

## Chapter 1 : Living in Ireland | Culture & Society

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The more obvious cultural differences that exist between people are language, dress and traditions, there are also significant variations in the way societies organize themselves, such as in their shared conception of morality, religious belief, and in the ways they interact with their environment. Cultural diversity can be seen as analogous to biodiversity. Firstly, like most evolutionary accounts of human nature, the importance of cultural diversity for survival may be an un-testable hypothesis, which can neither be proved nor disproved. Secondly, it can be argued that it is unethical deliberately to conserve "less developed" societies, because this will deny people within those societies the benefits of technological and medical advances enjoyed by those in the "developed" world. In the same manner that the promotion of poverty in underdeveloped nations as "cultural diversity" is unethical. It is unethical to promote all religious practices simply because they are seen to contribute to cultural diversity. Particular religious practices are recognized by the WHO and UN as unethical, including female genital mutilation, polygamy, child brides, and human sacrifice. Today, with the development of technology, information and capital are transcending geographical boundaries and reshaping the relationships between the marketplace, states and citizens. In particular, the growth of the mass media industry has largely impacted on individuals and societies across the globe. With information being so easily distributed throughout the world, cultural meanings, values and tastes run the risk of becoming homogenized. As a result, the strength of identity of individuals and societies may begin to weaken. The discussion page may contain suggestions. April Nowadays, communication between different countries becomes more and more frequent. And more and more students choose to study overseas for experiencing culture diversity. Their goal is to broaden their horizons and develop themselves from learning overseas. The free open discussion on various topics is due to the academic freedom which most American colleges and universities enjoy. But we cannot simply judge which one is better, because each culture has its own advantages and features. Thanks to those difference forms the culture diversity and those make our world more colorful. For students who go abroad for education, if they can combine positive culture elements from two different cultures to their self-development, it would be a competitive advantage in their whole career. Especially, with current process of global economics, people who owned different perspectives on cultures stand at a more competitive position in current world. Research carried out in the s by David Crystal Honorary Professor of Linguistics at the University of Wales, Bangor suggested that at that time, on average, one language was falling into disuse every two weeks. However, it could also be argued that with the advent of globalism, a decline in cultural diversity is inevitable because information sharing often promotes homogeneity. Thought for world trade, this soft law instrument strength in not binding clearly became a crucial reference to the definition of the European policy choice. In , the European Court of Justice favoured a broad view of cultureâ€”beyond cultural values through the protection of film or the objective of promoting linguistic diversity yet previously recognized. On top of it, under this Convention, the EU and China have committed to fostering more balanced cultural exchanges, strengthening international cooperation and solidarity with business and trade opportunities in cultural and creative industries. There is also the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage ratified on June 20, by 78 states which said: The intangible cultural heritage, transmitted from generation to generation is constantly recreated by communities and groups in response to their environment, their interaction with nature and their history, and gives them a sense of identity and continuity, thus promoting respect for cultural diversity and human creativity. Cultural diversity was also promoted by the Montreal Declaration of , and by the European Union. In addition to language, diversity can also include religious or traditional practice. On a local scale, Agenda 21 for culture, the first document of world scope that establishes the foundations for a commitment by cities and local governments to cultural development, supports local authorities committed to cultural diversity. Defense[ edit ] The defense of cultural diversity can take several meanings: A balance to be achieved: The cultural exception highlights the specificity of cultural

products and services, including special recognition by the European Union in its Declaration on Cultural Diversity. In this context, the objective is to defend against what is seen as a "commodification" considered harmful to a "disadvantaged" culture—supporting its development through grants, promotion operations, etc. This defense may also refer to incorporating "cultural rights" provisions, conducted unsuccessfully in the early s in Europe, into a layer of human rights. This section needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. February See also: Cultural homogenization In a specific occasion of social life, or custom, cultural uniformity can be observed and displayed in behaviors of a community. To support this argument they emphasize different aspects: The disappearance of many languages and dialects, regarding for example the languages of France, without legal status or protection Breton, Corsican, Occitan, Alsatian, Flemish, Poitou, Saintonge, etc. Anxiety of people on the preservation of their traditions as in New Zealand, coastal regions in Australia, North America, Central America; Increasing cultural preeminence of the United States through the distribution of its products in film, television, music, clothing and nutritional products promoted in audio-visual media, consumer products virtually standardized on the planet pizza, restaurants, fast food, etc.. There are several international organizations that work towards protecting threatened societies and cultures, including Survival International and UNESCO. The UNESCO Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity , adopted by Member States in , represents the first international standard-setting instrument aimed at preserving and promoting cultural diversity and intercultural dialogue. It is instead a clear recognition of the specificity of cultural goods and services, as well as state sovereignty and public services in this area. In , the European Court of Justice favoured a broad view of culture—beyond cultural values—through the protection of film or the objective of promoting linguistic diversity yet previously recognized.

### Chapter 2 : Thomas Kilroy - Wikipedia

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A report on Recognition of Traveller Ethnicity has recommended action. The recession years have seen significant cuts and a withdrawal of support for traveller education. The Travelling community are identified both by themselves and others as people with a shared history, culture and traditions including, historically, a nomadic way of life on the island of Ireland. The Irish Traveller Movement has been campaigning for Traveller rights since As part of the Bealtaine Festival in , there was a celebration of the contribution made by older Travellers to the Travelling community and wider society. Since Ireland had one of the highest net migration rates of the EU The top countries of origin for immigrants were the UK, Poland, Lithuania, Nigeria, Latvia, with a notable increase in Romanian born immigrants. The Immigration and Residence Bill was published to a not uncritical reception from immigrant representative bodies. In general some progress has been made in moving Ireland towards an intercultural society with various strategies to this end in health, tourism, housing, policing and the marketplace. Opinion polls towards diversity are very positive but public opinion towards asylum seekers and travellers is less favourable. The United Nations has noted the government failure to establish clear immigration rules as well as the impact of steep funding cuts to the funding of state bodies protecting human rights. The Immigrant Council of Ireland works to improve the lives of migrants and their families in Ireland. Following on its policy for cultural diversity, the Arts Council appointed a Cultural Diversity Advisor in and invited applications from local authorities in this field. At local level a number of local authorities have produced anti-racism and diversity plans while Longford County Council, for example, has published an Intercultural Strategic Plan. As in the case in all other areas of Irish life, provision for immigrant integration has been affected by budgetary cutbacks: The Compendium editors want to thank you for your feedback, which we value as an important input towards maintaining or improving the quality of our information system. It will also be forwarded to the expert who is responsible for the text and may lead, where appropriate, to changes within the next weeks. You can now choose whether you want to provide your comments anonymously or openly with your mail address. In the latter case, possible exchanges with our authors or editors will be facilitated. However, be assured that we will treat your query with the same attention regardless of your choice. As well, your contact data will not be disclosed publicly by us, nor transferred to any third parties and only be used internally for editorial purposes of the Compendium: To handle your comment properly, especially if it is sent anonymously, we still need the following data Your country of origin:

**Chapter 3 : Cultural diversity - Wikipedia**

*Cultural diversity is when population differences are well represented within a community. These include race, ethnicity, age, ability, language, nationality, socioeconomic status, gender, religion, or sexual orientation. The group is diverse if a wide variety of groups are represented. Cultural.*

The island of Ireland is known as Eire in Irish Gaelic. The state of conflict in Northern Ireland is manifested in the names by which the Northern Irish identify themselves. Ulsters or Ulster Unionists identify themselves by ethnicity, religion, and political bent. These residents are generally Protestants from England who colonized the country in the nineteenth century and earlier supported William of Orange when he wrested the throne of England from the Catholic James II. The Nationalists are native Irish who were ruled by Irish chiefs. They are Roman Catholics who want Northern Ireland to be reunited with the Republic of Ireland, removing the northern counties from the sovereignty of England. The Ulster Unionists remain politically, religiously, and culturally loyal to England, yet feel that Northern Ireland is their homeland. Nationalists believe that the land is theirs, and their loyalty is to their compatriots in the Free State of Southern Ireland. Northern Ireland is the smallest country in the United Kingdom, situated on the second largest island of the British Isles. It occupies one-sixth of the island it shares with the independent Republic of Ireland. Northern Ireland is composed of six of the twenty-nine counties of Ireland, covering about 5, square miles 14, square kilometers. It is separated from the Republic of Ireland by a three-hundred-mile-long artificial boundary. Northern Ireland makes up the northwestern corner of the island; the entire island is bordered on the west by the Atlantic Ocean, on the east by the Irish Sea, and on the south by the Celtic Sea. The climate is mild as a result of Atlantic Ocean breezes and the Gulf Stream, with comfortable summers and temperate winters. Snow is uncommon, and temperatures dip below freezing only a few times a year. However, rainfall is heavy. Low mountains with steep cliffs dropping off to the sea and fertile lowlands are the principal topographic features. The two major mountain ranges are the Sperrin Mountains and the Mourne Mountains. Most of the farmable land, in the middle of the country, is used as grazing pastures for livestock. Until seven thousand years ago, Ireland was linked to Europe by a land bridge, but the ocean eroded that bridge and separated Ireland from the continent. Scotland lies just thirteen miles east of the island across the English Channel. The Erne River, which is seventy-two miles long, starts in the Republic of Ireland and flows northward into Northern Ireland. The Foyle River, marking the northwestern boundary with the Republic of Ireland, passes through Londonderry and empties into the Atlantic Ocean, becoming a bay called Lough Foyle. Soggy areas called peat bogs have developed in parts of the country. The bogs contain layers of vegetation that have partly decayed in the moist earth. As the layers build up, they form a thick crust of turf that is called peat. This turf, originally cut by hand, is now cut by machine. The resulting Northern Ireland briquettes are burned for fuel and remain the major source of heat and electricity in rural areas. The population is most dense in the east. In the s, the population was described as being 70 percent Protestant and 30 percent Catholic, but 60 percent Protestant and 40 percent Catholic may be more accurate. The population breakdown is difficult to ascertain because many residents are reluctant to indicate their religion. Catholic families have a higher birthrate because of their religious beliefs and their desire to surpass the population of the Unionists. Stability in the population has resulted from the fact that many Catholics were forced to go to London to escape unemployment. English is spoken throughout the country, and the native language of Gaelic, or Gaeltacht, is disappearing. Many Gaelic speakers died in the Great Famine of the s, and Gaelic was replaced by English, which was needed to achieve social mobility. Gaelic still carries a stigma as the language of the poor. Gaelic is a Celtic language that probably was introduced by Celts in the last few centuries B. Similar to Scottish Gaelic, it shares common structures with Welsh and Breton. It is an idiomatic language with a complex grammatical system that is considered rich in terms of warmth and expressiveness. Irish is required at some schools but is taught with an emphasis on grammar rather than conversation. The Gaelic League, formed in , is a revivalist organization, that attempts to propagate the Irish language and culture. In the s, the Gaelic League attempted to deanglicize the country by gaelicizing the schools. It wanted to require that all teachers at teacher training colleges have a background

and proficiency in Irish. However, the league realized that Gaelic would languish if it was not also used in the home environment. The Union Jack flag and the British crown are associated with the Unionists both by their Protestant supporters and by their Catholic opponents. Members of the Orange Order have a picture of the crown on the huge drums that are used in the parades in which Orangemen celebrate the victory of William of Orange over James II at the Battle of the Boyne in 1690. Another image associated with the rivalry between Loyalists and Nationalists is the Ulster emblem of a right hand severed at the wrist from which no blood should flow. Northern Ireland is recognizable by its lush green countryside and stout mountains leading down to a steep and craggy shoreline. The flag of the Free State of Ireland, which has equal vertical bands of green, white, and orange is a symbol of the Irish nation.

**History and Ethnic Relations**

**Emergence of the Nation.** Catholic residents of Ulster did not want to see Ireland divided, but Protestant business leaders wished to remain linked to England. In 1922, the Irish Free State proclaimed its complete independence, and in 1949 it renamed itself the Republic of Ireland. Since 1922, the United Kingdom has ruled Northern Ireland directly. The Northern Irish see themselves as distinct from the English but connected to their compatriots in the Republic of Ireland. Violent antagonism between Catholics and Protestants developed in the nineteenth century and resulted from history and religion. The influx of settlers from England and Scotland was not welcomed by the native Irish, since the newcomers were awarded the best parcels of land. At first, the minority Ulster Protestants could not dominate the Catholic majority, but after the victory of the Protestants supporting William of Orange at the Battle of the Boyne, they prevailed.

**Urbanism, Architecture, and the Use of Space** Particularly in Belfast, most decisions involving public planning are made to preserve public security in the midst of "the Troubles." Automobiles are not allowed in those zones to reduce the risk of car bombings. Cars that are parked in commercial parking lots are given a quick inspection for potential bombs. The boundaries that separate Catholic and Protestant neighborhoods are enforced by the police. Graffiti and wall murals appear throughout urban areas, depicting the sentiments of Unionists and Nationalists. In the case of the Nationalists, IRA propaganda and images of men with guns tell supporters to "fight back" and state that "we will meet force with force. In a sign welcoming travelers to the County of Londonderry, Nationalists have expressed their anti-British feelings by scratching out the word "London" and identifying the county as Derry, as it is known among Catholics. At Free Derry Corner, two large murals commemorate the events of a memorial to fourteen unarmed marchers who were shot by British paramilitary troops during a civil rights march in Derry on Sunday 30 January 1972, Bloody Sunday, in which thirteen people were killed and another fourteen were injured, after British soldiers opened fire during an illegal demonstration in 1972.

**The Ulster Architectural Heritage Society** is an organization that educates the public and lobbies for historic buildings in nine counties in Northern Ireland.

**Food and Economy**

**Food in Daily Life.** The diet is rather simple. Porridge or oatmeal often is eaten at breakfast. At midmorning, one stops for a cup of tea or coffee with cookies or biscuits. Most people eat the main meal at midday. This meal generally is meat-based, featuring beef, chicken, pork, or lamb. Fish and chips are eaten for a quick meal, and a rich soup with plenty of bread can be bought in taverns at lunchtime. Potatoes are a staple, but onions, cabbage, peas, and carrots are eaten just as frequently. Irish stew combines the chief elements of the cuisine with mutton, potatoes, and onions. Bakeries carry a variety of breads, with brown bread and white soda bread served most often with meals. White sliced bread is called pan in Irish. In the evening, families eat a simple meal of leftovers or eggs and toast. A drink generally means beer, either lager or stout. Guinness, brewed in Dublin, is the black beer most often drunk. Whiskey also is served in pubs, and coffee is also available.

**Food Customs at Ceremonial Occasions.** Food customs of the Northern Irish are not really different from the practices of the Irish in the Republic of Ireland. Christmas supper includes meat such as chicken and ham followed by plum pudding. Being a strongly Catholic country, the Friday night prohibition of meat is observed by Catholics. Since fish is permitted, the Friday evening meal generally features trout or salmon. The economy of Northern Ireland is based on agriculture and manufacturing. The agriculture sector benefits from rich farming soil. Agriculture contributes to manufacturing through processing of livestock and dairy products. Unequal resources and unequal opportunities resulting from colonization have created conflict. The ethnic and religious strife is really a matter of an uneven distribution of economic resources and opportunities.

**Land Tenure and Property.** The current distribution of land between Catholics and

Protestants can be traced back to the settlement patterns of the seventeenth century. The eastern counties of Antrim and Down were settled by the Scottish because of their proximity to Scotland. The settlers who later came from the north of England got land in Monaghan. In the s, the incoming Protestants took the best land for farming, leaving the Catholics with less fertile and more mountainous parcels. As a result, a majority of Protestants established roots in Antrim and Down as well as Armagh and Londonderry. The success of shipbuilding spawned related industries in engineering and rope making.

**Chapter 4 : Northern Ireland - Wikipedia**

*Cultural diversity is the quality of diverse or different cultures, as opposed to monoculture, the global monoculture, or a homogenization of cultures, akin to cultural decay.*

A rebellion in by Irish aristocrats against English rule resulted in a massacre of settlers in Ulster in the context of a war breaking out between England, Scotland and Ireland fuelled by religious intolerance in government. Victories by English forces in that war and further Protestant victories in the Williamite War in Ireland toward the close of the 17th century solidified Anglican rule in Ireland. In Northern Ireland, the victories of the Siege of Derry and the Battle of the Boyne in this latter war are still celebrated by some Protestants both Anglican and Presbyterian. Their intention was to materially disadvantage the Catholic community and, to a lesser extent, the Presbyterian community. In the context of open institutional discrimination, the 18th century saw secret, militant societies develop in communities in the region and act on sectarian tensions in violent attacks. A rebellion in led by the cross-community Belfast-based Society of the United Irishmen and inspired by the French Revolution sought to break the constitutional ties between Ireland and Britain and unite Irish people of all religions. Following this, in an attempt to quell sectarianism and force the removal of discriminatory laws and to prevent the spread of French-style republicanism to Ireland , the government of the Kingdom of Great Britain pushed for the two kingdoms to be merged. The new state, formed in , the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland , was governed from a single government and parliament based in London. Between and some , people from Ulster emigrated to the British North American colonies. Partition of Ireland Signing of the Ulster Covenant in in opposition to Home Rule During the 19th century, legal reforms started in the late 18th century continued to remove statutory discrimination against Catholics, and progressive programmes enabled tenant farmers to buy land from landlords. By the close of the century, autonomy for Ireland within the United Kingdom, known as Home Rule , was regarded as highly likely. In , after decades of obstruction from the House of Lords , Home Rule became a near-certainty. A clash between the House of Commons and House of Lords over a controversial budget produced the Parliament Act , which enabled the veto of the Lords to be overturned. In response, opponents to Home Rule, from Conservative and Unionist Party leaders such as Bonar Law and Dublin-based barrister Sir Edward Carson to militant working class unionists in Ireland, threatened the use of violence. In , they smuggled thousands of rifles and rounds of ammunition from Imperial Germany for use by the Ulster Volunteers UVF , a paramilitary organisation opposed to the implementation of Home Rule. Most of the remaining 26 counties which later became the Republic of Ireland were overwhelmingly majority-nationalist. During the Home Rule Crisis the possibility was discussed of a "temporary" partition of these six counties from the rest of Ireland. However, its implementation was suspended before it came into effect because of the outbreak of the First World War , and the Amending Bill to partition Ireland was abandoned. The war was expected to last only a few weeks but in fact, lasted four years. By the end of the war during which the Easter Rising had taken place , the Act was seen as unimplementable. Public opinion among nationalists had shifted during the war from a demand for home rule to one for full independence. Straddling these two areas would be a shared Lord Lieutenant of Ireland who would appoint both governments and a Council of Ireland , which Lloyd George believed would evolve into an all-Ireland parliament. Under the terms of the treaty, Northern Ireland would become part of the Free State unless the government opted out by presenting an address to the king, although in practice partition remained in place. Owing to the outbreak of civil war in the Free State , the work of the commission was delayed until Leaders in Dublin expected a substantial reduction in the territory of Northern Ireland, with nationalist areas moving to the Free State. The Ireland Act gave the first legal guarantee that the region would not cease to be part of the United Kingdom without the consent of the Parliament of Northern Ireland. The Troubles Main article: The Troubles The Troubles, which started in the late s, consisted of about thirty years of recurring acts of intense violence during which 3, people were killed [38] with over 50, casualties. The franchise for local government elections included only rate-payers and their spouses, and so excluded over a quarter of the electorate. While the majority of disenfranchised electors were Protestant, but Catholics were over-represented

since they were poorer and had more adults still living in the family home. The state security forces – the British Army and the police the Royal Ulster Constabulary – were also involved in the violence. Republicans regarded the state forces as combatants in the conflict, pointing to the collusion between the state forces and the loyalist paramilitaries as proof of this. The "Ballast" investigation by the Police Ombudsman has confirmed that British forces, and in particular the RUC, did collude with loyalist paramilitaries, were involved in murder, and did obstruct the course of justice when such claims had been investigated, [44] although the extent to which such collusion occurred is still hotly disputed. As a consequence of the worsening security situation, autonomous regional government for Northern Ireland was suspended. Alongside the violence, there was a political deadlock between the major political parties in Northern Ireland, including those who condemned violence, over the future status of Northern Ireland and the form of government there should be within Northern Ireland. In 1978, Northern Ireland held a referendum to determine if it should remain in the United Kingdom, or be part of a united Ireland. The vote went heavily in favour of Northern Ireland remaining in the United Kingdom. The Troubles were brought to an uneasy end by a peace process which included the declaration of ceasefires by most paramilitary organisations and the complete decommissioning of their weapons, the reform of the police, and the corresponding withdrawal of army troops from the streets and from sensitive border areas such as South Armagh and Fermanagh, as agreed by the signatories to the Belfast Agreement commonly known as the "Good Friday Agreement". This reiterated the long-held British position, which had never before been fully acknowledged by successive Irish governments, that Northern Ireland will remain within the United Kingdom until a majority of voters in Northern Ireland decides otherwise. The Constitution of Ireland was amended in 1998 to remove a claim of the "Irish nation" to sovereignty over the entire island in Article 2. The new Articles 2 and 3, added to the Constitution to replace the earlier articles, implicitly acknowledge that the status of Northern Ireland, and its relationships within the rest of the United Kingdom and with the Republic of Ireland, would only be changed with the agreement of a majority of voters in each jurisdiction. This aspect was also central to the Belfast Agreement which was signed in and ratified by referendums held simultaneously in both Northern Ireland and the Republic. At the same time, the British Government recognised for the first time, as part of the prospective, the so-called "Irish dimension": It established a devolved power-sharing government within Northern Ireland, which must consist of both unionist and nationalist parties. This final act of decommissioning was performed in accordance with the Belfast Agreement of and under the watch of the Independent International Commission on Decommissioning and two external church witnesses. Many unionists, however, remain sceptical. The International Commission later confirmed that the main loyalist paramilitary groups, the UDA, UVF and the Red Hand Commando, had decommissioned what is thought to be all of their arsenals, witnessed by a former archbishop and a former top civil servant.

**Politics of Northern Ireland Background**

The main political divide in Northern Ireland is between unionists, who wish to see Northern Ireland continue as part of the United Kingdom, and nationalists, who wish to see Northern Ireland unified with the Republic of Ireland, independent from the United Kingdom. These two opposing views are linked to deeper cultural divisions. Unionists are predominantly Ulster Protestant, descendants of mainly Scottish, English, and Huguenot settlers as well as Gaels who converted to one of the Protestant denominations. Nationalists are overwhelmingly Catholic and descend from the population predating the settlement, with a minority from the Scottish Highlands as well as some converts from Protestantism. Discrimination against nationalists under the Stormont government gave rise to the civil rights movement in the 1960s. The political unrest went through its most violent phase between 1968 and 1998. Most of the population of Northern Ireland are at least nominally Christian, mostly Roman Catholic and Protestant denominations. Many Catholics however, generally aspire to a United Ireland or are less certain about how to solve the constitutional question. Protestants have a slight majority in Northern Ireland, according to the latest Northern Ireland Census. The make-up of the Northern Ireland Assembly reflects the appeals of the various parties within the population. Of the Members of the Legislative Assembly MLAs, 56 are unionists and 40 are nationalists the remaining 12 are classified as "other". Since 1998, Northern Ireland has had devolved government within the United Kingdom, presided over by the Northern Ireland Assembly and a cross-community government the Northern Ireland Executive. Reserved matters comprise listed policy areas such as civil

aviation , units of measurement , and human genetics that Parliament may devolve to the Assembly some time in the future. Excepted matters such as international relations , taxation and elections are never expected to be considered for devolution. On all other governmental matters, the Executive together with the member Assembly may legislate for and govern Northern Ireland. Elections to the Northern Ireland Assembly are by single transferable vote with five Members of the Legislative Assembly MLAs elected from each of 18 parliamentary constituencies. In addition, eighteen representatives Members of Parliament, MPs are elected to the lower house of the UK parliament from the same constituencies using the first-past-the-post system. However, not all of those elected take their seats. In addition, the upper house of the UK parliament, the House of Lords , currently has some 25 appointed members from Northern Ireland. Northern Ireland itself forms a single constituency for elections to the European Parliament. Northern Ireland is a distinct legal jurisdiction , separate from the two other jurisdictions in the United Kingdom England and Wales , and Scotland. Northern Ireland law developed from Irish law that existed before the partition of Ireland in Northern Ireland is a common law jurisdiction and its common law is similar to that in England and Wales. However, there are important differences in law and procedure between Northern Ireland and England and Wales. Descriptions There is no generally accepted term to describe what Northern Ireland is: There is also no uniform or guiding way to refer to Northern Ireland amongst the agencies of the UK government. It can arouse irritation, particularly among nationalists, for whom the title province is properly reserved for the traditional province of Ulster, of which Northern Ireland comprises six out of nine counties. Some authors have described the meaning of this term as being equivocal: Some authors choose this word but note that it is "unsatisfactory". Alternative names for Northern Ireland Many people inside and outside Northern Ireland use other names for Northern Ireland, depending on their point of view. Disagreement on names, and the reading of political symbolism into the use or non-use of a word, also attaches itself to some urban centres. Choice of language and nomenclature in Northern Ireland often reveals the cultural, ethnic and religious identity of the speaker. Although some news bulletins since the s have opted to avoid all contentious terms and use the official name, Northern Ireland, the term "the North" remains commonly used by broadcast media in the Republic. Unionist mural in Belfast Unionist Ulster, strictly speaking, refers to the province of Ulster , of which six of nine historical counties are in Northern Ireland. The term "Ulster" is widely used by unionists and the British press as shorthand for Northern Ireland, and is also favoured by Ulster nationalists. This proposal was formally considered by the Government of Northern Ireland in and by the UK Government in but no change was made. It also suggests that "people of Northern Ireland" is preferred to "British" or "Irish", and the term "mainland" should be avoided in reference to Great Britain in relation to Northern Ireland. The Occupied Six Counties " used by some republicans. The phrase is seen as a lighthearted way to refer to Northern Ireland, based as it is on regional pronunciation. It often refers to the Northern Ireland national football team.

### Chapter 5 : Ireland | Division of the Social Sciences

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It is used by Government Departments and Offices. It also appears on all Irish coins. The harp is engraved on the seal of office of the President and it is also on the flag of the President of Ireland. For more information on the flag, constitution, anthem and symbol of Ireland go to [www. Back to Top](#) The national holiday and the shamrock March 17 is St. Patrick is credited with bringing Christianity to Ireland and March 17 is the date that St. Patrick is said to have died. It is an unofficial but perhaps more recognised symbol of Ireland. It is said that St. Patrick used the three leaves of the shamrock to explain the Christian concept of the Trinity. [Back to Top](#) Popular Culture Popular culture in Ireland is very similar to many other Western countries in terms of TV, cinema and popular music and literature. However, one aspect of popular culture in Ireland that makes it somewhat different to other cultures is pub culture. While there is a recognised issue of over-consumption of alcohol in Ireland, pub culture is about more than just drinking. Typically pubs are important meeting places, where people can gather and meet their neighbours and friends in a relaxed atmosphere. The character of pubs varies widely according to the customers they serve, and the area they are in. Since it is illegal to smoke in an enclosed place of work in Ireland, including pubs. [Back to Top](#) Geography Many Irish people view themselves and others in terms of what part of Ireland they are from. Ireland is divided into 32 counties. This is most evident during inter-county GAA Gaelic Athletic Association matches, where fans dress in the specific colours of their county. The Republic of Ireland consists of 26 counties, and Northern Ireland of six. It is also traditionally divided into the four provinces of Connaught, Leinster, Munster and Ulster. Ulster contains 9 counties, 6 of which are in Northern Ireland and 3 of which are in the Republic of Ireland. For hundreds of years more Irish people left Ireland than immigrated to Ireland. The most notable periods of emigration were following the famine in and more recently in the s and s when large numbers of Irish emigrated to look for a better life. This has changed since the late s when the economy of Ireland improved dramatically. Since then many people have immigrated to Ireland. The Census in estimated that 1 in 10 people in Ireland were not Irish citizens; this figure included a significant proportion of UK citizens. Although emigration has been a constant feature of Irish society, the late s also saw a trend of Irish emigrants returning home to live in Ireland. For many generations most Irish people have had family that live in other countries, something that is now also characteristic of immigrants to Ireland.

### Chapter 6 : Cultural diversity | Define Cultural diversity at [calendrierdelascience.com](#)

*Identification. The island of Ireland is known as Eire in Irish Gaelic. The name of the capital city, Belfast, derives from the city's Gaelic name, Beal Feirste, which means "mouth of the sandy ford," referring to a stream that joins the Lagan River.*