

Chapter 1 : Past Times (Limerick, Ireland): Address, Phone Number - TripAdvisor

In Ireland sport and activities play a big role in the local communities and society in general including Gaelic games, rugby union, soccer and golf among other sports.

Modern authors have helped keep these folk traditions alive. The poet William Butler Yeats wrote five plays based on the legendary adventures of Cuchulainn. Pilgrimages to shrines and holy places at home and abroad attract tens of thousands of people each year. Catholicism is deeply intertwined with Irish nationalism patriotism. Before Irish independence, the British attempted to eliminate Catholicism from Ireland. This caused the Irish to cling even more fiercely to their faith. The patron saint of Ireland, St. Patrick, is honored by people not only those of Irish descent worldwide on March 17 each year. Patrick, according to legend, dreamed that he received a call from the Irish people to help them. Ireland was overrun with snakes and reptiles in such large numbers that it was considered a plague. Patrick went a high mountain, carrying a staff to show that he was a priest. He charmed the snakes with prayers, and gathered them all together. When every last snake had responded, Patrick drove them all into the sea, freeing Ireland from the reptile plague. The Irish people gathered around him to thank him, and he began to preach Christianity to them. When Patrick spotted the three-leafed shamrock, he picked it and used it to help explain how three gods, represented by the three leaves, could be one. This is the legend explaining how St. Patrick eliminated snakes from Ireland, led the Irish people to Christianity, and became their patron saint. It also explains why the shamrock is the national symbol of Ireland. On this day, young men "Wren Boys" dress in outrageous costumes and paint their faces. They go from house to house in a silly parade "hunting the wren," and people may throw them a few coins. On the night before, bonfires are lit on hilltops throughout the west of Ireland. A dish called colcannon, made from cabbage, potatoes, and milk, was traditionally served on Halloween with a ring, coin, thimble, and button inserted into it. Whoever found the ring was supposed to be married within a year. The coin symbolized wealth; the button, bachelorhood a man who never marries ; and the thimble, spinsterhood a woman who never marries. Sometimes, the colcannon is left out on Halloween as a snack for the fairies. In Roman Catholic families, the child is baptized within a week or so of birth. First communion and confirmation are important events for Catholic children. Marriage generally takes place in church. Weddings are festive events. In the west they may still be attended by "straw-boys," uninvited guests dressed in straw disguises who crash the wedding and play about in good-humored fashion. Death is a solemn occasion. Although the Irish were once known for their wild wakes a time for people to view the body before burial , these are quickly becoming a thing of the past. It was believed that turning away a stranger would bring bad luck and a bad name to the household. According to one Christian belief, a stranger might be Christ in disguise coming to test the members of the household. The front doors of houses were commonly left open at meal times. Anyone who passed by would feel free to enter and join in the meal. While many of the old superstitions are a thing of the past, Irish warmth and hospitality toward strangers remains. Hospitality is practiced not only at home, but also at the neighborhood pub bar. Anyone joining a group of drinkers immediately buys a round of drinks for everyone at the table. Similarly, no one smokes a cigarette without first offering the pack to everyone present. It was built from a combination of stones and mortar made from mud, lime, or whatever material was locally available. The roof was often thatched. Rural homes and those in some urban areas are commonly heated by fireplaces that burn peat called "turf" in Ireland instead of wood. Peat is soil from marshy or damp regions, composed of partially decayed vegetable matter. It is cut and dried for use as fuel. Modern homes are replacing traditional dwellings both in the country and the city. Families generally live in brick or concrete houses or apartment buildings. Consequently, a great demand for new housing has been created, and developments have gone up around most large towns and cities. The nuclear family is the primary family unit. However, an ailing elderly relative and an unmarried aunt or uncle may also be included. Young people have traditionally lived at home with their parents until they marry, often after the age of twenty-five or even thirty. Bonds between siblings are unusually strong, especially in the western part of the country. Unmarried siblings often live together, sometimes joined by a widowed sibling later in life. While women are playing an

increasingly active role in the work force, traditional gender roles are still common at home. Women perform most of the household chores and child-rearing, and the men fill the traditional role of breadwinner the one who earns money to support the family, or "buy the bread". The Irish have been known for their fine cotton lace-making since the early s. Handknitted sweaters are another famous Irish product, especially those made on the Aran Islands. Tweedâ€™a thick cloth of woven wool used for pants, skirts, jackets, and hatsâ€™is another type of textile for which the Irish are known. The Irish have decorated and fastened their clothing with bronze and silver brooches since the third century AD , Traditional designs have included detailed engravings, animal designs, and enamel inlays.

Chapter 2 : Irish Breaking News | Irish Examiner

*Ireland In Past Times: An Historical Retrospect, Ecclesiastical And Civil: With Illustrative Notes [Anonymous] on racedayv1.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. /> This is a reproduction of a book published before*

For the visitor and sporting enthusiast these popular areas can be divided into professional spectator sports that offer visitors on an Ireland vacation a fun day out for spectators to a range of activities that take advantage of the spectacular Irish outdoors. As a sporting nation Ireland has a wide range of sporting options and has enjoyed great success in a number of fields. In more recent times Irish teams have also found some success in athletics, cricket and rowing. Croke Park in Dublin is the historic home of Gaelic games in Ireland and hosts all major national competition finals. The stadium has undergone extension regeneration over the past ten years and can hold up to 82, spectators. Rugby Union After the popularity of gaelic games comes soccer and rugby which have quickly gained in popularity over the years most of all rugby of which has enjoyed great success in the last few years. Irish provincial rugby is now fully professional and has witnessed significant success since the turn of the century with the provinces of Munster and Leinster, in particular, being crowned champions of Europe on five occasions. The other provincial sides of Ulster and Connacht have also proved competitive in European competitions. Local club rugby remains the heartbeat of the national game and acts as a feeder system for the Irish provinces. The Irish national side has also been competitive on the international scene over recent times in the top five in the world , and claimed the coveted Six Nations Grand Slam title in Association Football Soccer Domestic soccer in the Republic of Ireland comprises a league system and is governed by the Football Association of Ireland. Unlike rugby, the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland are governed by two separate associations. The league is made up clubs from across the country. Other notable clubs include St. The republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland also field national soccer teams which compete on the international stage with Irish soccer fans being noteworthy worldwide for their undying support. Both the national republic of Ireland soccer team and national rugby team play their home matches at the Aviva Stadium in Dublin. Golf in Ireland Aside from team sports Ireland is also world renowned for golf and its wide variety of scenic and challenging golf courses whether it be a links or parkland course. Greyhound and Horse Racing Another popular sport and sporting pastime in Ireland is the world of greyhound and horseracing both popular sporting attractions providing exciting fun days out. Of the two, horseracing is the most popular and most internationally renowned. Ireland is home to the major horse breeding operation of Coolmore and Irish horses, jockeys and trainers continue to reach unprecedented success on the world stage. For horseracing enthusiasts the main race courses are the Curragh, Leopardstown and Fairyhouse which run national hunt and flat racing throughout the calendar year. Throughout Ireland there are many sporting clubs supporting a number of lesser known sports and catering to all manner of land and water based activities. Along popular coastal areas there are all manner of water sports and water based activities available in the summertime which range from sailing to surfing to deep sea diving. Outdoor Activities in Ireland With its natural landscape comprising of coastal areas, mountains and valleys it is unsurprising that Ireland offers a whole host of activities and outdoor pursuit options for the adventurous and active minded. Starting on foot the magnificent outdoor scenery offers great hillwalking, intense hiking and leisurely walks and ambling opportunities with many noted walks and specialwalking festivals held throughout the country. Water Sport Activities And the activities are confined to land for being an island nation with magnificent coastlines and beaches as well as many rivers and lakes inland, water and the sea offers the active and adventurous visitor a wealth of new opportunities. Inland there are many leisurely angling opportunities whilst kayaking and canoeing along the rivers and lakes offers a more alternative and action packed view of the local scenery and wildlife. The full range of watersports and waterbased activities can be explored along the coastal areas though with many available in the summertime and indeed all year. Among the watersports and activities on offer are sailing, surfing, windsurfing, waterskiing, waterboarding, and deep sea diving to name just some. Surfing in particular is becoming a very popular and noteworthy sporting activity catering to both experienced and beginners with Ireland having hosted the European Surf Championships in Thenorth west of the country has

become a mecca for surfers from across the globe to avail of the the great waves produced by the Atlantic Ocean. For the more sedate manner there are other water and landbased options available from whale watching, sea angling to hiring a boat for the day, to a day leisurely pursuing golf or even partaking in clay pigeon shooting in certain locations. Action based activities aside there is also the option of checking out the main attractions of the region by spending a day touring the town or countryside. A holiday or visit to Ireland can be an active and fun vacation with a host of things to do. From taking in the scenery to adventure sports and activities onland and on water to simple tours of the area there are a host of activities and adventure based pursuits available in Ireland. So whether you be an adrenaline junky or a more active yet leisurely person you will find something of interest on your holiday. From its wide variety of team sports, clubs and sporting pastimes that dominate the national and international scene to many activity based pursuits that take advantage of the landscape, sport and outdoor activities are a big part of Ireland.

Chapter 3 : Irish - Introduction, Location, Language, Folklore, Religion, Major holidays, Rites of passage

A rural Ireland of past times Four local people share their memories of farming and rural life in a new anthology of stories called 'Around the farm gate' Declan Coyle, one of the contributors.

As a result, they qualified for the quarter-finals where they lost to the Netherlands. Ed Brookes scored a hat-trick in a 3-1 home win at Dalymount Park. During this entire period, there were two Irish international football teams, chosen by two rival Associations. At least 38 dual internationals were selected to represent both teams, [12] however the overwhelming majority of these were Southerners who also agreed to play for the IFA team, with only a bare handful "crossing the border" in the other direction. FIFA eventually intervened when both teams entered World Cup qualification, the first time they had entered the same competition. This may have alarmed the FAI, since they subsequently lobbied FIFA to prevent the IFA from picking Southern-born players as well as attempting to exert pressure on the players themselves, sometimes through their clubs. In their home game against England, Alf Ringstead put the hosts 1-0 up before John Atyeo equalised in the last minute to salvage a 1-1 draw for England. Under the rules of the day, a win for the Republic of Ireland would have meant a play-off with England for a place in the World Cup. This was the first instance of a player born outside the Republic being selected to play for the national team due to having an Irish parent. A number of players born in Scotland, including Ray Houghton, have since represented the Republic due to having Irish parentage. The selection rules were later relaxed to allow for the selection of players with an Irish grandparent. Wilderness [edit] In , the FAI appointed Mick Meagan as the first permanent manager of the national side. His two years in charge were marked by exceptionally poor results, however with the team losing five out of six matches and gaining just one point in their World Cup qualification, and doing no better in the UEFA Euro qualifiers, leading to his dismissal. Ultimately, however, the team still failed to qualify for the World Cup, and Tuohy resigned following a dispute over his wages. This was followed by the debut of a young Liam Brady and results improved markedly. After a less than impressive performance at Euro qualifying, in which the team finished well behind group winners England and Northern Ireland, Giles resigned, saying that he had taken the national side as far as he could. During the s, he had developed Middlesbrough into a side which provided many players to the dominant Liverpool team of the time. Republic of Ireland playing Netherlands at the Citrus Bowl in Orlando, Florida, where they lost 2-0 in the Round of 16 of the World Cup After taking charge of the Republic of Ireland, Charlton influenced changes in the national side which resulted in arguably the most successful period of its history, qualifying for two World Cups and a European Championship. The Scottish win left Ireland top of the group. Subsequently, the side made it to the World Cup in Italy. Three draws in the group stage against England, Egypt and the Netherlands was enough to make the knockout stage. Ireland were then beaten 1-0 by hosts Italy in the quarter-final at the Stadio Olimpico in Rome. In their first match, they beat the previous World Cup hosts and third-place finishers, Italy, 1-0 in their opening game at Giants Stadium just outside New York City, but lost to Mexico 2-1 at the Citrus Bowl in the heat and humidity of Orlando, Florida. With these results, they made it to the second round, eventually losing 2-0 to the Netherlands in Orlando. Ireland just managed to finish second to Romania in their World Cup qualification campaign after Tony Cascarino scored a late goal to win the away match with Lithuania. The match in Dublin finished in a 2-0 victory to Ireland with goals from Ian Harte penalty and Robbie Keane, while the match in Tehran, played in front of , spectators, finished in a 1-0 win for Iran. Ireland went down 1-0 in the first leg, and lost 2-1 on aggregate, with William Gallas scoring a controversial goal in extra time in the second leg after Thierry Henry had handled the ball before crossing for Gallas to score. They thus reached the play-offs and were drawn against Estonia, whom they beat 5-1 on aggregate. UEFA, however, announced a special award for the fans of the Irish team, who notably sang in the last few minutes against Spain, despite trailing 4-0. Ireland then lost against Sweden and Austria in early September, effectively ending the qualification campaign, and Giovanni Trapattoni resigned as team manager the following day. They assumed their roles when the team met on 11 November where they won against Latvia 3-0 and drew against Poland 0-0.

The Republic of Ireland, however, lost 2-1, [52] thus entering them into the play-offs. In the second leg played at the Aviva Stadium, Jonathan Walters scored two goals leading to a 2-0 victory for the Irish. In the end, Ireland won the play-off 3-1 on aggregate, qualifying them for Euro. At the Nouveau Stade de Bordeaux against Belgium, the Belgians cruised to a 3-0 victory after two goals from Romelu Lukaku and one from Axel Witsel, leaving Ireland needing to win their final match against Italy to qualify for the knockout stage. The Republic held on to win 1-0, sending Ireland through as one of the four best third-place teams. On 26 June, Ireland played France in the round of 16 in Lyon. However, a run of three draws against Wales, Austria and Georgia followed by a devastating 1-0 loss at home to Serbia looked to have diminished any chances of the Republic of Ireland qualifying for the FIFA World Cup. The Republic of Ireland were soon back on form however after securing a 2-0 victory at home to Moldova thanks to a brace from Daryl Murphy.

Chapter 4 : Celtic Ireland in the Iron Age: the Celts

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To this end I have researched the history of Ireland and the conditions that possibly prompted this drastic move to a land far away. There were strict regulations to be followed on the ship regarding preparing food, washing times and cleaning duties. To prevent immoral or indecent acts or conduct, taking improper liberties or using improper familiarity with the Female Passengers. Portholes, vents and doors were closed and secured to ensure that no females escaped and no males gained entry. This meant that the long, uncomfortable and debilitating journey was further degraded by lack of fresh air, lack of exercise and intolerably hot conditions when the ship passed through the tropics. The conditions on the emigrant ships were often unfit for transporting people. Often when the emigrants arrived at the port to embark with their luggage, the carpenters were still fitting out the hold with narrow tiers of bunks and cargo was still being loaded, so it was altogether a chaotic scene. The depots provided to house emigrants before they embarked and when they arrived in New Zealand were cold and damp often with bedding dirty. Many ships set off in the English winter with migrants often sick before they boarded. Vermin including lice infested the immigrant ships. Smells emanated from the latrines and from animals which were on board to feed the cabin passengers. The steerage compartments were subject to flooding when waves broke over the ship, and sometimes the beds in steerage were almost constantly wet. For the first week many were seasick and this added to the misery. The Passenger Act declared there should be 2 water closets under the poop deck for women and 2 for males and 2 privies on the main deck for every passengers. However often the plumbing was so bad that they leaked or there was not sufficient water to carry away the soil. The steerage passengers were each allocated 3. Both cabin and steerage passengers attempted to catch rainwater to drink or for washing. Salt water was used for both personal washing and for clothes. It was not pleasant even with the special soap and lack of fresh water made keeping clean difficult. It was especially difficult in the tropics where could swim or were hosed down on deck by sailors but to preserve propriety, women were usually denied these opportunities to keep cool and clean Steerage passengers sometimes were provided with mattresses but many had to bring their own, plus bedding and any other necessities such as soap that would cope with seawater. Steerage was divided into three compartments: Separate hatchways gave access to each compartment. Passengers slept in tiers of bunks, space was cramped, and tables and forms occupied the spaces between tiers. The headroom between decks could be as little as 1. These bunks were temporary as they would be dismantled when the ship reached New Zealand and the hold would be filled with wool and other items to be exported to Great Britain. The emigrants were a varied bunch, divided by class, religion, gender, marital status and ethnic background, some paid their own way and some had assisted passage, this sometimes created rows between the different groups. They would be organised into groups of 10 known as messes. Each mess member would prepare food together, eat together, wash dishes together and do their cleaning chores together. They had specific times allocated for cooking times, mealtimes, bedtimes and washing times.

Chapter 5 : Why did they leave Ireland? | Past times

My mother often said that she wondered how her cousin Mary Frances (Molly) Sheerin's mother felt when she sent her daughter (18) and son (17) out to New Zealand from Ireland in , knowing she would probably never see them again.

On the one hand, the Celts - who were by no means pacifists - must have arrived in sufficiently large numbers to obliterate the existing culture in Ireland within a few hundred years. On the other hand, other better documented invasions of Ireland - such as the Viking invasions of the 7th and 8th centuries AD - failed to have the effect of changing the culture on an islandwide scale. Some have postulated that, as the Romans invaded and took control of the continental Celtic territories of Gaul [France] and Iberia [Spain and Portugal], some of the displaced Celts travelled to unconquered Celtic lands such as Britain and Ireland. These have been identified with displaced Celts from Spain and Belgium, respectively, although this is conjecture [1]. The earliest pseudo-historical information that we have about Iron Age Celtic Ireland is from Carthaginian, Roman and Greek writers, who probably got their information from sailors who had been to the British Isles. There are writings from the 4th century AD by the Roman Avienus which are thought to be based on accounts from an early Greek voyage in the 6th century BC. By far the most interesting historical account of these early times is that of the Greek Ptolemy. His map of Ireland, published in *Geographia*, was compiled in the second century AD, but based on an account from around AD. No surviving originals exist, but we do have a copy dating from AD. To see the map [1], click on the thumbnail on the left [56kB]. Historians have been able to use this fascinating map to identify some of the Celtic tribes living in Ireland at the time. Many of the names cannot be identified with known tribes particularly those in the west , and the names have been badly corrupted by being passed word-of-mouth. However, others are readily identifiable. Also on the map are the names of rivers and islands which can be identified with existing features. All this information has allowed historians to create a picture of the probable Celtic tribes living in Ireland at the time AD. Our map is given below. Note that Ireland was by no means isolated. Some of the tribes straddled both sides of the Irish Sea, while others had relations in Gaul France. Roman Influences and Irish Colonies: The Celts of southern Britain were conquered in 43AD. Stopping short of the Picts of modern-day Scotland, the Roman emperor Hadrian built his famous wall between the Celts of the north and Roman Britain. Did the Roman armies invade Ireland? The answer is no, but we know they did consider it. The writer Tacitus reports that Agricola "saw that Ireland However, Ireland did come under heavy Roman influence, even if not under its rule. In the first and second centuries AD, there is evidence that there was sporadic trading between the Irish and the Romans of Britain. Tacitus, writing in the first century AD, says of Ireland "the interior parts are little known, but through commercial intercourse and the merchants there is better knowledge of the harbours and approaches" [5]. Evidence of a Roman trading post has been found near Dublin. However, it was not until the fourth and fifth centuries AD that there is evidence of prolonged Roman influences in Ireland. Roman coins and other implements have been found in Ireland. Finally, it is certain that Ogham, the first written scripts in the Irish language, was based on the Latin alphabet see language , below. Towards the end of the pre-Christian period, as the Roman Empire and its colony in Britain declined, the Irish took advantage and began raiding western Britain. Picts from Scotland and Saxons from Germany raided other parts of the colony. As their raids got ever more successful, the Irish began to colonise western Britain. Cormac of Cashel writing much later, in AD records that "The power of the Irish over the Britons was great, and they had divided Britain between them into estates These colonies were all defeated by the Britons within the next century or so, although Irish kings seemed to be still ruling in south Wales as late as the tenth century. The map on the left shows these colonies. Royal Sites [1] During the Iron Age, there was a general consolidation of territories and kingdoms. Most of these territories had a defended hilltop fort as their centre of power. However, a number of very large-scale works were undertaken. Most of these were constructed around the 2nd century BC. E main Macha - Now called Navan Fort, in county Armagh, today consists of a circular enclosure with a mound in the centre. In the late Iron Age it was the royal seat of the Ulaid during their rise to power in Ulster, making it certainly the most important such site in Ulster. However, the events that took place at the construction of Navan Fort are

remarkable. Around BC, a huge circular building was constructed: It was made from a series of circles of progressively taller wooden poles, and the entire cone-shaped building was thatched. This was a huge building in Iron Age standards. However, even more remarkable was the fact that the building seems to have been partially burned and partially demolished shortly after its completion, and covered over with a mound of limestone and earth. This all suggests that the building was part of some large-scale ritual and was not used for any domestic purpose. To compound the mystery, the remains of a Barbary Ape was also found on the site - an animal native to north Africa which was probably an exotic gift.

Chapter 6 : History of Ancient Ireland - Irish History Timeline

Ireland in past times [microform]: an historical retrospect, ecclesiastical and civil Item Preview remove-circle Share or Embed This Item.

Chapter 7 : Republic of Ireland national football team - Wikipedia

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Chapter 8 : Sports in Ireland | Irish Sports | Activities in Ireland

Current local time in Ireland - Dublin. Get Dublin's weather and area codes, time zone and DST. Explore Dublin's sunrise and sunset, moonrise and moonset.

Chapter 9 : Irish Traditions & Customs in Ireland - Irish Traditions

Past Times is a trip down nostalgia lane, with all its stock harking back to bygone eras. You can find some lovely old-style jewellery alongside some rather mawkish mugs bearing messages such as "A Daughter is a little girl who grows up to be a FRIEND" and love heart bells.