

**COME TO  
DUBLIN  
(with me)**



**Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

# THIS IS ME:

NAME | CARICATURE | PHOTOGRAPH | PERSONALITY | ...YOU CHOOSE!!!

## A VERY BRIEF HISTORY OF DUBLIN

Dublin's official date of establishment was in 988 A.D. although evidence of its existence dates back to the second century in which it was named Eblana. Norman Vikings were the first settlers of the city, and many artefacts, old walls and buildings have been uncovered on the first site, Wood Quay, in the present City Centre.

The town was captured in the 9th century by the Danes. The rebellious Irish wrested control of Dublin from the Danes on a number of occasions during the next three centuries, notably in 1052, 1075, and 1124. In 1171 the Danes were expelled by the Anglo-Normans, led by Henry II, king of England.

Until the middle of the 17th century, Dublin remained a small, walled medieval town. But in 1649 After the English Civil Wars the town was taken over by Oliver Cromwell, it had only 9,000 residents at this time and was in a state of shambles. By the end of the 17th century, however, a remarkable growth began with Protestant refugees from the European continent pouring into Dublin.

In the course of the next century, Dublin grew enormously in size and wealth and soon became the second city of the British Empire. This prosperity made Dublin an exciting city for the Protestant Ascendancy, members of the Anglo-Irish aristocracy who had denied basic civil rights to the native Roman Catholics.

In 1800 the Act of Union between England and Ireland abolished the Irish Parliament and drastically reduced Dublin's status. A long decline set in that only began to be reversed after Ireland became independent in 1922. This independence came about after the 1916 Rising and the subsequent War of Independence.

Dublin was the scene of some of the most severe fighting of the Irish rebellion of 1916 and of the revolution of 1919 to 1921, which resulted in the establishment of the Irish Free State.

After Independence Dublin became the political, economic, and cultural center of Ireland. The location of the Government of Ireland, Dail Eireann, assembles in Leinster House, Dublin. The Four Courts, seat of Ireland's judiciary, and the Custom House are excellent examples of Dublin's late 18th-century architecture. Both buildings were damaged heavily during the Civil War but have been restored.

South of the river is Dublin Castle, which was begun in 1204 and almost totally rebuilt in Georgian style in the 18th century. The castle was the seat of English authority in Ireland until 1922. Today it is the site of the inaugurations of Ireland's presidents. Near the castle are Christ Church and St. Patrick's, Dublin's two Protestant cathedrals. Both date from Dublin's earliest days as a Viking settlement.

They were extensively rebuilt by the Anglo-Norman invaders of the late 12th and early 13th centuries and were again rebuilt in the 19th century. Ireland's original Parliament House, now the Bank of Ireland in College Green, dates from the 18th century and is also in Georgian style.

Maritime trade has always been one of Dublin's most important activities. Dublin is Ireland's largest port and major exporter. It has also developed into the largest manufacturing city in Ireland, though the factories, aside from breweries and distilleries, are engaged primarily in light manufactures. The city's most famous business is the Guinness Brewery, founded in 1759 and one of Ireland's largest employers and exporters.

Economic planning efforts have attempted to locate manufacturing plants outside Dublin, and the city has had a dwindling share of manufacturing employment since the early 1960s. The manufacturing and exports of computer hardware and software have recently become a major business. Ireland is now the worlds leading exporter of these.

Dublin has an illustrious educational and cultural past. Trinity College, or University of Dublin, founded in 1591, has graduated authors Jonathan Swift, Oliver Goldsmith, and Oscar Wilde. Its

library houses the 8th-century 'Book of Kells', the famous decorated gospel book made by Celtic Monks.

Dublin was also the location for the premiere of Handel's 'Messiah' in 1742. Famous literary figures to emerge from the city include Richard Brinsley Sheridan, John Millington Synge, James Joyce, Samuel Beckett, William Butler Yeats and George Bernard. The city played a leading role in the revival of Irish language and literature of the late 19th and early 20th centuries. This included the opening of the Abbey Theatre in 1904, dedicated to the revival of Irish drama. Museums in the city include the National Gallery of Ireland, The National History Museum and the Hugh Lane Municipal Gallery of Modern Art.

North of the river and west of the city center is the Phoenix Park, nearly 2,000 acres (800 hectares) in size, with a zoo and a racetrack, it is renowned as the second largest enclosed park in the world, second only to Yellowstone in the U.S.A.

1. WHO INVADED THE CITY IN THE 9<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY?
2. WHO EXPELLED THE DANES FROM DUBLIN?
3. IN WHAT CENTURY DID DUBLIN GROW ENORMOUSLY?
4. WHAT DID THE ACT OF UNION (1800) MEAN FOR DUBLIN?
5. WHEN DID IRELAND GET INDEPENDENCE FROM ENGLAND?
6. WHAT DID 'DUBLIN CASTLE' REPRESENT UNTIL 1922?

7. WHAT WAS THE MAIN ECONOMIC POWER OF DUBLIN FOR CENTURIES?
8. WHAT IS NOW THE MOST IMPORTANT BUSINESS IN IRELAND?
9. WHAT IS THE 'BOOK OF KELLS'? WHEN WAS IT WRITTEN?
10. WHAT HAPPENED IN DUBLIN IN 1742?
11. WHY IS PHOENIX PARK SO RELEVANT?



1. Take PHOTOGRAPHS of 10 different species, and complete the information on the chart:

	Scientific name	Galician	Spanish	English common name	Characteristics
EXAMPLE	Trifolium pratensis	Trevo	Trébol	Clover	Leaves divided into three parts. Typical in prairies.
	1.				
	2.				
	3.				
	4.				



5.				
6.				
7.				
8.				
9.				
10.				

**2. Make a list of carnivorous plants, with their names and photographs.**

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.
- 10.

**PLANT PHOTOGRAPHS (print them and stick them here)**

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## Kilmainham Gaol

Kilmainham Gaol (Jail) is one of the largest unoccupied gaols in Europe, it was involved in some of the most heroic and tragic events in Ireland's history and its emergence as a modern nation from 1780s to the 1920s.

When it was built in 1796, Kilmainham Gaol was referred to as the 'New Gaol' to distinguish it from the old gaol it was designed to replace. Over the 128 years it served as a prison, its cells held many of the most famous people involved in the campaign for Irish independence. The British imprisoned and executed the leaders of the 1916 Easter Rising here including Padraig Pearse, Joseph Plunkett and Thomas Clarke.

Children were sometimes arrested for petty theft and held in the prison, the youngest said to be a seven year-old boy. Many of the adult prisoners were eventually deported to Australia after their stay.

Men, women and children were imprisoned together, up to 5 in each cell, often with only a single candle for light and heat. Most of their time was spent in the cold and the dark as each candle had to last the prisoner for two weeks.

At Kilmainham women were held in particularly poor conditions considering it was an age that prided itself on a protective attitude for the 'weaker sex'. As early as his 1809 report the Inspector had observed that male prisoners were supplied with iron bedsteads while females 'lay on straw on the flags in the cells and common halls.' Fifty years later there was little improvement. The women's section, located in the west wing, remained overcrowded.

When the Gaol was first built public hangings took place at the front of the building. However, from the 1820s onward very few hangings, public or private, took place at Kilmainham. A small hanging cell was built in the gaol in 1891. It is located on the first floor, between the West Wing and the East Wing.

Kilmainham Gaol was closed as a prison in 1924, by the government of the new Irish Free State. Following lengthy renovation, Kilmainham Gaol now hosts a museum on the history of Irish nationalism and offers guided tours of the building. An art gallery on the top floor exhibits paintings, sculptures and jewellery of prisoners incarcerated in prisons all over contemporary Ireland.

# Kilmainham Gaol

Your visit to Kilmainham Prison must have brought you some impressions and emotions. Circle the words that best identify them:

FEAR	OPRESSION	DARKNESS
HOPE	SADNESS	ILLUSION
OPTIMISM	CURIOSITY	PESIMISM
CRUELTY	FRIENDSHIP	LONELINESS
SUICIDE	DIVISION	ANGER
SILENCE	NOISE	DIRT
LIGHT	HAPPINESS	FAITH
PAST	VIOLENCE	CONFLICT
FAMILY	FRIENDS	ENEMIES
DEATH	LIFE	COMMITMENT
LOVE	NIGHT	MELANCHOLY

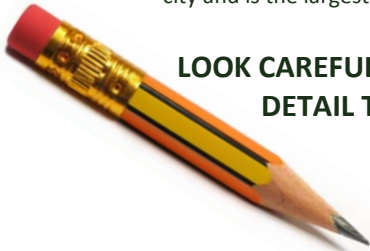
## MICHAEL COLLINS, the film

Watch the film, and then, once in Dublin, make photographs of the places that appear on the film.



## **SAINT PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL**

Saint Patrick's Cathedral (Irish: Árd Eaglais Naomh Pádraig), or more formally, the Cathedral of the Blessed Virgin Mary and St Patrick, is a cathedral of the Church of Ireland in Dublin, Ireland which was founded in 1191. The Church has designated it as The National Cathedral of Ireland. It is the larger of the Church's two cathedrals in the city and is the largest church in Ireland with a 43 metre (140 feet) spire.



**LOOK CAREFULLY, AND FIND SOME CORNER, SOME  
DETAIL THAT CALLS YOUR ATTENTION.  
THEN DRAW IT/THEM**







## **HISTORY -----**

Dalkey or Deilginis (Irish for Thorn Island) is named after its neighbouring island. It grew up as a Medieval port, and thrived as a seaside suburb from the 19th century onwards after the construction of the railway.

## **FAMOUS PEOPLE TODAY -----**

Many notable people have lived and worked in Dalkey. John Dowland, the melancholy Elizabethan luthenist and composer, may have been born here. George Bernard Shaw lived in Torca Cottage on Dalkey Hill from 1866 to 1874. Today the writer Maeve Binchy, author of many women's novels lives on Sorrento Road. Neil Jordan, director of many popular films such as "The Crying Game", "Michael Collins", and "The End Of The Affair" lives on Sorrento Terrace. U2 band member "The Edge" (David Evans) lives a few doors down in Sorrento Cottage. World Class Formula One racing driver Eddie Irvine also lives on Sorrento Road, as does Van Morrison. Singer Lisa Stansfield lives in Mount Henry on Torca Road, near Dalkey Quarry. BBC presenter Gloria Hunniford, John Simpson, BBC correspondent, and Late Late Show presenter Pat Kenny all live near Bulloch Harbour.

## **TODAY -----**

Today Dalkey is a popular area for the bourgeois middle-class with house prices sky rocketing in the past five years. It is still possible to imagine it as a 19th century area because it is largely unspoiled, and seems to have avoided 20th century "modernisation". There are several interesting shops, which include two art galleries, a new and second-hand bookshop, and a delicatessen. There are also six pubs, 11 restaurants, 2 take-aways, 2 cafés, a wine shop, two off licences and 3 chemists. Why not go for a walk through Dalkey Hill, a large wooded park off Dalkey Avenue; Sorrento Park; or Dillons Park on Coliemore road?

# DART

(Dublin Area Rapid Transit)



The **DART** (Dublin Area Rapid Transit) is the rail line running along the coast of Dublin, from Malahide and Howth southwards as far as Greystones, Co Wicklow.

ON THE WAY TO **DALKEY**,  
RECORD SOME WORDS  
DESCRIBING WHAT YOU CAN SEE  
THROUGH THE WINDOWS  
OF THE TRAIN



## O'CONNELL STREET

WALK DOWN THE STREET, AND WRITE THE NAMES OF  
THE PEOPLE REPRESENTED BY THE STATUES:



1. DANIEL O'CONNELL

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7. NELSON'S PILLAR...WHERE IS  
NELSON'S PILLAR????? OH, NO!!!!!!

# GEORGIAN ARCHITECTURE

**Georgian architecture** is the name given in most English-speaking countries to the set of architectural styles current between 1720 and 1840. It is eponymous for the first four British monarchs of the House of Hanover—George I of Great Britain, George II of Great Britain, George III of the United Kingdom, and George IV of the United Kingdom—who reigned in continuous succession from August 1714 to June 1830.

## CHARACTERISTICS

- A simple 1–2 story box, 2 rooms deep, using strict symmetry arrangements
- Panel front door centered, topped with rectangular windows (in door or as a transom) and capped with an elaborate crown/entablature supported by decorative pilasters
- Cornice embellished with decorative moldings, usually dentilwork

**MAKE PICTURES OF AS MANY GEORGIAN HOUSES OR BUILDINGS AND STICK THEM HERE**

# FAMOUS DUBLINERS WHO IS WHO?



● SINEAD O'CONNOR (MUSICIAN)

● OSCAR WILDE (WRITER)

● ARTHUR GUINNESS (18TH C. BUSINESSMAN)

● JOHN BERNARD SHAW (Nobel Prize for Literature in 1924)

● BRAM STOKER (WRITER OF "DRACULA")

● U2 (MUSICIANS)

● JAMES JOYCE (WRITER)

● COLIN FARRELL (ACTOR)

● JOHNATHAN SWIFT (WRITER)

● THE CHIEFTAINS (MUSICIANS)

# **museum**

National Museum of Ireland  
Ard-Mhúsaem na hÉireann

Archaeology & History  
Natural History  
Decorative Arts & History  
Country Life

- 1. Describe your favourite object**
- 2. Describe what living in a time period was like**
- 3. Draw an object which you liked in the Museum**











