Women in Irish History

Read the passage below. Fill in the missing words from the word bank.

Think about Irish history. Think about the people who have shaped Irish ______ Did you think of a male influence? Most of Ireland's best known historical figures are male. However, there is no arguing that women have played an _____ and influential role in making and shaping Irish history. Let's get inspired!

Running Her Way into Irish History

Sonia O'Sullivan is one of Ireland's most talented and successful sporting personalities. The Cork native began her _____ in sport in the 1990s. Over her career, she won eight gold, six silver and two bronze medals. Sonia holds the world for the 2000 metre race at 5 minutes, 25.36 seconds. Sonia also holds seven national records for various distances. She retired in 2007 and now works as a commentator with RTÉ Sport for high-profile events.



Leading Her Way into Irish History Robinson was the

to become the of Ireland. Mary was a very popular president, who served from 1990 to 1997. Before Mary reached the end of her second term as president, she _____ in order to undertake another important and inspiring job. Mary felt very passionate about human ______. She took a position as the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights. She worked in this position until 2002. Mary continues to work with some of the world's top leaders focusing on ______, environmental and political problems.





Maru

first woman

Women in Irish History

Fighting Her Way into Irish History

One of the most trusted women of the 1916 Rising, Rosie Hackett was a huge supporter of the national movement and the 1916 ______. She became heavily involved with the Irish Citizen Army and the ______ of the national movement. She was trusted with important tasks and delivered secret messages. She was the only woman ever allowed in the printing room, when some of the leaders were having difficulties printing the 1916 ______ . She even handed the Proclamation to James Connolly, with the ink still wet.



Word Bank

history	president	rights
humanitarian	Proclamation	Rising
important	record	success
leaders	resigned	





Women in Irish History Answers

Think about Irish history. Think about the people who have shaped Irish **history**. Did you think of a male influence? Most of Ireland's best known historical figures are male. However, there is no arguing that women have played an **important** and influential role in making and shaping Irish history. Let's get inspired!

Running Her Way into Irish History

Sonia O'Sullivan is one of Ireland's most talented and successful sporting personalities. The Cork native began her **success** in sport in the 1990s. Over her career, she won eight gold, six silver and two bronze medals. Sonia holds the world **record** for the 2000 metre race at 5 minutes, 25.36 seconds. Sonia also holds seven national records for various distances. She retired in 2007 and now works as a commentator with RTÉ Sport for high-profile events.

Leading Her Way into Irish History

Mary Robinson was the first woman to become the **president** of Ireland. Mary was a very popular president, who served from 1990 to 1997. Before Mary reached the end of her second term as president, she **resigned** in order to undertake another important and inspiring job. Mary felt very passionate about human **rights**. She took a position as the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights. She worked in this position until 2002. Mary continues to work with some of the world's top leaders focusing on **humanitarian**, environmental and political problems.

Fighting Her Way into Irish History

One of the most trusted women of the 1916 **Rising**, Rosie Hackett was a huge supporter of the national movement and the 1916 Rising. She became heavily involved with the Irish Citizen Army and the **leaders** of the national movement. She was trusted with important tasks and delivered secret messages. She was the only woman ever allowed in the printing room, when some of the leaders were having difficulties printing the 1916 **Proclamation**. She even handed the Proclamation to James Connolly, with the ink still wet.



