

Unit 1:

Mapping the Great Irish Famine

Transition Year Project Book



Transition Year Unit: Mapping the Great Irish Famine

In this unit you will explore the history of one of the most significant events in modern Irish History. The effects of the Great Famine of 1845-1852 reverberated through the rest of the nineteenth century and beyond. Its consequences included a dramatic decline in population, significant changes in language, social patterns and farming, and the emergence of powerful movements for social and political reform.

You may have encountered the history of Famine in primary school or in Junior Cycle, but in Transition Year, you are encouraged to explore the history of this watershed moment in a non-exam orientated setting. Individually and as a member of a design and research team, you will examine the history of the Famine through a variety of sources, primarily a selection of maps from the Atlas of the Irish Revolution. You will consider how the famine is commemorated and debate the nature of a suitable memorial.

Even if you choose not to take the subject for Leaving Cert, an appreciation for History will stay with you forever and has benefits far beyond the realms of secondary school. You will also learn transferable skills, which you can apply to your other subjects. These include, critical thinking skills, research and presentation skills. For those of you who continue History after TY, it will offer a tremendous foundation in more advanced project work, document analysis and writing skills.

Assessment:

Continuous Assessment (10%) You will be awarded a mark for overall participation in the module. That is why you should remain focused, organised and engage with the group and individual tasks.

The Group Project (60%) Remember, you must meet the deadline for your History Project and marks will be awarded for effort, imagination and originality as well as for the quality of your work.

Presentation & Self Assessment: (30%) You will be expected to present your finished project to the class at the end of the module and complete a self assessment sheet.



GREGORY ACT 1848

AND ENTITLED TO RELIEF. RESULTED IN THOUSANDS OF

IMPOVERISHED COTTIERS SURRENDERING THEIR LAND.

THE GREAT IRISH FAMINE: GLOSSARY OF KEY WORDS

ARREARS	A LEGAL TERM FOR PART OF A DEBT. i.e., RENT THAT IS OVERDUE	POOR LAW ACT	INTRODUCED FOR IRELAND IN 1838, THIS ACT ALLOWED FOR A SYSTEM TO SUPPLY RELIEF TO THE POOR.
BOARD OF GUARDIANS	When the Irish Poor Law Act was introduced in 1838, a Board of Guardians was elected to run the affairs of the Workhouses within each designated area.	POOR RATES	EVERY PERSON LIVING WITHIN A LOCAL ELECTORAL DIVISION PAID THESE RATES FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF THE WORKHOUSE.
COFFIN SHIPS	THE NAME GIVEN TO THE SHIPS THAT CARRIED IRISH EMIGRANTS ESCAPING THE EFFECTS OF THE FAMINE. THEY WERE CROWDED AND DISEASE-RIDDEN	CLEARENCES	Landlords were required to pay the Poor Rate for those with a holding valued at under £4. As the Famine progressed, many landlords decided to clear these tenants from their estates.
CONACRE	A SYSTEM WHEREBY LAND WAS RENTED ON AN 'ELEVEN-MONTH' BASIS, WITH THE CONTRACT RENEWED FROM YEAR TO YEAR. IT GAVE THE TENANT NO LEGAL ENTITLEMENT TO THE HOLDING.	SUBDIVISION	A favoured method of land division in pre-Famine Irish society whereby land was divided into smaller pieces
COTTIERS	A CLASS OF PEOPLE WHO GENERALLY OWNED LITTLE MORE THAN HALF AN ACRE OF LAND.	TITHES	An annual payment of one tenth of produce, paid to the Established Church. They were greatly resented by all denominations.
DESTITUTE	THE CONDITION OF BEING VERY POOR AND WITHOUT RESOURCES	WORKHOUSE	A PLACE WHERE THE POOR AND DESTITUTE COULD FIND ACCOMMODATION AND SHELTER IN RETURN FOR CARRYING OUT BASIC DUTIES. CONDITIONS OF ENTRY INTO THE WORKHOUSE WERE STRICT AND IT WAS SEEN AS THE LAST RESORT OF THE DESTITUTE.
EMIGRATION	THE ACT OF LEAVING ONE'S OWN COUNTRY TO SETTLE PERMANENTLY IN ANOTHER; MOVING ABROAD.	FAMINE ROADS	PART OF THE WORK SCHEMES SET UP, THE POOR DID TOUGH PHYSICAL LABOR ALL DAY BUILDING THESE ROADS IN ORDER TO EARN MONEY TO BUY FOOD.
EVICTION	A LANDLORD'S LEGAL REMOVAL OF A TENANT FROM HIS RENTAL PROPERTY. EVICTION MAY OCCUR WHEN RENT HAS NOT BEEN PAID.	POTATO BLIGHT	A DESTRUCTIVE FUNGAL DISEASE OF POTATOES WHICH CAUSES THE TUBERS TO ROT.
FAMINE	A SEVERE SHORTAGE OF FOOD, AS THROUGH CROP FAILURE OR OVERPOPULATION, CAUSING ILLNESS OR DEATH FOR A LARGE NUMBER OF PEOPLE.	MIDDLEMEN	MEN WHO RENTED LAND FROM A LANDLORD AND IN TURN SUBLET THE LAND, OFTEN AT A HIGHER PRICE.
GREGORY ACT 1848	According to this Act, holders of more than a $\frac{1}{4}$ of an acre of land could not be deemed destitute	I AISSF7-FAIRF	An economic policy which meant that

LAISSEZ-FAIRE

TRANSLATION: TO LEAVE ALONE

GOVERNMENT DID NOT INTERFERE IN BUSINESS

MARKETS OR THE ECONOMY IN GENERAL. IT

PROVED DISASTROUS DURING THE FAMINE

THE GREAT FAMINE





THE CONSEQUENCES OF THE GREAT IRISH FAMINE

Cork County Council has invited applications from artists for the creation of a new Famine memorial to be located in the town of Skibbereen. A panel of judges will decide on the winning application based on quality of the following:

- 1. A well-written and well-illustrated proposal submitted by the deadline
- 2. Evidence that each member of the team contributed equally
- 3. A clear understanding of the effects of the Famine in west Cork based on research into primary and secondary sources.

YOUR TASK (PART 1)

You are a member of a design team and you would like to submit a proposal.

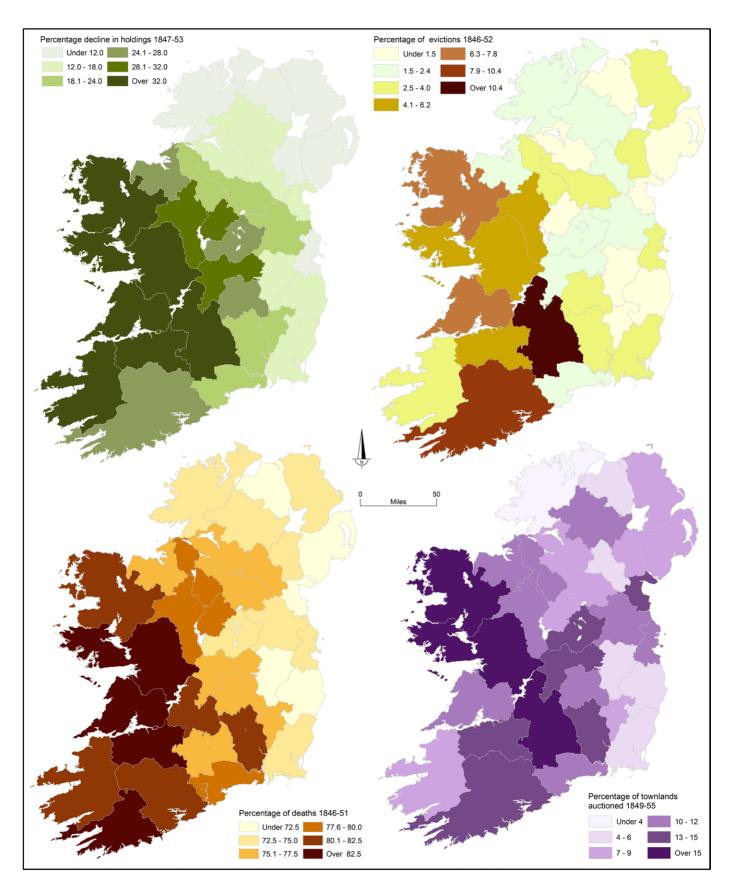
You should conduct some background research before planning the design of your memorial.



- Step 1: For homework each student should conduct online research into other examples of memorials in Ireland and abroad. Take note of the ones you consider particularly impressive. Note also the types of materials used and how the memorial symbolises/ represents the historical event that is being commemorated.
- You should also conduct some research into how the Famine affected the people of west Cork. The four maps in Document A will prove useful in your research. You should locate west Cork on each of the four maps and take note of levels of excess deaths, evictions, percentage decline in holdings and estate sales in the area.
- Step 3 Cork County Council has helpfully provided some additional primary and secondary sources to aid your research. Individually, examine the 8 sources on in this Workbook and fill in the Source Analysis Worksheet

The *Source Analysis Worksheet* asks you to rate the reliability of each source. You are also asked to list the most interesting or surprising words, numbers and facts in each of the sources. This will help with your design decisions later on.

- DOCUMENT A
Map showing four of the most devastating consequences of the Great Famine



MAP 1: PERCENTAGE REDUCTION IN NUMBER OF HOLDINGS OVER 1 ACRE. 1847-53.

By 1853, the landscape of Ireland had been utterly transformed. The Famine years saw the rapid disappearance of almost 93,000 holdings of 1-5 acres in size. If you include the smallholdings under 1 acre in size, the number increases to 300,000. Smallholdings of 5-15 acres declined by almost 40% between 1845 and 1951. The north and east of the country lost far fewer smallholdings than the south and west where the loss was enormous. County Clare lost a staggering four out of every 10 farms (42.4%). Eviction by landlords was not the only reason for the enormous decline in smallholdings during the famine. Other people abandoned their homes to seek relief elsewhere or to emigrate. In other cases, entire families were wiped out by death.

Map 2: Percentage of Evictions, 1846-1852

During the Famine, Irish landlords and their land agents engaged in a campaign of mass evictions. After 1847, the amount of money that Irish landlords were required to pay in Poor Law taxes increased. The more tenants on a landlord's estate, the higher his tax. This was a strong motive for many landlords, already carrying large debts, to clear their land of their smallest properties - those valued at £4 or less per year. These evictions occurred most frequently in the more remote, poorer regions of the country where the practise of subdividing the land into smaller and smaller holdings had been at its highest. It is estimated that over 100,000 families (approximately half a million people) were evicted throughout Ireland during the Famine years. Some were forced into workhouses, some managed to emigrate but many others died. Not surprisingly, the famine evictions left behind many bitter memories in Irish rural communities.

MAP 3: PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS AS A PROPORTION OF TOTAL DEATHS 1846–51

Approximately 1 million men, women and children perished during the Famine. Some died of starvation, others of nutritional deficiencies, but the great majority were swept away by infectious diseases – typhus, fever, dysentery and cholera. Diseases spread as hungry people collected around food depots and soup kitchens or were crowded together in workhouses. The west and south of the country suffered the highest numbers of famine fatalities.

Map 4: Percentage of Townlands auctioned, 1849-55

Even before the Famine, many landlords had large debts. These debts grew even larger during the Famine due to unpaid rents, higher Poor Law taxes and in some cases, heavy spending on relief schemes to help the victims of the Famine. In July 1849 the government passed the Encumbered Estates Act, which established a commission with great powers to sell landlords' property in order to clear their debts. The map shows the percentage of land in each of the 32 counties sold through the Encumbered Estates Courts.

COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

DOCUMENT A, MAPS & CAPTIONS

1.	What two counties in Ireland saw the highest level of evictions between 1846-1852?
2.	How does Map 1 support the claim that 'the cottier class was almost wiped out by the Famine'?
3.	Can you suggest one reason for the loss of so many smallholdings in County Kerry, 1847-1853?
4.	What were the three main causes of death during the Famine?
	(2)(3)
5.	What four Irish counties recorded the highest excess death rates [deaths from famine-related casues] during the famine?
6.	Can you suggest why these counties may have had the highest death rates?
7.	What three counties in Ireland saw the greatest percentage of land auctioned, 1849-1855
8.	Based on your examination of the four maps,
	(a) Write a short account of the effects of the Famine in your own county. Include as many

Write a short account of the effects of the Famine in **County Cork**. Include as many statistics

statistics and facts as you can.

and facts as you can.

(b)

Source 1: Extract from the famine diary of Doctor Daniel O'Donovan, Dispensary Doctor, Skibbereen, West Cork, Jan 1847. (*Belfast Chronicle*, 1 February, 1847)

Jan. 23, 1847

The only difficulty of find in renewing my diary is to find language to describe the everyday increasing misery, frightful distress and searful scenes, which are of such common occurrence in this neighbourhood, as scarcely to attract notice. Legions of half naked, starving people parade the streets of this town, from morning until night ... Starvation is stamped upon every countenance; men that were once athletic thrust out their fleshless hands to implore assistance, and the cry of 'I am starving is dinned into your ears by hosts of starving women and dying children.

The sufferings of the poor from cold are more poignant, if possible, than from hunger. The people are at this moment in the commencement of what are generally the two most severe months

in this climate almost literally naked and without any prospect whatever of ling able to procure even the most ordinary articles of dress.

When such is the condition of the poor who are able to leave their homes, fome idea may be formed of those who, from sickness, are confined to their own miserable cabins. Disease is in every

howel, and death in every hamlet...

To a stranger, it may seem extraordinary that, in a Christian country, such horrors would be allowed to occur; but our farmers are almost in as bad a condition as the labouring classes, and our gentry are nearly pauperised by the affliction, which will foon prefs as heavily on them as any other in the community. It is only by the Bretish government and the English people that our miseries can be assuaged ...

Source 2: Boy and Girl at Caheragh, *The Illustrated London News*, 20 February 1847. The artist James Mahony visited west Cork in the early months of 1847. He hoped that published sketches like this one depicting a forlorn boy and girl searching for potatoes on the road to Drimoleague, would make the suffering of the poor known to the charitable public.



BOY AND GIRL AT CAHERA.

The Kerry Evening Post

VOL LXXV.

TRALEE, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14th, 1849

SINGLE PAPER:

THE POOR LAW AND THE FAMINE

The ruinous and demoralising Poor Law, and the protracted famine, still do their work together this nineteenth century of civilisation, witnessing calmly the process by which legislative enactments [laws] reduce a nation to pauperism ... Let us, as an example, examine a few of the statistics of both ... First, let us glance at the helpless, hopeless masses of pauperism thronging three unions - only three! - in the county of Cork. The following is furnished [provided] as ordinary intelligence by the Cork Constitution:

MACROOM UNION - Last week there were 3,227 paupers in the Macroom workhouse and temporary workhouse. There were 34 deaths during the previous week in the workhouses. There were 404 infirm paupers on outdoor relief ... MIDLETON UNION- Last week the number received relief in the Midleton workhouse was 2,100, and in the Youghal temporary workhouse 900.

CORK - On Saturday, the 27th of January, there were 6,222 paupers in the Cork Union Workhouse. The number decreased the two following days to 6,203; it increased the next four days to 6,315, and it decreased the next two days to 6,185. On Tuesday the number amounted 6,258.

Nearly 13,000 paupers in three unions in a single Irish county! Oh happy island that can afford such a beautiful specimen of the effects of Imperial [British] government.

But again, in Clare, in one union, the Ennis Union; out of a population of about 67,000, we learn from the last meeting of the [Poor Law] guardians, reported in

the Clare Journal, that there are no less than 23,500 supported by the rates ... So much for the admirable working of the admirable Poor Law ... Now for its twin-destroyer, the famine.

DEATHS FROM STARVATION

(from the Fermanagh Reporter)

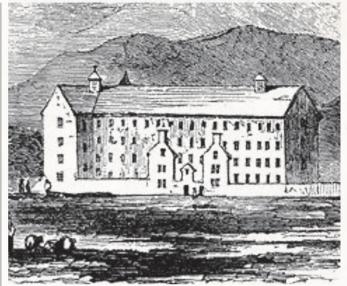
A poor man of the name of Maguire, unable to make out life at home, came to Enniskillen last week to seek work, leaving his children at home behind him. The poor man was so unsuccessful in his endeavours to find employment, that he could not send his children any food, and the neighbours denied them; the consequence was the death of two of them - one on Saturday morning, and another the same evening, a boy of 12 years of age. They were, we understand, a horrid spectacle - with skin like parchment! They were buried in an old box, used as a make-shift coffin, and with their filthy rags on to supply the place of shrouds."

(from the Erne Packet)

On Monday a man was found on the side of the Dublin road, and having been removed to the workhouse by the police, he died in a few minutes. It is stated that the man's name was Henry Armstrong, and was from the neighbourhood of Maguiresbridge. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of "died from starvation".

(from the Clare Fournal)

Thomas Whitestone Esq. held an inquest on this body of James O'Brien, at Lahinch. After the examination of Dr. Finucane, and several other witnesses, the jury returned as their verdict that James O'Brien came by his death from destitution and exposure to cold."



THE WORKHOUSE AT CLIFDEN IN COUNTY GALWAY

[Source: Illustrated London News, 1849]

(from the Nenagh Guardian)

We have to record in our publication of to-day another, victim to starvation - another human being deprived of life from want of food. Within the last five weeks, five or six persons have died of absolute starvation in this union - a union rich in mineral wealth and in the fertility of its soil; and from the pauperised condition and the general distress of the people many more may be expected to perish from the same cause. God only knows where the present deplorable state of things will end. The victim in the present instance was a woman of the name of Winifred Mackey, aged about thirty-six. She was found by the police of Ballymackey, lying on the side of the road, at the dead of night, a cold stone as her pillow, a handful of straw as her bedding, the canopy of heaven as her ceiling and ... her last exclamation was for "food!, food!".

And what is the great and comprehensive measure that is announced by her Majesty's Ministers as a remedy for the frightful state of things disclosed in this one day's

statistics of the Poor Law and the Famine? With the whole means of the Treasury, the whole credit of the country at their disposal, and with their fellow beings dying in hundreds of starvation's slow and horrible agonies, what large and generous proposals do they make?

A loan of 50,000, a paltry, inadequate, miserable loan, and yet a loan opposed, bitterly opposed, by the English Members. Sir James Graham, indeed supported the grant, but on condition, that it should be last loan given to that insatiable beggar [Ireland] ...

Thus speaks our bold and able contemporary, the Freeman's Journal on this subject: "Ireland pays into the united exchequer about five million of pounds annually. Less than one million of this is spent upon all the Irish establishments - the other four millions go towards paying the interest upon the debt contracted for English war, and supporting the English navy and the English army- in a word, towards swelling the greatness and fortifying the strength of the English empire."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CORK EXAMINER

Skibbereen, 23rd May 1847

Dear Sir - In my accustomed walk through the parish of Creagh, my attention was arrested by the ruins of whole villages. I was particularly anxious to learn the cause of so much desolation, and for that purpose I sought the information of the few that yet lingered amid the ruins of their unhappy dwellings. They appeared content to perish of hunger in the vicinity of their homes, rather than take shelter in a workhouse.

The townland of Highfield, in the parish of Creagh, is the property of Robert Delacour Beamish, Esq., of Cork. A few days [ago] these proscribed victims were visited by the Rev. Summerest Townsend and Mr. Lovel, agent and under agent to Mr. B., for the purpose of clearing these lands of the tenants. On that day, and sometime prior, they succeeded in turning out [twenty-one] families.

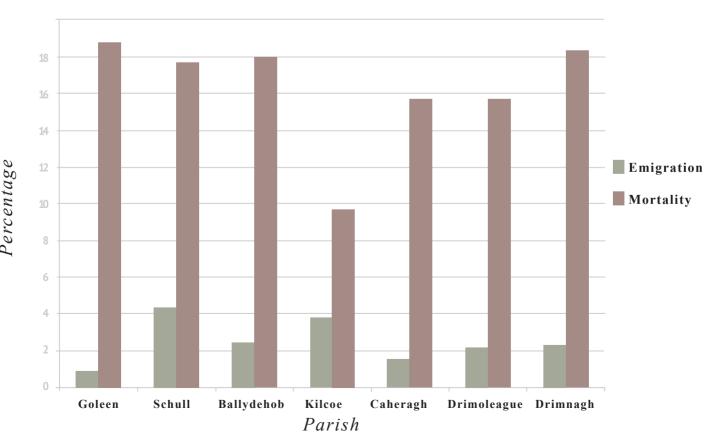
[One was] the Widow Ganey, with seven in her family. They ascended the roof and commenced stripping off the thatch [.....which] they soon accomplished, the agent looking on during the execution of this new mode of ejectment, and promising a ticket for admission to the workhouse, but he departed without performing his promise...

I remain, Sir, very respectfully yours,

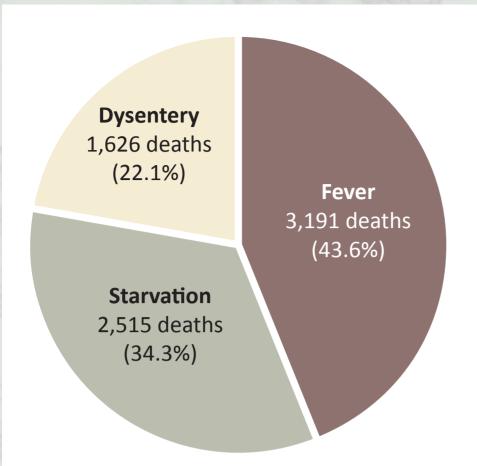
JEREMIAH O'CALLAGHAN

Source 4: Extract from a letter to the editor of the *Cork Examiner* by special correspondent in Skibbereen, Jeremiah O'Callaghan. He sent regular accounts of terrible conditions in west Cork to the newspaper. His dispatches from the area were often picked up and carried by other newspapers in Ireland and England.

Source 5: Bar chart showing the percentage of death and emigration in the six parishes in the Union of Skibbereen, Sept 1846-Sept 1847



Source: John Crowley, William. J Smyth and Mike Murphy eds, Atlas of the Great Irish Famine, Cork University Press, 2012, p. 378



Source 6: Pie chart showing the causes of death in the six parishes in the Union of Skibbereen, Sept 1846-Sept 1847.

Source: John Crowley, William. J Smyth and Mike Murphy eds, Atlas of the Great *Irish Famine*, Cork University Press, 2012, p. 378

Source 7: A well-known turn-of-the-century ballad, 'Dear Old Skibbereen'.

A ballad is a song that tells a story. In this case, it is in the form of a dialogue between father and son.

The first known publication of the song was in *The Irish Singer's Own Book* (Noonan, Boston, 1880), where the song was attributed to Patrick Carpenter, a poet and native of Skibbereen.

Dear Old Skibbereen

Oh father dear, I oft-times hear you talk of Erin's isle, Her lofty hills, her valleys green, her mountains rude and wild. They say she is a lovely land wherein a saint might dwell, So why did you abandon her? the reason to me tell.

Oh son, I loved my native land with energy and pride, Till a blight came o'er the praties and my sheep and cattle died, My rent and taxes went unpaid, I could not them redeem, And that's the cruel reason why I left old Skibbereen.

Oh well do I remember that bleak December day,
The landlord and the agent came to take us all away,
They set my roof on fire with their cursed English spleen,
And I heaved a sigh and bade goodbye to dear old Skibbereen.

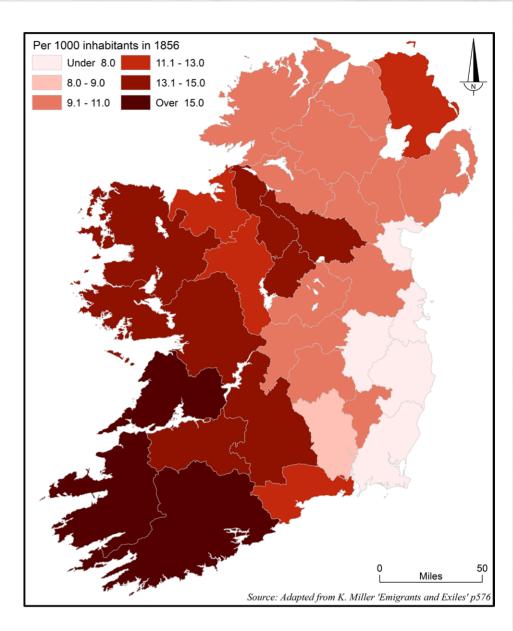
Your mother too, God rest her soul, fell on the stony ground, She fainted in her anguish, seeing desolation 'round. She never rose but passed away from life to immortal dream, She found a quiet grave, my boy, in dear old Skibbereen.

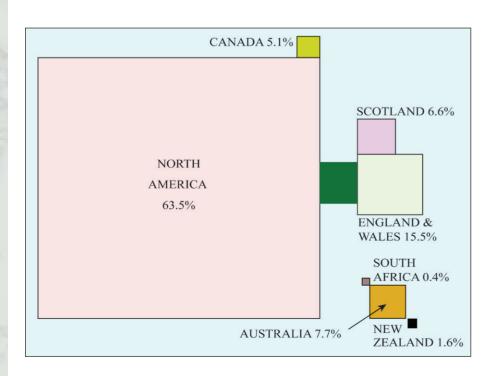
And you were only two years old and feeble was your frame, I could not leave you with my friends for you bore your father's name. I wrapped you in my cóta mór in the dead of night unseen, And heaved a sigh and bade goodbye to dear old Skibbereen ...



Source 8: This map highlights the intensity of emigration from each county in the halfcentury after the Famine. Even before the Famine emigration from Ireland was high. As the famine intensified after 1846, the exodus from Ireland became an unstoppable flood. Close to a million desperate Irish people emigrated to overseas countries between 1846 and 1851. A further half million had left Ireland by the end of 1852. By 1891, four out every ten of the total Irishborn population were then living abroad.

John Crowley, Donal O Drisceoil and Mike Murphy (eds), Atlas of the Irish Revolution, Cork University Press, 2017





Source 9: Map showing the percentage of Irish emigrants living in different countries by 1901.

John Crowley, Donal O Drisceoil and Mike Murphy (eds), *Atlas of the Irish Revolution*, Cork University Press, 2017



Source	Primary or Secondary Source?	Mostly Facts or Mostly Opinion?	Level of Reliability Highlights which surprising word(s) effect(s) of the surprising word(s) Famine?
Source 1			Reliable \bigcirc
Source 2			Reliable \bigcirc
Source 3			Reliable \bigcirc
Source 4			Reliable \bigcirc 0 \bigcirc 0 \bigcirc 0 \bigcirc 0 \bigcirc 0
Source 5			Reliable \bigcirc 0 \bigcirc 0 \bigcirc 0 \bigcirc 0 \bigcirc 0 \bigcirc 0
Source 6			Reliable \bigcirc
Source 7			Reliable \bigcirc 0 \bigcirc 0 \bigcirc 0 \bigcirc 0 \bigcirc 0
Source 8&9			Reliable \bigcirc
	10 CH 14	The same	

DESIGN BRIEF

- 1. The commission is to create a memorial to commemorate the effects of the Famine on the people of west Cork.
- 2. The memorial may take the form of either a sculpture (with one or more pieces), or a stained-glass window for the local church.
- 3. If it is a sculpture, it may be bronze, marble or stone.
- 4. The artwork may be realistic or abstract, but it must clearly represent the effects of the Famine on the local area.
- 5. The total budget available for the artwork is up to €120,000
- 6. Artists may be invited to attend an interview before final selection is made.

BACKGROUND:

It is not surprising that Munster was so severely affected by the Famine. In 1841 the province had the greatest number of one-roomed mud cabins in Ireland. 24,431 Muster families (131,760 people) were evicted from their homes between 1849 and 1852. Out of a total population of c. 2.5 million in 1845, the province was to lose c. 650,000 people to the Famine. An estimated 340,000 died from famine-related causes and the estimated number of emigrants is just a little less. By 1901, the population of Munster had been reduced to less than half its 1841 total.

Few places in Munster are more strongly associated with the Famine than Skibbereen, a small coastal town on the southwest tip of Ireland. A memorial plaque at the nearby Abbeystrewry Cemetery (close to the original union workhouse) states that approximately 10,000 unidentified victims of the famine were buried in nine mass graves. The famous turn-of-the-century ballad, *Dear Old Skibbereen*, has maintained the town's association with the famine, and a permanent exhibition at the Skibbereen Heritage Centre commemorates the tragic period in history.

APPLICATION PROCESS:

The proposal must be completed using the template provided. It must include:

- 1. The title of your artwork
- 2. The names of each member of the design team and their individual specialties, i.e. artist, historical advisor, artistic consultant, local expert
- 3. A detailed description of the proposed artwork/memorial, and how it represents the effects of the Famine in west Cork.
- 4. A clear explanation of how your research into the primary and secondary sources influenced the design of your memorial
- 5. A visual representation of the proposed work as it will look when finished (using drawings or computer generated images). It should be labelled where necessary.

Proposal for a Public Artwork to Commemorate the Great Famine in West Cork

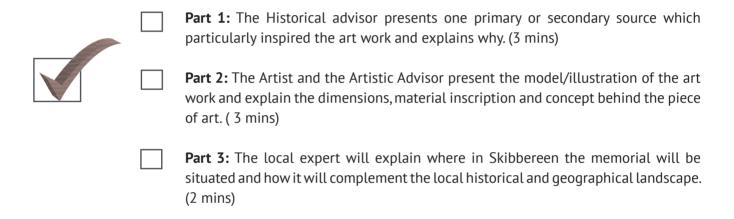
Title of the proposed artwork:
Sculpture Stained Glass Window
Names and Specialties of the Pesign Team:
Artist:
Artistic Advisor:
Historical Advisor:
Local Expert:
Pescribe the proposed artwork/memorial: materials, dimensions, etc
Explain how this artwork represents/symbolises the effects of the Famine in West Cork
Explain how primary and secondary sources influenced the design of your memorial

In the space below, provide a labelled visual representation of the proposed memorial (drawings or computer generated images).	
Text of the Inscription	

YOUR TASK (PART 2): PRESENTING YOUR DESIGN

Now that you have submitted your proposal and your drawing you must prepare for the interview process. You should

- 1. Nominate a primary presenter. This student will take the lead in the presentation and introduce the other members of their team and each team-member's role in the design process.
- 2. Recreate your design in a format that is suitable for presentation. This may be an image on a powerpoint slide or a miniature model.
- 3. Prepare a short script for your presentation making sure that you include each of the following elements in the presentation:



Once you have completed your presentation, the panel of judges (your classmates) will assess your design and presentation skills based on the following criteria:

- a) **Appropriateness of the design:** How well does the design compliment the history of the Famine in Skibbereen?
- b) **Evidence of research:** To what extent does the finished piece of art reflect careful research into the famine in Skibbereen?
- c) **Presentation skills:** eye contact, enthusiasm, confidence, persuasive language.
- d) **Preparation:** did the presentation seem well prepared and rehearsed and did the team work well together?



Peer Assessment: Interviewing the Artists

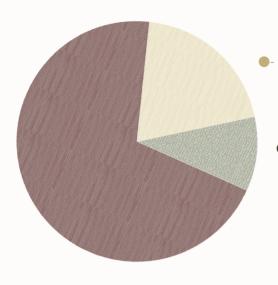
Artwork Title:	Sculpture	
	Stained Gla	ss
Presenters' Names:		
Evaluation Criteria	Comment	Mark
Appropriateness of the design		
Evidence of research		/
Presentation skills		/
Preparation		/
Artwork Title:	Sculpture	
	Stained Gla	SS
Tresenters Numes.		
Evaluation Criteria	Comment	Mark
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Appropriateness of the design		
Appropriateness of the design Evidence of research		/
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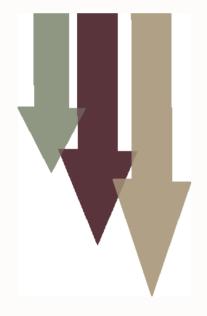
PERSONAL ASSESSMENT SHEET: MEMORIALIZING THE GREAT IRISH FAMINE

Project Title:	
Date Started:	Date Completed:
Group Members:	Group Roles:
Describe the task assigned to your group:	
Describe in detail your input into the project:	
What did you do well as part of your group?	
What would you do differently if you were to	do this task again?
What were the strengths of your group's proje	ect?
What would your group do differently if you	were to undertake this task again?

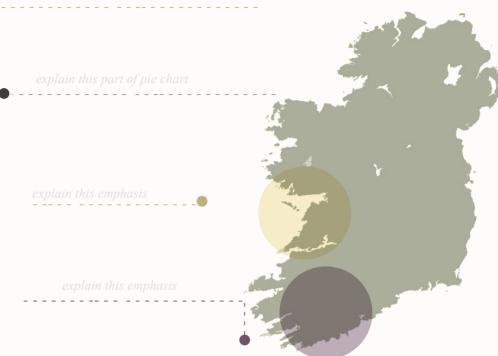
THE CONSEQUENCES OF THE GREAT IRISH FAMINE



Add numbers to the arrows and add text explaining the meaning of the arrows here.



Insert text in the boxes to explain what each group



Add text over each type of house to explain how each class was affected by the Famine





Commentary on the percentage diagray here

