Headings	Notes
ROY MASON'S SECURITY AND ECONOMIC POLICIES	• In September 1976 Roy Mason, a tough former miner, replaced Merlyn Rees as Northern
	Ireland Secretary.
ROY MASON	Aware of the 'double veto' he did not look for a political solution.
	Instead he planned to strengthen security and develop the North's economy in the hope that
	jobs might draw people away from violence.
MASON DEALS WITH THE SECOND LOYALIST STRIKE	In May 1977 Ian Paisley called another strike to demand the return of Stormont.
	Mason acted decisively. He sent soldiers into the power stations and told the RUC to remove
	barricades as soon as they were built.
	After a few days the strike collapsed. This was partly because of Mason's action, but also
	because fewer unionists supported this strike.
MASON'S ANTI-	After IRA bombs in England killed 28 people in 1973–1974, Westminster passed the Prevention
TERRORISM POLICIES	of Terrorism Act. It allowed the police to question suspected terrorists for seven days before
	they were charged.
	Northern Ireland police questioned suspects at Castlereagh in Belfast and Gough Barracks in
	Armagh. They used the information they got to bring people before the Diplock courts. But there
	were rumours that suspects were beaten during interrogation.
	Mason continued to free internees but he ended 'special category status' for anyone sentenced
	by the Diplock courts. They were to be treated like ordinary criminals. IRA prisoners objected to
	this and it led eventually to the hunger strikes.
	● The deaths of young soldiers in Northern Ireland led to a 'troops out' movement in Britain. To
	counter it, Mason gave the RUC and the Ulster Defence Regiment (UDR) a bigger part in
	combating violence. This was called 'Ulsterisation'. From then on the army was mainly involved
	in patrolling the border areas.
	By 1979 Mason could claim some success. More IRA people were in jail and the level of
	violence had fallen. Only about 100 people died violently in 1977 and in 1978, compared with
	over 500 in 1972.
Keywords	Summary

Headings	Notes
MASON'S ECONOMIC POLICY	• The North's economy did badly in the 1970s. Unemployment averaged 10%, though in some
	Catholic areas 50% of the men had no job.
	Many multinational firms closed and the violence discouraged others from starting up. In 1974
	British government had to take over the shipbuilders Harland and Wolff to stop them closing.
	Mason increased government spending and gave generous grants to community groups and
	local leisure centres. He protected Harland and Wolff and tried to bring in foreign firms.
	• One apparent success was the plan by an American, John DeLorean, to build a new type of cal
	in Belfast. But after the government had spent millions, the plan collapsed when DeLorean was
	charged with embezzling the funds.
UNIONIST POWER	After the UUUC defeated Sunningdale, it soon fell apart as Craig, West and Paisley competed
STRUGGLES	for the leadership of the unionist community.
	Craig's Vanguard Party was quickly discredited by its links to loyalist paramilitaries and
	Craig's poor leadership.
	• West led the traditionally strong Ulster Unionist Party (UUP) but he too was a poor leader and
	was hampered by the party's weak organisation. In the first direct elections to the European
	Parliament in 1979, he lost out to Paisley.
	• He then resigned and was replaced by James Molyneaux. He thought Northern Ireland should
	be more fully integrated into Britain and spent much of his time in Westminster.
	• lan Paisley quickly recovered from the defeat of the second loyalist strike and his party gained
	support in local elections at the expense of the UUP. His victory over West in the European
	elections saw him emerge as an important unionist spokesman.
JAMES MOLYNEAUX	Molyneaux served in the RAF in World War II, then became a farmer in Co. Antrim. An active
(1920–2015)	member of the Orange Order and the Ulster Unionist Party (UUP), he was elected to Westminster
	in 1970.
	He opposed the Sunningdale Agreement and the power-sharing Executive.
	• While Harry West was leader of the UUP in Northern Ireland, Molyneaux led the Ulster Unionist
	MPs at Westminster.
Keywords	Summary

Headings	Notes
JAMES MOLYNEAUX	When the Labour government needed extra votes in the late 1970s he supported them in return
(1920–2015)	for a number of concessions to unionists. The main one was to increase the number of Northern
	Ireland seats at Westminster from 12 to 17.
	• In 1979 he replaced West as UUUP leader. The party was under threat from Paisley's DUP and
	divided about what policy to follow. Should it work for Northern Ireland to be further integrated
	into Britain or look for a return to devolved government?
	Molyneaux favoured integration to Britain but most of his followers wanted to restore Stormont.
	He opposed power-sharing and any involvement with the republic and he trusted Margaret
	Thatcher to defend the unionists.
	Because of this he did not to take part in the talks that led to the 1985 Anglo- Irish Agreement
	which took him completely by surprise.
	• He joined with Ian Paisley in opposing it. As part of the protest he resigned his seat in Westminstel
	but won it back in the subsequent by-election. He drew back from the protests when the DUP
	seemed to be working with loyalist paramilitaries.
	• In the early 1990s he led the UUP delegation to the all-party talks with the main political parties
	in Northern Ireland (apart from Sinn Féin) and the London and Dublin governments. When these
	ended in failure, the British and Irish governments pursued an alternative strategy which led to
	the Downing Street Declaration of 15 December 1993.
	Though sceptical, Molyneaux gave it a guarded welcome. Discontent with his leadership began
	to emerge and in 1995 he resigned.
	He remained active in politics, opposing the Good Friday Agreement and power-sharing.
	A quiet, rather grey man, Molyneaux led the UUP for 16 years but his desire to integrate
	Northern Ireland into Britain was not shared by the majority of his followers.
THE NATIONALISTS	On the nationalist side, Gerry Fitt resigned from the SDLP in 1979 because he felt it had
AFTER SUNNINGDALE	become too nationalist. John Hume then became leader. He was also elected to the Westminste
THE SDLP AFTER SUNNINGDALE	and European parliaments.
	Summary
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Headings	Notes
THE SDLP AFTER SUNNINGDALE	• He used these positions to win influence over political leaders in Britain, the EU and the United
	States. He wanted them to support a political settlement in Northern Ireland which would involve
	Nationalists accepting that a united Ireland could only come with the consent of the unionists
	in Northern Ireland.
	The British saying that they would do nothing to stop a united Ireland if the unionists agreed
	to it.
	This he thought would open the way to another power-sharing Executive.
GERRY ADAMS AND THE	 In the early 1970s most IRA leaders were based in Dublin. This changed after they agreed to a
REORGANISATION OF THE PROVISIONAL IRA	ceasefire in 1975. Northern republicans disapproved and they took over the leadership.
	The most significant of the new leaders were Gerry Adams and Martin McGuinness. They
	thought that republicans must engage in a 'long war' to force the British to leave Northern
	Ireland.
	They reorganised the Provisionals. Small Active Service Units (ASUs), which engaged in
	bombing, murder and bank raids, replaced bigger battalions. It was harder for the police to
	infiltrate the smaller units and captured members could only give information about their own ASU
	Adams also believed in political action. He encouraged the IRA's political wing, Sinn Féin, to
	become active in local politics, helping nationalists with issues like housing and jobs.
GERRY ADAMS (1948–)	Belfast-born Adams was working as a barman when violence broke out in 1969.
	He became involved in the IRA and was interned in 1971 because the RUC believed he was
	the local commander.
	• He was freed in 1972 to take part in secret talks with William Whitelaw. They failed when the
	republicans demanded that the British withdraw from Northern Ireland.
	• The Provisionals resumed their violence. Adams was re-arrested in 1973 and spent four years
	in the Maze prison. While there he developed the idea that republicans should have a political
	programme as well as the 'armed struggle'.
Keywords	Gummary

Headings	Notes
GERRY ADAMS (1948–)	Released in 1977, he remained at the centre of the republican movement though he denied
	that he was in the IRA. In 1978 he became Vice-President of Sinn Féin and was elected
	President in 1983.
	Bobby Sands' election to Westminster won over more republicans to his idea of political action.
	In 1982 Adams and four other Sinn Féin candidates won seats in the Northern Ireland Assembly
	elections and others won seats in Dáil Éireann. In 1983 Adams took Gerry Fitt's seat in
	Westminster.
	The Sinn Féin candidates refused to take their seats in any of these assemblies (abstention).
	Adams believed that abstention prevented further Sinn Féin success and in 1986 he got the
	party to end it in relation to Dáil Éireann. Although more traditional republicans left Sinn Féin, th
	majority stayed with Adams.
	In the later 1980s talks between Adams and John Hume helped to convince republicans that
	they could gain more from peace than violence.
	That led to an IRA ceasefire in August 1994 and opened the way for talks between all the
	parties in Northern Ireland and the British and Irish governments.
	As leaders of Sinn Féin Adams and McGuinness were careful to move slowly in the direction of
	peace and they skilfully kept the majority of republicans united behind them in spite of
	abandoning traditional republican ideas and policies.
	abanashing traditional republican tasas and policies.
THE PEACE PEOPLE	Opposition to the Provisionals' brutal bombings and killings led to the emergence of the
	Peace People.
	After an IRA getaway car killed three children, their aunt, Mairead Corrigan, and Betty Williams
	set up the Peace People to campaign against violence.
	They organised marches in both communities and the two women won the Nobel Peace Prize
	but the movement fizzled out after quarrels about future policy.
EXAM QUESTION	• What were the social and economic effects of the 'Troubles'? (<i>HL 2009</i>)
Keywords	Summary