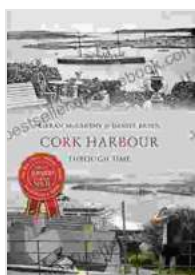


Cork Harbour Through Time: A Comprehensive History From Its Origins to the Present Day

Cork Harbour is one of Ireland's most important natural harbours. It has been a major port and naval base for centuries, and its history is intertwined with the history of Cork city and county.



Cork Harbour Through Time by William Semo

★★★★☆ 4.7 out of 5

Language	: English
File size	: 6959 KB
Text-to-Speech	: Enabled
Screen Reader	: Supported
Enhanced typesetting	: Enabled
Word Wise	: Enabled
Print length	: 96 pages
Lending	: Enabled



Geography

Cork Harbour is located on the south coast of Ireland, in County Cork. It is the largest natural harbour in Ireland, and one of the largest in Europe. The harbour is about 20 miles long and 10 miles wide, and it has a surface area of over 100 square miles.

The harbour is divided into two main channels by Great Island. The north channel is known as the River Lee, and the south channel is known as the

River Bandon. The River Lee flows into the harbour from the west, and the River Bandon flows into the harbour from the east.

The harbour is surrounded by a variety of landscapes, including mountains, hills, and forests. The city of Cork is located on the north shore of the harbour, and the town of Cobh is located on the south shore.

History

The history of Cork Harbour dates back to the Stone Age. There is evidence of human settlement in the area from as early as 4000 BC. The first major settlement in the area was established by the Celts in the 5th century BC. The Celts called the harbour "Corcaigh", which means "marshy place".

The Vikings arrived in Cork Harbour in the 9th century AD. They established a settlement on the south shore of the harbour, which they called "Cork". The Vikings used Cork Harbour as a base for their raids on Ireland and Britain.

The Normans arrived in Cork Harbour in the 12th century AD. They conquered the Vikings and established a new settlement on the north shore of the harbour, which they called "Cork City". Cork City quickly became one of the most important ports in Ireland.

In the 16th century, Cork Harbour was used by the English as a base for their colonization of Ireland. The English built a number of forts and castles in the harbour, including Fort Camden and Fort Carlisle.

In the 19th century, Cork Harbour was used by the British as a naval base. The British built a number of new docks and shipyards in the harbour, and it became one of the most important naval bases in the world.

During the Second World War, Cork Harbour was used by the Allies as a base for their operations in the Atlantic Ocean. The harbour was also used as a convoy assembly point for ships traveling to and from the United States.

After the Second World War, Cork Harbour continued to be used as a naval base by the Irish Navy. The harbour is also used by a number of commercial shipping companies.

Ecology

Cork Harbour is a very important ecological area. The harbour is home to a variety of marine life, including fish, shellfish, and birds. The harbour is also home to a number of salt marshes and mudflats, which are important habitats for migratory birds.

The harbour is also home to a number of endangered species, including the bottlenose dolphin and the harbour seal. The harbour is a designated Special Area of Conservation under the EU Habitats Directive.

Tourism

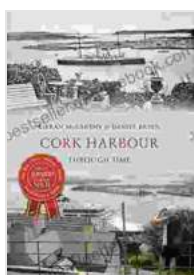
Cork Harbour is a popular tourist destination. The harbour is home to a number of historical sites, including Fort Camden and Fort Carlisle. The harbour is also a popular spot for sailing, fishing, and other water sports.

There are a number of boat tours available that take visitors around the harbour. Visitors can also take a ferry from Cork City to Cobh.

Cork Harbour is one of Ireland's most important natural harbours. It has been a major port and naval base for centuries, and its history is intertwined with the history of Cork city and county. The harbour is also a very important ecological area, and it is a popular tourist destination.







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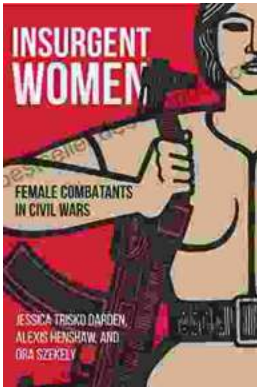
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