

<b>Echoes of the Emerald Isle</b> <i>Environnement en Mutation (axe 2 thème 1) / Relation au monde (axe 3 Thème 2)</i>	
<p>Ireland is often referred to as the "Emerald Isle" due to its lush, green countryside. The island's verdant landscape has inspired poets, writers, and visitors throughout history to liken the country to a sparkling emerald, explaining its nickname. The term was later popularized by the poet William Drennan in the 18<sup>th</sup> century</p>	
	How has Ireland's history shaped its response to Brexit?
At the end of the Unit, I will	Hand in an video interview of people giving their opinion about Brexit
What vocabulary will I need ?	Border
What grammatical structure will I need ?	Question modaux temps du passé
What documents will be used ?	<p><b>1- historical context</b>                      1a- Easter proclamation file (adapted from Schoolhistory.com)                      1b- Acts of Union file (adapted from Schoolhistory.com)                      1c- Bloody Sunday 1972 (adapted from Schoolhistory.com)                      1d- Catholic Emancipation Act (adapted from Schoolhistory.com)                      1e- Irish partition (adapted from Schoolhistory.com)                      1f- The Animated History of Ireland – video youtube</p> <p><b>2- American Immigration</b>                      2a- Why America loves / hated the Irish – History video                      2b- Seeking for a better future, <i>Brooklyn</i>, Colm Toibic, 2009                      2c- Anna Moore, the 1<sup>st</sup> immigrant passing by Ellis island                      2d- Ellis island immigration hall, The New York Public Library, photo                      2e- Almost there, <i>Brooklyn</i>, Colm Toibic, 2009</p> <p><b>3- The Irish Border, past issues</b>                      3a- The Troubles, a Time line                      3b- File Newspapers Front Cover about the Troubles                      3c- Belfast, street view, undated, untitled                      3d- Belfast Peace Wall, <a href="https://citytoursbelfast.com">https://citytoursbelfast.com</a></p> <p><b>4- Brexit and Brexodus</b>                      4a – Build your own customs model, Bob Moran, <i>The Telegraph</i>, 2019                      4b- The invisible 310 – Mile Barrier to a Brexit Deal, <i>World Street Journal</i>, Oct 15 2019 (vidéo)                      4c- Brexit renews discussion on Sovereignty and identity around an unclear border, Evan Collins, <i>USA Today</i>, July 2020                      4d – The Irish Border after Brexit, European Parliament</p>

	<p>4e- Northern Ireland trapped by Brexit, Maarten Wolterink, <i>Cartoon Movement</i>, 7 Dec 2017</p> <p>4f- Ireland reaps €700m Brexit bonanza from customs duties, Lisa O'Carroll and Michael Goodier, <i>The Guardian</i>, Monday 29 April 2024</p> <p><b>5- Ireland, fun facts</b></p> <p>5a- Irish people around the world, <i>The World Game</i>, November 2018</p> <p>5b- What makes Ireland's national symbol the harp so special? IrishCentral Staff and wirestrungharp, Jan 25, 2023</p> <p>5c- Ireland national anthem lyrics: Why is Ireland's rugby team typically singing Ireland's Call as national anthem rather than the traditional Soldier's Song?, Jim Sheridan, <i>The Sun</i>, 24 Feb 2024</p>
What will I learn about ?	<p>How Ireland and England have been shooting daggers at one another</p> <p>the consequences of the past on the future of Ireland</p> <p>The Brexit and its consequences</p>
Final Task	<p>You will produce an interview about Ireland's place in the world. Make sure to have different opinions!</p>

### INSTRUCTIONS FOR YOUR FINAL TASK:

- 1- a video will be produced before hand, you will need to introduce it to us on D-day
- 2- You may work as a group of 3 to 5 people
- 3- Make sure all of you actually talk for long enough
- 4- all the people on the video will have their own grade, regarding their role and level of English
- 5- make sure the interview covers up a few of the questions as raised or explained in the lesson plan

#### 1- historical context

- 1a- Easter proclamation file (adapted from Schoolhistory.com)
- 1b- Acts of Union file (adapted from Schoolhistory.com)
- 1c- Bloody Sunday 1972 (adapted from Schoolhistory.com)
- 1d- Catholic Emancipation Act (adapted from Schoolhistory.com)
- 1e- Irish partition (adapted from Schoolhistory.com)

travail en pairwork ou group work: prévoir que les groupes puissent ensuite être regroupé en groupes de 5 avec une personne pour présenter les éléments de son file  
 recap en commun écrit, présentation par groupe.  
 Retrouver l'ordre des évènements et être en mesure de les expliquer

puis recap avec le document 1f avec prise de notes The Animated History of Ireland – video  
youtube

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dQvaGt9B6H0>

visio en classe, prise de note de moments clé

b- dossier

## 2- American Immigration

2a- Why America loves / hated the Irish – History video

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

prise de note, contexte, explication colone + / -

2b- reason to leave: seeking for a better future

Brooklyn : Father Flood : étude du livre. Reading circle ou repérage sur les 3 personnages: Father Flood, Mother, Rose et Eilish => 3 adjectifs pour les qualifier, 3 verbes pour identifier leur actions, conclusion sur leur pensée (rédaction, point de vue interne)

2c- Ellis Island : photo du immigration hall

2d- histoire d'Anna Moore : who she was, symbolic behind? célébrité

2e- almost there extrait de Brooklyn sur l'arrivée d'Eilish

=> mise en commun de l'impression générale, accueil des immigrants, impression

## 3- The Irish Border : past issues(The troubles)

3a- The troubles, a Time line

Time Line: <https://prezi.com/view/YXFUPwCoubjbMq0gMmzI/>

groupe constitué au hasard, donner une date et faire faire les articles de journaux correspondant aux évènements => série de 3 en 150 mots chacun, gros titre, et article donner en exemple certains des articles

3b- dossier avec les différentes photos de Une de journaux  
recap en commun des éléments => TE commune

3c et 3e- Belfast Peace Wall réaction autour de la photo, what is it? Why do you think there is a wall puis travail sur la page issue d'un site de tourisme: <https://citytoursbelfast.com/>  
récupération d'info, étude de doc → reason for these walls and what future? How are they exploited ?

signification de ces Peace Walls?

## 4- Brexit and Brexodus

4a – Build your own customs model, Bob Moran, *The Telegraph*, 2019

travail de repérage sur l'image, ironie du titre sur la boîte et les contradictions, colle, drapeau donner les termes:

DUP: democratic Unionist Party

MOGG = a british conservative politician (J. Rees-Mogg)

Theresa May, Prime Minister de l'époque

Anne-Charlotte Legrand - Académie de Versailles, .

visualiser la vidéo, repérage des éléments concernant la frontière entre l'Irlande et l'Irlande du Nord avant le brexit

quelle image donnée à la frontière? Quel problèmes sont soulevés?

4b- The invisible 310 – Mile Barrier to a Brexit Deal, World Street Journal, Oct 15 2019

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yaSCs-tOpO0>

4c- brexit renews discussion on Sovereignty and identity around an unclear border, Evan Collins, *USA Today*, July 2020

Why was Northern Ireland at the center of Breixt negociations? Issues and questions highlighted, concerns it has revealed

4d – The Irish Border after Brexit, European Parliment

étude des éléments: why does Northern Ireland have a privileged relation with the EU?

Why will the Irish border raise economic concern? Which other aspects of Northern Irish life will be impacted by the installation of hard border

4e- // avec le carton

4f- Ireland reaps €700m Brexit bonanza from customs dutie, Lisa O'Carroll and Michael Goodier, *The Guardian*, Monday 29 April 2024

étude du document: conclusion sur les bénéfices pour l'Ireland des taxes

// avec le besoin des Irlandais d'être indépendant depuis tjs

5-cultural trivia and heritage

5a- Irish people around the world, *The World Game*, November 2018

5b- What makes Ireland's national symbol the harp so special? IrishCentral Staff and wirestrungharp, Jan 25, 2023

Hymne rugby

## Seeking for a better future

Father Flood was tall; his accent was a mixture of Irish and American. Nothing he said could convince Eilis's mother that she had known him or his family. His mother, he said, had been a Rochford.

"I don't think I knew her," her mother said. "The only Rochford we knew was old Hatchethead."

Father Flood looked at her solemnly. "Hatchethead was my uncle," he said.

"Was he?" her mother asked. Eilis saw how close she was to nervous laughter.

"But of course we didn't call him that," Father Flood said. "His real name was Seamus."

"Well, he was very nice," her mother said. "Weren't we awful to call him that?"

Rose poured more tea as Eilis quietly left the room, afraid that if she stayed she would be unable to disguise an urge to begin laughing. When she returned she realized that Father Flood had heard about her job at Miss Kelly's, had found out about her pay and had expressed shock at how low it was. He inquired about her qualifications.

"In the United States," he said, "there would be plenty of work for someone like you and with good pay."

"She thought of going to England," her mother said, "but the boys said to wait, that it wasn't the best time there, and she might only get factory work."

"In Brooklyn, where my parish is, there would be office work for someone who was hard-working and educated and honest."

"It's very far away, though," her mother said. "That's the only thing."

"Parts of Brooklyn," Father Flood replied, "are just like Ireland. They're full of Irish."

He crossed his legs and sipped his tea from the china cup and said nothing for a while. The silence that descended made it clear to Eilis what the others were thinking. She looked across at her mother, who deliberately, it seemed to her, did not return her glance, but kept her gaze fixed on the floor. Rose, normally so good at moving the conversation along if they had a visitor, also said nothing. She twisted her ring and then her bracelet.

"It would be a great opportunity, especially if you were young," Father Flood said finally.

"It might be very dangerous," her mother said, her eyes still fixed on the floor.

"Not in my parish," Father Flood said. "It's full of lovely people. A lot of life centres round the parish, even more than in Ireland. And there's work for anyone who's willing to work."

Eilis felt like a child when the doctor would come to the house, her mother listening with cowed respect. It was Rose's silence that was new to her; she looked at her now, wanting her sister to ask a question or make a comment, but Rose appeared to be in a sort of dream. As Eilis watched her, it struck her that she had never seen Rose look so beautiful. And then it occurred to her that she was already feeling that she would need to remember this room, her sister, this scene, as though from a distance. In the silence that had lingered, she realized it had somehow been tacitly arranged that Eilis would go to America. Father Flood, she believed, had been invited to the house because Rose knew that he could arrange it.

Her mother had been so opposed to her going to England that this new realization came to Eilis as a shock. She wondered if she had not taken the job in the shop and had not told them about her weekly humiliation at Miss Kelly's hands, might they have been so ready to let this conversation happen. She regretted having told them so much; she had done so mostly because it had made Rose and her mother laugh, brightened a number of meals that they had had with each other, made eating together nicer and easier than anytime since her father had died and the boys had left. [ . . . ]

In the days that followed no mention was made of Father Flood's visit or his raising the possibility of her going to Brooklyn, and it was the silence itself that led Eilis to believe that Rose and her mother had discussed it and were in favour of it. She had never considered going to America. Many she knew had gone to England and often came back at Christmas or in the summer. It was part of the life of the town. Although she knew friends who regularly received presents of dollars or clothes from America, it

Anne-Charlotte Legrand - Académie de Versailles, .

was always from their aunts and uncles, people who had emigrated long before the war. She could not remember any of these people ever appearing in the town on holidays. It was a long journey across the Atlantic, she knew, at least a week on a ship, and it must be expensive. She had a sense too, she did not know from where, that, while the boys and girls from the town who had gone to England did ordinary work for ordinary money, people who went to America could become rich. She tried to work out how she had come to believe also that, while people from the town who lived in England missed Enniscorthy, no one who went to America missed home. Instead, they were happy there and proud. She wondered if that could be true.

Colm Tóibín, *Brooklyn*, 2009

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dQvaGt9B6H>

2c- annie moore



Many of us are familiar with Ellis Island's history, but do you know who the first immigrant to step foot on Ellis Island was? It all started with one teenager—Annie Moore. On January 1st, 1892, Annie Moore stepped onto Ellis Island... and into history.

She was the first of 12 million immigrants to arrive on the island, and instantly became a symbol of those coming to America in search of a better life. Since becoming the first immigrant to Ellis Island, Annie's story has been celebrated in art, story, and song. We'll walk you through the rich history of Ellis Island and the importance it played on immigration in the United States.

## Annie Moore's early life

Annie Moore was born in County Cork, Ireland in 1877. On December 20th, 1891, Annie and her younger brothers Anthony and Phillip boarded the S.S. Nevada bound for New York. The trio spent 12 days at sea amongst 148 passengers in steerage. After passing through Ellis Island on January 1st (Annie's 15th birthday), Annie and her brothers were reunited with their parents, who'd arrived the year before.

Annie even showed up in a *New York Times* article of Ellis Island's opening. As the article wrote, "there was much anxiety among the new-comers to be the first to land at the new station. The honor was reserved for a little rosy-cheeked Irish girl. "

"She was Annie Moore, fifteen years of age... As soon as the gangplank was run ashore, Annie tripped across it and hurried into the big building... When the little voyager had been registered Col.

Anne-Charlotte Legrand - Académie de Versailles, .

Weber presented her with a ten-dollar gold piece and made a short address of congratulation and welcome. It was the first United States coin she had ever seen and the largest sum of money she ever possessed. She says she will never part with it.”

Annie’s story then reportedly took her west, where her family pursued the American dream. She eventually reached Texas, where she married a descendant of the Irish liberator Daniel O’Connell and started her own family.

### **The late Annie Moore**

Annie Moore never strayed far from Ellis Island.

Genealogist Megan Smolenyak Smoleny traced Annie’s great-nephew, and learned that Annie lived and died on the Lower East Side. Her father, a longshoreman, housed the family in a tenement on Monroe Street (close to where the Manhattan Bridge soon rose).

Annie later married a bakery clerk, and had 11 children, only five of whom survived to adulthood. She died of heart failure in 1924 at 47 years old, and was buried with six of her children in an unmarked plot at Calvary Cemetery in Queens.

“She had the typical hardscrabble immigrant life,” Smolenyak said. “She sacrificed herself for future generations.” Annie’s descendants, some of whom remained on the Lower East Side until recently, multiplied and many prospered.

### **Commemorating Annie Moore**

On October 11, 2008, a ceremony in honor of Annie Moore was held at her grave site, during which a gravestone was placed, finally identifying Annie and her children. President Obama (himself partially of Irish descent) sent a message of remembrance.

Statues commemorating Annie now stand in Ellis Island and County Cork, Ireland. The Irish American Cultural Institute presents an annual Annie Moore Award “to an individual who has made significant contributions to the Irish and/or Irish American community and legacy.”

<https://www.takewalks.com/> a blog by [Harry He](#), updated, anuary 22, 2024



In 1969, the first Belfast peace walls were erected during the beginning of the civil unrest known as 'The Troubles'. The initial set up of the peace walls was constructed by the British Army which was called in after intense street riots broke out in Belfast that same year.

These walls were made of corrugated iron and topped with barbed wire, quite different from the walls you see standing in Belfast today.



While they were originally put up as temporary structures, due to their effectiveness the walls had become permanent and upgraded making them longer, wider and taller. Originally few in number, over the years the number of peace walls had multiplied, with 100 in total around Northern Ireland with 60 of those located in Belfast as of 2023. In total, these walls stretch over 34 kilometres or 21 miles, with a majority being located in north and west Belfast.



The peace walls vary in size, with some being a few hundred metres to over 5 kilometres (3.1 miles) long and up to 8 metres high. Even the materials used to construct these walls vary as you will see some made of bricks, iron or steel and even a combination of all three.

### Dark History

Over 3,500 people died during The Troubles with almost 70% of deaths happening within 500 metres of one of these walls.



One of the most famous peace walls in Belfast sits on the interface between the nationalist Falls Road and unionist Shankill Road. The Cupar way wall is one of the only walls with working roads running through it. Since there are roads that pass through the peace wall gates were required, the gates remain and are closed at night still to this day.

In recent years, walls such as the Shankill and Falls interface have become popular tourist locations. You will often see numerous black taxi tours stopping here allowing guests to sign the wall.

The locations of the Belfast peace walls are areas often referred to as 'interface areas', these areas are where working class Catholics and Protestants live in close proximity. The purpose of the peace lines is to deter violence between these two communities.

The future of these peace walls is uncertain, a study released in 2012 found that 69% of residents believed peace walls are still required due to potential violence. However, in 2013 the Northern Irish Executive had initiated a plan to remove all peace walls by mutual consent by 2023.

As of late 2022, only a small number of these walls have been removed, one of the most recent ones being in north Belfast, an area that saw significant violence during The Troubles.

In addition, sections of a peace wall at the Ballygomartin and Springfield Road interface area are being torn down to make way for a new cross-community facility.

This centre being opened by the Black Mountain Shared Space Project will bring together people from different backgrounds in a neutral shared space.

The facility will offer vital services, offices, multi-purpose rooms and informal gathering areas along with a wide range of programs to bring people together.

While the initial plan of removing all peace walls by 2023 did not go through, these moves to tear down barriers in once no-go areas shows the positive steps the city is taking to remove divisions between communities.

#### **4f- Ireland reaps €700m Brexit bonanza from customs duties**

Ireland has landed a €700m (£600m) Brexit bonanza with a steep increase in tax revenues flowing from customs duties now applicable to imports of clothing, food and other goods from Great Britain. Before [Brexit](#), Britain enjoyed customs-free exports to Ireland and the rest of the EU because it was part of the single market and customs union. But when Boris Johnson sealed a hard Brexit and quit the single market, it meant fresh controls, checks and duties would be payable on exports to the EU.

New data in Ireland shows a 90% jump in customs duty receipts in Ireland between 2020 and 2021 when Brexit came into force. (...)

In 2021, there was a €178m increase or 52% rise in customs revenues compared with 2019. In the following year, receipts were an extra €617m, and in 2023 the Irish exchequer scooped a 72% increase. The report released by the Irish Revenue Commissioners noted that a significant amount of customs duty came from imports from China, but it attributed the scale of change to Brexit. (...) Customs duties collected on imports from Great Britain made up almost half (45%) of Ireland's total last year – equivalent to about €264m.

Figures compiled from preliminary revenue reports suggest that almost all of the increase in custom revenues over the past three years has been due to Brexit.

David Henig, the director of the UK Trade Policy Project at the European Centre for International Political Economy, said: "It could be seen as good news for Ireland. But there is a bit of bad news there which points to the costs of Brexit, and the question of who is paying for the customs duties – is it coming off profits of exporters or is it being passed on to the consumer in the price of clothing and food?"

Henig said he thought some of the tariff revenues enjoyed by Ireland came from non-EU goods being held in Great Britain for distribution in the UK and Ireland, such as clothes made in India, Bangladesh or Morocco and sold in high street stores such as Penneys or Primark.

"Prior to the UK's departure from the EU, a significant proportion of goods destined for Ireland came via distribution centres in the UK ... and the UK would have collected the customs duties on behalf of the EU."

Since Brexit, "Ireland is now required to collect those customs duties".

According to the data, the largest customs income in 2023 was from articles of apparel and clothing accessories at about €146m, followed by plastics, vehicles, and "footwear, gaiters and the like".

Electrical machinery came next, followed by preparations of meat, fish, crustaceans, molluscs or other aquatic invertebrates.

The Brexit bonanza is likely to be reflected across the EU but is particularly felt in Ireland because Great Britain is one of its biggest trading partners, with exports worth £57.6bn to the country in 2023, according to data released by HMRC on 19 April, making Ireland the UK's sixth-largest trading partner.

bonzana: a situation which creates a sudden increase in wealth, good fortune, or profits

5a-



5b- What makes Ireland's national symbol the harp so special? IrishCentral Staff and wirestrungharp, Jan 25, 2023

Anyone who knows that St. Patrick's Day is on March 17 knows of Ireland's tricolor flag but what about Ireland's national symbol of the harp? Ireland is the only country in the world to have a musical instrument as its's national symbol.

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Ireland's national [symbol is the harp](#), which has a rich history and cultural significance in the country. The harp has been associated with Ireland for centuries and is prominently featured on the coat of arms, the [national flag](#), and various government seals. The harp has been a symbol of Ireland since the Middle Ages, when Irish kings and chieftains were depicted in manuscripts and artwork playing the instrument. The harp also played a prominent role in Irish folklore and mythology, with legendary figures such as the blind harpist, Turlough O'Carolan, composing beautiful melodies that are still remembered today.

In the 18th and 19th centuries, the harp was adopted as a symbol of Irish nationalist movements and was used as a symbol of resistance [against British rule](#). The harp was also a symbol of the Irish literary revival, with poets and writers such as [W.B. Yeats](#) and James Joyce referencing the instrument in their works.

The harp device has also been synonymous with Guinness beer since 1862 when it was used as a symbol on the first bottle label for GUINNESS®. It was registered as a Guinness company trademark in 1876. That is why there is a difference between the Irish government harp and the Guinness harp. As Guinness had trademarked the harp symbol in 1876, the Irish Free State Government of 1922, had to turn the official government harp the other way to differentiate between the trademarked Guinness harp and the official State emblem. The distinguishing feature between the two harps is that the Guinness Harp always appears with its straight edge (the sound board) to the left, and the government harp is always shown with its straight edge to the right.

Today, the harp continues to be a symbol of Ireland and is often featured in traditional Irish music. Many Irish musicians have made a name for themselves playing the harp. The harp is also featured in Irish dance and theater performances and is often played at national events and celebrations.

In conclusion, the harp is a national symbol of Ireland, with a rich history and cultural significance. It has been associated with Ireland for centuries and continues to be an important part of [Irish culture](#) today.

2b- Immigration Hall



3c-

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4a





**Brexit renews discussions on sovereignty and identity around an unclear border**

When the United Kingdom voted to withdraw from the European Union in June 2016, little attention was paid to the country's only land border with the EU. This consequential border separates Northern Ireland, which is part of the UK, from the Republic of Ireland, which is an EU member state.

It was this border that repeatedly delayed Brexit, as negotiations over the failed "Irish backstop" measure saw the demise of former Prime Minister Theresa May's government last year. [...]

Now, Brexit raises questions about whether this peace can stand by bringing those multidimensional, long-standing and difficult questions of identity in Northern Ireland to the fore: Catholic vs. Protestant, Irish vs. British, Nationalist vs. Unionist, Republican vs. Loyalist.

20 When Ireland and the UK were both part of the EU, the border between Ireland and Northern Ireland became little more than an afterthought<sup>2</sup> as peace flourished in the north in the past two decades.

25 But, now the prospect of that border becoming a meaningful delineation between the UK and Northern Ireland on one side and Ireland and the EU on the other, has forced the Northern Irish to consider: What does it mean to be Irish? To be British? To be European? And could one solution to these vexing<sup>3</sup> questions in the longer term be unifying Ireland? [...]

The outcome of the referendum did not reflect the sentiments of a majority in Northern Ireland—about 56% of Northern Ireland voted to remain in the EU.

Evan COLLINS, USA Today, July 2020

**Learn key words to understand Irish identities:**

- British
- Catholics
- Irish
- Loyalists
- Nationalists
- Protestants
- Republicans
- Unionists



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1. protocol that was supposed to keep Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland from having a physical border
2. reconsideration
3. difficult

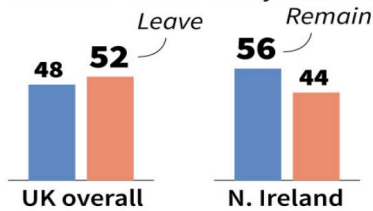
\*4d

**The Irish border**

After Brexit, the border between N. Ireland and the Irish Republic will be the UK's only land frontier with the EU

**Opposed to Brexit**

N. Ireland voted to stay in the EU



**Migration**



People born in N. Ireland have the right to take Irish (and thus EU) citizenship

**Border**

500 kms (300 miles) long

400 road crossings

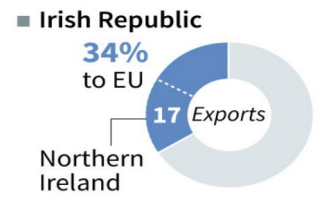
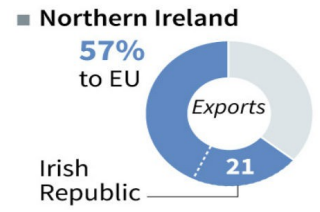
30,000 people cross daily to work

Unfettered trade

Irish citizens have the right to reside in N. Ireland (and thus the UK)



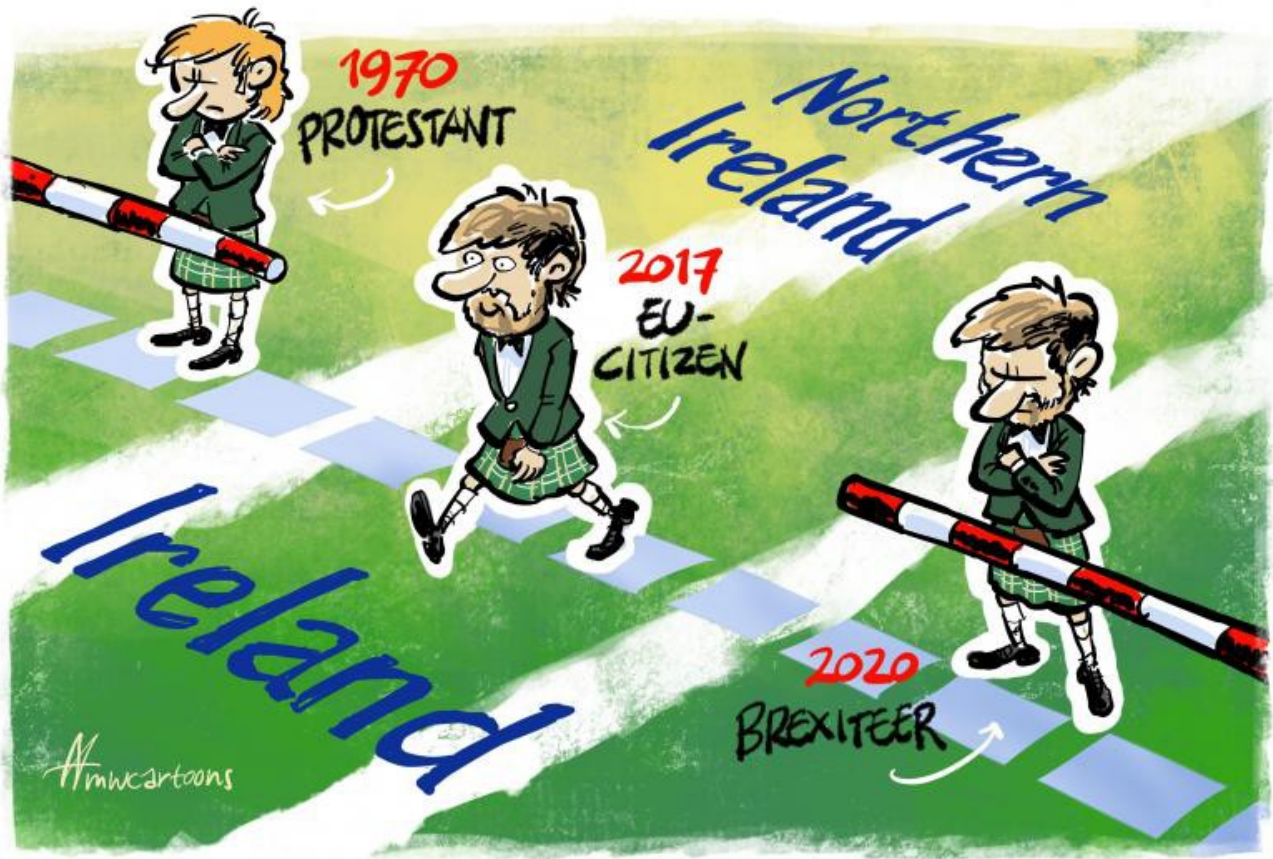
**Trade**



■ 3% estimated fall in N. Ireland's GDP as a result of Brexit

Source: European Parliament © AFP

4e-





5b- What makes Ireland's national symbol the harp so special? IrishCentral Staff and wirestrungharp, Jan 25, 2023

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