISAPPEARED. CONNOR LED HIS WARRIORS TO HELP CUCHULAINN AND BY SUNSET MAEVE'S ARMY WAS IN RETREAT. NOW BECAUSE GREED AND JEALOUSY MANY BRAVE WARRIORS WERE DEAD.

The brown bull of Cooley

This story will tell you about the brown bull of Cooley.

Investigation

When Cuchulainn wanted to join the Red branch knights at Emain Macha he had to pass a test. One of the tasks was to throw a spear as far as he could. Design a fair test to investigate who can throw an object the furthest in your class.



Investigation Photos



Science Investigations

- What do I want to find out?

I want to investigate who has the largest throw in my class.

- How am I going to investigate?

Each person will get a chance to throw the beanbag as far as they can. This will be measured and recorded in a table. Each person will have three attempts and we will calculate the average to identify the person with the longest throw.



Science Investigation

- Equipment needed?

Cones, beanbag, trundle wheel and space.

- How can I make this a fair test?

Each person must keep their foot on the white line. Everyone will throw the same beanbag.

Unfortunately we cannot control the wind but we will throw into the wind.



Science Investigation

- What will I keep the same?

The beanbag and throwing position.

- What will I change?

The person throwing will change each time.



Science Investigation

- What do I think might happen?

I think the girls will beat the boys because the boys are over confided.

- How will I show my results?

I will show my results with a table and chart.



Science Investigation

What did we do?

We went outside to our 3G pitch with a trundle wheel and 40 cones. Each yellow or blue cone was placed every 1 metre and the white cones were placed every 5 metres.



My Results

	First Attempt	Second Attempt	Third Attempt	Average
Tony Coyle	11	15	15	14
Jake Cullen	26	24	28	26
Ronan Green	22	23	18	21
Cuirseanna Grimely	8	9	6	8
Tighearnan Mac	17	15	10	14
Shannon Maguire	12	8	20	13
Sadie Muccusker	10	18	14	14
Niamh McElvanna	12	11	12	12
Shane	9	8	9	9
Donal	20	15	15	17
Oisin	12	12	13	12
Shannon Smith	7	13	14	12
Szymon S	16	18	21	18
Szymon B	8	11	9	9
John	5	14	13	11
Jessica	5	7	10	7
Cathal	11	11	10	11
Emily	10	8	8	9
Kerrie	8	9	8	8
Pauric	12	18	13	14
Katie	12	13	12	12
James	16	15	12	14
Jamie	8	7	6	7
Jude	9	7	7	8

Boys



Girls



Science Investigation

What happened?

We found that Jake Cullen had the longest throw in our class. His distance was 26 metres. We also found out that the boys had the longest average compared to the girls. The boys total average was 14 and the girls average was 10.



Why?

I think the boys had the longest throw because Jake's throw pulled their average up.

Science Investigation

Was my prediction correct?

No.

How could I improve my investigation?

I would repeat my investigation I would do it indoors so that there is space to throw the beanbag and there is no wind so it would be fair.



Evaluation

The thing that I liked most in my project was the way I used lots of information and pictures. I would have liked to visit more Rathes in Ireland that are local to our community. Also if we did a bit more work on the Bronze Age.

