

Student guide

1. Assignments

by

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A. Bloody Sunday

B. IRA and Irish unity

**History says, Don't hope
On this side of the grave
But then, once in a lifetime
The longed for tidal wave
Of justice can rise up,
And hope and history rhyme.**

**So hope for a great sea-change
On the far side of revenge,
Believe that a further shore
Is reachable from here.
Believe in miracles
And cures and healing wells.**

Seamus Heaney
'The cure at Troy' 1990

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Mark schemes

Section A: 'Bloody Sunday' (30 January 1972)

Task:	Write a modern newspaper report about the events of 'Bloody Sunday', explaining <i>why</i> it happened.	24 marks
Target:	Causation and motivation	
Levels:		
L1:	General comments about Bloody Sunday; <i>OR</i> Shows simple one stage cause/result/motive; <i>OR</i> Describes main events as the reason for Bloody Sunday.	1-5 marks
L2:	Describes immediate cause(s) of Bloody Sunday; <i>OR</i> Lists a variety of reasons, showing how these produced change.	6-10 marks
L3:	Considers a number of causes & sees links between them (top of level).	11-15 marks
L4:	Links are explicit & the nature of short & long term causation is demonstrated.	16-20 marks
L5:	Sees a complex web of inter-related causes that are put into historical context, & for top of level, some attempt is made to distinguish between relative importance of certain causes (create a hierarchy).	21-24 marks

Section B: The IRA after 1972

Task:	How has the IRA attempted to re-unite Southern Ireland with Northern Ireland since 1972?	16 marks
Target:	Selection, organisation & deployment of information	
Levels:		
L1:	Simple research, generalised comments based on use of few sources; <i>OR</i> Describes a limited range of methods used by the IRA - bombings in Northern Ireland and in Britain	1-4 marks
L2:	Structured, organised information from a variety of sources & begins to identify trends/changes in methods - bombing campaign in Northern Ireland and Britain, hunger strikes, political involvement.	5-9 marks
L3:	Well structured research based on a wide range of sources. Shows methods changing & begins to explain context of change & development. As level 2 but will see impact of Bloody Sunday and Direct Rule, will expand political involvement	10-13 marks
L4:	Well sustained & developed analysis clearly focusing on changing methods & will explain the context of change.	14-16 marks

Assignment - section A

Bloody Sunday

Bloody Sunday

assignment and framework

The question

Write a modern newspaper report about the events of 'Bloody Sunday', explaining why it happened on that day.

How to answer the question

- 1. Describe three of the short term causes.**
- 2. Include two interviews.**
- 3. Try to say how two of the causes affected one another, eg, the Civil Rights movement and the Protestant backlash.**
- 4. Say how all this led to the events of 'Bloody Sunday'.**

How to reach the higher levels

To reach the higher levels you should also:

- include full descriptions of short and long term causes with explanations;**
- explain how the causes affected each other;**
- include a conclusion which outlines all the causes and justifies them in order of importance.**

Bloody Sunday

assignment - hints on writing report

Paragraph one - introduction

This is your introduction and should be very brief. Show you understand the question. Write something along the lines of 'Bloody Sunday happened 26 years ago but the problems still go on today, etc. We need to look back in history to examine the causes of this day.'

Paragraph two - the facts

The facts about Bloody Sunday - be brief!

Paragraph three - the causes

Go through the causes of Bloody Sunday in chronological order, long term then short term. Be very brief on the long term. Use the words 'long term' and 'short term' and try to use the word 'catalyst' (the final straw). Make sure you explain HOW the causes all link together and which ones you think are most and least important and why you think this.

Paragraph four - interviews

Paragraph five - effects

Write about the effects of Bloody Sunday, that is, the suspension of Stormont Parliament and the start of Direct Rule from Britain. Also mention the Widgery Report. Be brief!

Paragraph six - conclusion

This is your conclusion and is very important. Summarise what you have said and clarify any points you have made. Make sure that you answer the question here, that is, why did it happen on that day?

Bloody Sunday - sources

Facts (what happened)

1. On Sunday, 30 January, 19- 21 there was a Civil Rights March in the City of Derry to protest against internment... After introducing internment the Unionist Government had banned all marches. This march was therefore 'illegal'.
2. Rather than risk a riot by attempting to stop it the army, decided that the march should be: '*dealt with in as low a key as possible for as long as possible*'.
3. 26 barriers were put up to prevent the march from going to the Guildhall and to contain it within the Bogside. The Army Commander ordered that: '*An arrest force is to be held centrally behind the checkpoints and launched in a scoop up operation to arrest as many hooligans and rioters as possible*'.
4. The soldiers given the job of the 'scoop-up operation' were from the First Battalion of the Parachute Regiment ('No. 1 Paras') - specialists in fierce attacks on enemy, targets, not crowd control.
5. The march went peacefully until crowds gathered at the army barriers to protest against the rerouting of the march. Stones were thrown and insults shouted at the soldiers behind the barriers. Just before 4 pm 'No. 1 Paras' began its 'scoop-up operation'.

In January 1972, a huge civil rights march took place in Londonderry to protest against internment. Rioting broke out as the rally broke up. Claiming that they were fired on, British army paratroopers opened fire on the marchers and 13 civilians were killed. The subsequent Widgery inquiry, set up by the British government, failed to establish that any of the victims were armed.

There was widespread outrage against internment and a march was organised to demand the end of this policy. The date fixed was 30 January 1972. Marches had been banned after the introduction of internment, but this one went ahead. The event went off peacefully until crowds gathered at the army barriers, at which point there was some stone throwing and the army responded with water cannon and rubber bullets. As the situation worsened, firing began and soon thirteen civilians lay dead. This was Bloody Sunday. The British army has always maintained that it was fired on first. Marchers have always said that the army fired the first shots.

Opinions (People's thoughts about what happened)

'I was one of more than a 1000 people lying flat on their faces as the shooting continued. Pinned to the ground, it was impossible to tell who fired the first shots ...' (E) (A reporter for *The Daily Telegraph*)

'It was a massacre. I saw no one shooting at troops. If anybody had been, I would have seen it. I saw only the Army shooting. The British Army should hang its head in shame after today's disgusting violence. They shot indiscriminately [without choosing targets] and everywhere around them without any provocation. I was administering the last rites to a boy about 15 who had been shot by soldiers in Rossville Street ...' (C) (Father Bradley, a Catholic Priest)

... personnel carriers approached ... paratroopers hurled themselves forward... these men began firing on the crowd and killed thirteen people. Seventeen others were wounded. (From *The Troubles* by T P Coogan, 1996.)

13 people were killed. At the inquest, the Londonderry City Coroner had this to say:

'It strikes me that the Army ran amok that day and they shot without thinking of what they were doing. They were shooting innocent people. These people may have been taking part in a parade that was banned - but I don't think that justifies the firing of live rounds indiscriminately. I say it without reservation - it was sheer unadulterated murder.' (G)

'I do not think, from what I saw, that the IRA opened up first, other than one shot which was fired in William Street. Even if they did, I do not think it would have justified the return of fire into crowds of people in that packed square. I saw three people hit, but I honestly and truly could not see any guns. or did I hear any nail bombs or petrol bombs being thrown. I have heard many of these and I know the noise they make.' (D) (A reporter for *The Guardian*)

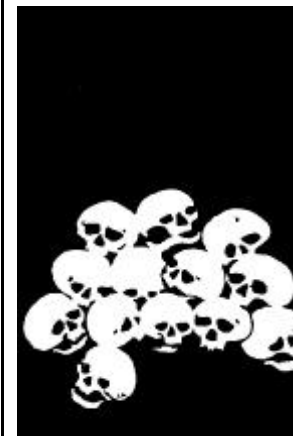
'It's unfortunate but when we got up there past William Street, here, where we're standing, and up towards Rossville Flats, we came under fire. We came under fire from the bottom of the Flats ... we were also petrol-bombed and some acid, in fact, was poured on us from the top of the Flats. When we're fired at, we must protect ourselves.' (B) (The Commander of the 1st Battalion of the Parachute Regiment)

Consequences (What happened next)

There was no general breakdown in army discipline ... soldiers who identified armed gunmen fired on them in accordance with the standing orders. At one end of the scale, some soldiers showed a high degree of responsibility, at the other ... firing bordered on the reckless.

(From *The Widgery Report*, the official British Government investigation into Bloody Sunday)

This incident, known as Bloody Sunday, was followed by rioting in nationalist areas and an increase in the IRA's bombing campaign.



Peoples' Democracy poster, commemorating 'Bloody Sunday'.

Bloody Sunday sparked off more trouble The British Government feared a complete breakdown of law and order. In March 1972, Mr Heath, the Conservative Prime Minister, decided that Britain had no alternative but to take over direct control of the Government of Northern Ireland until a solution to the troubles could be found.

Bloody Sunday

facts, opinions and consequences - tasks

Facts

- **Tell the story of the events of Bloody Sunday in your own words, using only the FACTS about it.**

Opinions

The problem for Historians about Bloody Sunday is

- Whether or not the marchers were armed; and**
 - Did the marchers shoot first?**
- **Which people thought that the marchers were NOT armed?
*(Include quotes from them to back up your answer)***
 - **Which people thought that the marchers WERE armed?
*(Include quotes from them to back up your answer)***
 - **Which people are not sure?**

Consequences

- **What was the Widgery Report and what did it say?**
- **What sort of effect did Bloody Sunday have on the rioting and unrest?**
- **What did the British Prime Minister decide to do as a direct consequence of Bloody Sunday?**
- **What do you think the long term consequences of Bloody Sunday have been?**

Facts

In January 1972 a huge civil rights march took place to protest about _____.

Marches had been _____ but this one went ahead.

The army decided not to stop it because it might cause a _____ so instead they set up 26 _____ to keep the march in the _____.

It was a peaceful march until they reached the barriers when the crowd started to throw _____ at the soldiers.

At first the army used _____ and _____ against the crowd but the rioting got worse. The soldiers opened fire and killed civilians.

The soldiers who were given the job of guarding the barriers were the _____ of the _____ (No. 1 Paras).

They specialised in _____ not crowd control.

Opinions

The problem for historians about Bloody Sunday is

- a. Whether or not the marchers were armed; and
- b. Did the marchers shoot first?

- Which people thought the marchers were NOT armed?
(Copy some quotes to back up your answers)

- Which people thought that the marchers WERE armed?
(Copy some quotes to back up your answers)

- Which people are not sure?

Consequences

- Describe 4 consequences of Bloody Sunday.

1.

2.

3.

4.

Bloody Sunday

why did Bloody Sunday happen?

**Plantation of Ulster
1610**

**Battle of the Boyne
1691**

**Home Rule Movement
late nineteenth century**

**Government of Ireland Act
1920**

**Protestant domination
of Northern Ireland
1921-72**

**Civil Rights Movement
1968**

**Protestant Backlash
1969**

**British troops sent
into Northern Ireland
1969**

**Growth of support for the IRA
1970 onwards**

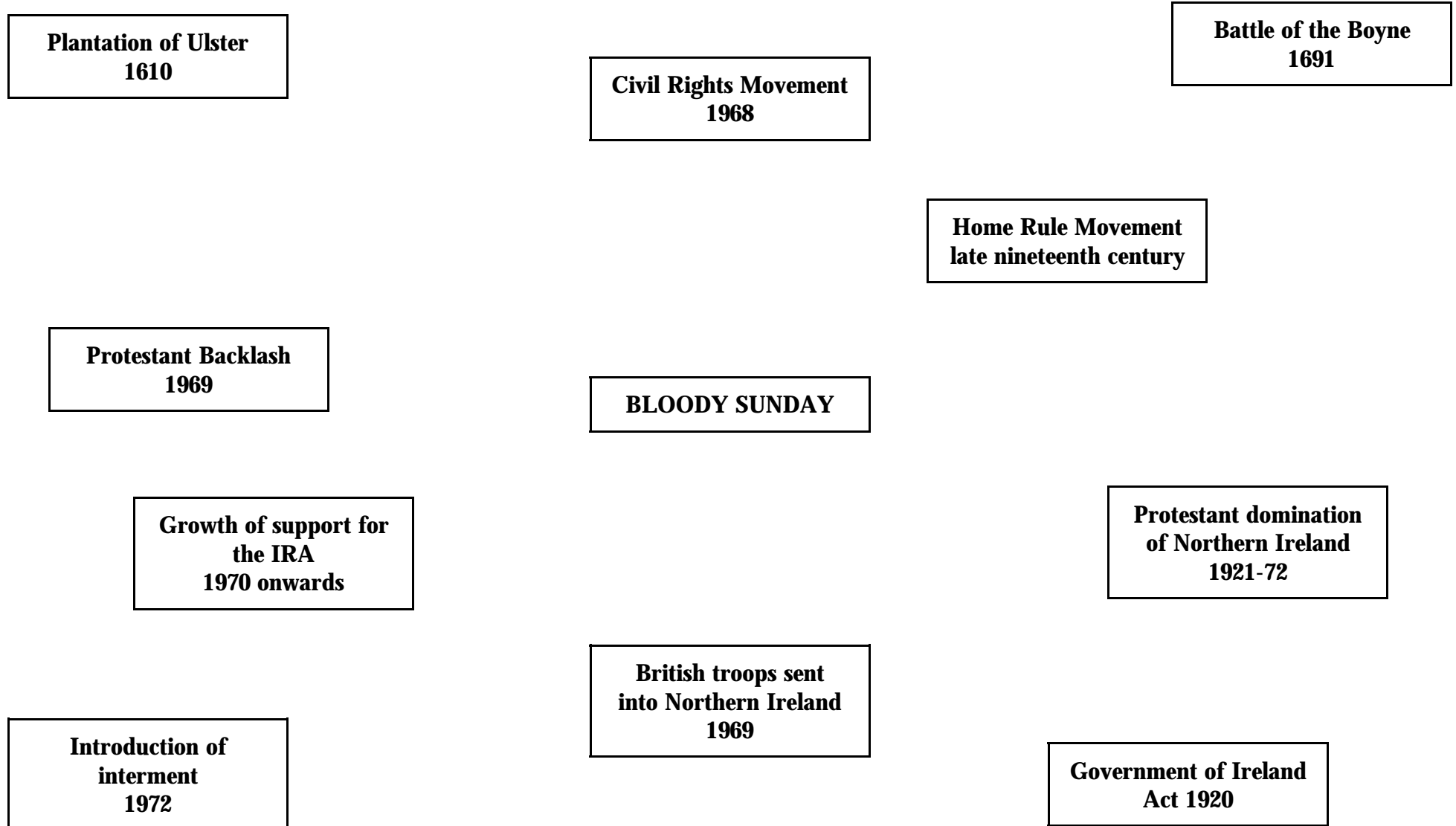
**Introduction of interment
1972**

Tasks

1. Cut out all the causes of Bloody Sunday (above).
2. Arrange them into their order of importance.
3. Stick them into your book and next to each one write WHY you have placed it there.

Bloody Sunday

why did Bloody Sunday happen - linking events?



Bloody Sunday

why did Bloody Sunday happen - long term causes

Seventeenth century		
<p><i>English king</i></p> <p><i>Christian - follows the Pope in Rome</i></p> <p><i>Because it was a Catholic country - like England's enemies, France and Scotland</i></p> <p><i>First King of England and Scotland</i></p> <p><i>Planting</i></p>	<p>Britain has been involved with Ireland since Henry II invaded in 1155. Ireland was a Catholic country but by the reign of Elizabeth I, Britain was a Protestant country. Elizabeth was determined to rule Ireland firmly and sent loyal Protestants there to rule for her.</p> <p>James I carried this even further and took lots of land off the Catholics and gave it to Protestants. This was called the PLANTATION OF ULSTER, 1609.</p> <p>The next big problem came in 1689. Two men were fighting over the English throne - James II (Catholic) and William of Orange (Protestant). William took his army to Ireland to fight James and his Catholic friends and in 1690 William won a great victory at THE BATTLE OF THE BOYNE.</p> <p>The Protestants of Ulster still celebrate this today by having 'Orange' marches through the streets.</p>	<p><i>Queen of England</i></p> <p><i>Christian - sees the monarch as Head of Church</i></p> <p><i>Province of which Northern Ireland is a part</i></p> <p><i>In the Netherlands</i></p> <p><i>Because of William of Orange</i></p>

Nineteenth and early twentieth centuries

They were often thrown out because they could not afford the high rent.

Northern Ireland, part of the province of Ulster.

They got very angry.

In the late nineteenth century the Prime Minister Gladstone tried to solve the Irish problem. He said that Catholics no longer had to pay money to the Protestant Church and he passed laws so that Protestant landowners could not throw Catholics out of their homes.

However, the majority of the Irish people were not happy. They wanted HOME RULE. In other words, ruling themselves, more or less independent from Britain.

Lots of violence followed, from Catholics and Protestants in Ireland. The Protestants wanted to stay part of the United Kingdom, along with England, Scotland and Wales because they were afraid of the Catholics. The IRA and UVF were born.

In 1920-21 they reached a compromise with the GOVERNMENT OF IRELAND ACT. This split Ireland into North and South, just like it is today. Protestants lived in the North and Catholics in the South.

The new problem was the some Catholics still lived in the North and they were treated very badly by the Protestants for the next fifty years.

For example, Catholics found it difficult to get jobs and they lived in the worst houses, some with no running water or toilets. A lot of them were not allowed to vote in local elections.

They had to pay 10 per cent of their wealth (a tithe) before.

They knew they had treated the Catholic badly and thought they would take revenge.

It was their home. They had always lived there.