

Name:		Mark:
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Évaluation Culture

Unit 4 Ireland: One Border, Multiple Identities

Exercise 1

Choose the correct answer.

10 pts

1. The sitcom *Derry Girls* is set in:

- a. Dublin, Republic of Ireland
- b. Derry, Northern Ireland
- c. Belfast, Northern Ireland
- d. London, England

2. The Troubles in Northern Ireland lasted approximately from:

- a. 1945 to 1968
- b. 1968 to 1998
- c. 1980 to 2000
- d. 1998 to 2022

3. During the Troubles, the main conflict opposed:

- a. Catholics vs. atheists
- b. Republicans vs. Nationalists
- c. Protestant Unionists vs. Catholic Nationalists
- d. The UK vs. the USA

4. Unionists (also called Loyalists) generally want Northern Ireland to:

- a. Become independent
- b. Reunify with the Republic of Ireland
- c. Remain in the United Kingdom
- d. Join the European Union

5. Nationalists generally want Northern Ireland to:

- a. Stay British
- b. Reunify with the Republic of Ireland
- c. Become part of Scotland
- d. Join the European Union

6. Northern Ireland is:

- a. An independent country
- b. Part of the Republic of Ireland
- c. Part of the United Kingdom
- d. A region of Scotland

7. The capital and largest city of Northern Ireland is:

- a. Derry
- b. Cork
- c. Galway
- d. Belfast

8. The motto “*Quis Separabit?*” (“Who will separate us?”) is linked to:

- a. Irish nationalism
- b. Northern Ireland
- c. The European Union
- d. The Republic of Ireland

9. On the green flag of Ireland, the golden harp represents:

- a. British influence
- b. Irish sovereignty
- c. The Catholic Church
- d. The European Union

10. “Peace walls” in Belfast were originally built in order to:

- a. Decorate the city
- b. Separate tourist areas from industrial areas
- c. Divide Catholic and Protestant communities
- d. Celebrate Irish unity

Exercise 2

True or false? Justify in one sentence.

5 pts

1. The Troubles were a period of violent conflict in Northern Ireland that caused thousands of deaths.

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2. *Derry Girls* is a historical documentary about the peace process.

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3. Murals on the peace walls can be used to express political opinions or pay tribute to public figures.

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4. The survey about Irish unity shows that all Protestants in Northern Ireland support reunification with the Republic of Ireland.

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5. According to Pat Fenlon, football can help people transcend cultural, religious and political frontiers.

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Exercise 3

Give short answers.

5 pts

1. Name the two main religious communities in Northern Ireland.

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2. Give one political consequence of the division between Unionists and Nationalists.
(Example: something about the border, Northern Ireland's status, etc.)

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3. What is special about Pat Fenlon's football career in relation to identity and the border?

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4. How can sport (according to Pat Fenlon) or cross-border competitions help to "transcend boundaries"? Give one idea in your own words.

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5. Give one example of how people in Northern Ireland may define their identity (from the audios or texts: Jordan Dunbar, Emma DeSouza, etc.).

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Exercise 1

1. b / 2. b / 3. c / 4. c / 5. b / 6. c / 7. d / 8. b / 9. b / 10. c

Exercise 2

1. True. → Around 3,600 people were killed and over 30,000 were injured during the Troubles.
2. False. → Derry Girls is a sitcom, a comedy series, even if it is set during the Troubles.
3. True. → Murals on peace walls can be tributes (for example to Queen Elizabeth) or express political messages like Irish unity.
4. False. → The survey shows strong differences between Catholic and Protestant communities; many Protestants prefer to remain in the UK.
5. True. → Pat Fenlon says that football fans just want their team to be successful and don't care about religion or political identity.

Exercise 3

1. Catholics and Protestants.
2. Northern Ireland remained part of the UK while the Republic of Ireland became an independent state, which created a border on the island. / The border led to political division between those who want to stay in the UK and those who want reunification. / ...
3. He crossed the border and a sectarian divide by leaving the Republic of Ireland to play for Linfield F.C. in Belfast, a club traditionally linked with Loyalism.
4. Sport brings together players and fans from both sides who support the same team and forget about religion or politics. / Cross-border competitions mix teams from the Republic and Northern Ireland, so people meet, cooperate and go beyond old divisions. / ...
5. Someone can identify as Northern Irish and British. / Someone can identify as Irish even if they live in Northern Ireland. / Some people see themselves as both Irish and British, or simply as "from Northern Ireland". / ...