

# 26

IRISH HISTORY

## CHRONOLOGICAL AWARENESS

- 1609** The Ulster Plantation
- 1641** Massacre of Protestants
- 1660 AD**
- 1700 AD**
- 1700 AD** Victory of William of Orange at the Battle of the Boyne
- 1800 AD**
- 1800** Act of Union
- 1885-86** Sectarian riots in Belfast
- 1900 AD**
- 1912** Foundation of Ulster Volunteer Force  
Signing of Ulster Solemn League and Covenant
- 1916** Easter Rising
- 1920 AD**
- 1920** Government of Ireland Act, setting up Northern Ireland
- 1940 AD**
- 1967** Foundation of NICRA (Northern Ireland Civil Rights Association)
- 1970** Provisional IRA began bombing campaign
- 1971** McGurk's Bar bombing by the UVF
- 1972**
- 1973** Bloody Sunday in Derry  
Direct Rule from Westminster  
Bloody Friday – IRA bombings in Belfast  
Worst year for deaths in the Troubles
- 1974** Ulster Workers' Council Strike
- 1978** Le Mon Bombing by the IRA
- 1979** Warrenpoint Ambush by the IRA
- 1980 AD**
- 1981** Hunger Strike in Maze Prison  
Death of Bobby Sands
- 1985** The Anglo-Irish Agreement
- 1993** The Downing Street Declaration
- 1998** The Good Friday Agreement  
The power-sharing government in Northern Ireland
- 2000 AD**
- 2001** IRA began decommissioning weapons

## THE TROUBLES IN NORTHERN IRELAND

L.O. 2.5  
The Nature of History: 1.1,  
1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 1.6, 1.7,  
1.8, 1.9, 1.10, 1.11  
CBA1  
CBA2



### You will learn to ...

- Identify the causes of the Troubles in Northern Ireland
- Identify the course and consequences of the Troubles in Northern Ireland
- Examine their impact on North-South and Anglo-Irish relations
- Explore the Nature of History

### KEY WORDS

- Parliamentary tradition
- Nationalist
- Loyalist
- Conquest
- The Troubles
- Gerrymandering
- Paramilitary
- Hunger strike
- Physical force tradition
- Unionist
- Sectarian
- Colonisation
- Discrimination
- Civil rights
- Internment

## What were the Troubles?

The Troubles refers to the conflict which occurred in Northern Ireland from the late 1960s to 1998. The conflict involved the **unionist** and **nationalist** communities in the North.



Define the Troubles

It also involved their political representatives and various paramilitary groups on both sides, as well as British security forces. It resulted in over 3,000 deaths, migration of people and widespread destruction. It also involved the British and Irish governments in trying to find a solution that would end the Troubles.

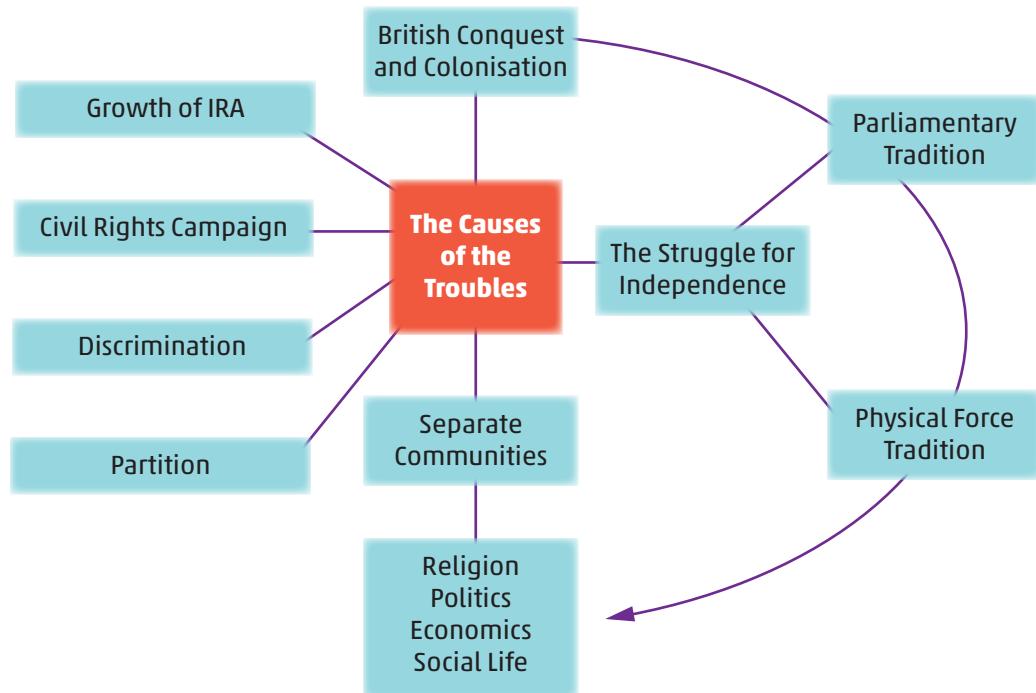
## What were they all about?

The Troubles initially began with Catholic/nationalist demands for improved civil rights. These were resisted by some unionists who felt that the demands would give more power to nationalists and would undermine Northern Ireland. Demonstrations and riots arose from clashes between nationalists and unionists (or Loyalists), and the police. These led the British government to bring in the British army to protect the nationalist community.

Paramilitary involvement in the conflict from both sides – the IRA on the nationalist side, and the UVF (Ulster Volunteer Force) and UDA (Ulster Defence Association) on the unionist side, dramatically increased the levels of violence. The IRA also went beyond civil rights demands by looking for a united Ireland.

## What Caused the Troubles?

The Troubles had both long-term and short-term causes. The long-term causes went back to the British use of conquest and colonisation in Ireland in the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries. The short-term causes were those which led to nationalist demands for reform in Northern Ireland in the 1960s.



## What were the long-term causes of the Troubles?

### British conquest and colonisation

In the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries, the kings and queens of England used **war and plantation** to conquer Ireland.

They took land from the Gaelic and Anglo-Norman lords and gave it to Protestant planters from England and Scotland. By the end of the 17<sup>th</sup> century, the Protestant settlers controlled the land and government of Ireland (see Ch. 8).

### The struggle for independence

By the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, many people in Ireland were calling for greater or full independence from Britain (see Ch. 10). These nationalists formed two different groups:

- One group favoured the **parliamentary tradition**. They wanted to achieve a separate parliament for Ireland by **peaceful means**.
- The second group favoured the **physical force tradition**. They wanted to achieve complete separation or independence from Britain by **armed rebellion**.

These were opposed by a third group, **unionists**. After the **Act of Union** in 1801, which brought in direct rule in Ireland from the parliament in Westminster, unionists wanted to maintain the unity of Britain and Ireland. The unionists were strongest in Ulster.



Plantations in the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries resulted in the transfer of land and power from Gaelic and Anglo-Irish lords to Protestant settlers



A Belfast mural featuring King William of Orange. In the Battle of the Boyne in 1690, the Protestant William of Orange defeated the Catholic King James. Protestants and unionists celebrate this victory on 12 July each year, as a victory that guaranteed the Protestant Ascendancy (power, control) in Ireland (see pp. 140–142).



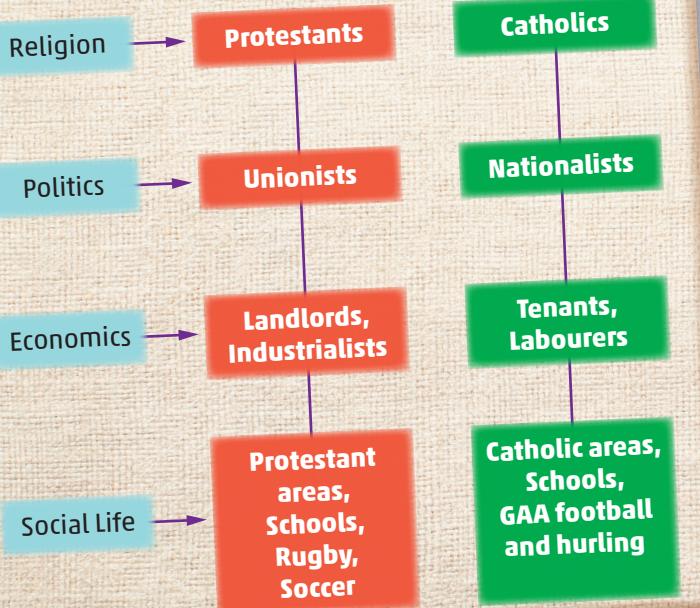
# Analysing Sources

## Separate communities

By the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, two separate communities had grown up in Northern Ireland. Protestants who had most of the power feared that Catholics in a united Ireland would discriminate against them.

### CONTROVERSIAL ISSUES

#### Q Source 1 Separate Communities



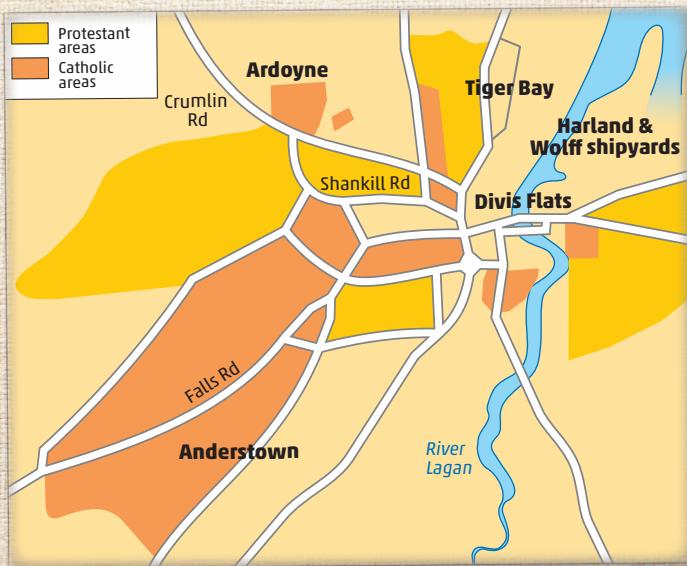
#### Q Source 2

##### Separate schools

The teachers liked to pretend it was a civilised outpost of England: rugby, cricket and English headmasters. There was little to suggest we were living in Ireland – no Irish history, no Irish literature, no Irish music. I could rhyme off the names of the English kings and queens but I hardly ever heard of Wolfe Tone and Daniel O'Connell.

*(A Protestant grammar school in the 1950s: N. Longley, New Statesman, 1974)*

#### Q Source 4 Catholic and Protestant ghettos in Belfast



#### Q Source 3

##### Separate schools

St Patrick's Academy Dungannon, where I went, was a patriotic school. It owed its proudly Irish slant to the Vice-Principal, Mother Benignus. She disliked the English. All her family had suffered at the hands of the British forces. She was very keen about Irish culture which drives lots of people away who couldn't take it for breakfast, dinner and tea.

She didn't hate Protestants. But her view was that you couldn't very well put up with them, they weren't Irish. We learned Irish history. The interpretations we were given were very different from Protestant history books.

*(A Catholic grammar school in the 1960s: Bernadette Devlin, The Price of My Soul, 1969)*

## Source 5

### Different views of Cú Chulainn



Cú Chulainn was a legendary Irish hero who defended Ulster against the attack of the army of Queen Maedhbh of Connacht. Nationalist and unionist wall murals feature Cú Chulainn for different reasons.



1. Select three **differences** between Catholics and Protestants in Source 1, apart from religious differences.
2. How do Sources 2 and 3 differ about the school experience of Catholic and Protestant students?
3. Which of the **features** in Source 1 is/are supported by Sources 2 and 3?
4. What does Source 4 tell you about differences between Catholics and Protestants?
5. How do Protestant/unionists and Catholics/nationalists view the story of Cú Chulainn in Source 5?
6. Summarise the differences between Catholics and Protestants as shown in these sources.
7. Which of the sources here are **primary** and which are **secondary**? Explain your answers by referring to evidence in the sources.

IDENTITY

COMMEMORATION

## Partition

Between 1912 and 1920, unionists in the North of Ireland resisted all efforts to force them into a Home Rule Ireland. By 1920, they had won their battle when the **Government of Ireland Act** established a parliament in Belfast to deal with the internal affairs of Northern Ireland. At the same time there were **serious riots** in Belfast in which Catholics/nationalists suffered a greater number of deaths and injuries (See pp. 244–46).

From 1920 onwards, the unionists **dominated** the parliament of Northern Ireland and controlled the area in their own interest.

## What were the short-term causes of the Troubles?

### Discrimination

One of the ways the unionists maintained power in Northern Ireland was by **discriminating** against Catholics or nationalists. This happened in local government, housing and jobs (see p. 408).

## Gerrymandering

One example of discrimination was gerrymandering. In this process, unionists rigged the votes so that areas with a Catholic majority still elected a majority of unionist councillors to local government. The most blatant example of that was in Derry/Londonderry. Unionists in gerrymandered councils controlled the allocation of houses and jobs.

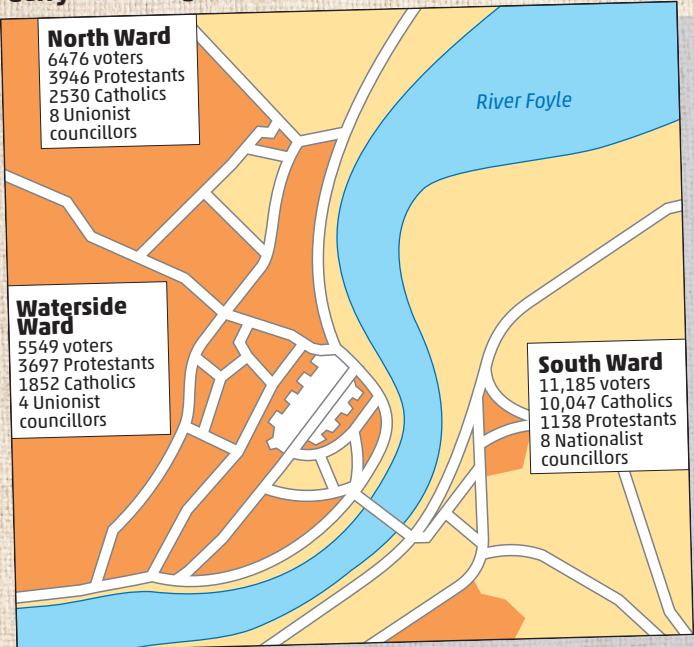


# Analysing Sources

## Discrimination

### Q Source 1

#### Gerrymandering



In Derry/Londonderry, unionists divided up the city in such a way that the minority unionist population was able to get a majority of unionist councillors elected to control the city council. You can examine the map and the figures here to show how the unionists controlled the local council.

p. 232

### Q Source 2

Many of you employ Catholics but I have not one about the house. In Northern Ireland the Catholic population is increasing. 97% of Catholics in Ireland are disloyal and disruptive. If we allow Catholics to work on our farms we are traitors to Ulster.

**(Basil Brooke, future Prime Minister of Northern Ireland, speaking in 1933)**

### NUMERACY



1. In Source 1, use the figures to show how Unionists controlled the local council in Derry/Londonderry.
2. In Source 2, what was the **attitude** of Basil Brooke to Catholics?
3. What does he mean when he says 'If we allow Catholics to work on our farms we are traitors to Ulster'?
4. What are the **conclusions** to be drawn from the information in Source 3?
5. What do Sources 1 to 3 tell you about discrimination in Northern Ireland?

### Q Source 3

#### Protestant and Catholic Employment in Belfast Engineering Firms, 1982

Firm	Protestant employees (%)	Catholic employees (%)
Sirocco	98	2
Shorts	92-6	4-8
Mackies	90	10
Ford	91	9
Harland and Wolff	100	0

## Civil Rights and the beginning of the Troubles

The disappointment of Catholics and nationalists led to the formation of the **Northern Ireland Civil Rights Association (NICRA)** in 1967. This was inspired by the civil rights movement in America (see pp. 374–376). NICRA made the following demands:

- 'One man, one vote' in local elections.
- An end to gerrymandering.
- An end to discrimination in housing and jobs.

Its leaders included **Gerry Fitt, John Hume, Austin Currie and Bernadette Devlin**. There were marches and demonstrations, and rioting in Derry and Belfast.

The Prime Minister, **Terence O'Neill**, made efforts to improve relations with the Catholics. Despite this, tensions began to grow in Northern Ireland. More extreme unionists were worried about O'Neill's efforts to improve relations with Catholics. The **UVF** was formed, and a number of Catholics were killed.

On the other hand, Catholics were disappointed that O'Neill was not bringing in more reforms. Catholics were still discriminated against in several areas. Divisions between the two communities continued to grow.



**John Hume, Austin Currie, Paddy O'Hanlon and Bernadette Devlin – leaders of the Northern Ireland Civil Rights Association**

## The day the Troubles began

In October 1968, a civil rights march in Derry was stopped by the Royal Ulster Constabulary (RUC). The television cameras captured the brutal treatment of its leaders by the police. This shocked people in the rest of Ireland and in Britain. The British Government forced O'Neill to bring in reforms in housing and in local elections, but this did not stop the demonstrations. O'Neill also had to face opposition from the extreme unionists, led by **Ian Paisley**, who demanded that he should not give in to Catholics. O'Neill was forced to resign in 1969 when he lost the support of his own party. He was succeeded by Major James Chichester-Clark.



**Belfast people with belongings they have salvaged after being driven out of their home**



# Analysing Sources

## The Day the Troubles began

### Q Source 1

#### The Day the Troubles Began

RTE Archives

Archives Daily

Exhibitions

Collections

Profiles

About

Search

### ► March Marks Beginnings of Troubles 1968



WAR AND CONFLICT



(www.rte.ie)

### Q Source 2

#### Showdown on 5 October

After their first march on 24 August 1968 in County Tyrone, NICRA were invited by the Derry Housing Action Committee (DHAC) to hold a march in County Londonderry on 5 October. The **Apprentice Boys of Derry**, a Protestant society, announced plans to march the same route, on the same day. Northern Ireland's Minister for Home Affairs, **William Craig**, responded by issuing a banning order on all marches within the boundaries of the planned route.

On the day of the march, a few hundred civil rights protesters planned to walk from Duke Street, in the predominantly Protestant Waterside area of Derry, to the Diamond in the centre of the city. Duke Street had been declared out of bounds by Craig's order and marchers were confronted by rows of police officers from the RUC.

The police used batons and water cannons in an attempt to disperse the marchers and violent skirmishes broke out. Among those injured in the clash were **Gerry Fitt**, a Republican Labour MP, and three (Westminster) Labour MPs (Russell Kerr, Anne Kerr and John Ryan). Dramatic images were captured on camera by the media and broadcast around the world.

Television news coverage of these events brought the situation in Northern Ireland to international attention and serious rioting broke out locally. More civil rights demonstrations and counter-demonstrations followed in the weeks and months ahead, with many ending in clashes as the security situation slipped out of control. ... Eamonn McCann, one of the organisers of the (Derry) march, said that the thing he recalled most in the aftermath of the day was "the number of people who came up to me and said, using the exact phrase: 'Things will never be the same again'. And they were right."

(www.bbc.co.uk)

Q

1. What **date** is given for the beginning of the Troubles?
2. What did NICRA **plan** on that day?
3. What group **opposed** them?
4. What decision did William Craig make?
5. What happened to the marchers?
6. To what extent were the **(a)** marchers and **(b)** police to **blame** for what happened?
7. Why is this called the 'Day the Troubles Began'?
8. Why, do you think, people said to Eamonn McCann, 'Things will never be the same again'?
9. How can you judge the **reliability** of this source?
10. Identify **one cause** and **one consequence** of any actions in this report.

Explain your answers by using evidence from the source.

## North-South relations

Relations between North and South improved during the 1960s (see p. 401). However, tensions rose in the late 1960s as the Troubles began. Attacks by RUC and loyalist paramilitaries on Catholic ghettos in Derry and Belfast resulted in nationalist (Catholic) families moving south. It also resulted in a television address by Taoiseach, Jack Lynch, where he said the Irish Government '*could no longer stand by and see innocent people injured*' (1969).

Relations worsened over the foundation of the IRA, unionist claims that the Irish Government wasn't doing enough to stop the IRA, and the events of Bloody Sunday (1972).

The Irish Government believed that partition was the cause of the Troubles. However, this view changed. Now the Irish Government wanted to see improved relations in the North. It believed that the unification of the country would only come through the consent (agreement) of the people.

Over the next 20 years, relations improved or disimproved depending on events in Northern Ireland. Relations also depended on the impact of the Troubles on the South. However, gradually, the Irish Government got a greater say in the affairs of Northern Ireland through the attempts at peacemaking – the Sunningdale Agreement, the Anglo-Irish Agreement and the Good Friday Agreement.

## The Troubles escalate

Violence increased from 1969 onwards. In August of that year, major violence was sparked off by the Protestant Apprentice Boys march in Derry. This march led to a clash with the Catholics/nationalists of the Bogside in Derry. The nationalists barricaded their area and resisted efforts by unionists and the RUC to enter the area, in what became known as the **Battle of the Bogside**. Petrol bombs and stones were thrown at the RUC to keep them out of the Bogside. The rioting spread to other parts of Northern Ireland.



**Battle of the Bogside**

## British troops

By now, nationalists had lost all respect for the RUC. The British Government sent in troops to protect the people of the Bogside. Troops were also sent into nationalist areas of Belfast after rioting broke out there. The people welcomed soldiers with cups of tea.



**British troops receiving Christmas presents from local residents, 1969**



John Hume

## The SDLP

The Social Democratic and Labour Party (SDLP) was founded in 1970. It brought together different nationalist groups and became the largest nationalist party. Its first leader was **Gerry Fitt**, and he was succeeded by **John Hume**. Hume was an example of the parliamentary tradition in Irish politics.

## The IRA

The IRA (Irish Republican Army) was badly organised at this time. It split into two groups: the **Official IRA**, which was moving away from violence, and the **Provisional IRA**, which believed in the traditional use of **physical force**, to force Britain to withdraw from Northern Ireland.



**La Mon** restaurant bombing in which an IRA bomb created a massive fireball which killed 12 people and severely injured about 30 more

The Provisional IRA was set up with the encouragement of members of the Southern Irish Government. Some government money was used illegally to purchase weapons for the 'Provos', as they became known later.

The IRA launched a **bombing campaign** in 1970, which resulted in the deaths of many civilians; they also targeted British soldiers and the RUC. The IRA also used stone-throwing youths to attack the British soldiers who responded with house searches. With these searches, the British army lost the support of the nationalist community.

## Internment

As violence spread over the next couple of years, the unionist government of **Brian Faulkner**, who had taken over from Chichester-Clark, decided to bring in **internment**. This was the arrest and imprisonment without trial of people suspected of being involved in violence. In August 1971, 342 people were arrested in night-time raids.

The operation was a **disastrous failure**.

- (i) The government had poor intelligence about IRA leaders, so many innocent people were arrested.
- (ii) Only some leaders of the IRA were arrested; the rest escaped internment.
- (iii) There was widespread rioting and a huge increase in support for the IRA.



Helping the wounded through the streets of Derry on Bloody Sunday

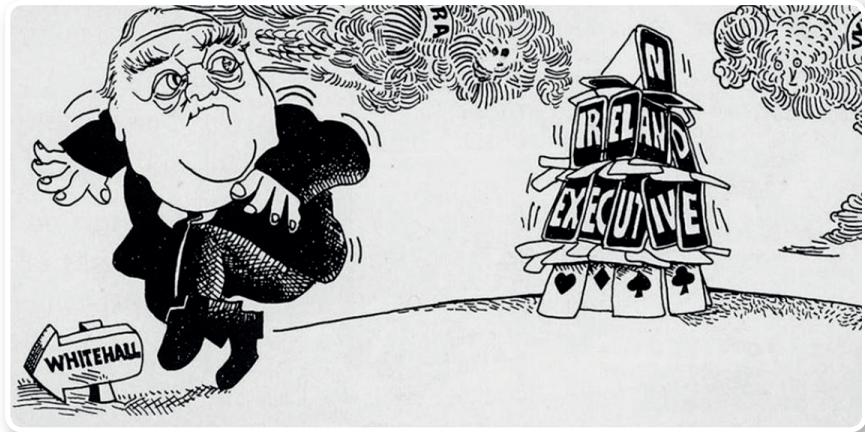
## Bloody Sunday

**Bloody Sunday** in January 1972 also increased **nationalist anger**. On that Sunday, British soldiers fired on an anti-internment march in Derry.

13 people were killed. There were widespread protests and further rioting in Derry and Belfast. In Dublin, a crowd attacked and burned the British embassy.

## Direct Rule from Britain

It was clear that the unionist governments had failed to tackle the problems of the North. More than 400 people had been killed in the four years since 1969. The British Government decided to **suspend** the government and parliament of Northern Ireland. Direct rule from Westminster was brought in in 1972. William Whitelaw was appointed the first Secretary of State to govern the North. This was the first time in 50 years that unionists did not rule Northern Ireland.



What is the message of this cartoon?

## Attempts at peace



p. 236

## The Sunningdale Agreement

By 1973, a new Conservative government in Britain drew up an agreement with the Southern Irish Government. This was the **Sunningdale Agreement**, signed by Edward Heath, Prime Minister of Britain, and Liam Cosgrave, Taoiseach. The agreement proposed a **power-sharing government** in Northern Ireland. Unionists and nationalists would rule together.

The agreement also proposed a **Council of Ireland**, which included representatives of the Southern Government to organise cross-border co-operation.

The new government was formed by the **Unionist Party** and the **SDLP**, which represented the majority of nationalists. It was led by Brian Faulkner, the leader of the Unionists, and Gerry Fitt of the SDLP.



The signing of the Sunningdale Agreement, 1973, Taoiseach Liam Cosgrave, shaking hands with Unionist leader, Brian Faulkner, with British Prime Minister, Ted Heath, next to Faulkner



Ian Paisley speaking during the Ulster Workers' Council Strike

## The Ulster Workers' Council strike

Extreme unionists, led by Ian Paisley, were very much opposed to sharing power with nationalists. They also feared that the Council of Ireland would lead to a united Ireland.

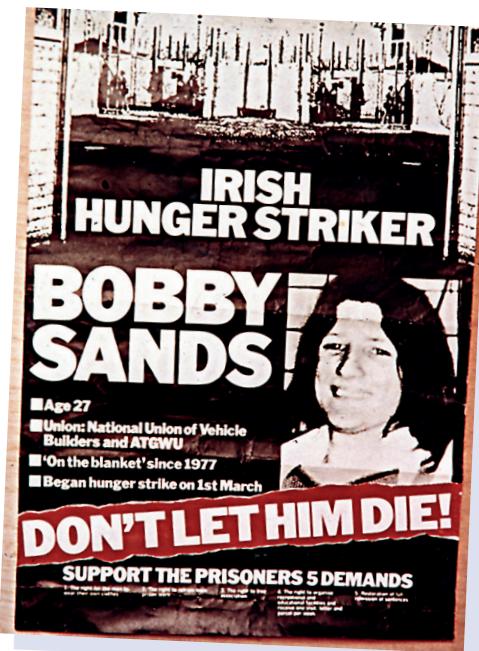
The Ulster Workers' Council organised a general strike in May 1974 to bring down the power-sharing government. Electricity supplies were cut and roads were blocked. This led to the collapse of the power-sharing government. The North returned to direct rule from Westminster as the first effort to bring peace to the North failed.

## The hunger strikes

In 1979, Margaret Thatcher replaced Edward Heath as Conservative Prime Minister. Very soon, she was faced with a major crisis. IRA prisoners in the H-Blocks of the Maze Prison demanded **political prisoner status** – that is, they wanted to be treated differently from criminal prisoners and allowed to wear their own clothes. When the government refused this demand, some of them, led by **Bobby Sands**, went on **hunger strike**.

The hunger strikes led to greater divisions between the two communities in the North. They also led to widespread **anti-British feeling** in the South. The British Government came under pressure to give in, but it did not. After sixty-six days, the first hunger striker, Bobby Sands, died. Over the next few months, nine more hunger strikers died. Then the Provisional IRA called off the hunger strike. The British Government restored political prisoner status after this.

By now, the IRA was developing a strategy of the '**Armalite and the ballot box**'. They continued bombing and shootings, but combined this with their political party, **Sinn Féin**, contesting elections.



Poster supporting the hunger strikers



# Analysing Sources

## Deaths during the Troubles

### Q Source 1

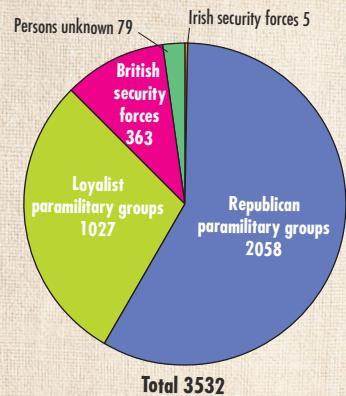
#### Conflict-related deaths by year



### NUMERACY

### Q Source 2

#### Who was responsible for the killings in the Troubles?



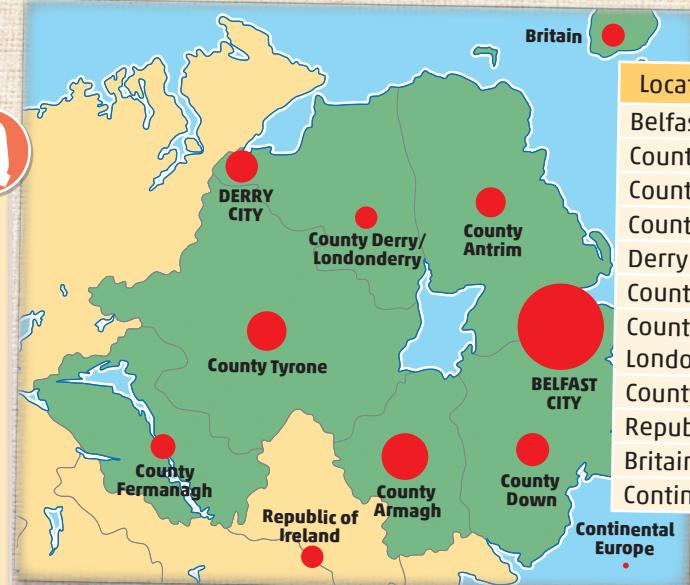
### Q Source 3

#### Casualties and losses

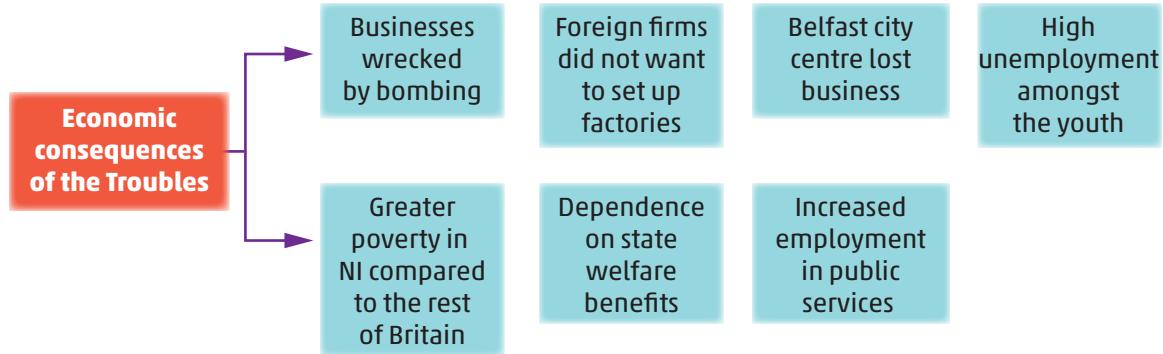
Civilians killed: 1,935  
Total dead: 3,532  
Total injured: 47,500  
All casualties: around 50,000

- According to Source 1, which year had the **highest number** of deaths?
- Internment** was used in 1971 to stop the IRA. Did it work, according to Source 1?
- Did the **Anglo-Irish Agreement** in 1985 have any effect on the pattern of violence?
- Did the **Good Friday Agreement** in 1998 have any effect on the pattern of violence?
- Which group caused the **most deaths** during the Troubles, according to Source 2? Why do you think they did?
- Why do you think there were more civilians killed than paramilitaries or security forces in Source 3?
- According to Source 4, which area had the highest number of deaths? Why, do you think, this was so?
- Are these graphs primary or secondary sources?
- What type of primary or secondary source are each of these sources? Explain your answer by referring to the sources.

### Q Source 4



Source: Sutton Index of Deaths, 1969–2001  
[www.cain.ulst.ac.uk/sutton/tables/index.html](http://www.cain.ulst.ac.uk/sutton/tables/index.html)



Unionist opposition to the Anglo-Irish Agreement in 1985

## The Anglo-Irish Agreement, 1985

The governments in London and Dublin now feared that Sinn Féin would gain support at the expense of the SDLP. This allowed Garret Fitzgerald, then Taoiseach, to persuade Margaret Thatcher that a new agreement was needed. This was the **Anglo-Irish Agreement of 1985**. It was signed by both leaders at Hillsborough Castle, near Belfast. The agreement gave the government of the Irish Republic a *say in running Northern Ireland*.

Unionists believed that they were **sold out** by the British Government and they were opposed to any say by the Irish government in the affairs of Northern Ireland. In spite of very strong unionist opposition to the agreement, the British and Irish governments refused to give in. The agreement was a **major step forward** and formed the basis for progress towards peace after that.

Taoiseach Garret Fitzgerald and British Prime Minister, Margaret Thatcher, signing the Anglo-Irish Agreement in 1985



## Peace moves after 1985

After 1985, many efforts were made to find a solution to Northern Ireland's problems. The **British and Irish governments** worked to bring all the Northern parties together. Many people in Northern Ireland were longing for peace.

The **Downing Street Declaration** (1993) led to an IRA ceasefire, though it broke down later. The Declaration said there would be talks to discuss a new form of government for Northern Ireland. The British Government said that Irish unity was a matter for the Irish people, subject to the consent of the people of Northern Ireland.

There were secret negotiations between **John Hume** and **Gerry Adams**, as Hume persuaded Adams of the necessity of ending the violence, and using the political process to achieve their aims.

The **US Government** was also involved through **President Clinton**. He sent US senator, **George Mitchell**, to work out a process for decommissioning arms and achieving a settlement everybody could support. This led to the **Good Friday Agreement**.

The **Good Friday Agreement** (1998) created a **power-sharing government** that included all political parties elected to the Northern Ireland Assembly. The agreement also stated that Northern Ireland would remain part of the United Kingdom until a majority both of the people of Northern Ireland and of the Republic of Ireland wished otherwise.

Initially, the dominant unionist and nationalist parties in the Northern Government were the **Unionist Party** and the **SDLP**. However, these were replaced after **general election results** in the early 21st century by the **Democratic Unionist Party** on the unionist side and by **Sinn Féin** on the nationalist side. These parties dominated the **power-sharing executive** (government) in Northern Ireland until the executive collapsed in January 2017. There are continuing negotiations to restore the executive.



John Hume, leader of SDLP



David Trimble, leader of Ulster Unionist Party

### DID YOU KNOW?

The EU contributed over €1.3 billion between 1995 and 2013 through its PEACE programmes to improve community relations in Northern Ireland.



### INVESTIGATING A REPOSITORY OF HISTORICAL EVIDENCE FOR THE TROUBLES IN NORTHERN IRELAND

**Discover Ulster-Scots Centre,**  
[www.discoverulsterscots.com](http://www.discoverulsterscots.com)

**Museum of Orange Heritage,**  
[orangeheritage.co.uk](http://orangeheritage.co.uk)

**Ulster Museum,**  
[www.nmni.com](http://www.nmni.com)

**Museum of Free Derry,**  
[www.museumoffreederry.org](http://www.museumoffreederry.org)

**The Siege Museum,**  
[www.thesiegemuseum.org](http://www.thesiegemuseum.org)

**Apprentice Boys of Derry,**  
[www.apprenticeboysforderry.org](http://www.apprenticeboysforderry.org)

## ► Preparing for CBA1

**A project related to an aspect of the history of your locality or place (or personal/family history)**

### LOCAL PROJECTS FROM THE TROUBLES

- Incidents/events relating to the Troubles in your locality
- Reaction in your locality to Bloody Sunday

Your  
locality can  
include your  
county

## ► Preparing for CBA2

**A project on the life and experience of a person of historical interest**

### PERSONS OF INTEREST IN THE TROUBLES

- |  |   |  |
|--|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Terence O'Neill</li> <li>● Gerry Fitt</li> <li>● Austin Currie</li> <li>● Bobby Sands</li> <li>● David Trimble</li> <li>● Betty Williams</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Brian Faulkner</li> <li>● John Hume</li> <li>● Gerry Adams</li> <li>● Margaret Thatcher</li> <li>● Tony Blair</li> <li>● Mairead Corrigan</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Ian Paisley</li> <li>● Bernadette Devlin</li> <li>● Martin McGuinness</li> <li>● Garret Fitzgerald</li> <li>● Bertie Ahern</li> </ul> |
|--|---|--|

HISTORICAL  
INVESTIGATION

### Focus Task



#### Investigating Murals in Northern Ireland

p. 233  
Web Resources  
and Reading

- Examine the Mural Directory, A Directory of Murals in Northern Ireland at [www.cain.ulst.ac.uk/mccormick/intro.htm](http://www.cain.ulst.ac.uk/mccormick/intro.htm).
- Select any two unionist/loyalist murals and any two nationalist murals and explain what each mural is about. What are the main differences between the unionist and nationalist murals?