Friends Around the World

Pack your bags—we are going on a virtual vacation! Learn about the experiences of girls in different countries and how they compare to your own experiences. Take three virtual vacations during the months of June, July, and August. As you discover the history and culture of each country, use your very own passport to collect your memories and experiences.

Here’s what’s included in this packet:

- **Friends Around the World Passport Booklet**
  This passport can be used for your three virtual vacations to Ireland, Australia, and India. Use any empty pages as you go along for journaling, drawing, or collecting photos.

- **Activity Pages**
  This packet includes instructions for your Ireland virtual vacation. Follow along for suggested activities and explore even more on your own! Please cut along the dotted lines to insert each page into the passport.

  On July 15th, instructions for your Australia virtual vacation will be available. On August 15th, instructions for your India virtual vacation will be available. Please visit the GSK Girl Scouting at Home page for upcoming instructions:

- **Patches**
  There are three patches included in this packet: Friends Around the World, Ireland, and Australia. Girls earn each country’s patch by completing its virtual vacation activities, and the Friends Around the World patch for completing all three virtual vacations. Because of delays due to COVID-19, India patches will be available and mailed at a later date.

Hang onto your Friends Around the World passport after you complete each virtual vacation to use for the upcoming program, International Day of the Girl Child (available at a later date).

For questions, please contact program@gskentuckiana.org.

Bon Voyage!
Ireland Virtual Resources

Find all of the website links for the activities listed here!

**National Museum of Ireland—Archaeology**

National Museum of Ireland—Archaeology: [https://www.museum.ie/en-IE/Museums/Archaeology/Exhibitions](https://www.museum.ie/en-IE/Museums/Archaeology/Exhibitions)

Print and download activity sheets for even more fun: [https://www.museum.ie/en-IE/Museums/Archaeology/Engage-And-Learn/Schools-Educational-Visits/Activity-Sheets](https://www.museum.ie/en-IE/Museums/Archaeology/Engage-And-Learn/Schools-Educational-Visits/Activity-Sheets)

**History of St. Patrick**

Irish Genealogy Toolkit: [https://www.irish-genealogy-toolkit.com](https://www.irish-genealogy-toolkit.com)

**Peat Bogs and Irish Farming**

Ireland’s Peat Bogs: [https://www.wesleyjohnston.com/users/ireland/geography/bogs.html](https://www.wesleyjohnston.com/users/ireland/geography/bogs.html)


Ireland West Farmstay: [https://www.irelandwestfarmstay.com/](https://www.irelandwestfarmstay.com/)


**Traditional Irish Gaelic Children's Songs**

Girl Scouts of Kentuckiana

FRIENDS AROUND THE WORLD PASSPORT

Name: ______________________

Date: ______________________

IRELAND

MY VIRTUAL VACATION
LEARN ALL ABOUT THE EMERALD ISLE!
Ireland is a beautiful island filled with lush green countryside and flowing rivers—so much that its nickname is the Emerald Isle. Located in western Europe, Ireland also has large areas of rugged, rocky landscape, too. Full of incredible landscapes, history, and culture, Ireland is a perfect virtual vacation destination!

Let’s Pack Our Bags and Learn 10 Fun Facts About Ireland:
1. St. Patrick didn’t really chase all the snakes out of Ireland as legend suggests.
2. You can thank Ireland for Halloween.
3. Ireland is the only country in the world to have a musical instrument as its national symbol.
4. The Shamrock is another national symbol of Ireland.
5. Although Irish Gaelic is the country’s official language, English is more common.
6. Dublin is the capitol of Ireland.
7. Ireland is called Eire in Irish (Gaelic).
8. There are over 3 million sheep in Ireland.
9. The currency in Ireland is the Euro.
10. River Shannon is the longest river in Ireland.

COLOR THE FLAG OF IRELAND
Color the left stripe green, the right stripe orange, and leave the middle stripe white.

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF IRELAND—ARCHAEOLOGY
Visit the National Museum of Ireland—Archeology, home to many iconic treasures: www.museum.ie. Take a virtual trip through time and check out these suggested galleries along the way:

The Treasury: View the unique treasures of early medieval Ireland. Use the Treasury Audio Guide to explore and look around the exhibits.

Clontarf 1014: Brian Born & The Battle for Dublin: Explore the myths about the Battle of Clontarf and Brian Boru.

Kingship and Sacrifice: Learn more about the Bog Body Project and Cashel Man.

Ireland’s Gold: View the collection of prehistoric gold.

Medieval Ireland 1150-1550: Explore the three galleries entitled Power, Work and Prayer, which reflects the three-fold division of medieval society: nobles, common people and clergy.

Prehistoric Ireland: Explore human settlement in Ireland from the very beginning.

Rites of Passage at Tara: The Mound of the Hostages is the oldest visible monument on the Hill of Tara. Discover the extraordinary finds uncovered during its excavation.

Viking Ireland: Learn how Vikings helped transform Ireland economically, culturally and politically. Click on the triangle to start the tour, then click on the blue and white circles to read or hear about the exhibit.
HISTORY OF ST. PATRICK
Go on your own adventure as you discover the history of St. Patrick! Visit www.irish-genealogy-toolkit.com to get started.

STEPS:
1. Click on the Heritage tab.
2. Read the history of St. Patrick.
3. Click on “Discover the many legends associated with St. Patrick of Ireland” at the bottom of the page.
4. Read the legends.
5. Click on “How did St. Patrick’s Day become a worldwide celebration.”
6. Read about the celebration!

QUESTIONS:
What was St. Patrick’s real name?
What year was St. Patrick thought to be born?
What county in Ireland is St. Patrick buried?
What religion did St. Patrick bring to the pagans of Ireland?
What Christian concept does the Shamrock represent?
How did St. Patrick make a Pagan standing stone into a Christian Symbol and what is the name of that symbol?
What is the legend about St. Patrick and snakes?
When and where was the first St. Patrick’s Day Parade?

TRADITIONAL IRISH SODA BREAD
While soda bread with add-ins like currants and caraway can be delicious, it’s not all authentic. In Ireland, soda bread tends to be plainer and more restrained.

Here is a classic recipe adapted from Darina Allen, an Irish television personality and the owner of the Ballymaloe Cookery School in Shanagarry. This soda bread is best eaten still steaming from the oven, slathered with good salted Irish butter that melts on contact with your slice. It’s a fine accompaniment to corned beef and cabbage, should you be making that dish this St. Paddy’s Day. Or make this recipe all year long. That’s how they do it in Ireland.

Try out the recipe and describe how it compares to the bread you normally eat:
TRADITIONAL IRISH SODA BREAD RECIPE
ADAPTED FROM DARINA ALLEN

INGREDIENTS
450 grams all-purpose flour (about 3 1/2 cups)
3 grams fine sea salt (about 1/2 teaspoon)
4 grams baking soda (about 3/4 teaspoon)
1 cups buttermilk, more as needed

PREPARATION
Heat oven to 450 degrees. In a large bowl, sift together the flour, salt and baking soda. Make a well in the center and pour in the milk. Using your hand, mix in the flour from the sides of the bowl. The dough should be soft but not wet and sticky.

Turn the dough out onto a well-floured work surface. Wash and dry your hands. Knead the dough lightly for a few seconds, then pat the dough into a round about 1 1/2 inches thick. Place it on a buttered baking sheet and using a sharp knife, cut a deep cross in the center of the dough reaching out all the way to the sides.

Bake for 15 minutes, then reduce the oven temperature to 400 degrees, and continue to bake until the top is golden brown and the bottom of the bread sounds hollow when tapped, about 30 minutes longer. Serve warm.

EXPLORE PEAT BOGS & IRISH FARMING
Bogs have traditionally been harvested for peat, a fossil fuel used for heating and electrical energy. While greener energy sources are now used, these bogs are a special place of stunning beauty, startling colors and spectacular wildlife.

Discover how peat bogs are formed. Explore the process of forging, the ancient skills of blacksmithing, and the lost art of the 9 Irons. For recommended websites to visit, see the Resources Page.

SING A SONG!
Traditional Gaelic music is the folk music of Ireland Learn some traditional Gaelic songs! Sing along with the lyrics and learn the English translation. For more songs, see the Resources Page.

ÍNE MÍNE MAIGHNE MÓ (EENY MEENY MINY MOE)

íne míne maighne mó
Tá na ba istigh sa chró
Má tá said ag gémmeach, scaoilígí leo
íne míne maighne mó

íne míne maighne mó
Tá na caoirigh istigh sa chró
Má tá said ag mèileach, scaoilígí leo
íne míne maighne mó

íne míne maighne mó
Tá na gèanna istigh sa chró
Má tá said ag gràgalach, scaoilígí leo
íne míne maighne mó

Translation:
The cows are in the stall
If they are lowing, set them loose

The sheep are in the stall
If they are bleating, set them loose

The geese are in the stall
If they are honking, set them loose
FAEY TREES

In Ireland, it is believed faery trees are the sacred grounds for the Sídhe, the people of the mounds. The Sídhe are known as the little people or the wee folk in Ireland and most often portrayed as faeries. According to Irish Mythology, when the Milesians or Gaels arrived in Ireland they had a dispute with the Tuatha Dé Danann, children of the Goddess Danu. The Tuatha Dé Danann retired underground and became known as the faery people or the Sídhe.

A faery tree is usually a Hawthorn tree or an Ash tree, but can be any type of tree or bush. They often stand alone in fields and are commonly found with large stones circling its base, most likely to protect it. Ireland is a place with thousands of folklore stories and faery trees are still commonly talked about to this day. Some believe these trees are the gateway between worlds for mortals and that of the faeries in the otherworld. The faeries had many entrances to the otherworld such as in burial mounds, underwater, and the base of faerie trees. As you can imagine, these gateways are believed to be extremely important and are heavily protected by magic.

FAEY TREES

Since faery trees are regarded as sacred sites, there are many superstitions that surround them, many involving magic and bad luck. Some believe if you damage or cut down one of these trees you will be faced with a whole life of bad luck. It is certainly common for farmers to work around these trees, even when they can’t grow crops where the tree stands. When traveling through Ireland you often see a perfectly cultivated field with an untouched faery tree in the middle. This is evidence of a farmer unwilling to risk the bad luck. There are also many stories around Ireland of road work being delayed because workers would refuse to touch faery trees in the path of the work. On most occasions, roads were rerouted to bypass the tree. One famous story is that the car manufacturer DeLorean chopped down a faery tree while building their manufacturing plant near Belfast and the following bad luck caused their automobile business to fail.

MAKE YOUR OWN FAEY TREE OR BUSH

1. Get permission from an adult to create.
2. Pick a special tree or bush.
3. Leave your wishes or dreams for the faeries by attaching a token of some kind to the tree. This is usually a strip of fabric or a personal token of some kind attached to the tree’s branches. This is done in the hope of receiving healing, good fortune or wishes granted. In Ireland it can be fascinating viewing the strange objects people leave; children’s toys, socks, photos, ribbons, messages scrawled on scraps of paper, balloons, even strips of fabric torn from their clothing.