

SIXTH GRADE SCHOOL TOURS AT THE HACKETT HOUSE

Carlow, Ireland

GREETING: DIADUIT (Gwit)

I. Location/Geography (Arizona History and Social Science Standards 6.G1.1, 6.G2.1, 6.G3.2, 6.G4.1)

A. Hemisphere/Continent

1. Carlow, Ireland is located in Europe, on an island near England, which is located in the Northern Hemisphere. Although Ireland is very far north, the climate is rather moderate since it is surrounded by water.

B. Influence of Water on Development

1. River Barrow, the second longest river in Ireland, was a vital trade route. In 1703 the Irish House of Commons appointed a committee to bring in a bill to make the Barrow navigable. By 1800 the Barrow Track was completed between St. Mullin's and Athy, establishing a link to the Grand Canal that runs between Dublin and the Shannon.
2. Barges could carry up to 50 tons of cargo such as grain, manure, wood, sugar beet and provisions. The barges carried goods on the river for 180 years.

II. Historical Perspective (Arizona History and Social Science Standards 6.SP1.1, 6.SP1.3, 6.SP2.1, 6.C4.1)

A. Neolithic Age (New Stone Age)

1. Ancient structures are located throughout the countryside of Ireland. They're called "Dolmen". A Dolmen is a primitive massive stone used to cap a burial chamber.
2. Brown's Hill Dolmen is a 5,000-year-old granite stone weighing 100 tons. (Show picture of Brown's Hill Dolmen. Ask students: How many pounds is 100 tons? (200,000 pounds) How do you think they moved the stone there?) This dolmen is believed to be the largest capstone in Europe.

B. Medieval Period

1. A number of different groups invaded and settled in early medieval Europe. The Vikings from Scandinavia invaded Normandy, which was named after the Norsemen who ruled it. Later, the Normans, who were descendents of the Vikings, invaded Ireland.
2. The Normans between 1207 and 1213 to guard the river built the first castle in Carlow, Ireland. In 1361, a wall was built around the entire town. The landscape had thousands of rocks covering the beautiful green hills, thus castles, walls, and houses were built of rocks. (There are rocks painted on two walls in the Ireland room at Hackett House). In 1814, Dr. Phillip Middleton tried to convert the castle into a mental hospital. Using gunpowder to remove walls and enlarge the windows, he accidentally destroyed two-thirds of the building so today we see a one-sided Carlow Castle.

III. Cultural/Connections (Arizona History and Social Science Standards 6.SP1.2, 6.SP1.3, 6.H1.2, 6.H3.2)

A. How are we in Tempe connected to Carlow?

1. We both speak English. They talk at a slower pace. If you say “leprechaun” in a rather singsong voice, you can imitate their dialect. (Have the students say “leprechaun”.) Irish love to sing. Everyone from Ireland seems to be able to and loves to sing. They gather in pubs (What’s a pub?) to sing, play instruments, and dance. Their songs are ballad type, which is similar to our slow country-western songs.
2. What Irish holiday do we celebrate? St. Patrick’s Day and we all wear GREEN!

B. Carlow is considered a suburb of Dublin, the capital of Ireland. Tempe is a suburb of Phoenix, the capital of Arizona.

1. Carlow is much smaller, having only 40,000 inhabitants. Residents tend to go to Carlow on weekends to relax rather than living in Carlow during the week and commuting to the city of Dublin to work.
2. Carlow has several golf courses just like Tempe and the surrounding cities. They, as well as Scotland think that golf started in their country. Ireland is known for their green rolling hills, thus the beautiful scenery for golf courses.

IV. Economic/Trade (Arizona History and Social Science Standards 6.E3.2, 6.E5.1, 6.G3.1, 6.G3.2, 6.H1.2)

A. Trade Routes

1. Early trade (prior to 1700) was primarily between England and northern Europe.
2. With the settlement of North America in the late 1700's, they traded extensively via a northern route through Iceland, Canada, and the northeastern part of the United States. Many Irishmen immigrated to North America. They came in the early 1800's working on the Erie Canal in northern New York. Wages and farms were very small in Ireland and hard economic times forced the Irish to emigrate. Many came to the U. S. throughout the 1800's. They settled in the New York area during the Civil War era and later moved into the southern part of the U.S.
3. Being part of British Empire, Ireland traded with the Far East traveling around the southern tip of Africa and to China. Ireland raised many sheep and this was a large export. Probably Irishman (Englishman & Scottish) took some sheep to New Zealand, settled there and began raising sheep in the late 1800's.

IV. Conclusion (Extra Facts)

Carlow was the first “city” in the British Isles to get electricity. This was in 1891. It was at the Milford Mills which is on the Barrow River (I believe).

Just like many countries which were part of the British Empire at beginning of the 1900’s, they drive on the left side of the road and the driver sits on the right side of the car, exactly opposite of the way we drive.

TIMELINE:

2500 BC Ancient structures called Dolmen thought to be this old

1213 AD First castle in Carlow built

1814 two-thirds of castle accidentally destroyed

1800 The River Barrow became navigable establishing link to Grand Canal, which runs between Dublin and the Shannon.

1891 First city in British Isles to get electricity

1998 Became a Sister City to Tempe

ARTIFACT GIVEN TO STUDENTS: 3 LEAF CLOVER/SHAMROCK TO REPRESENT SYMBOL OF IRELAND AND THAT EVERYTHING IN IRELAND IS GREEN!

ARTIFACTS FROM CARLOW:

Penny whistle

Celtic Costume

Pictures of ethnic costumes

Pictures of castle

FLAG OF IRELAND:



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The Republic of Ireland's flag is made of three equal-sized rectangles of orange, white, and green (this type of flag is called a [tricolor](#)). The flag is twice as wide as it is tall. The green side is by the flagpole. This flag was first used in 1848.

The green color on the flag represents the native people of Ireland (most of whom are Roman Catholic). The orange color represents the British supporters of William of Orange who settled in Northern Ireland in the 17th century (most of whom are Protestant). The white in the center of the flag represents peace between these two groups of people.