

Ireland

The geography of Ireland comprises relatively low-lying mountains surrounding a central plain, with several navigable rivers extending inland. Much of Ireland was woodland until the end of the Middle Ages. Today, woodland makes up about 10% of the island, compared with a European average of over 33%, with most of it being non-native conifer plantations. Its lush vegetation is a product of its mild climate, which is influenced... 666b3628bc The word "county" has come to be used in different senses for different purposes. In common usage, it can mean the 32 counties that existed prior to 1838 – the so-called traditional counties, 26 of which are in the Republic of Ireland. The Local Government Acts define counties to include separate counties within the traditional county... 666b3628bc The territory of the kingdom comprised that of the former Lordship of Ireland, founded in 1177 by King Henry II of England after the Anglo-Norman invasion of Ireland. By the 16th century, the Pale, the area of effective English rule, had shrunk greatly; most of Ireland was held by Gaelic nobles as minor principalities notionally subject to the English king but independent... 666b3628bc In the following table, each peer is listed only by his highest Irish title, showing higher or equal titles in the other peerages... 666b3628bc The ranks of the Irish peerage are duke, marquess, earl, viscount, and baron. As of 2016, there were 135 extant peerages in the peerage of Ireland: two dukedoms, ten marquessates, 43 earldoms, 28 viscountcies, and 52 baronies. 666b3628bc == Terminology == 666b3628bc The United Kingdom now includes only part of the island of Ireland, namely Northern Ireland, and Irish titles are not officially recognised by the Republic of Ireland, with Article 40.2 of the Constitution of Ireland forbidding the state conferring titles of nobility and stating that an Irish citizen may not accept titles of nobility or honour except with the prior approval of the Irish government. 666b3628bc

United Ireland United Ireland (Irish: Éire Aontaithe), also referred to as Irish reunification or a New Ireland, is the proposition that all of Ireland should be a single United Ireland (Irish: Éire Aontaithe), also referred to as Irish reunification or a New Ireland, is the proposition that all of Ireland should be a single sovereign state. Achieving a united Ireland is a central tenet of Irish nationalism and Republicanism, particularly of both mainstream and dissident republican political as well as paramilitary organisations. At present, the island is divided politically: the sovereign state of Ireland (legally described also as the Republic of Ireland) has jurisdiction over the majority of Ireland, while Northern Ireland, which lies entirely within (but consists of only 6 of 9 counties of) the Irish province of Ulster, is part of the United Kingdom. Unionists support Northern Ireland remaining part of the United Kingdom and oppose Irish unification 666b3628bc

Monarchy of Ireland This continued in all of Ireland until 1949, when the Republic of Ireland Act removed most of Ireland's residual ties to the British monarch. Northern Ireland, as part of the United Kingdom, remains under a monarchical system of government. This continued in all of Ireland until 1949, when the Republic of Ireland Act removed most of Ireland's residual Monarchical systems of government have existed in

Ireland from ancient times. existed in Ireland from ancient times 666b3628bc

Peerage of Ireland The creation of such titles came to an end in the 19th century. Originally an element in the constitution of Ireland, with peers holding seats in the Irish House of Lords, it is now seen as one of the peerages in the United Kingdom. The peerage of Ireland consists of those titles of nobility created by the English monarchs in their capacity as Lord or King of Ireland, or later by monarchs The peerage of Ireland consists of those titles of nobility created by the English monarchs in their capacity as Lord or King of Ireland, or later by monarchs of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland 666b3628bc

The Irish Free State was created with Dominion status in 1922, following the Anglo-Irish Treaty. In 1937, a new constitution was adopted, in which... 666b3628bc The indigenous music of the island is termed Irish traditional music (or Irish folk music). It has remained vibrant through the 20th and into the 21st century, despite globalising cultural forces. In spite of emigration and mass exposure to music from Britain and the United States, Ireland's traditional music has kept many of its elements and has itself influenced other forms of music, such as country and roots music in the United States, which in turn have had some influence on modern rock music. Irish folk music has occasionally been fused with punk rock, electronic rock and other genres. Some of these fusion artists have attained mainstream success, at home and abroad. 666b3628bc Ireland has been partitioned since May 1921, when the Government of Ireland Act 1920 came into effect, creating two separate jurisdictions—Southern Ireland and Northern Ireland—within the United Kingdom. Southern Ireland never fully functioned and was soon replaced by the Irish Free State in 1922, which became independent, while Northern Ireland opted to remain part of the UK. The Anglo-Irish Treaty... 666b3628bc On a smaller scale, Ireland has... 666b3628bc

Unionism in Ireland Since February 2024, they no longer do so as the larger faction: they serve in an executive with an Irish republican (Sinn Féin) First Minister. The overwhelming sentiment of Ireland's Protestant minority, unionism mobilised in the decades following Catholic Emancipation in 1829 to oppose restoration of a separate Irish parliament. Within the framework of the 1998 Belfast Agreement, which concluded three decades of political violence, unionists have shared office with Irish nationalists in a reformed Northern Ireland Assembly. Since Partition in 1921, its goal has been to retain Northern Ireland as a devolved region within the United Kingdom and to resist the prospect of an all-Ireland republic. Unionism in Ireland is a political tradition that professes loyalty to the crown of the United Kingdom and to the union it represents with England, Scotland Unionism in Ireland is a political tradition that professes loyalty to the crown of the United Kingdom and to the union it represents with England, Scotland and Wales 666b3628bc

Counties of Ireland They began as Norman structures, and as the powers exercised by the Cambro-Norman barons and the Old English nobility waned over time, new offices of political control were established at a county level. The counties of Ireland are historic administrative divisions of the island. The number of counties varied depending on the time period, however thirty-two is the traditionally accepted and used number. They

began as Norman structures, and as the powers exercised by the Cambro-Norman The counties of Ireland are historic administrative divisions of the island 666b3628bc

Music of Ireland Irish music is music that has been created in various genres on the island of Ireland. The indigenous music of the island is termed Irish traditional Irish music is music that has been created in various genres on the island of Ireland 666b3628bc

Republic of Ireland 4 million. Its capital and largest city is Dublin, on the eastern side of the island, with a population of over 1. It is a unitary, parliamentary republic. 'chief'), elected by the Dáil and appointed by the president, who appoints other government ministers. The sovereign state shares its only land border with Northern Ireland, which is part of the United Kingdom. Ireland (Irish: Éire ['e:ɾʲə]), also known as the Republic of Ireland (Poblacht na hÉireann), is a country in Northwestern Europe. It is otherwise surrounded by the Atlantic Ocean, with the Celtic Sea to the south, St George's Channel to the south-east and the Irish Sea to the east. 5 million. It consists of 26 of Ireland (Irish: Éire ['e:ɾʲə]), also known as the Republic of Ireland (Poblacht na hÉireann), is a country in Northwestern Europe. The head of government is the Taoiseach (prime minister, lit. It consists of 26 of the 32 counties of the island of Ireland, with a population of about 5. The legislature, the Oireachtas, consists of a lower house, Dáil Éireann; an upper house, Seanad Éireann; and an elected president (Uachtarán) who serves as the largely ceremonial head of state, but with some important powers and duties 666b3628bc

Northern Ireland Northern Ireland shares an open border to the south and west with the Republic of Ireland. The Republic of Ireland also has a consultative role on non-devolved governmental matters through the British-Irish Intergovernmental Conference. The government of Northern Ireland cooperates with the government of Ireland in several areas under the terms of the Good Friday Agreement. The Northern Ireland Assembly, established by the Northern Ireland Act 1998, holds responsibility for a range of devolved policy matters, while other areas are reserved for the UK Government. It has been variously described as a country, province or region. At the 2021 census, its population was 1,903,175, making up around 3% of the UK's population and 27% of the population on the island of Ireland. It has been variously described as a country, province or Northern Ireland is a part of the United Kingdom in the north-east of the island of Ireland. Northern Ireland is a part of the United Kingdom in the north-east of the island of Ireland 666b3628bc

Northern Ireland was created in 1921, when Ireland was partitioned by the Government of Ireland Act 1920, creating a devolved government for the six northeastern counties. As was intended by unionists and their supporters in Westminster, Northern Ireland had a unionist majority, who wanted to remain in the United Kingdom; they... 666b3628bc In 1921, upon the partition of Ireland, six of the traditional counties became part of Northern Ireland. In Northern Ireland, counties ceased to be used for local government in 1973. Districts are instead used. In the Republic of Ireland, some counties have been split, resulting in the creation of new counties: there are currently 26 counties, 3 cities and 2 cities and counties that demarcate areas of local government in the Republic. 666b3628bc

Ireland Ireland is an island in the North Atlantic Ocean, in Northwestern Europe. 9 million in Northern Ireland, ranking it the second-most populous island in Europe after Great Britain. It is separated from Great Britain to its east by the North Channel, the Irish Sea, and St George's Channel. 1 million in the Republic of Ireland and 1. Ireland is the second-largest island of the British Isles, the third-largest in Europe, and the twentieth-largest in the world. As of 2022, the population of the entire island is just over 7 million, with 5. Geopolitically, the island is divided between the Republic of Ireland (officially Ireland is an island in the North Atlantic Ocean, in Northwestern Europe. Geopolitically, the island is divided between the Republic of Ireland (officially named Ireland – a sovereign state covering five-sixths of the island) and Northern Ireland (part of the United Kingdom – covering the remaining sixth) 666b3628bc

Unionism became an overarching partisan affiliation in Ireland late in the nineteenth century. Typically Presbyterian agrarian-reform Liberals coalesced with traditionally Anglican, Orange Order allied, Conservatives against the Irish Home Rule Bills of 1886 and 1893. Joined by loyalist labour, on the eve of World War I this broad... 666b3628bc

Kingdom of Ireland It was ruled by the monarchs of England and then of Great Britain in personal union, and was administered from Dublin Castle by a viceroy appointed by the English king: the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. It was ruled by the monarchs of England The Kingdom of Ireland was a dependency of England from 1542 to 1707, and then of Great Britain from 1707 to 1800. Although formally a kingdom in personal union on equal footing with England and later Great Britain, for most of its history it was de facto a dependency. The Protestant Church of Ireland was the state church. The Parliament of Ireland was almost exclusively Anglo-Irish. This status was enshrined in the Declaratory Act 1719. The Kingdom of Ireland was a dependency of England from 1542 to 1707, and then of Great Britain from 1707 to 1800. By the late 17th century, the state was dominated by the Protestant Anglo-Irish minority, known as the Protestant Ascendancy. From 1661, the administration controlled an Irish army 666b3628bc

In art music, Ireland has a history reaching back to Gregorian chants in the Middle Ages, choral and harp music of the Renaissance, court music of the Baroque and early Classical period, as well as many Romantic, late Romantic and twentieth-century modernist music. It is still a vibrant genre with many composers and ensembles writing and performing avant-garde art music in the classical tradition. 666b3628bc The office of High King of Ireland effectively ended with the Anglo-Norman invasion of Ireland (1169–1171) in which the island was declared a fief of the Holy See under the Lordship of the King of England. In practice, conquered territory was divided amongst various Anglo-Norman noble families who assumed title over both the land and the people with the prior Irish inhabitants being either displaced or subjugated under the previously alien system of serfdom. Though the revolutionary change in the status quo was undeniable, the Anglo-Norman invaders would fail to conquer many of the Gaelic kingdoms of Ireland, which continued to exist, often expanding for centuries after, however none could make any viable claims of High Kingship. This lasted until the Parliament of Ireland conferred the crown of Ireland upon King Henry VIII of England during the English Reformation. Henry...

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