Ireland Exchange

presentation by the 10th grade and their exchange partners

• Traditions

- Food
- History
- Schools
- Sports
- Social Life

Structure

Irish and German Traditions



<mark>St</mark> Patricks D<mark>ay</mark>

- 17th March
- patron saint of Ireland
- drove all the snakes out of Ireland
- Parades; celebrations
- Everyone wears green and shamrocks for good luck
- public holiday



Irish Dancing

- Riverdance made it popular
- hard shoe and light shoe
- feis
- curly wigs, huge sparkly dresses, fake tan ana make up
- Some dances; reel, job of journeywork, jig, blackbird



The Blarney St<mark>one</mark>

- Co· Cork
- if you kiss it you get
- the gift of gab



- allows you to talk for ages where running out of stuff to say
- Someone holds your legs while you hang over the edge of a wall to kiss it
- Saying: "you could talk for Ireland' (chatty)

Guinness

- Irish drink
- black colour from the hops
- Its a stout
- Since 1852
- Guinness Factory in Dublin



Fasching

- Nov 11th , 11:11
- Celebrated in Februar
- Dressing up
- Decorated vehicles
- Throwing candy"Faschingszoll"
- "Prunksitzung"





Maibaum

- 30th of april to 1st of may
- Birch in the middle of every village
- Buying beer and sausages, music playing
- Germanic tradition
- Gods of the forest

Erntedank

- Autumn
- Christian
- Wheat crown
- Thanking god
- 3rd century



Oktoberfest

- Fun fair
- Munich
- "Wiesn"
- Since 1810
- Party because of marriage
- Two weeks
- In 2014: 6 Million visitors





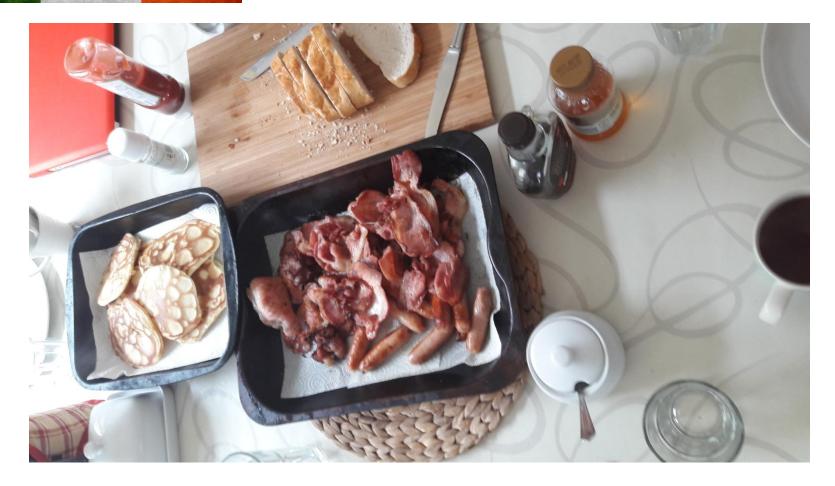


German Breakfast





Irish Breakfast





German Dinner



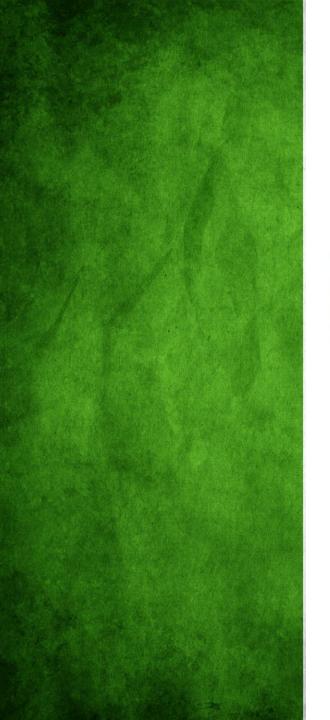




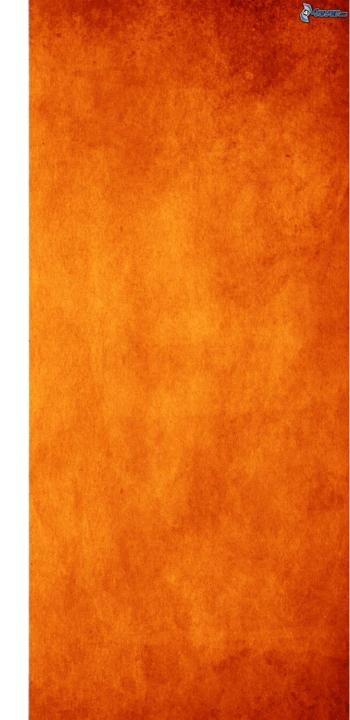
Irish Dinner











History of Germany and Ireland

Timeline of Events Ireland

- Irish events through history include:
- The Famine
- 1916 Rising
- War of Independence

The Famine



- In 1800, some five million people lived in Ireland. Many of them were extremely poor.
- The Great Famine lasted from 1845 to 1848, and crop failure affected the whole island.
- It was caused by a fungus called blight.

1916 Rising

- The Easter Rising took place in April 1916 in Dublin and is one of the significant events in modern Irish history.
- At the end of the Easter Uprising, 15 men identified as leaders were executed at Kilmainham Jail. To some, these men were traitors, to others they became heroes.



POBLACHT NA HEIREANN. THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE BEOPLE OF IRELAND.

IRISHMEN AND IRISHWOMEN: In the name of God and of the dead generations from which she receives her old tradition of nationhood, Ireland, through us, summons her children to her flag and strikes for her freedom.

Having organised and trained her manhood through her secret revolutionary organisation, the Irish Republican Brotherhood, and through her open military organisations, the Irish Volunters and the Irish Citizan Array having patiently perfected her discipline, having resolutely waited for the right moment to reveal itself, she now seizes that moment, and, supported by her exiled children in America and by gallant allies in Europe, but relying in the first on her own strength, she strikes in full confidence of victory.

We declare the right of the people of Ireland to the ownership of Ireland, and to the unfettered control of Irish destinies, to be sovereign and indefeasible. The long surpation of that right by a foreign people and government has no exinguished the right, nor can it ever be extinguished except by the destruction of the Irish people. In every generation the Irish people have associated their right to national freedom and sovereignty; six times during the past they hundred years they have associed their arms. Standing on that fundamental right and again asserting it in arms in the face of the world, we hardvy proclaim the Irish Republic as a Soverige Independent State, and we piedge our lives and the lives of our comrades-in-arms to the cause of its reedom, of its weifare, and of its excitation among the nations.

The Irish Republic is entitled to, and hereby claims, the allegiance of every Irishman and Irishwoman. The Republic guarantees religious and civil liberty, equal rights and equal opportunities to all is citizens, and declares its resolve to pursue the happiness and prosperity of the whole ration and of all its parts, cherishing all the children of the nation equally, and oblivious of the differences carefully fostered by an alien government, which have dvided a minority from the majority in the past. Until our arms have brought the opportune moment for the stabilishment of a permanent National Government, representative of the whole people of Ireland and elected by the suffrages of all her men mit woman, the Provisional Government, hereby constituted, will administer the civil and military affairs of the Republic in truet for the people.

We place the cause of the Irish Bopublic under the protection of the Most High God. Whose blessing we invoke upon our arms, and we pray that no one who serves that cause will dishonour it by cowarine, inhumanity, or rapine. In this supreme hour the Irish nation must, by its valuer and discipline and by the readiness of its children to sacrifice themselves for the common good, prove itself worthy of the august design to which it is called.

HOMAS J. CLARKE.

THOMAS MacDONAGH, EAMONN CEANNT, JOSEPH PLUNKETT.







- The Irish War of Independence was a guerrilla war between the Britain and its forces in Ireland and Irish republican guerrillas in the Irish Volunteers or Irish Republican Army.
- The war is usually said to have run between 1919 and 1921, but violence both preceded these dates and continued afterwards.



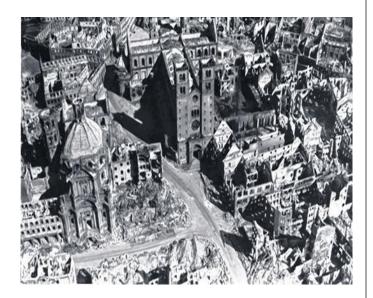
Timeline of Events Germany

- German events through history include:
- World War 2
- After World War 2 Alliance Forces
- Famous People In Germany

World War II

- 1933 Hitler became Chancellor by democratic way
- 1939 Germany invaded Poland
- -->WorldWar 2 started
- 16th March 1945 Würzburg was bombed
- 2nd September 1945 the war ended





After World War 2 - Alliance, Forces

- Germany was divided in four parts by England, France, America, Sowjet Union
- 1961 the Wall was built by Sow Union to prevent emigration
- --> declaration of DDR and
- 1989 the wall gets destroyed
- 1999 Germany joined the Euro



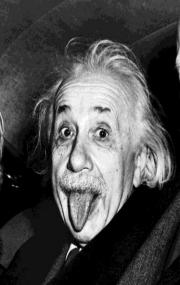
Famous People In Germany

- Karl The Great (Carolus Magnus) was king of Great Franconian Reich about 9 century
- Martin Luther translated the bible from Latin to German about 16 century
- W.C. Röntgen invented the X-Rays about 20 century
- J.W. Goethe was one of the most famous poets of Germany about 19 century
- Albert Einstein was focused on Physics matter about the 20 century









Thank you for listening

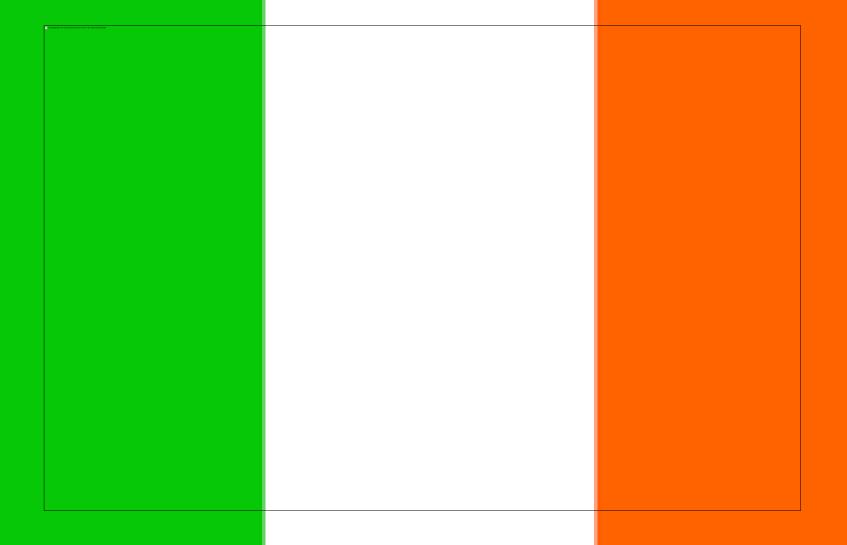
lish - German

SCHOOL

System



Grading system



System



Grading system

- 1 = very good
- 2 = good ~ B
- 3 = satisfactory ~ C
- 4 = sufficient ~ D
- 5/6 = unsatisfactory (fail) ~ F

Subjects

- main subjects: Maths, English, Irish
- 3rd language: French, Spanish
- science: Biology, Chemistry, Physics, AG Science, Farming
- History, Geography, Art, Home Ec, TG, Woodwork, Metalwork, RE, PE, CSPE, SPHE, Music, Business

Subjects (Gymnasium)

- main subjects: Maths, German, English,
- 3rd language: Latin, French, Spanish
- science: Biology, Chemistry, Physics, IT
- social subjects: Geography, History, Law/Economy, Social Culture Subject (~cspe), RE, PE
- Music, Art

Advantages & Disadvantages

Advantages

- freedom to choose
 subjects
- builds more social skills through CSPE, SPHE
- theres something for everyone LCA, LCVP, leaving cert
 we are all kept in one
- school

Disadvantages

uniforms – can't
express
themselves

Advantages & DisadvantagesAdvantagesDisadvantages

- less years of education
- → younger workers
- separated into
 different schools at young age
 school starting early, less afternoon lessons
- no real freedom to choose your carrer path of education
- not everyone in the same school

ΤY

- The 4th optional year of secondary school is called transition year.
- Transition year is a year filled with
 Opportunities such as this exchange. The main point of ty is to develope students
 socially and to develope them as a person

Helping the Germans learn some Irish phrases!

Dia dhuit

- Dia is muire duit
- Conas ata tu?
- Ta me go maith, go raibh maith agat
- Cad is aimn duit?
- ----- is aimn dom

Helping the Irish learn some German Phrases!

- Hallo! Guten Tag!
- Wie geht's dir?
 - (Mir geht es) gut.
- Wie heißt du?
 - Mein Name ist/ ich heiße ...

Different sports in different countries













The Irish sports



- Hurling
- <u>"The toughest of them all"</u>
- Founded 1970-71
- Ireland (GAA)
- Wooden stick called "hurley"
- Small ball called sliotar
- The aim is it to kick the sliotar in or over the goal
- 15 players
- Inside the goal (3 Points)
- Over the goal (1 Point)







- Rugby
- IRFU, irisch Cumann Rugbaí na hÉireann
- Founded in 19 th century
- 86.500 players in Ireland
- Different types of rugby all over the world
- No protection clothes (like amerian footbal
- The aim is it to touch the ball over the finishing music
- 15 players each team
- 5 Points



More irish sports...



• Gaelic football

- 1527 first played "Galway"
- 15 players each team
- You play 60 min., 30 min. a break
- •
- Only 4 steps
- Every 4 steps you either have to hop or solo the ball
- Over goal 1 point in goal 3 points

German sports



• Football

- 11 players each team
- 90 min. a game
- You have to shot in the goal
- 4 referes
- Founded in the 19 century in england

th

- Popular all over the world
- World champions at the moment is germany







Another favourite sport...

• Handball

- 60min a game (15min break)
- 7 players each team
- 3 steps with the ball
- Half circle only for the goalkeeper
- Aim: throw the ball in the goal
- A lot of fouls in the game
- Germany: european champion(2016)

Thank you Dankeschön



Social life in Germany and Ireland

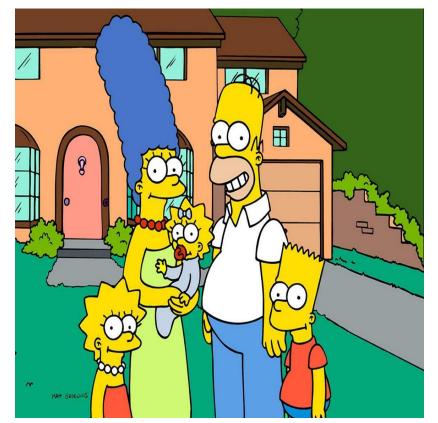
Family life

"There are alot of similarities between Irish and German families. We eat around the same time and enjoy similiar family activities. One of the main differences we found was that in Germany

they have an earlier start to their day." ~Rachel Crimes

Activities we all enjoy:

- Picnics
- Hiking
- Shopping
- Days to the park/Zoo
- Visiting relatives
- Going out for dinner
- Celebrating holidays with family



How we enjoy social life

Germany:

- Playing and watching sports together, mainly soccer
- Parties and festivals
- Hanging out with friends
- Going out for meals with

them



How we enjoy social life



Ireland:

- Playing different sports such as hurling, camogie, gaelic football, rugby, soccer and golf
- Parties
- Hanging out with friends
- Going out for meals with them

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Quite similiar habits, even though Germans are more tight-lipped than the very open and friendly Irish.

Thank you for your attention Danke für eure Aufmerksamkeit