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group number : 1843/9



# Ireland - Dublin

# Ирландия - Дублин



# Schoolin Ireland

Education in the Republic of Ireland is in three stages: primary, secondary and tertiary. The school year in Ireland starts in September and ends in May. Education is compulsory for all children aged 6 to 16 years, or studied for three years at the second level of education and passed the examination for Junior Certificate. Possible pre-school education for children from 4 years.



# Education in Dublin Institute of Technology (DIT)

- ▶ The most popular and one of the largest institutions of higher education in the country is the Dublin Institute of Technology (DIT), founded in 1887. Located Dublin Institute of Technology in Dublin.
- ▶ The Dublin Institute of Technology proposed for the study program in the field of science and technology, technology, the humanities, and so on. Today in the DIT trained more than 20,000 students.



# Food in Ireland



# Bacon with cabbage

- ▶ A traditional Irish dish that is made from bacon part of the pork carcass, spices (clove, allspice) and cabbage, sometimes potatoes, carrots, onions, turnips, and sometimes for cooking this dish uses smoked bacon. The dish is usually served with a white sauce that is usually made from flour, butter, milk and parsley. The popularity of this dish in the past was because the ingredients were affordable for most people, this dish is now very popular in Ireland.



# Coddle

- ▶ A traditional Irish dish. The main ingredients of this dish are pork sausages, sliced bacon, potatoes and onions. According to an old tradition coddle sometimes cooked with barley, carrots, turnips. To prepare this dish, first cook the sausage and bacon. In a shallow pan, spread layers of cooked sausages with bacon and vegetables (potatoes, onions), pour broth and stew until the vegetables are tender. From seasonings for this dish is only used salt and pepper but sometimes I add a little fresh parsley.



# Full Irish Breakfast

Basically a full Irish Breakfast consists of:

- 1) scrambled eggs from one egg;
- 2) omelet;
- 3) fried bacon
- 4) several sausages with a side dish of
- 5) beans, tomatoes and other vegetables;
- 6) rings of black and white pudding
- 7) Fudge — potato bread.





# Architecture Ireland



# Architecture in Ireland

Architecture Ireland is quite diverse: ancient burial sites, fortresses, churches, monasteries, urban buildings of the middle ages and new time.



# The monastery in the valley of Glendalough

The monastery of Glendalough is the remains of an ancient monastery complex, founded in 6th century by Saint Kevin. The monastery is situated in the valley of Glendalough, which is located in the Wicklow mountains. He played an important role in the Church life of Ireland until the 13th century. In 1398, the monastery was destroyed by British troops.

In its heyday the monastery of Glendalough included the Church, the tower, dwellings for the monks, areas for manuscript writing and copying of books, guest houses, an infirmary, farm buildings and dwellings of the laity.

As of today are the Church of St. Kevin, round tower with a conical top and a cemetery. All the surviving stone structures date back to the 10-12 centuries. Now on a place of a former monastery established tourist center.



# Ross Castle

Ross castle is a castle standing on the shore of Lough Lane in Killarney's national Park.

This castle is known as the ancestral home of the clan O Donoghue, and also belonged to the famous family of Brown. It was built in the late 15th century.

The castle is a typical medieval building, with thick stone walls, the basic rectangular tower and a few round towers at the corners. Inside the castle there is the furniture made of oak, dating from the 16-17 century.

Ross castle Irish as a symbol of the struggle for independence.



# Newgrange

Sanctuary "Newgrange" is a megalithic structure consisting of a corridor tomb, which is a complex of ancient tombs of brú na bóinne. The sanctuary is located six kilometers South-East of Slane and forty kilometers North of Dublin. It dates back to 2500 BC. Sanctuary "Newgrange" is a 13.5-meter-high mound with a 19-metre corridor leading to the burial chamber. The camera consists of vertical stone monoliths weighing from 20 to 40 tons. In structure it is similar to the famous Stonehenge, only in the burial chamber stone ring top covered mound of rubble and earth. Sanctuary "Newgrange" UNESCO called the largest and most important megalithic structure in Europe and taken this international organization under the protection.



# Sports in Ireland



# Athletics in Ireland

▶ The most popular athletics events in Ireland are the annual Dublin and Belfast marathons. Popular women's mini marathon in Dublin and regularly attracts over 40,000 participants.



# Football in Ireland

Youth national team of Ireland football (in the English sources used youth football team Republic of Ireland football team) represents the Republic of Ireland at youth football. Never played in the finals of a European championship for youth teams; indeed, in the last two qualifying cycles showed the worst results in its history, taking in both the groups last place with just one won game and at least half of lost meetings.







# Festivals in Ireland

# September 22 Mabon

- ▶ Celebrated on the autumnal equinox (22 or 24 September), symbolizes the liberation from all obsolete in my life. On this day, honor the deceased women in the family This day is the time of harvest, and it is traditionally associated with the hunting of all the gifts of mother Earth. This is the second day of the year, when the night equals the day in the Wheel of the Year. Everything around reminds about the coming of winter, during this period, Celtic nymphs, conduct the rituals that guarantee the sufficiency of food in the winter. The rite consisted in the fact that it first demonstrated, and then eaten the best gifts of summer. Druids traditionally climb to the top of the mountain to spend more time with the summer sun as the nights are getting longer. Usually Mabon go on nature, in the woods, collect seeds and fallen leaves. Some of them are used for house decoration, others preserve the future for herbal magic. Meals on Mabon is the second of the fruits of the harvest, such as grains, fruits and vegetables.



# March 17, St. Patrick's Day

Cultural and religious holiday celebrated annually on 17 March, the day of the death of the patron Saint of Ireland, Saint Patrick. St. Patrick's day was declared a Christian holiday in the early 17th century and is celebrated by the Catholic Church, individual Protestant churches (Anglican, Lutheran, and especially the Church of Ireland). This day symbolizes the arrival of Christianity in Ireland, and is also a celebration of the cultural heritage of Ireland in general. Celebrations on St. Patrick's day typically include parades and festivals, dancing the Ceilidh and the wearing of green clothes or shamrocks. On this day, Christians also attend Church services. In this day softened the limitations of fasting, and allowed the use of alcohol.



# 26 December St Stephen's Day

St. Stephen's day - a Catholic holiday. Traditionally, the boys are dressed as chimney sweeps, soot vmazyvajut face and walk the streets, singing hymns and collecting money for charity. In St. Stephen's day in Dublin, at the Leopardstown Racecourse Christmas festival starts racing. Saint Stephen is the patron Saint of horses, so this day is closely associated with the Irish racing and hunting. The first horse race on the Leopardstown Racecourse were held in 1888. And now in the Leopardstown annually held 23 such events.

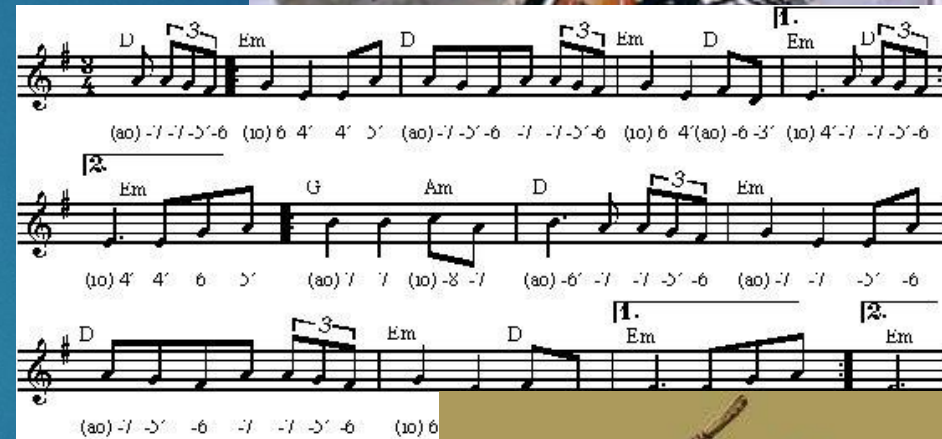


# Music in Ireland



# Irish folk music

Irish folk music is very diverse: from lullabies to drinking songs, from slow instrumental melodies to fast dances, and a huge role is the use of the variations and nuances of rhythm and melody. Irish traditional dance music includes Rila, jigs and Hornpipe. Since the early 19th century in Ireland popular polka, brought by dance teachers and returnees from Europe by soldiers. Set dance presumably existed since the 18th century. Later as a variant of the Scottish traspie in Ireland appeared Mazurka.



# Irish classical music

Classical forms of music were not widely known in Ireland until the 18th century. Pianist John Field, teacher of Russian composer Mikhail Glinka, was the first Irish composer who achieved international fame with his Nocturnes; he is considered a precursor of Chopin. Michael William Balfe won fame for his Opera "the Gypsy". Among the most well-known Irish soloists was a concert and operatic tenor John McCormack.



# Irish popular music

In the 20th century in Ireland is widely developed rock music. The most famous rock groups, Ireland became My Bloody Valentine, U2, Thin Lizzy and The Cranberries. Also has revived interest in folk music and dance. A large number of folk music bands Cruachan, Clannad, The Chieftains, The Dubliners, Planxty. Great success have dance shows Lord of the Dance, Feet of Flames and Celtic Tiger Michael Flatley, Riverdance and Dancing on Dangerous Ground, Colin Dunne and Jean Butler, based on traditional Irish dance.





The image shows the flag of Ireland, which consists of three vertical stripes of green, white, and orange. The flag is shown in a close-up, slightly blurred view, with the colors appearing to flow and ripple. The text "Flag of Ireland" is overlaid in the center in a blue, sans-serif font.

**Flag of Ireland**

The Irish flag is the national symbol of Ireland and is a rectangular cloth consisting of three equal-sized vertical stripes: green pole at the edge of the cloth, white in the middle, and orange at the free edge of the cloth. The attitude of width of flag to its length is 1 to 2. Green represents the Catholics, orange — Protestants and the white the peace between these faiths.



**IRELAND**



**Thank you for  
your attention**