

**Weather Around The World**

Australia Iceland Scotland Holland

**Weather in Ireland**

Tuesday

RTÉ  
It's going to be a lovely, sunny, miserable, cloudy, warm, balmy day with a chance of halitosis.  
Good Evening

**IRISH WEATHER UPDATE EVERY EVENING FOR THE PAST 500 YEARS**

**Stone Age**

Ireland was first settled by humans about 10,000 years ago.

Around 4000 BC the first farmers arrived in Ireland. Farming marked the arrival of the new Stone Age.

Built during the Neolithic period around 3000 BC to 2500 BC, making it older than Stonehenge and the Egyptian pyramids.







## Celts

Around 300BC, Iron Age warriors known as the Celts came to Ireland from mainland Europe.

The Celts had a huge influence on Ireland.

Many famous Irish myths stem from stories about Celtic warriors.

The current first official language of the Republic of Ireland, Irish (or Gaelic) stems from Celtic language.

## Dance

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=w0v\\_pu6miJ8](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=w0v_pu6miJ8)






## Christianity

Saint Patrick and other Christian missionaries arrived in the mid-5th century.

Christianity took over the indigenous pagan religion by the year 600 AD.

Irish Christian scholars excelled in the study of Latin, Greek and Christian theology in monasteries throughout Ireland.

The arts of manuscript, metalworking and sculpture flourished and produced such treasures as the Book of Kells, ornate jewellery, and the many carved stone crosses that can still be seen across the country.



## Religion







<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UteMiNhe3g>

Dún do shúile a ghrá mo chroí  
 Téigh a chodladh is lig do scith  
 Dún do shúile, dún iad a ghrá  
 Teigh a chodladh go dtiocfaidh an lá

Close your eyes my darling one  
 Go to sleep and take your rest  
 Close your eyes, close them, my dear  
 Sleep until the daylight is here

English	Irish
Good Morning	Maidin mhaith
What is your name?	Cad is ainm duit?
Sean is my name!	Sean is ainm dom
A hundred thousand welcomes!	Cead míle fáilte romhain!
How are you?	Conas atá tu?
I am good	Tá mé go mhaith







## Vikings

During the 9th century Vikings, from where we now call Scandinavia, began to invade and Irish gradually settle into and mix with Irish society. The Vikings founded, Dublin, Ireland's capital city in 988.

Following the defeat of the Vikings by Brian Boru, the High King of Ireland, at Clontarf in 1014, Viking influence faded.






## Normans

The 12th century saw the arrival of the Normans.

The Normans built walled towns, castles and churches.

They also increased agriculture and commerce in Ireland.

### Sport

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PiZozDHqtug>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TEAbWrdB9XU>

### Anglo Saxons

After King Henry VIII declared himself head of the Church in England in 1534 he ensured that the Irish Parliament declared him King of Ireland in 1541.

From this time up to the late 17th century, an official English policy of 'plantation' led to the arrival of thousands of English and Scottish Protestant settlers. The most successful plantation occurred in Ulster. From this period on, sectarian conflict became a common theme in Irish history.

The Penal laws set about disempowering Catholics, denying them, for example, the right to take leases or own land above a certain value, outlawing Catholic clergy, forbidding higher education and entry to the professions, and imposing oaths of conformity to the state church, the Church of Ireland.

During the 18th century strict

Legend: 0-24% (light red), 25-49% (medium red), 50-100% (dark red)

### penal laws

1. The Irish Catholic was forbidden the exercise of his religion.
2. He was forbidden to receive education.
3. He was forbidden to enter a profession.
4. He was forbidden to hold public office.
5. He was forbidden to engage in trade or commerce.
6. He was forbidden to live in a corporate town or within five miles thereof.
7. He was forbidden to own a horse of greater value than five pounds.
8. He was forbidden to purchase land.
9. He was forbidden to lease land.
10. He was forbidden to vote.
11. He was forbidden to keep any arms for his protection.
12. He was forbidden to hold a life annuity.
13. He could not be guardian to a child.
14. He could not attend Catholic worship (and would be fined for missing Protestant services).
15. He could not himself educate his child.
16. It was against the law to speak or write in the Irish language.

In 1791 an organisation called the United Irishmen was formed with the ideal of bringing Irish people of all religions together to reform and reduce Britain's power in Ireland.

In 1829 one of Ireland's greatest leaders Daniel O'Connell was central in getting the Act of Catholic Emancipation passed in the parliament in London. He succeeded in getting the total ban on voting by Catholics lifted and they could now also become Members of the Parliament in London.

After this success O'Connell aimed to re-establish an Irish parliament. However O'Connell's approach of non-violence was not supported by all.

Such political issues were overshadowed however by the worst disaster and tragedy in Irish history - the great famine.

### The Great Famine

Potatoes were the staple food of a growing population at the time. When blight (a form of plant disease) struck potato crops nationwide in 1845, 1846 and 1847 disaster followed. Potatoes were inedible and people began to starve to death.

While hundreds of thousands of people were suffering from extreme hunger, Ireland was forced to export abundant harvests of wheat and dairy products to Britain and further overseas.

Between 1845 and 1851 two million people died or were forced to emigrate from Ireland. The population of Ireland has never since reached its pre-famine level of approximately 8 million.

Ireland's history of emigration continued from this point onwards with the majority of Irish emigrating.

Severity of the Great Famine in Ireland, 1845-49

Percentage of people living up relative to 1847

Map based on "Survival Report of the Relief Commissioners", London, 1847

Created for 'The Ireland Story'. This map may be used elsewhere provided a link is provided to www.theirelandstory.com and the site is not profit.

The Irish-American population is 34.5 million, 7 times larger than the Irish population.

71 million Irish diaspora are believed to live around the world.

20.4% of Boston claims the most concentrated Irish population for a city.

12.9% of New York claims the most concentrated Irish population for a state.

54.3% Irish born in Australia.

76,000 Irish born people live in Australia with a 20% increase in the last 6 years.

40,000 Irish born in Australia.

### Easter Rising

On April 24th (Easter Monday) 1916, two groups of armed rebels seized key locations in Dublin.

The Irish Volunteers were led by Padraig Pearse and the Irish Citizen Army was led by James Connolly.

Outside the GPO (General Post Office) in Dublin city centre, Padraig Pearse read the Proclamation of the Republic which declared an Irish Republic independent of Britain.

Battles ensued with casualties on both sides and among the civilian population. The Easter Rising finished on April 30th with the surrender of the rebels.

The majority of the public was actually opposed to the Rising. However, public opinion turned when the British administration responded by executing many of the leaders and participants in the Rising.

Two of the key figures who were involved in the rising who avoided execution were Éamon de Valera and Michael Collins.

In the December 1918 elections the Sinn Féin party led by Éamon de Valera won a majority of the Ireland based



What followed is known as the 'war of independence' when the Irish Republican Army – the army of the newly declared Irish Republic – waged a guerilla war against British forces from 1919 to 1921. One of the key leaders of this war was Michael Collins.

In December 1921 a treaty was signed by the Irish and British authorities. While a clear level of independence was finally granted to Ireland the contents of the treaty were to split Irish public and political opinion. One of the sources of division was that Ireland was to be divided into Northern Ireland (6 counties) and the Irish Free State (26 counties) which was established in 1922.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bWqZQ-Ebw&list=RDEMx0apXrRdRN13N7eExQhW>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=O9a3pVga1Mo>

Such was the division of opinion in Ireland that a Civil War followed from 1922 to 1923 between pro and anti treaty forces, with Collins (pro-treaty) and de Valera (anti-treaty) on opposing sides. The consequences of the Civil war can be seen to this day where the two largest political parties in Ireland have their roots in the opposing sides of the civil war – Fine Gael (pro-treaty) and Fianna Fáil (anti-treaty). A period of relative political stability followed the Civil war.

### The North

The Irish Free State and the Parliament of Northern Ireland were created. The Parliament consisted of a majority of Protestants and while there was stability for decades this was to come to an end in the late 1960s due to discontent against Catholics.

1968 saw the beginning of Catholic civil rights marches in Northern Ireland which led to violent reactions from some Protestant loyalists and from the police force. What followed was a period known as 'the Troubles' when nationalist/republican and loyalist/unionist groups clashed.

The army soon came to be seen as a tool of the Protestant majority by the minority Catholic community. This was reinforced by events such as Bloody Sunday in 1972 when British forces opened fire on a Catholic civil rights march in Derry killing 13 people. The period of 'the Troubles' are generally agreed to have finished with the Belfast (or Good Friday) Agreement of April 10th 1998.

Between 1969 and 1998 it is estimated that well over 3,000 people were killed by paramilitary groups on opposing sides of the conflict.

Since 1998 considerable stability and peace has come to Northern Ireland. In 2007 former bitterly opposing parties

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ee\\_N3g4ORLk](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ee_N3g4ORLk)

### Republic of Ireland – 20th Century to present day

The 1937 Constitution re-established the state as the Republic of Ireland.

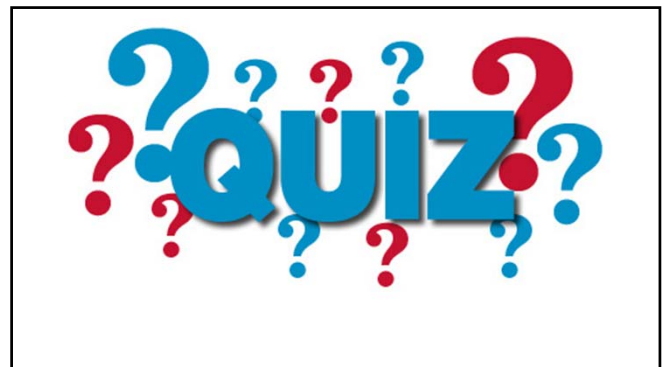
In 1973 Ireland joined the European Economic Community (now the European Union).

In the 1980s the Irish economy was in recession and large numbers of people emigrated for employment reasons. Many young people emigrated to the United Kingdom, the United States of America and Australia.

Economic reforms in the 1980s along with membership of the European Community (now European Union) created one of the world's highest economic growth rates. Ireland in the 1990s, so long considered a country of emigration, became a country of immigration. This period in Irish history was called the Celtic Tiger.

### Irish contributions to the world

<http://www.irishcentral.com/roots/the-top-ten-major-irish-contributions-to-the-world-169020126-237527571.html>



1. Where is Ireland located?
2. How many counties in Ireland?
3. Can you name the famous stone age monument?
4. What did the Celts give us?
5. Can you name an Irish Saint?
6. Name an Irish sport.
7. Name a country the Irish emigrated to during the famine.
8. Name an instrument used in trad music.
9. Can you name a famous Irish person?
10. When is St. Patrick's day?

