



Erasmus+

English Matters' Erasmus+ Programme

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www.englishmatters.org

Welcome to

TALKING TO PEOPLE
Inquiry-based and Cooperative Learning
Methodology
Trinity College Dublin 2018

Tuesday

- **09:00** *Time for practice:* Sharing our knowledge about Dublin – Introductions & First Impressions.
- **10:30** Coffee Break
- **11:00** *Language Focus / Workshop: Ireland, the old and the new.*
- **12:30** Lunch Time
- **13:30** *Time for Practice – Learning Portfolio* (creating learning resources): “We are a vibrant firstworld country, but we have a humbling third-world memory.” (Mary McAleese)

Time for practice: Sharing our
knowledge about Dublin –
Introductions & First Impressions.

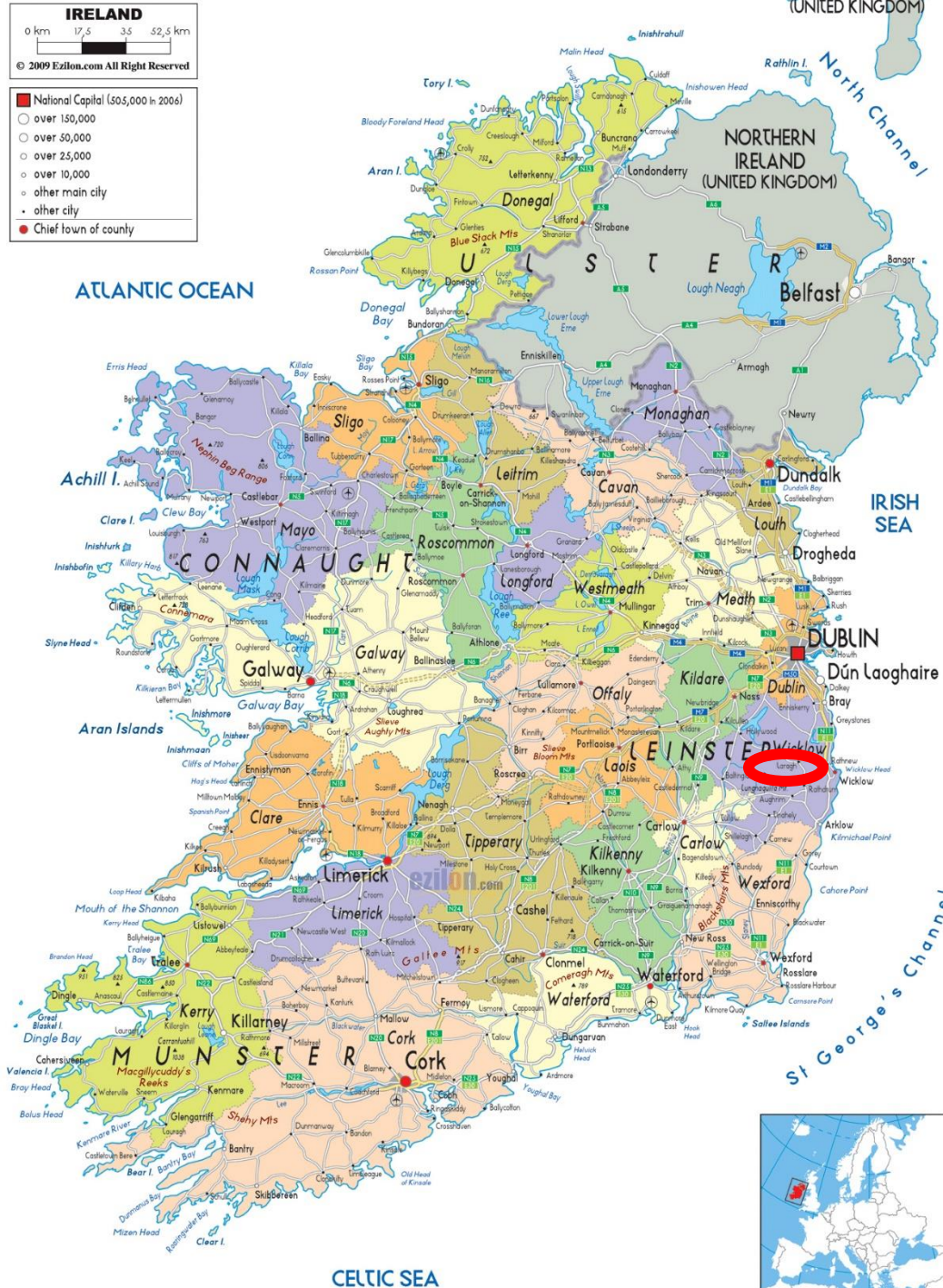
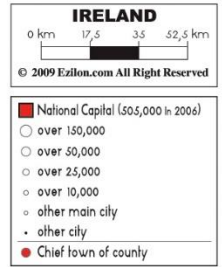
Introductions

Your Tutor

- **Name:** Jessica Fahy known as Jess.
 - My surname in Irish is Ní Fhathaigh
 - Meaning: Daughter of the giant
 - Pronunciation: Nee Awe-Hee
- **Profession:** Art Historian – tutor, lecturer, tour guide and researcher.
 - I work for a variety of institutions including the Adult Education department of University College Dublin, the National Gallery of Ireland and the Hugh Lane Gallery.
 - My area of expertise is Western Art History from 1400 to the present day.



Email: jessfahy@gmail.com



- I am from a small village called Laragh in County Wicklow.





DUBLIN

Dún Laoghair

Bray

LEINSTER

Laragh

Wicklow

Carlow

Carlow

Wexford

Kilkenny

Kilkenny

Laragh is 1km from **Glendalough**.



Glendalough

Pronunciation:

Glen-dah-lock in English

Gleann Dá Locha in Irish

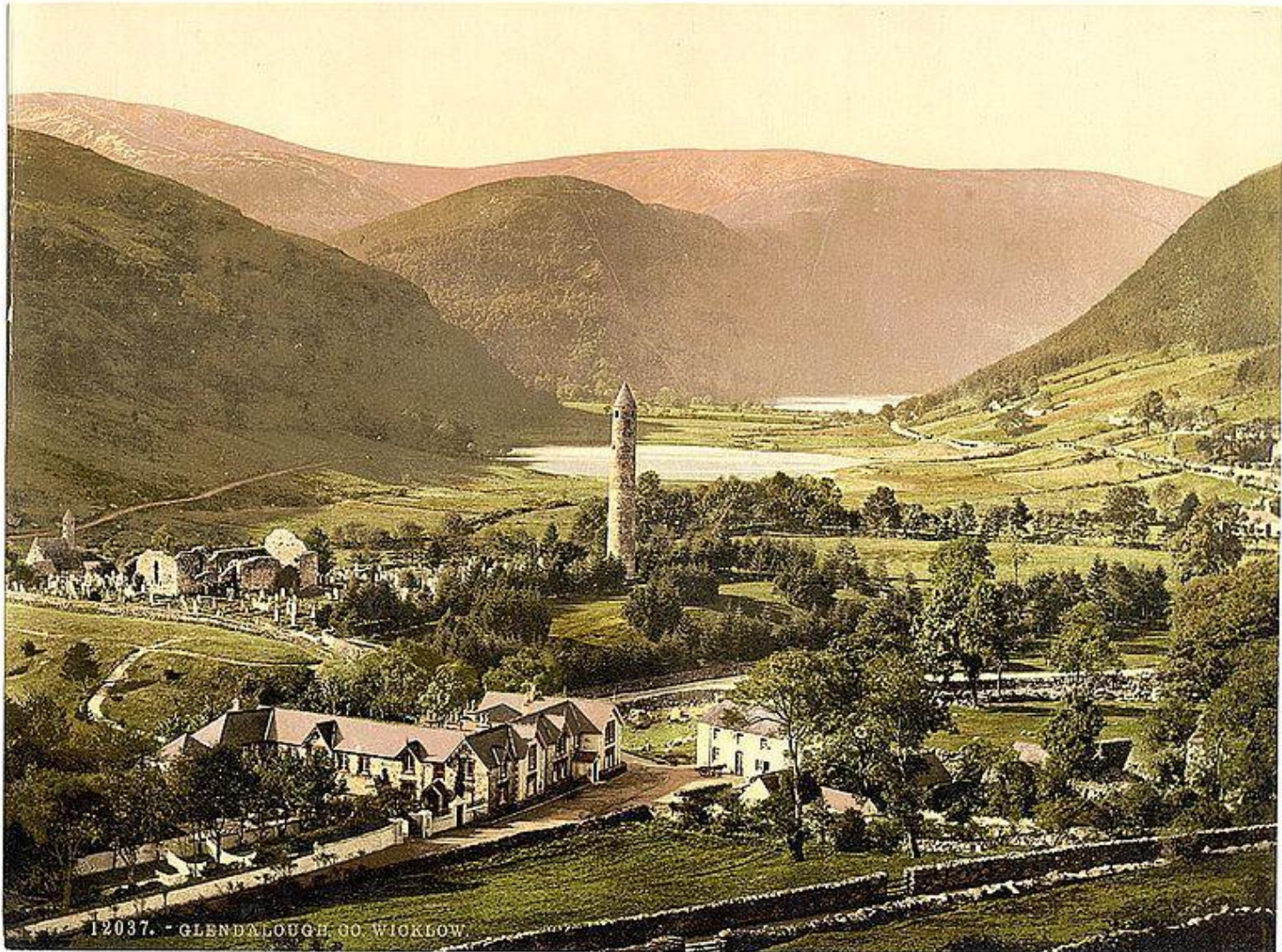
Meaning: Valley of two lakes

Pronunciation:

Glen Daw-Lock-ha in Irish



Postcard of Glendalough from the 1890s.



12037. - GLENDALOUGH, CO. WICKLOW

Your turn

Name: _____

I am known as ...

Profession: _____

My area of expertise is ...

I am from ...

And/or

I am currently living in ...

What are your first impressions of Dublin?



Where have you been and where would you like to go?



Coffee Break

10:30-11:00

*Language Focus /
Workshop:
Ireland, the old and the
new.*

British Penal Laws In Ireland

Irish native Catholics were:-

- 01: forbidden from owning or leasing land in their own country;**
- 02: banned from living within 5 miles of a corporate town;**
- 03: forbidden from speaking or writing in their native Irish/Gaeilge language;**
- 04: banned from practising their Catholic religion;**
- 05: forbidden from educating their children;**
- 06: barred from being the guardian of even their own children;**
- 07: forbidden from entering a profession;**
- 08: banned from holding any public office role;**
- 09: forbidden from engaging in any form of commerce;**

The Free State (1922)

Freedom at last?

The Irish Civil War (1922-1923)



Sean Keating (Limerick 1889-1977 Dublin), *An Allegory*, c.1922, Oil on canvas, 102 x 130 cm, National Gallery of Ireland.

Church and State

The 1937 Irish constitution officially recognised the ‘special position of the Roman Catholic Church’ (Article 44)

The **Fifth Amendment** of the Constitution of Ireland deleted Article 44, this was approved by referendum on 7 December 1972 and signed into law on 5 January 1973.

Mainie Jellett (Dublin
1897-1944),
Madonna and Child,
[exhibited 1937], oil on
canvas, Private
Collection.





The Apparition of the Virgin Mary to Bernadette of Lourdes, Roadside Grotto, Donegal, c. 1954 (Marian Year).

The Irish Constitution and Women

‘The Irish Constitution still makes reference to woman's place in the home’

- The Journal.ie, March 8th 2017

Maurice Mac Gonigal, *Mother & Child*, 1942, oil on canvas, 101.8 x 76.5 cm, Crawford Art Gallery, Cork.



The Irish Constitution and Women

Article 41.2.1 of the 1937 Irish Constitution states:

In particular, the State recognises that by her life within the home, woman gives to the State a support without which the common good cannot be achieved.

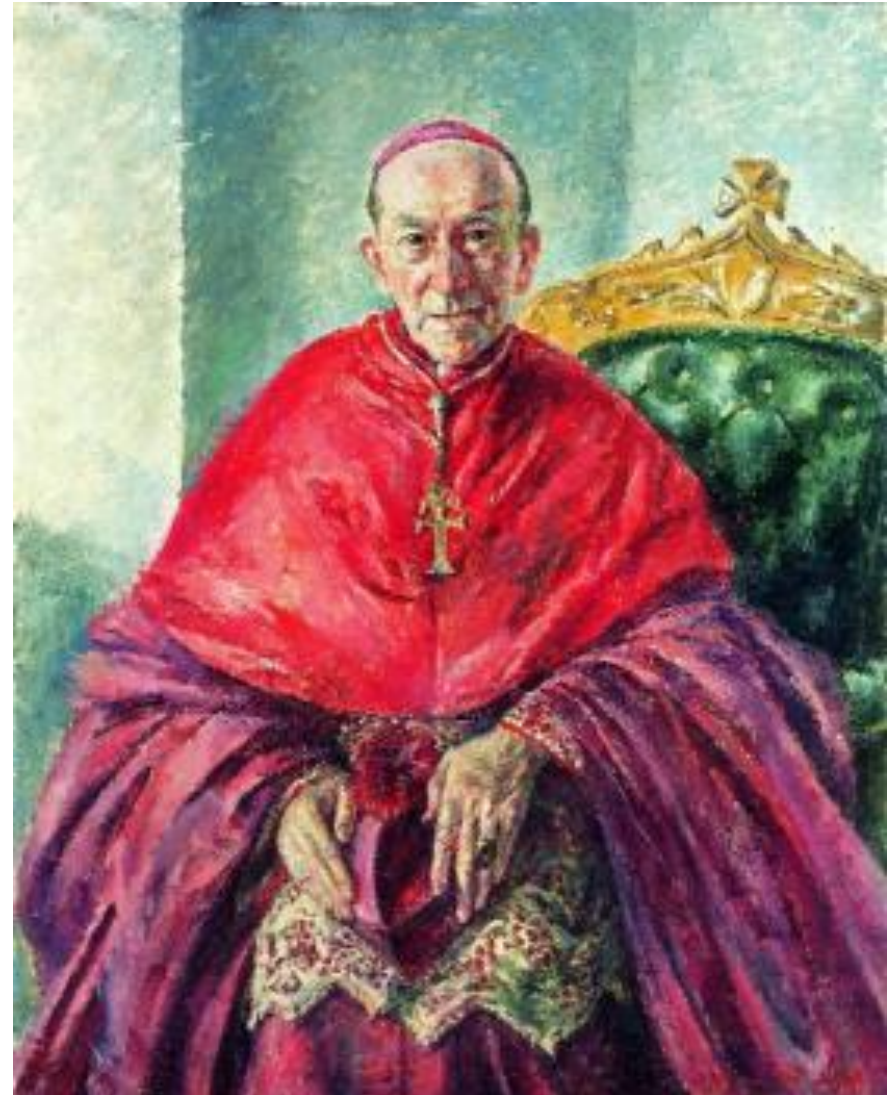
The State shall, therefore, endeavour to ensure that mothers shall not be obliged by economic necessity to engage in labour to the neglect of their duties in the home.

The Irish Constitution and Women

Archbishop John Charles McQuaid
(1895-1973) believed that:

“Nothing will change in law and fact of nature that woman’s natural sphere is in the home”.

Simon Elwes (British, 1902-1975), *The Most Reverend John Charles McQuaid, Archbishop of Dublin and Primate of Ireland*, 1969, Oil on canvas, 127 x 102 cm, National Gallery of Ireland.



The Irish Constitution and Women

Irish Feminism



- **Hanna Sheehy Skeffington** (1877-1946), a leading feminist activist argued that the 1916 Proclamation had given Irish women “equal citizenship, equal rights and equal opportunities”.

The Proclamation of the Irish Republic, 1916.

POBLAUGHT NA H EIREANN, THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE IRISH REPUBLIC TO THE PEOPLE 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 Volunteers and the Irish Citizen Army, 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 usurpation of that right by a foreign people and government has not extinguished the right, nor can it ever be extinguished except by the destruction of the Irish people. In every generation the Irish people have asserted their right to national freedom and sovereignty: six times during the past three hundred years they have asserted it in arms. Standing on that fundamental right and again asserting it in arms in the face of the world, we hereby proclaim the Irish Republic as a Sovereign Independent State, and we pledge our lives and the lives of our comrades-in-arms to the cause of its freedom, of its welfare, and of its exaltation 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 its citizens, and declares its resolve to pursue the happiness and prosperity of the whole nation 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 divided a minority from the majority in the past.

Until our arms have brought the opportune moment for the establishment of a permanent National Government, representative of the whole people of Ireland and elected by the suffrages of all her men and women, the Provisional Government, hereby constituted, will administer the civil and military affairs of the Republic in trust for the people.

We place the cause of the Irish Republic 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 cowardice, inhumanity, or rapine. In this supreme hour the Irish nation must, by its valour and discipline and by the readiness of its children to sacrifice themselves for the common good, prove itself worthy of the august destiny to which it is called.

Signed on Behalf of the Provisional Government,

THOMAS J. CLARKE.

**SEAN Mac DIARMADA. THOMAS MacDONAGH.
P. H. PEARSE. EAMONN CEANNT.
JAMES CONNOLLY. JOSEPH PLUNKETT.**



Kasimir Dunin-Markievicz
(1874-1932), *Countess Markievicz*
1899, oil on canvas, 205 x 91cm,
National Gallery of Ireland

Irish Feminism

In 1918 Irish women
won the right to vote.

Countess Markievicz
(born Constance Gore-
Booth, 1868-
1927) was the first
woman elected to
government.



Countess Markievicz in
uniform, photograph,
1916, National Archives.



Kathleen Fox (England, 1880-1963 Milltown, Co. Dublin), *The Arrest*, 1916, Oil on canvas, 182 × 140cm, Niland Collection, Sligo.

The Irish Constitution and Women

Marriage and divorce

- Prior to 1976, a husband could sell or mortgage the family home, without the consent or even knowledge of his wife.
- In 1996 Ireland voted to allow married couples to get legally divorced.

Employment

- Up until 1973 many women were forced to leave their jobs if they got married.
- The Employment Equality Acts of 1977 and 1998 ended most gender discrimination.

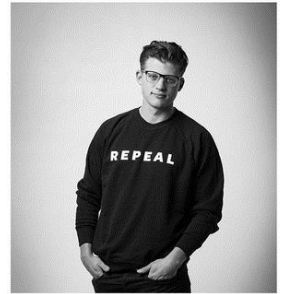
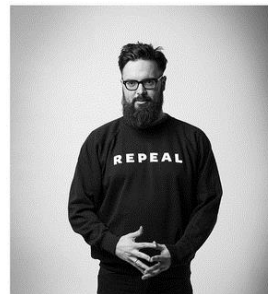
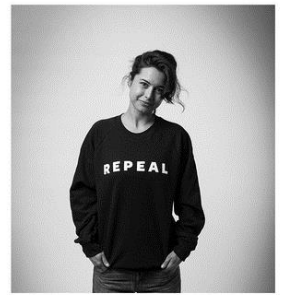
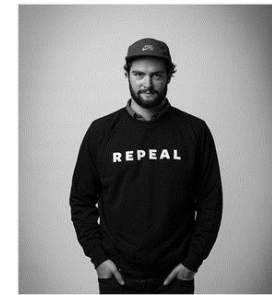
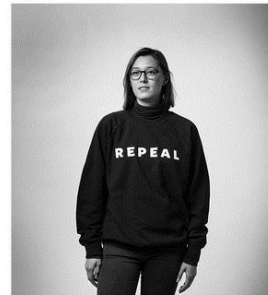
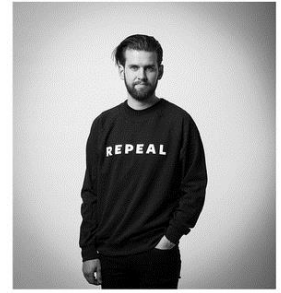
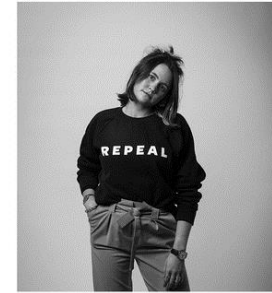
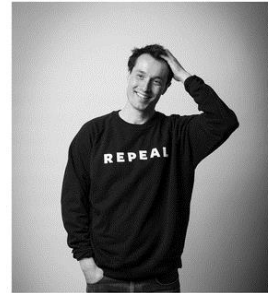
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In May 2018 Ireland voted to repeal the 8th Amendment.

**Eighth Amendment of
the Constitution Act,
1983** gave explicit
recognition to the right to
life of an unborn child,
effectively introducing a
constitutional ban on
abortion in Ireland.



It's Yes: Ireland has voted to repeal the Eighth Amendment

More than two million votes were cast, making it one of the highest turnouts in the history of the State.

May 26th 2018, 6:14 PM



68,522 Views



156 Comments



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24289



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1

IRELAND HAS VOTED to repeal the Eighth Amendment of the Constitution, paving the way for the legalisation of abortion in some circumstances.

The country voted by 66.4% to 33.6% to remove the amendment with more than two million votes cast.

At 64.5%, the turnout was one of the highest ever recorded for a referendum in this country and the highest of any referendum since 1992.



The crowd in Dublin Castle

Image: AP/PA Images

Politics and society

While the head of state is the popularly elected **President of Ireland**, it is a largely ceremonial position with real political power being vested in the indirectly elected **Taoiseach*** (prime minister) who is the head of the government.

*The literal translation of the Irish word Taoiseach is *chieftain or leader*.

Pronunciation: Tee-shock

Ireland Today

Leo Varadkar

became the Taoiseach on
14 June 2017.

Youngest ever Taoiseach
aged 38

First openly gay Taoiseach



CBC News 
@CBCNews

 Follow

1st openly gay prime minister poised to take office in Ireland
[cbc.ca/1.4143662](https://www.cbc.ca/1.4143662)

4:30 PM - 2 Jun 2017

  62  226

Gay Rights in Ireland

In 1993 consensual homosexual acts between adults was
decriminalised in Ireland.

In 2015 Ireland voted in favour of same-sex marriage.

Leo Varadkar was born in Dublin, the son of an Irish mother and an Indian father, he studied Medicine at Trinity College, Dublin.

During an interview in 2015, Varadkar spoke publicly for the first time about being gay:

"it's not something that defines me. I'm not a half-Indian politician, or a doctor politician or a gay politician for that matter. It's just part of who I am, it doesn't define me, it is part of my character I suppose“.



**‘New leader Leo Varadkar
considered far too right-wing by
many voters in Ireland.’**

- Irish Central.com, June 05, 2017

**Response on twitter: ‘He hates poor
people. And women. We didn't vote for
him. Stop congratulating us. This is a
disaster.’**

Lunch Time

'Ireland, Past, Present and Future'

Group Presentations

Tomorrow 1.30 pm

Please bring your photographs on a USB
key.

Thank you

Time for Practice – Learning Portfolio
(creating learning resources):

**“We are a vibrant first-world
country, but we have a
humbling third-world
memory.”**

- Mary McAleese, former President of
Ireland

The Great Famine



Daniel MacDonnell (1821-1853), *The Discovery of the Potato Blight*, 1847, oil on canvas, UCD Folklore



Famine Memorial on Dublin's Custom House Quay. The memorial by **Rowan Gillespie**, unveiled in 1997, depicts men and women trudging along the river's quay.

Time for Practice – Learning Portfolio (creating learning resources): Ireland, the old and the new.

- Same groups as yesterday.
- Discuss what you have learnt so far.
- Apply this knowledge to the photographs you took yesterday. Has anything changed?
- Plan your photograph presentation for tomorrow.
 - 3 photographs, 'Past', 'Present' and 'Future'.
- How can you apply this exercise and your knowledge of these aspects of 'Ireland, the old and the new' to your own teaching practise?

Please feel free to ask me for help if needed.