

Key Info ulster



**A Key Stage 3  
Citizenship Resource**

**TEACHER BOOKLET**

**TEACHER PAGES**

# Key Into Ulster

The 'Key into Ulster' Project is designed to address aspects of Citizenship and also to offer opportunities to teach, practise and assess the skills of the revised Key Stage 3 curriculum. It can form a term's work on Citizenship; be used as individual modules for some of the general learning areas e.g. English, History, Music, P.E. or individual tasks can be utilized by class teachers.

## WHERE KEY INTO ULSTER CAN HELP

### Objectives

The revised Key Stage 3 curriculum has among its objectives that individuals should have personal understanding and mutual understanding. As contributors to society they should know about citizenship and have cultural understanding.

### Learning Experiences

- Key into Ulster links to various areas of the curriculum
- It is relevant to the pupils and extensive trialling has proved pupils enjoy this work
- It is media rich
- The skills are integrated with opportunities to practise and assess them
- It offers choice
- It is challenging and engaging
- It involves cultural diversity
- It is varied to suit learning styles
- It provides opportunity for reflection

### Skill Areas

|                                    | Meet the Ulster- Scots              | Fair Faa Ye Tae Tha Leid            | The American Connection             | Climb the Liberty Tree              | Fiddles, Pipes and Drums            | Birlin' roon the Flure              |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Self Management                    |                                     |                                     | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |                                     | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Working with Others                | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Communication                      | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |                                     |
| ICT                                | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |                                     |
| Creativity                         | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Managing Information               | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |                                     |                                     |
| Problems Solving / Decision Making |                                     |                                     | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |                                     | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

# TEACHER'S NOTES

# Key Into Ulster

In this section you will find background notes on the Ulster-Scots and specific additional information for some of the modules; answer sheets; assessment grids and some additional resources.

- **Background Notes on the Ulster-Scots**

- **Background Notes on the American Connection and the Voyage of the Eaglewing**

- **Answer Sheets**

- 1 True or False
- 2 Language –Word, Meaning, Use It?
- 3 Ulster-Scots Translation
- 4 Robert Burns Internet Research
- 5 Eaglewing Comprehension Questions
- 6 Eaglewing Cloze Exercise
- 7 Eaglewing Sequencing Exercise
- 8 Emigration Ports Map
- 9 1718 Migration Answers
- 10 Ships Rules
- 11 Reading a Poster Answers
- 12 American President Word Search
- 13 March to Antrim Word Search
- 14 Music Listening Exercise

- **Assessment Grids & Additional Resources**

- 1 Burns PowerPoint Presentation
- 2 Captured by Indians Task
- 3 Into the Unknown Group Discussion
- 4 Andrew Jackson Newspaper Article
- 5 Dear Mr President Letter
- 6 Tuck Shop Voting Papers
- 7 Try Democracy Ballot Sheet
- 8 Alternative Language Activity Sheets
- 9 Bingo Sheets

# Background Notes on the Ulster-Scots

## TEACHER'S NOTES

Scotland is visible on a clear day from the east coast of Ulster and on occasions from Belfast. Geography and history have combined to link the peoples of what we now call Scotland and Ireland closely together. The Mull of Kintyre, which can be seen from Ireland, is only twelve miles from the coast of Antrim. Over centuries, the narrow channel between the two countries has been a bridge for people and ideas moving in both directions. Thus, long before the plantation of Ulster, Scotland and the north of Ireland were closely linked. History and geography have combined to make Ulster as much a Scottish as an Irish province. \*

The movement of people for various reasons has occurred for thousands of years. By 7500 BC rising seas had swept away the last land bridges with the mainland. It was possible to travel as far as the Isle of Man and beyond Islay before encountering water. Close contacts between Ulster and Scotland can be demonstrated ever since humans first appeared in Ireland: from the 'Larnian' flint tools of the Mesolithic Age, through the 'Clyde-Carlingford' court cairn ceremonial tombs built for the Neolithic leaders, to the 'Atlantic A' bronze cauldrons of the Late Bronze Age of around 1000BC.

In the fifth century A.D., the Dalriada period, the migration of people from Ulster to Scotland introduced Christianity and gave Scotland its modern name the land of the 'Scotti', Latin for Irish.

In the Middle Ages, many Scots came to Ulster to fight, mercenaries employed by feuding Irish lordships. These were the Galloglasses. They have left their mark in names such as Gallagher, MacDonnell and McSweeney. In the fourteenth century, Robert the Bruce, King of Scotland and his brother Edward, came to Ulster. Ulster in the past considered itself closer to Scotland than Dublin. The Province of Ulster was fairly isolated from the rest of Ireland by mountains, lakes and bog-land: the absence of efficient internal route ways meant it was easier and safer to travel by sea than land. In modern times, with sophisticated transport and communication infrastructures, we often fail to appreciate past difficulties associated with making a journey. We tend to travel more by land than sea. Yet, even today, it takes less time to sail across to the mainland than it does to travel to Dublin: a point realised by Ulster-Scots in the 1630s who took day-trips to Stranraer for communion and to have their children baptized by Presbyterian minister, Rev. John Livingston, rather than in the Church of Ireland.

In the context of Ireland, Ulster's comparative geographical isolation meant it remained firmly under Gaelic rule up to the beginning of the seventeenth century: it was in fact the last vestige of ancient Irish society, a jurisdiction which the English crown found difficult to penetrate.

\* Finlay Holmes, 'The Scots' in Pat Loughrey (ed.) *The People of Ireland Belfast: Appletree, 1988*

This same geographical closeness created a security problem for the English over many centuries. While they found on occasions Ireland to be bothersome from the standpoint of security, they have been unable to walk away from the problem. Traditional enemies in the past, especially Spain and France, took full advantage of Ireland's potential to weaken and stretch the resources of the English. This fact became even more apparent in the Reformation period when religion became a central issue. Even Hitler, in modern times, made invasion plans to be launched from Ireland. This is one of the most important factors making colonisation necessary.

Another fact would be that from 1500 on, economic pressures experienced throughout Europe, made England realise Ireland's potential for expansion. Colonisation was perceived as a way of both protecting and extending crown interests. Plantation Schemes were the tools used to implement this idea.

What then was the situation in Ulster before systematic colonisation took place? Four hundred years ago Irish was the universal language of Ulster, stronger than in any other part of Ireland. Ulster chiefs visiting the English court used an interpreter or spoke in Latin. Gaelic lords extracted from their tenants, rents paid in kind, especially foodstuffs. There also existed a rich literary and musical culture that was distinctly Celtic. The sixteenth century plantation schemes in the south caused alarm and an upgrading of military strength in the north; peasants were mobilised and Scottish mercenaries imported. The Ulster Plantation would bring a swift and dramatic change to these Gaelic traditions: there would be a shift from a bartering economy to a money-based one causing economic and social transformation. Colonisation in Ulster brought an end to Gaelic society as it had existed for centuries. Colonisation was used as a policy of containment – of Irish and Scots. England was not only concerned about the potential of a Gaelic uprising, but as Scotland was a separate kingdom until 1603, there was fear that the Scots would join forces with her enemies. Quite rightly, as history was to prove, Ireland could be used as a 'back door'.

The sixteenth century had seen the failed plantation schemes of Antrim and Down, which had not only been an attempt to revive the Anglo Norman colony based chiefly around Carrickfergus, but a means of controlling the Scots, including Highlanders, and the O'Neills. The Nine Years War 1593 –1603 and the defeat of Gaelic lordships, gave the crown the opportunity to extend its control into Ulster, through confiscation and plantation, thus completing colonisation in Ireland. Significantly, at the same time the two crowns of England and Scotland were united through James 1, the very same monarch who would oversee the Plantation of Ulster.

## **Plantation of Ulster**

There are nine counties in the Province of Ulster but the scheme for Plantation was concerned with only Armagh, Cavan, Donegal, Fermanagh, Tyrone and the new county of Londonderry. Monaghan was not included because in 1591 eight Gaelic chiefs had surrendered their lands to Elizabeth 1 and then received them back to hold according to English law. However many Scots did eventually settle in Monaghan. Antrim and Down were not part of the scheme either but nevertheless, these most easterly counties underwent radical changes. Influential men like Sir Arthur Chichester, and the Scots James Hamilton and Hugh Montgomery developed vast estates. South Down remained predominantly in Irish hands with some English owners, but as time went on it became increasingly populated by Scots.

The main beneficiaries of the Plantation were known as undertakers. These were classified as English, Scottish or Servitor. Servitors were military men who had fought for the crown. Counties were sub-divided into baronies with the various types of undertakers grouped together. The project was to be privately funded, so it was important that the Londonderry Plantation should succeed, as it would be used to raise revenue for the Plantation. It embraced one newly created county and was granted to merchants from the City of London who, through the Irish Society, built Coleraine and the city of Londonderry. Remaining lands were allocated to twelve livery companies. The respective sharing out of land was as follows:

Undertakers & Londoners 40%  
Servitors 15%  
Native Irish 20%  
Church of Ireland 20%  
Trinity College, Royal Grammar Schools & Towns 15%

The undertakers comprised 60 English, 60 Scottish, 60 Servitor and approximately 290 Irish grantees restored to lesser estates.

## **Push and Pull Factors**

Colonisation in Ulster guaranteed the continuum of the 'toing and froing' between Scotland and Ireland up to the present. Push and pull factors were caused primarily by conflict, political and religious persecution and economic factors. The following are just a few examples that that represent waves of Scots in and out of Ulster. The signing of the National Covenant in Edinburgh in 1638 – a measure undertaken to defend the religious practices of the Scottish Reformed Church and in protest of the English crown's desire to reintroduce prelacy brought the Scots into direct conflict with the state. Consequently, many came to Ulster throughout the seventeenth century in the hope of greater religious tolerance. In 1642 Monroe's Scottish Presbyterian army of 10,000 came to quell rebellion, thousands stayed. At this date the first Irish Presbytery was constituted in Carrickfergus, which greatly helped shape and organise Ulster-Scots identity. The Jacobite rebellions of 1715 and 1745, resulting in the Highland Clearances, prompted more Scots to choose Ulster, this time as political refugees in search of a new start.

Over a hundred year period, Scots in all nine counties transformed the economy and character of Ulster as they settled into agrarian life. They established industries with Huguenots and fought alongside King William, erected meeting houses and schools. In the 1690s, 70,000 Scots escaped famine in Scotland, enticed to Ulster by cheaper rents. Another significant wave of Scots in the nineteenth century swelled the population of Belfast. In the 1850s, Scottish labourers were brought over from Clydeside to work in the shipyard.

## **Waves Out**

After 1630, Scottish migration to Ulster declined somewhat and many returned to the mainland. This was due to the efforts of Charles 1 to impose high Church doctrines into Ulster. The 'Black Oath', 1638, required absolute allegiance to the king and a promise never to take up arms against the Crown. Many Scots, finding this unacceptable, returned east to Scotland, their hopes of greater religious tolerance dashed.

The Rebellion of 1641, had the initial effect of immunity for Scots. Indeed, many were told to write above their doors, 'Scots'. As events unfolded however, this immunity was withdrawn. Records show that they account for almost half of those who fled Ulster as a direct consequence of the uprising. Interestingly, the Scots in Fermanagh on the whole remained throughout these unsettled years, possibly because they were of the reiver communities, and as frontiersmen capable of putting up 'a good fight'. They were also further away from coastal escape routes.

During the eighteenth century, the period of English Ascendancy and the Penal Laws, Ulster-Scots considered avoiding religious discrimination through emigration. 100,000 and possibly as many as 250,000 Ulster-Scots emigrated to North America leading up to the American War of Independence. Many of them settled in lands near Pennsylvania and eventually through to Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and the Carolinas. There, they continued with familiar customs, music, distilling whiskey and of course dissenting religious practice. It was in areas such as the Appalachians, that they were nicknamed 'Hillbillies', the association being King Billy. The Great Famine of the 1840s, which devastated the whole of Ireland, resulted in another significant wave out for Ulster-Scots.

## **CULTURAL INFLUENCES**

When we consider the characteristics of Scots, words spring to mind like hardy, canny, thrifty, opportunist; yet it would be unfair to dismiss the importance of entrepreneurial skills and social concern that the Ulster-Scot has contributed to the shaping of modern Ulster. What follows is an outline of just a few significant cultural influences.

Many of the lowland Scots were border people known as Reivers, violent raiders who for generations found it impossible to live peacefully, preferring to carry out cattle stealing, kidnapping, ransom, protection rackets and blackmail. They defied both the Scottish and English governments. Through a life of crime, they became brilliant, skilful fighters, hence the term frontiersmen which was applied to their later experiences as pioneers in America. Presbyterianism, a product of the Reformation transformed the Scottish church. Through John Knox Scots became much more convinced of Calvinism than the English and as a separate kingdom they were able to reorganise the government of their church as Presbyterian during the sixteenth century, rule by presbyters as opposed to bishops. This was the religion brought to Ulster in 1642 and its Presbyterian form unified Ulster-Scots giving them a social identity as well as a religion.

## **Radicals**

The radical ideas of the Enlightenment were embraced by many intellectual Ulster-Scots in the eighteenth century, including Presbyterian clergy. Notions of freedom and liberty expressed themselves as anti-British in the American and French Revolutions. These same ideas became important principles adopted by radical Presbyterian leaders in the 1798 Rebellion. What was perceived as unjust treatment by a suppressive Anglicised regime, caused many Ulster-Scot Presbyterians to be uncompromising and eventually, confrontational. This highlights an Ulster-Scots trait – a people prepared to agitate when faced with discrimination and unfairness

Owing to the fact that under the Penal Laws they were denied access to Trinity College, those able to pursue a university education went to Scotland or Dutch reformed seminaries. It was in places like Glasgow, that they were exposed to the philosophical ideas of men like Francis Hutchinson. Hutchinson, a philosopher and Ulster-Scot, born and bred in County Down, embraced the ideals of the Enlightenment. He never set foot in America, yet those who formulated the Declaration of Independence, 4 July 1776 held his doctrines, for example – that colonies had a right to revolt against the motherland. The importance of the Ulster-Scot in the establishing of the American state cannot be overstated: eight of the fifty-six signatories to the Declaration were Ulster-Scots. The man who printed it was John Dunlop, from Strabane and John Nixon whose father came from Ulster was responsible for the first public reading. Significant is the fact that Ulster-Scot leadership and involvement in the development of the USA is illustrated by the fact that seventeen Presidents so far can be identified as ‘Scotch-Irish’. Cultural Identity

Ulster-Scots have been interested in the Irish language as well as their own. At the time of the Plantation, the Scots spoke Scots, Gallic or possibly possessed a measure of bilingual skills. The rapid economic and social transformation of Ulster caused by the Plantation must have created great linguistic diversity. There is no doubt that they brought with them cultural traditions and languages, Scots and Gallic. From the time of Dalriada, there existed a common culture in Ulster and Scotland. Scots Gallic speakers were able to converse fluently in Irish. From as early as the 1650s, Presbyterians evangelised, preaching in Irish in Gaelic areas.

In the nineteenth century the Irish language was used successfully by Presbyterians in the west of Ireland. Presbyterian radicals in the spirit of the Enlightenment, especially the ‘intelligentsia’ were keen to promote all things Irish, especially in music and literature. In contrast, the Orange Movement, established in the 1790s and associated at first with the Church of Ireland and landed gentry, became by the end of the nineteenth century an organisation that unified Ulster-Scots on grounds of religion and politics in the same way that Presbyterianism had done in 1642. It differed though in that its membership drew from all sectors of Protestantism, conformist and non-conformist, Anglo-Irish and Ulster-Scot. It was used as an instrument to preserve the Act of Union and to oppose the Home Rule Movement.

## **IMPACT ON LANDSCAPE**

Beginning in the seventeenth century, the Scots in the nine counties transformed the economy and character of Ulster as they settled firstly into agrarian life and later as part of the industrial scene. The bare landscape of Ulster was not unlike that of Scotland. Unlike the English, who came mainly from the more moderate southern English counties, they quickly adapted to both weather and climate.

## **Buildings**

The Scot arriving in Ulster appreciated the effects of weather and climate on living conditions. While their building designs appeared dull and plain in comparison to English styles, they were practical, functional, secure and longer lasting. They preferred using stone rather than timber. Additionally, as the countryside was cultivated, stone became an essential material to enclose crops and animals as well as marking boundaries. Interestingly, the same tradition of dry-stone walling is found in Scotland, Ulster and the Appalachians: it is not only an example of commonality but shows how wisely the landscape itself was utilized.

Fortified houses or bawns, are found throughout Ulster. Many were built by Ulster-Scots and possibly modelled on fortified houses and castles in Scotland such as Liddesdale. Each one has its own particular history and as stone constructions they gave security in hostile situations. As frontiersmen, the Ulster-Scot knew how to survive in situations where many English gave up.

Public buildings associated with Ulster-Scots, like churches, reflect a preference for what is plain, solid and functional as opposed to the ornate and grand of the established Church of Ireland. These contrasting styles of architecture reflect the differing respective beliefs and liturgies too. from 20,000 in 1800 to 350,00 by the end of the century.

Before the Plantation of Ulster there had been few towns of significance other than Carrickfergus and Newry. Settlers were given the opportunity of planning towns 'from scratch'. Names of many towns indicate how they began and some suggest a Scots influence e.g. Draperstown, Hamilton's Bawn, Hillsborough, Newtown Stewart. These 'new towns' are characterised by a spacious central square, or diamond, with straight streets leading off forming a kind of grid pattern. In the centre of the towns were important public buildings – town hall, courthouse, jail and very often a Church of Ireland. In many cases, the Scots Presbyterians and other dissenting groups, were not permitted to build their meeting houses in the centre, only on the periphery – today, many of the dissenters' churches are positioned at some distance from the centre of the town e.g. Ballymena, Coleraine, Hillsborough, Limavady.

The growth of towns was influenced by industrialisation, the largest being Belfast. Ulster- Scots have made a significant contribution to the development of linen, engineering, shipbuilding and other enterprises.

## Linen

The story of linen has become familiar to most people living in Ulster, starting in the 1690s with Huguenots. Without the support of Scottish migrants into Ulster it would not have been possible for the industry to develop on such a large scale. From the Ulster-Scots came not only the labour, but also the producers and developers of the linen industry. Prominent Ulster-Scot names connected with linen production include William Clark & Son of Upperlands, County Londonderry, Andrew Mullholland who bought the York Street Flax Spinning Company and the Andrews family of Comber. The Andrews family was to provide a Northern Ireland Prime minister plus Thomas Andrews chairman of Harland and Wolf who lost his life on the Titanic. Of further interest is perhaps the name Barbour not only associated with establishing linen mills, but with the Hilden community of Lisburn and the family homes Hunterhouse and Danesfort in Belfast.

## Shipbuilding

The role of the Ulster-Scots in this industry is significant. The first recorded vessel built in Belfast was for Presbyterian clergy, registered in 1663. However, the father of modern shipbuilding is considered to be William Ritchie who came with his brother from Ayrshire in 1791. The firm Harland and Wolf was established by Englishmen but managed by one of its major shareholders, William Pirrie, whose father was born in Wigtown.

## Engineering

From Forfar came James Mackey, whose firm became the second largest privately owned company in the British Isles. The Corrys, whose descendant arrived from Dumfries 1639, were involved in timber, the Star Shipping Line, and ambitious construction projects including, Upper/ Lower Crescent South Belfast, University Street, Botanic Avenue, Mount Charles and Elmwood Presbyterian Church – as Presbyterians they were great Christian philanthropists. Lower Crescent South Belfast, University Street, Botanic Avenue, Mount Charles and Elmwood Presbyterian Church – as Presbyterians they were great Christian philanthropists.

## CONCLUSION

The impact made by Scots in Ulster and throughout the world is momentous. The connections between the north-eastern corner of Ireland and Scotland although dating back to prehistory, are as strong as they have ever been. According to the Dutch geographer Heslinga, Ulster has given Scotland, her name, her first kings, her Gaelic language and her faith.

## FURTHER INFORMATION

Books on varied topics to do with Ulster-Scots  
*Scottish Clans and Tartan*, Ian Grimble  
*A Dictionary of Irish Biography*, H Boylan  
*Great Northerners*, Byrne & McMahon  
*The Book of Ulster Surnames*, Robert Bell  
*Sentry Hill, An Ulster Farm and Family*, Brian Walker  
*Covenant and Challenge, reflections on Ulster Identity*, Brett Inghram  
*Engineering Industry of the North of Ireland*, W E Coe  
*Scottish Emigration to Colonial America, 1607-1785*, David Dobson  
*Scots-Irish in the Hills of Tennessee*, Billy Kennedy  
*Presbyterians and the Irish Language*, Robert Blaney  
*Irish Presbyterianism 1642-1992*, Finlay Holmes  
*Our Presbyterian Heritage*, Finlay Holmes  
*Precarious Belonging*, John Dunlop  
*The Steel Bonnets*, George McDonald Fraser  
*God's Frontiersmen*, Rory Fitzpatrick  
*Plantation of Ulster*, Philip Robinson

## Useful Websites

[www.ulsterscotagency.com](http://www.ulsterscotagency.com)  
[www.bbc.co.uk/history](http://www.bbc.co.uk/history)  
[www.geocities.com/map](http://www.geocities.com/map)  
[www.ulsterplacenames.org](http://www.ulsterplacenames.org)  
[www.ancestryireland.com](http://www.ancestryireland.com)  
[www.fortunecity.com/scottishclipart](http://www.fortunecity.com/scottishclipart)  
[www.host.co.uk](http://www.host.co.uk)  
[www.tartans.com](http://www.tartans.com)  
[www.scotsinformation.co.uk](http://www.scotsinformation.co.uk)

# The American connection- Background Notes

## TEACHER'S NOTES

During the eighteenth century, it is estimated that approximately a quarter of a million people left the north of Ireland and set sail for the shores of America. Most of them came from among the Scottish Presbyterians whose ancestors had themselves moved to Ulster during the years of the Plantation. This is the largest number of people from any group to leave the British Isles and move to North America in the eighteenth century.

The year 1717 marks the beginning of this mass emigration of Ulster-Scots to the American colonies. By 1775 the original emigrants and their dependents made up 15% of the non-Indian Americans in the colony, and a much higher proportion in particular states like Virginia, Tennessee and Kentucky. They formed, after the English, the most influential section of the white population. Ulster Scots emigration continued into the 19th century although greater numbers of Irish Catholics were emigrating by this time. Today it is estimated that between 25 and 27 million people in the United States of America can trace their ancestry back to Ulster-Scots or, as it is often called in the USA, Scots-Irish (Scotch-Irish) roots.

The terms 'Scottish Irish', 'Scots Irish' and 'Irish Scots' had been used in Elizabethan times to describe the Scottish inhabitants of parts of Ulster. As early as 1573 Queen Elizabeth used the expression 'Scotch-Irish' in a Letters Patent. 'Scotch-Irish' was first used by Americans in 1695 to refer to the newcomers in Maryland and it is often used by historians to differentiate the Presbyterian migrants from the later Irish Catholic migrants of the nineteenth century. Nowadays most British historians use the term 'Ulster-Scot'

The first impetus to emigrate to the New World from Ulster appears to have evolved from a desire to "spread the gospel". In 1636, 140 Presbyterians left Ulster on the ship 'Eagle Wing' for New England. They faced violent storms in the Atlantic which they took as a sign of God's disapproval of their venture and so turned and headed back to Ulster. The Presbyterians also sent missionaries to North America. In the 1680s Francis Mackemie from the Laggan Valley in Donegal left for Maryland to minister to English, Welsh and Scottish Presbyterians. He went on to found America's first Presbyterian congregations and the first American Presbytery in Philadelphia.

The next movement originated from unfavourable economic conditions in Ireland which by the early 18th century led Protestant families in Ulster to consider emigration. There were five waves of emigration from Ulster to America during the 18th century: 1717-18, 1725-29, 1740-41, 1754-55 and 1771-75 which took some one third of the Protestant population across the Atlantic Ocean. By the end of the 18th century 1/4 million people (1/6 of the European population of the USA) claimed Scots-Irish descent.

# The American Connection- Background Notes

Before 1770 many emigrants travelled as indentured servants and ended up working as labourers at the very edge of the new frontier, facing all kinds of dangers. After 1783 more emigrants were fare-paying. They had skills which they were hoping to use to make their fortunes in a new land. The emigrants left from the ports of Belfast, Londonderry, Larne, Newry and Portrush. They sailed to Philadelphia, Newcastle (Delaware), New York and Charleston.

The sailing ships were uncomfortable and the journey could prove hazardous. The would-be emigrants faced not just the effects of bad storms and lack of food and water but also the health hazards associated with overcrowding. The journey across the Atlantic took anything from six to eight weeks, depending on the weather and also on the condition of the ship. Few ships sailed during the winter months and even in spring and autumn conditions could be harsh with many confined to below decks where they were exposed to fatal diseases in the cramped conditions. Many were ill but in fact in spite of the dangers only a small percentage of the many thousands who set out did not survive to see their new homeland.

Their first destination in the years from 1717-1720 was New England. Here they were not well received. Contemporary reports speak of them as “uncleanly, unwholesome and disgusting”! In New England they were a minority group among the mainly English settlers but even here they made a valuable contribution to the society as Indian-fighters and pioneers.

The emigrants from Ulster landed in large numbers in Philadelphia and the other Delaware ports from 1724 onwards. This area around the coast had already been peopled by the Quaker followers of William Penn. The area immediately adjoining this had been populated by mainly English, Welsh and German emigrants so the new arrivals headed further west across the Susquehanna and into Cumberland County. This area was to become their main focus in the New World. The townships of Antrim, Armagh, Derry, Fermanagh and Tyrone were all established there. From here they moved into the Shenandoah Valley, on into Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee and into the entire south west of the country. Other groups of Ulster Scots headed west to the Alleghenies and on into what is now south west Pennsylvania, Ohio and ever westwards.

It has been claimed that the middle colonies were the most significant source of cultural identity in the emerging country. South and west Pennsylvania, which was mainly fashioned by its Ulster Scots inhabitants, became the cradle of the Middle West. The Presbyterian emigrants clung to their belief in the dignity of the individual and of an educated clergy which, it has been argued, underlies the American passion for education.

More than 1/4 of the Presidents of the United States of America have come from Ulster-Scots roots. Indeed, when we consider the size of the country, the province has had an inordinate influence on many aspects of life and society in America. One historian has said that they made three contributions to colonial America—they settled the frontier; they founded the kirk and they built the school. It is clear that both before and after the American Declaration of Independence they helped to shape the character of the emerging nation. Many of George Washington’s closest aides and generals were either Ulster-born or first or second generation Ulster-Scots Americans. The Scots-Irish played an important part in the American Revolution, the Signing of the Declaration of Independence and in the shaping of the American Frontier as well as contributing to American society through commerce, industry and the Arts. Figures such as Sam Houston, Francis Makemie, Davy Crockett, Andrew Mellon, William Tennent, William Randolph Hearst and Mark Twain were all from Ulster-Scots roots.

The first passenger ship to leave Ulster and head for North America was the Eagle Wing. It left Groomsport bound for Boston on 9th September 1636. On board were 140 Presbyterians - four ministers and 136 laity - from congregations in counties Down and Antrim seeking a new life in the New World.

Groomsport had a thriving Presbyterian congregation who, because of persecution, did not have the opportunity to practise their beliefs freely. The son of the Governor of Massachusetts invited them to come to the New World where they would have the freedom to worship as they wished and would not be persecuted for being Presbyterian.

Two ministers— Robert Blair and John Livingstone—commissioned the building of a ship which would be able to transport them and their flocks to America. The result was the Eagle Wing which was built in Groomsport with wood taken from the Dufferin Estates. The name, which was a popular one for ships at this time, was taken from a Bible verse: '*Ye have seen what I did to the Egyptians and how I bore you on eagle's wings and brought you to myself.*' (Exodus chapter 19, verse 4)

The total cost of construction would probably have been in the region of £1000. Records show that the ship had a carrying capacity (burden) of 150 tons and was rigged with fore and main masts, a mizzen at the stern and a bowsprit. The sails would have been made of hand-sewn flax canvas and the rigging (probably about 8 tons of it!) would have consisted of around 350 hemp ropes. There would probably have been a crew of between 20 and 35 men.

When all was ready the ship set out on 9 September 1636. This was too late in the year to sail around the southern coast of Ireland so instead they sailed northwards.

Blair records: "*When we had passed the back of Ireland and had entered the great ocean, O what mountains, not waves of sea did we meet. The swellings of the sea did rise higher than any mountains we had seen on earth, so that in the mid-day they hid the sun from our sight.*"

When the ship reached mid Atlantic it was caught up in a storm.

*"Heavy rain did break our rudder, much of our gallon-head and fore-cross-trees, tore our fore-sail, five or six of our champlets and a great beam under the gunner-room door broke. Seas came in and wet all them that were between decks."* Reverend John Livingstone

Although the passengers had completed almost 800 miles, about two thirds of their journey to America—something that they may not have realised— they decided to turn back rather than go on. One of the Presbyterian ministers on board – the Reverend John Livingstone – said that it was God's will that they should return. The ship's captain agreed with him so the ship was turned around and they headed back for Ireland. Perhaps it was just as well that they decided to turn back for reports say that when the Eagle Wing reached Carrickfergus Bay on the 3rd November 1636 the ship's sails were ripped into ribbons and the rudder had been badly damaged. Blair's young son, William, died on the night they returned.

Although the Eagle Wing never reached its destination and returned home to Ulster after two months at sea, it could be said to be the spark that lit the flame of emigration which was to be fanned into life over the next two centuries. Friends Goodwill sailed from Larne in 1727 and became the first recorded vessel from Ulster to reach North America heralding a beginning to the connection with America.

# True or False?

Before the twelfth century Gaelic was the main language spoken on the island of Ireland

**TRUE** Gaelic or Irish was the main language spoken

In the seventeenth century hundreds of Scots came over to settle in Antrim and other parts of Ulster

**TRUE**—Although there had been comings and goings across the sea between SW Scotland and NE Ireland for centuries (see notes)

They brought English with them so people began to use both Gaelic and English

**FALSE**—The Scots spoke Lowland Scots (Lallans). The English settlers during the Plantation period brought their English language

Ullans is another name for the Ulster Scots language

**TRUE**—This name was coined from Lallans and Ulster to refer to the type of Scots spoken in NE Ireland

Words like sleekit, sheuch, skitter and gulder are Ulster Scots words

**TRUE**

All Ulster Scots speakers are Protestants

**FALSE**—there are many non-Protestant Ulster-Scots speakers especially in the Glens of Antrim and Donegal

| Word      | Meaning                            | Use it? |
|-----------|------------------------------------|---------|
| thran     | <b>AWKWARD</b>                     |         |
| thole     | <b>ENDURE;<br/>PUT UP WITH</b>     |         |
| thaimmens | <b>THOSE ONES</b>                  |         |
| skitter   | <b>RASCAL</b>                      |         |
| frae      | <b>FROM</b>                        |         |
| heid      | <b>HEAD</b>                        |         |
| gunk      | <b>DISAPPOINTMENT<br/>SURPRISE</b> |         |
| na        | <b>NO</b>                          |         |
| gulder    | <b>YELL<br/>SHOUT</b>              |         |
| sleekit   | <b>SLY<br/>SECRETIVE</b>           |         |

Aren't they just bad English?

*No. While not everyone using these words today is an Ulster-Scots speaker, they originated among the Scots speakers in Ulster and were not slang words*

## TEACHER'S NOTES

### Task

The Ulster-Scots language has been described as very onomatopoeic. Words and phrases often sound like the thing they mean or are describing. Often it is easier to understand if you read it aloud. Try reading the following short passage aloud and then work out what it means:

**“What’s that ye’re dae’n Betty? Ye’ll be destroyin yersel entirely, so ye will. If ye hauch ony mair on that bit o glass ye’ll be stairtin tae skelly.”**

**“I’ve got a shilcorn an I’m trying tae dig it oot.”**

**“Ye’ll mak a quare midden o yer face, for ye’ll end up wi a beeli couter.”**

### A Translation.

***“What’s that you’re doing, Betty? You’ll be making a mess of yourself, so you will. If you breath hard on that piece of glass (mirror) anymore your eyes will be turning in (you’ll be starting to squint).”***

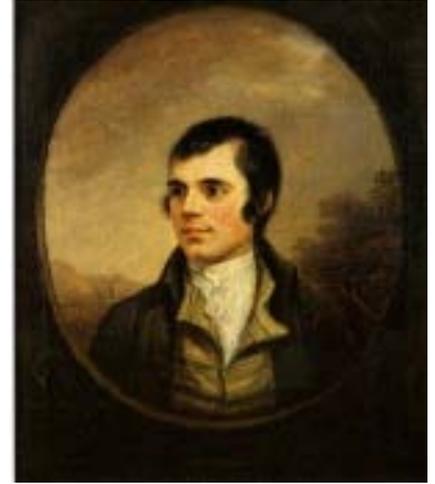
***“I’ve got a blackhead and I’m trying to get (dig) it out.”***

***“You’ll make a right mess of your face, for you’ll end up with a festering nose.”***

# Who Was Robert Burns?

## TEACHER'S NOTES

Use your **internet detective skills** to find out the answers to these questions about Burns:



1. When was Robert Burns born?  
**25 January 1759**
2. Where was he born?  
**Alloway**
3. What were the names of his parents?  
**William (Burnes or Burness) and Agnes Broun**
4. Robert had 3 brothers and 3 sisters. Can you find their names?  
**Gilbert (1760-1832)      Agnes (1762-1834)      Anabella (1767-1790)**  
**William (1767-1790)      John (1769-1785)      Isabella (1771-1858)**
5. What was the name of Burns' first teacher?  
**Campbell at Alloway Mill (for a short time) or John Murdoch in Ayr**
6. Where did the family move to after the death of Burns' father in 1784?  
**Mossgiel**
7. Whom did Burns plan to marry in 1785?  
**Jean Armour**
8. What was the real name of his love 'Clarinda'?  
**Mrs Agnes McLehose**
9. When did Burns die?  
**21 July 1796**
10. What was the name of his son who was born 4 days after Robert died?  
**Maxwell**

# TEACHER'S NOTES

## On Eagle Wing

### ON EAGLE WING READING FOR UNDERSTANDING COMPREHENSION ANSWER SHEET

- 1 Groomsport
- 2 The son of the Governor of Massachusetts
- 3 Freedom to worship
- 4 140 (136 laity + 4 ministers) plus the crew
- 5 Hand-sewn flax canvas
- 6 9th September 1636
7. It was too late in the year to sail around the southern coast
- 8 They got more than half way across but there was a bad storm and they turned back.
- 9 Carrickfergus
- 10 His son, William, died the night they returned

### ON EAGLE WING LISTENING COMPREHENSION ANSWER SHEET

- 1 1636
- 2 Boston
- 3 The son of the Governor of Massachusetts
- 4 John Livingstone
- 5 It probably came from the Dufferin Estates
- 6 It came from the Bible; Exodus chapter 19 verse 4; 'Ye have seen what I did to the Egyptians and how I bore you on eagle's wings and brought you to myself'.
- 7 Hand-sewn flax canvas
- 8 They set out too late in the year to take the southern route/ because of the weather
- 9 Almost 800 miles / about two-thirds of the way across the Atlantic Ocean to America
- 10 Carrickfergus Bay
- 11 Two months
- 12 Friends Goodwill



# Eagle Wing cloze

Having read or heard the story of the ship *The Eagle Wing* and its passengers, fill in the blanks in the following passage:

The Eagle Wing was the first passenger ship to leave Ulster for North America. It set sail from Groomsport on the 9th September 1636. They were sailing to Boston.

The two men who led the journey were Robert Blair and John Livingstone. They were both Presbyterian Ministers.

Because they set out too late in the year to sail around the southern coast of Ireland they had to sail northwards. Soon they were hit by a storm.

Although they had travelled almost two thirds of the way to America they turned back. They reached Carrickfergus on 3rd November 1636 with their sails ripped to pieces.



## TEACHER'S NOTES

# Sequencing Exercise

*Below you will find statements about the Eagle Wing. They are all jumbled up. Cut out the sentences and then rearrange them to tell the story.*

**There are a number of alternative ways of sequencing the events. This should generate discussion and require the pupils to develop arguments/reasons for their choice of sequence**

The ship was tossed about in a violent storm.

6/7

Blair's son, William died.

8/9

The son of the Governor of Boston invited Presbyterians from Ulster to come to settle in America.

1/  
2

140 members of the ministers' congregations embarked on the ship.

4

They returned to Carrickfergus Bay.

8/9

Robert Blair and John Livingstone commissioned a ship to take their congregations to America.

1/  
2

Eagle Wing set sail late in the year.

5

They named the ship after a Bible verse which was a very popular thing to do at that time.

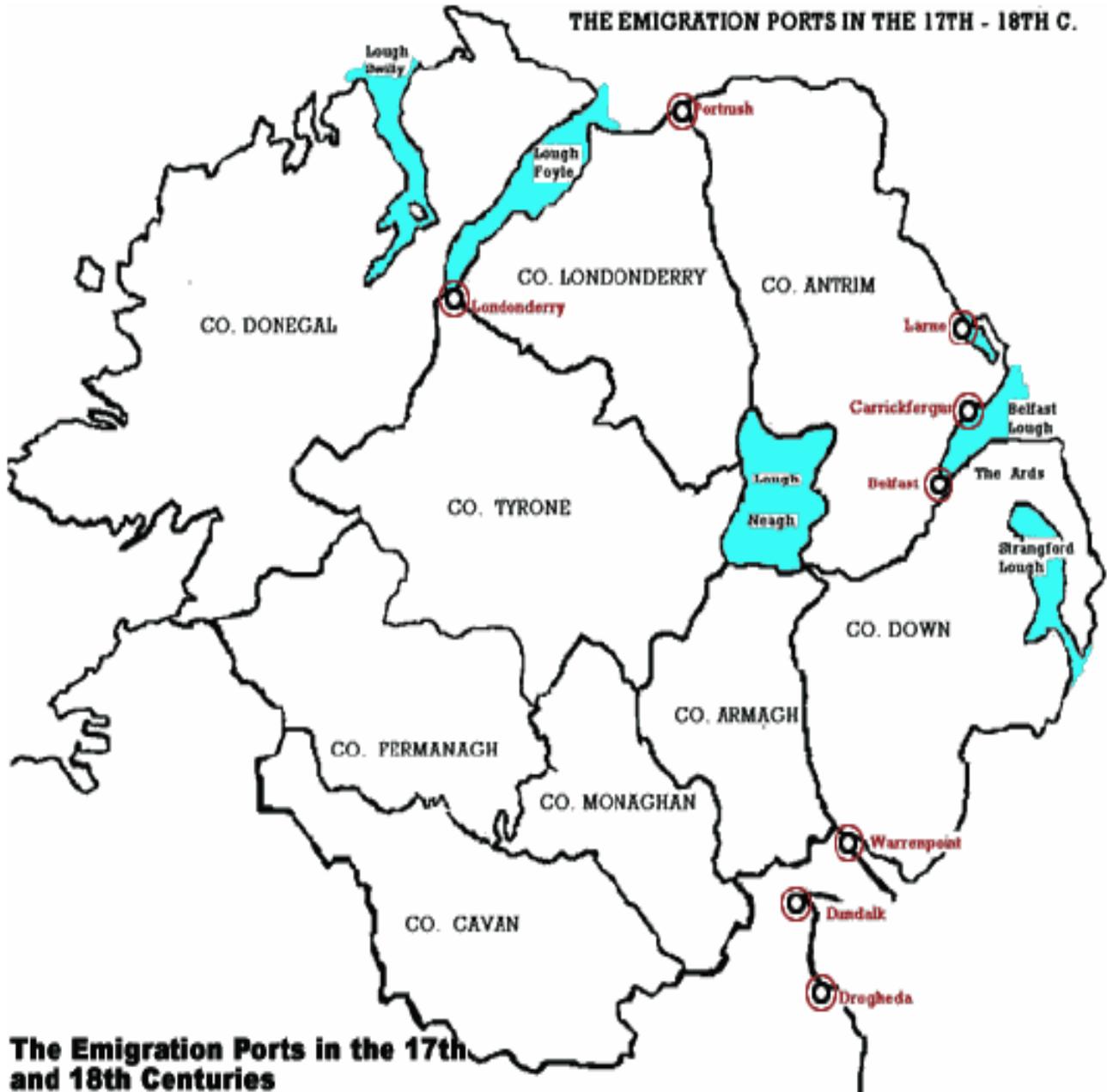
3

They travelled about 800 miles.

6/7

# Emigration Ports From Ulster

TEACHER'S  
NOTES



THE SCOTS-IRISH JOURNEY TO THE NEW WORLD

Emigrants Memorial, Larne, County Antrim



## INTRODUCTION

- 1 Nearly 700
- 2 New England / the town of Londonderry, New Hampshire ( the valleys of Virginia and Pennsylvania, the Carolinas and the Piedmont of Georgia came later)

## BACKGROUND TO 1718

William Holmes was a Presbyterian minister. Along with his brother-in-law Thomas Craig head and their families, he left Ulster in 1714 to travel to Boston. Within a year he had become minister in Chilmark, Martha's Vineyard. He remained in this position until his death in 1746. His son Robert became a ship's captain and travelled back and forth between Londonderry and the east coast of America bringing more emigrants to the New World.

## WHERE THEY CAME FROM

The Bann Valley (Aghadowey, Macosquin, Kilrea, Dunboe, Ballywillin)  
The Foyle Valley (the lagan of County Donegal, parts of Londonderry and Tyrone)

## WHY THEY LEFT

- 1 “..to avoid oppression and cruel bondage, to shun persecution and designed ruin....and to have an opportunity of worshipping God according to the dictates of conscience and the rules of His inspired word.”
- 2 A series of bad harvests

## THE VOYAGE

This is the story of Elizabeth Fulton. She was born on board ship as her parents, Elizabeth and James Fulton, travelled from Londonderry to Boston in 1718. The story says pirates attacked the ship and it was only when the pirate leader heard the cries of the baby Mary that he offered to spare the passengers' lives if the parents named the baby after his mother. When they agreed the pirate captain gave them a bolt of green silk material for the baby which she used when she married in 1742.

## THEIR ARRIVAL

The William and Mary  
The Mary and Elizabeth  
The Robert

The McCallum  
The William and Elizabeth  
The William

# Ship's Rules

- No smoking between decks (any tobacco found was confiscated until the ship reached port)
- No alcohol or gunpowder to be carried
- Church services every Sunday which ALL must attend
- All passengers to be up by 7am
- Breakfast at 8-9 am; dinner 1pm and supper 6pm
- Beds must be rolled up during the day
- Decks to be swept (including under bunks!) before breakfast
- All fires out by 7pm
- ALL passengers in their berths by 10pm
- A safety lamp to be left lit all night at the main hatchway
- No naked lights at any time
- Beds to be aired on deck at least twice a week
- Cooking utensils must be cleaned daily

*[These are only part of the rules. Only some of the passengers could read anyway. Anyone breaking rules could be punished by the captain including being flogged.]*

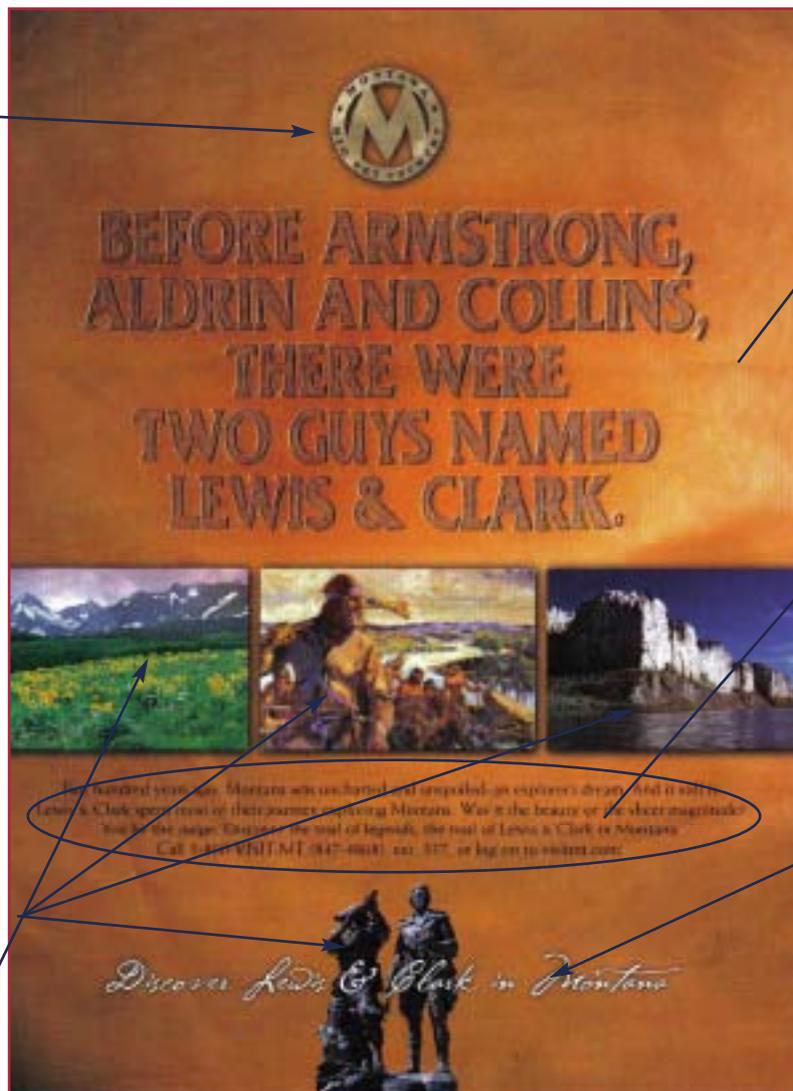


# Lewis & Clark

- This poster was issued by Visit Montana, a tourist organisation to encourage visitors to come to the state
- Armstrong, Aldrin & Collins were the American astronauts on the Apollo Moon mission with Armstrong stepping onto the moon's surface on 11 July 1969
- The advertisers hope to communicate the idea of heroic figures going out into the unknown where no one has ever been before

This emblem reminds us of a Marshall or Sheriff's badge making the association with the Wild West/cowboy films

The 'M' not only suggests Montana but also is the shape of mountains



The colour makes us think of the soil colour in this state and also has associations of heat

KEY SELLING WORDS  
UNSPOILED  
AN EXPLORER'S  
DREAM BEAUTY  
MAGNITUDE  
DISCOVER

This is the slogan  
This poster was used during the bicentenary of the expedition when special events were taking place all over America and there was great interest in all things to do with Lewis & Clark

The photographs reflect different aspects of the attractions of Montana. We have greenery with the snow-peaked mountains and also the wide river showing us the beauty of the scenery. The middle picture is a drawing of the original Lewis & Clark expedition and at the bottom of the page is their monument.

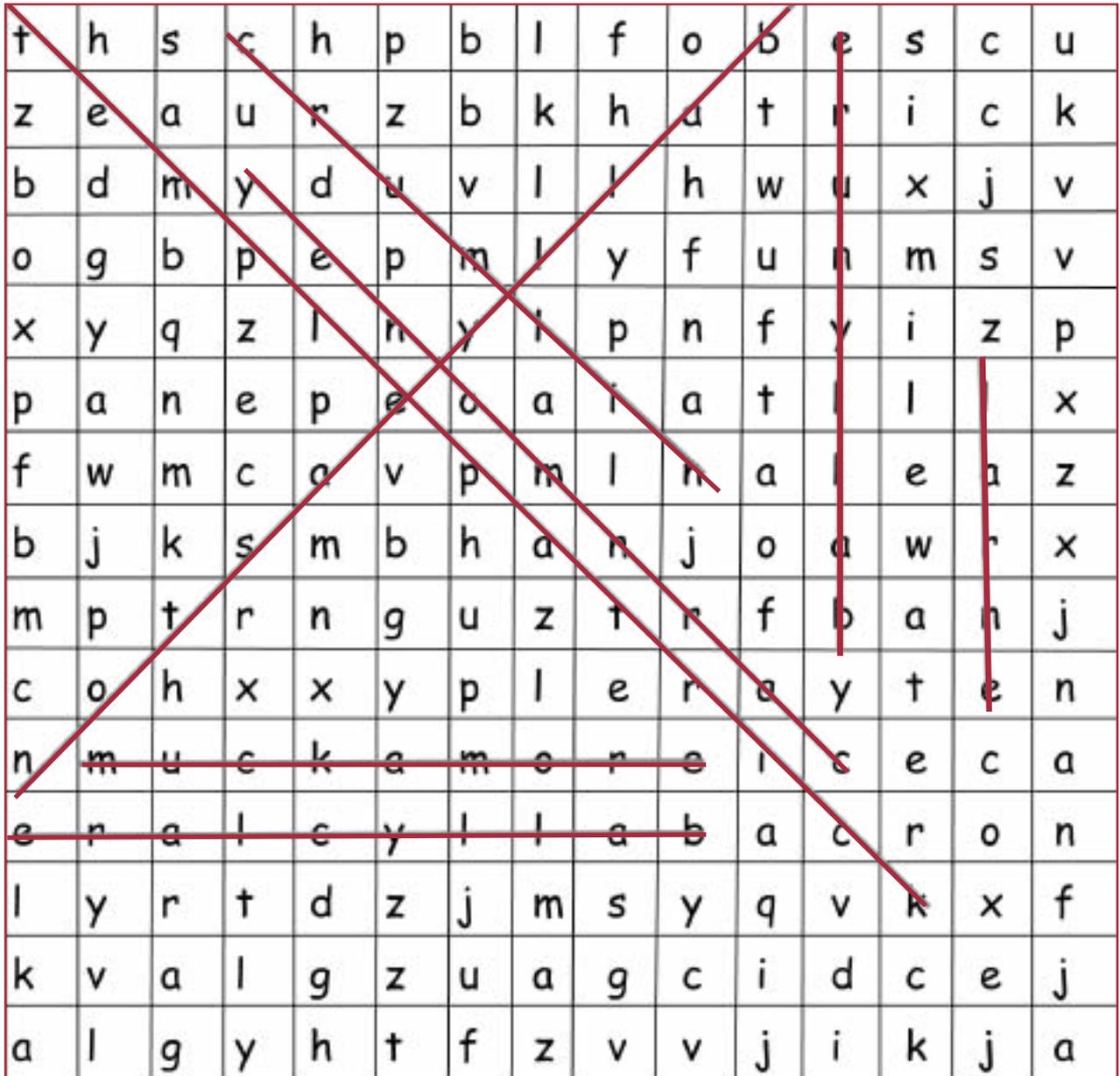
# Word Search

Find The Hidden Words

|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| A | g | k | s | k | s | r | o | e | s | e  | v  | e  | l  | t  | t  | g  | j  | n  |
| B | e | c | h | v | w | e | l | e | v | e  | l  | a  | n  | d  | r  | c  | k  | s  |
| C | o | s | w | i | l | s | o | n | b | h  | n  | k  | j  | c  | u  | g  | m  | v  |
| D | r | q | o | e | l | i | n | t | o | n  | u  | r  | t  | n  | m  | w  | l  | u  |
| E | g | n | j | o | h | n | s | o | n | h  | p  | x  | r  | i  | a  | b  | h  | j  |
| F | e | b | u | c | h | a | n | a | n | p  | o  | l  | k  | x  | n  | u  | i  | m  |
| G | h | y | r | k | e | a | r | t | e | r  | z  | a  | v  | o  | u  | s  | q  | s  |
| H | b | s | t | d | j | r | d | e | s | j  | d  | n  | c  | m  | h  | h  | v  | e  |
| I | u | a | p | i | i | n | h | c | t | d  | s  | a  | a  | r  | t  | h  | u  | r  |
| J | s | o | f | z | l | w | v | v | e | f  | i  | c  | j  | y  | i  | k  | m  | t  |
| K | h | q | e | p | p | q | i | b | r | c  | z  | b  | g  | g  | r  | a  | n  | t  |
| L | w | k | r | v | h | j | a | c | k | s  | o  | n  | z  | o  | l  | n  | z  | r  |
| M | w | a | k | a | m | v | k | h | a | r  | r  | i  | s  | o  | n  | c  | g  | z  |
| N | g | g | l | z | u | g | u | e | x | k  | h  | d  | y  | o  | d  | u  | r  | n  |
|   | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |

|          |           |           |             |
|----------|-----------|-----------|-------------|
| JACKSON  | GRANT     | ROOSEVELT | CARTER      |
| POLK     | ARTHUR    | WILSON    | GEORGE BUSH |
| BUCHANAN | CLEVELAND | TRUMAN    | CLINTON     |
| JOHNSON  | HARRISON  | NIXON     | G W BUSH    |

## The March To Antrim



Find the following place names in the word search

LARNE

BALLYCLARE

BALLYNURE

CRUMLIN

TEMPLEPATRICK

BALLYEASTON

CARNMONEY

MAUCKAMORE

# Name The Instruments



In a moment you will hear six pieces of music played on different instruments. Can you name the instruments playing in each piece? Listen carefully for there will be more than one instrument.

**TRACK 1** This track is 'Tune for Bagpipes' by Jane Cassidy & Maurice Leydon. We first hear the bagpipes (highland) and then a synthesiser or keyboard joins in

**TRACK 2** This track is 'Burns' Farewell' by Co. Antrim group Ailsa. It features the piano, lowland pipes and fiddle (or violin)

**TRACK 3** This track is 'The Monaghan Twig' by Jane Cassidy & Maurice Leydon. It features violins/fiddles and banjo

**TRACK 4** This track is 'The Fifer's Medley Nummer Twa' by the Ulster-Scots Folk Orchestra. You can hear fiddles and a double bass

**TRACK 5** This track is from James Galway & the Chieftains. Galway is playing the (concert) flute

**TRACK 6** The final track is again by the Ulster-Scots Folk Orchestra and is entitled 'Jolly Lambegger'. It features bagpipes and the lambeag and you could give a bonus mark for pupils mentioning voices as an instrument

## Helpful Hint

You may hear the same instrument on more than one track. Some instruments may join in later on during the piece of music.

**Burns PowerPoint ICT and  
Communication Skills Grids**

**CCEA Guidance on  
assessment not yet available**

**Captured by Indians ICT and  
Communication Skills Grids**

**CCEA Guidance on  
assessment not yet available**

**Into the Unknown Group Discussion  
Communication Skills Grid**

**CCEA Guidance on  
assessment not yet available**

**Andrew Jackson Newspaper Article  
Communication Skills  
(and possibly ICT) Grid**

**CCEA Guidance on  
assessment not yet available**

**Dear Mr President Letter  
Communication Skills Grid**

**CCEA Guidance on  
assessment not yet available**

# Tuck Shop Voting cards



# Try Democracy Ballot Sheets

|              |  |
|--------------|--|
| KEEP<br>RULE |  |
| BIN<br>RULE  |  |

|              |  |
|--------------|--|
| KEEP<br>RULE |  |
| BIN<br>RULE  |  |

|              |  |
|--------------|--|
| KEEP<br>RULE |  |
| BIN<br>RULE  |  |

|              |  |
|--------------|--|
| KEEP<br>RULE |  |
| BIN<br>RULE  |  |

|              |  |
|--------------|--|
| KEEP<br>RULE |  |
| BIN<br>RULE  |  |

|              |  |
|--------------|--|
| KEEP<br>RULE |  |
| BIN<br>RULE  |  |

**thran**

**heid**

**thole**

**gunk**

**thaimmens**

**na**

**skitter**

**gulder**

**frae**

**sleekit**

# English Equivalent

**stubborn**

**head**

**put up  
with**

**shock**

**those  
ones**

**no**

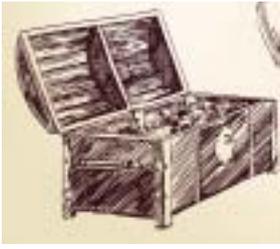
**rascal**

**yell**

**from**

**sly**

# Ulster-Scots Words



## TREASURE HUNT



| Ulster-Scots Word | Meaning             |
|-------------------|---------------------|
|                   | put up with         |
|                   | rascal              |
|                   | from                |
|                   | head                |
|                   | yell or shout       |
|                   | sly                 |
|                   | shock               |
|                   | throat              |
|                   | nose                |
|                   | freckles            |
|                   | Small cramped place |
|                   | care                |
|                   | stew                |
|                   | tidy                |
|                   | limp, hobble        |
|                   | short-tempered      |
|                   | trousers            |
|                   | clump of grass      |
|                   | nag or whine        |
|                   | awkward or stubborn |

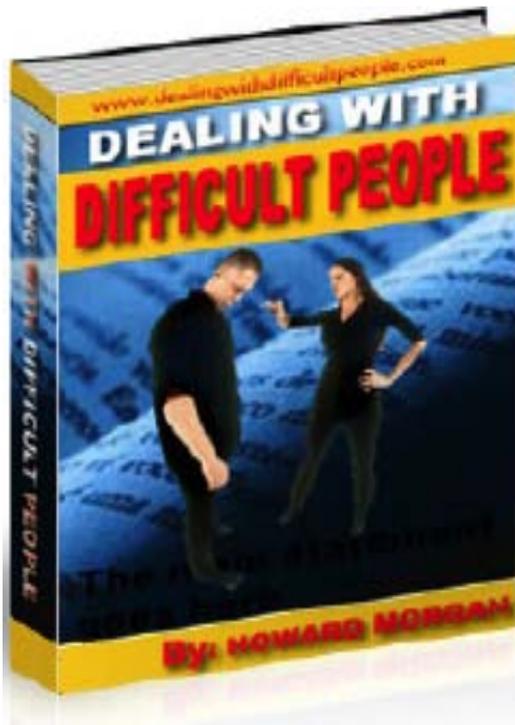
# Ulster-Scots Words



## TREASURE HUNT TEACHER'S COPY



| <b>Ulster-Scots Word</b> | <b>Meaning</b>      |
|--------------------------|---------------------|
| thole                    | put up with         |
| skitter                  | rascal              |
| frae                     | from                |
| heid                     | head                |
| gulder                   | yell or shout       |
| sleekit                  | sly                 |
| gunk                     | shock               |
| thrapple                 | throat              |
| neb                      | nose                |
| ferntickles              | freckles            |
| huckster                 | Small cramped place |
| tent                     | care                |
| styachie                 | stew                |
| redd                     | tidy                |
| hirple                   | limp, hobble        |
| carnaptious              | short-tempered      |
| breeks                   | trousers            |
| tummock                  | clump of grass      |
| thran                    | awkward or stubborn |
| nyirm                    | Nag or whine        |



**thran**

**CLUE:**

He's as thran as a donkey

# thrapple



**CLUE:**

“Weet yer thrapple”, he said as he passed me a glass of milk.



**skitter**

**CLUE:**

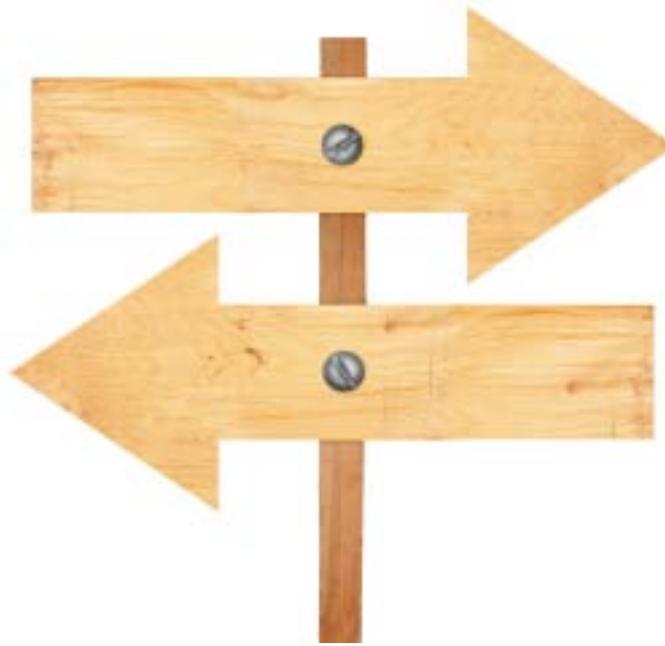
He's a wee skitter.



**thole**

**CLUE:**

Ye may jaist thole tae it's better



**frae**

**CLUE:**

Frae this tae that



**heid**

**CLUE:**

He's awa in the heid!

# gulder



**CLUE:**

Is it a doag ye'r gulderin at?



# sleekit

**CLUE:**

There's a sleekit thing about ivery  
yin o them.



**gunk**

**CLUE:**

She's al gunked.

**neb**



**CLUE:**

Mair rid nebs nor midges



# ferntickles

**CLUE:**

Ferntickles said nae word but yin  
They'd niver licht on a din skin



# huckster

**CLUE:**

A wee huchster o a shap

**tent**



**CLUE:**

Tak tent whar ye'r gan!



# styachie

**CLUE:**

Styachie agane!



**redd**

**CLUE:**

She redd up her room



**hirple**

**CLUE:**

He hirpled about the room.

# carnaptious



**CLUE:**

He's that carnaptious ye darnae  
luck at him

**breeks**



**CLUE:**

Ye cannae tak breeks aff a Heelman.



**tummock**

**CLUE:**

They fun a place to sit atween  
the tummocks.



**nyirm**

**CLUE:**

She's naithin but a wee nyirm.

## TEACHER'S NOTES

# Ulster-Scots Bingo Game

thran

(awkward)

skitter

(rascal, puny person)

gunk

(disappointment)

sleekit

(secretive)

margymore

(disorder)

midden

(dunghill)

richt

(right)

efter

(after)

Gye

(considerably)

whit

(what)

yammer

(Complain)

claes

(clothes)

hoose

(house)

tae

(too)

mealie-crushie

(fried oatmeal)

thole

(endure)

frae

(from)

nae

(no)

proota

(potato)

hauch

(breathe hard on)

yersel

(yourself)

guid

(good)

doon

(down)

mooth

(mouth)

hae

(have)

het

(hot)

slabber

(talk rubbish)

fash

(upset/annoy)

spulpin

(rascal)

harl

(drag)

hoke

(dig)

heid

(head)

gulder

(yell)

clabber

(muck)

quare

(fine)

hasky

(rude)

hame

(home)

yinst

(once)

awa

(away)

ecker

(exercise/homework)

gutties

(gymshoes)

skelf

(splinter of wood)

ower

(over)

pachle

(clumsy person)

gurly

(windy/stormy)

## TEACHER'S NOTES

# Ulster-Scots Bingo Game

gloamin

(dusk)

jook

(dodge)

dunner

(rumble/strike heavily)

geg

(joke)

gulpin

(fool/growing boy)

huckster

(small cramped place)

halion

(a lazy person)

crig

(stub your toe)

reeshle

(make a rustling noise)

gomerel

(fool)

saft

(soft)

rumfle

(ruffle)

hairst

(harvest)

trinnle

(a hoop/roll along)

dinnae

(do not)

skelp

(smack)

marlie

(marbles)

cooter

(nose)

dure

(door)

plooter

(splash through)

meg-mony-feet

(centipede)

dally

(walk slowly)

close

(tight-lipped)

bumfle

(wrap in many layers)

wee

(small)

doot

(doubt)

tak

(take)

nyirm

(whine/nag)

nyuck

(a nook/steal)

dote

(ramble/imagine)

styachie

(stew)

ramstam

(without a plan)

lang

(long)

purn

(small potato)

snib

(door catch)

cannae

(cannot)

Haleve

(Hallowe'en)

jap

(splash/spatter)

trail

(trudge wearily)

stane

(stone)

afeared

(afraid)

tent

(heed/care)

hirple

(limp)

garble

(speak rudely)

hilty-skilty

(helter-skelter)

blad

(selection)

rensh

(rinse)

boak

(vomit)

oany

(any)

glunsch

(a sullen person)

nicht

(night)

# Ulster-Scots Word Bingo

|        |       |        |         |         |
|--------|-------|--------|---------|---------|
| yerse  | quare | hame   | snib    | cooter  |
| heid   | doon  | yammer | slabber | het     |
| gulder | skelf | hoose  | midden  | gloamin |
| hasky  | fash  | dote   | blad    | nyuck   |
| gulpin | tak   | crig   | halion  | thole   |

|        |         |         |        |        |
|--------|---------|---------|--------|--------|
| proota | claes   | yinst   | tent   | het    |
| quare  | skitter | stane   | awa    | saft   |
| richt  | spulpin | afeared | jap    | haleve |
| thole  | purn    | gunk    | mooth  | dally  |
| jook   | fash    | bumfle  | hirple | yammer |

# Ulster-Scots Word Bingo

|         |       |        |                |        |
|---------|-------|--------|----------------|--------|
| thole   | tak   | yinst  | sleekit        | garble |
| jap     | boak  | dinnae | gomerel        | hasky  |
| gutties | thran | tent   | Mealie-crushie | blad   |
| trail   | het   | pachle | gurly          | tae    |
| cannae  | nyirm | whit   | close          | oany   |

|         |         |        |          |          |
|---------|---------|--------|----------|----------|
| dally   | clabber | yinst  | hasky    | harl     |
| awa     | skitter | dure   | huckster | gye      |
| slabber | nicht   | wee    | plooter  | styachie |
| gulder  | purn    | hae    | rensh    | guid     |
| jook    | proota  | dunner | lang     | hairst   |

# Ulster-Scots Word Bingo

|         |         |        |        |         |
|---------|---------|--------|--------|---------|
| yinst   | efter   | hasky  | thran  | dote    |
| ramstam | oany    | gulpin | saft   | glunsch |
| jook    | puirn   | doon   | wee    | sleekit |
| stane   | plooter | skelp  | close  | frae    |
| thole   | nyirm   | het    | midden | dally   |

|        |        |               |        |        |
|--------|--------|---------------|--------|--------|
| nicht  | heid   | huckster      | cannae | dunner |
| ecker  | fash   | nae           | gunk   | cooter |
| hirple | lang   | snib          | blad   | gurly  |
| geg    | jap    | hoke          | whit   | rensh  |
| crig   | proota | Meg-mony-feet | quare  | boak   |

# Ulster-Scots Word Bingo

|        |          |         |         |       |
|--------|----------|---------|---------|-------|
| jap    | dunner   | nyirm   | lang    | geg   |
| tak    | clabber  | heid    | skelf   | richt |
| bumfle | marlie   | guid    | skitter | stane |
| cannae | styachie | yammer  | oany    | hasky |
| close  | nyuck    | spulpin | midden  | tent  |

|              |        |          |       |        |
|--------------|--------|----------|-------|--------|
| trail        | haleve | rumfle   | awa   | hoke   |
| hairst       | guid   | hae      | snib  | thole  |
| blad         | jap    | gloaming | dote  | gurly  |
| rensh        | dally  | skelf    | nae   | fash   |
| Hilty-skilty | gulpin | nyuck    | quare | garble |

# Ulster-Scots Word Bingo

|         |         |        |        |         |
|---------|---------|--------|--------|---------|
| afeared | doot    | halion | dinnae | wee     |
| geg     | clabber | gulder | richt  | skitter |
| ower    | spulpin | claes  | thran  | nyuck   |
| trinnle | ramstam | hoke   | crig   | gurly   |
| frae    | trail   | efter  | tae    | jap     |

|       |         |        |         |              |
|-------|---------|--------|---------|--------------|
| dally | gulder  | skelf  | thole   | marlie       |
| dure  | purn    | fash   | sleekit | plooter      |
| nae   | nicht   | harl   | hoose   | gunk         |
| stane | trinnle | dunner | heid    | rensh        |
| trail | glunsch | yinst  | frae    | Hilty-skilty |

# Ulster-Scots Word Bingo

|        |       |        |        |        |
|--------|-------|--------|--------|--------|
| tent   | hame  | hasky  | proota | yinst  |
| dure   | blad  | midden | gye    | bumfle |
| cannae | skelp | fash   | cooter | hirple |
| dally  | thole | ower   | gurly  | boak   |
| yinst  | saft  | quare  | het    | heid   |

|         |         |          |        |        |
|---------|---------|----------|--------|--------|
| stane   | jook    | styachie | dinnae | nae    |
| awa     | clabber | yammer   | whit   | jap    |
| oany    | snib    | frae     | cannae | proota |
| glunsch | gulder  | hirple   | haleve | mooth  |
| hauch   | dunner  | gutties  | harl   | claes  |

# Ulster-Scots Word Bingo

|          |        |       |          |         |
|----------|--------|-------|----------|---------|
| cannae   | gulder | tak   | efter    | wee     |
| thole    | rensh  | mooth | garble   | richt   |
| styachie | yersel | guid  | boak     | harl    |
| stane    | pachle | dote  | snib     | afeared |
| proota   | na     | trail | huckster | ecker   |

|         |         |         |        |       |
|---------|---------|---------|--------|-------|
| close   | clabber | tak     | yinst  | lang  |
| skelp   | hasky   | glunsch | frae   | blad  |
| gutties | doot    | tae     | haleve | thran |
| ramstam | hame    | marlie  | awa    | nicht |
| yammer  | jook    | ower    | tent   | doon  |

# Ulster-Scots Word Bingo

|       |         |       |        |         |
|-------|---------|-------|--------|---------|
| jap   | heid    | mooth | wee    | gulder  |
| lang  | het     | doot  | geg    | trinnle |
| skelf | skitter | close | efter  | yersel  |
| tent  | cannae  | heid  | hairst | hoose   |
| na    | proota  | hasky | dally  | ecker   |

|        |        |        |       |         |
|--------|--------|--------|-------|---------|
| hirple | hauch  | nyirm  | skelp | na      |
| garble | yinst  | midden | lang  | gunk    |
| boak   | marlie | doon   | gye   | garble  |
| trail  | quare  | puirn  | blad  | clabber |
| ecker  | fash   | oany   | hoke  | ower    |

# Ulster-Scots Word Bingo

|         |       |        |        |         |
|---------|-------|--------|--------|---------|
| heid    | tak   | hame   | doot   | hasky   |
| garble  | gunk  | hirple | tae    | nicht   |
| frae    | saft  | efter  | close  | awa     |
| plooter | claes | stane  | whit   | nyuck   |
| thran   | rensh | cooter | rumfle | slabber |

|         |       |          |        |         |
|---------|-------|----------|--------|---------|
| cannae  | thole | doot     | hae    | trail   |
| jap     | harl  | huckster | mooth  | haleve  |
| tae     | dally | fash     | hairst | sleekit |
| blad    | jook  | gloamin  | tent   | proota  |
| reeshle | yinst | dunner   | yersel | oany    |

# Ulster-Scots Word Bingo

|         |       |       |        |         |
|---------|-------|-------|--------|---------|
| pachle  | trail | ecker | jap    | gutties |
| hirple  | ower  | tent  | quare  | blad    |
| midden  | doot  | snib  | haleve | nae     |
| afeared | hame  | wee   | doon   | nyirm   |
| thole   | oany  | efter | cannae | richt   |

|       |         |         |       |        |
|-------|---------|---------|-------|--------|
| crig  | clabber | gomerel | thran | nyirm  |
| gye   | halion  | heid    | guid  | dinnae |
| hoose | hirple  | midden  | jook  | gulder |
| rensh | spulpin | dunner  | frae  | oany   |
| hasky | geg     | hae     | dure  | skelf  |

# Ulster-Scots Word Bingo

|         |              |         |         |          |
|---------|--------------|---------|---------|----------|
| plooter | yinst        | tent    | richt   | huckster |
| blad    | pachle       | tak     | snib    | styachie |
| hasky   | wee          | hoose   | gulpin  | gurly    |
| glunsch | yersel       | dote    | slabber | saft     |
| yammer  | Hilty-skilty | gutties | trail   | mooth    |

|        |         |        |        |         |
|--------|---------|--------|--------|---------|
| hirple | gomerel | thran  | yinst  | tent    |
| halion | dote    | guid   | ecker  | cannae  |
| hoose  | rensh   | jook   | skelf  | gulder  |
| tak    | gulpin  | yersel | gulpin | hasky   |
| oany   | geg     | close  | dure   | clabber |

# Ulster-Scots Word Bingo

|         |         |         |          |        |
|---------|---------|---------|----------|--------|
| thole   | quare   | gloamin | halion   | geg    |
| doon    | ramstam | wee     | het      | awa    |
| skelf   | gulder  | midden  | yinst    | hasky  |
| gutties | tent    | fash    | huckster | cannae |
| stane   | dunner  | heid    | thole    | rensh  |

|       |         |         |         |       |
|-------|---------|---------|---------|-------|
| blad  | saft    | gunk    | afeared | crig  |
| heid  | skitter | doot    | lang    | frae  |
| jap   | dally   | plooter | trinnle | quare |
| thran | oany    | schuil  | fash    | mooth |
| skelf | bumfle  | close   | gulpin  | gye   |

# Ulster-Scots Word Bingo

|        |        |         |                |         |
|--------|--------|---------|----------------|---------|
| whit   | tae    | trail   | het            | haleve  |
| oany   | tent   | cannae  | nyuck          | gulder  |
| pachle | dunner | lang    | Mealie-crushie | hae     |
| close  | oany   | plooter | quare          | wee     |
| claes  | proota | guid    | garble         | reeshle |

|          |        |         |        |        |
|----------|--------|---------|--------|--------|
| hairst   | dure   | slabber | hasky  | guid   |
| jap      | awa    | hame    | ecker  | fash   |
| glunsch  | wee    | awa     | yersel | stane  |
| styachie | hae    | geg     | ower   | yammer |
| dally    | dunner | tent    | bumfle | gulpin |

# Ulster-Scots Word Bingo

|         |        |                |       |         |
|---------|--------|----------------|-------|---------|
| saft    | yinst  | thaim-<br>mens | het   | skelf   |
| ramstam | hae    | clabber        | close | haleve  |
| dure    | doon   | purn           | hame  | plooter |
| trail   | gulder | guid           | fash  | whit    |
| blad    | nyirm  | skelp          | snib  | boak    |

|        |         |                    |          |        |
|--------|---------|--------------------|----------|--------|
| skelp  | blad    | huckster           | nicht    | hasky  |
| fash   | lang    | snib               | close    | gunk   |
| hirple | garble  | oany               | gloaming | midden |
| jap    | geg     | hoke               | jook     | hairst |
| proota | trinnle | Mealie-<br>crushie | stane    | harl   |

# Ulster-Scots Word Bingo

|        |          |         |         |         |
|--------|----------|---------|---------|---------|
| tent   | yammer   | oany    | guid    | richt   |
| wee    | skitter  | geg     | skelp   | tak     |
| marlie | styachie | doot    | hame    | cannae  |
| stane  | yammer   | afeared | trinnle | gutties |
| dally  | nyuck    | glunsch | clabber | thole   |

|                |        |          |         |        |
|----------------|--------|----------|---------|--------|
| nae            | thran  | blad     | snib    | skelp  |
| guid           | jap    | dote     | gurly   | gulpin |
| trail          | garble | gloaming | reeshle | tent   |
| crig           | skelf  | heid     | cooter  | fash   |
| Mealie-crushie | stane  | nyirm    | dunner  | jook   |

# Ulster-Scots Word Bingo

|         |       |        |        |        |
|---------|-------|--------|--------|--------|
| skelp   | blad  | bumfle | gurly  | heid   |
| ower    | saft  | yinst  | quare  | hirple |
| nicht   | fash  | gulder | proota | doot   |
| afeared | thran | thole  | tent   | lang   |
| awa     | ecker | gye    | hoose  | whit   |

|        |        |        |         |        |
|--------|--------|--------|---------|--------|
| nae    | snib   | hauch  | gutties | proota |
| richt  | yammer | frae   | hauch   | whit   |
| wee    | harl   | tak    | ecker   | mooth  |
| gulder | hirple | dunner | halion  | claes  |
| saft   | quare  | yersel | gye     | boak   |