



DID YOU KNOW ...?

Rearrange the letters in the sentences below to find out some more information about Wilberforce.

Wilberforce was involved in 69 (SCHEITARI) _____.

He was a founding member of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to (SLAMINA) _____.

He was a founding member of the (HCRUHC YRANSSIMIO) _____
_____ Society.

He (RDEIMAR) _____ Barbara Ann Spooner in 1797 and had (ISX NERDLIHC)
_____.

In 2007 a (MFLI) _____ about Wilberforce called (AGNIMZA CEGRA)
_____ came out.

If Wilberforce had the use of today's media and the internet, how could he have used it? In class, talk about the questions below and then discuss how a publicity director would plan Wilberforce's anti-slavery campaign today.

Who does Wilberforce most need to persuade?

How will he get money for his campaign?

Where are the best places for him to make speeches?

How could he reach the most people?

What print media could he use, and how should he use it/them?

How could he use the internet?

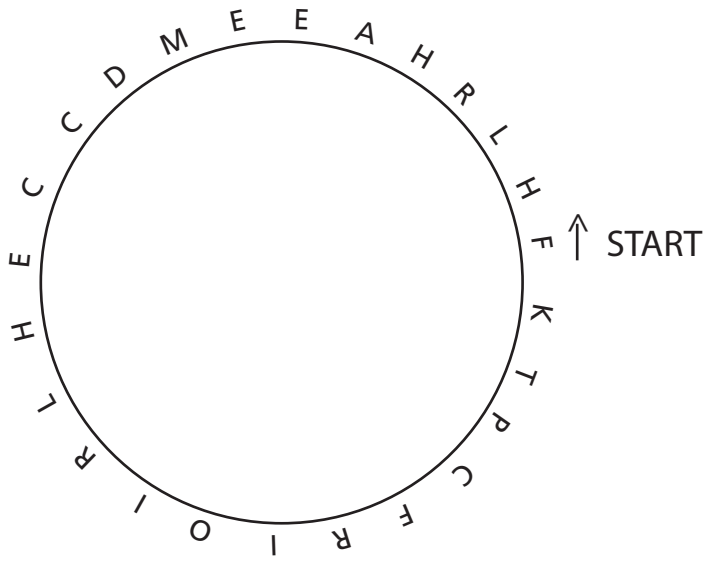
What sort of television programmes should he target?



DIET AT WORMS

Work out the name of the Duke of Saxony who protected Luther.

Start at the arrow with the letter 'F' and write down every third letter.



Complete the summons sheet below for Luther’s appearance at the Diet of Worms. Under ‘Picture of the prisoner’ you could draw a picture of Luther, just as court artists nowadays draw impressions for the media when they report on trials.

SUMMONS SHEET		
NAME		PICTURE OF THE PRISONER
PARENTS’ NAMES		
YEAR OF BIRTH		
PLACE OF BIRTH		
APPEARING BEFORE		
CHARGED WITH		
EVIDENCE PRESENTED		
JUDGEMENT PASSED		

! You could use your summons sheet to develop a role play based on Luther’s appearance at the Council of Worms.

LIVING IN A MONASTERY



Today there are still monasteries in Northern Ireland. Our Lady of Bethlehem Abbey is a Cistercian monastery in Portglenone, County Antrim, Northern Ireland. It was founded in 1948 and the 20 monks who live there today follow the 'Rule of St Benedict'. You can find out more about it at the web site:

www.bethlehem-abbey.org.uk/

A 'Rule' means the laws or principles that control how the monastery is run and the behaviour of the people who live there.

The two main things that happen in any Cistercian monastery are work and prayer. The timetable below shows a typical day in the Portglenone monastery.

3.45 am	Rise.
4.00 am.	Vigils, night office in choir.
7.00 am	Mass.
7.45 am	Lauds – Morning Prayer.
9.45 am	Terce – prayer in mid-morning.
12.45 pm	Sext – prayer at mid-day.
1.00 pm	Dinner.
2.40 pm	None – prayer in the mid-afternoon.
6.00 pm	Vespers – Evening Prayer.
7.45 pm	Talk by Abbot or community meeting (Wednesday).
8.00 pm	Compline – night prayer sung at dusk.



Now get into groups and discuss:

Do you think it would be easy to live this structured lifestyle?

What would you find difficult?

Why do you think people are attracted to this type of life? Do you think there are any benefits?

What do you think they can gain from life in a monastery that they cannot get outside it ?



MAKING A DIFFERENCE

How can I make any sort of difference in this world?

Think about actions – they can speak louder than words!

Now complete the mind map.



I CAN MAKE A DIFFERENCE BY...

When you have completed the mind map, look at all the things you have written.

Do you do any of these things already?

Of the things you don't do already, are there any that you *could* do?



PAIR ACTIVITY

This activity will encourage pupils to think further about discrimination and prejudice.

Make sets of cards from the template provided.

Divide your class into groups.

Give each pair an envelope filled with a set of cards.



Ask them to look at the words on the cards and to sort them into groups. They can decide for themselves what groups they wish to use.

Once they have done this, ask them to label each group with a name which describes all in that group.

Ask each pair to explain why they have grouped their cards this way.

Now ask pupils to make up as many sentences as they can, using these words.

A word can be used only once in each sentence, but they can use as many different words as they can in a sentence.

All of the words must be used correctly to make meaningful sentences.

CARDS FOR PAIR ACTIVITY

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COLOUR	CHINESE	INDIAN
MUSLIM	BELIEFS	DRESS
SIZE	JEW	DISABILITY
ELDERLY	YOUNG	CHRISTIAN
SUFFERING	DISCRIMINATION	PREJUDICE
HINDU	SIKH	LANGUAGE
ACCENT	MONEY	STONING
WEIGHT	NAME-CALLING	PHYSICAL ATTACKS

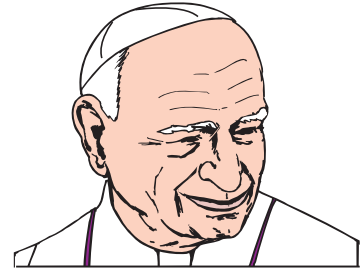


SPOT THE MISTAKES!

Read the passage below.

Does it sound right?

Rewrite it in the space, spotting the mistakes and changing them to the correct information.



Pope John Paul II was born in Austria on 18 May 1921. He became a priest in 1946, a Bishop in 1964 and a Cardinal in 1967.

He was elected Pope in 1978, becoming the oldest Pope ever elected. Pope John Paul II visited over 200 countries, including Ireland in 1981 where he preached in Croke Park to an audience of 1.25 million people.

In 1987 he was nearly killed by a Swedish terrorist in St Peter's Square in Rome.

John Paul II enjoyed sport and was an honorary member of Chelsea FC.

An airport was also named after him in Hungary.

John Paul II died on 2 April 2005 and is buried in a crypt in Krakow, Poland.