

Diversity
Enrichment
Transformation



**Ireland in the European Classroom: Identity,
Music & Intercultural Learning**
Lauren Mealy, Cork English College

Identity Maps

- Draw a map that represents your identity.

Consider:

- Your personality traits
- Your background
- Your history and experiences

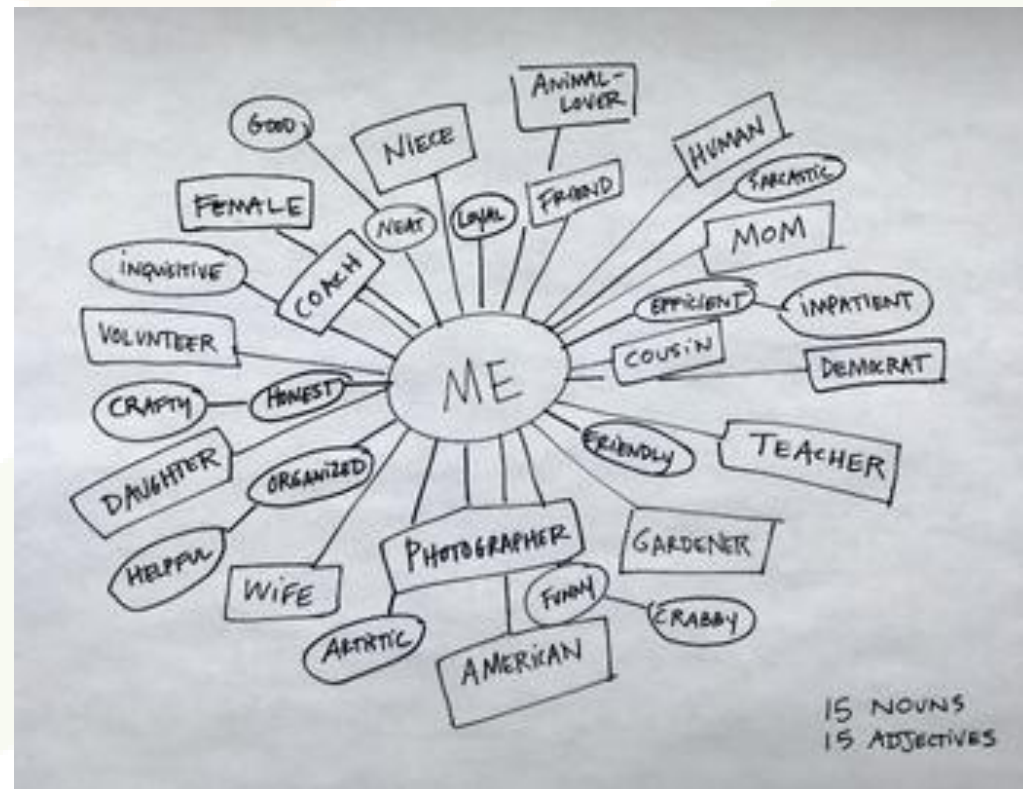
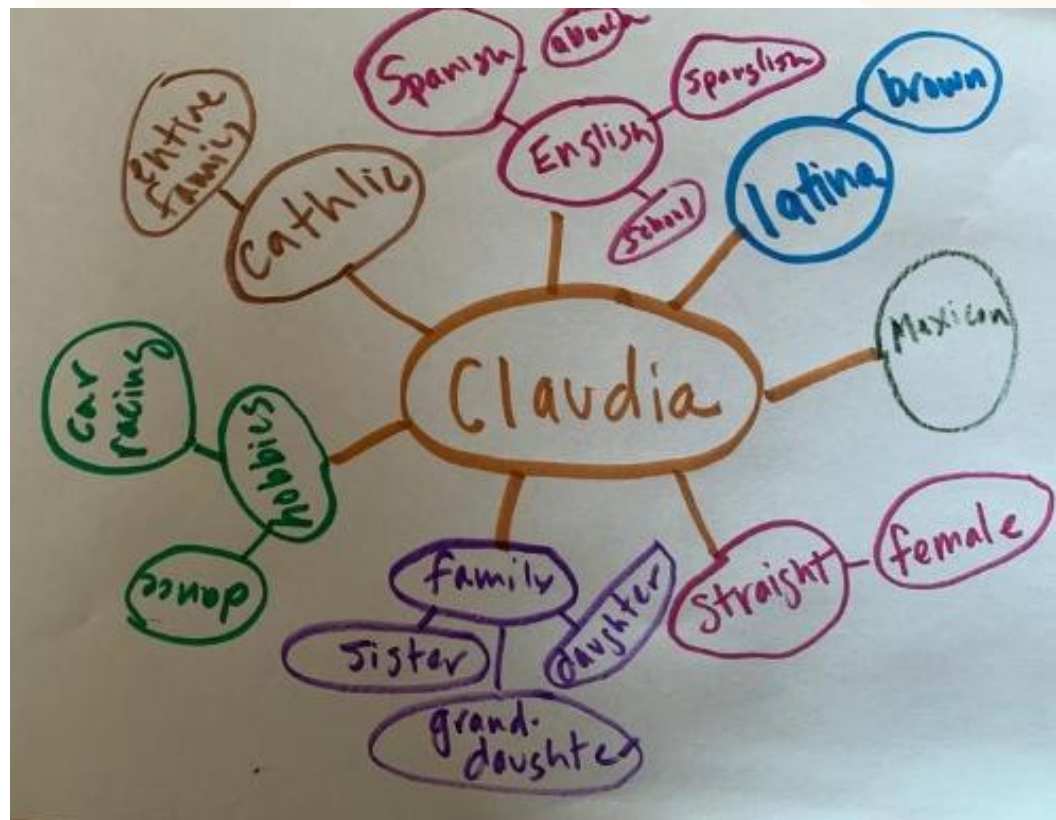


Identity

Literature

Hiberno English

Identity Maps



Hiberno English

- Some words are still in use in Ireland that are not elsewhere.
- Many are taken from the Irish Language



"Would have"

Cork mourns as 'kind man' Peter dies in a house fire

Michael Olney

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A man who died in a fire in Cork city over the weekend has been described as an "extraordinary man" who "didn't have a bad bone in his body".

Peter Lyall, 62, died when his home in the Ardculen area of Hollyhill on Cork city's northside caught fire on Sunday night.

Mr Lyall was a popular figure in his area and was master brewer at the Franciscan Well Brewery in the city.

A woman in her 60s, understood to have been Mr Lyall's partner, was injured in the blaze but managed to escape.

Mary Crilly of the Cork

Sexual Violence Centre was a friend of Mr Lyall's.

"I would have met him maybe ten years ago," she said.

"The kind of guy who would do anything for you in a blink.

"You just enjoy seeing him because of the light in his eyes. He was just a really generous, kind man and had a great sense of humour.

"He was just a great guy.

"I really miss him. I think everybody will really miss him," added Ms Crilly.

Another person who knew Mr Lyall personally is Fianna Fáil Cllr Tony Fitzgerald who said: "Very sad day for Ardculen with the passing of Peter Lyall. Peter was

a very quiet, nice man. God rest his soul."

The alarm was raised at approximately 12.45am on Sunday night/Monday morning and emergency services rushed to the scene.

Mr Lyall was pronounced dead at the scene and the woman was treated for non-life-threatening injuries before being brought by ambulance to CUH.

The fire was successfully extinguished by Cork City Fire Brigade and the scene was preserved for a technical examination which gardaí have said has now been completed.

Gardaí also confirmed that enquiries are ongoing to establish the cause of the fire.

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Irish Music & Instruments

Deirdre Buckley, Cork English College

A short history of music traditions in Irish History

- Short talk on the history and importance of music in Irish culture
- Activity: identifying traditional Irish instruments and listening to samples
- Jigsaw activity: Music in Ireland in contemporary times
- Listening: Irish song activity
- Introduction to Irish dance
- Video activity: Riverdance

History of Traditional Irish Music

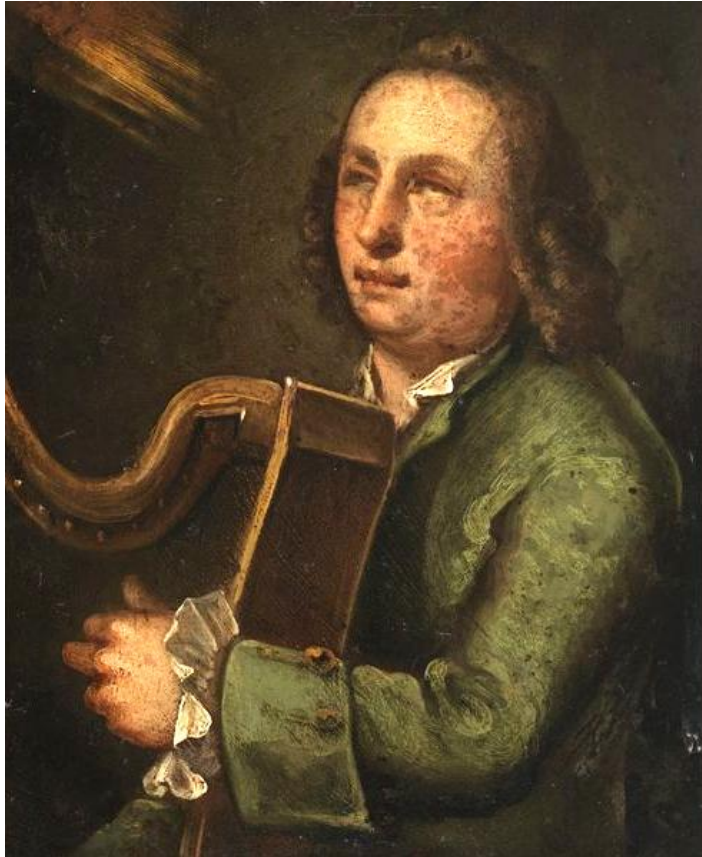
- Beginnings of Irish traditional music can be traced back to almost 2000 years ago when the Celts first arrived in Ireland.
- Celts had an oral culture.
- Music and song were a vital means of handing down information from one generation to the next.
- The Celts were established in Europe since 500B.C
- Their music was strongly influenced by the music of the East.
- The origins of numerous instruments can be traced to the East



History of Traditional Irish Music

- 10th to 17th Centuries
- A system of musical patronage developed in Ireland. It was called the bardic system.
- Bards were professional musicians who were employed by the powerful Gaelic lords.
- Most of the musicians were harpists.
- The bards wrote songs and music for the Gaelic lords who employed them.
- This system was decimated during the Flight of the Earls when the Gaelic lords were forced to flee Ireland in 1607 after failed rebellions in the 16th century.
- One of the last bards of the old tradition was a blind harpist called Turlough o Carolan.

Turlough O'Carolan



Modern Irish Harpist

The instrument has changed very little since the time of the bards.



Irish Music in the 18th and 19th Century

- The first written Irish music appeared in Ireland in 1762
- One of the most important music manuscripts was written in 1792. They were presented at the Belfast Harp Festival by Edward Bunting.
- The manuscripts are over 200 years old and still survive today.
- The Great Famine occurred in Ireland in the 1840s.
- Lack of food and starvation caused over a million people to emigrate.
- This had the positive effect of establishing Irish music networks in American cities with large Irish populations.

Traditional Irish Instruments

- Uilleann Pipes (i-lan pipes)
- [THE BRENDAN VOYAGE 10th MOVEMENT, NEWFOUNDLAND, LIVE AT CORK CITY HALL \(youtube.com\)](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=...)



Traditional Irish Instruments

- Tin Whistle

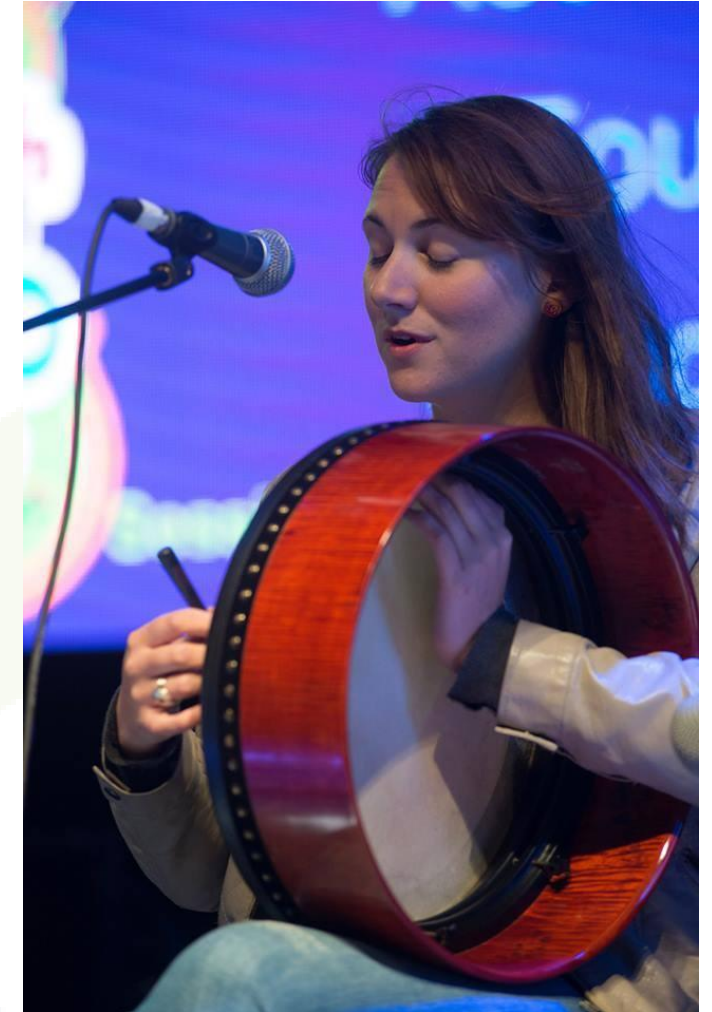
- [Mary Bergin Tin Whistle \(youtube.com\)](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MaryBerginTinWhistle)



Traditional Irish Instruments

- Bodhran

- [Bodhran Demonstration \(youtube.com\)](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=...)



Traditional Irish Instruments

- Fiddle



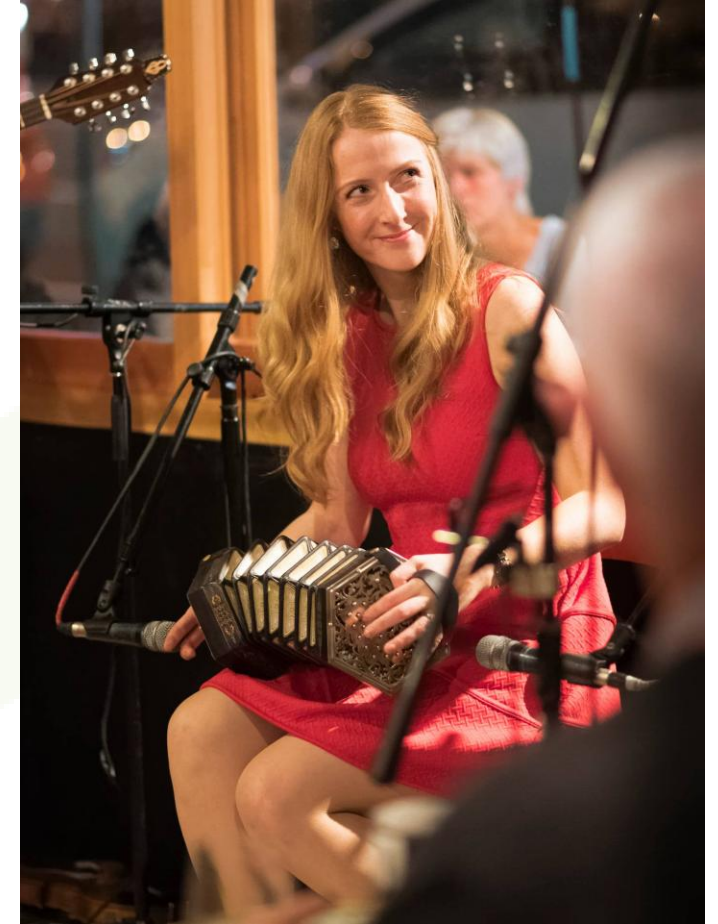
Traditional Irish Instruments

- Irish Flute



Traditional Irish Instruments

- Concertina / Melodeon



Traditional Irish Instruments

- Irish Harp



Traditional Irish Instruments

- Bouzouki



Development of Irish Traditional Music in the 20th Century

1960's

- For a long time, Irish Traditional music was associated with rural Ireland and poverty.
- The music was played mainly to be danced to.
- An innovative thinker, a music lecturer, **Sean O'Riada** changed all this.
- His incorporation of modern and traditional techniques made him the most influential figure of the 1960s revival
- He was a lecturer in UCC from 1963 to 1971



Sean O'Riada

- He played the violin, organ and piano
- Composed music for choir and musical scores, including the famous Mise Eire.
- Combined traditional Irish tunes and " sean-nos " (old - style) song in the classical tradition .
- He founded the Ceoltoiri Chualann group.



Ceoltoiri Chualann



- Ceoltoiri Chualann: presented traditional music in a completely new style
- Many members of Ceoltoiri Chualann went on to found other famous groups, such as **The Chieftains**.

Developments

- Irish music & ceili bands became more popular and began to develop amongst Irish immigrants abroad.
- In the 1960s, ceili bands kept Irish dances alive & brought them to a wider audience.



1970s - Clannad

- In the 1970s, Irish music continued to grow and gain international appeal.
- Here are some of the groups from that time to the present day.



Clannad

[Clannad - Theme from Harry's Game \(Official HD Video\) \(youtube.com\)](#)

Rory Gallagher



Thin Lizzy

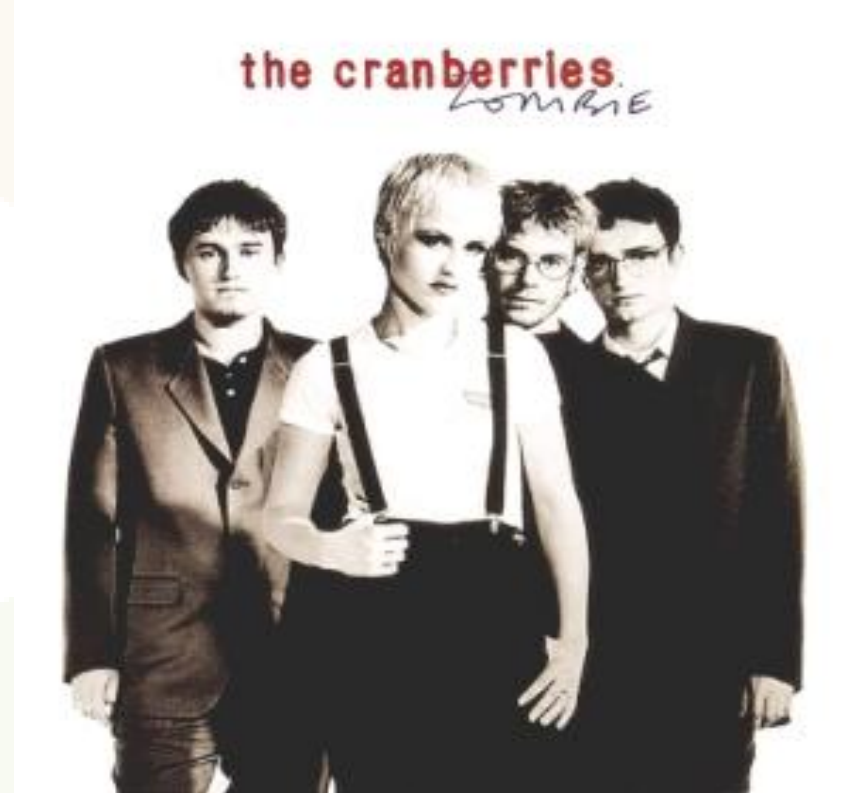


[Thin Lizzy - Whiskey In The Jar 1973 Video Sound HQ \(youtube.com\)](#)

Van Morrison



The Cranberries



[The Cranberries - Zombie \(Official Music Video\) \(youtube.com\)](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Kw31o3LWU40)

U2



The Boomtown Rats



[The Boomtown Rats - I Don't Like Mondays \(Official Video\) \(youtube.com\)](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=...)

Snow Patrol



Irish Dancing

- The four basic types of modern-day Irish music.
- There are the jig, reel, hornpipe and the set dances.
- The jig is the most graceful of the Irish dances and features light hopping, sliding and skipping.
- Set dances are performed to a specific tune.
- Each set dance has its own tune.
- Some of the tunes are more than 250 years old

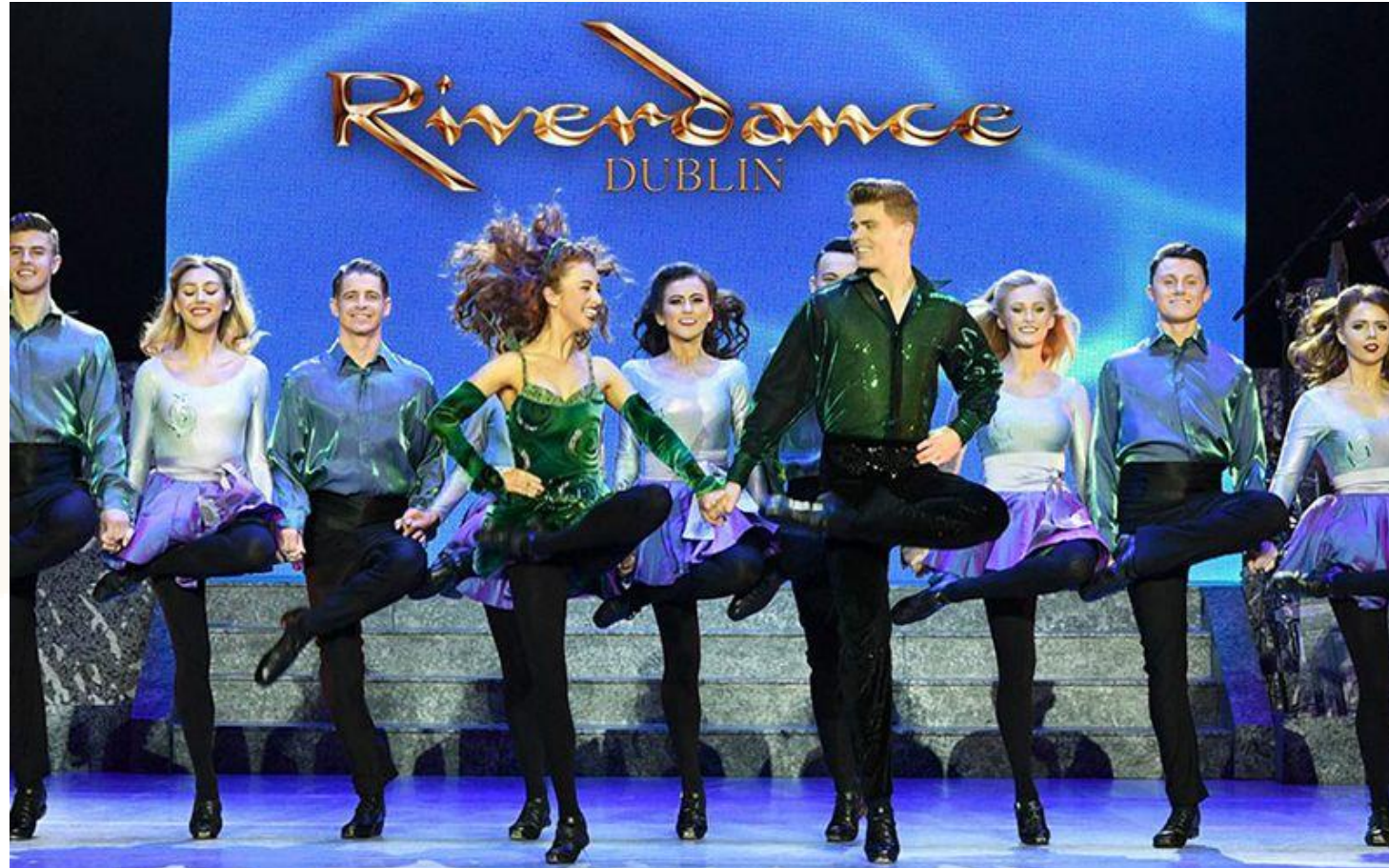


Set Dancing



[Senior set dancing champions, Fleadh Cheoil 2011, Cavan \(youtube.com\)](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=...)

Riverdance



https://youtu.be/w0v_pu6miJ8?si=CcBxUYF1SOeudEUv&t=101

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Thank you very much!

Deirdre Buckley, Cork English College

