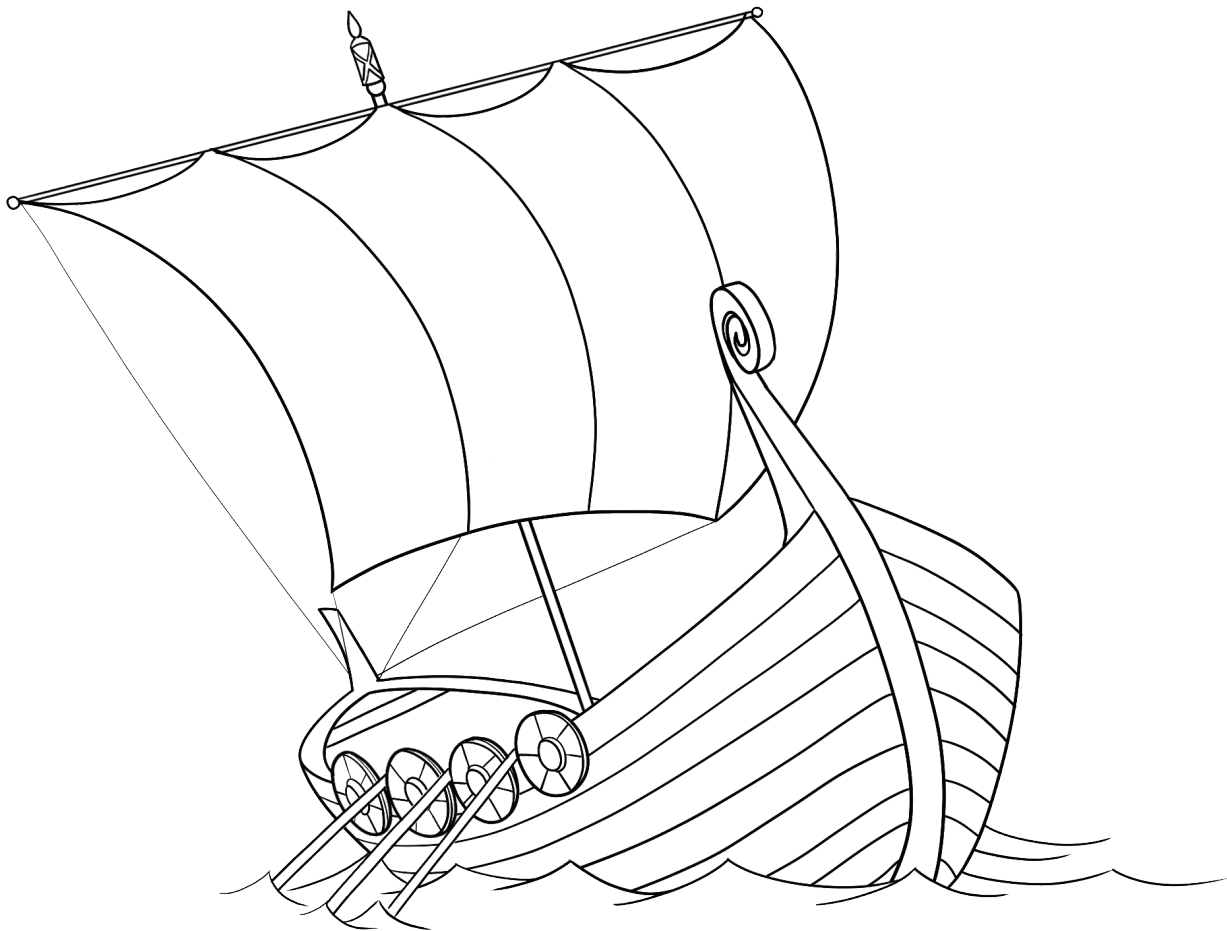


Pre-Visit Activity Worksheet

PRIMARY SCHOOL

DUBLINIA

THE HEART OF VIKING AND MEDIEVAL DUBLIN



**Jump aboard this Viking longship
and journey through Dublinia!**

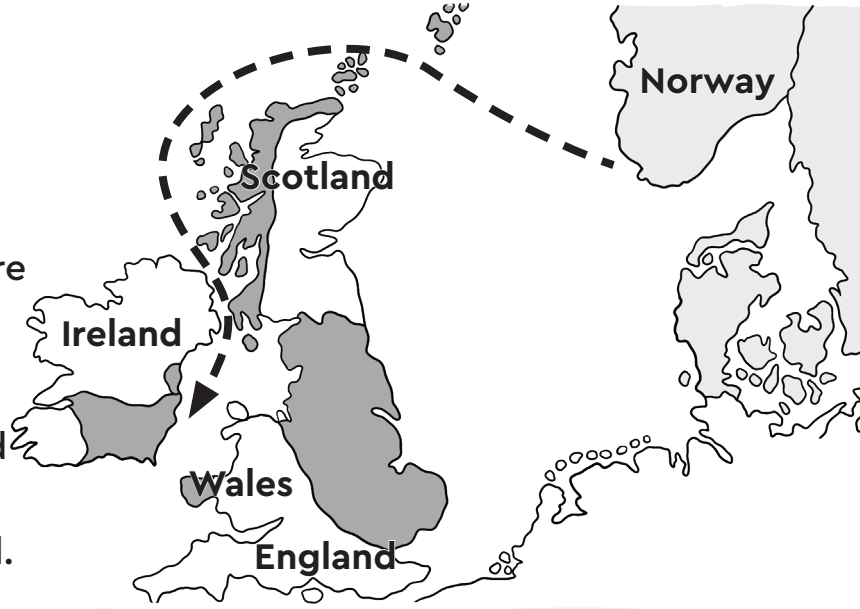
Viking Dublin

1. THE VIKINGS

The Vikings who came to Dublin were mostly from Norway. They came in search of gold and treasure. They attacked monasteries and stole the monks' precious chalices, books and brooches.

Norway was a long way from Ireland. Instead of having to sail back home after a raid, the Vikings settled in what the Irish called 'Dubhlinn'. They built a large wooden wall around their houses to keep the Irish out. They named their camp 'Dyflinn'.

Unscramble the words opposite to complete each sentence.



A. The Vikings attacked (rmnoietsaes).

B. They stole chalices, books and (ocehorbs). _____

C. They called their new settlement (yndilnf). _____

2. VIKING LONGSHIPS

Use the word box below and fill in the missing words in this text.

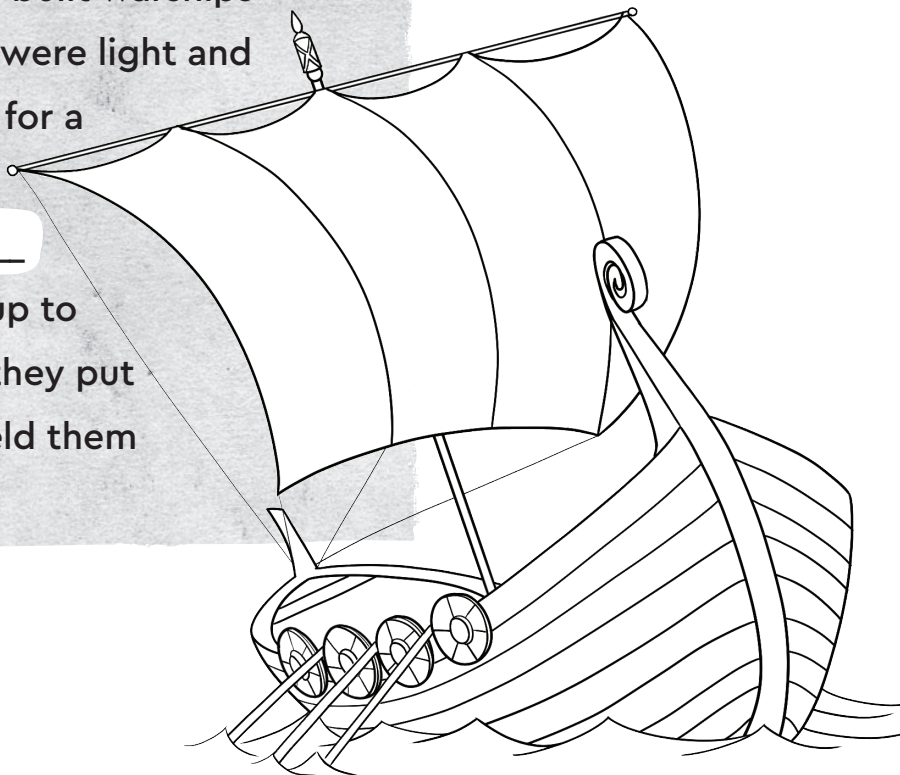
Longships

tents

builders

Norway

The word Viking means Sea Pirate. The Vikings were great ship _____. They built warships called _____, which were light and easy to sail. Longships were great for a quick getaway after a raid. It took one week to sail from _____ to Dublin. A longship could carry up to 60 men. There was no shelter, so they put up _____ on the boat to shield them from the rain on long journeys.



3. VIKING PEOPLE

The Vikings who came to live in Dubhlinn had many different skills and jobs. There were busy merchants and craftspeople who made things out of silver, leather, metal and wood. Dubhlinn grew into a busy trading port during the time of the Vikings, who called it Dyflinn.

The Irish people were not originally happy with the Viking settlers, but came to live together after enough time had passed. Some Vikings even married Irish people.

Choosing from the options below, write the task each Viking is completing.

Shoe

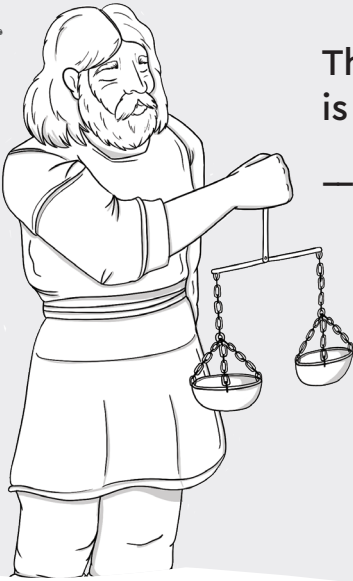
Sword

Silver

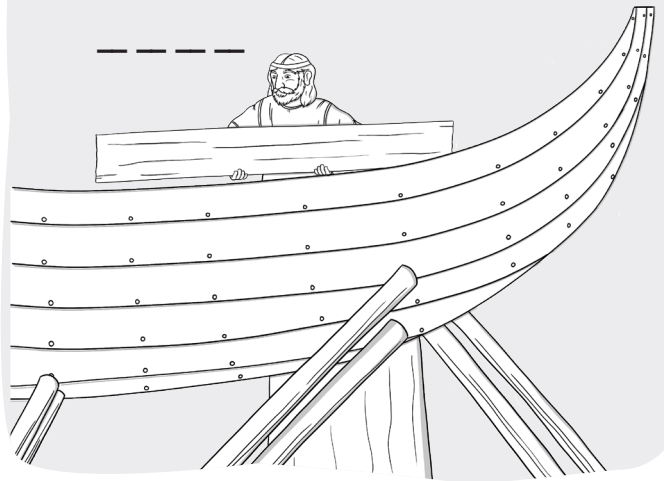
Ship

A.

This merchant is weighing

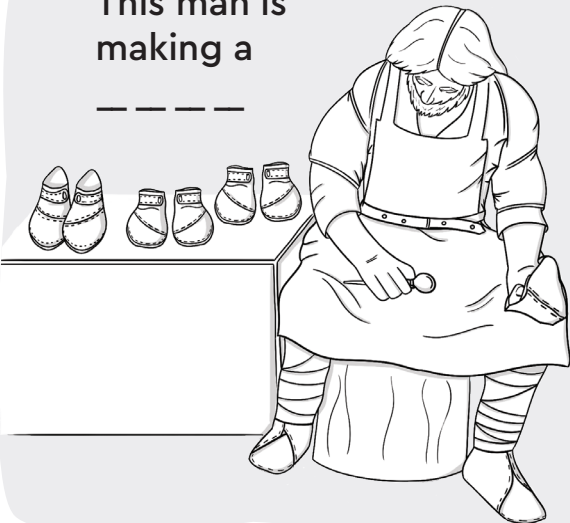


B. This merchant is building a



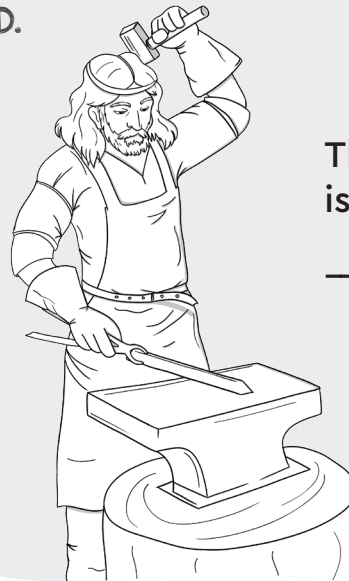
C.

This man is making a



D.

This smith is making a



4. VIKING DUBLIN »→

Viking Dublin was a busy place. The Vikings built small wooden houses with thatched roofs. Their houses were made up of one room, and the whole family lived and slept there together. Sometimes pigs lived there too! The smell in a Viking house would not have been very nice.

From a young age, children learned how to cook and make clothes and blankets, fight, hunt, fish and sail.

On the quayside, people bought animals, fish, animal hides, and cloth. Sadly, they even sold people as slaves here.

Using the text, answer the questions below.

A. How many rooms were in a Viking house? _____

B. Write two skills children learned in Viking Dublin. _____

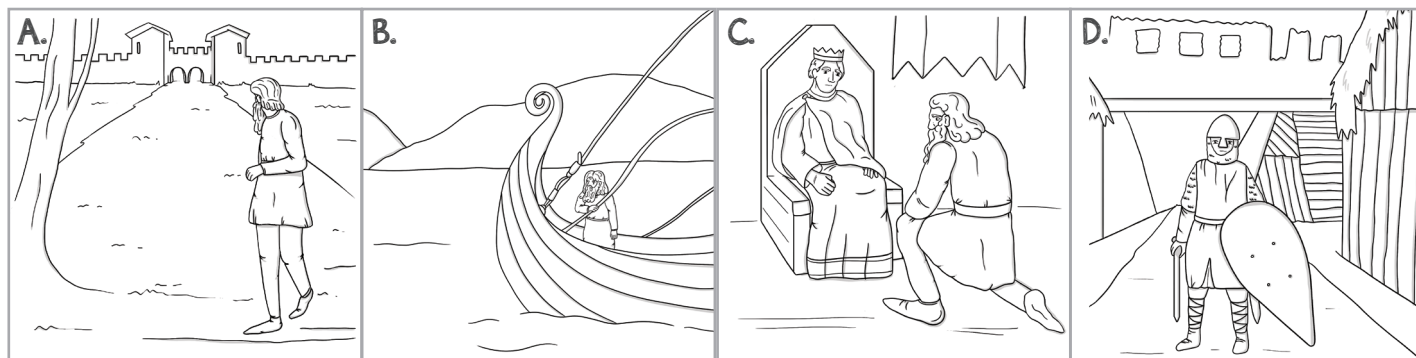
C. Write one thing people could buy in Viking Dublin. _____

5. THE NORMANS TAKE OVER DUBLIN »→

In about 1166 AD, Leinster was ruled by an Irish King named Diarmuid MacMurrough. When he was defeated in a battle by other Irish kings, they took all his land. Diarmuid needed a strong army to help him get his land back. He travelled to England to ask King Henry II for help.

The king sent Strongbow with his army to help him. Strongbow was a Norman knight. As a reward for his help, Diarmuid gave Strongbow land in Ireland. The Normans took over Dublin and it became an English town.

Using the text, match each illustration to the correct sentence.



1. When Diarmuid MacMurrough was defeated in battle by other Irish kings, he lost his land.

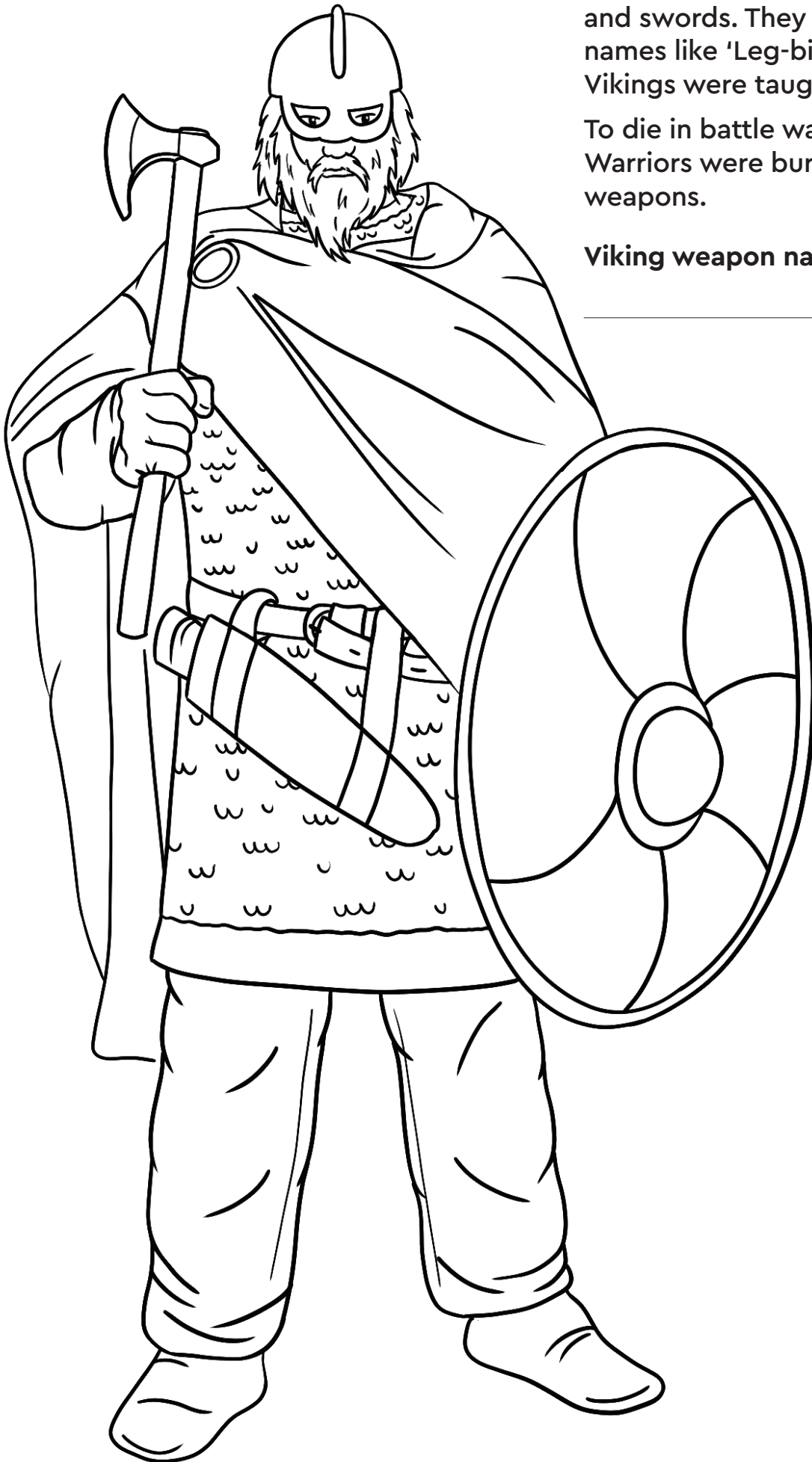
2. The king offered to help Diarmuid by sending Strongbow and his army.

3. The Normans took over Dublin and it became an English town.

4. Diarmuid travelled to England to get help from King Henry II.

6. VIKING WARRIORS ➤➤➤

Colour in the Viking Warrior below and give his weapon a Viking name.



Traditionally, Viking boys were taught how to fight from a young age. They learned how to fight with spears, axes, and swords. They gave their swords names like 'Leg-biter' or 'Skull-splitter'. Vikings were taught to be fearless.

To die in battle was a great honour. Warriors were buried with their weapons.

Viking weapon name: _____

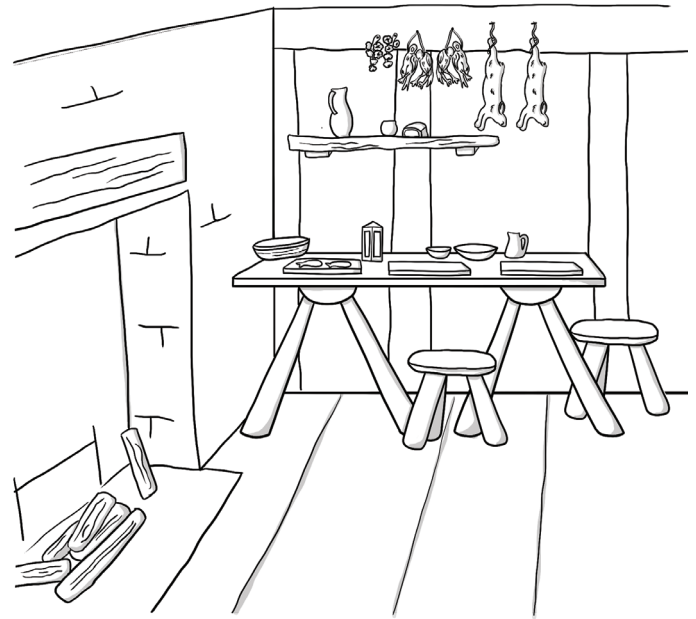
Medieval Dublin

1. MEDIEVAL HOUSES ➡➡➡

Poor people lived in small wooden houses. The family lived at one end of the house and their animals were kept at the other end. The animals helped keep the house warm!

Wealthy people had larger, two storey wooden houses built with timber beams and wattle and daub. There were no glass windows and people had wooden shutters.

Some people had servants to cook and clean. Meat was cooked on a spit over the fire. Many people could not afford meat, so they ate nuts, bread and vegetable stews.



List 3 more items you have in your kitchen at home that they did not have in Medieval times.

1. Microwave

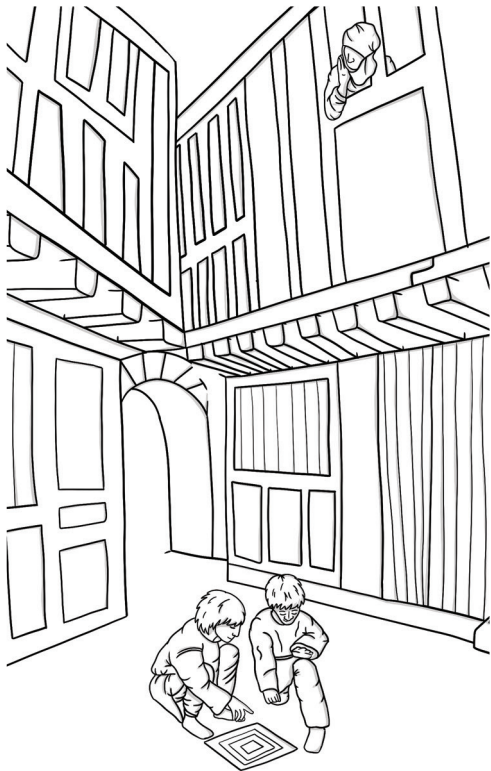
2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

2. MEDIEVAL DUBLIN ➡➡➡

Read the paragraph below. The sentences that follow are not complete. Finish them by unscrambling the words at the end.



When the Normans took over Dublin, they built stone walls around the town to keep their enemies out. Inside the walls there was a busy bustling town. The Normans built important stone buildings such as Dublin Castle. They made laws for the people to live by. If you didn't obey the rules, you might be locked in a pillory or even be beheaded!

A. The Normans built stone walls around the town to keep out their (meinssee).

B. One of the important buildings the Normans built was (nIDuib tsaCle).

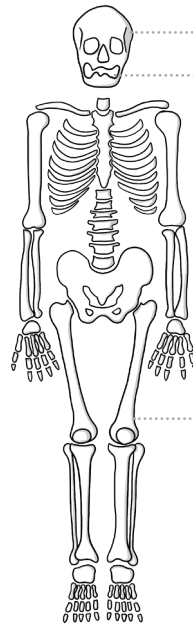
C. If you didn't obey the laws, you might be locked in a (liplyro).

3. MAGGIE ➡➡➡

Some archaeologists uncover skeletons. Special bone detectives can study the bones. They can find out things like:

1. What age the person was at death.
2. What kind of diet the person might have had.
3. If they have ever had broken bones.

In Dublinia there is a skeleton we call Maggie. She lived in Medieval Dublin around 800 years ago. We know a lot about her from studying her bones.



Teeth and skull
- can tell us a person's **age**.

Teeth - the condition of teeth can tell us about their **diet**.

Bones - can tell us the person's **height** and if they had a **disease**, or **broken bones**.

Look at the diagram above. Match the sentences below to find out what bone detectives learned about Maggie.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>A. They discovered Maggie was 40 to 60 years old by...</p> | <p>1. ...they measured the length of her bones</p> |
| <p>B. They think the food she ate was gritty and stony because...</p> | <p>2. ...looking at her teeth and skull.</p> |
| <p>C. They know Maggie was about 5 foot 2 inches tall because...</p> | <p>3. ...the bones there were very decayed.</p> |
| <p>D. She may have had sore hip and knee joints because..</p> | <p>4. ...her teeth were very worn down from chewing.</p> |

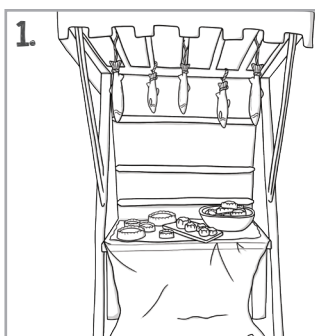
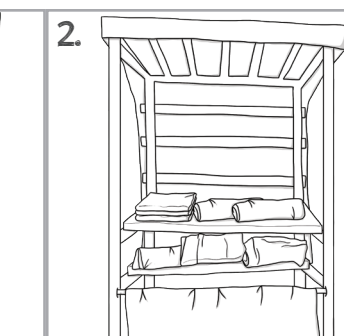
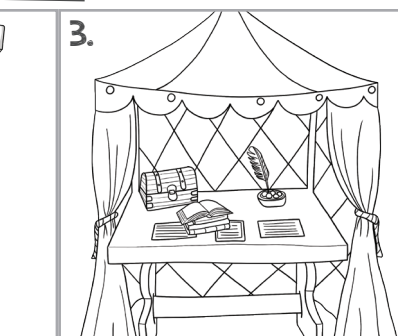
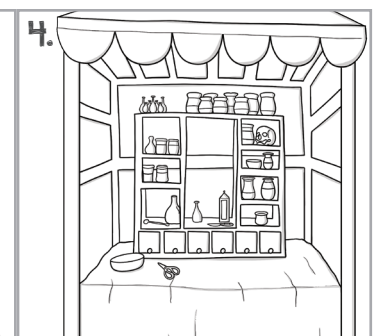
4. MEDIEVAL TIMES - THE FAIR ➡➡➡

There were many different stalls at the fair. People went there to buy goods like clothes, food and medicine. You could even get a sore tooth pulled out! In medieval times many people could not read or write.

If they needed a letter or important document written, they had to pay a 'scribe' to write it for them. You could buy the latest weapons here too!

Match the stalls with the items or services you might be looking for in medieval times.

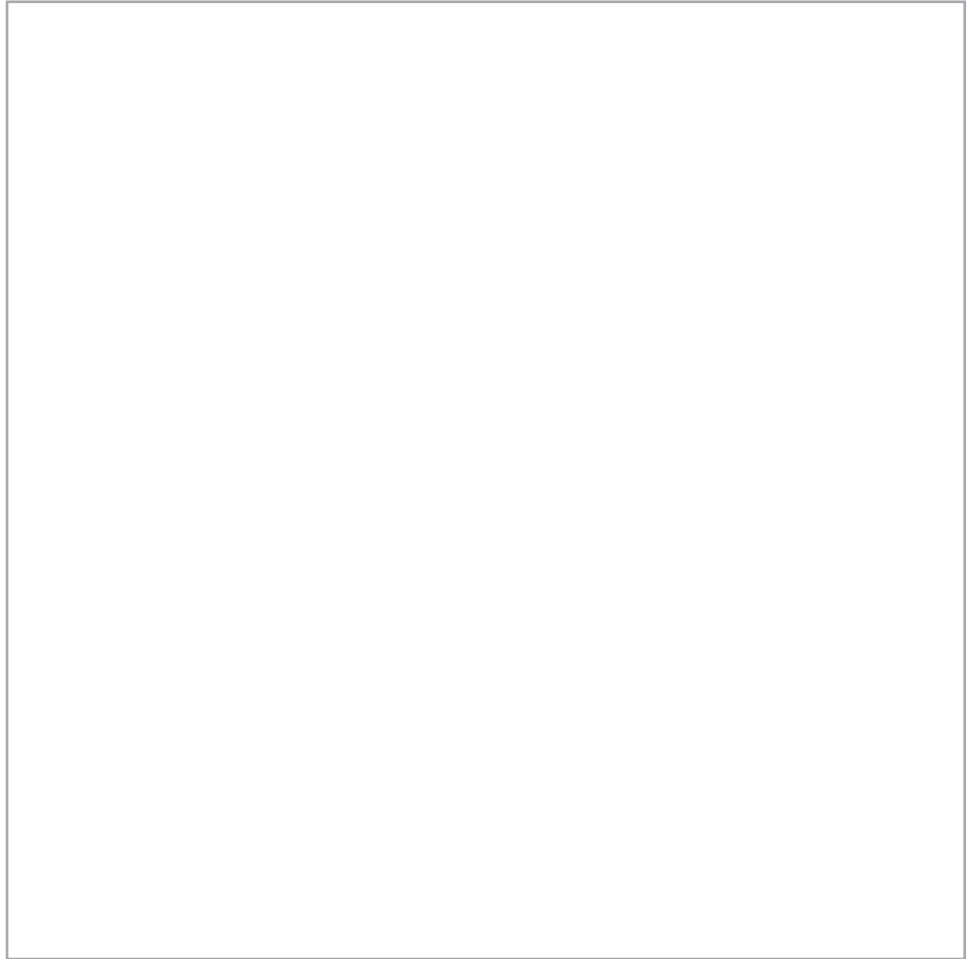
- | | | | |
|------------|---------------------|---------|-------------------|
| A. Clothes | B. Tooth extraction | C. Pies | D. Letter writing |
|------------|---------------------|---------|-------------------|

<p>1. </p>	<p>2. </p>	<p>3. </p>	<p>4. </p>

5. DUBLIN BECOMES A CITY »→

As Dublin turned into a city, many new buildings were designed, using artists and builders from Dublin. One artist created unique tiles for Christ Church Cathedral's floors. Imagine you are designing a building today. What design might you put on your tiles?

Draw your design in the box and see how it compares to the Christ Church tiles during your visit to Dublinia!



6. THINK SPOT »→

In 1487, a 10-year-old boy called Lambert Simnel was crowned King of England by the enemies of Henry VII. These enemies suggested Lambert's claim to the throne was stronger than the king's.

If you were put into a leadership position today like Lambert, what would be your first action?



The Past Today

1. ARCHAEOLOGISTS

Use the word boxes below to fill in the blanks in the text opposite.

Dublinia

Viking

Archaeologists

evidence

artefact



_____ are people who dig in the ground looking for signs that people lived in the past. Each object they find is called an _____. They can dig up buildings, toys, food, weapons and lots more. Sometimes, they even find skeletons. They carefully record, photograph and draw everything they find. When they are finished digging, they study all the _____. Then they can tell us what happened in the past. In Dublin archaeologists uncovered a _____ settlement at Wood Quay. Some of the artefacts uncovered there can be seen in _____.

2. PLACE NAMES

As places are developed, they are named in a variety of ways. In medieval times, streets were named by the function they served. For example, Cook Street, which is down the hill from Dublinia, was called this because all the cooks worked here, just outside the city walls.

Next to Christ Church Cathedral is Fishamble Street, which was named because a fish market took place there daily. Think about some of the streets in your area. Do you know why they are named this way?

Make a list of 3 street names from your area. How might you rename them based on activities, buildings, or events that happen there today?

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

3. WOOD QUAY »»→

In 1978, protests happened in Dublin against a new building that would dig through a Viking settlement.

In the picture below, can you find 5 items uncovered by archaeologists at this dig?

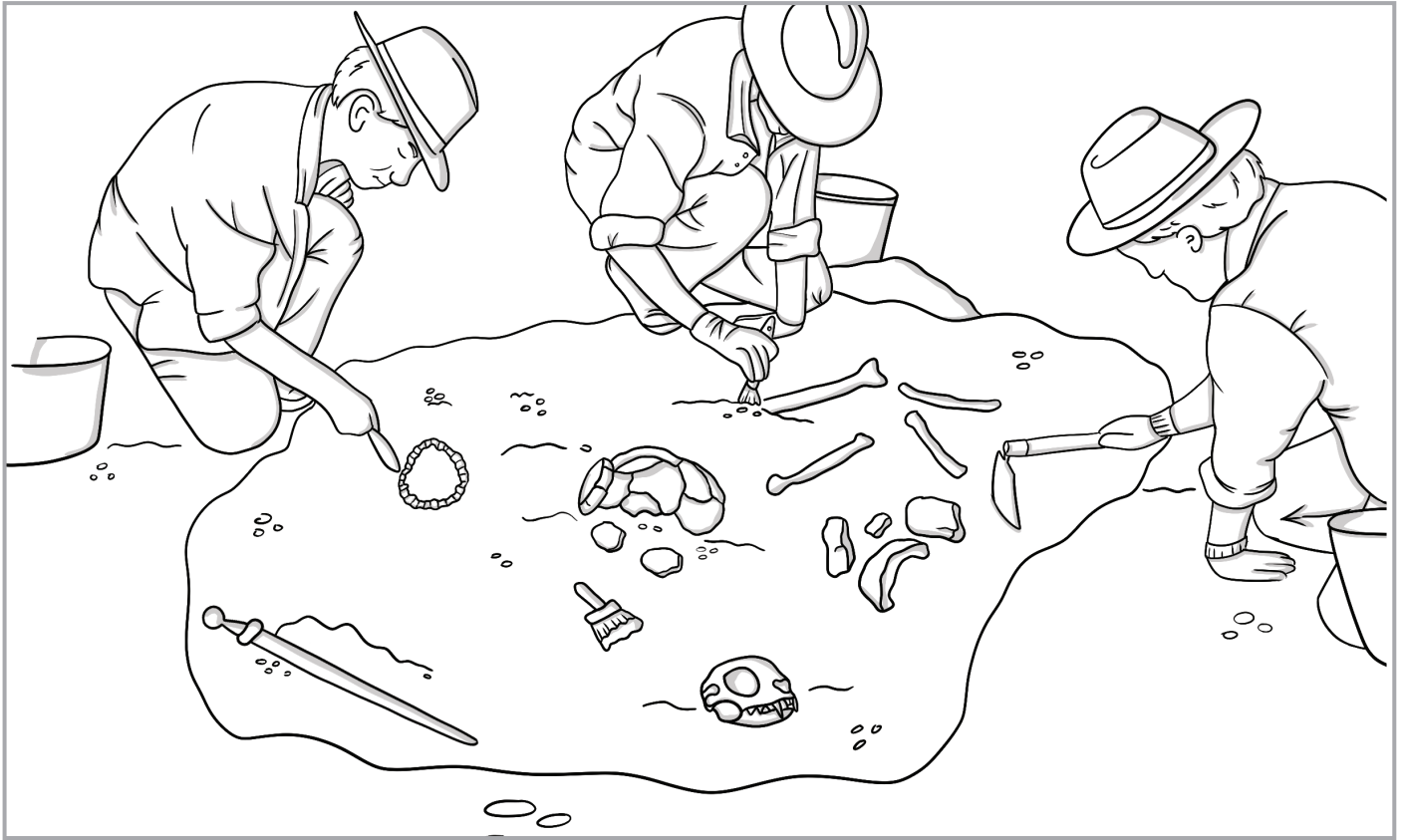
Bones

Weapons

Jewellery

Cat skull

Pottery



4. THINK SPOT »»→

Look at your history copybook and all the work you have done in this book. Now think of what happens when you are finished using this copybook. You might bring it home and leave it in a drawer.

In a few years when you are older, you might open the drawer and find your old copybook. This old copybook will be evidence! Think about what it will tell you.

Answer the questions below.

A. Look at what you have written on the front cover. What does it tell you?

B. Does it have any scribbles or drawings on it?

C. Can you find out any information about your school or teacher by looking through the copybook?
