

Diaspora

Have you ever moved house? It's a lot of work. There may be some people in your class who have even moved to Ireland from another country. Ask anyone who has done it: moving a family to live in any new place, be it a few kilometres or several thousand kilometres away, is a very big step to take.

There are currently about six million people living on the island of Ireland. Worldwide, about 70 million people claim to have Irish origins. When did all these people or their ancestors move away and why?

There is an old Greek word **diaspora**, which means 'scattering'. It is used to describe the people from a country who have been lost through **emigration**. The Irish diaspora began in the 1800s, peaking during and after the Great Famine of 1845–1852. In the 1830s, about eight million people lived in Ireland. Most people were dependent on potatoes as their main food. When the potato crops failed year after year because of the potato **blight fungus**, people starved to death. About one million people perished due to hunger and malnutrition (under-nourishment). The only alternative for many desperate souls was to emigrate. Ships carrying **emaciated** (thin due to starvation), hungry people began to sail from Ireland to places such as the United States of America, Canada, Britain and Argentina.



A famine scene

These voyages often took weeks to complete and the conditions on board many of the ships were appalling. Some ships were nicknamed **coffin ships**. Many who set out from Ireland did not survive the often harrowing journey. Those who did survive were often treated with suspicion and contempt by the people of their new adoptive homelands. The immigrant Irish were generally in poor health, poorly educated and many of them did not speak English very well. The best they could hope for was the most difficult, dangerous and menial (low status) work. For this reason, it was the immigrant labourers who built the canals and railroads of America. People came from all over the world looking for opportunities in places like America and Australia.

FACT BOX

When people leave a country, they **emigrate**. When they come to a country, they **immigrate**. An **emigrant** becomes an **immigrant** when he or she arrives in a new land.

These immigrants worked long, hard hours to provide food, shelter and education for their children. It was this education that gave the next generation the chance of better work and a better life. Slowly, the immigrants settled down, earned the respect of their neighbours and built new lives for themselves. In time, the grandchildren of emigrant

labourers would become successful business people, professionals and even presidents.

Emigration from Ireland continued even when the Famine ended. Letters from those who had emigrated told of the opportunities in new countries. The chance of building a better life for oneself and one's family was a huge lure. Every year, tens of thousands continued to travel abroad, never to return. By 1900, the total population of Ireland had dropped to about two million people.

Ireland was by no means the only country to experience this level of emigration. Many countries have had their own diasporas for a variety of reasons. Some were caused by people wanting a better life, while others wanted to flee a natural disaster such as a famine, or danger such as war. No matter where these people came from, their experiences would have been very similar – a story of courage in the face of leaving one's home for an uncertain future in a strange land; a story of having to work hard while hoping that things would get better; a story of not always being accepted or welcomed in the new land.

FACT BOX

American Presidents such as Ronald Reagan, John F. Kennedy and Barack Obama have claimed Irish ancestry. The Ford Motor Company was founded by Henry Ford, whose family came from Cork.



Ronald Reagan



John F. Kennedy



Barack Obama



Henry Ford

Diaspora

FACT BOX

Millions of European emigrants to America first had to pass through the special immigrant arrival and examination centre at Ellis Island in New York harbour when they arrived in the country. Those who were not deemed healthy or fit enough were sent back home.



Ellis Island

Diasporas also came about when a country set out to conquer territories and establish colonies that would provide wealth. In the 1800s, Britain was the centre of the largest empire the world has ever seen, ruling nearly one-third of the planet. English traditions and the language travelled the world. For this reason, English is spoken worldwide. Other European countries followed the British Empire's example. France, Portugal, Spain and Holland all had colonies abroad in Asia, Africa or the Americas.

FACT BOX

Hernando Cortes was one of the Spanish Conquistadors who conquered large parts of Central and South America for Spain in the 16th century.



Cortes

Regardless of whether people moved by choice or because they had to, there has been a huge mix of language and culture around the world. This will continue to happen as people move around in search of a better life.

FACT BOX

Many of the Conquistadors were the younger sons of Spanish noble families. These men knew that their older brothers would inherit the family titles and wealth at home in Spain. They themselves would receive little or nothing. Therefore, they set off to the New World in search of wealth. Some would stop at nothing to achieve it.

FACT BOX

Many new foods were brought to Europe from the New World. Maize, potatoes, chocolate, peanuts, vanilla, tomatoes, pineapples, lima beans, sweet and chilli peppers, tapioca and turkeys all originally came from either North or South America.

Vanilla pods



Tapioca



Sweet and chilli peppers

FACT BOX

Large numbers of Chinese people went to America in the 19th century. They too were searching for a better life for themselves and their families. Many Chinese people worked and died helping to build the first railroads across the United States of America. Famous Chinese dishes such as chop suey were invented in America!



Chop suey

FACT BOX

European settlers brought diseases with them to North and South America. Illnesses such as measles and small pox were unknown to Native Americans and they had no immunity (natural resistance) to them. Whole tribes were virtually wiped out in a matter of a few years as a result of these diseases.

Activities

A Chat about

- 1 What sort of problems do you think people face when moving to a new country?
- 2 What do you think makes people want to move to other countries nowadays?
- 3 Do you think it is easier for people to emigrate now than it was in the past?

B What have you learned?

- 1 What does the word diaspora mean?
- 2 Why did the Irish diaspora begin?
- 3 What factors made it continue?
- 4 Was life easy for the emigrants in America in the early days?
- 5 To which other countries did Irish people mainly emigrate?
- 6 Between death and emigration, by how much did the population of Ireland fall between the 1830s and 1900?
- 7 Did all the Irish emigrants in America remain poor? How do you know?
- 8 How many people *could* be living in Ireland if there had been no diaspora?
- 9 Do you think that people who have immigrated to Ireland have faced any problems? If so, what problems have they faced?
- 10 Why do you think that people speak English in Australia?

C True or false

- 1 Immigration means to leave your country. _____
- 2 France once ruled the largest empire the world has ever seen. _____
- 3 Ellis Island was an immigrant reception centre in Boston. _____
- 4 Emigration means to leave your country. _____
- 5 The population of Ireland used to be greater than it is today. _____
- 6 Henry Ford's family came from Kerry. _____

D Mixed-up sentences

Unscramble the following mixed-up sentences so they make sense.

- 1 people Great left Many Ireland Famine, the after
- 2 Canada, spoken in are and French English
- 3 leave when people is their country. Emigration
- 4 Ford's Cork, came family Henry from
- 5 died on ships. Many the people coffin board

Be a detective

Look at the map. It shows the main languages spoken in different parts of the world. Use an atlas to work out which modern countries were conquered and colonised by European countries.



Dictionary work

Use a dictionary to find words in the following list that are connected with leaving a place. Put each of these into a sentence to show its meaning.

- | | | | | |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| 1 abscond | 2 abandon | 3 erode | 4 forsake | 5 verify |
| 6 flee | 7 desert | 8 dessert | 9 exit | 10 forbid |
| 11 forsake | 12 forego | 13 vanish | 14 varnish | 15 vacate |
| 16 refurbish | 17 goad | 18 depart | 19 annoy | 20 escape |

Finish the story

We all crowded along the railing to get our first glimpse of the New World as the ship sailed into New York harbour. It was a glorious spring morning and we were all glad to see land after nearly a week on board the ocean liner. What would await us in this New World?

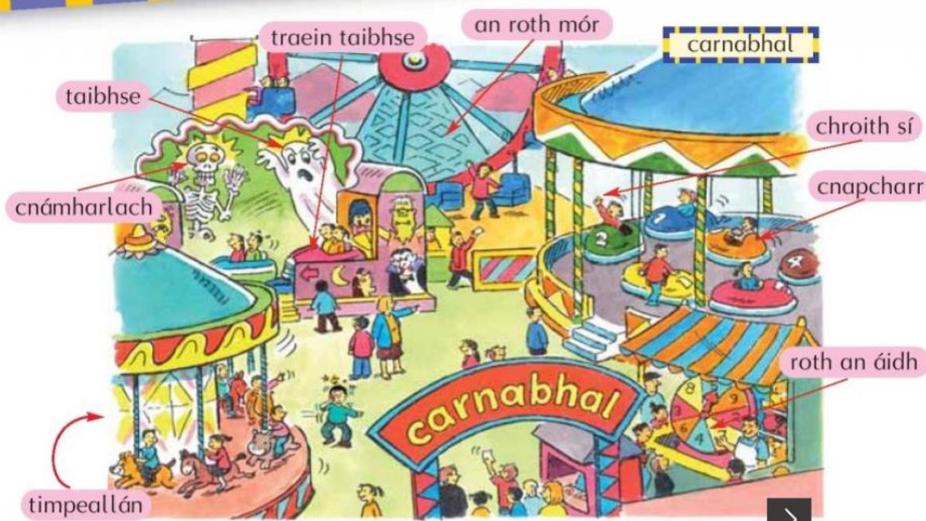
Look it up

Use the Internet, an encyclopaedia or your library to find the following information.

- 1 Who was the first person to go through Ellis Island?
- 2 Look up the immigration rules for the United States of America.

19 An Carnabhal

Caitheamh Aimsire



ar mire



ticéad



thiomáin sí



léim sí

Féach agus abair	Scríobh anois	Scríobh arís	(✓) nó (X)
carnabhal			<input type="checkbox"/>
traein taibhse			<input type="checkbox"/>
cnámharlach			<input type="checkbox"/>
timpeallán			<input type="checkbox"/>
ar mire			<input type="checkbox"/>
roth an áidh			<input type="checkbox"/>
ticéad			<input type="checkbox"/>
cnapcharr			<input type="checkbox"/>
an roth mór			<input type="checkbox"/>
chroith sí			<input type="checkbox"/>
léim sí			<input type="checkbox"/>
thiomáin sí			<input type="checkbox"/>



A Aimsigh na focail chearta agus líon na bearnaí.

- (a) Chuaigh na páistí go dtí an  _____.
- (b) _____ Daidí cnapcharr amháin. 
- (c) Thiomáin Róisín an _____ eile. 
- (d) Bhí eagla ar Ruairí roimh an _____ 
- (e) Bhí _____ ar an traein taibhse freisin. 
- (f) Bhí na páistí ar _____ tar éis a bheith ar an timpeallán. 
- (g) _____ na páistí as na cnapcharranna. 
- (h) Cheannaigh Daidí _____ do roth an áidh. 
- (i) Cheannaigh Mamaí ticéad do _____ an _____ freisin. 
- (j) Chuaigh na páistí ar an _____ freisin. 
- (k) _____ Eimear amach as an gcnapcharr. 
- (l) Bhí na páistí ar mire tar éis a bheith ar an _____ 

B Bris an cód. Scríobh na habairtí.

1 = a 4 = d 7 = g 10 = l 13 = o 16 = s 19 = ú 22 = ó
2 = b 5 = e 8 = h 11 = m 14 = p 17 = t 20 = é 23 = ú
3 = c 6 = f 9 = i 12 = n 15 = r 18 = u 21 = í

1 15 1 12 16 1 17 8 1 15 12 3 8 18 1 9 7 8

12 1 14 19 9 16 17 21 7 13 4 17 21 1 12

3 1 15 12 1 2 8 1 10 17 8 9 13 11 19 9 12 3 13 10 11

3 12 1 14 3 8 1 15 15 1 7 18 16 3 8 18 1 9 7 8

5 9 11 5 1 15 1 15 1 12 15 13 17 8 11 22 15 1 7 18 16

1 15 1 12 17 15 1 5 9 12 17 1 9 2 8 16 5

Ar _____



Líon na bearnaí.

as an agus urú

Sampla: An cnapcharr ach as an gcnapcharr.

- (a) An buachaill *ach* as an ___ buachaill
 (b) An cófra *ach* as an ___ cófra
 (c) An feadóg *ach* as an ___ feadóg
 (d) An gort *ach* as an ___ gort
 (e) An póca *ach* as an ___ póca

Na hUruithe

as an **m**bosca
 as an **g**cnapcharr
 as an **bh**fuinneog
 as an **ng**airdín
 as an **b**pictiúr



(a) Léim Seán ___ an _____.



(c) Léim Seán ___ an _____.



(e) Léim Seán ___ an _____.

(b) Léim Seán ___ an _____.

(d) Léim Seán ___ an _____.



Líon an bearnaí.

Léim nó Níor léim

Thiomáin nó Níor thiomáin



(a) _____ Róisín as an gcnapcharr.

(b) _____ an madra as an gcnapcharr.



(c) _____ Daidí an carr.

(d) _____ Mamaí an carr.

(e) _____ an peileadóir an carr.

(f) _____ an gabhar an carr.



(g) _____ Daidí as an eitleán.

(h) _____ an sagart as an eitleán.

(i) _____ Orla an bus.

(j) _____ an tarbh an bus.



(k) _____ an píolóta an t-eitleán.

(l) _____ an cailín an t-eitleán.

(m) _____ an bhanaltra ar an gcathaoir.

(n) _____ an madra ar an gcathaoir.



Conas ar éirigh leasr

Cothromóidí (x4, ÷4)

Seachtain 23

Dé Luain		Dé Máirt		Dé Céadaoin		Déardaoin	
Am: <input type="text"/> nóiméad		Am: <input type="text"/> nóiméad		Am: <input type="text"/> nóiméad		Am: <input type="text"/> nóiméad	
1. $(7 \times 4) + 2 =$	1. $(\times 4) - 4 = 28$	1. $26 = (4 \times) - 2$	1. $(\times 4) - 4 = 24$				
2. $(9 \times 4) - 6 =$	2. $(\times 4) + 4 = 20$	2. $38 = (4 \times) + 2$	2. $(\times 4) + 4 = 40$				
3. $20 - (4 \times 4) =$	3. $(\times 4) - 4 = 4$	3. $30 = (4 \times) - 2$	3. $(\times 4) - 2 = 18$				
4. $40 - (8 \times 4) =$	4. $(\times 4) + 4 = 28$	4. $16 = (4 \times) + 4$	4. $(\times 4) + 2 = 26$				
5. $(28 \div 4) - 4 =$	5. $7 = (\div 4) + 2$	5. $ + (32 \div 4) = 10$	5. $3 = (\div 4) - 2$				
6. $(20 \div 4) + 4 =$	6. $11 = (\div 4) + 3$	6. $ - (20 \div 4) = 7$	6. $7 = (\div 4) - 2$				
7. $4 + (36 \div 4) =$	7. $2 = (\div 4) - 4$	7. $(12 \div 4) - 2 =$	7. $5 = (\div 4) + 2$				
8. $9 + (12 \div 4) =$	8. $4 = (\div 4) - 5$	8. $(32 \div 4) + 4 =$	8. $6 = (\div 4) + 2$				
9. $28 = (4 \times) - 4$	9. $(7 \times 4) + = 30$	9. $30 - (6 \times 4) =$	9. $(24 \div 4) - 4 =$				
10. $20 = (4 \times) + 4$	10. $(9 \times 4) - = 30$	10. $20 - (3 \times 4) =$	10. $(32 \div 4) + 4 =$				
11. $24 = (4 \times) - 4$	11. $20 - (3 \times 4) =$	11. $(8 \times 4) + = 40$	11. $ + (28 \div 4) = 10$				
12. $16 = (4 \times) + 4$	12. $40 - (8 \times 4) =$	12. $(5 \times 4) - = 10$	12. $ - (20 \div 4) = 10$				
13. $18 = (\times 4) + 2$	13. $(36 \div 4) - 4 =$	13. $12 = (\div 4) + 4$	13. $16 = (4 \times) + 4$				
14. $10 = (\times 4) - 2$	14. $(28 \div 4) + 4 =$	14. $14 = (\div 4) + 4$	14. $4 = (4 \times) - 4$				
15. $22 = (\times 4) + 2$	15. $ + (32 \div 4) = 14$	15. $2 = (\div 4) - 4$	15. $34 = (4 \times) + 2$				
16. $30 = (\times 4) - 2$	16. $ + (40 \div 4) = 14$	16. $5 = (\div 4) - 4$	16. $22 = (4 \times) - 2$				
17. $(\times 4) - 4 = 20$	17. $8 = (4 \times) - 4$	17. $(\times 4) - 4 = 28$	17. $(8 \times 4) + = 40$				
18. $(\times 4) - 4 = 24$	18. $40 = (4 \times) + 4$	18. $(\times 4) - 4 = 20$	18. $(3 \times 4) - = 8$				
19. $(\times 4) + 4 = 24$	19. $16 = (4 \times) - 4$	19. $(\times 4) + 4 = 40$	19. $30 - (7 \times 4) =$				
20. $(\times 4) + 4 = 40$	20. $32 = (4 \times) + 4$	20. $(\times 4) + 4 = 20$	20. $40 - (9 \times 4) =$				
Scór <input type="text"/>	Scór <input type="text"/>	Scór <input type="text"/>	Scór <input type="text"/>				
20	20	20	20				

32

Target Board 3

16	9	24	7	11
6	18	50	28	30
12	36	5	2	14
4	45	10	40	27

Target boards

Cruthanna 3T – polaihéadráin

Polaihéadrán – cruth ar bith 3T a bhfuil aghaidheanna leibhéilte agus imill dhreacha air.

Is féidir príosmaí a roinnt i slisne cothroma. Níl ach imill dhreacha ar phríosmaí.

Pirimídí: tá siad ainmnithe as an gcruith 2T atá ar a mbonn.

1. Cóipeáil agus críochnaigh an ghreille.

	Cruth	Ainm	Cé mhéad ...		Cé mhéad imeall a bhualann le chéile ag gach rinn?
			Aghaidh (Faobhar)	Rinn	
(a)					
(b)					3
(c)		príosma peinteargánach			10
(d)					
(e)					
(f)					(i) _____ (ii) _____

2. Cad iad na cruthanna 3T is féidir a dhéanamh as na heangacha thíos?

(a)

(b)

(c)

(d)

(e)

(f)

Dúshlán 1



Is féidir príosma a roinnt i slisne cothroma. An príosma é an sorcáir seo?
Míngní!

Dúshlán 2

Ainmnigh trí chruith 3T nach polaihéadráin iad.

Cruithanna 3T – Peirspicfíocht

Nuair a fheachaimid ar chruth 3T ó áiteanna éagsúla, feicimid cruth éagsúil 2T nó líne éagsúil 2T.

Aghaidh	Taobh	Barr

1. Is féidir taobh an phictiúir a fheiceáil thíos. Cuir cloicail thart ar an scéith 2T a thaispeánann ...

(a) aghaidh an phictiúir	(c) barr an phictiúir	(d) barr an phictiúir
(i)	(i)	(i)
(ii)	(ii)	(ii)
(iii)	(iii)	(iii)

2. I ngach pictiúr thíos tá an aghaidh le feiceáil ann. Féach ar na scéithanna faoi na pictiúir: cén ceann díobh a léiríonn an aghaidh, an taobh agus an barr.

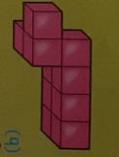
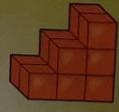
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(i)	(i)	(i)	(i)
(ii)	(ii)	(ii)	(ii)
(iii)	(iii)	(iii)	(iii)

3. An cruth 2T faoin gcruith 3T - cad a léiríonn sé: aghaidh, an taobh nó barr an chrutha 3T?

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
→	→	→	→

Dúshlán 1

Tarraing (i) aghaidh, (ii) taobh agus (iii) barr an dá chruth seo: (a)



Dúshlán 2

Tarraing (i) aghaidh, (ii) taobh agus (iii) barr na rudaí seo: (a) cós pinn luaidhe, (b) cathaoir, (c) bosca lóin.

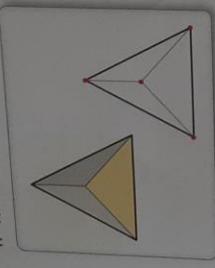
Cruithanna 3T – Polaihéadráin

Ar pholaihéadráin rialta, is ionann na haghaidheanna uile.



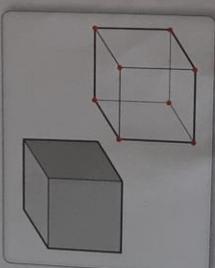
Níl ach 5 pholaihéadráin rialta ann san iomlán.

1. Teitrihéadrán



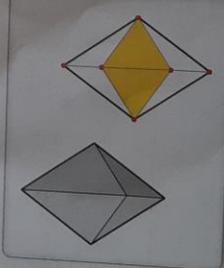
- (a) Tá ainm eile air, mar atá, pírl _____
- (b) Cé mhéad imeall (faobhar) atá ann? _____
- (c) Cé mhéad aghaidh atá ann? _____
- (d) Cén cruth 2T atá ar gach aghaidh? _____
- (e) Cé mhéad rinn atá ann? _____

2. Ciúb



- (a) Cé mhéad imeall (faobhar) atá ann? _____
- (b) Cé mhéad aghaidh atá ann? _____
- (c) Cén cruth 2T atá ar gach aghaidh? _____
- (d) Cé mhéad rinn atá ann? _____
- (e) Cuir líne tríd an bhfocal mícheart: Is (s pírimid / príisma) é seo.

3. Ochtraihéadrán



- (a) Cé mhéad imeall (faobhar) atá ann? _____
- (b) Cé mhéad aghaidh atá ann? _____
- (c) Cén cruth 2T atá ar gach aghaidh? _____
- (d) Cé mhéad rinn atá ann? _____
- (e) Chun ochtraihéadrán a dhéanamh, níl le déanamh ach phírl _____ ch _____ cha a chur le tíghe bonn ar bhonn.

Dúshlán

Tá dhá pholaihéadrán eile ann. Cé mhéad (i) aghaidh, (ii) imeall (faobhar) agus (iii) rinn atá ar gach ceann díobh?

(a) dóideacaihéadránach



(b) icisihéadrán



Níl ach leath de gach chruth le feiceáil anseo.

