Headings	Notes
JAMES CHICHESTER-	Brian Faulkner sought the leadership but the Unionist Party elected James Chichester-Clark.
CLARK AND THE GROWTH OF VIOLENCE	• A landlord, like O'Neill, he lacked the political skill needed to restore peace to Northern Ireland.
JAMES CHICHESTER-	He promised to continue O'Neill's reforms and freed people imprisoned for rioting. In return
CLARK BECOMES PRIME MINISTER	NICRA called off its marches.
12 AUGUST 1969: THE	• But he would not ban the annual Apprentice Boys parade in Derry, even though it seemed likely
'BATTLE OF THE BOGSIDE'	to cause trouble.
	In the Bogside, young men stockpiled stones and petrol bombs to defend themselves against
	the RUC.
	<ul> <li>Rioting began after some Apprentice Boys threw pennies from the walls onto the Bogside below</li> </ul>
	Chichester-Clark called in the B Specials but that only made things worse.
THE VIOLENCE SPREADS	The violence spread to Belfast. For four days Catholic and Protestant mobs in the Lower Falls
	and Ardoyne areas attacked each other.
	Seven people died, five of them Catholic; and 180 buildings, mostly Catholic- owned, were
	burnt out. The Catholics claimed the RUC sided with the Protestants.
	In the republic, people were horrified at the violence. On 13 August, Taoiseach Jack Lynch
	spoke on TV saying the South could 'no longer stand by and see innocent people injured'. He
	sent Irish army units to the border to help refugees.
	Lynch's speech infuriated unionists who thought he meant to invade Northern Ireland. That
	made the violence worse.
THE BRITISH ARMY	After two days, Chichester-Clark asked the Prime Minister Harold Wilson to send in the British
ADDIVEC	army to help the exhausted RUC.
	British soldiers arrived in Derry on 14 August and in Belfast the following day. Catholics welcomed
	them, hoping for protection.
	• The troops restored peace, often by allowing barriers to be built between Catholic and Protestan
	areas.
	Summary

Headings	Notes
THE CIVIL RIGHTS CAMPAIGN'S AIMS ACHIEVED	Because British soldiers were there, the British government was now directly involved in
	Northern Ireland.
	Harold Wilson insisted that the unionists continue to reform and by the end of 1969 most of the
	aims of the civil rights movement had been achieved.
	<ul> <li>Local government was reformed. All citizens over 18 could vote and the fairer PR system</li> </ul>
	replaced 'first past the post' voting.
	A Housing Executive took over all public housing and was to distribute it on a fair points
	system.
	<ul> <li>An English police officer was sent to reorganise the RUC and Catholics were to be encouraged</li> </ul>
	to join it.
	The B Specials were replaced by the Ulster Defence Regiment (UDR). It was controlled by
	the British army, not the unionists.
THE GROWTH OF	Violence encouraged people in both communities to join paramilitary groups in order to defend
LOYALIST PARAMILITARY GROUPS	their areas.
	Various Protestant paramilitaries had existed since the mid-1960s. In 1971 some of them
	combined into the Ulster Defence Association (UDA). At its height in 1971-1973 it had about
	40,000 members who manned barricades and patrolled their areas.
	A small group, who used various names like the Ulster Freedom Fighters (UFF), said they
	would kill republicans. But most of their victims were unlucky Catholics who crossed their path
	by chance. In 1972–1973 they killed over 200 people.
THE PROVISIONAL IRA	During the 1960s the IRA's leaders had turned away from violence and supported the civil rights
(PIRA OR PROVOS)	campaign.
	In 1969 when Protestant mobs attacked Catholic areas of Belfast, there was no one to defend
	them. The words ' <i>IRA</i> , <i>I Ran Away</i> ' appeared on walls. Belfast republicans resented their
	helplessness.
	In December 1969 at an IRA convention in Dublin, the leaders suggested that they recognise
	the Dublin and Belfast governments.
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Keywords	Gummary

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Headings	Notes
THE PROVISIONAL IRA (PIRA OR PROVOS)	Traditional republicans rejected this and the IRA split:
	● A majority stayed with the leadership and they became known as the 'Official IRA'.
	The minority elected a 'provisional executive' as a temporary measure and after that became
	known as the 'Provisional IRA'.
	<ul> <li>A similar split occurred in the republican party, Sinn Féin.</li> </ul>
WHAT THE PROVISIONALS	The Provisionals were traditional republicans. For them the enemy was Britain. They believed
BELIEVED	that it was Britain which partitioned Ireland and kept partition in existence.
	• Therefore they would fight the British until they left, after which, they thought, there would be a
	united Ireland with Protestants and Catholics living peacefully together.
	• The Provisionals ignored the wishes of a million Northern unionists who considered themselves
	British and wanted to remain part of the United Kingdom.
	They got money and guns from Irish-Americans and from some members of Fianna Fáil who
	preferred their ideas to those of the socialist 'Officials'.
JUNE 1970: A NEW	● In Britain, Harold Wilson lost the general election in June 1970.
GOVERNMENT IN BRITAIN	The new Conservative government was led by Edward Heath and his Home Secretary
	Reginald Maudling.
	They knew little about Northern Ireland and left most decisions about it to the Unionist
	government and the British army commander. This led to the disastrous Falls Road curfew.
THE FALLS ROAD	After shots were fired at soldiers, the army imposed a 36-hour curfew on the Catholic Falls
CURFEW: 3-4 JULY 1970	Road area of Belfast.
	• 20,000 people were trapped in their houses as soldiers went from house to house, pulling up
	floor boards and smashing furniture. They found 100 guns.
	In an exchange of fire with the IRA, the army killed four Catholics.
	Afterwards they escorted two Unionist ministers around to see the result of the curfew.
	• The 'Falls curfew' changed Catholic attitudes to the British army. It no longer seemed neutral bu
	had sided with the unionists.
	Summary
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Headings	Notes
THE FALLS ROAD CURFEW: 3–4 JULY 1970	Angry young nationalists joined the IRA and the Provisionals felt strong enough to begin
	bombing hotels and other public buildings. They wanted to undermine the economy of Northern
	Ireland so that the British would leave.
FOUNDING THE SOCIAL	Most nationalists rejected violence and supported democratic politics but when the old Nationalis
DEMOCRATIC AND LABOUR PARTY (SDLP)	Party almost disappeared in 1969 they had no party to represent them.
, , ,	• In August 1970, Gerry Fitt and John Hume got anti-unionist MPs to form the Social Democration
	and Labour Party (SDLP). It was led by Gerry Fitt, with Hume as his deputy.
THE SDLP AIMS AT	By 1970, the aims of the civil rights movement had been achieved and a united Ireland was
'POWER-SHARING'	impossible, so what should the SDLP aim for?
	Usually political parties hope to form a government but that could not happen in Northern
	Ireland. Because over 60% of the people were Protestant and because most people voted
	along sectarian lines, a mainly Catholic party could not be part of the government.
	Hume said this was because of the unfair way Northern Ireland had been set up. To overcome
	this inbuilt injustice, he said that some way must be found to allow the two communities to
	share power between them.
THE ALLIANCE PARTY	This idea also influenced the Alliance Party which was set up in 1970.
	• Its founders hoped to create a non-sectarian party in which both Catholics and Protestants coul
	work together for the good of all.
	But because Alliance also supported Northern Ireland's union with Britain, most of its supporters
	were moderate unionists, not nationalists.
	• Although it never got more than 10% of the vote, that was enough to allow it to play a part in the
	formation of power-sharing governments.
Keywords	Summary
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Headings	Notes
BRIAN FAULKNER AND THE END OF STORMONT	<ul> <li>Violence got worse in 1971. Early in the year Provisionals blew up a BBC radio transmitter,</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>killing three men. In March they kidnapped and killed three teenage soldiers.</li> </ul>
BRIAN FAULKNER	The Unionist Party was divided about what to do:
BECOMES PRIME MINISTER	Brian Faulkner and other moderates backed Chichester-Clark in continuing reforms.
	William Craig and other hardline unionists wanted the army to get tough with the IRA and
	intern its leaders. Craig had a lot of support among unionists west of the Bann. They were
	upset at the loss of the B Specials whom they regarded as their defenders against republicans
	After the young soldiers were killed, Chichester-Clark asked Heath to take tougher action
	against the IRA. When the request was refused he resigned.
	Faulkner defeated Craig to become the next Prime Minister.
FAULKNER'S POLICIES	A shrewd politician, Faulkner hoped to win over nationalists while also dealing with the men of
	violence.
	He offered to let members of the SDLP chair committees of the Stormont parliament which
	oversaw the work of the government. This was a limited form of power-sharing.
	He banned all marches across Northern Ireland, much to the annoyance of the Orange Order.
	But he got the British government to let soldiers fire on rioters.
	The SDLP began talks on his committee idea but withdrew after the army killed two innocent
	men during riots in Derry.
INTERNMENT: 9 AUGUST	Faulkner thought internment would end the violence as it had ended the IRA's border campaign
1971	After 300 bombs went off, mostly from the Provisionals, British leaders agreed with him.
	On 9 August soldiers and RUC Special Branch officers rounded up 340 men and took them to
	an old army camp at Long Kesh for interrogation.
	The operation was very badly managed. It was completely one-sided. No loyalists were
	arrested, even though they too had engaged in violence.
	Most of the men arrested were not active in the IRA and most current IRA leaders escaped.
Keywords	Summary

Headings	Notes
INTERNMENT: 9 AUGUST 1971	Several men arrested were subjected to what the European Court later described as 'inhuman
	and degrading treatment'.
	By 1972 over 2,000 had been rounded up though most were freed within days.
THE IMPACT OF INTERNMENT	• To protest against internment, the SDLP organised demonstrations, withdrew from local councils
	and supported a rent and rates strike.
	They hoped to keep the protests peaceful but internment unleashed a new wave of violence.
	• There were riots between the army and the two IRAs. The worst were in Belfast. On 10 August
	alone 11 people died and over 400 houses were burnt.
	• 7,000 Catholic refugees fled for safety to the South and several hundred Protestants fled to
	Britain.
	• The number of deaths rose sharply. From January to 9 August 1971, 34 people died. For the
	rest of the year the death toll was 150.
	Thousands moved out of mixed housing estates to segregated areas, well away from people of
	the other community.
	The Provisionals grew as Catholics turned to them for protection. They became more confident
	because they thought they were winning and expanded their bombing campaign.
	Loyalist paramilitary groups came together to form the UDA. They responded to IRA violence,
	though they used assassination more often than bombs.
BLOODY SUNDAY IN	• In Derry, moderate nationalists persuaded the British army not to enter the 'no- go areas' of the
DERRY: 30 JANUARY 1972	Bogside and Creggan.
1372	They hoped this would keep the peace but most nights young men (whom the army called
	Young Derry Hooligans) went out to throw petrol bombs and stones at the soldiers. They
	retaliated with rubber bullets and CS gas.
	• IRA snipers also fired on the soldiers from the 'no-go' areas. In January 1972 there were over
	80 shooting incidents and the IRA killed two soldiers.
	General Ford, the army commander, wanted to deal with the Young Derry Hooligans. He brought
	in the Parachute Regiment to help.
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Keywords	Summary

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Headings	Notes
BLOODY SUNDAY IN DERRY: 30 JANUARY 1972	His chance came when the Civil Rights movement organised an illegal anti- internment march
	on Sunday 30 January.
	• About 15,000 people turned up. Both IRAs later said they told their people to leave their guns at
	home.
	Halfway through the march, the Parachute Regiment fired into the crowd, killing 13 men and
	wounding 12 men and one woman.
	Later the soldiers claimed that someone had fired on them first but no one in the crowd heard
	any other shots, no guns were found on any of the victims and no soldier was injured.
REACTIONS TO BLOODY	Like internment, Bloody Sunday made things worse. Many young people joined the Provisional
SUNDAY	IRA and it expanded its bombing campaign.
	In London, when the House of Commons met, Bernadette Devlin ran across to slap Maudling
	in the face.
	In the South, Jack Lynch declared a day of mourning. There were protest marches and on
	2 February a mob burnt down the British embassy.
	In February the Official IRA set off a bomb in the London headquarters of the Parachute
	Regiment. It killed a Catholic priest, a gardener and five women who worked in the canteen.
	The London government asked Lord Chief Justice Widgery to investigate events in Derry. The
	Widgery Report defended the soldiers' actions and nationalists regarded it as a whitewash.
	widgery Report defended the soldiers actions and nationalists regarded it as a writtewastr.
THE END OF STORMONT:	Up to Bloody Sunday, Prime Minister Edward Heath hoped that Faulkner could sort out Northern
23 MARCH 1972	Ireland's problems. After Bloody Sunday, he began to look for an alternative policy.
	<ul> <li>He considered various options like a united Ireland or giving part of Northern Ireland to the</li> </ul>
	South (re-partition) but rejected them all in favour of power-sharing between unionists and
	nationalists.
	On 22 March, Heath called Faulkner to London and told him they planned to take control of the
	Rather than accept this, the Unionist government resigned.
Keywords	Summary
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Headings	Notes
THE END OF STORMONT: 23 MARCH 1972	<ul> <li>At once Heath appointed William Whitelaw to be the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland.</li> </ul>
	He would run the North directly from London.
	<ul> <li>This decision ended 50 years of devolved government in Northern Ireland and replaced it with</li> </ul>
	direct rule.
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EXAM QUESTIONS	What were Brian Faulkner's strengths and weaknesses as a political leader? (HL 2013)
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Keywords	Summary