Irish migration to Great Briton has existed since the earliest recorded history. The migration rate has gone up and down, affected by population, politics and economy. In the 1900, riots, bombings, hunger strikes and long political discussions have marked a hard time for the relationship between the two countries.

* 1916 – Irish nationalists took control of Dublin buildings
* 1919 to 1921 – IRA ambushed police and soldiers in pursuit of an Irish Republic, Northern Ireland was created, Ireland was too
* 1937 – Eamon De Valera paved the way for a republic
* 1960s – Catholics in Northern Ireland demanded equality
* 1969 – War between Catholics and protestants backed by British army and IRA
* January, 1972 – Bloody Sunday, IRA blocked Londonderry 13 shot when paratroopers breeched the barricades
* 21 July, 1972 – Bloody Friday, twenty six bombs detonated killing 9 and injuring 130
* Quiet now, few major events
* Prejudice, one innocent and one serious
* Internet as a tool to show hatred and prejudice
* Irish in Britain, fronting health, culture, policy, in the parliament
* Distribution around England

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In 1916, Irish nationalists took control of key Dublin buildings and demanding a free Irish republic. The fight against the police went on for a week and 466 people were killed. In the end the English military won, but Britain’s decision to execute 16 of the ringleaders only further fuelled the support of rebellion.

From 1919 to 1921, the IRA or Irish republican army ambushed police and soldiers in their pursuit for an Irish republic. While the war raged in the Catholic south, the protestant north took a distance to this battle and created their own British region named Northern Ireland. Later, Britain had to sign a peace treaty, allowing a free Irish state to be built.