

Liebe Schülerinnen und Schüler,

ich hoffe es geht euch gut und ihr habt im Pauker-Heft **eingehend** die 5 alten ZPs aus den Jahren 2015 – 2019 bearbeitet.

Dann kennt ihr alle Aufgabenformate, die in einer ZP vorkommen können und auch werden.

Lernt immer mal wieder Vokabeln. Ihr wisst, je größer der Wortschatz, umso einfacher und erfolgreicher wird der freie, schriftliche Teil der ZP.

Eines der Themen der ZP in diesem Jahr ist **Irland**.

Im Folgenden gebe ich euch einige Informationen über dieses Land. Zunächst auf Deutsch, dann 2 Texte auf Englisch.

Sollten euch in den englischen Texten einige Vokabeln unbekannt sein, bitte schaut sie nach, schreibt sie in euer Vokabelheft und lernt sie.

Am Ende der zahlreichen Informationen gibt es 4 Arbeitsblätter.

Die Arbeitsblätter bearbeitet ihr bitte **gründlich**, denn diese Informationen könnten hilfreich sein in der ZP.

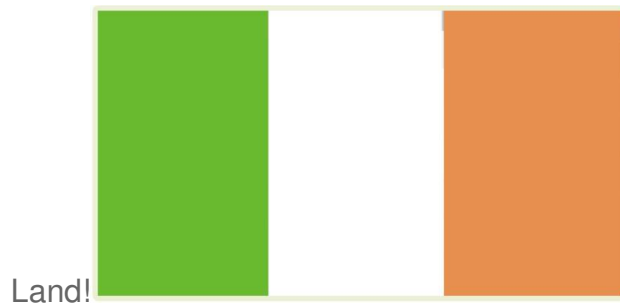
Solltet ihr Fragen haben – meine Mail-Adresse kennt ihr – stellt sie!

Schöne Grüße und bleibt gesund

Rita Dahlmanns

Eine Insel mit zwei Ländern

Hast du schon mal einen sportlichen Wettkampf gesehen, bei dem ein Land gegen sich selbst spielt? In Deutschland fand das mit der Wiedervereinigung der DDR und BRD ein Ende - in Irland gibt es das noch heute, denn die Insel ist **aufgeteilt**, in die **Republik Irland** (*the Republic of Ireland*) und **Nordirland** (*Northern Ireland*). Aber wo ist da der Unterschied? Kurz und knapp: **Nordirland** ist Teil des **Vereinigten Königreichs**, und **Irland** ist ein **unabhängiger Staat**. Wenn du jemanden über Nordirland reden hörst, geht es also nicht bloß um den nördlichen Teil einer Insel – sondern um ein komplett



The Emerald Isle

Was gibt es über die **Insel** an sich zu wissen?. Ihr Spitzname *Emerald Isle* (**die smaragdgrüne Insel**) lässt dich wahrscheinlich erstmal an funkelnde Edelsteine denken. Daher kommt der Name aber leider nicht, sondern von der satten, **grünen Landschaft**, die sehr typisch für **Irland** ist. Aufgrund des **grünen Weidelands** gibt es dort außerdem sehr viele Kühe, Schafe und anderes Weidevieh. Die Küsten hingegen sind größtenteils stark zerklüftete **Steilklippen**. Die berühmtesten Klippen heißen **Cliffs of Moher**, und ragen an der Westküste der Insel in den Atlantik.

Gastfreundliche Insel

Das raue **Atlantikklima** und die saftig grünen Wiesen ließen ca. **500 v. Chr.** die ersten Menschen der **keltischen Volksstämme (*The Celts*)** hier siedeln. Sie waren gut an die Lebensumstände angepasst und sind vor allem für ihre **Sprache** bekannt, die bis heute noch einen Einfluss auf das **irische Englisch** hat. Und so ging es munter weiter: Als nächstes kamen die **christlichen Missionare** und sorgten dafür, dass Irland bis heute sehr **katholisch** geprägt ist. Danach kamen die **Wikinger**, und schließlich die **Engländer**, die bis **1926** über die gesamte Insel herrschten.



Seitdem ist die **Insel Irland geteilt** in die zwei Staaten **Republic of Ireland** und **Northern Ireland**. Wie du dir bestimmt denken kannst, ist damit nicht jeder zufrieden. Der **Nordirlandkonflikt (*The Troubles*)** zog sich offiziell fast vierzig Jahre lang, und auch heute gibt es noch viele Unstimmigkeiten zwischen **Irland, Nordirland** und der **britischen Regierung**.

St. Patrick und die Kobolde

Aufgrund einer großen **Hungersnot** (*Great Famine*) um **1845** sind damals viele Iren **ausgewandert**, oder eher geflohen, vor allem in die **USA**. Natürlich haben sie dort weiterhin nach ihren **Bräuchen gelebt**, die zum Teil international bekannt sind. Deswegen verbinden viele Menschen Irland heute ganz oft mit zwei Dingen: **Kobolden** (*Leprechauns*) und dem **St. Patrick's Day**. Die Kobolde in Kostümform hast du bestimmt schon mal als Maskottchen bei Sportvereinen gesehen; sie verstecken angeblich Goldschätze, spielen Streiche und bringen **Glück**. Auch am **Nationalfeiertag**, dem *St. Patrick's Day*, sieht man sie oft. Das Fest geht zurück auf den heiligen Patrick, den **ersten Christen** in Irland. An seinem Gedenktag, dem **17. März**, wird es überall noch grüner als sonst: Kleidung, Häuser und sogar ein ganzer Fluss werden gefärbt! Das Grün geht auf die Farbe des dreiblättrigen **Kleeblattes** (*shamrock*) zurück, das St. Patrick nutzte, um den Iren die **Grundlage des Christentums**, den Glauben an einen **dreifaltigen Gott**, zu erklären. *St. Patrick's Day* feiert man heute weltweit, bestimmt auch ganz in deiner Nähe - falls du die **Iren** mal auf eine ganz besondere Weise kennenlernen möchtest dann feier einfach mit. Aber Vorsicht: Du solltest unbedingt etwas **grünes** anziehen, wenn die Kobolde dir auch **Glück** bringen



sollen!

Ireland

Ireland is an island nation on the westernmost edge of Europe. It is the continent's second largest island (after Great Britain).



The craggy Cliffs of Moher wrap around the western coast of County Clare, Ireland.

Ireland is an island nation on the westernmost edge of Europe. It is the continent's second largest island (after Great Britain). The Republic of Ireland occupies 80 percent of this landmass, while a large chunk (Stück) of land in the north is part of the [United Kingdom](#).

Ireland is known for its wide expanses of lush (üppig) , green fields. In fact, its nickname is the Emerald Isle (-Smaragd - Grüne Insel). But there are also large areas of rugged (schroff, rau), rocky landscape. About 15,000 years ago, Ireland was completely covered by thick glaciers. The movement of these giant sheets of ice stripped the soil, leaving huge tracts of flat, limestone (Kalkstein) pavement.

NATURE

The Irish have a great affection for nature and rural (ländlich) life. The country's first coins even showed pictures of animals. Low levels of development and pollution in Ireland have left most of the nation's open spaces relatively undisturbed.

Did you know that there are no wild snakes in Ireland? The sea has stopped many animals common on mainland Europe from reaching the island. There are also only two wild mouse species, one type of lizard, and just three kinds of [amphibians](#).

Irish wildlife is protected by government conservation programs. To preserve natural habitat, the government has established six national parks and hundreds of national heritage areas throughout the country.

HISTORY

Archaeologists think the first people to settle in Ireland arrived around 6000 B.C. By 3500 B.C., settlers were using stone tools to clear farmlands. Around 700 B.C., a diverse and technologically advanced culture from central Europe called the Celts began to settle the island. They would live there for nearly 2,000 years.

In the ninth century A.D., Viking invaders began raids into Ireland. They established settlements that later became some of the country's main cities, including the capital, Dublin. The Vikings and Celts fought often for 200 years until a battle in 1014 united the country. Peace broke down quickly though, and Ireland was divided into many kingdoms.

In 1170, Norman Vikings who had taken control of England invaded Ireland and made it an English territory. In the early 1600s, England's official religion became Protestant while most Irish remained Roman Catholic. This would create tensions that would eventually lead to revolution and Ireland's independence.

By the 1820s, British laws unfair to Catholics had sparked a mass movement for Irish sovereignty. In 1829, many of those laws were overturned, but Ireland still wanted freedom. In 1922, after violent uprisings, the Irish Free State was created within the British Empire.

In 1948, most of Ireland became an independent country, while six mainly Protestant counties in the northeast remained a British territory.

The Great Irish Famine 1845-1851



Digging for potatoes during the famine.



A depiction of a mother and children at Skibbereen during the famine.

The Great Famine was a disaster that hit Ireland between 1845 and about 1851, causing the deaths of about 1 - 2 million people.

In the 19th century many poor Catholics lived on very small farms. They had very little money, and most of the time they had only potatoes to eat. It usually was their only food. Potatoes could be farmed easily on the stony land.

But in the 1840s a disease called "late blight" (Kraut- und Knollenfäule bei Kartoffeln) destroyed the complete potato plant. The families had nothing to eat. 1-2 million people died. Almost 1.5 million people migrated to the USA, to find a new and better life.

When the Irish people came to America, they lived in big cities, like New York. Every year on St. Patrick's Day, thousands of Americans march through New York. It is the biggest St. Patrick's Day parade in the world, because there are so many Irish people living in the USA.

PEOPLE & CULTURE

Ireland is a nation of storytellers. The tradition dates back to Celtic bards (Barden = singers), who would record (hier: erfassen) and recite (vortragen) the country's history.

Many famous writers come from Ireland, e.g. Jonathan Swift (1667-1745). He wrote the well-known book "*Gulliver's travels*"



Even 4 Irish writers got the Nobel Prize.

Today, Ireland is also famous for its musicians.

Most people in Ireland love music. **People sing in pubs in every Irish town.**

Famous Irish dancers are the Irish dancers **Riverdance**. They are famous all over the world.



Today, many things are changing in Ireland. It is a country of young people: nearly fifty per cent of its people are under twenty-five. Fifty years ago, the Catholic church decided what everyone in Ireland could do. Life was often difficult for women and young people.



St. Patrick's Day

Bring out your green! St. Patrick's Day—observed every March 17—is packed with parades, good luck charms (Glücksbringer), and all things green. The event started as a religious holiday, but over time it has become a celebration of Irish culture.

CELEBRATED SAINT

St. Patrick



St. Patrick might be the patron saint of [Ireland](#)—but he didn't always *live* in Ireland. Patrick was born in [Britain](#) in the fourth century and didn't arrive in Ireland until he was 16 years old, when he was sent to work in the country.

After he arrived, Patrick became interested in Christianity and started teaching others about the religion. He is said to have converted many of the country's residents to Christians, and now St. Patrick's Day is celebrated on the day Patrick supposedly died (March, 17th).

MYTHS BUSTED *(geplatzter Mythos)*

St. Patrick was a real person, but some of the traditions associated with him and the holiday are actually myths. For instance, you'll often see the four-leaf clover on St. Patrick's Day. However, according to legend, Patrick used a *three-leaf* clover, or shamrock, as part of his teachings. Even though it's possible for a shamrock to grow a fourth leaf, a four-leaf clover is just considered a symbol of good luck.



Another legend says that Patrick chased all the [snakes](#) out of Ireland. The problem? These creatures never actually lived in the country. In fact many animals found throughout Europe and North America don't live on the island of Ireland—the ocean keeps the critters away.

GOING GREEN

The fact that Ireland is an island—as well as green with leafy trees and grassy hills—means that the nation is sometimes called the Emerald Isle ([Smaragd-] grüne Insel). But the colour that people originally associated with St. Patrick was blue! (Some ancient Irish flags even sport this colour.) Green was finally introduced to St. Patrick's Day festivities in the 18th century, when the shamrock (which is, of course, green) became a national symbol. Because of the shamrock's popularity and Ireland's landscape, the colour stuck to the holiday.

Green is also the colour that mythical **fairies called leprechauns** like to dress in—today, at least. **But** tales about leprechauns date back to *before* green was in: The fairies were first described as wearing red.

TODAY'S TRADITIONS

Leprechauns are actually one reason you're supposed to wear green on St. Patrick's Day—or risk getting pinched! The tradition is tied to folklore that says wearing green makes you invisible to leprechauns, which like to pinch anyone they can see. Some people also think sporting the colour will bring good luck, and others wear it to honour their Irish ancestry. No wonder green decorations can be seen all over—the Chicago River in [Illinois](#) is even dyed green each year to celebrate the holiday.

Dublin

Dublin is the capital of the Republic of Ireland, located on a bay on the centre of the east coast of the country. The city can trace its origin at least back to the Viking settlement there (before 1000 AD). The name is an Anglicisation of Irish Dubh Linn, 'black pool'.

Today Dublin is very popular with tourists and you can find many pubs and theatres there.

Ha'penny Bridge is one of the most famous bridges in Dublin. It's a popular tourist sight and it connects the south of Dublin with the part north of the River Liffey. The bridge can be seen on many postcards of Dublin.

When it was built in 1816, it cost half a penny to walk over the bridge. That is why it is called the **Ha'penny Bridge**, although its **official name** is the **Liffey Bridge**. Today you can cross it for free but the bridge can only be crossed on foot – it is not wide enough for cars.



Liffey Bridge / Ha'penny Bridge

Stephen's Green

Another tourist attraction in Dublin is the small park called Stephen's Green. The small park in the centre of the city is open until sundown and there is a lot to see here. Visitors can relax or play on the lawns, cross the stone bridge over the lake, feed the ducks or check out the art in the park! There are also statues to remember Irish poets, like James Joyce, and Irish history (the Great Potato Famine).



Denkmal für die Opfer der [Großen Hungersnot in Irland](#) von Edward Delaney R.H.A. im St. Stephen's Green



Sicht von oben auf St. Stephen's Green



Büste von [James Joyce](#) im St. Stephen's Green

Molly Malone

The Irish song “Molly Malone” is known all over the world. Its text tells the story of a young woman that sold fish on the streets of Dublin until she died of a fever at a still young age. It has been sung by many Irish musicians and there is a statue that stands at the end of Grafton Street honouring Molly.

The funny thing is that nobody knows if Molly Malone really existed!

“Molly” is a nickname for the English names “Mary” or “Margaret” which were very popular in the past. Also, “Malone” is a common last name in Ireland. It is possible that a lot of Molly Malones lived in Dublin in the past.

Auf YouTube könnt ihr euch das Lied von “Molly Malone” anhören.

Die schönste Version des songs singt die berühmte irische Band „The Dubliners“

[The Dubliners - Molly Malone - YouTube](#)

[www.youtube.com > watch](http://www.youtube.com/watch)

Den Text dazu gibt es auf der nächsten Seite.



Molly Malone

Molly Malone

The Dubliners

In Dublin's fair city
Where the girls are so pretty
I first set my eyes on sweet Molly Malone
As she wheeled her wheelbarrow
Through the streets broad and narrow

Crying "cockles and mussels, alive, alive, oh"
Alive, alive, oh
Alive, alive, oh
Crying "cockles and mussels, alive, alive, oh"

She was a fishmonger
And sure, t'was no wonder
For so were her mother and father before
And they wheeled their barrow
Through the streets broad and narrow

Crying "cockles and mussels, alive, alive, oh"
Alive, alive, oh
Alive, alive, oh
Crying "cockles and mussels, alive, alive, oh"

She died of a fever,
And no one could save her,
And that was the end of sweet Molly Malone.
Now her ghost wheels her barrow,
Through streets broad and narrow

Crying "cockles and mussels, alive, alive, oh"
Alive, alive, oh
Alive, alive, oh
Crying "cockles and mussels, alive, alive, oh"

Ireland: Regions, Cities and Sights

Here's a short presentation about the most important cities and regions of the republic of Ireland. Let's go!



This is the flag of the republic of Ireland. It is a vertical tricolor of green, white and orange. The flag was adopted in nineteen hundred nineteen during the war of independence. The symbolism behind each color is being that of green represents the Gaelic tradition of Ireland, orange represents the followers of William of Orange, who was king of England and Ireland in the seventeenth century. And the white represents peace between them. Another symbol of Ireland is the shamrock. According to the legend, Saint Patrick had used it as a metaphor for Christian trinity. **But who was Saint Patrick?** Well, he was one of the first Christian missionaries in Ireland and now the primary patron of Ireland. Irish people celebrate Saint Patrick's Day on the seventeenth of March to commemorate Saint Patrick and the arrival of Christianity in Ireland.



Yellow part: Republic of Ireland

And this is the republic of Ireland. It occupies about eighty percent of the island of Ireland, which is in the northwest Europe in the North Atlantic Ocean. Its area amounts to seventy thousand two hundred seventy-three square kilometers and the country has about four million five hundred eighty-eight inhabitants.

Ireland is a member country of the European Union. But not a part of the United Kingdom (UK).

People there speak Irish-English and Gaelic, which is the first language for more than one hundred thirty three thousand native speakers. Ireland has also many famous features and legends. For example **the leprechaun**. The leprechaun is an Irish goblin. Leprechauns are usually shown as small, older men in a green or red coat. The legend is that the leprechaun spend all their time making shoes and store away the coins in a hidden pot of gold. If ever captured by a human, they have the magical power to grant three wishes in exchange for their release.

Ireland has historically been divided into four provinces. Leinster, Ulster, Munster and Cannaught.

Ulster is located in Northern Ireland, which is a part of the UK.

In Leinster, there is Dublin. The capital and most popular city of the republic of Ireland. The city has about five hundred twenty-eight thousand inhabitants and the metropolitan area counts even more than

one point eight million. The city is famous for its pubs and the Guinness beer. Many people go there just to step by the legendary Guinness storehouse.

But there are also other **interesting sites**. For example Saint Patrick's Cathedral, Trinity College and Library, National Gallery and Dublin Castle.

But Ireland has also other interesting cities. For example **Cork**, which is in the south of the country. Cork is home of about one hundred nineteen thousand people. It is the second largest city in the country and the biggest in the Munster province. Besides the wonderful coastline and medieval buildings, Cork is the heart of Irish industry. The most famous is the pharmaceutical industry. Also many IT companies from the USA have their European headquarters here. Cork's deep sea port allows ships of any size to enter importing and exporting goods of any kind.

You might have heard about Limerick. It is the third biggest city of the republic of Ireland. It has about fifty-seven thousand inhabitants and is located in the midwest of the country. Limerick city is a main tourist destination. Attractions of historical note include King John's Castle, Saint Mary's Cathedral and the Treaty Stone, which is a symbol of the Treaty of Limerick, which ended the Williamite War of Ireland.

By the way, did you know that Ireland has many famous people? Yeah, you probably know the rock band U2 and their singer Bono. You probably have seen films with Pierce Brosnan and read a poem or a novel written by Oscar Wilde or James Joyce. As you can see, the Republic of Ireland is worth seeing.

Fasse wichtige Informationen über die *Republic of Ireland* zusammen.

Wähle alle richtigen Sätze aus.



- A
The Republic of Ireland is part of the European Union and of the United Kingdom.
- B
The flag of the Republic of Ireland was adopted in 1919.
- C
The Republic of Ireland is a Christian country and the patron is called St. Patrick.
- D
The Republic of Ireland is the country with the most inhabitants in Europe: about 90 million people live there.
- E
The Republic of Ireland consists of three different provinces: Leinster, Munster and Connaught.

Gib Fakten über die *Republic of Ireland* wieder.

Verbinde die Satzhälften zu richtigen Sätzen.



The colour green in the flag of the Republic of Ireland represents

A

The Irish Shamrock was used as a

B

People in Ireland speak

C

The capital of the Republic of Ireland is

D

If you want to visit St. Mary's cathedral, you have to go to

E

1 metaphore for Christian trinity.

2 Limerick.

3 the Gaelic tradition.

4 Cork.

5 Dublin.

6 Irish-English and Gaelic.

Vervollständige den Text über die *Republic of Ireland*.

Fülle die Lücken mit den passenden Wörtern.

Catholics

Munster

Gaelic traditions

William of Orange

Ulster

Great Britain

England

Nothern Ireland

football

U2

Republic of Ireland

EU

Irish

4.588.000

St. Patrick



The¹ is located in North-West Europe in the Atlantic Ocean. It has around² inhabitants. On its northern border is³. The Republic of Ireland is part of the⁴, but not part of the UK. It is also not part of⁵. However, it is situated on the British isles. The flag of the Republic of Ireland is green, white and orange. The green colour represents the⁶, the white stands for peace and the orange represents the followers of⁷.



People have been living on the island since 7000 BC. It was⁸ who brought Christianity to Ireland in the 5th century AD. After that, Ireland was occupied by⁹ for many years. English authorities forced the Irish to move from the province Ulster to less fertile [fruchtbar] land. This is called the *Plantation of Ulster*. This led to a severe potatoe famine [Hungersnot] among the Irish population. This is the reason, why there are still conflicts, especially in Northern Ireland, between¹⁰ and Protestants. The¹¹ were originally Catholic, while the English were traditionally Protestants.