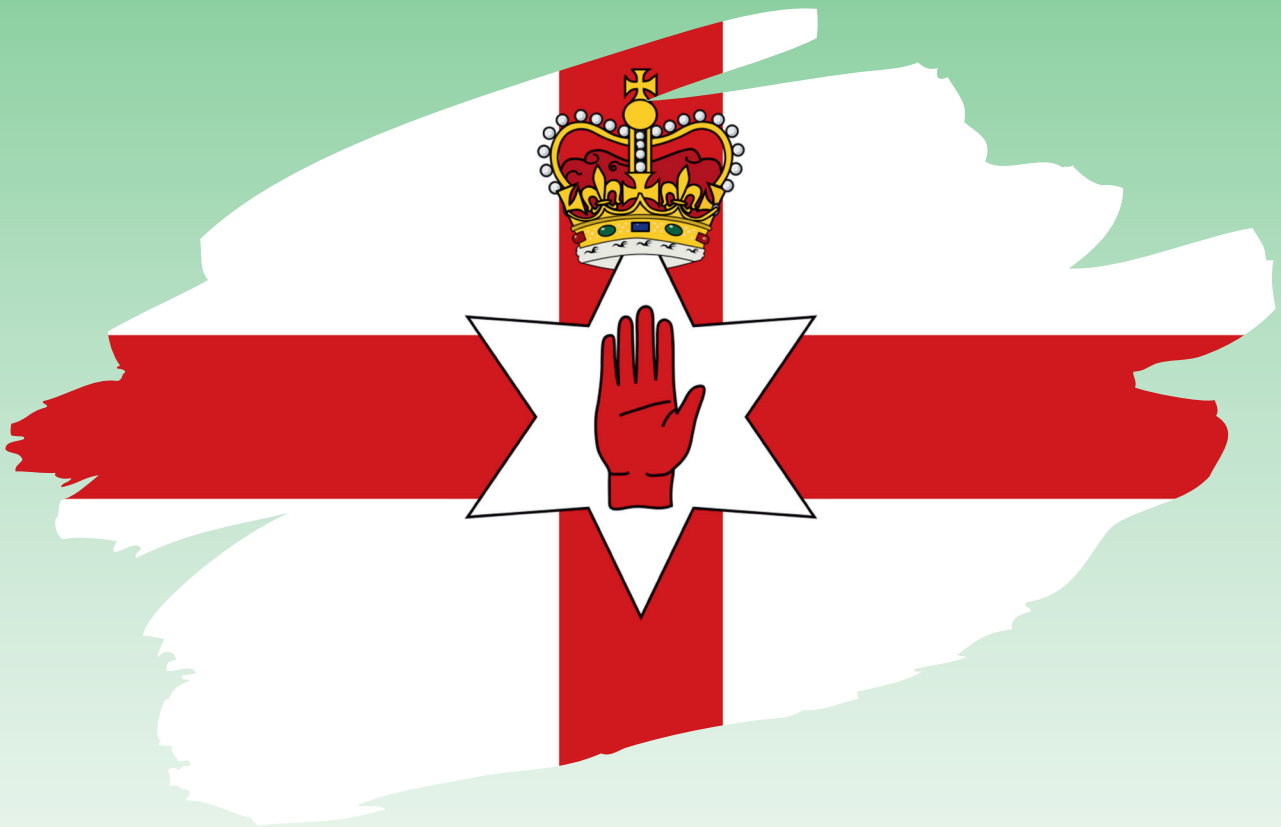


## The Troubles

2.5 IDENTIFY the causes, course and consequences of the Northern Ireland Troubles and their impact on North-South and Anglo-Irish relations



- 29.1 Timeline
- 29.2 Cornell Notes
- 29.3 Keywords
- 29.4 Knowledge Organiser
- 29.5 Questions

This chapter will examine the conflict in Northern Ireland between Catholics and Protestants, including the causes, course, and consequences of the Troubles.



# The Troubles



## 2.5 IDENTIFY the causes, course and consequences of the Northern Ireland Troubles and their impact on North-South and Anglo-Irish relations



The Troubles in Northern Ireland begin, lasting for almost two decades.

The UVF set off bombs in Dublin and Monaghan in retribution for IRA attacks.

The Provisional IRA announce the end of their armed campaign

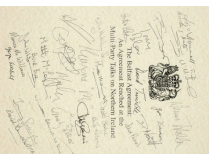
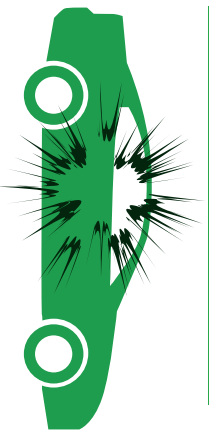


The Ulster Volunteer Force (UVF) was founded

**Bloody Sunday:** British soldiers shot 26 unarmed civilians during a protest march in the Bogside.

The Good Friday Agreement is signed in Belfast

The UVF announce the end of their armed campaign



# The Troubles

Headings	Notes
<p><b>THE ESTABLISHMENT OF NORTHERN IRELAND</b></p> <p><b>THE NEW STATE OF NORTHERN IRELAND</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Northern Unionists wanted to remain in the United Kingdom, as part the <b>Government of Ireland Act 1920</b>. This separation of the north and south of Ireland into two different states was called <b>partition</b> with the six counties of <b>Armagh, Antrim, Down, Derry, Tyrone</b> and <b>Fermanagh</b> forming Northern Ireland.</li> <li>The new state was set up in <b>1921</b> and had a <b>form of Home Rule</b> with its own parliament at <b>Stormont</b> which was <b>dominated by Unionists</b>.</li> <li>Stormont was in control of <b>internal affairs</b> such as education, health care and law &amp; order.</li> <li>Its first prime minister was <b>Sir James Craig</b>.</li> <li><b>Northern Ireland</b> would send <b>12 MPs to Westminster</b> from <b>1920</b> which dealt with defence and foreign affairs.</li> <li><b>Joseph Devlin</b> led the nationalists in Northern Ireland. They did not take their seats at Stormont for six years in protest against the new state.</li> <li>In <b>1922</b>, <b>Northern Unionists</b> officially <b>declined to join the Irish Free State</b>.</li> <li>Two-thirds of Northern Ireland's population were Protestants, most of whom were <b>Unionists</b>. One-third were Catholics, most of whom were <b>nationalists</b>. The Unionist government felt threatened by the nationalist minority.</li> </ul>
<p><b>NORTHERN IRELAND, 1920-1963</b></p> <p><b>THE SECTARIAN STATE</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The new Northern Ireland state was <b>sectarian</b>; it actively discriminated against Catholics. Some areas in which this discrimination took place: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Gerrymandering</b>: electoral constituencies were drawn to ensure that <b>Unionists always won elections</b>.</li> <li><b>Unemployment amongst Catholics was double that amongst Protestants</b>. Unionist ministers urged business to 'wherever possible employ Protestant lads and lassies'.</li> <li><b>The Royal Ulster Constabulary (RUC)</b>, Northern Ireland's armed police force, was almost exclusively Protestant. The <b>B-Specials</b> were a part-time special constabulary unit of the RUC, known to be <b>anti-Catholic and violent</b>.</li> <li>Protestants were allocated <b>public housing</b> over Catholics while <b>Catholic schools received less funding than Protestant schools</b>.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Keywords	Summary
<p>Government of Ireland Act</p> <p>Northern Ireland</p> <p>Home Rule    B-Specials</p> <p>James Craig    Unemployment</p> <p>Stormont    Violence</p> <p>Sectarian    Discrimination</p> <p>Gerrymandering</p> <p>Royal Ulster Constabulary</p>	

# The Troubles

Headings	Notes
<b>WORLD WAR II AND THE WELFARE STATE</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Belfast was <b>heavily bombed</b> during the <b>Belfast Blitz</b> in <b>1941</b>. However, the Northern Irish <b>economy</b> benefited from the increased demand for food and machinery.</li> <li>After the war, the British government created its new <b>welfare state</b>. This programme of spending made education and healthcare free to everyone, built more public housing and increased social welfare payments.</li> <li>The funding available to Catholic schools was greatly expanded, resulting in <b>a new generation of well-educated Northern Irish Catholics</b> who would go on to challenge the discrimination their community faced.</li> </ul>
<b>THE O'NEILL YEARS, 1963-1969</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In <b>1963</b>, <b>Terence O'Neill</b> became Prime Minister of Northern Ireland. He declared that he wanted to 'build bridges between our two communities'.</li> </ul>
<b>O'NEILL'S ECONOMIC POLICIES</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>O'Neill used <b>tax breaks</b> and <b>grants</b> to attract new industries and foreign businesses. However, these benefits were best felt in the predominantly Protestant east while the <b>Catholic west</b> remained <b>undeveloped</b>.</li> </ul>
<b>RELATIONS WITH CATHOLICS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>O'Neill tried to <b>improve relations with Catholics</b> and was the first Northern Ireland Prime Minister to visit Catholic schools and hospitals.</li> <li>In <b>1965</b>, he <b>met with Taoiseach Seán Lemass</b>.</li> <li>O'Neill's openness <b>made Catholics optimistic</b> at first that positive change was coming. However, changes in housing or employment policies were not seen.</li> </ul>
<b>UNIONIST OPPOSITION TO O'NEILL</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By 1965, Unionist opposition to O'Neill was growing as he was accused of <b>betraying Unionists</b>.</li> <li><b>Reverend Ian Paisley</b> of the Free Presbyterian Church launched an '<i>O'Neill Must Go</i>' campaign.</li> </ul>
<b>CIVIL RIGHTS ACTIVISM</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Catholics began to campaign</b> more actively for a change in their status. In the late 1960s, new Catholic and nationalist <b>leaders</b> emerged, including <b>Gerry Fitt</b>, <b>John Hume</b>, <b>Austin Currie</b> and <b>Bernadette Devlin (McAliskey)</b>.</li> </ul>

Keywords	Summary
Belfast Blitz Welfare State Terence O'Neill Tax Breaks and Grants Seán Lemass Ian Paisley <i>O'Neill Must Go</i> John Hume Bernadette Devlin (McAliskey)	



# The Troubles

Headings	Notes
<b>CIVIL RIGHTS ACTIVISM</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• In <b>1967</b>, the <b>Northern Ireland Civil Rights Association (NICRA)</b> was formed. Its aims were:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• to have the B-Specials disbanded</li><li>• an end to discrimination in housing and employment.</li><li>• 'one man, one vote' in local elections</li><li>• an end to gerrymandering</li><li>• 'British Rights for British Citizens'</li></ul></li><li>• NICRA used <b>peaceful means</b> to <b>achieve change</b>, modelling itself on the Civil Rights Movement led by <b>Dr Martin Luther King Jr</b> in the US. It organised marches, petitions, legal aid for people discriminated against and boycotts of businesses.</li><li>• Many Unionists dismissed NICRA as a 'republican plot' against Northern Ireland.</li><li>• The government <b>banned marches</b> but some went ahead. In October 1968, <b>clashes</b> took place between marchers and the RUC in Derry and Belfast.</li></ul>
<b>THE END OF THE O'NEILL ERA</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The British government forced the Unionists in Stormont to announce some changes to housing and voting.</li><li>• In <b>April 1969</b>, O'Neill's party forced him to resign. He was replaced as prime minister by <b>James Chichester-Clark</b>.</li></ul>
<b>THE BEGINNING OF THE TROUBLES</b>  <b>THE BATTLE OF THE BOGSIDE</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Violent clashes continued throughout 1969. In August, the <b>Battle of the Bogside</b> took place:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Riots occurred when a march by the Unionist <b>Apprentice Boys</b> passed through the Catholic <b>Bogside</b> area of <b>Derry</b>.</li><li>• Rioters drove the RUC out of the Bogside, throwing stones and homemade firebombs. They raised barricades across the streets and declared the area '<b>Free Derry</b>'.</li><li>• The <b>violence spread to Belfast</b>, where Unionist rioters attacked Catholic homes.</li><li>• The British government ordered the <b>British army</b> onto the streets.</li></ul></li></ul>
Keywords	Summary
Northern Ireland Civil Rights Association (NICRA)  Dr Martin Luther King Jr. James Chichester-Clarke  Battle of the Bogside  Apprentice Boys  Free Derry  British Army	

# The Troubles

Headings	Notes
<b>THE VIOLENCE ESCALATES</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There were soon clashes between both sets of rioters and the soldiers.</li> <li>• Terrorist <b>paramilitary</b> groups emerged. <b>Terrorism</b> is the use of fear and acts of violence to try and change society/government policies.</li> </ul>
<b>THE IRA</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• These groups targeted the <b>security forces (RUC and army)</b> as well as <b>innocent civilians</b>.</li> <li>• In <b>1969</b>, the Northern Irish members of the IRA broke away from their Dublin-based command. This group became known as the <b>Provisional IRA</b>, or 'Provos'.</li> <li>• They attacked the RUC and the army, <b>planted bombs in Britain and Northern Ireland</b>, and killed innocent civilians alleged to be working for the British.</li> <li>• The IRA's political wing was <b>Sinn Féin</b>, led by <b>Gerry Adams</b> from the mid-1980s.</li> </ul>
<b>THE LOYALISTS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Loyalists</b> are Unionists who are willing to use (or support the use of) paramilitary violence to defend the Union.</li> <li>• Two loyalist paramilitary groups, the <b>Ulster Volunteer Force (UVF)</b> and the <b>Ulster Defence Association (UDA)</b>, were set up. They attacked Catholic civilians in revenge for IRA attacks.</li> </ul>
<b>NEW POLITICAL PARTIES</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In <b>1970</b>, the <b>Social Democratic and Labour Party (SDLP)</b> was set up. It was a nationalist party founded by civil rights leaders, including <b>Gerry Fitt</b> and <b>John Hume</b>. It <b>rejected the use of violence</b> and was more concerned with <b>improving lives in Northern Ireland</b> than with pursuing a united Ireland.</li> <li>• In <b>1971</b>, the <b>Reverend Ian Paisley</b> set up the <b>Democratic Unionist Party (DUP)</b>. It <b>opposed any compromise</b> with nationalists and wanted the IRA dealt with harshly.</li> </ul>
<b>INTERNMENT</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In 1970 and 1971, the IRA carried out attacks on the security forces and organised youths in Catholic areas to throw stones and riot. In response, the army held <b>house searches on the Catholic homes</b>.</li> <li>• In <b>August 1971</b>, the Northern Irish <b>Prime Minister Brian Faulkner</b> introduced <b>internment</b> – the arrest and imprisonment of people without trial. Many <b>innocent people</b> were arrested and held, while most <b>IRA leaders escaped</b> to the Republic.</li> </ul>
Keywords	Summary
Paramilitary    Terrorism Provisional IRA    Sinn Féin Gerry Adams    Loyalists Ulster Volunteer Force (UVF) Ulster Defence Association SDLP            Gerry Fitt John Hume    Ian Paisley Brian Faulkner DUP Internment	

# The Troubles

Headings	Notes
<b>INTERMENT</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Only Catholics were arrested</b> even though loyalist terrorist were also active. More people joined the IRA as a result of internment.</li> </ul>
<b>BLOODY SUNDAY</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On <b>30<sup>th</sup> January 1972</b>, NICRA organised a march in Derry to <b>protest against internment</b>. Roughly 15,000 people marched even though it had been banned.</li> <li>• The <b>British army</b> was sent into the Bogside following reports of an IRA sniper. Catholic youths threw stones at an army barricade. The soldiers <b>opened fire on the crowd</b>, killing 14 unarmed protesters while a further 13 were injured.</li> <li>• Soldiers claimed they were fired upon but no evidence of this was ever found.</li> <li>• The actions of the British soldiers on Bloody Sunday drew protests around the world. In Dublin, protesters burned down the British Embassy.</li> </ul>
<b>THE SUNNINGDALE AGREEMENT</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In <b>March 1972</b>, the British government decided to introduce <b>direct rule from London</b> and suspend the Stormont parliament.</li> <li>• <b>Willie Whitelaw</b> was appointed <b>Secretary of State for Northern Ireland</b>. Whitelaw wanted to set up a <b>power-sharing</b> government so that nationalists and Unionists would govern together.</li> <li>• In <b>December 1973</b>, the <b>Sunningdale Agreement</b> was signed by the leaders of the Unionist Party (<b>Brian Faulkner</b>) the SDLP (<b>Gerry Fitt</b>), the British government (<b>Edward Heath</b>) and the Irish government (<b>Liam Cosgrave</b>).</li> <li>• This established a <b>power-sharing executive</b>. A <b>Council of Ireland</b> was also to be set up, consisting of politicians from Northern Ireland and the Republic, to promote <b>cross-border cooperation</b> in areas such as farming, policy and the economy.</li> <li>• In <b>January 1974</b>, the executive took office.</li> </ul>
<b>THE ULSTER WORKERS' COUNCIL STRIKE</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The <b>IRA</b> continued its <b>campaign of violence</b>, saying that the Sunningdale Agreement would not advance a united Ireland.</li> <li>• The <b>DUP</b> and many members of the <b>Unionist Party</b> opposed power-sharing with nationalists, and especially the Council of Ireland.</li> </ul>

Keywords	Summary
Bloody Sunday (1972) British Army Direct Rule Willie Whitelaw Power-Sharing Sunningdale Agreement Council of Ireland Ulster Workers' Council Strike	

# The Troubles

Headings	Notes
<b>THE ULSTER WORKERS' COUNCIL STRIKE</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In <b>May 1974</b>, the Unionist <b>Ulster Workers' Council</b> held a <b>general strike</b>. Goods could not be transported, factories were shut down and the electricity supply was shut off.</li> <li>The executive resigned. The Sunningdale Agreement had failed and <b>direct rule from Westminster resumed</b>.</li> </ul>
<b>STALEMATE TERRORIST GROUPS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The <b>IRA</b> adopted a tactic they called '<b>spectaculars</b>' – staging large-scale attacks on the British mainland to make Britain want to exit Northern Ireland. One spectacular was the <b>Birmingham Pub Bombings of November 1974</b> which killed 21 people and injured another 182.</li> <li>The IRA carried out frequent attacks in Northern Ireland targeting the RUC and the army. However, many innocent civilians were killed.</li> <li><b>Loyalist terrorist groups</b> also attacked civilians to terrify the Catholic community.</li> <li>In <b>May 1974</b>, the <b>Dublin and Monaghan Bombings</b> killed 33 civilians and injured 300 when a series of car bombs went off during rush hour. The <b>UVF</b> claimed responsibility.</li> <li>The RUC and British army also killed civilians while attempting to stop both sides. Catholic civilians were the higher casualty rate due to these forces being mostly British and Protestant.</li> </ul>
<b>HUNGER STRIKES</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In the late 1970s, IRA prisoners in the <b>Maze Prison</b> outside Belfast demanded '<b>political status</b>' – to be treated as political prisoners rather than as ordinary criminals.</li> <li>In <b>1981</b>, prisoners led by <b>Bobby Sands</b> went on <b>hunger strike</b>, generating sympathy around the world. During the strike, <b>Sands was elected as a Westminster MP for Sinn Féin</b>.</li> <li>The Irish government wanted the British Prime Minister <b>Margaret Thatcher</b> to concede to some of the strikers' demands.</li> <li>Thatcher refused to back down and <b>Sands died after 66 days</b>. Nine more prisoners died before the IRA called off the hunger strike.</li> <li>The IRA's political wing, <b>Sinn Féin</b>, began to take part in Northern Irish <b>electoral politics</b>.</li> </ul>
Keywords	Summary
Ulster Workers' Council Strike Direct Rule Spectaculars Birmingham Pub Bombings Dublin and Monaghan Bombings Hunger Strikes Bobby Sands Margaret Thatcher	

# The Troubles

Headings	Notes
<p><b>THE SEARCH FOR PEACE, 1985-1998</b></p> <p><b>THE ANGLO-IRISH AGREEMENT 1985</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In the <b>Anglo-Irish Agreement</b> of <b>1985</b>, Taoiseach <b>Garret FitzGerald</b> and <b>Margaret Thatcher</b> agreed:           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>to increase security <b>cooperation</b>.</li> <li>that <b>the Republic would have a role in the running of Northern Ireland</b>.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Unionists staged huge demonstrations against this; Thatcher ignored their protests.</li> </ul>
<p><b>THE IRA AND LOYALIST CEASEFIRES</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The <b>two governments</b> worked to bring the Northern Ireland parties together and also held <b>secret talks</b> with the IRA and Sinn Féin.</li> <li>This eventually resulted in the <b>Downing Street Declaration</b> of <b>December 1993</b>. The declaration set out the terms for <b>all-party talks</b> on the future of Northern Ireland.</li> <li>Only <b>parties committed to peace</b> could be involved.</li> <li>In <b>August 1994</b>, the IRA called a <b>ceasefire</b>.</li> <li>In <b>October 1994</b>, loyalist groups called a <b>ceasefire</b>.</li> </ul>
<p><b>THE GOOD FRIDAY AGREEMENT 1998</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Four years of difficult talks and negotiations followed the ceasefires. Direct talks began under the chairmanship of US Senator <b>George Mitchell</b>. The parties and politicians involved were:           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ulster Unionists: <b>David Trimble</b></li> <li>SDLP: <b>John Hume</b></li> <li>Sinn Féin: <b>Gerry Adams</b></li> <li>Irish government: <b>Bertie Ahern</b></li> <li>British government: <b>Tony Blair</b></li> </ul> </li> <li>Ian Paisley's DUP refused to engage in talks with Sinn Féin. Just before Easter 1998, the <b>Good Friday Agreement (GFA)</b> was reached. Its main terms were:           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>power sharing</b> between the political parties</li> <li><b>cross-border bodies</b> to link the north and south</li> <li>that the Republic would <b>give up its constitutional claim</b> on Northern Ireland</li> <li>the surrender of weapons by terrorist groups (<b>decommissioning</b>)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Keywords	Summary
<p>Anglo-Irish Agreement (1985)</p> <p>Garret FitzGerald</p> <p>Margaret Thatcher</p> <p>Downing Street Declaration</p> <p>George Mitchell</p> <p>David Trimble John Hume</p> <p>Gerry Adams Bertie Ahern</p> <p>Tony Blair Ian Paisley</p> <p>Good Friday Agreement</p>	

# The Troubles

Headings	Notes
<b>THE GOOD FRIDAY AGREEMENT 1998</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• the <b>reform of the RUC</b> and gradual withdrawal of most British soldiers</li><li>• A <b>referendum</b> on the GFA passed by 71% in Northern Ireland and 94% in the Republic.<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• In 2005, the IRA announced the end of its armed campaign.</li><li>• In 2007, <b>Ian Paisley</b> of the <b>DUP</b> and <b>Martin McGuinness</b> of <b>Sinn Féin</b> were elected as First and Deputy First Minister of Northern Ireland.</li></ul></li></ul>
<b>JOHN HUME (1937-2020)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• John Hume was born in Derry City in 1937. He was a teacher and became active in the <b>local community</b>, helping to found the <b>Derry Credit Union</b>. He campaigned for <b>better housing</b> in Derry and for a <b>university</b> to be established. He also became involved with the <b>civil rights movement</b>.</li><li>• Hume was a founding member of the <b>Northern Ireland Civil Rights Association (NICRA)</b> in 1967. He strongly believed that <b>only peaceful means</b> should be used to bring about change.</li><li>• In <b>1969</b>, Hume was elected to Stormont as an MP. A year later, he helped to found the <b>Social Democratic and Labour Party (SDLP)</b>.</li><li>• In 1973, Hume was appointed Minister for Commerce in the <b>Sunningdale Power-Sharing Executive</b>.</li><li>• 1979 saw Hume replace Gerry Fitt as <b>the leader of SDLP</b> as well as his election to the <b>European Parliament</b>.</li><li>• He <b>supported the Anglo-Irish Agreement of 1985</b>.</li><li>• Between <b>1988</b> and <b>1993</b>, Hume held <b>talks with Gerry Adams</b>, the leader of Sinn Féin. He was harshly criticised for this as the IRA was still active. In response, he said he was <b>willing to “talk to anyone, any time”</b> to achieve peace. His work paid off with the <b>IRA ceasefire in 1994</b>.</li><li>• Hume is considered the main architect of the <b>Good Friday Agreement (1998)</b>. He was awarded the <b>Noble Peace Prize</b> alongside UUP leader David Trimble for their work.</li><li>• In <b>2004</b>, he <b>retired</b> as leader of the SDLP.</li><li>• In <b>2010</b>, he was named <b>‘Ireland’s Greatest’ in a public poll</b> by Irish Nationalist broadcaster, <b>RTÉ</b>.</li></ul>
<b>Keywords</b>	<b>Summary</b>
Referendum Ian Paisley Martin McGuinness John Hume    Gerry Adams NICRA        SDLP Sunningdale Agreement European Parliament Good Friday Agreement Noble Peace Prize	

# The Troubles

Headings	Notes
<b>JOHN HUME (1937-2020)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• John Hume <b>died</b> in Derry at the age of 83 in 2020.</li><li>• World leaders and figures from all parts of the Irish political landscape <b>paid tribute</b> to Hume's achievements. Current SDLP leader Colum Eastwood described Hume as '<b>the modern-day inheritor of a peaceful nationalist tradition</b> stretching back to <b>Daniel O'Connell</b> and <b>Charles Stewart Parnell</b> in the nineteenth century'.</li></ul>
<b>LEGACY OF THE TROUBLES</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• While the <b>Good Friday Agreement</b> was signed between the two governments and most of the main Northern Irish political parties in 1998, some 3,500 people were killed during the course of the Troubles.</li><li>• The long relationship between Britain and Ireland had often been one of conflict. The violence during the three decades of the Troubles should also be seen in the historical context of religious discrimination dating back to the plantations of the late 1500s and the early 1600s, as well as the advent of physical force nationalism in 1798.</li><li>• Northern Ireland was, and remains, a divided society: each community feels its grievances against the other. Three decades of violence did little to improve this but the failure of that violence to change the status of Northern Ireland did highlight the futility of terrorism.</li></ul>
Keywords	Summary
Daniel O'Connell Charles Stewart Parnell Parliamentary Nationalist 3,500 deaths Conflict Religious discrimination Physical Force Nationalism Divided Society	



# The Troubles

Keywords	Definitions
Article 2 and 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The parts of the Irish Constitution of 1937 that claimed control over the entire island of Ireland.</li> </ul>
B-Specials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A part-time Protestant police force, operating between 1920 to 1969, set up to defend against IRA violence.</li> </ul>
Civil Rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The rights of people to fundamental freedoms, irrespective of race, sex or religion.</li> </ul>
Democratic Unionist Party	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Founded in 1971 by Rev. Ian Paisley, the DUP opposes any weakening of the union between Northern Ireland and Great Britain.</li> </ul>
Economic Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A change in the structure of the economy or in the way an economy works.</li> </ul>
Emigration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Movement of people from their birth country to settle in another country.</li> </ul>
Gerrymandering	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Redrawing electoral boundaries to control the outcome of elections.</li> </ul>
Hunger Strike	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The refusal of all food until demands are met.</li> </ul>
Internment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The arrest and imprisonment of suspects without trial.</li> </ul>
Irish Republican Army	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A republican paramilitary group. In 1969, it split into the Official IRA and Provisional IRA. The Provisional IRA conducted a campaign of violence during the Troubles.</li> </ul>
Loyalists	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A supporter of the union between Great Britain and Northern Ireland.</li> </ul>
Modernising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Changing to modern ideas and ways.</li> </ul>
Political status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To be treated as political prisoners rather than as ordinary criminals.</li> </ul>
Power-sharing government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nationalists and Unionists governing Northern Ireland together.</li> </ul>
Royal Ulster Constabulary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The RUC was the police force in Northern Ireland from 1921 to 2001, when it was replaced by the Police Service of Northern Ireland (PSNI)</li> </ul>
Sectarian	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Describes a society divided by religion, where each group displays prejudice against the other.</li> </ul>
Sinn Féin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A nationalist political party that acted as the political wing of the IRA during the Troubles. Its leader from 1983 to 2018 was Gerry Adams.</li> </ul>
Social and Democratic Labour Party	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A nationalist political party that sought to achieve a united Ireland by peaceful means. Its leader from 1979 to 2001 was John Hume.</li> </ul>
Social change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Change in society, in the way people behave or in culture.</li> </ul>
Stormont	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The parliament or assembly of Northern Ireland.</li> </ul>
Terrorism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The use of fear and acts of violence to try to change society or government policy for a political or ideological purpose.</li> </ul>
The Troubles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A period of violence and unrest in Northern Ireland beginning in 1968 and continuing until the mid-1990s.</li> </ul>
Ulster Defence Association	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A loyalist paramilitary group, the UDA conducted a campaign of violence during the Troubles.</li> </ul>
Ulster Unionism Party	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The political party in control of Northern Ireland from 1921 to 1972. When the Northern Ireland Assembly was set up in 1998, UUP leader David Trimble became first minister.</li> </ul>
Ulster Volunteer Force	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A loyalist paramilitary group established in 1969, the UVF conducted a campaign of violence during the Troubles.</li> </ul>
Unemployment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Being without a job, or the number of people without jobs.</li> </ul>



# The Troubles



## Chapter 30

2.5 IDENTIFY the causes, course and consequences of the Northern Ireland Troubles and their impact on North-South and Anglo-Irish relations

Term	Definition
Article 2 and 3	The parts of the Irish Constitution of 1937 that claimed control over the entire island of Ireland.
B-Specials	A part-time Protestant police force, operating between 1920 to 1969, set up to defend against IRA violence.
Civil Rights	The rights of people to fundamental freedoms, irrespective of race, sex or religion.
Democratic Unionist Party	Founded in 1971 by Rev. Ian Paisley, the DUP opposes any weakening of the union between Northern Ireland and Great Britain.
Economic Change	A change in the structure of the economy or in the way an economy works.
Emigration	Movement of people from their birth country to settle in another country.
Gerrymandering	Redrawing electoral boundaries to control the outcome of elections.
Hunger Strike	The refusal of all food until demands are met.
Internment	The arrest and imprisonment of suspects without trial.
Irish Republican Army	A republican paramilitary group. In 1969, it split into the Official IRA and Provisional IRA. The Provisional IRA conducted a campaign of violence during the Troubles.
Loyalists	A supporter of the union between Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
Modernising	Changing to modern ideas and ways.
Political status	To be treated as political prisoners rather than as ordinary criminals.
Power-sharing government	Nationalists and Unionists governing Northern Ireland together.
Royal Ulster Constabulary	The RUC was the police force in Northern Ireland from 1921 to 2001, when it was replaced by the Police Service of Northern Ireland (PSNI). Describes a society divided by religion, where each group displays prejudice against the other.
Sectarian	A nationalist political party that acted as the political wing of the IRA during the Troubles. Its leader from 1983 to 2018 was Gerry Adams.
Sinn Féin	A nationalist political party that sought to achieve a united Ireland by peaceful means. Its leader from 1979 to 2001 was John Hume.
Social and Democratic Labour Party	A nationalist political party that sought to achieve a united Ireland by peaceful means. Its leader from 1979 to 2001 was John Hume.
Social change	Change in society, in the way people behave or in culture.
Stormont	The parliament or assembly of Northern Ireland.
Terrorism	The use of fear and acts of violence to try to change society or government policy for a political or ideological purpose.
The Troubles	A period of violence and unrest in Northern Ireland beginning in 1968 and continuing until the mid-1990s.
Ulster Defence Association	A loyalist paramilitary group, the UDA conducted a campaign of violence during the Troubles.
Ulster Unionism Party	The political party in control of Northern Ireland from 1921 to 1972. When the Northern Ireland Assembly was set up in 1998, UUP leader David Trimble became first minister.
Ulster Volunteer Force	A loyalist paramilitary group established in 1969, the UVF conducted a campaign of violence during the Troubles.
Unemployment	Being without a job, or the number of people without jobs.

### Causes

**Partition of Ireland:** The partition of Ireland in 1921, which created a separate Northern Ireland state with a Protestant majority, led to tensions and discrimination against the Catholic minority.

**Civil Rights Movement:** The Civil Rights Movement of the 1960s highlighted inequalities in Northern Ireland and demanded equal rights for Catholics in areas such as housing, employment, and voting.

**Discrimination and sectarianism:** Discrimination against Catholics in areas such as housing and employment, as well as sectarianism and tensions between the Protestant and Catholic communities, contributed to the escalation of violence.

**Political and institutional failure:** The failure of political and institutional structures in Northern Ireland to address these issues and provide a fair and just society for all led to frustration and anger among the Catholic community.

**Paramilitary groups:** The emergence of paramilitary groups such as the Irish Republican Army (IRA) and the Ulster Volunteer Force (UVF) who used violence to pursue their political goals, exacerbated the conflict and led to a prolonged period of violence and bloodshed.

### Course and Consequences

**The Battle of the Bogside:** The Battle of the Bogside was a violent confrontation between Catholic residents and the police in the Bogside area of Derry in August 1969. The event marked a turning point in the conflict, as it led to the deployment of British troops in Northern Ireland for the first time. The confrontation was sparked by tension between the Catholic minority and the Unionist-dominated government, and it quickly escalated into widespread violence that lasted for three days. The violence resulted in the deaths of several people and led to the formation of armed paramilitary groups on both sides of the conflict.

**Bloody Sunday:** Bloody Sunday was a tragic event that took place on January 30, 1972, when British soldiers opened fire on unarmed civil rights protesters in Derry, killing 13 people and injuring many others. The event sparked widespread outrage and led to a significant increase in support for the Irish Republican Army (IRA). It also damaged the reputation of the British government and military, as it became clear that the soldiers had used excessive force and that there had been a cover-up of the events. The event contributed to an escalation in the conflict and led to further violence and unrest.

**Hunger Strikes:** The Hunger Strikes of 1981 were a pivotal moment in the conflict, as Republican prisoners in Northern Ireland's Maze prison went on a hunger strike to demand political status. The strike lasted for 10 weeks and resulted in the deaths of 10 prisoners. The strikes drew international attention to the conflict and led to significant support for the Republican cause. The deaths of the hunger strikers resulted in widespread protests and further violence, and the event helped to fuel tensions between the Republican and Unionist communities.

**Sunningdale Agreement:** The Sunningdale Agreement was a failed attempt to establish a power-sharing government in Northern Ireland in December 1973. The agreement was a significant moment in the conflict, as it represented an attempt to find a political solution to the conflict. However, the agreement was opposed by loyalist paramilitary groups, who saw it as a threat to their dominance in Northern Ireland. The opposition led to a general strike and the collapse of the agreement in May 1974. The failure of the agreement highlighted the deep divisions between the Unionist and Nationalist communities and demonstrated the difficulty of finding a political solution to the conflict.

**The Anglo-Irish Agreement 1985:** The Anglo-Irish Agreement of 1985 represented a significant moment in the conflict, as it recognized the need for power-sharing between Unionists and Nationalists in Northern Ireland and gave the Irish government a formal consultative role in Northern Ireland's affairs for the first time. The agreement was opposed by many Unionists, who saw it as a threat to their position in Northern Ireland. The opposition led to further violence and unrest, but the agreement helped to pave the way for future peace negotiations. The agreement demonstrated that the conflict in Northern Ireland was not just an internal matter, but was also a concern for the British and Irish governments, who recognized the need for a political solution to the conflict.

### Impact on Northern Ireland and the Republic

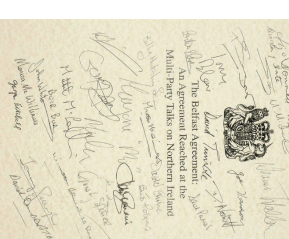
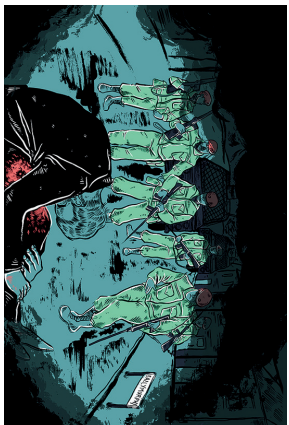
The IRA ceasefire of August 31, 1994, was a significant moment in the conflict, as it paved the way for peace negotiations and a resolution to the conflict. The ceasefire came after years of violence and unrest, and it was a welcome relief for many people in Northern Ireland. The ceasefire was followed by a period of intense negotiations, ultimately leading to the Good Friday Agreement.

The Loyalist ceasefire of October 13, 1994, was another significant moment in the conflict, as it further helped to reduce violence and bring an end to the conflict. The ceasefire was declared by the Ulster Volunteer Force (UVF), the Ulster Defence Association (UDA), and other loyalist paramilitary groups. The ceasefire was an important step towards the Good Friday Agreement.

The Good Friday Agreement was a landmark peace agreement signed on April 10, 1998, between the British and Irish governments and the political parties of Northern Ireland. The agreement established a power-sharing government in Northern Ireland and provided a framework for resolving the conflict through peaceful means.

The Omagh Bombings were a tragic event that took place on August 15, 1998, when a car bomb exploded in the town of Omagh, County Tyrone, killing 29 people and injuring many others. The bombing was carried out by a dissident faction of the Irish Republican Army (IRA), and it led to widespread condemnation of violence and increased pressure on paramilitary groups to declare ceasefires.

The establishment of a power-sharing government in Northern Ireland following the Good Friday Agreement was a significant moment in the conflict. The government, known as the Northern Ireland Executive, is made up of representatives from both Unionist and Nationalist communities, and it has responsibility for many of the devolved powers of the Northern Ireland Assembly. The establishment of the government helped to promote greater cooperation and collaboration between the two communities.



# The Troubles

**Doodle Revision Page or Sketch Notes**  
Include heading(s), short notes, keywords, timelines,  
images (maps, drawings, diagrams) as needed

### NORTHERN IRELAND'S CREATION (1920-1963)

- **Partition (1920):** Under the **Government of Ireland Act 1920**, Ireland was divided into two separate states: the **Irish Free State** (later Republic of Ireland) and **Northern Ireland**, which remained part of the UK.
  - Northern Ireland was made up of six counties: **Antrim, Armagh, Down, Derry, Fermanagh, and Tyrone.**
  - **Unionist Majority:** Northern Ireland's government, dominated by the **Unionist Party**, led by **James Craig**, discriminated against the **Catholic minority.**
- **Sectarian State:** Discrimination against Catholics took the form of:
  - **Gerrymandering:** Manipulating electoral boundaries to favour Unionists.
  - **Multiple Votes:** Wealthy property owners (mostly Protestants) received extra votes.
  - **RUC and B-Specials:** The **Royal Ulster Constabulary (RUC)** and its auxiliary force, the **B-Specials**, were predominantly Protestant and used violence against Catholics.
  - **Housing and Jobs:** Catholics were denied fair access to public housing and job opportunities.
- **World War II and Welfare State:** After the war, the **British welfare state** expanded, providing free education and healthcare to Northern Ireland. This created a more educated Catholic generation that began demanding **equal rights** in the 1960s.

### THE O'NEILL YEARS (1963-1969)

- **Terence O'Neill's Leadership:** O'Neill became Prime Minister of Northern Ireland in **1963** and aimed to improve relations with Catholics and modernise the economy.
  - His economic policies created **65,000 jobs**, but mostly in Protestant areas, deepening the divide between east (Protestant) and west (Catholic) Northern Ireland.
  - He visited **Catholic schools** and met with Irish Taoiseach **Seán Lemass** in **1965**, the first North-South meeting since partition.
- **Unionist Backlash:** O'Neill faced growing opposition from Unionists, including **Ian Paisley**, who saw his outreach to Catholics as a threat to the Union.

### THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT (1967-1969)

- **NICRA (Northern Ireland Civil Rights Association):** Inspired by the US Civil Rights Movement, NICRA sought:
  - **Voting Reform** ("one man, one vote").
  - An end to **gerrymandering** and **discrimination** in housing and employment.
  - Disbandment of the **B-Specials.**
  - NICRA's peaceful protests were met with violence from the **RUC** and Unionist counter-protesters.
- **Derry Riots (1968):** The RUC attacked a banned NICRA march in Derry, leading to widespread rioting and increasing violence.

### THE BEGINNING OF THE TROUBLES (1969-1972)

- **Battle of the Bogside (1969):** Catholics in Derry's Bogside area rioted after an **Apprentice Boys march** passed through. They drove the RUC out and declared the area "**Free Derry.**" Violence spread to Belfast, and the **British Army** was sent in.
- **Escalation of Violence:**
  - **IRA:** The **Provisional IRA (Provos)** split from the older IRA in **1969**, launching attacks on the British Army and the RUC.
  - **Loyalist Paramilitaries:** Groups like the **Ulster Volunteer Force (UVF)** and **Ulster Defence Association (UDA)** targeted Catholics in retaliation for IRA attacks.
- **Internment (1971):** The British government introduced **internment without trial**, arresting mostly Catholics. This policy backfired, increasing support for the IRA.
- **Bloody Sunday (1972):** British soldiers shot 14 unarmed civilians during a **NICRA anti-internment march** in Derry, sparking international outrage. This marked a turning point, leading to increased support for the IRA.

### THE SUNNINGDALE AGREEMENT (1973-1974)

- **Direct Rule (1972):** Following **Bloody Sunday**, the British government suspended **Stormont** and imposed **direct rule** from London.
- **Sunningdale Agreement (1973):** A power-sharing agreement between Unionists, **SDLP**, and the **Irish government**, it established a **power-sharing executive** and the **Council of Ireland** to foster North-South cooperation.
  - The agreement collapsed in **1974** after a **general strike** led by the **Ulster Workers' Council.**

### VIOLENCE AND HUNGER STRIKES (1974-1981)

- **IRA "Spectaculars":** The IRA carried out bombings in Northern Ireland and **Britain**, such as the **Birmingham Pub Bombings (1974)**, killing civilians to pressure the British government to withdraw.
- **Loyalist Attacks:** The UVF and UDA bombed Catholic areas, including the **Dublin and Monaghan bombings (1974)**, which killed 33 people.
- **Hunger Strikes (1981):** IRA prisoners, led by **Bobby Sands**, demanded **political status**. Sands was elected as an MP during the strike, but after his death and nine more, the strikes ended. This event boosted **Sinn Féin's** political influence.

### THE SEARCH FOR PEACE (1985-1998)

- **Anglo-Irish Agreement (1985):** Signed by **Garret Fitzgerald** and **Margaret Thatcher**, it allowed the Irish government to have a consultative role in Northern Ireland's governance. Unionists opposed this agreement.
- **IRA and Loyalist Ceasefires (1994):** Talks between the British and Irish governments, along with secret negotiations with the IRA and Sinn Féin, led to ceasefires by both the IRA and loyalist groups.
- **Good Friday Agreement (1998):** After four years of negotiations, the agreement included:
  - **Power-sharing** between all major parties.
  - Cross-border **cooperation.**
  - **Decommissioning** of paramilitary weapons.
  - Reform of the **RUC** and withdrawal of British troops.
  - The agreement was approved by a **referendum**, with 71% of Northern Ireland and 94% of the Republic voting in favour.
  - **Ian Paisley** and **Martin McGuinness** formed a government in 2007, marking the end of the Troubles.

# The Troubles

## NORTHERN IRELAND'S CREATION (1920-1963)

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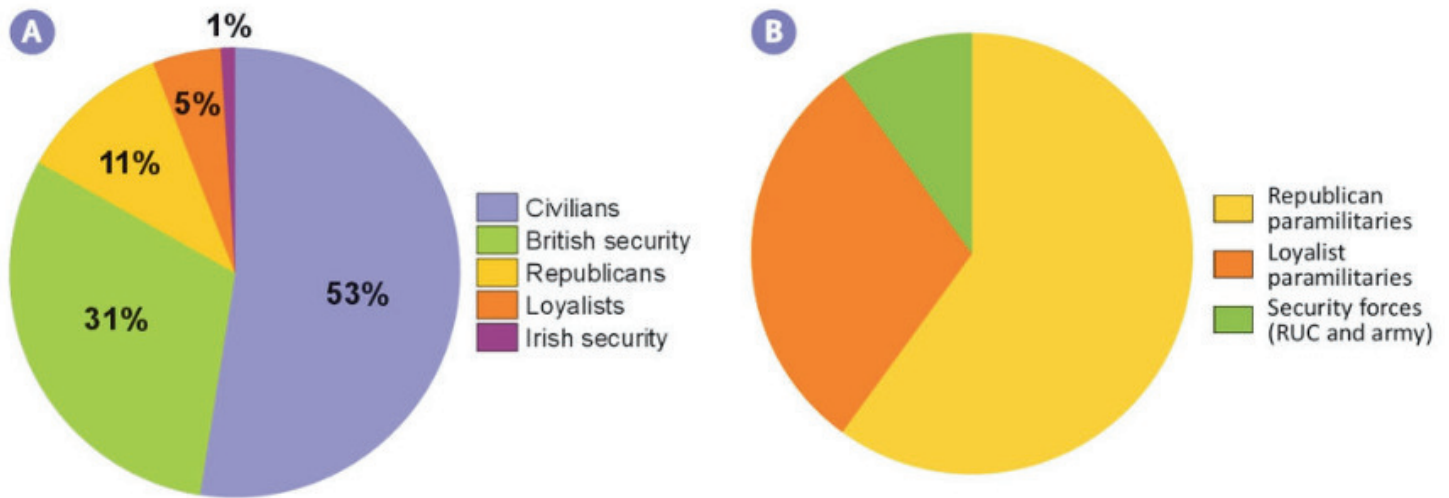
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# Ch. 30 - The Troubles

These two pie charts show information about deaths during the Troubles in Northern Ireland. Chart A shows the breakdown of who died during the conflict. Chart B shows a breakdown of different groups' responsibility for the deaths. Study them closely and answer the following questions.



- Which group suffered the greatest number of deaths?
- Which group was responsible for the majority of deaths?
- Based on your knowledge of the Troubles, why do you think there was a much higher casualty rate among British soldiers than among Republican and loyalist terrorists?
- Based on your knowledge of the Troubles, why do you think that it was the case that Republicans killed nearly twice as many people as Loyalists?
- These charts were based on information compiled by historians. What sources might they have used to gather this information?
- Based on your study of the Troubles, outline the causes of the conflict.
- Based on your study of the Troubles, how did the Irish and British governments work together to find a solution?
- Explain why the Troubles are a controversial topic in Irish history.

## Question 7

The Northern Ireland Troubles led to the death of more than 3,500 people. Read this report and answer the questions which follow.

In 1984, Malcolm Sutton began to document every death in the Troubles - every victim's name, age and status, who killed them, where, and how. He consulted libraries and archives, observed funerals, visited cemeteries, studied court and coroner records and analysed aerial survey maps.

Sutton worked back to the start of the Troubles in 1969 and continued recording killings during the 1990s. Sutton's index stops at 2001. It records a total of 3,532 deaths - children, mothers, soldiers, police, paramilitaries, tourists, farmers, teachers, politicians, milkmen, on and on. "I wanted it to be a memorial to the people that had been killed," he said.

(a) What task did Malcolm Sutton begin working on in 1984?


(b) Sutton used many different sources in his research. What is one piece of evidence he could have found in each of **two** of the following to help him with his work?

- Library
- Cemetery
- Court records
- Aerial survey maps

1.
2.





### Question 10

The Northern Ireland Troubles led to the deaths of more than 3,500 people. This table gives brief details of six of the 13 deaths that took place during the first week of December 1972. Use the table to answer the questions which follow.

Date	Name, age, religion	Status	Killed by	Details
01 Dec.	George Bradshaw (30) (not from Northern Ireland)	Civilian	Ulster Volunteer Force	Killed in car bomb explosion near O'Connell Street, Dublin.
01 Dec.	Thomas Duffy (23) (not from Northern Ireland)	Civilian	Ulster Volunteer Force	Killed in car bomb explosion near O'Connell Street, Dublin.
02 Dec.	Sandra Meli (26) Protestant	Civilian	Ulster Defence Association	Shot at her home in Belfast. Her Catholic husband was the intended target.
04 Dec.	Bernard Fox (16) Catholic	IRA Youth Section	British Army	Shot while standing on a street in Ardoyne, Belfast.
05 Dec.	Roy Hills (28) (not from Northern Ireland)	British Army	Official IRA	Killed by booby trap bomb near British Army base, Lurgan, Co. Armagh.
07 Dec.	Jean McConville (37) Catholic	Civilian	Provisional IRA	Abducted from her home in Belfast. Body found in Co. Louth, August 2003.

(a) How many of the people named on this list were from Northern Ireland?

(b) Name the two people killed in Dublin in December 1972.


(c) Who was the youngest victim on this list?

(d) Name a type of source that would provide further information about the people on this list.






## Question 10

The document below is an extract from a speech given by then Taoiseach Jack Lynch commenting on rioting in Derry in October 1968. The poster is advertising a Northern Ireland Civil Rights Association march in Derry in October 1968.

In October 1968, the Taoiseach, Jack Lynch, spoke in response to unrest and violence in Derry several days before when a NICRA rally was violently broken up by the RUC on 5th October 1968.

“In commenting briefly at Kilkenny... I expressed the hope that the root causes of such demonstrations would soon be eliminated so that people of different religious and political persuasions and convictions would be able to live together in peace and harmony, free to exercise and enjoy their lawful democratic rights.

The people of Ireland know what these root causes are. I know them. The Northern Ireland prime minister knows them and the British prime minister knows them also. Partition is the first and foremost root cause. And Partition arose out of British policy. The methods necessary to maintain Partition against the wishes of the vast majority of the Irish people and local majorities in areas like Derry – that is, gerrymandering, discrimination in jobs and housing, suppression of free speech and the right of peaceful process – could not be continued without the political and the huge financial support received from Britain.

I trust that the efforts of all men of good will, North and South, will be directed towards the creation of healthy and wholesome community relations in the Six Counties – not only to eliminate discrimination and bigotry and to establish the full and free exercise of democratic rights, but to eliminate the dissension among Irishmen in the North – that is, the Partition of our country against the wishes of the overwhelming majority of the Irish people.”



**(a)** What date and time was the Civil Rights March due to take place according to the poster?

--

**(b)** What group had organised the march?

--

**(c)** Where was the march due to end and what was to happen when it got there?


**(d)** How can you tell from the photograph with the document that the RIC had broken up the march in a violent fashion?


**(e)** What rights did Jack Lynch hope all people could exercise in future in a peaceful manner?


**(f)** What are the root causes of the problems according to the document?


**(g)** What are the wishes of the overwhelming majority of the Irish people?


**(h)** Explain the following terms: (i) sectarianism, and (ii) gerrymandering.

Sectarianism:
Gerrymandering:

**(i)** Briefly explain why a civil rights movement began in Northern Ireland in the 1960s.




## Question 9

Study the images below and answer the questions which follow.

**Image 1 is a photograph showing a customs post at a border crossing between Northern Ireland and Republic of Ireland in the 1950s.**



**Image 2 is a photograph that shows an historic meeting between the Prime Minister of Northern Ireland and the Taoiseach of Ireland in 1965.**





**Image 3: Dublin, 1974 in the aftermath of bombings**



**Image 4: Battle of the Bogside, Derry, 1969**



- (a) Why was there a customs check at the border between Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland as seen in Image 1?


- (b) Name either of the leaders depicted in Image 2 above.

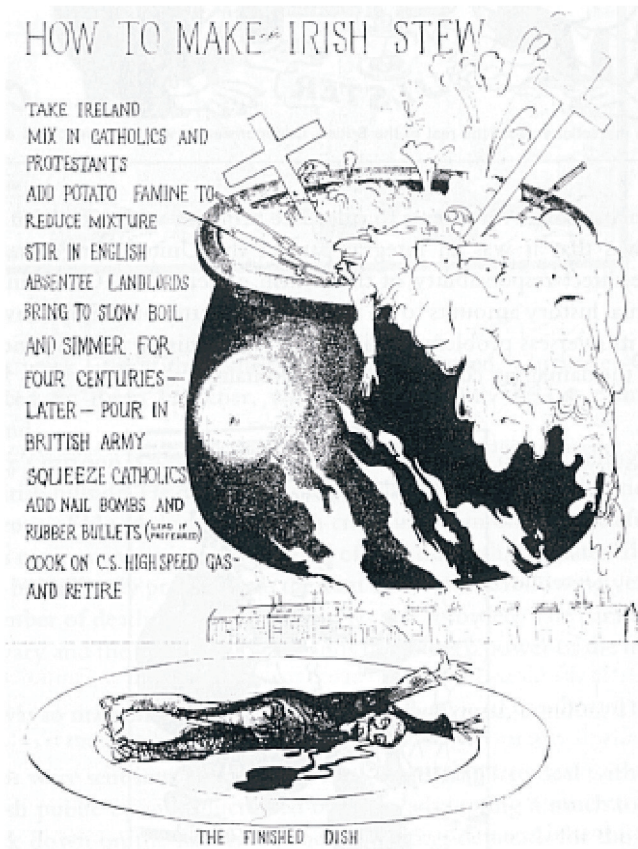

- (c) Why was this meeting between the two leaders so important in Ireland in the 1960s?






### Question 9

Examine the following cartoon, by Gerald Scarfe, which was published in the *Sunday Times*, London, 15 August 1971.



Catholic
Potato Famine
Absentee
Four centuries
Protestant

(a) Use the words above to complete the following sentences.

1. This cartoon represents the problems in Northern Ireland as a result of conflict between the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ communities.
2. The cartoonist, Gerald Scarfe, refers to the Great Hunger of the 1840s in Ireland as the \_\_\_\_\_.
3. He also refers to a time when most of the land was rented by Irish farmers from \_\_\_\_\_ English landlords who did not live in Ireland.
4. In this cartoon, Scarfe highlights the troubles in Northern Ireland as the result of \_\_\_\_\_ of difficulties.

(b) What message is the cartoonist trying to convey about the Troubles in Northern Ireland?


(c) How helpful are cartoons to the work of a historian?