



evropský
sociální
fond v ČR



EVROPSKÁ UNIE



MINISTERSTVO ŠKOLSTVÍ,
MLÁDEŽE A TĚLOVÝCHOVY



OP Vzdělávání
pro konkurenceschopnost

INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

Projekt:	MO-ME-N-T MODerní MEtody s Novými Technologiemi
Reg.č.:	CZ.1.07/1.5.00/34.0903
Operační program:	Vzdělávání pro konkurenceschopnost
Škola:	Hotelová škola, Vyšší odborná škola hoteliictví a turismu a Jazyková škola s právem státní jazykové zkoušky Poděbrady
Tematický okruh:	Ireland
Jméno autora:	Bc. Lenka Svobodová
Datum:	01. 11. 2013
Ročník: (Cíl. skupina):	Čtvrtý
Anotace:	Student je seznámen s geografickou charakteristikou Irska, přírodními krásami, klíčovými momenty historie, politickými a společenskými atributy (důležité instituce, státní zřízení, úřední jazyky, členění na správní celky, státní symboly)

Ireland

Éire



Location

- In the Northern Hemisphere
- Occupies about five-sixths of the island of Ireland
- Shares its only land border with Northern Ireland
- Surrounded by:
 - The Atlantic Ocean, with the Celtic Sea to the south
 - Saint Georges Channel to the south east
 - The Irish Sea to the east



Surface

- **The western part**
 - Rugged cliffs
 - Hills
 - Mountains
- **Southwest part**
 - Macgillycuddy's Reeks mountain range
 - The highest point is Carrantuohill (1,038 m)
 - Woodland
 - 12% of Ireland is forested
 - The highest growth rates for forests in Europe
- **The central part**
 - Lowlands covered with glacial deposits of clay and sand
 - Areas of bog land

Ireland
is sometimes
known as the
"Emerald Isle"
because of its
green scenery,
as can be seen
in this satellite
image.





Water bodies

- **Rivers**
 - The Shannon River – the longest river
 - The Liffey River
 - The Blackwater River
- **Lakes**
 - Frequent
 - Lough Allen
 - Lough Ree
 - Lough Derg – the largest

History

- The first known settlements began around 8000 BC, when hunter-gatherers migrated from Britain
- Gaelic Ireland arisen in prehistory and lasted until the early 17th century
- Saint Patrick arrived in the 5th century AD and converted people to Christianity, taught them to read and write
- 8th century Vikings invaded Ireland
- 12th century marked the beginning of more than 700 years of direct English, the time of oppression and injustice
- In 1845 the Great Famine hit Ireland, a lot of people died of starvation, another 1.5 million emigrated, particularly to the U. S.
- In 1949 the republic became independent of the British Commonwealth of Nations

Political System

- Constitutional republic with a parliamentary system of Government
- The President serves as head of state
- A member state of the EU
- Has chosen to remain outside the Shengen Area

Government

- Is composed of three branches:
 - Legislative
 - Vested in the Parliament which has two houses:
 - The Senate
 - The House of Representatives
 - Executive
 - Cabinet – headed by the Prime Minister
 - Judicial
 - The Supreme Court
 - Lower courts

Economy

- **Currency** – Euro equals to 100 cents
- **Industry** – pharmaceutical, software-related industry, metallurgical, food, tourism
- **Agriculture** – growing potatoes, sugar beet, wheat, barley oat, breeding sheep and cattle
- **Natural resources** - zinc, gypsum, limestone, copper, silver and gold

People

- A total population is 4.6 million
- 87% Irish, mainly of Gaelic ancestry, with some of Norse, Anglo-Norman, English, Scottish, French, and Welsh ancestry
- Minorities 13%
 - Polish
 - UK
 - Lithuanian
 - Latvian
 - Nigerian
- Official languages: Irish, English

Cities

- **Dublin** – the capital, lies to the east of the island
- **Cork** – the second largest city by population
- **Kilkenny** – a popular tourist destination
- **Tullamore** – famous for the Tullamore Distillery which shut in the 1950s but its traces are still visible in the town



Symbols

Flag



Symbols

Flag

- Frequently referred to as the **Irish tricolour**
- A vertical tricolour of green, white and orange
- There is a symbolism behind each colour:
 - **Green** represents the Gaelic tradition
 - **Orange** represents the followers of William of Orange in Ireland
 - **White** represents the aspiration for peace between them

Symbols

Coat of Arms

A gold harp
with silver strings
on a blue background



Symbols

Anthem

- Amhrán na bhFiann
- Irish pronunciation: [’əurˠa:nˠ nˠə ’vʲi:ənˠ]
- "The Soldiers' Song"

Symbols

- **Saint Patrick** is the patron saint
- Saint Patrick`s Day is celebrated on 17 March in Ireland and abroad as the Irish national day, with parades and other celebrations
- Also called “Wearing of the Green Shamrock”
- According to legend, Saint Patrick used the three-leaved shamrock to explain the Holy Trinity

