

IRELAND

- ☐ Faire une fiche de vocabulaire sur la thématique
- ☐ Faire une fiche culturelle sur la thématique
- ☐ Rédiger une introduction construite
- ☐ Développer des plans d'essais
- ☐ Réaliser un "peace mural"

A voir/lire au sujet de l'Irlande:

Movies: *Michael Collins*, Neil Jordan (1996), *Gangs of New York*, Martin Scorsese (2002), *Bloody Sunday*, Paul Greengrass (2002), *Sing Street*, John Carney (2016) *Belfast*, Kenneth Branagh (2021)

Series: *Derry Girls* (2018-2022), *The Young Offenders* (2018 - present), *Bodkin* (2024)

Books: *Dubliners*, James Joyce (1914), *How the Irish Saved Civilization*, Thomas Cahill (1995), *Normal People*, Sally Rooney (2018), *Dirty Laundry*, Disha Bose (2023)



Hands Across the Divide, sculpture by Maurice Harron (1992) in Derry (Northern Ireland)

Document A - Jigsaw classroom

1. In groups of 5 or 6, study the subject given by your teacher. Create a poster.
2. Share the most important elements with your classmates.
3. Create a timeline.



Document B - Bloody Sunday

Ex-British soldier pleads not guilty to ‘Bloody Sunday’ murders after judge clears the way for trial - By DANICA KIRKA, December 6, 2024

<https://apnews.com/article/britain-bloody-sunday-northern-ireland-troubles-c9261a4cb3a2131be1ec0c49f9637820>

LONDON (AP) — A former British soldier will be tried for the murder of two men killed during the 1972 “Bloody Sunday” disturbances in Londonderry, Northern Ireland’s second-biggest city, after a judge refused to dismiss the charges against him.

The veteran, known only as Soldier F, is charged with two counts of murder and five counts of attempted murder stemming from a civil rights march and the rioting that followed it on Jan. 30, 1972. Thirteen people were killed by British Army gunfire that day, the largest number of deaths in a shooting incident during three decades of violence in Northern Ireland known as “The Troubles.”

During a hearing Friday at Belfast Crown Court Justice Stephen Fowler rejected an application from the ex-soldier’s lawyers to dismiss the charges on the grounds that there wasn’t enough evidence to convict him.

Following the ruling, Soldier F pleaded not guilty. The veteran entered his plea from behind a blue floor-to-ceiling curtain after the judge granted a request to shield his identity. The veteran’s lawyers had argued that he would be a “prized target” for dissident Irish Republicans if his identity were made public.

The judge said he expected the trial to take place early next year and scheduled the next hearing in the case for Jan. 24.

Soldier F is the only British Army veteran to face trial for the Bloody Sunday killings after years of investigations and aborted efforts to bring charges against the former soldiers.

The first government-commissioned inquiry, published less than three months after the deaths, found that the soldiers had only opened fire after they had been fired upon. A second inquiry in 2010 rejected that conclusion, finding that the soldiers violated their rules of engagement and opened fire on people who didn't pose a threat to them. That cleared the way for the prosecution of Soldier F.

Bloody Sunday remains a source of tension in Northern Ireland more than 25 years after the peace agreement that largely ended the Troubles. Families of the victims continue to demand justice for their loved ones, while supporters of army veterans who fought in the conflict complain that they continue to be dogged by investigations and potential charges decades after their service ended.

Outside the court, Mickey McKinney, the brother of one of the men killed in 1972, said it was a "good day" for the victims and their families.

"The events of Bloody Sunday took place 53 years ago next month," he said. "It is imperative that the court does not tolerate any more delay and that this trial proceeds as a matter of urgency."

1. Introduce the document (type, source, date, title, subject)
2. Word search: Find the words in the text corresponding to the definitions:

Stop a trial:

a particular crime that a person is accused of:

noisy, violent, and uncontrolled behaviour by a group of people in a public place, often as a protest:

declare (someone) to be guilty of a criminal offence:

To protect:

To be consistently bothered by something:

3. Pick out the different people corresponding to the definitions:

Brother of a victim	
British Veteran charged with murder	
He decided to protect the defendant's identity	

4. What is the defendant accused of?

5. Why is it important that “this trial proceeds as a matter of emergency?” Give 3 arguments and write 100 words.

Tool box:

The plaintiff

To take an appeal

A plea

A bail

Custody

The charge

To make a complaint

A conviction

Cross-examine

Damages

the defendant

evidence

Crown Court

guilty

judgment

the jury

a lawsuit

a trial /'traɪəl/

misdemeanor

to take an oath

prosecute

search warrant

a sentence

lawyer

a statement

to testify

a witness

to deserve justice

the prosecution

to expect

grief

to demand

...fair treatment

to seek closure

to be accountable

...for your actions

mitigating factors

to move forward

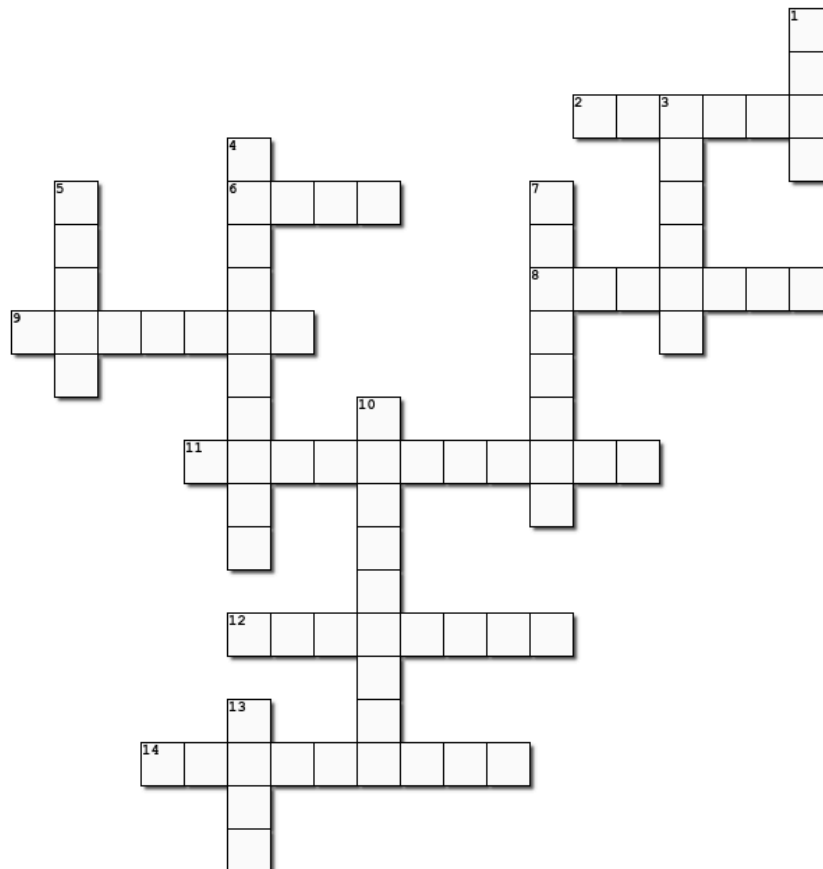
to heal

to find peace

Name: _____

Justice

Complete the crossword puzzle below



Created using the Crossword Maker on TheTeachersCorner.net

Across

- 2. an accusation
- 6. a promise to say the truth
- 8. money paid by defendants to plaintiffs
- 9. a case in a court over a dispute
- 11. petty offense, less serious crime
- 12. facts, documents
- 14. the person who files the complaint

Down

- 1. defendant's response to a criminal charge
- 3. a request made after the trial, asking another court to decide whether the trial was conducted properly
- 4. a judgment of guilt against a criminal
- 5. process in which a court decides whether someone is guilty or not
- 7. official decision of a court
- 10. the person accused
- 13. an amount of money given to a court to allow a prisoner to leave jail and return later for a trial

Language:

1. Observez cette phrase issue du texte:

The judge said he expected the trial to take place early next year and scheduled the next hearing in the case for Jan. 24.

2. Soulignez les verbes conjugués.
3. Que remarquez-vous à propos des verbes relevés ?

A retenir!

Le prétérit décrit un fait ou une action classé dans un passé révolu. Ce fait ou cette action est détaché du présent. Il exprime une rupture entre le passé et le présent.

Affirmation	Négation	Interrogation
V+ed (verbes réguliers)	Did not + V	Did + sujet + V

“Didn’t” est la forme contractée de “did not” (extrêmement fréquente).

En anglais, il y a environ 200 verbes irréguliers. Cela peut paraître beaucoup quand on sait qu’il faut les apprendre. Pourtant, ce n’est rien en comparaison des 9000 verbes réguliers que compte la langue anglaise. **Trouve 3 verbes irréguliers dans le texte.**

Pour les réviser:

<https://www.memovoc.com/accueil/accueilenglish/irregular-verbs/>

https://www.anglais-verbes-irreguliers.com/verbes_irreguliers_liste.html

<https://www.logicieleducatif.fr/jeu/les-verbes-irreguliers-anglais>

Prononciation de -ed:

Trouvez 3 exemples dans le texte pour /id/ et /d/:

/t/ après /f/ , /k/, /s/, /ʃ/, /p/, /θ/ => laughed, kicked, kissed, crushed, stopped

/id / après /t/ ou /d/=>

/d/ après les autres consonnes et après toutes les voyelles =>

Orthographe:

Verbes se terminant par a -e => on ajoute seulement -d : liked

Verbe se terminant par un -c => on ajout un -k: panicked

Verbes se terminant par un -y => le -y se transforme -i : carried

Verbes d'une syllabe se terminant par consonne + voyelle + consonne (CVC), la dernière consonne est doublée: **stopped**

Exercises:

1. Complétez les phrases en conjuguant les verbes au prétérit à la bonne forme.

- a. In 1972, many people _____ (to march) in Derry for civil rights.
- b. The soldiers _____ (to shoot) unarmed civilians during Bloody Sunday.
- c. The British government _____ (not / to solve) the conflict quickly.
- d. _____ the IRA _____ (to plan) many attacks in the 1970s?
- e. Thousands of families _____ (to suffer) from the violence in Northern Ireland.
- f. Protestants and Catholics often _____ (not / to live) in the same neighborhoods.
- g. The Good Friday Agreement _____ (to bring) peace in 1998.
- h. Why _____ the civil rights movement _____ (to start) in the late 1960s?
- i. People on both sides _____ (to want) justice and equality.
- j. Many songs and poems _____ (to describe) the pain of the Troubles.

2. Traduisez ces phrases en anglais:

- a. En 1969, les émeutes ont commencé à Belfast.
- b. Les soldats britanniques n'ont pas protégé les manifestants.
- c. As-tu vu les images de Bloody Sunday à la télévision ?
- d. Beaucoup de familles ont quitté leurs maisons à cause des violences.
- e. Le gouvernement britannique n'a pas écouté les demandes de la communauté catholique.

- f. Les accords n'ont pas mis fin immédiatement aux tensions.
- g. Quand le conflit a-t-il vraiment pris fin ?
- h. Les Irlandais ont chanté des chansons pour raconter leur histoire.
- i. Les leaders politiques n'ont pas trouvé de solution pendant de nombreuses années.
- j. Pourquoi les civils ont-ils manifesté dans les rues de Derry ?

Curiosity didn't kill the cat 🐱 - What is the IRA?

Document C - A series to reconcile?



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=m_yWIAjY5pI

1. Watch the video and take notes
2. Based on the reactions of the viewers, write a short review of the series. 80 words.
3. Have you ever watched Derry Girls? Do you have a favourite series? What is it about and why do you like it?

Phonetics: Les groupes de souffle

Observez ces deux exemples:

Alfred said his brother is stupid.

Alfred, said his brother, is stupid.

Nous voyons ici que la ponctuation a parfois beaucoup d'influence sur le sens du message. A l'oral, il existe également une ponctuation sonore.

Il s'agit des **groupes de souffle** et de l'**accent de phrase**.

Règles générales sur les groupes de souffle ou de sens:

- On accentue généralement les mots qui apportent l'information importante de la phrase. Ces mots sont très souvent en fin de phrase.
- Quand la phrase est plus longue, il peut y avoir plusieurs groupes de sens et c'est la fin de chaque groupe de sens qui est accentué.
- A la fin de chaque groupe de sens, le locuteur reprend sa respiration.
- Les groupes de sens et la ponctuation sont liés.

Application:

=> Écoutez l'enregistrement et marquez les groupes de sens par des barres verticales.

🔊  groupesde souffle ireland.mp3

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1IOUS3wPaVIa_Hv4F6RBpq6vqdY_cxlyP/view?usp=sharing

I loved it it just brought me back to the early 90s I would have been a very young teacher in those days but I just loved the feel of it the quips¹ were so true to life at times the language now I don't remember it being using so much bad language but the situations that the young girls found themselves in the things they talked about and laughed about were just so true to life

Règles générales sur l'accent de phrase:

- C'est la mise en relief du ou des mot(s) important(s) . La voix monte sur ses mots puis redescend.
- Selon le message que l'on veut transmettre, l'accent de phrase change.
- En français, cette mise en relief s'effectue par divers procédés.

¹ Humorous and clever remark

Application:

=> Écoutez l'enregistrement et entourez le mot qui porte l'accent de phrase

🔊 [accent de phrase audio](#)

- It was screened for the first time on Channel Four last night.
- Teenagers have rights now you know.
- A success in its hometown and elsewhere as well.

Document D - Belfast Peace Walls

1) Peace wall taken down after almost 27 years

20 January 2025

<https://www.bbc.com/news/articles/cvg9dylzn2o>

A peace wall at an interface in Portadown in County Armagh has been taken down after almost 27 years.

The 3m-tall metal structure was removed under a Department of Justice (DoJ) and Armagh, Banbridge and Craigavon Council-led strategy.

A local developer is planning to regenerate and redevelop the derelict site.

There are still over 20 miles of peace walls - or peace lines - across Northern Ireland, the majority across Belfast.

They divide predominantly unionist and nationalist areas and some date back to the start of the Troubles in the late 1960s.

Between 2013 and 2023, 18 were removed.

The wall in Water Street in Portadown was taken down after the DoJ and the council worked with the community.

Sinn Féin councillor Paul Duffy described the interface as "a total eyesore," saying "you can see it from the main Dublin to Belfast trainline, and it's just very unsightly".

"It's part of an ongoing process about other peace walls in the town, this is the first stage and I hope it continues," he said.

'Significant step forward' Justice Minister Naomi Long said removing peace walls made a "positive contribution to building a truly shared society".

"Significant collaboration has been going on behind the scenes and I commend the local community for supporting this significant step forward," she said.

Lord Mayor Sarah Duffy said the move was "an important step in the regeneration of this area and we are hopeful for what the future may bring for local residents".

Obins Street and Park Road Community Association welcomed the removal.

"We, along with others from within the community have been working tirelessly **for** some years and are excited, given the proposed redevelopment of Water Street; an area that has been lying derelict **for** many years," the association said.

Parkmount Orange Lodge and Dumcree Community Trust both also welcomed the wall being taken down.

- a) Introduce the document.
- b) What is a peace wall?
- c) What happened to them?
- d) Find the words in the text corresponding to the definitions:
 - in a very poor condition as a result of disuse and neglect:
 - a thing that is very ugly, especially a building:
 - still in progress:
 - Praise formally or officially:
 - With great effort and energy:

2) Despite 25 years of peace, these walls still divide Northern Ireland

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ipxUtD4FwTc>

- a) Watch the video.
- b) Compare and contrast this document with document 1)
- c) What do they say about the way the Peace Agreement has delivered?
- d) In *The Prince (1513)*, Machiavelli explains that a wise prince never runs from a war, for the simple reason that the war will inevitably follow. Do you agree with this statement?

Tool box:

Like	compared to	on the contrary	regardless
Similar to	contrasted with	however	whereas
also	in contrast	although	as opposed to
similarly	On the one hand...	yet	different from
In the same way	..On the other hand	but	both
likewise	While	nevertheless	
Again	Even though	at the same time	
In like manner	Still	despite +N	
Conversely			

Language:

- 1) Observez les formes soulignées dans le texte. Qu'ont-elles en commun? Qu'ont-elles de différent?
- 2) Comment traduiriez-vous le mot "for" en gras ? Connaissez-vous un autre mot en anglais se traduisant ainsi en français ? Quand l'utilise-t-on?
- 3) Pourquoi cette forme est-elle employée dans le texte ?

A retenir !

Le present perfect exprime un lien entre le passé et le présent. Le locuteur se retourne vers le passé et fait un bilan présent. On s'intéresse au résultat donc à l'object: Patrick has eaten my cake (il n'y a plus de gâteau).

Il se forme ainsi:

Affirmation	Négation	Interrogation
have/has + participe passé	have/has + not + pp	have/has + sujet + pp
You have complained	You have not complained	Have you complained?
She has complained	She has not complained	Has she complained?

Le present perfect be+ V-ing signale qu'il existe des traces actuelles d'une activité passée. On s'intéresse à l'activité donc au sujet: Patrick has been eating my cake (il peut rester du gâteau, ce qui nous intéresse c'est l'activité). Les verbes peu compatibles avec be +V-ing le sont également au présent perfect be+V-ing (verbes de perception involontaire, activité mentale, appartenance, apparence et certains verbes d'état comme cost, depend, deserve...)

Affirmation	Négation	Interrogation
have/has + been + V-ing	have/has + not + been + V-ing	have/has + sujet + been + V-ing
You have been complaining	You have not been complaining	Have you been complaining?
She has been complaining	She has not been complaining	Has she been complaining?

Exercises!

1. Conjuguez les verbes donnés à la forme indiquée au présent perfect PUIS au present perfect be+V-ing

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| a) Sing (she) / affirmation | f) wait (they) / affirmation |
| b) Rain (it) / négation | g) shop (he) / affirmation |
| c) Try (you) / interrogation | h) eat (I) / affirmation |
| d) Get (it) / affirmation | i) do (you) / interrogation |
| e) Smoke (you) / interrogation | j) search (they) / négation |

2. Complétez les phrases suivantes avec le present perfect simple ou le present perfect en be + V-ing du verbe entre parenthèses.

- a) Since the late 1960s, authorities _____ (build) dozens of peace walls in Northern Ireland.
- b) For more than 50 years, communities _____ (live) on both sides of these barriers.
- c) Some people _____ (visit) the walls to understand their history, while others _____ (avoid) them.
- d) Local artists _____ (paint) murals on the walls, and tourists _____ (take) pictures of them.
- e) Over the past decade, politicians _____ (discuss) the possibility of removing the walls.
- f) Peace organisations _____ (organise) events for years to bring people together.

g) Unfortunately, some residents _____ (feel) safer behind the walls and _____ (oppose) their demolition.

h) In recent years, communities _____ (work) together more closely, but tensions _____ (still / exist).

3. Traduisez les énoncés suivants en anglais:

a) Depuis son ouverture, des milliers de visiteurs **ont découvert** les fresques sur les murs de Belfast.

Depuis plusieurs années, des associations **organisent** des visites guidées pour expliquer l'histoire des murs.

Beaucoup d'habitants **ont exprimé** leur désir de voir disparaître les murs de séparation.

Certains habitants **ont participé** à plusieurs projets de réconciliation.

Depuis des décennies, les communautés **essaient** de construire des ponts entre elles.

Récemment, les médias internationaux **ont parlé** de la transformation des peace walls.

Les artistes **ont travaillé** sur de nouvelles fresques pour donner de l'espoir aux habitants.

Pendant longtemps, des familles **ont été séparées** par quelques mètres de béton

Curiosity didn't kill the cat 🐱 - What is Stormont? What is devolution?

Document D - This is not us

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ouFP4_kEuUY&t=53s

1. Watch the video. What is it? What is the main issue?

Document E - Is Amazon's 'Lord of the Rings' Series Really Anti-Irish? And Where Did That Stereotype Come From, Anyway? by Zita Ballinger Fletcher 9/29/2022

<https://www.historynet.com/irish-stereotype-history>

What are these stereotypes, and why are they still in films today?

Irish stereotypes made headlines recently for the debut of Amazon's new TV series "The Rings of Power." This highly anticipated adaptation of J.R.R. Tolkien's epic fantasy left some Irish viewers cold with its depiction of Harfoots, ancestors of Tolkien's well-known Hobbits, speaking in a blend of incongruously Irish-sounding accents and boasting such disheveled appearances that they might well have been dubbed "slobbits" instead. Perpetually muddy and with twigs stuck in their hair, these nomadic folk drag carts, poach snails and are depicted as "unwashed and simpletons," according to one Irish reviewer.

Even Ben Allen of British GQ magazine, who said he is not easily offended, noted that the grubby characters bothered him.

"They're Irish somehow, and they wear rags," he wrote. "What is up with that?"

Many, if not all, of the issues facing depictions of Irishness in film are rooted in history. Negative descriptions of the Irish can be traced back as far as the 12th century, for example in an account by chronicler Gerald of Wales entitled "The Character and Customs of the Irish." Gerald describes the Irish as "filthy," "barbarous" and "ignorant," among other terrible things.

Filmmakers these days can't seem to do Ireland justice. Despite being on the cutting edge of modern technology and communication, Irish people in recent years have experienced depictions of themselves reminiscent of tropes stretching back to the 19th century and beyond.

Anti-Irish prejudice persisted over many years. During the 19th century, caricatures demonizing Irish people originated in "Punch" cartoons and "Harper's Weekly," and were circulated in both the United Kingdom and in the United States. These cartoons played a big part in creating terrible perceptions of the Irish, according to Nathan Mannion, head of exhibitions and programs at EPIC The Irish Emigration Museum in Dublin.

"The cartoons always show Irish people as relatively primitive," he said. "They're impoverished, they're potential thieves. Sometimes they're anthropomorphically depicted as potatoes — that kind of thing."

Stereotypes associated with Ireland haven't gone away. There are 70 million people in the world of Irish descent, Mannion noted, including many movers and shakers credited with remarkable historical achievements. Yet when museum staff researched search engines on what the Irish were known for, they were more than slightly horrified to find that the answers that popped up involved fighting, bad tempers, drinking and potatoes.

"These stereotypes are alive and well. And they're represented in contemporary search data," Mannion said.

The museum launched a campaign called “This Is Not Us,” to educate the public about everything the Irish are not — with all the false Google aphorisms personified by an animated model dubbed “Paddy McFlaherty.”

1. Sum up briefly the main arguments
2. Find the words in the text corresponding to the definitions:
 - A. to be an important piece of news in newspapers or on the radio or television
 - B. description
 - C. a mix of
 - D. nicknamed
 - E. old and torn clothes
 - F. dirty
3. Are stereotypes a main issue in our society? Write an introduction (Catch your reader’s attention + Give background on your topic + Present your thesis statement—the central point of your essay)



Document F - The Irish in the US

1. Watch the video and react.

 Gangs of New York - Landing of the Irish in NYC Harbour

Nativism Against the Irish in America: A Historical Perspective

by Rachel O’Leary January 11, 2024

<https://www.theirishpotatofamine.com/en-au/blogs/blog-1/nativism-against-the-irish-in-america-a-historical-perspective?srltid=AfmBOorhgq35FzxAkWRzY5ityJ5PDwC2xVg4i48LyG7aC6Wfy6LG9S1P>

Nativism, the belief that native-born citizens are superior to immigrants, has manifested itself in various forms throughout American history. One significant episode of nativism unfolded in the 19th century, particularly against Irish immigrants. This essay delves into the roots, causes, and consequences of nativism against the Irish in America during this period.

In the mid-19th century, a wave of Irish immigrants flooded into the United States, driven by the devastating effects of the Great Famine (1845-1852) and seeking economic opportunities. The Irish, predominantly Catholic, faced hostility as they entered a nation that was predominantly Protestant. This religious and cultural divide laid the foundation for nativism to take root.

One of the primary reasons behind nativism against the Irish was their religious affiliation. The majority of Americans at the time were Protestants, and they viewed the Catholicism of the Irish immigrants with suspicion and skepticism. As the Irish immigrants arrived in the United States, they often faced harsh economic conditions. Many were forced to take low-wage jobs, particularly in industries such as construction and domestic service. This economic competition fueled resentment among native-born Americans, who saw the Irish as a threat to their livelihoods. Nativists argued that the influx of Irish labor was driving down wages and taking jobs away from American workers, contributing to the rising tensions.

A political cartoon titled "The Usual Irish Way of Doing Things" from the mid-19th century serves as a visual representation of nativist sentiments. The cartoon depicts Irish immigrants as drunken, violent, and prone to criminal behavior. Such stereotypes perpetuated negative perceptions of the Irish, reinforcing the nativist narrative that they were a menace to American society.

The nativist movement gained political traction with the emergence of the Know-Nothing Party. The Know-Nothings targeted the Irish in their political platforms, arguing that the Irish posed a threat to American values and institutions. Their anti-immigrant stance gained popularity in certain regions, leading to the election of Know-Nothing candidates in local and state offices. In cities such as New York and Boston, anti-Irish riots erupted, with nativist mobs attacking Irish neighborhoods and individuals. The violence was fueled by a toxic combination of economic anxiety, religious differences, and cultural clashes. Discrimination in the workplace was not only based on economic competition but also on a deep-seated prejudice against the Irish. Signs reading "No Irish Need Apply" were not uncommon in job postings, reflecting the extent of the discrimination faced by the Irish in their quest for employment.

Irish immigrants were often confined to overcrowded and unsanitary living conditions in urban slums. Discrimination extended to housing, as landlords and property owners often refused to rent to Irish tenants. Irish children also faced discrimination in the education system. Despite the formidable challenges posed by nativism, the Irish community in America persevered and gradually integrated into American society. Over time, as subsequent generations of Irish-Americans became more established, the stereotypes and discrimination lessened. The Irish-American experience became an integral part of the broader immigrant narrative, demonstrating resilience and the ability to overcome adversity.



Anti-Irish political cartoon titled "The Usual Irish Way of Doing Things" by Thomas Nast (1840–1902), published in Harper's Weekly on 2 September 1871.

GIRL WANTED—In a small private family—a young girl, 14 or 15 years old, either American or German, to take care of a young child. She must have good references. Wages \$3 a month. No Irish need apply. Call at No. 89 McDougal-st.

NURSE WANTED—To take charge of three children. A Protestant woman (Scotch preferred), who is fully competent in all respects. Must have unexceptionable references, and willing to spend the Summer in the country. Apply at No. 94 East 27th-st., or 21 Platt-st.

CLEAN, ACTIVE GIRL WANTED—To do the housework of a private family; must be a first-rate washer and ironer, a good plain cook, and kind and obliging to children. Apply at No. 27 Lamartine-place, 29th-st., between 8th and 9th-avs. No Irish need apply.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITER WANTED.—A girl to wait on the table and do chamberwork is wanted at No. 63 East 17th-st. She must be a Protestant and with good recommendations.

COOK WANTED.—A Protestant cook, well recommended by her last employer, may obtain a situation in a private family, at No. 63 East 17th-st. Wages \$8 a month.

COOK.—Wanted, a good cook for the country during the Summer months. A German Protestant preferred. Apply from 9 to 12, at No. 33 Lafayette-place.

AN INTELLIGENT AND EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT WOMAN WANTED—To take charge of one child and do light chamber work. None need apply except those having the highest testimonials from their last employers. Inquire at No. 59 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.

The Times, 1854

- 1) Watch the video, read the text and have a look at the pictures. How do these documents relate?
- 2) Fill in the grid with elements from the documents:

Causes	Fact (manifestations)	Consequences/legacy

Document G - Ireland against immigration?

1) Ireland rises up against mass immigration

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=G5FHblETFJw>

2) The idea that immigration fuels Ireland's housing crisis is wrong

What this argument misses is that immigrants are overwhelmingly victims of the housing crisis. By any measure, immigrants come out much worse than Irish-born households

Michael Byrne

Mon Apr 28 2025 - 05:54

<https://www.irishtimes.com/opinion/2025/04/28/the-idea-that-immigration-fuels-our-housing-crisis-might-seem-intuitive-but-its-wrong/>

The idea that reducing immigration is the only way to solve the housing crisis – or more simply that “immigrants are taking our housing” – might seem intuitive in the context of low housing supply and high immigration. It’s also sure to become a more prominent part of our politics over the coming years.

Looking to other countries can give us a sense of what the future might hold. Anti-immigrant parties are part of governments in Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal and Hungary, not to mention the US. Here in Ireland, while we don’t have a prominent anti-immigrant party, grassroots and online-based groups appear to be growing in size and confidence.

International research on the drivers of anti-immigrant sentiment points to economic grievances. For example, political scientists have found that Trump supporters are much less likely to have a college degree and their jobs are more likely to be threatened by globalisation. But in Ireland, economic inequality has not increased over the last four decades and globalisation has been largely positive for employment and incomes.

The alternative theory of “resource scarcity” is more plausible. The argument here is that immigration can cause demand for services to increase quickly, leading to increased competition. This is especially true for things that take time to deliver, like housing and education. Researchers in Austria found that in areas that rely on social housing, perceived housing competition drives anti-immigrant voting. In the Netherlands, there is evidence that voters become less supportive of immigrants when more social housing in their area is allocated to refugees.

Although it may be intuitive, the idea that opposition to immigration is driven by this kind of competition doesn’t stack up in the Irish case. True, housing supply has been inadequate for over a decade, and by historic standards immigration is indeed high. In 2023, 22 per cent of the

population were born outside the State. Only two other EU countries had a higher level of foreign-born population – Malta and Cyprus – which are of course Mediterranean islands.

The argument that reducing immigration would alleviate the housing crisis therefore appeals to common sense. But what it misses is that it is immigrants themselves who are overwhelmingly the victims of the housing crisis. By any measure, immigrants come out much worse than Irish-born households.

Research from the ESRI shows that while a large majority of Irish-born people own their home (77 per cent), little more than a third of non-Irish born households do (37 per cent). In fact, the proportion of Irish-born households who are homeowners has not changed that much over the last few decades. And while we often hear about a “generation rent” trapped in the private rental sector, in reality almost 60 per cent of immigrants are private renters, compared to just 13.8 per cent of those born here. Only a quarter of Eastern Europeans have got their foot on the property ladder, despite the fact that more than 60 per cent of them have been living in Ireland for more than a decade, and over 80 per cent of Brazilians and Indians are renters. Recent research by DCU’s Valesca Lima also shows that discrimination is a common experience among migrants seeking rental accommodation.

Migrants are also less likely to live in social housing. Almost 10 per cent of those born here live in social housing, but only 6 per cent of immigrants do. Many immigrants don’t have a long-term right to reside and aren’t eligible for social housing – and because access to social housing is based on a waiting list, it doesn’t favour newcomers.

When it comes to housing affordability the picture is much the same. More than one in three migrants spend more than 30 per cent of their income on housing costs, but less than one in 10 Irish-born residents do. This is because the vast majority of Irish-born households are homeowners (and around half of those have no mortgage on their house) and because they are more likely to be in social housing, where rents are very affordable.

Finally, non-Irish nationals accounted for 46 per cent of single adult homeless presentations and 44 per cent of families in emergency accommodation in 2019.

In short, all of the main issues associated with the housing crisis (inability to purchase, affordability, homelessness) are disproportionately experienced by immigrants. This is despite the fact that, on average, immigrants have higher levels of employment and education.

The facts don’t support the idea that migrants are outcompeting Irish-born households when it comes to housing. In fact, it would be more accurate to say that immigrants are largely competing among themselves to rent overpriced housing from landlords who are

overwhelmingly Irish. The idea that “immigrants are taking our houses” twists the facts to project anger on to those most impacted by high rents and homelessness.

It’s worth noting that a lot of anti-immigrant activism has focused on the groups of immigrants who are least likely to be driving up house prices and rents, or taking social housing. For those concerned with access to homeownership, it makes more sense to focus on immigration from the UK, the only group of immigrants who have high levels of homeownership. If the issue is high rents, the more likely culprits are Swedish software programmers in the Docklands and not International Protection Applicants who are, in some instances, literally living in tents.

This doesn’t mean there is no possible case for reducing immigration. But it does mean that simplistically pitting natives against immigrants doesn’t help us understand what is happening with Irish housing. And it obscures an issue that should be a major policy concern: making our housing system fairer for everyone who lives and works here.

Dr Michael Byrne is a lecturer at UCD and director of the Equality Studies MSc. He writes a weekly newsletter about Irish housing

1. Watch the video and read the text.
2. What is the topic of both documents?
3. Pay attention to the sources. What are the differences?
4. What is the main point of the video? What about the article?
5. To what extent does immigration have a large impact on society? Write a complete introduction and an outline (Essay)

Document H - Stop the Boats



Moygashel, Northern Ireland, 10 July 2025

An effigy of refugees, burned by a crowd: this is where Europe's brutal fantasy of border control has led us

Maurice Stierl - Wed 30 Jul 2025

<https://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2025/jul/30/europe-refugees-border-control-militarise-human-northern-ireland>

The shocking scene in Northern Ireland is the result of a decade spent militarising Europe's fringes – and dismissing the human cost

The burning of an effigy of refugees on a boat to the cheers of a riled-up crowd in Moygashel, Northern Ireland shows where we are today. A decade has passed since Europe's border crisis in 2015 and the shock caused by the image of Alan Kurdi, whose little body was found washed up on a Turkish beach. Sentiments of welcome and solidarity were short lived and have given way to a seemingly never-ending obsession in Europe with "stopping the boats" and reducing the number of migrant arrivals.

In the decade since Angela Merkel's "we can do it", we have become used to hearing that 2015 must not be allowed to happen again. Across Europe, politicians routinely vow to fight migration, "smash" smuggling gangs, ramp up border controls and build up detention and

deportation capacities. A much-criticised migration pact was agreed upon while the annual budget of Frontex, the EU border agency, has seen a staggering increase, from €97.9m in 2014 to €922m in 2024. Entire border zones have become militarised and the guarding of borders has been “externalised” so that non-EU countries can prevent migration on Europe’s behalf.

In this past decade, we have also become desensitised to the inevitable consequences of such repressive policies in terms of human suffering and loss. Reports and images of people forced into Libyan torture and rape sites, described by German diplomats as “concentration camp-like” in 2017, no longer prompt a public outcry. Neither do the deaths of thousands in the Mediterranean every year or the criminalisation of activists who seek to avert mass drowning. Shipwrecks have become so common that they hardly make it into the news.

What does make the news, however, is the discourse on migration that characterises it as an emergency. Often dominating headlines, it has become a permanent feature, a sort of enduring state of exception that far-right forces capitalise on. Instead of offering alternative visions of migration, parties of the so-called “centre” or “mainstream” amplify such crisis talk, catering to simplistic control fantasies and offering one solution only: more borders.

Whether it’s the Christian Democrats or the Social Democrats in Germany, Labour in the UK or Emmanuel Macron’s government in France, mainstream parties seek to outdo parties to the right of them by pushing increasingly extreme and racist narratives, at times dangerously close to invasion and “great replacement” conspiracies.

In January, the French prime minister, François Bayrou, spoke of a “feeling of submersion” in view of the migrant presence in France. In May, the British prime minister, Keir Starmer, suggested that the UK was at risk of turning into an “island of strangers”. In June, the German chancellor, Friedrich Merz, claimed on Fox News that the past decade’s migration to Germany had led to “imported” antisemitism, so that fighting antisemitism meant fighting migration.

Promising to solve societal problems through repressive migration policies and more borders, these “centrist” or even “progressive” political leaders are selling a dangerous fantasy. In a world riven by war, genocide, economic disparity, a climate catastrophe and growing authoritarianism, borders will never succeed in averting people’s desire and need to migrate or flee. Indeed, the fantasy of borders is met, time and again, by reality: ongoing migration.

Distracting from the inability to address any of the structural issues underpinning migration and displacement, and in ever-greater desperation, we are being served “border spectacles” – performative but nonetheless violent and racist acts of exclusion, demarcating those who supposedly belong and those who do not. In the long shadow of the “crisis” of 2015, we see intersecting developments across Europe that should worry us.

First, a shift to the far right and growing authoritarianism. In Germany, the extremist Alternative for Germany (AfD) has comfortably established itself as the largest opposition party, at times leading in the polls, as do the Reform UK and National Rally parties in the UK and France respectively. Supposedly mainstream political parties have not only failed to stop the rise of the far right, they have contributed to mainstreaming their rhetoric and authoritarian policies.

More than that, by intensifying migration cooperation with repressive regimes outside Europe, they have contributed to the rise of authoritarianism elsewhere. Tunisia serves as one of many examples where Europe's financial and political support has strengthened the security apparatus of its authoritarian leader, Kais Saied, who himself has spewed great replacement theories on migration.

Second, a shift away from the idea of a "post-national" community. The constant promise that borders will solve migration has reinforced the illusion that renationalisation is the answer. The departure of the UK from the EU, whose disastrous "taking back of control" in fact prompted an increase in migration post-Brexit, may be the most obvious example.

However, throughout the EU, we see an increase in "borderisation" – the erection of barriers and border controls between member states – as a way to supposedly reclaim "lost" sovereignty. The very core of the European project – internal freedom of movement – is at risk and points to a growing estrangement from the idea of Europe as a post-national community. A digest of the morning's main headlines from the Europe edition emailed direct to you every week day

Third, an assault on legal norms and institutions. The normalisation of anti-migration violence, including through mass pushbacks, has led to a clear erosion of human rights. Indeed, some EU member states have legalised human rights violations at borders while Greece decided to temporarily suspend asylum altogether this July. International institutions meant to protect refugees, including the UN refugee agency, have been under assault while we see a concerted hollowing out of international rights standards and the gradual death of asylum.

Even if the European obsession with borders fails to do what is desired – effective deterrence – it has real and dangerous consequences, for those seeking refuge and for us all. The burning of an effigy of refugees is what happens after a decade of dehumanisation. In the intervening years, many – from the supposed centre to the far right – have implanted a dangerous border fantasy that will continue to divide, hurt and kill.

Document I - Conor McGregor, star hautement contesté de l'UFC, a créé une pétition ce lundi pour appeler les Irlandais à le soutenir dans sa quête de candidature à la présidence de l'Irlande.

publié le 5 août 2025 à 00h08

Connor McGregor entame sa campagne. Loin des octogones - il n'a plus combattu depuis 2021 -, la star de l'UFC, champion des poids plumes et welters entre 2015 et 2018, a lancé lundi une pétition sur son compte X pour que les Irlandais le soutiennent dans son souhait d'accéder à l'élection présidentielle, qui aura lieu le 11 novembre prochain.

McGregor (37 ans), reconnu coupable d'agression sexuelle - il vient de perdre son appel - avait fait part de cette nouvelle lubie politique en mars dernier. Mais pour briguer la présidence, la constitution irlandaise requiert vingt parrainages de parlementaires ou de quatre conseils de comtés.

« Je vous implore donc de vous joindre à moi dans cette démarche en signant cette pétition »

« Ce système, bien que destiné à garantir une certaine influence politique parmi les candidats, restreint involontairement la voix directe de l'électorat irlandais, a-t-il écrit. Dans ce contexte, je propose une pétition demandant une modification du processus de nomination afin que mon nom puisse figurer sur le bulletin de vote. Je soutiens que les citoyens irlandais devraient avoir le droit absolu de choisir les candidats qui figureront sur le bulletin de vote présidentiel. Je vous implore donc de vous joindre à moi dans cette démarche en signant cette pétition. »

Avant de scander : « Signez ma pétition pour sauver l'Irlande ! ». Le natif de Dublin en profite aussi pour tacler en lettres capitales le Premier ministre actuel, Simon Harris, qu'il juge « honteux », avant d'inciter à voter pour « n'importe quel candidat que ces traîtres, ces inhumains ». En bas du tweet, Conor McGregor a inséré un lien vers sa pétition publiée sur la plateforme change.org qui recense, quelques heures après sa parution, un peu moins de 5000 signatures. Il reste encore du chemin.

- 1) Based on documents G, H and I, make a chart with the main arguments.
- 2) Imagine a question that could be answered with the elements in your chart.
- 3) Write a short intro (synthèse) : topic, context, question
- 4) Translate the first two paragraphs of document I.

