



Unit 6 > Extra Text: My first pound (pp. 122-123)

Un quiz sur l'Irlande.

Exercice avec son corrigé. Dernières pages : exercice en version photocopiable + notes.

Ireland quiz

Use any tools you need (Google, Wikipedia, etc.) to find the answers you don't know.

1. Here is a list of cities. Identify those that are in the Republic of Ireland, in Northern Ireland, and the ones that do not exist.

Derry • Sligo • Harford • Dublin • Galway • Shingle • Limerick • Donegal • Tarakilty • Belfast • Cork • Kilkenny • Dingle • Tipperary

→ Republic of Ireland: _____

→ Northern Ireland: _____

→ Do not exist: _____

2. What is the name of the sea that lies between Ireland and Great Britain?

The Celtic Sea The Irish Sea The British Sea

3. What is the maximum width of Ireland (East-West distance)?

189 miles 239 miles 289 miles

4. The first Celts arrived in Ireland around 600 BC and controlled the whole island until 1170 AD. Who challenged their domination around 800 AD?

The Vikings The Romans The Scots

5. Saint Patrick converted Ireland to Catholicism around the year 432. What was his symbol?

A sheep A harp A shamrock

6. England's involvement in Irish affairs began in 1171, when Henry II arrived there. Who had allowed him to do so in 1155?

His father Pope Adrian IV The High King of Ireland

7. In 1601, during Elisabeth I's fierce rule, the Ulster Gaels decided to fight back, at the battle of Kinsale, which they lost. Who helped them?

The French The Spanish The Portuguese

8. What were the "Plantations", which started in 1609?

Land was confiscated from the Irish and given to Protestant immigrants.

Irish farmers were forced to grow potatoes everywhere in Ireland.

Trees were planted by enslaved workers because Ireland needed wood.

9. In 1641, there was a rebellion against the plantations, which was crushed in 1649 by a Member of Parliament. That man then gave land to his soldiers, reducing catholic ownership of land to 22%. What was his name?

Oliver Cromwell Phelim O'Neill William of Orange

10. James II, the first Catholic king of England in 150 years, was overthrown by his Dutch cousin, William of Orange. But James went to Ireland to lead an army and fight against William in 1690, at the battle of the Boyne. Who supported James by sending him some soldiers?

The French The Spanish The Portuguese

11. In 1800, the Act of Union was passed: the "United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland" was born. Daniel O'Connell, an Irish leader, protested against it, and the agitation reached its peak in 1843. How did O'Connell put forward his views?

By staging massive demonstrations;

By using guerrilla warfare;

By giving money to Members of Parliament.



- 12.** Before the Potato Famine (or the Great Hunger) in 1845, which killed about 1 million people, what was the approximate population of Ireland?
 6.5 million 8.5 million 10.5 million
- 13.** The potato famine also made 1 million people emigrate, mostly to the USA. But after the famine, people continued to emigrate. How many people were there in Ireland around 1920?
 About 3 million About 4 million About 5 million
- 14.** During the Easter Rising, 1600 armed rebels proclaimed an Irish Republic in Dublin but were defeated by the army. When was that?
 1914 1916 1918
- 15.** 1922: the Anglo-Irish Treaty leads to the creation of the Irish Free State, under some conditions. Find the one which is **not** true.
 Northern Ireland still belongs to the United Kingdom.
 The British Army will stay in the Irish Free State.
 The Irish Free State is not completely independent: it is still a dominion.
 Elected officials have to take an oath of fidelity to the Crown.
- 16.** When did Ireland officially become a republic and leave the Commonwealth?
 1938 1948 1958
- 17.** Everybody knows the song "Sunday Bloody Sunday" by U2. It is about a day when British troops killed 13 unarmed civil rights demonstrators in Derry. Which day was it?
 January 30, 1972 May 3, 1976 September 4, 1978
- 18.** What is the name usually given to 20th century violence in Northern Ireland?
 The problems The guerrilla The troubles
- 19.** How many American presidents have Irish ancestors?
 11 16 21
- 20.** What is the most common Irish surname?
 Murphy O'Brien O'Connor

Corrigé

- 1.** Republic: Sligo, Dublin, Galway, Limerick, Donegal, Cork, Kilkenny, Dingle, Tipperary • Northern Ireland: Derry, Belfast; • Do not exist: Harford, Shingle, Tarakilty
- 2.** The Irish Sea (the Celtic Sea is at the south of Ireland).
- 3.** 189 miles (about 300 km). **4.** The Vikings. **5.** A shamrock.
- 6.** Pope Adrian IV (in a bull he wrote: "We [...] are well pleased that, for the enlargement of the bounds of the church [...] thou shouldst enter that island, and carry out there the things that look to the honour of God and to its own salvation. And may the people of that land receive thee with honour, and venerate thee as their master").
- 7.** The Spanish.
- 8.** Land was confiscated from the Irish and given to Protestant immigrants.
- 9.** Oliver Cromwell (Phelim O'Neill was the leader of the rebels).
- 10.** The French. Actually, the Pope himself supported Cromwell against Catholic James, obviously because he wanted to isolate French king Louis XIV...
- 11.** By staging massive demonstrations (up to 100,000 people).
- 12.** 6.5 million. **13.** About 4 million.
- 14.** 1916. It was staged by the Irish Republican Brotherhood, not by the IRA, as was believed. And it was not popular at all. But when the rebels were not tried humanely, they became martyrs and the IRA gained momentum, with Eamon de Valera and Michael Collins. This led to the 1922 treaty.
- 15.** The British Army will stay in the Irish Free State.
- 16.** 1948. **17.** January 30, 1972. **18.** The troubles. **19.** 21. **20.** Murphy.



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