

Battle of the Boyne: Lesson Plan 1&2 - Background and the Glorious Revolution

| Topic | Main Learning Points | Learning Outcomes | Resources | Activities/ Assessments |
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| Lesson 1. Background to the Battle of the Boyne – the Glorious Revolution | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 1685 James Stuart becomes King James II. He is a Roman Catholic in a mainly Protestant Kingdom. ➤ King James II copies his cousin King Louis XIV of France and tries to make himself more powerful. ➤ James II's key policies undermine his position. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A New Book of Common Prayer angers many in the Church of England. 2. Making the King more powerful than Parliament angers politicians. 3. Appointing Roman Catholics as officers in the army angers some military commanders. ➤ Church Leaders, politicians and army officers agree to remove King James II and offer the British throne to William, Prince of Orange, and his wife Mary. ➤ The Glorious Revolution takes place – King James II is replaced with William and Mary who become King William III and Queen Mary II. A new Constitution and Bill of Rights is passed (1689). It is called the Glorious Revolution because no fighting took place in 1689. ➤ Definitions – A Bill of Rights guaranteed freedoms for everyone. ➤ The Revolution was only peaceful in England and Wales. War would break out in Ireland and Scotland. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Understand why the Glorious Revolution took place. ▪ Understand why the events led to war in Ireland and Scotland. ▪ Freedoms guaranteed by the new arrangements and Bill of Rights – Freedom of Religion, Freedom of Speech, Freedom of the Press, Liberty of the Subject, Trial by Jury, Parliamentary Democracy, Constitutional Monarchy. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Soldiers, Spies and Supplies</i> Workbook. This can be downloaded from the Museum of Orange Heritage website – www.orangeheritage.co.uk ✓ <i>Soldiers, Spies and Supplies</i> page 5 Countdown to War. ✓ Teaching Pack pages 3-6. | <p>Tier 1 – Match the image of the personality with their description.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ <i>Soldiers, Spies and Supplies</i> page 25. ✓ Teaching pack page 19. <p>Tier 2 – Write an eyewitness account of William's arrival into London in 1688.</p> <p><i>Soldiers, Spies and Supplies</i> page 6.</p> |

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| <p>Lesson 2. Key Characters</p> | <p>King James II –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Became King in 1685 after his brother King Charles II died with no legitimate male heir. ➤ Tries to secure his position as King by introducing laws that only anger many people. ➤ Many think he is trying to copy is cousin King Louis XIV of France who is all powerful in his country. ➤ Political Leaders let him continue as King until a male heir is born to his second wife Mary of Modena. Politicians now fear a Roman Catholic dynasty in a Protestant country, so act to remove James. <p>King William III –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Prince of Orange in the Netherlands. Official title Stadtholder (elected King) of the Netherlands. ➤ His father died before William was born. ➤ Married to King James II's daughter, Mary. ➤ The Protestant Champion of Europe. ➤ At war with King Louis XIV. ➤ Happy to be made King and have another ally for his European War. <p>King Louis XIV –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Absolute (all powerful) ruler of France. ➤ Made France the most powerful country in Europe. ➤ Cousin and supporter of King James II ➤ At war with William, Prince of Orange. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Understand who the key figures were – King James II, King William III and King Louis XIV – and the associated relationships. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Biography Sheet <p>Soldiers Spies and Supplies page 4.</p> <p>Teaching Pack page 19.</p> | |
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Battle of the Boyne: Lesson Plan 3 - Events in Ireland

| Topic | Main Learning Points | Learning Outcomes | Resources | Activities/Assessments |
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| Lesson 3. Events in Ireland | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Despite being described as peaceful, the Glorious Revolution was hard fought for in Ireland and Scotland. ➤ In 1689 James II landed in Ireland to launch a campaign to retake the British throne. ➤ Ireland was a Jacobite stronghold. ➤ Louis XIV sent soldiers and money to help James II retake his throne. ➤ Fighting quickly broke out as William III had supports in Ireland. ➤ There were 4 big battles in Ireland – the Siege of Londonderry, Battle of Newtownbutler, Battle of the Boyne, and the Battle of Aughrim. ➤ There was one big battle in Scotland – the Battle of Killiecrankie (27 July 1689). Jacobite victory. ➤ Definitions: Supporters of James II were called Jacobites. Supporters of William III and Mary II were called Williamites. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Understand what happened in Ireland 1688 – 1691. ▪ Understand the major battles of the war. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Siege of Londonderry 18 April 1689 – 1 August 1689. ✓ Battle of Newtownbutler 31 July 1689. ✓ Battle of the Boyne 1 July 1690. ✓ Battle of Aughrim 12 July 1691. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Soldiers, Spies and Supplies</i> Workbook. This can be downloaded from the Museum of Orange Heritage website – www.orangeheritage.co.uk ✓ <i>Soldiers, Spies and Supplies</i> pages 8-17. ✓ Teaching Pack pages 5-8. | <p>Music – related to the period and their events. Follow the YouTube links to the following:</p> <p>Bonnie Dundee – https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Av2-A-igOJk</p> <p>Green Grassy Slopes – https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qrgLOAVVGjA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Teaching Pack pages 22-23. |

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| <p>Key Characters</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Main Generals and leaders in both Williamite and Jacobite Army. See appendix Battle of the Boyne overview. ➤ Battle of Killiecrankie – General John Graham of Claverhouse – Bonnie Dundee. Graham stayed loyal to King James II and tried to take over Scotland. Despite leading his Jacobite army to victory at Killiecrankie he was mortally wounded and died. The Jacobite cause in Scotland was left without a leader. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Understand that fighting also took place in Scotland but on a smaller scale. | | <p>Teaching Pack page 12.</p> |
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Battle of the Boyne: Lesson Plan 4 - The Battle of the Boyne

| Topic | Main Learning Points | Learning Outcomes | Resources | Activities/Assessments |
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| Lesson 4. The Battle of the Boyne | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Fought on 1 July 1690. ➤ Most political battle of the war in Ireland as it involved the recently deposed King James II and the recently invested King William III ➤ Lasted for about a modern school day. Armies began to move at 8am and the battle was over at 3.30pm. ➤ The River Boyne was the last physical barrier between King William's advancing army and Dublin. That is why James II chose to fight there. ➤ Armies – various nationalities and religions fought on each side. There were c36,000 Williamites and c25,000 Jacobites. ➤ The Jacobites had a strong defensive position around the village of Oldbridge. They also held many of the river fords. ➤ William tried to flank James by sending 10,000 soldiers to cross the Boyne at Slane and Rossnaree. James thought the main battle would take place there. He was wrong. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Understand what happened at the Battle. b) James II lost and would flee Ireland never to return. c) The war continued for over a year and ended with the Treaty of Limerick. d) After 1691 William could once again focus on fighting the French in Europe. e) The Battle of the Boyne had 3 levels – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Part of a wider European War. 2) Part of a War to secure the Glorious Revolution. 3) Part of a power struggle in Ireland between Williamites | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Soldiers, Spies and Supplies</i> Workbook. This can be downloaded from the Museum of Orange Heritage website – www.orangeheritage.co.uk ✓ <i>Soldiers, Spies and Supplies</i> pages 10 – 17. ✓ Teaching Pack pages 8-10, 12-16, 20-21. | <p>Tier 1 – Answer the True or False Questions about the Battle of the Boyne and the personalities involved.</p> <p>Tier 2 –</p> <p>Write a personal account of the Battle. Include what you saw and how it made you feel.</p> <p>Write a dramatic newspaper account of the Battle.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Teaching Pack pages 13-14. ✓ <i>Soldiers, Spies and Supplies</i> page 10. |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ James went with most of his men to Roughgrange, but no fighting took place due to muddy ground. ➤ The main battle took place between Oldbridge and Drogheda. ➤ William sent his main army across the Boyne at several places and after several hours of heavy fighting, forced the Jacobites to retreat. ➤ James II fled the battlefield for Dublin and then to France. ➤ The war continued for over a year with major battles taking place in the West of Ireland. | <p style="text-align: center;">and Jacobites.</p> <p>f) On the Jacobite side were soldiers from Ireland, England, Scotland, Wales, Germany, and France. On the Williamite side the army contained contingents from across the British Isles, France, Denmark, Holland, Switzerland, and Germany.</p> | | |
| <p>The Orange Order</p> <p>(This could be done as a separate lesson or in conjunction with a speaker from the Museum of Orange Heritage).</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The Orange Order was founded after the Battle of the Diamond on 21 September 1795. ➤ It had two main aims – promotion of the Protestant Faith and defending Protestants. ➤ It is a membership organisation that celebrates and holds to the principles of the Glorious Revolution. ➤ Its main celebrations are held on the 12th July each year and commemorate the Battle of the Boyne. This follows the change in our calendar in 1752 which added 11 days to the old Julian calendar. ➤ Early 'Orange' societies existed before | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Have a basic understanding of the Orange Order. ➤ Link with the Museum of Orange Heritage/Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ PDF <i>What is the Orange Order?</i> Can be accessed through www.orangeheritage.co.uk. ➤ <i>Through the Keyhole</i>, workbook can be accessed through www.goli.org.uk. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Contact David Scott Outreach and Service Manager, Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland – david@goli.org.uk 02890 701122 |

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| | <p>the Orange Order but came together after 1795.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ There is an adult male organisation as well as organisations for Ladies', Junior Boys and Junior Girls. ➤ The Orange Order is a Worldwide Organisation and is organised in England, Scotland, Ireland, the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Ghana, and Togo. ➤ Today the organisation has several core values – Promotion of the Protestant Faith, Maintaining the Union between Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Fraternal relations and mutual support, Religious tolerance and respect, Service to the Crown, Civic duty and responsibility, Charitable support for good causes, Benevolence to our widows and orphans, Historical and Cultural research and preservation. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Museum handling box for use in class. ➤ Optional visit to Museum of Orange Heritage site (Schomberg House, Belfast, or Sloan's House, Loughgall). | | |
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