

Lesson 5: Irish migration card sort worksheet



<p>1) The population of Ireland is still only half what it was in 1840 .</p>	<p>2) Approximately 1 million people emigrated.</p>
<p>3) Many of the poorest families were evicted from houses on land they did not own and had to join workhouses.</p>	<p>4) Many of those who emigrated were Irish-speaking, which led to a decrease in Irish being spoken in Ireland.</p>
<p>5) In Liverpool, for example, where many Irish immigrants settled following the Great Famine, anti-Irish prejudice was widespread. There were physical attacks, and often those with Irish accents or Irish names were barred from jobs, pubs and housing options.</p>	<p>6) In the decades after the Famine, the age of marriage rose sharply to 28 for women and 33 for men. Low wages discouraged early and universal marriage, so as many as $\frac{1}{3}$ of Irishmen and $\frac{1}{4}$ of Irishwomen never married due to.</p>
<p>7) Gradually, as emigrants established themselves in new parts of the world, they sent money (remittances) home to those they had left behind.</p>	<p>8) The famine led to social unrest and a rebellion against English rule in 1848.</p>