

dreland



Sonderwoche Year 2, Kollegi Stans

David Fux, 2024



# 1. Introduction

This booklet is about a country called Ireland. Use your mobile phone to find out about the following facts and fill in the list:

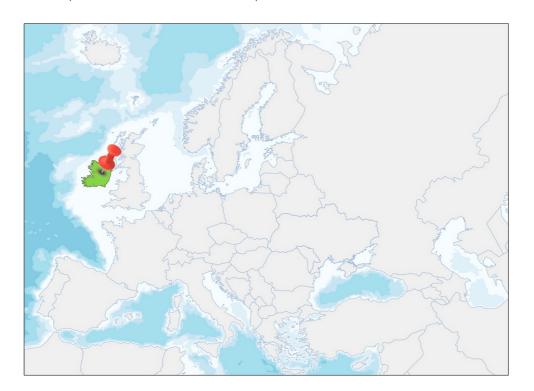
Official name:	
Phonetic transcription:	['aɪələnd]
Symbols:	
Colours of the Flag:	
Capital:	
More important cities:	
Money:	
Official languages:	
Population:	
Area:	
Longest river:	
Highest mountain:	
Switzerland	
Official languages	German, French, Italian and Romansch
Population:	8'700'00
Area:	41'284 km²
Longest river:	The Rhine (375 km)
Highest mountain	Dufnurspitze (4364 m)



How are Ireland and Switzerland different and how are they similar?

# 2. Geography

This map shows where Ireland is in Europe.





What do the following names refer to: Ireland, Northern Ireland, England, Scotland, Wales, Great Britain, and the UK? Are Great Britain and the UK the same?

Look at the map on the right and complete the list below.

- 5 \_\_\_\_\_



#### The British Isles

All you can see in this map belongs to the British Isles. Ireland is part of the British Isles. However, the people in Ireland are **Irish**, they are not British.



Ireland:	
The British Isles:	
United Kingdom:	
Great Britain:	

# 3. Language

Article 8 of the Constitution makes the following affirmation:

- 1. The Irish language as the national language is the first official language.
- 2. The English language is recognised as a second official language.



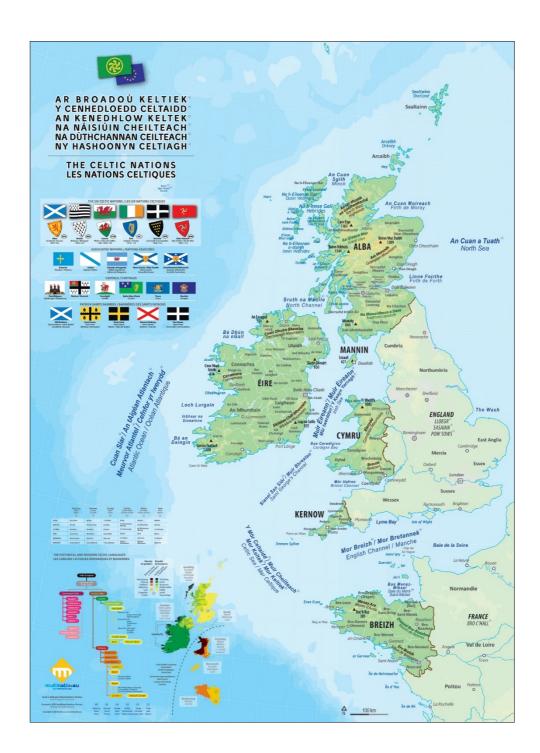


E136/51/31
Watch (at least) the first two minutes of this video.
http://www.nanoo.tv/link/v/nTNsgGiA
1. The use of Irish today is
quite common almost non-existent.
2. Why do Irish people hardly speak Irish? Because .
of the British it is difficult.
3. What did Padraig Pearse say?
"Tír gan teanga, tír gan anam." - "A country without
ais a country without a,
4. How do you say "Hello" in Irish?
5. What does it mean in English?
•

The map on the right shows the places where Celtic languages are spoken today. Translate the following names into English:

Éire	
Alba	
Cymru	
Kernow	
Mannin	
Breizh	





#### By the way ...

Which country does 'Breizh' belong to?

Which country does 'Kernow' belong to?

### 4. National Symbols

Every country has its own flag to identify it and its own national anthem $^{o}$ . No matter where in the world you go there are some symbols that everyone knows.

Nationalhymne

And so it goes with Ireland and the shamrocko.

Irisches Kleeblatt

The Irish coat of arms $^{\circ}$  is described as "a harp $^{\circ}$  or, stringed argent, on a field azure." The harp has been used in the coat of arms of Ireland since medieval times.

Wappen; Harfe

The national flag is a tricolour of green, white, and orange. The green represents the older Gaelic and Anglo-Norman element in the population°, while the orange represents the Protestant planter stock. The meaning of the white was well expressed by Meagher when he introduced the flag. "The white in the centre", he said, "signifies° a lasting truce° between the 'Orange' and the 'Green'."

Bevölkerung

bezeichnen; Waffenstillstand

Name the symbols.





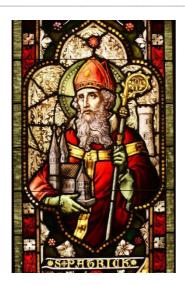


The name Ireland comes from the ancient name Ierne (Hibernia in Latin). In the Middle Ages, the name which had become Éire was linked to the Anglo-Saxon word "land", to form Eireland, or Ireland.



### 5. St. Patrick







# 5. History

Read the following text about Ireland's history and then complete the timeline on page 13 by adding the missing year dates and events.



People have lived in Ireland for about 8'000 years. In about 300 BC° invaders from Europe known as Before Christ Celts overran the island. The Celts wiped out almost auslöschen all the earlier inhabitants and set up kingdoms.



A Viking ship.

In the 400s ADO Saint Patrick helped to spread Anno Domini Christianity among the population of Ireland. Ireland remained peaceful until the late 700s, when Vikings invaded<sup>o</sup>. The Vikings took over part of the island, but einmarschieren other rulers controlled the rest of the land.

One of the great kings of this period was Brian Bórú. Bórú was king of the area known as Munster in southwestern Ireland. He brought much of Ireland under his control. By 1002 he was calling himself the high king. He fought off other kings but was killed at the Battle of Clontarf in 1014.

### English Rule

In 1170-71 English armies conquered large parts of erobern Ireland. In the early 1600s England sent English and Scottish Protestants to settle in northern Ireland. Irish Catholics revolted against those settlers in 1641, but the English crushed the revolts. The English also imposed strict anti-Catholic laws.

einsetzen





y at Waterford, Ireland, 18 October 1172. Illustration by James E. Doyle (1864).

England's last Catholic king, James II, reversed some of these policies but was removed from power in 1688. James had received support from the Catholics in Ireland, so he went there to stage his last attempto to win back his throne. In Ireland he gatheredo an army to fight **William III**, who was by then king of England. The armies of James and William fought the Battle of the Boyne in 1690 on the east coast of Ireland. James lost and fled abroad. This was seen as a great victory for the Protestant cause°. By the end of the 1600s England controlled Sache the island. In 1801 the Act of Union joined Great Britain (England, Scotland, and Wales) and Ireland into the United Kingdom.

Versuch versammeln

fliehen



King William III at the Battle of the Boyne, 1 July 1690

#### The Great Famine

Die Grosse Hungersnot

A famine is when there is not enough food to feed all the people in a country or region. Many people may become ill or die because of famine. During the Great Famine of 1845-49 in Ireland, more than one million people died. Another two million people left Ireland to find a better life in other countries.



Starving Irish people raid a government potato store in 1842.

In the 1800s, Britain ruled Ireland and wealthyo British men owned much of the land. Irish farmers sold the grain that they grew and the animals they Getreide, Korn kept in order to pay rent to their British landlords. Grundbesitzer Irish people could only survive by growing and eating potatoes, so when the potato crops failed and the Ernte famine took hold, people blamed the British.

Many people blamed the British government for the Regierung way they handled the crisis as well. The government could have given far more help, but it did not believe it should interfere. Grain continued to be grown and einmischen sent out of the country, rather than being given to the starving Irish. Emergency food was late in ar- hungernd riving. Soup kitchens were set up in 1847 to feed the poorest people, but they only provided a thin porridge°. More and better food was not sent to Ireland. Haferbrei

beschuldigen



The famine was a disaster for Ireland and the Irish people. Many left the country and never returned. Those who survived the famine lived with awful überleben memories. Many never fully recovered from the shock erholen and illnesses they had suffered. People born after the famine grew up with a bitterness against Britain. It was many years before the country began to recover.

Millions of People in the United States and in Britain today have a family connection with Ireland. This goes back to the famine years when Irish people first began to leave their own country.

#### Independence

Irish opposition to British rule remained strong Widerstand through much of the 1800s and 1900s. On Easter Monday<sup>o</sup> in 1916, a group calling for independence Ostermontag staged an armed uprising in Dublin. The Easter Rising, as it came to be known, was crushed, and 15 of Osteraufstand the Irish ringleaders were executedo.

Aufstand töten



Irish rebels barricaded inside the General Post Office in Dublin during the Easter Rising in

Beginning in 1919 the Irish Republican Army (IRA) fought the British Army for independence. In 1921 Britain agreed to make the southern part of the island the Irish Free State. Six counties in the north remained under direct British control, however. In 1937 the Irish Free State took the name **Éire, or** Ireland. Ireland adopted a new constitution, though it kept some ties to Britain.

Verfassung Bindung

In 1948 Ireland voted to become a fully independento republic. Britain and Ireland struggled over control of Northern Ireland until 1973. That year the government of Ireland acknowledged British rule in anerkennen the north. However, the IRA continued to attack the British in the hope of uniting all of Ireland. In 2005 the IRA announced that it would no longer use violence. This allowed the two main Protestant and Catholic political parties to come together and share power in the Northern Ireland Assembly.

unabhängig kämpfen um



'Guns thunder at midnight' - Times Pictorial, April 23, 1949

The passing of the Republic of Ireland Act in 1948 had laid the foundation for the renaming of the State and the exit from the Commonwealth. The changes took effect on Easter Monday, 1949 - the 33rd anniversary of the Easter Rising.

In 1992 Ireland voted to become one of the original members of the European Union. At the start of the 21st century, Ireland welcomed growing numbers of Einwanderer immigrants<sup>o</sup> for the first time in its modern history.

abstimmen Mitglied

<sup>&</sup>lt;a href="https://kids.britannica.com/kids/article/Ireland/345711">https://kids.britannica.com/kids/article/Ireland/345711</a> (21 May 2023)

<sup>&</sup>lt;a href="https://kids.britannica.com/kids/article/Irish-Famine/487499">https://kids.britannica.com/kids/article/Irish-Famine/487499</a> (21 May 2023)



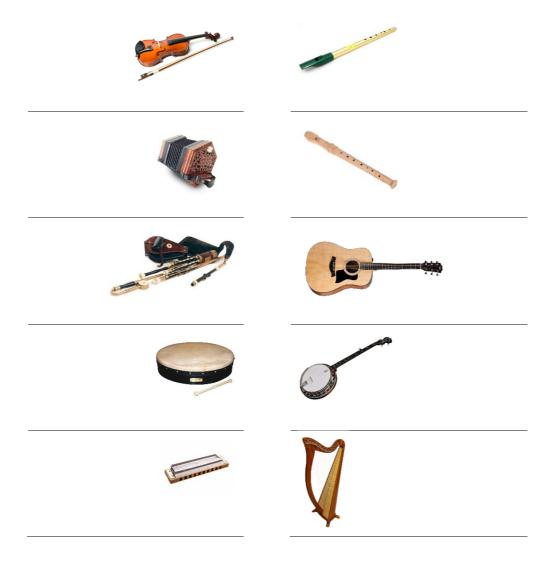
#### Timeline of Irish History

	Ireland became a member of the
<b>-</b>	The Irish voted to become a fully independent republic.
	The Irish Free State is now called
	Britain agreed to make the southern part of the island the Irish Free State.
1916 -	: Irish people fight the British army.
	The: 1 Mio died; 2 Mio left Ireland.
	The made Ireland part of the UK.
1690 -	The; James II against William III.
early 1600s -	settlers arrived in Ireland.
	anniae ann tuanad lanca a nalae (C.T. aland
<b>†</b>	armies conquered large parts of Ireland.
	Brian Bórú was killed but his soldiers defeated the Vikings.
	Brian Bórú became high king of Ireland.
late 700s -	The invaded and controlled parts of Ireland.
	St. Patrick helped to spread Christianity in Ireland.
0 -	
	The invaded the island.
6'000 BC -	The first people settled in Ireland.

### 6. Irish Folk Music

Art – especially literature (stories, poems, and plays) and music are very popular with the Irish people. Here are some of the most common instruments used in Irish folk music. Watch them with the pictures below.

recorder / tin whistle / guitar / banjo fiddle or violin / bodhrán / uilleann pipes harp / harmonica / concertina





Watch the videos below and write down which instrument is presented in each video.

recorder / tin whistle / guitar / banjo fiddle or violin / bodhrán / uilleann pipes harp / harmonica / concertina



https://www.nanoo.tv/link/v/TxHCrPqW



https://www.nanoo.tv/link/v/KHtrbgwr



https://www.nanoo.tv/link/v/bXqQVXKc



https://www.nanoo.tv/link/v/wjpYMhZz



https://www.nanoo.tv/link/v/KdcTqKXU



 $https:/\!/www.nanoo.tv/link/v/FBZMNPXt$ 



https://www.nanoo.tv/link/v/ZARxvGzy



https://www.nanoo.tv/link/v/Lkrrnzbm

### 6. Irish Folk Stories

Irish history is full of music, battles, and invasions. The Celts, Christians, Vikings and then the English have all played a part in shaping today's Ireland. The Celts' rich imagination and love of stories have given birth to their hero Cu Chulainn and the Good People (inhabitants of a supernatural world), and fairies and leprechauns have inspired many poets and writers. They still belong to Ireland's folklore today.

#### The Enchantment of Gearoidh Iarla

by Patrick Kennedy

In old times in Ireland there was a great man of the Fitzgeralds. The name on him was Gerald, but the Irish, that always had a great liking for the family, called him *Gearoidh Iarla* (Earl Gerald). He had a great castle or *Rath of Mullymast* (fortress at Mullaghmast, County Kildare); and whenever the English Government were striving° to put some wrong on the country, he was always the man that stood up for it. Along with being a great leader in a fight, and very skilful° at all weapons, he was deep in the black art, and could change himself into whatever shape° he pleased. His lady knew that he had this power, and often asked him to let her into° some of his secrets, but he never would gratify° her.

She wanted particularly° to see him in some strange shape, but he put her off° and off on one pretence° or other. But she wouldn't be a woman if she hadn't perseverance°; and so at last he let her know that if she took the least fright° while he'd be out of his natural form, he would never recover° it till many generations of men would be under the mould°. "Oh! she wouldn't be a fit wife for *Gearoidh Iarla* if she could be easily frightened°. Let him but gratify her in this whim°, and he'd see what a hero she was!" So one beautiful summer evening, as they were sitting



in their grand drawing-room°, he turned his face away from her and muttered° some words, and while you'd wink he was clever and clean out of sight, and a lovely *gold-finch*° was flying about the room.

nach etwas streben

geschickt Form

einweihen hier: nachgeben besonders vertrösten; Vorwand

Ausdauer; ein bisschen Angst erholen unter der Erde leicht verängstigt Laune, Marotte

Gesellschaftsraum

murmeln

Distelfink



The lady, as courageous° as she thought herself, was a little startled°, but she held her own pretty well, especially when he came and perchedo on her shoulder, and shooko his wings, and put his little beak to her lips, and whistled° the delightfulest tune° you ever heard. Well, he flew in circles round the room, and played hide and go seek° with his lady, and flew out into the garden, and flew back again, and lay down in her lap° as if he was asleep, and jumped up again.

Well, when the thing had lasted long enough to satisfy both; he took one flight more into the open air; but by my word he was soon on his return. He flew right into his lady's bosom°, and the next moment a fierce hawk° was after him. The wife gave one loud scream, though there was no need, for the wild bird came in like an arrow°, and struck° against a table with such force that the life was dashed out of him. She turned her eyes from his quivering° body to where she saw the goldfinch an instant before, but neither goldfinch nor Earl Gerald did she ever lay eyes on again.

mutigverblüfft sich setzen; schütteln pfeifen entzückendste Melodie spielte Verstecken

Schoss

Brust; wilder Falke

Pfeilschlagen (to strike) zerschmettern zitternd



Once every seven years the Earl rides round the Curragh of Kildare on a steed°, whose silver shoes° were half an inch thick the time he disappeared; and when these shoes are worn as thin as a cat's ear, he will be restored° to the society of living men, fight a great battle with the English, and reign king of Ireland for twoscore° years. (The last time Gearoidh Iarla appeared the horse shoes were as thin as a sixpence.)

zweiundzwanzig

zurückbringen

Pferd; Hufeisen

Höhle

Reiter Rüstung gesattelt; gezäumt

wiehern, besteigen

Himself and his warriors are now sleeping in a long cavern° under the Rath of Mullaghmast. There is a table running along through the middle of the cave. The Earl is sitting at the head, and his troopers° down along in complete armor° both sides of the table, and their heads resting on it. Their horses, saddledo and bridledo, are standing behind their masters in their stalls at each side; and when the day comes, the miller's son that's to be born with six fingers on each hand will blow his trumpet, and the horses will stamp and whinny°, and the knights awake and mount° their steeds, and go forth to battle.

Some night that happens once in every seven years, while the Earl is riding round the *Curragh*, the entrance may be seen by any one chancing to pass by°. About a hundred years ago, a horse-dealer that was late abroad° and a little drunk, saw the lighted cavern, and went in. The lights, and the stillness, and the sight of the men in armor, cowed° him a good deal, and he became sober°. His hands began to tremble°, and he let a bridle° fall on the pavement. The sound of the bit° echoed through the long cave, and one of the warriors that was next him lifted his head a little, and said, in a deep, hoarse° voice, "Is it time yet?" He had the wit° to say, "Not yet, but soon will," and the heavy helmet sunk down on the table. The horse-dealer made the best of his way out, and I never heard of any other one having got the same opportunity°.

zufällig vorbeigehen draussen

einschüchtern, nüchtern; zittern; Zaum, Trense (Teil des Zaums) heiser Witz, Geist

Gelegenheit

Yeats, William Butler (ed.), Irish Folk Stories and Fairy Tales, New York, Grosset & Dunlap, 1950, pp. 84-7, 268-70.



## 7. James Joyce

The most famous writer in Irish literature is a man called James Joyce. He was from Dublin, Ireland. As a fact, he is widely considered one of the most significant writers of the  $20^{th}$  century.

Go online to find out more about him and answer the following questions:

When and where was James Joyce born?
How many brothers and sisters did he have?
Where did he go after his graduation (Matura) and what did he want to do there
Why did he soon go back to Ireland?
Where did he go in 1915?
When and where did he die? Where is his grave? (city and country)
What are the short stories called that are about the different people in Dublin?
What are some of the other books he wrote? Write down three more titles.

Here are some of the websites you can use to answer the questions:







https://kids.kiddle.co/James\_Joyce https://wiki.kidzsearch.com/wiki/James\_Joyce https://kidskonnect.com/people/james-joyce/