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designed for Spain.

All About Ireland

Emily Winston

All About Ireland explains this country's history and culture and describes the charm of this green, green land. Travel to beautiful landscapes and interesting places. Discover why people fight to visit Newgrange on 21st December every year. Follow Irish history from the days of St Patrick to the terrible Potato Famine. Understand about "the Troubles" and how peace was finally achieved. Read about the myths, legends and traditions of this land and understand why Irish mothers had sleepless nights in the past. Get to know famous writers Oscar Wilde and James Joyce and learn why Irish dancing is so popular around the world.

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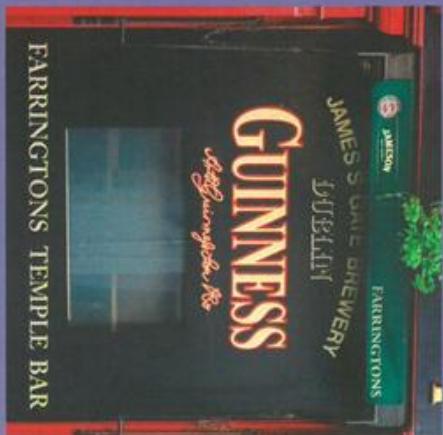
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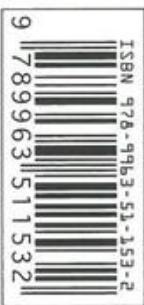
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Emily Winston



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Cyprus

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INTRODUCCIÓN

All About Ireland se adentra en la historia y cultura de Irlanda. Entérate de cómo llegó al país San Patricio y convirtió a los irlandeses al cristianismo. Descubre las terribles consecuencias que tuvo en la población la Gran Hambruna de la Patata, uno de los mayores desastres del siglo XIX en Europa. Conoce a algunos de los escritores más influyentes, como James Joyce y Oscar Wilde. Averigua el origen de algunas de sus tradiciones más populares, como el Día de San Patricio, de sus deportes locales y únicos, así como de sus mitos y leyendas. Visita sus bonitos parajes y descubre por qué en estas verdes tierras crecen plantas que son típicamente mediterráneas. Lee sobre el origen del conflicto irlandés que durante décadas separó a vecinos de un mismo barrio y que, contra todo pronóstico, se solucionó a finales del siglo XX.

INTRODUCCIÓ

All About Ireland s'endinsa en la història i la cultura d'Irlanda. Esbrina com va arribar al país sant Patrici i com va convertir els irlandesos al cristianisme. Descobreix les terribles conseqüències que va tenir per a la població la Fam Irlandesa de la Patata, un dels desastres més grans del segle XIX a Europa. Coneix alguns dels seus escriptors més influents, com James Joyce i Oscar Wilde. Esbrina l'origen d'algunes de les seves tradicions més populars, com el Dia de Sant Patrici, dels seus esports locals i únics, així com dels seus mites i llegendes. Visita els seus bonics indrets i descobreix per què en aquestes terres verdes creixen plantes que són típicament mediterrànies. Llegeix sobre l'origen del conflicte irlandès que durant dècades va separar veïns d'un mateix barri i que, contra tot pronòstic, es va solucionar a finals del segle XX.

SARRERA

All About Ireland Irlandako historian eta kulturan barneratzen da. Aurki ezazu nola iritsi zen San Patrizio lurralde horretara eta nola kristautu zituen irlandarrak. Jakin itzazu Pataren Gosete Handiak –XIX. mendeko hondamendi zorigaitoetakoa Europaren– biztanleengan izan zituen ondorio lazzarriak. Ezagutu egain handieneko James Joyce, Oscar Wilde eta antzeko idazleak. Bilatu tradiziorik ezagunenetako batzuen jatorria, San Patrizioaren egunarena, bertako kirol paregabekoena, edota mito eta kondairena ere. Bisiatu bertako paraje ederrak, eta aurkitu zergatik hasten diren lur berde horietan mediterraneoan tipikoak diren landareak. Irakurri hamarkadetan zehar auzo bereko biztanleak banandu zituen eta, iragarpen guziak hankaz gora botaz, XX. mende bukaeran konpondu zen gatazkaren jatorriaz.

LÍMIAI

All About Ireland adéntrase na historia e cultura de Irlanda. Informate de como chegou ao país San Patricio e converteu aos irlandeses ao cristianismo. Descubre as terríveis consequências que tivo na poboación a Fame Negra da Patata, unha das maiores desfeitas do século XIX en Europa. Conhece algúns dos escritores máis influentes, como James Joyce e Oscar Wilde. Pescuda a orixe das súas tradicións más populares, coma o Día de San Patricio, dos seus deportes locais e únicos, así coma dos seus mitos e lendas. Visita as súas fermosas paisaxes e descubre por que nestas verdes terras agroman plantas que son tipicamente mediterráneas. Le sobre a orixe do conflito irlandés que durante dècadas separou a veciños dun mesmo barrio e que, contra todo prognóstico, se solucionou a finais do século XX.

MAP OF IRELAND



PRE-READING ACTIVITIES

1 Use the words on the castle to complete the sentences.

1. A is a national symbol.
2. In the past, rebels often savage kings.
3. conquerors are often cruel.
4. Early Christians many churches.
5. People are in a violent society.

North Atlantic
Ocean

Giant's Causeway



Belfast

Newgrange

Dublin

Irish S

Shannon

Republic

of

Ireland

(UK)

Northern

Ireland

(UK)

Cliffs of Moher

Blarney Castle

Cork

Shannon

St Patrick

Irish

Sea

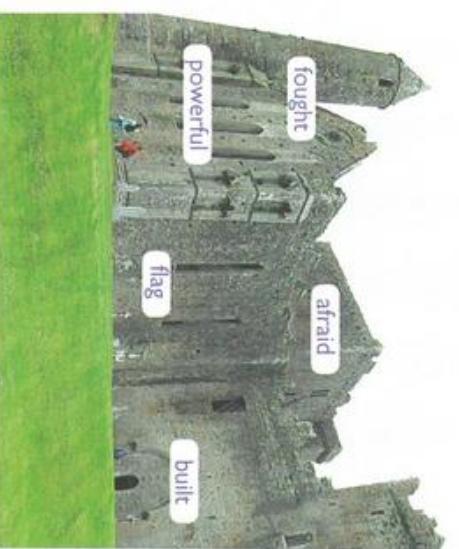
Celtic

Sea

North

Atlantic

Ocean



2 What do you think you will see in Ireland? Tick (✓) the correct pictures.



In the Beginning



The handsome student sat on the plane reading his guidebook about Ireland. The young woman next to him smiled. "Hello, I'm Anna," she said.

"Is this your first visit to Ireland?"

"Yes, it is," the young man replied. "I'm Ben, and I love your Irish accent!"

"Thanks," laughed Anna, turning a little red. "So tell me, Ben. Are you staying in the Republic of Ireland, or are you also going to visit Northern Ireland?"

"Er ... what?" asked Ben, looking a little embarrassed. "Sorry, but I'm a bit confused. I'm staying with my Aunt Moira in Dublin. Is that the Republic of Ireland? I thought Ireland was part of the United Kingdom!"

"Sssh! Don't say that too loudly," Anna laughed. "The Republic of Ireland is a separate country with more than 4.5 million people. It's even got its own language, Irish Gaelic – they teach it in the state schools. Only *Northern Ireland* is still part of the UK, with around 1.8 million people."

"I'm sorry I'm so ignorant, but do you mean Ireland is divided into two separate countries?" asked Ben. "How did that happen?"

"Well, we've got an hour until we arrive, so I'll give you a quick Irish history lesson," said Anna. "You can stop me if you start to get bored!"

"People have lived in Ireland since around 6000 BC, but we don't know much about their origins. We know that around 700 BC, people called the Celts came to the island."

"I've heard of the Celts," said Ben. "But I thought they lived in Europe."

"They did, but they also came to Britain and Ireland and brought their advanced culture with them. The Celts were very fierce and defeated the native population easily."

Then, around 400 AD, the Celts in Ireland decided they needed slaves to work their land. They sent ships across to Britain, captured people from there and brought them back to Ireland. Historians believe this happened to Saint Patrick, the patron saint of Ireland.

"Oh, really? I was just reading about him," said Ben. "Where did he come from and why's he so important to the Irish?"

"Oh we LOVE St Patrick!" said Anna. "He was born in Britain, to an aristocratic Christian family. When Patrick was around 16 years old, some Irish pirates captured him and brought him to Ireland. They sold him as a slave and he worked there as a shepherd for six years.

"One day, Patrick heard strange voices. *'You must escape, Patrick. You have a mission in life – but not as a slave.'* He

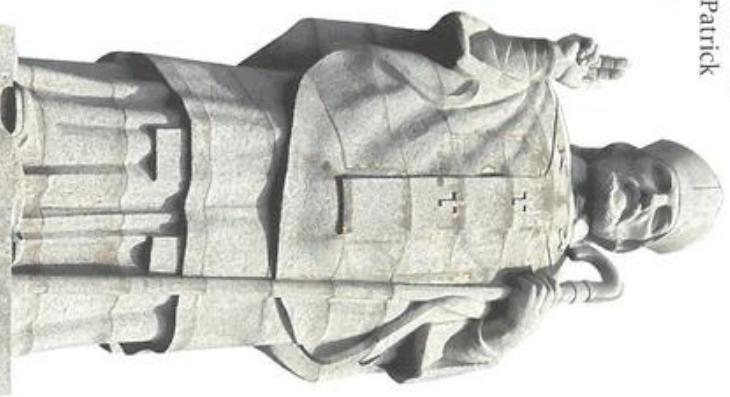
believed these voices came from God. So Patrick walked to the sea, got on a boat and sailed back to England. He studied to be a priest and once again, he heard the voices, *'You must return to Ireland, Patrick, and convert the pagan people there to Christianity.'*

"After this, Patrick spent the rest of his life in Ireland, building churches and teaching the word of God."

"OK, so that's why he's so important!" remarked Ben. "I thought it was because he sent all the snakes in Ireland into the sea!"

"Well, there are many myths and legends about St Patrick, but that's the most famous one," said Anna.

St Patrick built churches and taught the word of God in Ireland.

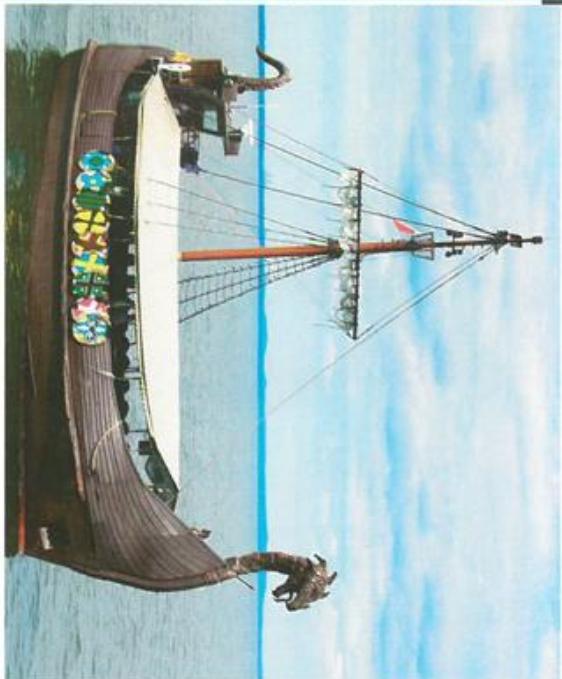


"So, when did the English come to Ireland?" asked Ben. "I still don't understand that."

"Don't worry, we've still got time. I'll explain," Anna smiled. "And then you can tell me all about you!"

"The Vikings invaded Ireland in the 9th century. They built settlements and these later became important cities like Dublin, Cork and Limerick. The Vikings soon became part of the population of Ireland. In 1169, the English invaded Ireland and also integrated into the Irish population.

"In 1607, the English



The Vikings became part of the population of Ireland.

"The Vikings became part of the population of Ireland. They came in 1801 when the British Parliament abolished the Irish Parliament and governed Ireland themselves."

"So, at that time, the whole of Ireland became part of the UK?" said Ben.

"That's right," said Anna. "But many areas weren't happy about it, so the situation didn't stay like that for long. Listen to what happened next."

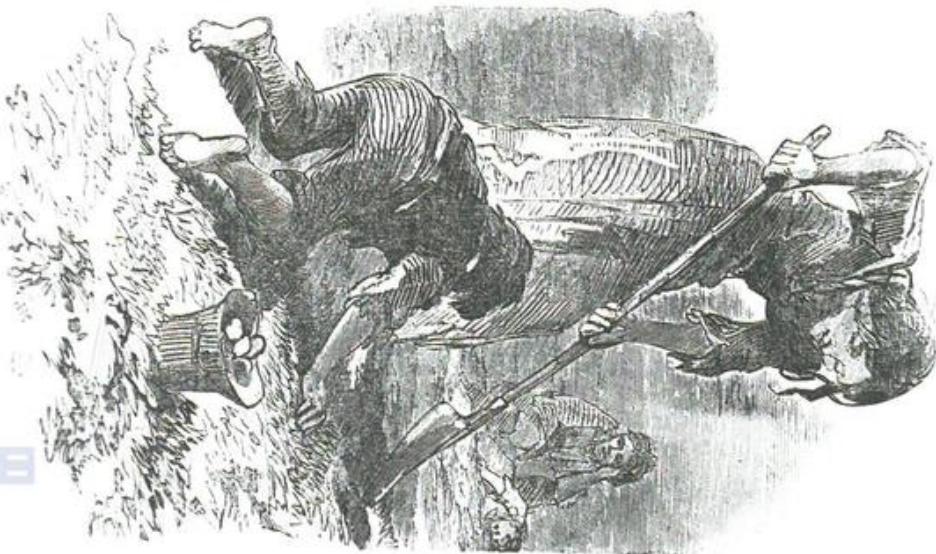
CHAPTER 2

The Need for Irish Independence

Anna continued her story. "The Irish farm workers were very poor and lived in one-room houses with a small area of land to grow their potatoes. This was the main crop in Ireland and very often the only food the poor people ate – about 90% of the population survived on potatoes. Every summer, the workers waited impatiently for the potato crop to appear. Although the landlord farmers grew cereals and other agricultural crops besides potatoes, they sold these to other countries. About seven ships full of food left Ireland every day for places around the world.

"Then, disaster hit the country in 1845 and 1846 because a fungus infected the potato crop and the potatoes became soft and started to decompose. The farm workers had nothing to eat and more than one million people died from starvation. Most of the English landowners didn't really care about their farm workers. Once they saw that their tenants couldn't pay their debts, they evicted them and demolished their houses. Some encouraged their tenants to emigrate to the USA and Canada with false promises of food and work there.

The farm workers had nothing to eat and more than one million people died from starvation.



"Between 1846 and 1850, around one million Irish people emigrated to the USA, Canada and England to escape the starvation and disease of the Potato Famine.

"The British government didn't really do anything to help the Irish population. They sent some corn to Ireland, but it wasn't enough. It was too little, too late. The terrible Potato Famine lasted about six years, but its effects lasted much longer. It caused a lot of anti-British feeling among Irish people. Slowly, over the second half of the 19th century, Irish politicians started to look for a political solution to the situation and a movement for autonomy in Ireland started to grow."

"Well, you can understand that, can't you?" said Ben. "Those poor Irish farm workers lived and worked in terrible conditions and made the English landowners rich, but received very little help from them in the famine. Of course they wanted independence from Britain."

"Exactly," answered Anna. "And for many Irish people, independence from Britain wasn't coming fast enough, so they decided to take action themselves. The 'Sinn Fein' party was established in 1905 to promote autonomy for Ireland. Sinn Fein is Irish for 'We, Ourselves'. By 1913, they had their own army, the Irish Republican Army (IRA), and were ready to make real changes.

On 24th April 1916, about 1,600 Irish rebels took possession of some important public buildings, including the Post Office, in Dublin. One of the leaders, Patrick Pearse, stood on the steps of the General Post Office and read the Proclamation of the Republic, calling for total independence from Britain. The rebels only had a few guns and petrol bombs. Soon, they were fighting the powerful British army's machine guns, artillery and battleships in the port. This fight became known as the Easter Rebellion and a total of 1,350 people died in the fighting.

"After six days, the Irish rebels surrendered and the British executed 14 of the leaders. These 14 men became martyrs to the Irish cause and the idea of an independent Ireland became more popular among the Irish population.

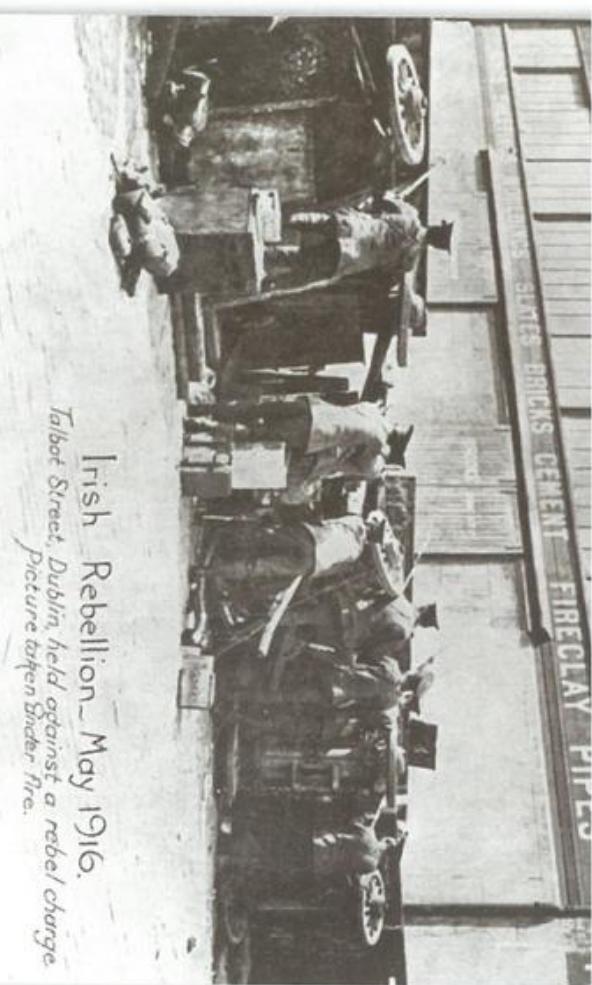
"In December 1918, there was a general election and Sinn Fein

won 73 seats in the British Parliament. But they refused to sit in the parliament in London and decided to form their own parliament in Dublin. The British were furious and immediately sent troops to Ireland to re-establish British control and fight the IRA.

"By now, the Irish republicans had more followers and their fighters were better organised. The Irish and the English fought until 1921, when the war ended, with a treaty dividing Ireland into two parts. Six counties in Northern Ireland remained under British control because they wanted this. The rest became the Irish Free State (later, the Republic of Ireland) and the British surrendered control of it. Now do you understand, Ben?"

"I think so," said Ben. "Thanks for the history lesson, Anna. You know so much about your country. How do you remember all that?" "Well, I'm glad you're impressed, Ben!" laughed Anna. "Actually, I'm studying Irish history at university as part of my modern history degree. I could show you around a few interesting places and tell you their history if you like."

"Oh, yes! I'd really like that," replied Ben. "Who needs a guidebook with you around! What luck that I sat next to you on the plane! This is going to be a great holiday, Anna!"



Irish Rebellion – May 1916,
Talbot Street, Dublin, held against a rebel charge.

The Easter Rebellion

Talbot Street, Dublin, held against a rebel charge.
Picture taken Easter 1916.

CHAPTERS 1-2 ACTIVITIES

1 Match each sentence to the correct picture. Then complete the sentences with the words below.

priest guidebook bored handsome

1 There is nothing to do and Jill is



2 The is in church.



3 You can read about interesting places in the



4 The man is very



2 Choose the correct word to complete each sentence.

1. Most countries have got an **army** / a **shepherd** for defence and protection.
2. A person with a serious **disease** / **landowner** is often in hospital.
3. We want to **refuse** / **demolish** this wall and have a bigger room.
4. Parents usually **survive** / **encourage** their children to study.
5. The rebels had many **followers** / **rents**.
6. The people were poor and couldn't pay their **guns** / **debts**.



Thousands of the immigrants to the USA went to Boston, a city with many people of English descent. The Boston residents laughed at the Irish with their unfashionable clothes. The Irish worked in simple jobs, like cleaning streets and taking the cargo off ships. Today, 20% of Boston's population has Irish ancestors.

3 Circle the INCORRECT answer.

1. St Patrick
a. was born in Britain
b. had a snake for a pet
c. heard strange voices

2. Trouble began in Ireland between Protestants and Catholics because
a. King James I of England sent farmers to take land from Catholics
b. the Catholic farmers paid rent to the Protestant farmers
c. the Irish Catholic king married a Protestant princess

3. The Potato Famine was a terrible disaster and
a. one million people died of starvation
b. caused many people to leave Ireland
c. caused Irish farmers to grow corn

4. The Irish political party Sinn Fein
a. formed the Irish Republican Army
b. sent its leaders to Paris
c. formed an independent parliament in Dublin

4 A turning point in a narrative is an event that causes a major change. What was the turning point in the Irish population's feeling towards the British government?

Write the answer in your notebook.

5 Answer the questions. Write the answers in your notebook.

1. Where did the Celts in Ireland find slaves to work their land?
2. After St Patrick became a priest in England, he heard strange voices. What did he do after that?

3. What is the most famous legend about St Patrick?

4. What happened to the potatoes during the Irish Potato Famine?

5. What was the result of the treaty between Britain and Ireland in 1921?



The Geography of Ireland

After 1922, Ireland became two different regions. On the map you can see the mainly Catholic Republic of Ireland and the mainly Protestant Northern Ireland. The Republic covers five sixths of the island. The remaining sixth is Northern Ireland and it is in the North East of the island, with Great Britain to its east.

Ireland is the third largest island in Europe, after Great Britain and Iceland. It lies between the Irish Sea to the east and the Atlantic Ocean to the west. The west coast is wider than the east coast. The weather is much more extreme there because it gets winds from the Atlantic Ocean. There are also many small islands off the west coast.

There are mountains around the coast of Ireland, but the central area is very low and flat. Once, there were extensive forests in some parts of Ireland, but people cut them down and by the 17th century, forests only remained in remote areas.

The River Shannon is the main river in Ireland. It is 386 kilometres long and is the longest river in Ireland. It forms three lakes along its course and finally reaches the Atlantic Ocean.

The largest lake is Lough Neagh. According to legend, the giant Finn McCool was very angry one day. He picked up a piece of earth and threw it into the Irish Sea, creating the Isle of Man, a small island between England and Ireland. This left a hole in the ground and it filled up with water and became Lough Neagh.

Many visitors to Ireland comment about how green it is. That's because of the cool temperature and high rainfall. People often say there are "40 shades of green in Ireland" and some people call it "the Emerald Isle".



The Burren

About 15,000 years ago, glaciers completely covered Ireland. These large rivers of ice took the earth from some of the land in the north-west of Ireland and exposed the flat rock.

Today, this huge area of limestone is called the Burren, meaning rocky area. Surprisingly, although the landscape is desolate, water collects in cracks in the limestone, and a huge variety of plants grow there. Arctic-Alpine plants grow next to Mediterranean plants and even forest plants can survive there. The Burren is famous for this unusual variety of plants, including 22 different types of orchids. Scientists have tried to understand why the Burren has such a variety of plant life. Maybe the abundance of heat and light is responsible. The limestone absorbs heat from the sun and keeps the hills warm in the freezing winter. Also, there is a lot of light from the sea and this is good for the plants.

On the south-western edge of the Burren, high above County Clare's west coast, stand the Cliffs of Moher. These cliffs are 214 metres high above the Atlantic Ocean and eight kilometres long. There are about 30,000 birds living on the cliffs, representing about 20 different species. Tourists love visiting this place.

The Cliffs of Moher



Things to See in Ireland

Newgrange

Allwee Cave is in the middle of the Burren. You walk through the cave and see an underground river and a waterfall as well as beautiful stalactites and stalagmites. You can also see the bones of bears there. A farmer discovered the cave in 1944 after he followed his dog inside it. He didn't tell anyone about it for 30 years until 1973 and then cave explorers started to investigate it.

The Giant's Causeway

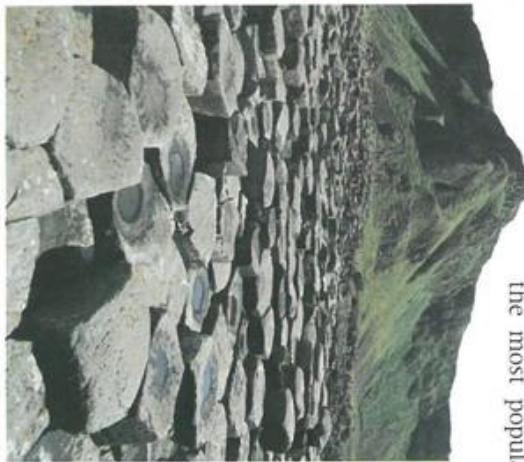
Are we standing on the moon? No, we're in Northern Ireland, looking at another of nature's surprises, the Giant's Causeway. A "causeway" is a road, or **path**, over wet ground. This is probably the most popular tourist attraction in Northern Ireland. It is famous for its 40,000 columns of basalt,

running from the Antrim **Plateau** into the sea. The tops of the columns make a path of stepping stones, and these disappear into the sea. Most of the columns are hexagonal and the tallest columns, nearer the mountain, are about 12 metres high.

These extraordinary columns are the result of a volcanic eruption 60 million years ago. Of course, in the past, people didn't understand about volcanoes, so they created a legend to explain the origins of the place and gave the site its strange name.

The Giant's Causeway

Benandonner, challenged the Irish giant, Finn McCool, to a fight. Finn accepted the challenge and built the causeway all the way to Scotland so the two giants could meet and fight. Benandonner crossed it enthusiastically but, when he saw the ferocious Finn McCool, he became afraid. He ran back to Scotland, destroying the causeway behind him, and then Finn couldn't follow him. The columns we see today are from that magnificent causeway.



Newgrange is over 5,000 years old – that's older than the Pyramids in Egypt. It is famous because something extraordinary happens there annually, on the shortest day of the year.

Deep inside the monument, there is a 19-metre passage leading to a chamber. There is a small hole in the ceiling of this passage and it is perfectly aligned for the winter sun. At dawn on 21st December every year, the sun shines through the hole and lights the floor of the passage. As the sun rises, the light moves along the passage and illuminates the chamber with sunlight for about 17 minutes. This spectacular phenomenon attracts a lot of attention and many people want to see it. Because of the great demand, and the limited space inside, there is a lottery for places. In 2006, over 27,000 people fought for 50 tickets!

Newgrange remains a mystery. How did people in ancient times, without any modern apparatus, design a temple with such precision?

Newgrange



The Book of Kells

The Book of Kells is a beautiful medieval manuscript containing the four Gospels of the New Testament. It is Ireland's finest national treasure. Celtic monks created it around the year 800 AD, probably on the Isle of Iona. The book has got 680 pages, made from animal skin. They show illustrations of Christian icons and figures of animals, humans and mythical beasts. The monks used expensive paints to decorate the book. People believe the monks then moved it to the Abbey of Kells to protect it from Viking attacks. Today, the book is on permanent exhibition at Trinity College Library, Dublin.

Blarney Castle

Blarney Castle is a medieval fortress near Cork, dating from 1446. The castle receives over 200,000 visitors a year.

Most come to see the famous "Blarney Stone" – a block of dark stone built into the walls of the castle. There are many legends about it.

According to one legend, if you kiss the stone, you will speak with great eloquence.

But it wasn't very easy to kiss the stone. People climbed to the top of the castle, and then tried to lean over the edge of the wall! Of course this was very dangerous. Today there are safety features in place.

There are several explanations about the origins of the stone. Some say it was Jacob's "pillow" from biblical times. Others believe it was the deathbed pillow of St Columba, the patron saint of Derry in Northern Ireland.



Kissing the Blarney Stone in Blarney Castle

Jeanie Johnston Famine Ship

More than one million people left Ireland during the Potato Famine and sailed to the USA, Canada and England in search of a better life. The avaricious ship owners crowded too many people onto their ships and many people died on the way because of disease and the terrible conditions on board.

A ship owner called John Munn was different. He cared about his passengers and limited the number he took on each journey. Between 1848 and 1855, his ship, the *Jeanie Johnston*, made 16 journeys between Ireland and North America, transporting more than 2,500 people, and not one passenger died.

Today, there is a replica of this ship on the River Liffey, in Dublin. Visitors can experience life on board a passenger ship as it was then. Back on dry land, visitors can see bronze statues of starving people. These are the Famine Sculptures. Irish sculptor Rowan Gillespie designed them and they represent the Irish people leaving Ireland because of the Famine.

A replica of the *Jeanie Johnston*



Famine
Sculptures

1 Complete the sentences with the verbs below.

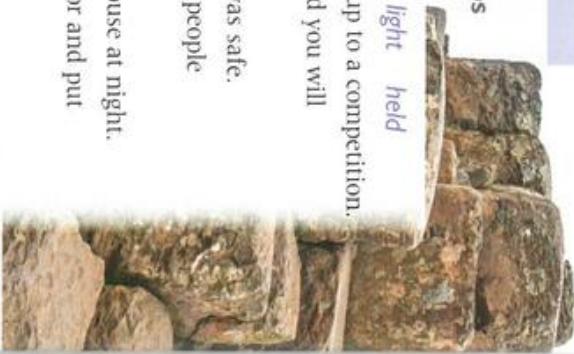
cut down challenged pick up cross light held

- The red group the blue group to a competition.
- We will soon the bridge and you will see the lake below.



2 Tick (✓) the logical sentences. Then correct the illogical sentences. Do NOT change the words in bold.

- The weather is **cool** today. Don't wear a warm jacket.
- I sometimes wake up at **dawn**. It is quiet and peaceful then.
- The **rainfall** is very heavy in this area. The grass is brown.
- The painting is a **national treasure**. You can see it in the museum.
- The winter temperatures are **freezing**. It's very hot.



3 What can you do in each place? Tick (✓) the correct column.

	See birds	See a variety of plant life	See an illuminated chamber	Kiss a stone	See stalactites and stalagmites
1 Cliffs of Moher					
2 Blarney Castle					
3 Newgrange					
4 The Burren					
5 Aillwee Cave					

4 Answer the questions. Write the answers in your notebook.

- Did you know?**
- After completing the Famine Sculptures in Dublin, Rowan Gillespie, the sculptor, thought there should be similar sculptures showing the immigrants' arrival in North America. In 2007, Gillespie placed a group of sculptures in Toronto, Canada, showing the immigrants arriving in their new land.

- According to legend, how did the giant Finn McCool create the Isle of Man?
- What caused the extraordinary columns of the Giant's Causeway?
- Why is Newgrange a mystery?
- What is the Book of Kells?
- How was John Munn different from other ship owners in the mid-1800s?

Irish Traditions, Holidays and Customs

Irish Dancing

Irish dancing has become well known all over the world through successful shows like *Riverdance* and *Lord of the Dance*. Sixty million people in 68 countries have seen and enjoyed *Lord of the Dance*.

The Irish have got a long tradition of dancing. In the 18th century, dancing masters from Europe arrived in Ireland. They adapted the latest French dance styles to the traditional Irish music. Each dancing master had his own area and travelled from town to town, teaching the dances to the people in that region. Dancing masters often performed for people at fairs, but there wasn't much space, so they kept their arms close to their bodies and often danced on the top of tables.

Today, there are many dancing schools in Ireland, and dancers participate in competitions called Feis.

St Patrick's Day

People in Ireland and in many places around the world celebrate St Patrick's Day on 17th March. This is a national holiday in Ireland. People go to church and then return home to eat a meal with their family to celebrate. There are many parades and people wear green clothes, sometimes with a shamrock on them. There is also an annual festival in Dublin with many activities for five days.

As explained, St Patrick brought Christianity to Ireland and built many churches. The most famous legend about him says he expelled all the snakes from Ireland. The truth is, there never were any snakes in Ireland. The icy waters surrounding the island prevented any snakes



Irish dancer

St Patrick's Day celebration



Wedding Customs

Some of the traditions surrounding Irish weddings come from Celtic rituals. In one tradition, the bride and groom hold right hand to right hand and left hand to left hand so their wrists are crossed. The priest then ties a ribbon around their wrists in a figure of eight to show infinity.

During the ceremony, the bride and groom both light one big candle, called the Unity Candle, showing how two become one.

The Unity Candle



Very often, they use a special wedding ring called a claddagh ring. Jewellers in Galway have produced these rings since the 1700s. The ring has got two hands holding a heart with a crown. The hands represent friendship, the heart represents love and the crown represents fidelity.

The ring has got two hands holding a heart with a crown. The hands represent friendship, the heart represents love and the crown represents fidelity.

Halloween

From 31st October to 2nd November, the Irish are preoccupied with the dead! Halloween is on 31st October, All Saints' Day on 1st November and All Souls' Day on 2nd November. The custom of dressing up at Halloween comes from the old Celtic tradition of wearing costumes to look like evil spirits. At Halloween, people try to please the spirits, so they won't take their souls. The custom of "trick or treat" started in Ireland when children knocked on doors and sang songs or **prayed** for the souls of the dead in return for food. This tradition was called "Souling".

Today, Halloween is a holiday for fun and dressing up. People decorate their houses with images of ghosts, witches and vampires. Sometimes people put a Halloween tree in their houses. This is similar to a Christmas tree but it is black and has Halloween images, like spiders or ghosts, instead of coloured balls.

Halloween



Leprechauns

The myth of the leprechauns is probably the most famous of all Irish myths. A leprechaun is a type of male fairy, usually a little old man with a beard and wearing a green jacket and hat. His image is often used to promote Ireland, although some Irish people find it offensive.

Leprechauns supposedly spend their time making shoes and collecting gold coins in a pot at the end of the rainbow. They often **play tricks on** humans. If a human catches a leprechaun, the leprechaun must give the human his pot of gold or three wishes in exchange for his freedom.

Ireland is famous for its myths, legends and folklore. Most of the stories come from early Irish history.

Myths and Legends



Banshees

A banshee is a female spirit in Irish mythology. She cries and screams at the death of a person. In some stories, she appears as an old woman or as a beautiful young girl and her screaming, usually at night, predicts the death of the person hearing her.

Some Irish families believe they have got their own banshee and she appears when a member of their family is going to die. Then, she escorts the person's spirit to the next world.

Banshee



The Children of Lir

According to Celtic legend, Lir was a sea god. He had a wife and four children, but then his wife died and he married her sister, Aoife (pronounced 'Ee-fa'). Aoife was jealous of the children because Lir loved them so much.

One day, she took the children to a lake called Lake Derravaragh. While they were swimming, she **cursed** them and turned them into swans. Only the sound of a bell of a new god could change the swans into humans again.

The swans swam on lakes and rivers until St Patrick brought Christianity to Ireland 900 years later. Then, the children heard the bell and changed into humans again.

Lake Derravaragh, home of the legend *The Children of Lir*

Changelings

One legend has given many mothers sleepless nights. That's the legend of the 'changeling'. According to legend, fairies sometimes give birth to deformed babies. When this happens, the fairies take a healthy human baby and leave their deformed baby in its place. These changelings look like human babies, but are evil. Fear of changelings made young mothers very vigilant over their new babies.

The Dagda's Harp

The harp is the national symbol of Ireland and appears in many of its ancient legends. The most famous Irish harp belonged to the Dagda, an important god in Irish mythology.

Long ago, there were supposedly two different groups of people in Ireland. One group had long dark hair and dark eyes while the other had blond hair and blue eyes. They were at war.

The Dagda was the leader and high priest of the blond people. He owned a magic harp with beautiful jewels on it and he played wonderful music.

One day, the dark-haired people stole the Dagda's magic harp. They hung it on the wall of an empty castle and sat down to eat. While they were eating, the Dagda broke the door and entered the castle. His enemies ran to kill him with their swords, but he called his harp and it flew into his hands.

First, he started to play the Music of Tears and everyone in the castle started to cry. Then, he played the Music of Laughter and they started to laugh. Finally, he played the Music of Sleep very softly and their swords dropped to the floor as they all fell asleep. The Dagda took his magic harp and quietly left the castle.



The Dagda's Harp

1 Find six words in the puzzle and write them under the correct pictures.



2 Choose the correct word to complete the sentences. Pay attention to the words in bold.

- I had a and I started to scream.
a. birthday party b. beard c. bad dream
- I have got a new coin for my collection.
a. quiet b. gold c. young
- The Queen put the crown on her
a. head b. finger c. feet
- Icy surrounds the island.
a. sky b. sand c. water
- The performed well in the play.
a. actor b. farmer c. doctor
- There aren't any leaves on the
a. rainbow b. river c. tree

4 Answer the questions. Write the answers in your notebook.

1. What do people do on St Patrick's Day in Ireland?

2. What symbols appear on a claddagh ring and what do they represent?

3. According to myth, what happens if a human catches a leprechaun?

4. How did Lir's children change from swans back to humans?

5. Which legend frightens young mothers?

6. How did the Dagda escape from the dark-haired people's castle?

3 Match the sentence parts from **A**, **B** and **C** to make six complete sentences about the text.

A

B

C

..... decorate black trees

..... to show their love of Irish culture.

..... cries and screams with gold coins in a pot.

..... is famous around the world with witches and spiders.

..... called his harp when a person is going to die.

5. A banshee celebrate St Patrick's Day like *Lord of the Dance*.

6. The Dagda is a male fairy and it flew into his hands.



Irish soldiers organised the first St Patrick's Day parade in New York City in the 1760s. New Yorkers love St Patrick's Day. Today, more than two million people watch the parade of 150,000 marchers. People wear green, drink Irish beer and eat traditional Irish food.



Famous Irish Writers

Nobel Prize winners for Literature

No other country with such a small population has got four Nobel Prize winners for literature. They are: the poet William Butler Yeats (1923), George Bernard Shaw (1925), Samuel Beckett (1969), and Seamus Heaney (1995).

Have you read Bram Stoker's classic, *Dracula*? Bram Stoker was also Irish. So was Jonathan Swift, the writer of *Gulliver's Travels*. Let's look at some other distinguished Irish writers:

James Joyce (1882-1941)

On 16th June every year, people in Dublin celebrate the life and work of James Joyce, one of the most influential writers of the 20th century. The name of this event is "Bloomsday". This comes from Joyce's most famous novel, *Ulysses*. Some people think this is the best novel in the world.

Ulysses describes a single day, 16th June, 1904, in the life of Leopold Bloom, an Irish Jew living in Dublin.

The date was significant to Joyce – it was his first date with his wife, Nora Barnacle.

Most literary critics consider *Ulysses* a classic although some people find it difficult to understand. Joyce once said, "I put in so many enigmas and puzzles (into *Ulysses*) – it will keep professors busy for centuries arguing over what I meant!"

On Bloomsday, people in Dublin – and James Joyce fans worldwide – dress in costumes from the period described in the book. There are many cultural activities, including readings from the book. In fact, all year round there are James Joyce Walking Tours, visiting the places he describes in his books.

Joyce liked writing about Dublin in his books. His other works include *Dubliners*, a collection of short stories published in 1914, and the novel *A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man*, published in 1916.

Oscar Wilde (1854-1900)

Oscar Wilde was born in Dublin. His father was a doctor and his mother was a poet. Wilde was a brilliant student and studied at Trinity College in London and later at Oxford University. After graduating, he moved to London, joined fashionable society and published his first collection of poetry in 1881.

In 1884, Wilde married Constance Lloyd and later, they had two sons. Wilde worked as an editor for a magazine, *Woman's World*, to provide money for his family. But his real love was writing. Over the next six years, he published two collections of children's stories, the famous novel *The Picture of Dorian Gray* and successful plays including *Lady Windermere's Fan* and *The Importance of Being Earnest*.

In 1895, an aristocrat called the Marquess of Queensberry accused Wilde of homosexuality. This was a crime in those days. The police arrested Wilde and the court sentenced him to two years of hard labour in prison. After he left prison, he went abroad and lived the rest of his life in Europe.

Wilde became ill in 1900 and died on 30th November that same year. People remember him today for his quick **wit**, and entertaining plays and stories.

James Joyce

Oscar Wilde

CHAPTER 8

Irish Successes

Irish Dancing



A scene from "The Lion, The Witch and The Wardrobe", one book from The Chronicles of Narnia series, by C.S. Lewis

C.S. Lewis (1898-1963)

Clive Staples Lewis was born in Belfast, Ireland (now Northern Ireland). He strongly identified with Ireland all his life. C.S. Lewis was a brilliant man and taught English Literature at Oxford and Cambridge universities. At Oxford, he met another teacher of English – J.R.R. Tolkien, author of *The Lord of the Rings* and *The Hobbit*. They soon became close friends.

Lewis wrote more than 30 books, but is best known for *The Chronicles of Narnia* fantasy series. The seven books in this series are about human children entering the magical world of Narnia, with mythical creatures and talking animals.

To date, the Narnia books have sold over 100 million copies. The stories have delighted TV and film audiences all over the world.

C.S. Lewis died on 22nd November, 1963, but the assassination of US President J.F. Kennedy the same day overshadowed his death. Only 30 people attended the funeral of the man considered "one of the intellectual giants of the 20th century".

There is a memorial to C.S. Lewis at Poets' Corner in Westminster Abbey, London.

Riverdance was originally a seven-minute performance for the interval of the 1994 Eurovision Song Contest. But it was such a huge success that the BBC asked for a repeat performance for the Royal Variety Show that year. After expanding it to a two-hour show, Flatley performed in it for a short time. Later, he went on to develop *Lord of the Dance*, *Feet of Flames* and *Celtic Tiger*.

Michael Flatley



The Eurovision Song Contest

Ireland holds the record for winning the Eurovision Song Contest. They have won the contest seven times, including three consecutive times in 1992, 1993 and 1994. Singer Johnny Logan won the contest twice.

James Hoban (circa 1758–1831)

Designer of the White House, Washington, DC

James Hoban was born in County Kilkenny and worked as a carpenter until his early twenties. He studied architecture at the Dublin Society's Drawing School. In 1785, following the American Revolution, Hoban emigrated to the United States and became an architect in Philadelphia. In 1792, there was a competition to design the official residence for the President of the United States. Hoban won and went on to design the building. He lived the rest of his life in Washington and worked on other public buildings there.



The White House, Washington, DC

Irish Celebrities

Name	Birthplace	Profession	Achievements
Pierce Brosnan (1953)	County Louth	Actor	5 th actor to play James Bond. Appeared in four James Bond films, <i>The Ghost Writer</i> and <i>Mrs Doubtfire</i> .
Bono (Paul David Hewson) (1960)	Dublin	Singer, businessman and activist	Lead singer of U2. Won 22 Grammy awards and a Golden Globe. <i>Time</i> Person of the Year in 2005. The Queen knighted him in 2007.
Liam Neeson (1952)	Northern Ireland	Actor	Played Oscar Schindler in <i>Schindler's List</i> and Jedi Master Qui-Gon Jinn in the <i>Star Wars</i> films.
Katie McGrath (1983)	County Wicklow	Actress	Played the evil Morgana in the BBC Series <i>Merlin</i> , and Lucy Westenra in the 2013 TV Series <i>Dracula</i> .
Jonathan Rhys Meyers (1977)	County Dublin	Actor	Played Henry VIII in the TV series <i>The Tudors</i> , and Dracula in the 2013 TV series <i>Dracula</i> . Golden Globe winner.

CHAPTERS 7-8 ACTIVITIES

3 Who is it? Complete the sentences with the correct names.

1 Use the words below to complete the sentences.



- I can't play football now, I'm
- She worked as an of a newspaper.
- She works for an international company, so she travels
- We enjoyed the performance. It was very
- I moved my desk to the of the room.
- Do you want to watch the Eurovision Song ?
- Maybe we can our idea into a new product.
- My mum can sandwiches for the trip.

2 Complete the puzzle. Use the clues below.

Across ▶

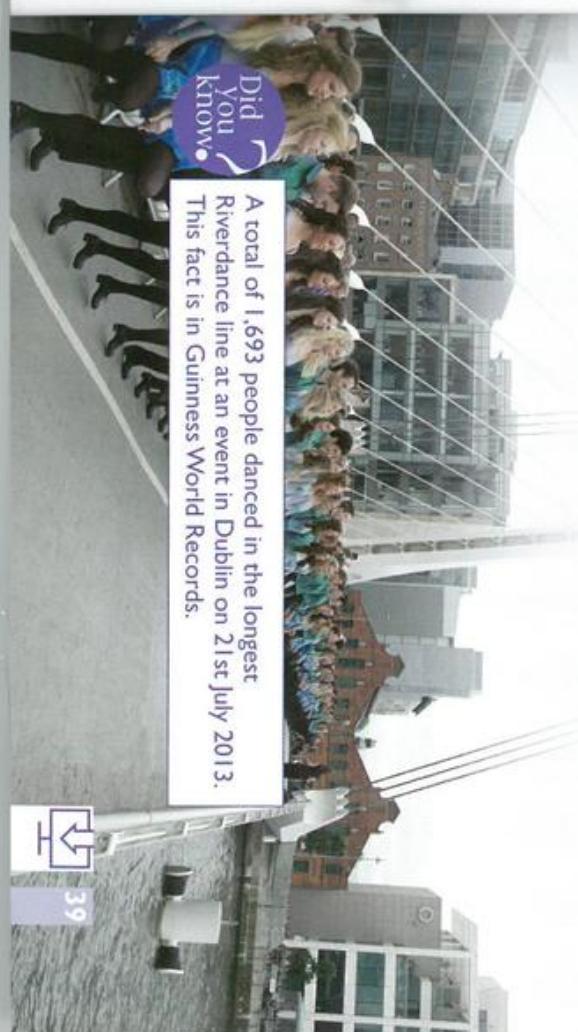
1		r		2d
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- in a foreign country
- trendy, up-to-date
- participate in

Down ▼

3	4a	h		5a	b
		t			

- very happy, pleased
- be present at
- prize



A total of 1,693 people danced in the longest Riverdance line at an event in Dublin on 21st July 2013. This fact is in Guinness World Records.

4 Answer the questions. Write the answers in your notebook.

- What happens in Dublin on "Bloomsday"?
- Why did only a few people attend C.S. Lewis' funeral?
- How did Michael Flatley become interested in Irish dancing?
- How did James Hoban become famous?
- Which film series did Pierce Brosnan appear in?
- What happened to Bono in 2007?



Sport

Some sports are unique to Ireland and people have played them for thousands of years. At one time, Irish sport was under the control of the English Sports Association. But two Irish nationalists, schoolteacher Michael Cusack (1847-1906) and farmer Maurice Davin (1842-1899), wanted to change this. In 1884, they established

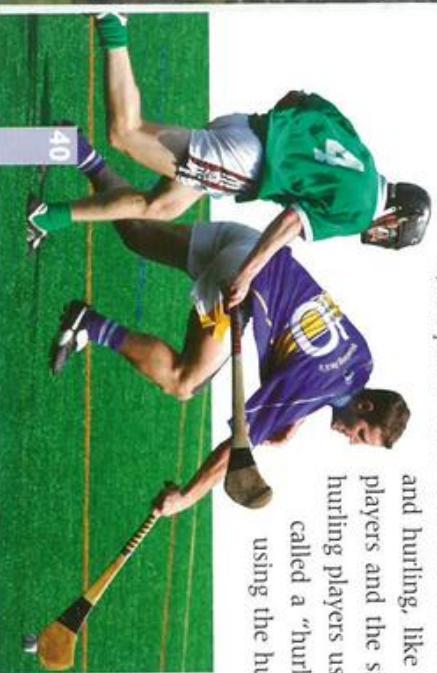
the Gaelic Athletic Association to organise Irish sports and to promote and reinforce Irish national identity. They wanted to revive uniquely Irish games and to standardise the rules, so they could have national competitions. Today, the most popular games in Ireland are Gaelic football and hurling.

Gaelic Football

This is a field game played with a round ball, smaller than an ordinary football. There are 15 players in each team and the object of the game is to **score** points by putting the ball over, or under, the bar between the goalposts of the opposing team. Players can carry the ball in their hands for four steps and can kick or hand-pass the ball. Gaelic football isn't a professional sport and so players don't receive any money for playing it.

Hurling

Some people believe hurling is the world's oldest field game. It came to Ireland with the Celts and it has been a pastime there for 2,000 years. There are some similarities between Gaelic football and hurling, like the scoring, the number of players and the size of the playing field. But hurling players use a stick with a curved end, called a "hurley". Players score points by using the hurley to hit the ball between the opponents' goalposts.



40

Hurling:
the world's oldest field game.

Women's Gaelic Sports

Although traditionally only men played Gaelic football and hurling, there are women's versions of these games too. These are Ladies' Gaelic football and camogie. Around 100,000 women in Ireland, and in Irish communities worldwide, play camogie. It is almost identical to the men's game of hurling, but the balls are smaller and the games are shorter.

Horse Racing

Horse racing is very popular in Ireland. There are race meetings almost every week. The Fairyhouse Grand National is one of the most important horse races in Ireland.

There are two kinds of horse racing – **flat racing** and National Hunt. National Hunt racing is

more popular than flat racing. It originated in Ireland and became very popular in the 18th century. The early races were mainly between two horses racing across the countryside.

There are different types of National Hunt races. The one with the most interesting history is the "Steeplechase" where horses race between two points over farmland.

The steeplechase originated in Ireland in 1752. A man challenged his neighbour to a horse race from one church to another in Doneraile, County Cork. They called their race the steeplechase because the riders could see the church steeple all the way, so they knew in which direction to go.



A horse rider in Ireland.



CHAPTER 10

Irish Food and Drink

Barmbrack

Barmbrack is a type of baked **dough**. It is sweeter than bread, but not as rich as cake. It has got **raisins** in it and people eat it toasted with butter.

Traditionally, at Halloween, people bake barmbrack and put various symbolic items in it. These items include a pea, a piece of a stick, a piece of cloth, a small coin and a ring. It's the same idea as a fortune cookie. If you receive a piece of barmbrack with one of these items in it, you know what to expect in the coming year – if you believe it, that is! The pea means you aren't going to marry in the coming year, but the ring means you are! The stick predicts an unhappy marriage. The coin promises good fortune, but the piece of cloth is a sign of bad luck.

Today, many people also buy commercially baked barmbracks with toy rings baked inside them.



Dulse

What's your favourite snack? Crisps? Chocolate? Well, in Ireland a popular snack food is dulse, a form of dried **seaweed**. People usually dry it and sell it as a snack food in seaside towns. Some people eat it dried and uncooked as a tasty, salty snack. Although a dying tradition, others pick their own dulse, and eat it directly off the rocks. But you must make sure to shake out all the small **snails**, **shells** and any other creatures you may find inside the leaves! Dulse has got a high protein content and is a great source of minerals and vitamins. People also use it to add taste to their cooking.



Potato Dishes: Champ and Boxtyle
Do you like potatoes? Then you'll be very happy in Ireland because most everyday dishes have got potatoes in them.

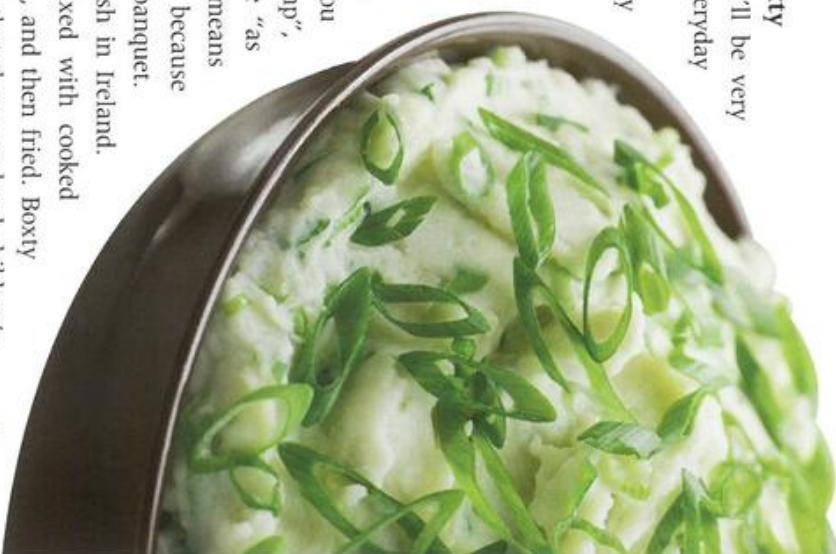
Champ is an Irish dish made by combining mashed potatoes and **chopped spring onions** with butter, milk, salt and pepper. It is simple and cheap to produce, making it a favourite everyday dish even today.

The word "champ" now appears in everyday language in Ireland. If you say somebody is "as thick as champ", you mean he is stupid, and to be "as ignorant as champ at a wedding" means to be **awkward** and out of place, because nobody serves champ at a wedding banquet.

Boxty is another very popular dish in Ireland. It is **grated** uncooked potato mixed with cooked mashed potato, egg, milk and flour, and then fried. Boxtyle is so much a part of Irish tradition that there are local children's rhymes about it. For example:



*Boxty on the griddle,
Boxty on the pan,
If you can't make Boxtyle,
You'll never get a man!*



Champ

Irish Coffee

One cold winter evening in 1942, Joe Sheridan, the head chef of a restaurant in Foynes Port, on the Irish coast, made cups of coffee for a group of American passengers. Sheridan added whiskey to the coffee to warm the passengers and then he put cream on the top. The passengers asked, "Is this Brazilian coffee?" Sheridan answered, "No! It's Irish coffee!" The idea was born and now everybody knows about Irish coffee.

Today, Shannon Airport in Limerick stands near the original site of Foynes Port and there is a plaque there commemorating the invention of the first Irish coffee.

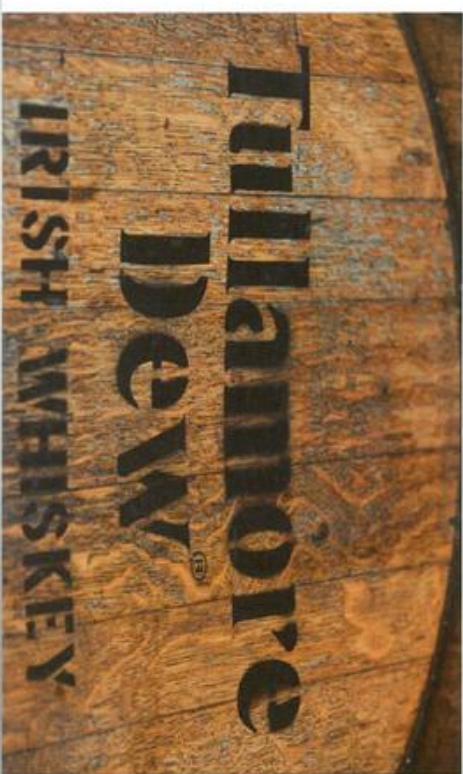


Irish Whiskey

The word "whiskey" comes from a Gaelic phrase, meaning "water of life".

Irish whiskey has a distinctive taste. It was once the most popular alcoholic drink in the world. Even Queen Elizabeth I liked drinking it! But it became less popular in the late 19th century as other drinks became more fashionable.

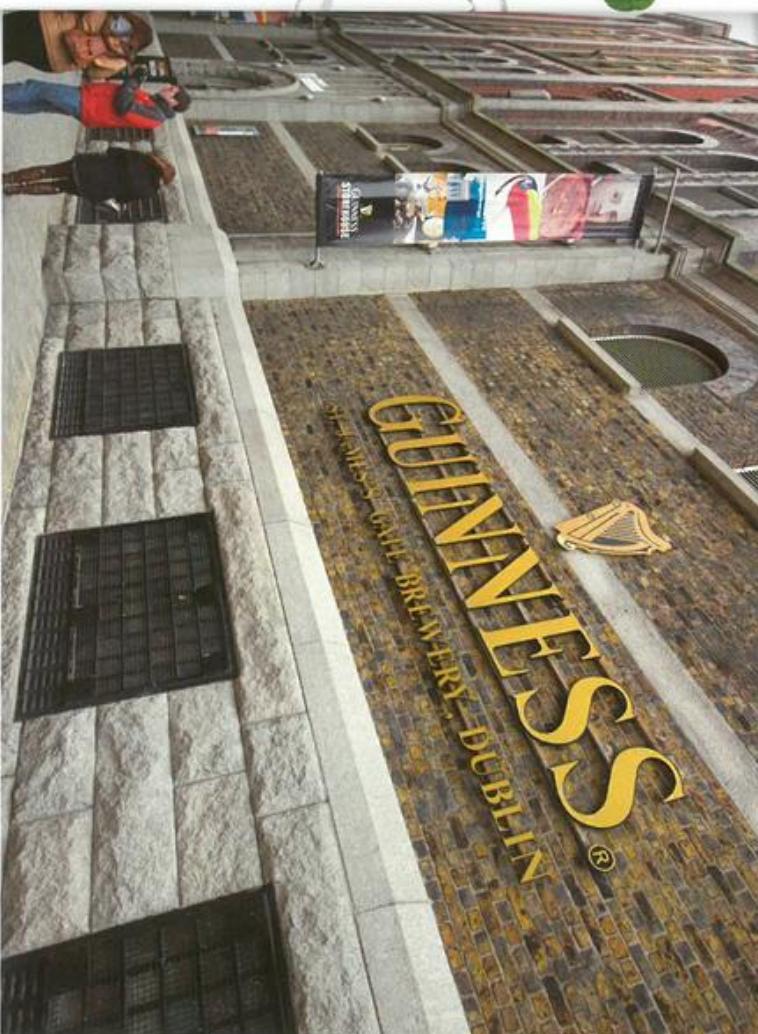
Since the 1990s, Irish whiskey has started to become more popular again and today, there are seven distilleries in Ireland.



Guinness

Guinness is one of the most popular beers in the world. Irishman Arthur Guinness started to brew beer in 1759. In 1886, Guinness became a public company and started to sell 1,140,000 barrels a year. This was a surprising figure because they refused to advertise or give discounts.

The brewers make Guinness from water, **barley**, **hops** and **yeast**. They heat the barley and this gives Guinness its dark colour. Several different varieties of Guinness exist and some varieties are only available in particular areas of the world – but Guinness is always associated with Ireland.



The Guinness brewery in Dublin

CHAPTERS 9-10 ACTIVITIES

- 1** Use the words in the puzzle to complete the sentences below. Then circle the answers in the puzzle and follow the route to the player's equipment. Circle the correct equipment.



- Players the ball in football.
- Sean ran the fastest and won the
- We're eating potatoes with butter and salt.
- On St Patrick's Day, many people wear green, watch a parade and drink
- You can use this to clean the table.
- The boys hit the ball with
- How many players are there in a basketball ?
- Please don't the bottle before you open it.
- We are visitors at 8 o'clock.
- Our next door are very nice.

- 2** Match A to B to make sentences about sports and food in Ireland.

A

- Gaelic football and hurling a. has been a pastime for 2,000 years.
- The game of hurling b. is a form of dried seaweed.
- Camogie c. are the most popular games in Ireland.
- Dulse d. has got whiskey and cream in it.
- You will find potatoes e. is almost identical to hurling, but it's for women.
- Irish coffee f. in many everyday dishes in Ireland.



3 Answer the questions. Write the answers in your notebook.

- Why did Cusack and Davin establish the Gaelic Athletic Association?
- How did the Steeplechase get its name?
- When do people traditionally bake barmbrack?
- Who invented Irish coffee?
- What is the origin of the word 'whiskey'?
- Which famous person liked Irish whiskey?



Did you know? At the time of the Easter Rebellion in 1916, the Irish rebels could occupy many strategic buildings because many British officers were away attending the Fairyhouse Grand National.

Problems and Solutions: “The Troubles” (1968-1998)

No book about Ireland is complete without an explanation of “the Troubles” – the three decades of violent conflict between 1968 and 1998. For many years, the situation in Northern Ireland was complicated. The Protestants there discriminated against the Catholic minority. Protestants got jobs and social benefits, like subsidised housing, before Catholics. Adverts for jobs often said, “*Only Protestants to apply*”. As a result of the discrimination, many Catholics in Northern Ireland wanted to unite with the rest of Ireland.

In 1967, some Catholic groups in Northern Ireland established the Northern Ireland Civil Rights Association and demanded an end to the discrimination they faced. They refused to be second-class citizens any more. The campaign included protests, marches and advertising. Gradually, these Catholic protests became more and more violent. At first, they fought with sticks and broken bottles but, gradually, people started to use guns and bombs. The situation was becoming dangerous, so the government in London sent British soldiers to Northern Ireland to keep the peace. This was a very unpopular move and paramilitary groups started to emerge to fight the British troops.

The IRA then joined the battle and began a campaign of violence against the British soldiers to try and convince them to leave. The IRA wanted to unite the whole of Ireland. Opposing groups, like the UVF (Ulster Volunteer Force), formed to fight this. They wanted to remain part of the UK. They reacted to the IRA’s violence with more violence. As each group became more organised, they started to attack the other side with bombs and explosives. Bombs exploded with no warning and the number of violent deaths increased. Northern Ireland became a very dangerous place to live.

Once the violence started, areas with mixed populations separated and became either Catholic or Protestant. Law and order broke down and paramilitaries on both sides took the law into their own hands.

They were often brutal and cruel. It was dangerous to be friends with a person from ‘the other side’. Both armies shot people in their knees, or “tarred and feathered” them, for this ‘crime’.

Areas in the centre of towns became deserted after dark. In Belfast, for example, there were heavy gates around the city centre and they closed at 6 pm until the following morning. People tried to continue with their lives, but many people left Northern Ireland and went to live in mainland Britain or the Republic of Ireland.

In 1973, the IRA moved their protest to England. The following year, 21 people died and over 180 were injured in explosions. In total, more than 3,600 people died and more than 50,000 were injured during the 30-year period of the Troubles in Northern Ireland.

As time went on, the two sides realised nobody could win the fight. Finally, the **Good Friday Agreement** of 1998 ended the conflict. The IRA promised to renounce violence and to agree that Ireland could only unite with the consent of the majority of the people in Northern Ireland. The UVF agreed to surrender their weapons. They didn’t need them because the IRA wasn’t going to fight any more.

Today, the situation in Northern Ireland is much better. There are new restaurants and nightclubs in the centre of Belfast, tourists come for holidays and there are no more soldiers standing on street corners. But there are still differences between Protestants and Catholics, and some tensions remain. There is still a lot to do, but the people of Northern Ireland hope for the best and keep working towards peace.



Ireland Today

The Flag of Ireland



The flag of Ireland

Ireland's tricolour flag is green, white and orange. The green represents the Gaelic tradition of Ireland and its native people. The orange represents the followers of the Protestant King William III of Orange. He governed in Ireland in the 17th century. The white represents the hope for peace between the people.

During the Easter Rebellion of 1916, the rebels **raised** the flag above the General Post Office in Dublin and declared it to be the national flag of Ireland. In 1919, the Irish Republic adopted the flag in its war of independence and refused to recognise the Union Jack.

Languages of Ireland

English and Gaelic are the main languages in Ireland. English is the most widely spoken language in the whole island, but a small minority in the Republic speak Gaelic. The Constitution of Ireland states that Gaelic is the national and first official language of the Republic of Ireland, and English is the second official language.

Northern Ireland has no official language but everybody speaks English there. Their accent is a bit different from people in the Republic because of their closeness to Scotland.

Some other languages have entered Ireland with immigrants.

For example, Polish has now become the second most commonly spoken language in Ireland after English, and Gaelic has gone down to third place.



Sign in Gaelic and English

Tourism

More than 6.2 million people visit Ireland each year, including two million to Northern Ireland now that it is safer. Tourism brings in about €5 billion. In 2011, readers of *Frommer's Travel Guide* voted Ireland a favourite holiday destination. Visitors particularly enjoy the humour, hospitality, green scenery and quality of life there. In fact, *Lonely Planet* listed Ireland as the world's friendliest country. Irish people have a genuine interest in other people. Most tourists to Ireland come from the UK, the USA, Germany and France.

Dublin is the capital and the largest city in Ireland. It is on the east coast and stands on the **shores** of the River Liffey. Dublin Castle is a popular tourist attraction and Phoenix Park is one of the largest parks in Europe. Tourists also visit Kilmainham Gaol (jail). The British imprisoned and tortured many of the heroes of the Easter Rebellion there. But Dublin is much more than old buildings! You can take amazing guided walks around the city and find out about its writers, great restaurants and exciting music scene. You can also walk around the popular Temple Bar, an area with lovely medieval streets, or visit the National Gallery of Ireland and see the wonderful art collection there.

Ireland has many festivals throughout the year. The most famous is the St Patrick's Day festival, with its colourful parades. In the past, there was an impressive **firework display** called the Skyfest, which was accompanied by music. It took nearly a whole year to plan this huge firework display for the St Patrick's Day celebrations.

Dublin Castle



Economic Boom – The ‘Celtic Tiger’

Before 1995, life in the Republic of Ireland was very difficult.

Unemployment and prices were high and most of the country's economy was agricultural. The Troubles in Northern Ireland also caused economic problems in the Republic, and resulted in very few tourists or investors.

Then, from 1995 to 2000, Ireland made an incredible transformation. Irish companies began to expand and hi-tech industries began to grow. After the Good Friday Agreement in 1998, more foreigners started to invest in Ireland and there was an increase in building. People finally started to move to Ireland instead of moving away. Economists called this period of growth in Ireland, the “Celtic Tiger”. The biggest boom was from 1995 to 2000 and the growth continued for several more years, until the world recession hit in 2008.

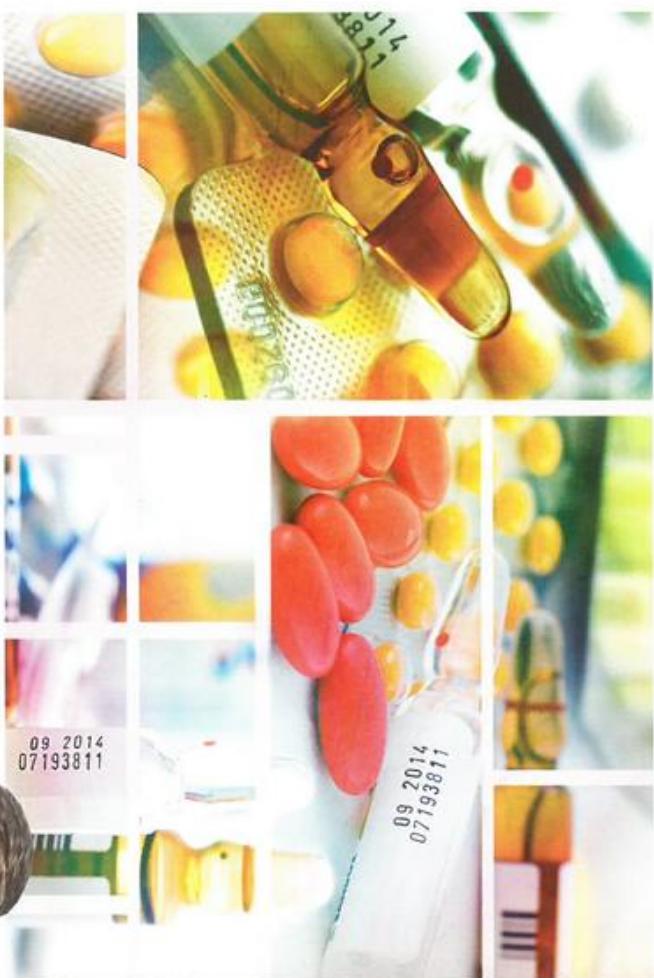
During this period of growth, Ireland became one of the wealthiest places in Europe instead of one of the poorest. It attracted young people from all over Europe and the atmosphere in the country became lively and optimistic.



Economic Recession in 2008

Unfortunately, after 2008 the economic situation deteriorated. Unemployment levels reached 20%. Ireland has got a good **welfare system** but, since 2008, more people have received social welfare payments to save them from poverty. Without these payments, more than 50% of the population could be in trouble.

In Ireland today, 750,000 people are living just below the poverty line. This means a quarter of the population haven't got the money to afford basics like home heating, meat or a warm coat.



But despite these economic problems, new industries are appearing. Ireland is exporting pharmaceutical, medical and dairy products and experts believe these will help the economy grow.

Most people in Ireland today are hopeful about building a bright future in their beautiful, dynamic and green country.

CHAPTERS 11-12 ACTIVITIES

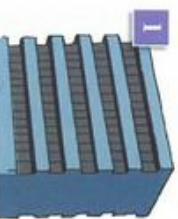
- 1** Find ten words in the puzzle and then use them to complete the sentences below.

imprisoned wealthy shot payments dairy amazing growth advertising bright increased



- Did you know? The first mention of 'tarring and feathering' was in 1189. King Richard I of England gave an order to his navy; the authorities should pour tar and feathers on a man guilty of stealing and leave him on the nearest piece of land.

- 2** Match the pictures below to the correct sentences.



- a. Today, Ireland exports these.
..... b. Many of these appeared during the economic boom from 1995 to 2000.

- c. Skyfest included these in an impressive display.
..... d. Protesters used these to fight in Ireland in the 1960s.

- 3** A resolution is the conclusion to a story when the people have solved the conflict. Has there been a resolution to the conflict in Northern Ireland? Write the answer in your notebook.

- 4 Answer the questions. Write the answers in your notebook.
- What were "the Troubles"?
 - How do we know the situation in Northern Ireland is better today?
 - What does each colour in the Irish flag represent?
 - How does *Lonely Planet* list Ireland?
 - Which exports do experts believe will help the economy grow?

GLOSSARY

English	Castellano	Català	English	Euskara	Galego
afford	poderse pagar	poder-se pagar	afford	ordaintzeko lain	poderse pagar
apply	presentarse	presentar-se	apply	aurkeztu	presentarse
awkward	incómodo	incòmode	awkward	deseroso	incómodo
barley	cebada	ordi	barley	garagar	orxo, cebada
brew	elaborar (cerveza)	elaborar (cervesa)	brew	(garagardoa) egiten	elaborar (cervexa)
chamber	cámara	cambra	chamber	ganbera	cámara
chopped spring onions	cebollitas picadas	cebes tendres picades	chopped spring onions	tipulin xehatu(ak)	ceboliñas picadas
crop	cultivo; cosecha	conreu; collita	crop	laborantza; uzta	cultivo; colleita
crowded	apiñaban a	apinyaven	crowded	pilatzen zuten	apiñaban / amoreaban a
cursed	echó un maleficio	va llançar un malefici	cursed	begizkoa egin zien	botou un meigallo
defeated	derrotaron / vencieron a	van derrotar / vèncer	defeated	garaitu zuten / irabazi zien	derrotaron / venceron a
dough	masa	massa	dough	ore	masa
embarrassed	avergonzado	avgonyit	embarrassed	lotsatuta	avergonzado, avergoñado
evicted	deshacían	desnonaven	evicted	kalera bota zituzten	desafiuaban
evil	mal; malignos; malvados	mal; malignes; malvats	evil	txar; gaizto; donge	mal; malignos; malvados
faced	se enfrentaban	s'enfrontaven	faced	aurka egin behar zioten	se enfrentaban
fairs	ferias	fires	fairs	feria(k)	feiras
fairy	hadá	ésser fantàstic; fades	fairy	maitagarri	fada
famine	(de la) hambruna	(de la) fam	famine	gosete	(da) fame negra
firework display	exhibición de fuegos artificiales	exhibició de focs artificials	firework display	su artifizialen erakusketa	exhibición de fogos artificiais
flat	llana; plana	plana; llisa	flat	lau; zapal	chá; plana
flat racing	carreras de caballos sin obstáculos	curses de cavalls sense obstacles	flat racing	oztoporik gabeko lasterketa	carreiras de cabalos sen obstáculos
give birth to	dan a luz a	donen a llum	give birth to	erditzen ziren	dan a luz a
Good Friday Agreement	Acuerdo de Viernes Santo	Acord de Divendres Sant	Good Friday Agreement	Ostiral Santuko Hitzarmen	Acordo de Venres Santo

GLOSSARY

English	Castellano	Català	Euskara	Gallego
gospels	evangelios	evangelis	ebanjelio(ak)	evanxeos
grated	rallada	ratlada	birrindua	relada
griddle	plancha (de cocinar)	planxa (de cuina)	(kuzinatzeko) plantxa	grella (de cocinar)
heritage	herencia	herència	herentzia	heranza
hops	lúpulos	llúpols	lupulu(ak)	lúpulos
injured	heridas	ferides	zaurituta	feridas
jewellers	joyeros	joiers	bitxigile(ak)	xoieiros
lean	inclinarse	inclinar-se	makurtzen	inclinarse
limestone	roca caliza	pedra calcària	karehari	rocha calcària
memorial	monumento	monument	oritzapenezko	monumento
monks	conmemorativo	commemoratiu	monumentu	conmemorativo
overshadowed	monjes	monjos	monje(ak)	monxes
parades	eclipsó, ensombreció	va eclipsar	eklipsatu / estali zuen	eclipsou, ensombreceu
path	desfiles	desfilades	desfile(ak)	desfiles
plateau	camino, sendero	camí, sender	bidexka	camiño, vicio, sendeiro
play tricks on	meseta	altiplà	goi-lautada	meseta
prayed	gastan bromas a	fan bromes a	ziria sartzen zien	fan bromas a
raised	rezaban	pregaven	otoitz egiten zuten	rezaban, pregaban
raisins	izaron	van hissar	jaso zuten	izaron
score	pasas	panses	mahaspasa(k)	pasas
seaweed	anotar	marcar	(puntuak) egitea / lortzea	anotar
settlements	algas	algas	algas	algas
shades	asesentamientos	assentaments	kokaleku(ak)	asentamentos
shamrock	tonos	tons, matisos	tonu(ak)	tons
shells	trébol	trèvol	hirustia	trevo
shores	conchas	petxines	maskor(rak)	cunchas
	orilla	vora	ertz(ak)	beira, orela

GLOSSARY

English	Castellano	Català	Euskara	Gallego
settlements	asentamientos	assentaments	kokaleku(ak)	asentamentos
shades	tons	tons, matisos	tonu(ak)	tons
shamrock	trébol	trèvol	hirustia	trevo
shells	conchas	petxines	maskor(rak)	cunchas
shores	orilla	vora	ertz(ak)	beira, orela

GLOSSARY

English	Castellano	Català	Euskara	Galego
skin	piel	pell	larru	pel
snails	caracoles	cargols	barraskilo(ak)	caracois
starvation	hambre	fam	gose	fame
steeple	aguja de campanario	agulla del campanar	kanpandorreko orratz	agulla de campanario
steeplechase	carrera de obstáculos	cursa d'obstacles	oztopo-lasterketa	carreira de obstáculos
surrendered	se rindieron; renunciaron a; entregar	es van rendir; van renunciar a; Iliurar	errenditu ziren; ukо egin zioten; entregatu	rendérонse; renunciaron a; entregar
swans	cisnes	cignes	beltxarga(k), zisne(ak)	cisnes
tarred and feathered	emplumaban	enquitranaven i emplomallaven	lumatzatzen zituzten	emplumaban
tenants	arrendatarios	arrendataris	errentari(ak)	arrendatarios
unemployment	(de) desempleo	(d')atur	langabezia	(de) desemprego
warning	aviso	avis	abisu	aviso
welfare system	sistema de prestaciones sociales	sistema de bienestar	zerbitzu sozialen sistema	sistema de prestacions sociais
wit	ingenio	enginy	argitasun	exxeño
yeast	levadura	llevat	legamia	fermento, lévedo

GERRY CONLON, ONE OF THE GUILDFORD FOUR

When Gerry Conlon was 20 years old in 1974, the police arrested him after the Irish Republican Army (IRA) exploded a bomb in a pub in Guildford, England. It killed five people and hurt many more. The British police tortured him, and he made a false confession to the crime. But later he declared his innocence. He never went to Guildford at all! The truth was, he thought the police were arresting him for stealing. A British court **convicted** him and three other people of the crime. He spent 15 years in prison and saw terrible tragic things there. Today, he still has horrible dreams about these things.



Gerry Conlon, one of the "Guildford Four"

In 1989, because of new **evidence**, the court changed their decision – the Guildford Four were innocent. Conlon left prison, but his experiences there still torment him. He recently started a group to help reform the justice system. He also believes that the prison system should help people build a better life after they leave prison. His father was also falsely accused of an IRA bombing! He died in prison. A famous 1993 film, *In the Name of the Father*, is about this story.

convicted	condenó a	va condenar	kondenatu	condenou a
evidence	pruebas	proves	froga(k)	probas

1. Are the sentences true (T) or false (F)? Circle the correct letter. Then, write the circled letters to complete the sentence below.

- | T | F |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> w | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> k |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d | <input type="checkbox"/> a |
| <input type="checkbox"/> t | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> o |
| <input type="checkbox"/> u | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b | <input type="checkbox"/> b |
1. In 1974, the Irish Republican Army put a bomb in a pub in England.
2. Gerry Conlon visited Guildford, England every month.
3. The British police tortured Conlon.
4. Conlon never talks about the justice system or about prisons.
5. Conlon's father died in prison.

In 2013, Conlon started a human rights organisation called Justice Ireland.

Justice 1 2 3 4 5 Ireland.

2 Match A to B to make sentences about Conlon's story.

A

1. Gerry Conlon was 20 years old
2. Conlon confessed to a crime
3. Conlon saw terrible things in prison
4. Today, Conlon wants to
5. There is a famous film

B

- a. reform the justice system.
- b. at the time of his arrest.
- c. about Conlon's story.
- d. but he was innocent.
- e. and he still has horrible dreams about them.





LORD LOUIS MOUNTBATTEN

Louis Francis Albert Victor Nicholas Mountbatten was born in England in 1900. His father was a German prince and his great-grandmother was Queen Victoria of England. At the age of 13, he joined the British Royal Navy and he had a very exciting career. In fact, some people called him a hero. Although he was very young, he fought in World War I. Later, he was a flotilla commander in World War II, and he fought in important naval battles in Southeast Asia. After the war, he became a diplomat and helped with negotiations for India to become an independent country in 1947. In the 1950s, he was a NATO commander in the Mediterranean Sea.



Lord Mountbatten married Edwina Ashley and they had two daughters. He enjoyed playing polo and encouraged people in the Navy to play it. He even wrote a book about the sport.

In 1979, Mountbatten was on holiday **off the coast** of Ireland. Thomas McMahon, a member of the Irish Republican Army (IRA), put a bomb on Mountbatten's boat the night before he and some of his family members and friends went out in it. It was an act of vengeance against British power in Northern Ireland. The bomb detonated after they began to sail. The explosion killed Mountbatten and three other people – one of them was his 14-year-old grandson, Nicholas.

- 3** Choose the correct answer. Then write the letters of the answers in the boxes below.

1. Lord Mountbatten's great-grandmother was
 - a. an Irish princess
 - b. a queen
2. Lord Mountbatten entered the Navy when he was
 - a. in Germany
 - b. 13 years old
3. Some people think of Mountbatten as ...
 - a. a hero
 - b. a commander from India
4. After World War II, Mountbatten became a ...
 - a. doctor
 - b. diplomat
5. Lord Mountbatten's hobby was ...
 - a. writing books
 - b. polo
6. A bomb exploded ...
 - a. on Mountbatten's boat
 - b. in Mountbatten's castle
7. Mountbatten's grandson, Nicholas, ...
 - a. never forgot his grandfather
 - b. died in the explosion

- 1** **2** **3** **4** **5** **6** **7**

- 4** Use the answers above to find the correct letters in the grid below. Circle the letters and learn a synonym for "vengeance".

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

a	n	o	v	s	v	g	t
b	r	e	w	e	n	p	e

Another word for 'vengeance' is 1 2 3 4 5 6 7



**MINI
TASK** Many countries, like the Republic of Ireland, gained independence from Britain in the last century. Search the Internet for information about a country now independent from Britain. You can choose from Uganda, India, Jordan or Australia or another country of your choice. Then write a paragraph about it.

career	carrera (profesional)	carrera (profesional)	(lanbide- karrera (profesional)	carreira (profesional)
off the coast	frente a la costa	davant la costa	itsasertzaren	fronte á costa aurrean