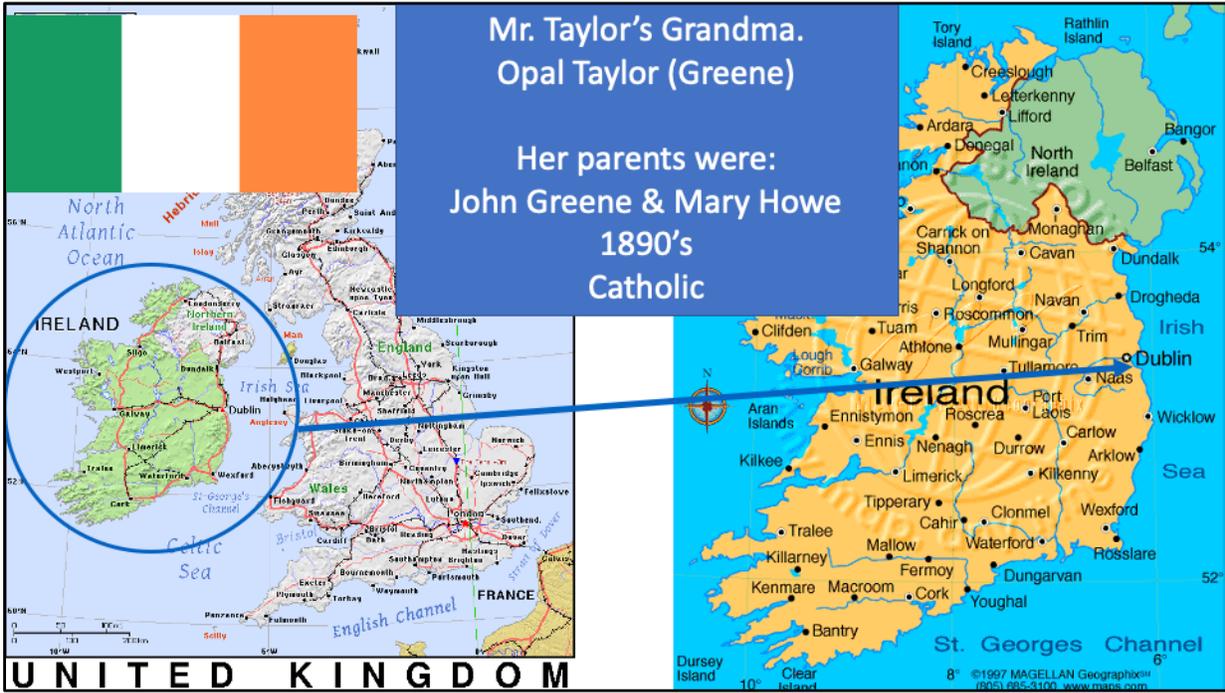


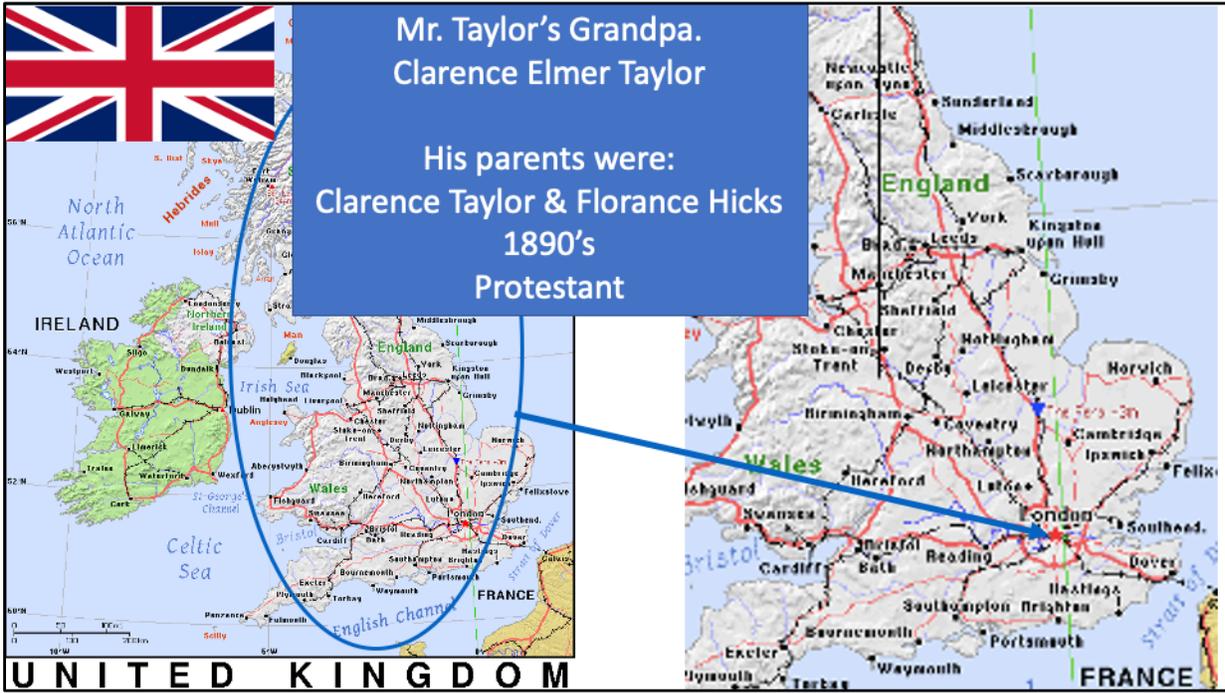
Ireland and Northern Ireland Conflict





Question 1

What country is Northern Ireland, Scotland, Wales, and England a part of?



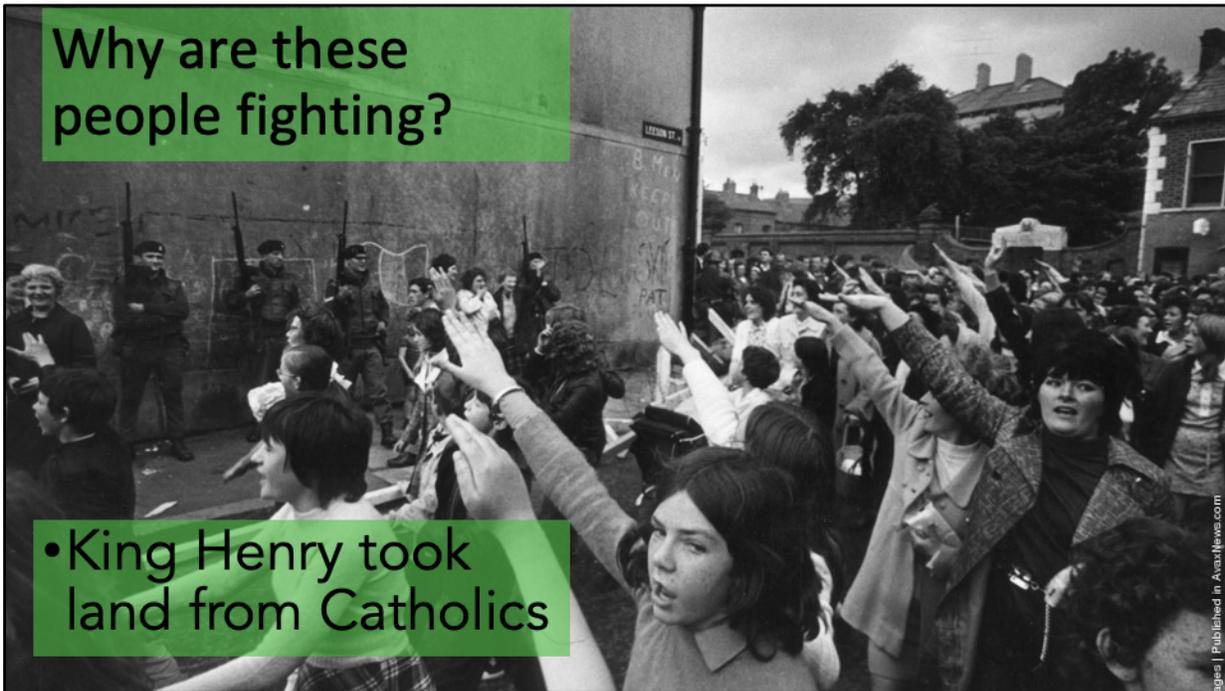
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Henry VIII (28 June 1491 – 28 January 1547) *took land in Northern Ireland from Catholic nobles and gave it to his English and Scot friends.* He was the [King of England](#) from 1509 until his death in 1547. Henry is best known for [his six marriages](#), and, in particular, his efforts to have his first marriage (to [Catherine of Aragon](#)) annulled. His disagreement with [Pope Clement VII](#) on the question of such an annulment led Henry to initiate the [English Reformation](#), separating the [Church of England](#) from papal authority. He appointed himself [Supreme Head of the Church of England](#) and [dissolved convents and monasteries](#), for which he was [excommunicated](#).

[Anglican](#) dominance in Ireland was ensured by the passage of the [Penal Laws](#) that curtailed the religious, legal, and political rights of who did not conform to the state church, the Anglican [Church of Ireland](#). As the Penal Laws started to be phased out in the latter part of the 18th century, there was more competition for land, as restrictions were lifted on the [Irish Catholic](#) ability to rent. With Roman Catholics allowed to buy land and enter trades from which they had formerly been banned, tensions arose resulting in the Protestant "[Peep O'Day Boys](#)"^[53] and Catholic "[Defenders](#)". This created polarization between the communities and a dramatic reduction in reformers among Protestants, many of whom had been growing more receptive to democratic reform

People are still mad about this.

Question 3

In your own words, please tell why the Catholic people are upset that Northern Ireland is part of the UK?



On Easter Monday, April 24, 1916, a group of Irish nationalists proclaimed the establishment of the Irish Republic and, along with some 1,600 followers, staged a rebellion against the British government in Ireland. The rebels seized prominent buildings in Dublin and clashed with British troops. Within a week, the insurrection had been suppressed and more than 2,000 people were dead or injured. The leaders of the rebellion soon were executed. Initially, there was little support from the Irish people for the Easter Rising; however, public opinion later shifted and the executed leaders were hailed as martyrs. In 1921, a treaty was signed that in 1922 established the Irish Free State, which eventually became the modern-day Republic of Ireland.

Easter Rebellion



- Within 1 week insurrection suppressed
- 2000 dead or injured
- Leaders were executed

POBLACHT NA H EIREANN. THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE IRISH REPUBLIC TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND.

IRISHMEN AND IRISHWOMEN In the name of God and of the dead generations from which she reserves her old traditions of autochthony, Ireland, through us, summons her children to her flag and strikes for her freedom.

Having organized and trained her masses through her secret revolutionary organisations, the Irish Republican Brotherhood, and through her open military organisations, the Irish Volunteers and the Irish Citizen Army, having patiently perfected her discipline, having resolutely waited for the right moment to reveal itself, she now seizes that moment, and, supported by her exiled children in America and by gallant allies in Europe, but relying in the first on her own strength, she strikes in full confidence of victory.

We declare the right of the people of Ireland to the ownership of Ireland, and to the untrammelled control of Irish destinies, to be sovereign and indefeasible. The long usurpation of that right by a foreign people and government has not extinguished the right, nor can it ever be extinguished except by the destruction of the Irish people. In every generation the Irish people have asserted their right to national freedom and sovereignty, six times during the past three hundred years they have asserted it in arms. Standing on that fundamental right and again asserting it in arms in the face of the world, we hereby proclaim the Irish Republic as a Sovereign Independent State, and we pledge our lives and the lives of our comrades-in-arms to the cause of its freedom, of its welfare, and of its exaltation among the nations.

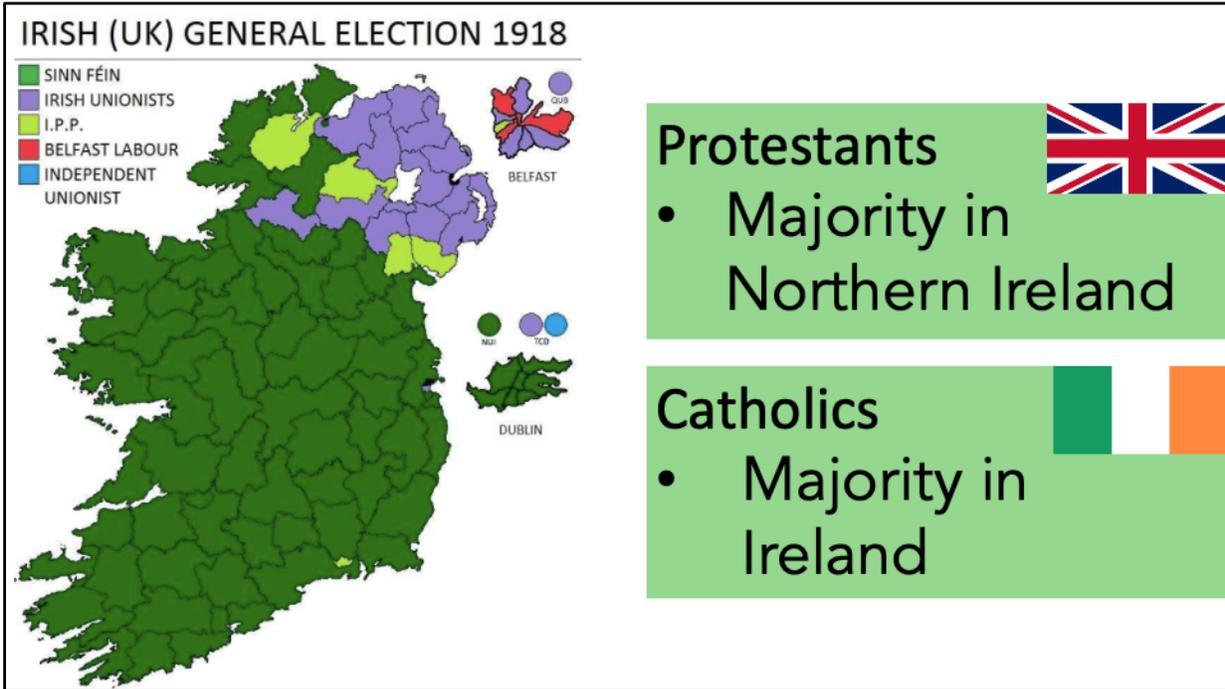
The Irish Republic is entitled to, and hereby claims, the allegiance of every Irishman and Irishwoman. The Republic guarantees religious and civil liberty, equal rights and equal opportunities to all its citizens, and declares its resolve to pursue the happiness and prosperity of the whole nation and of all its parts, cherishing all the children of the nation equally, and oblivious of the differences carefully fostered by an alien government, which have divided a minority from the majority on the past.

Until our arms have brought the opportune moment for the establishment of a permanent National Government, representative of the whole people of Ireland and elected by the suffrages of all her men and women, the Provisional Government, hereby constituted, will administer the civil and military affairs of the Republic in trust for the people.

We place the cause of the Irish Republic under the protection of the Most High God. Whoso blunders, we invoke upon our arms, and we pray that no one who serves that cause will discover it by cowardice, inhumanity, or rapine. In this supreme hour the Irish nation must, by its valour and discipline and by the readiness of its children to sacrifice themselves for the common good, prove itself worthy of the august destiny to which it is called.

Signed on Behalf of the Provisional Government,
THOMAS J. CLARKE,
SEAN MAC DIARMADA, THOMAS MACDONAGH,
P. E. PEARSE, EAMONN Ceannt,
JAMES CONNOLLY, JOSEPH PLUNKETT.

On Easter Monday, April 24, 1916, a group of Irish nationalists proclaimed the establishment of the Irish Republic and, along with some 1,600 followers, staged a rebellion against the British government in Ireland. The rebels seized prominent buildings in Dublin and clashed with British troops. Within a week, the insurrection had been suppressed and more than 2,000 people were dead or injured. The leaders of the rebellion soon were executed. Initially, there was little support from the Irish people for the Easter Rising; however, public opinion later shifted and the executed leaders were hailed as martyrs. In 1921, a treaty was signed that in 1922 established the Irish Free State, which eventually became the modern-day Republic of Ireland.



The **Irish** Parliamentary Party (**IPP**; commonly called the **Irish** Party or the Home Rule Party)

political party active in both the [Republic of Ireland](#) and [Northern Ireland](#).

Question 2:

Do you suspect the Catholics in Northern Ireland would want to be a part of the United Kingdom, or have their own country?

Why is Northern Ireland not part of Ireland?



- Irish Catholics want independence
- Protestant minority fears

In the early 20th century, Irish Catholics decided they wanted to break away from England. The Protestant minority feared living in a Catholic country.

Question 4

What underlying fears do you think protestants had about living in a Catholic country?

Why is Northern Ireland not part of Ireland?

- Irish Free State created in 1921
- N. Ireland stays w/ UK



In 1921, after some fighting, the British tried to make everyone happy by creating an *Irish Free State* and *Northern Ireland*, which would remain part of the United Kingdom. Anglo-Irish Treaty of December 1921. That treaty ended the three-year Irish War of Independence between the forces of the self-proclaimed Irish Republic, the Irish Republican Army (IRA); and British Crown forces.

Question 5

Why does the solution of an Irish Free State and Northern Ireland staying with the UK work?



When my Grandfather Elmer proposed to my grandmother Opal, my grandfather's parents disowned him for the sole reason he was marrying a Catholic girl.

My father never met his grandparents.



They would have some self-government, but still be part of the U.K.
The Catholics were now the minority.
They began to face discrimination in housing, jobs, and education.

Question 6

How do you think that the agreement of independence could have been improved?

Bloody Sunday



- Catholics protest in 1960s
- Bloody Sunday – Jan 30, 1972

- Catholics take to street to protest in 1960s
- In 1972, the British fired on a crowd and killed 14 people. They claim they were fired on first. [British soldiers](#) shot 26 unarmed civilians during a protest march against [internment without trial](#). Fourteen people died: 13 were killed outright, while the death of another man four months later was attributed to his injuries. Many of the victims were shot while fleeing from the soldiers, and some were shot while trying to help the wounded
- 1st investigation found that British were justified.
- 2nd investigation Saville's report was made public in 2010 and concluded that the killings were both "unjustified" and "unjustifiable". It found that all of those shot were unarmed, that none were posing a serious threat, that no bombs were thrown and that soldiers "knowingly put forward false accounts" to justify their firing.^{[8][9]} The soldiers denied shooting the named victims but also denied shooting anyone by mistake.^[10] On publication of the report, the British prime minister [David Cameron](#) made a formal apology on behalf of the United Kingdom.^[11] Following this, police began a murder investigation into the killings.
- Question 7

- If you were a Catholic living in N. Ireland, how would you have viewed the British troops firing and killing 20 people?

• 1960s until
1998

• Violence and
terrorism

• Car bombs

“The Troubles”



- Violence was common and terrorism was the weapon of choice.
- Car bombs gained popularity.
- About half the total of 650 British soldiers to die in the conflict were killed in the years 1971–73. In 1972 alone, the **IRA** killed 100 British soldiers and wounded 500 more. In the same year, they carried out 1,300 **bomb** attacks and 90 **IRA** members were killed.

Question 8

What does terrorism try to do to the people in a country?

Who is the IRA, and how do they fit in?



A nationalist group devoted to the idea of a united Ireland.

Irish Republican Army

Want the British out of Northern Ireland. (GET THE BRITISH OUT!)

Question 9

Based on the picture, how do you think the IRA operated?

Good Friday Agreement – April 10, 1998



- Peace Wall
- Schools separated by religion
- Neighborhoods divided

- A “peace wall” exists in some places, separating Protestants and Catholics.
- The peace lines range in length from a few hundred yards to over three miles (5 km). They may be made of iron, brick and/or steel and are up to 25 feet (8 metres) high
- School children of each religion do not even go to the same schools.
- You know when you are entering a Catholic or Protestant neighborhood.

- The stated purpose of the peace lines is to minimize inter-communal violence between Catholics (most of whom are nationalists who self-identify as [Irish^{\[1\]}](#)) and Protestants (most of whom are unionists who self-identify as [British^{\[1\]}](#)).

Question 10

How do you think that you could improve the conditions in Northern Ireland?



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