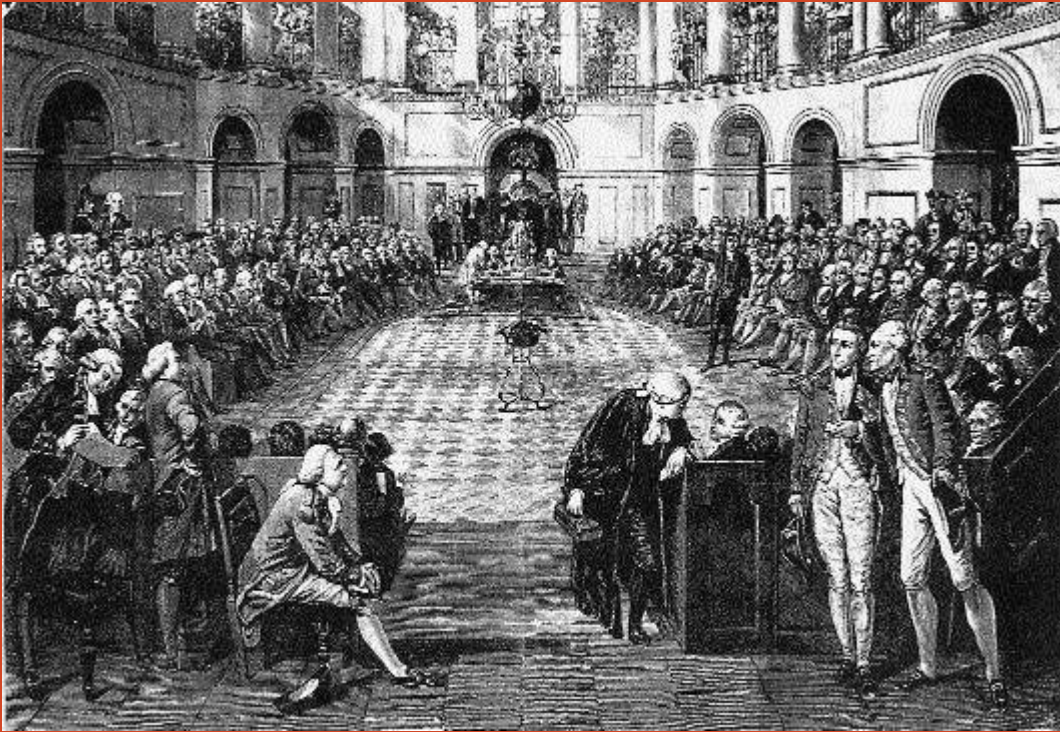


# Dublin

## Learning Material

Kőrösmezei Sarolta

# The Irish Parliament abolished



In **1801**, the **Irish Parliament was abolished** and Ireland officially became part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain.

Many Irish people felt this was **unjust** and that the Ireland should be an **independent country** that had its own parliament and government. Others felt a **loyalty towards Britain**.

# The Great Potato Famine

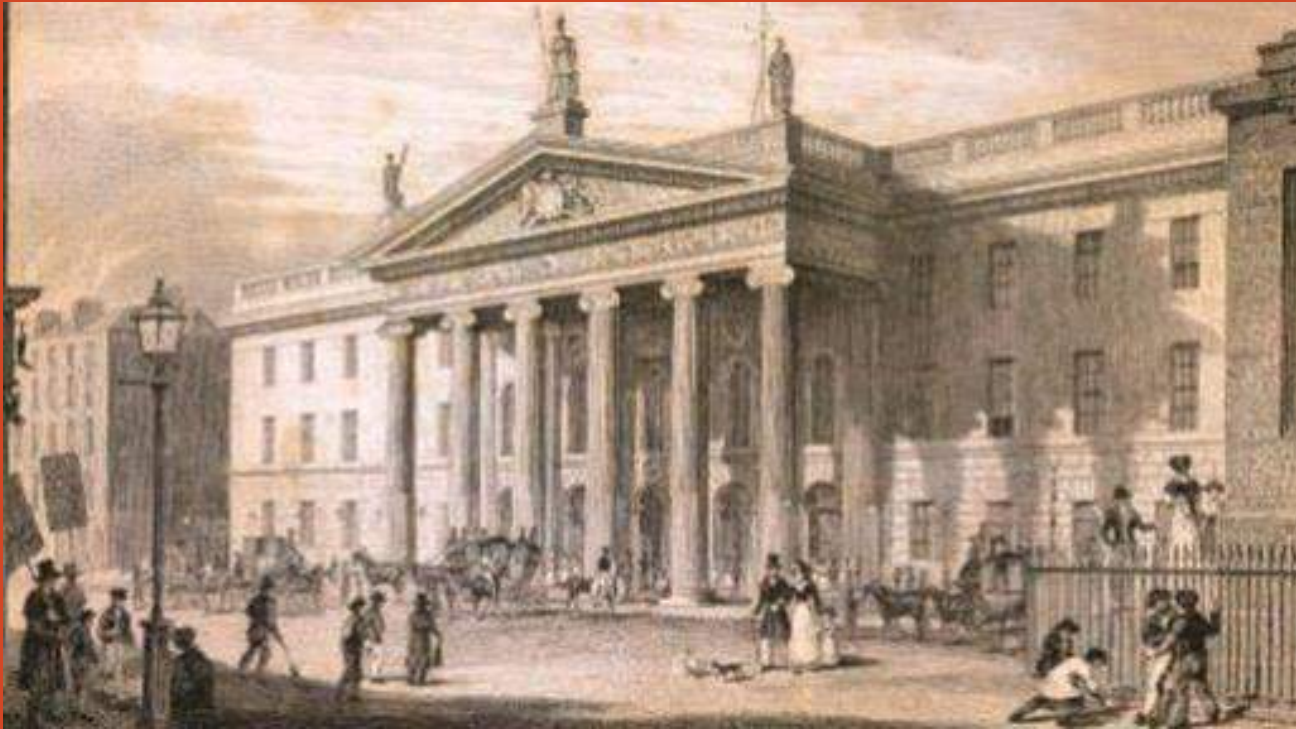
The Great Potato famine of the **1840s**. The British had taken over much of Ireland's most productive land for growing crops.

Because potatoes was often one of the few foods available to the **Irish working class**, it led to the deaths of around **1 million people**

This became a particular source of **bitterness** for Irish people who resented British rule in Ireland.



# 1916 Easter Rising



Following **WW1**, support of Irish people who believed to achieve independence grew during the war.

This led to the **Easter Rising** in 1916, when Irish rebels forcefully seized a number of buildings in Dublin and attempted to **proclaim Irish independence**, also known as an Irish Republic.

# Irish Rebels

Being a woman **Countess Markievicz** was spared death and was given a **life sentence** instead.

## Kilmainhain Gaol



# The Results

All this resulted in even **more support in Ireland for an Irish Republic** and the use of force if needed.

This set the scene for the War of Irish Independence (also known as the **Anglo-Irish War**), the founding of the **Irish Republican Army (IRA)**, and, ultimately, **Bloody Sunday of 1920**.



# The Gaelic Revival

Michel Cusack / Maurice Davin / Douglas Hyde

Michael Cusack, Maurice Davin and Dr Douglas Hyde believed that Irish people should be proud of their language and traditions.

They wanted the Irish language, music, dance, stories, writing and games to be revived. Their efforts to promote the Irish language culture were known as the Gaelic revival.



# The Abbey Theatre

In 1904, William Butler Yeats, Lady Gregory and John Millington Synge established the Abbey Theatre in Dublin, where people could come to watch Irish plays.





# William Butler Yeats

Nobel Prize winning William Butler Yeats is definitely the most well known poet.

Born in 1865 in Dublin, he spent much of his childhood in Sligo which provided great inspiration for his early work.

The themes of mysticism and occultism preoccupied him throughout his life and are very apparent in all of his work also.

The prime of his career coincided with events such as the 1916 Rising and the civil war of the early 1920s – and served two terms as a Senator for the Irish Free State.

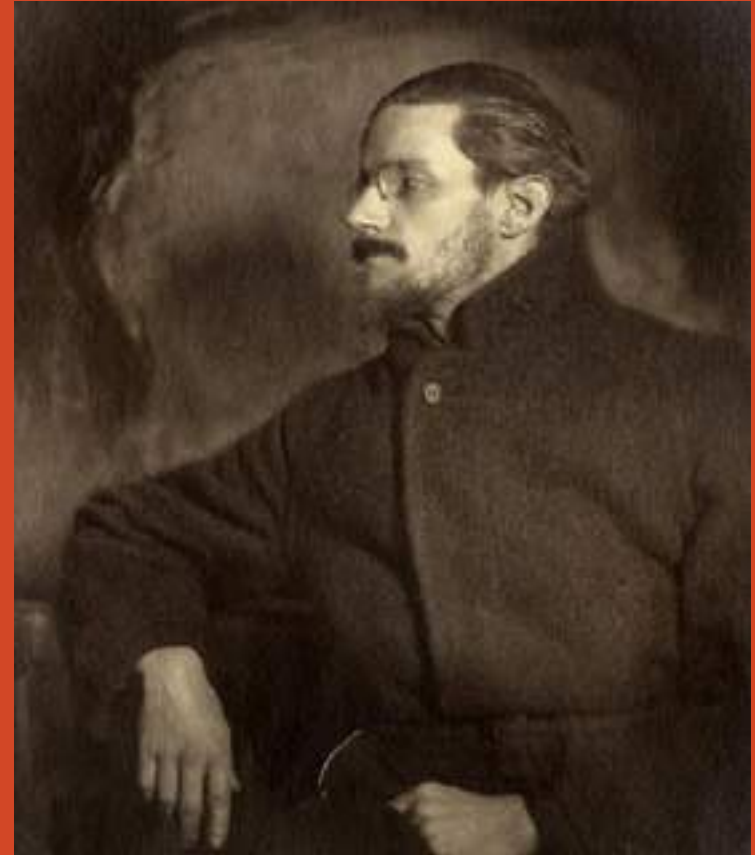
He spent most of his life infatuated with a lady by the name of Maud Gonne, an ardent Nationalist activist.

He proposed marriage to her multiple times over several years, and she refused each time, opting instead to marry Yeats' worst enemy, Major John McBride.

Years later he proposed to her daughter instead, and was also refused!

# James Joyce

In his genius, James Joyce stood alone. Yet in the short stories collected in *Dubliners* (1914), and in the novels *Ulysses* (1922) and *Finnegans Wake* (1939), Joyce showed that his roots, too, were imbedded in Irish soil.



# Best-known modern Irish writers

## Sally Rooney

Sally Rooney is a preternaturally talented Irish author who was awarded the Sunday Times Young Writer of the Year Award in 2017. Both of her novels, *Conversations With Friends* and *Normal People*, are narrated dynamically by Aoife McMahon. The latter, which follows two characters from the same small Irish town who keep falling back into each other's lives, was long-listed for the 2018 Man Booker Prize.

## Emma Donoghue

Emma Donoghue is a Dublin-born author best known for her best-selling novel *Room*, but her 2016 novel *The Wonder*, narrated by Kate Lock, is also worth a read. When an English nurse comes to a small village to witness what she is told is a miracle, she soon finds herself trying to save a child's life. Her latest novel, *The Pull of the Stars* is about the Spanish Flu of 1918.



# Sport in Ireland



# Hurling



The fastest and oldest field game known to man.

**Hurling** is a distinctively Irish sport with a 2,000-year history.

References to **hurling** in Ireland can be found in

laws passed as early as the 5th century, and to

this day.



# Croke Park



A  
**HURLING**  
pitch is almost twice  
the size of a  
soccer pitch

# Women's hurling is Camoige



# Gaelic Football

The story goes that the winning team neglected to pay proper **respect** to a funeral while passing on their victorious drive home.

**Enraged**, a local priest **cursed the team** that while any member of the team of 1951 lived, Mayo would never win an All-Ireland final.

Since last lifting the cup almost 70 years ago, Mayo have reached the final in seven different seasons and have **lost every time**. Two members of the team of '51 are still alive.....

Will the curse end when they die.....?





# Irish Instruments



## Fiddle



## Flute



## Spoons



## Uilleann pipes



Sean-nós singing

# Sean-nós Dancing

Thank you for your  
attention!