

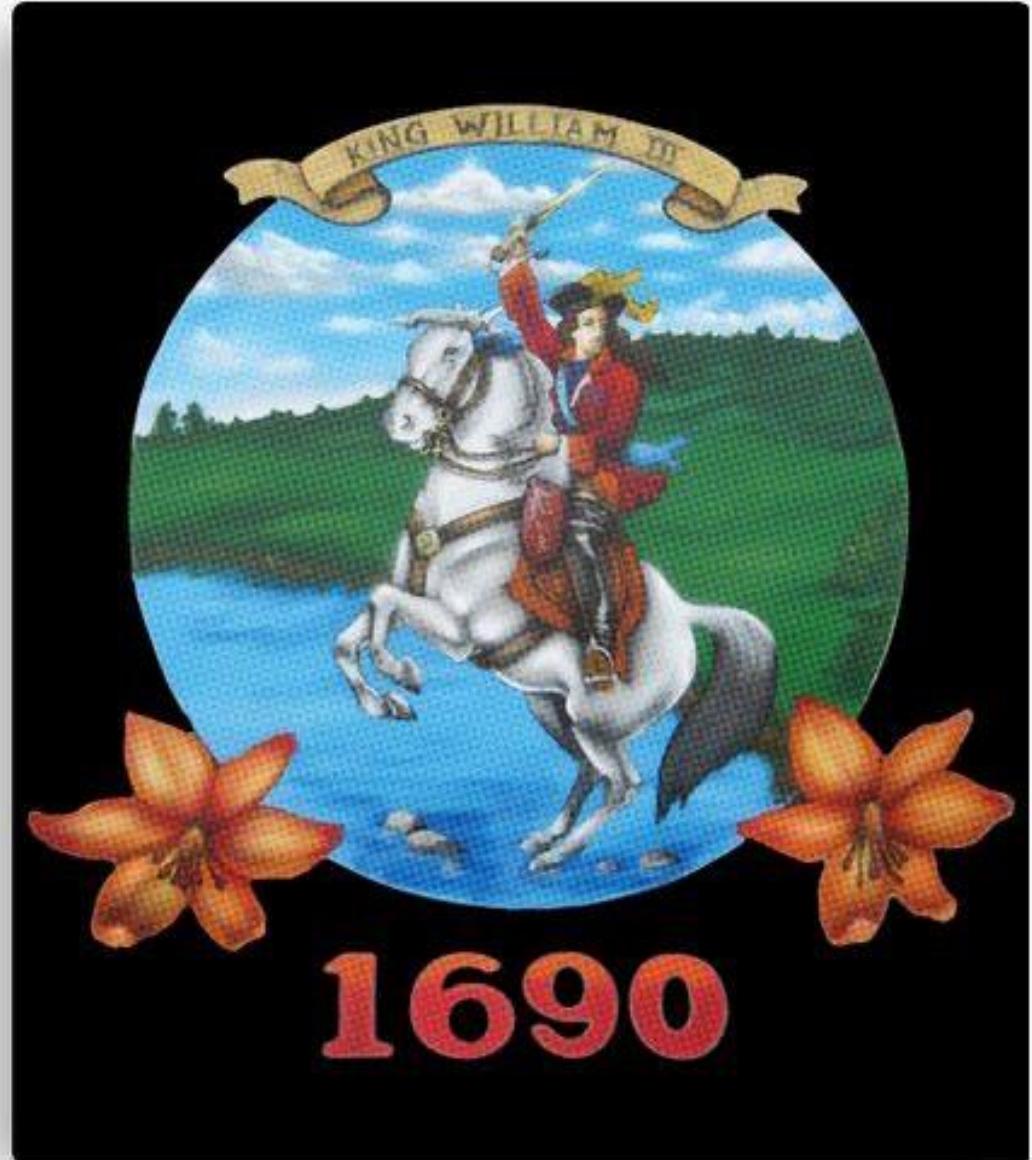
LA QUESTIONE IRLANDESE

Why is Ireland divided?





- La Repubblica d'Irlanda, **Éire**, con capitale **Dublino**, è uno stato membro dell'Unione Europea.
- L'Irlanda del Nord, **Northern Ireland**, con capitale **Belfast** è un territorio legato al Regno Unito ed è formato da 6 contee.



- **MEDIOEVO:** gli Inglesi impongono la signoria dei loro baroni
- **1500/600:** l’Inghilterra instaura un dominio coloniale, assegnando ai proprietari inglesi le terre migliori, popolando la parte settentrionale dell’isola, **Ulster**, con coloni protestanti



- In 1801 King George III created the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.
- The British government made many rules for Irish Catholics: they were not allowed to vote, go to school, speak Irish, earn money, own a horse, live near town or practise the Catholic religion.



1845/46 FAMINE

Una malattia della patata, principale alimento degli Irlandesi, provoca una terribile carestia: un milione di persone perdono la vita, altrettante sono costrette a emigrare





- 1914/16 Il Parlamento di Londra approva la **Home rule** (autogoverno) per l'Irlanda, che non viene applicata a causa della Prima guerra mondiale.
- Si sviluppa il movimento rivoluzionario indipendentista cattolico **Sinn Fein** (noi soli), che nel 1916 tenta un'insurrezione **Easter Rising** a Dublino, repressa nel sangue

- 1922 Divisione dell'isola in due parti.
- Nelle 26 contee cattoliche nasce ufficialmente il **Libero Stato d'Irlanda**, con capitale Dublino
- Le 6 contee protestanti dell'Ulster continuano a far parte del Regno Unito (**Irlanda del Nord**)





- 1937 Il libero stato d'Irlanda si da una nuova Costituzione, prendendo il nome di **Eire** o **Irlanda**

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- By 1969 In Belfast, Irish Catholics demonstrated in Derry for civil rights.
 - The Protestant police force (**the RUC**) responded with force.

Bloody Sunday



- In Belfast, Irish Catholics were not happy that Protestants could celebrate historical victories over Irish Catholics with parades.
- People began to move to safer all Catholics or Protestant areas.
- 15 metre peace walls were built to separate them.



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- The British government sent thousands of soldiers to help the RUC.
 - The IRA formed to fight the RUC and the British Army.
 - The UDA and UVF formed to fight the IRA



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- People were put in prison without a trial if they were suspected of being a member of one of this paramilitary groups.
 - Prison without trial was called internment.
 - The rate of Irish Catholics to British Protestants was 18 to 1.



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- **BOBBY SANDS**
 - He was an IRA member who died on hunger strike in the Maze prison in 1981.



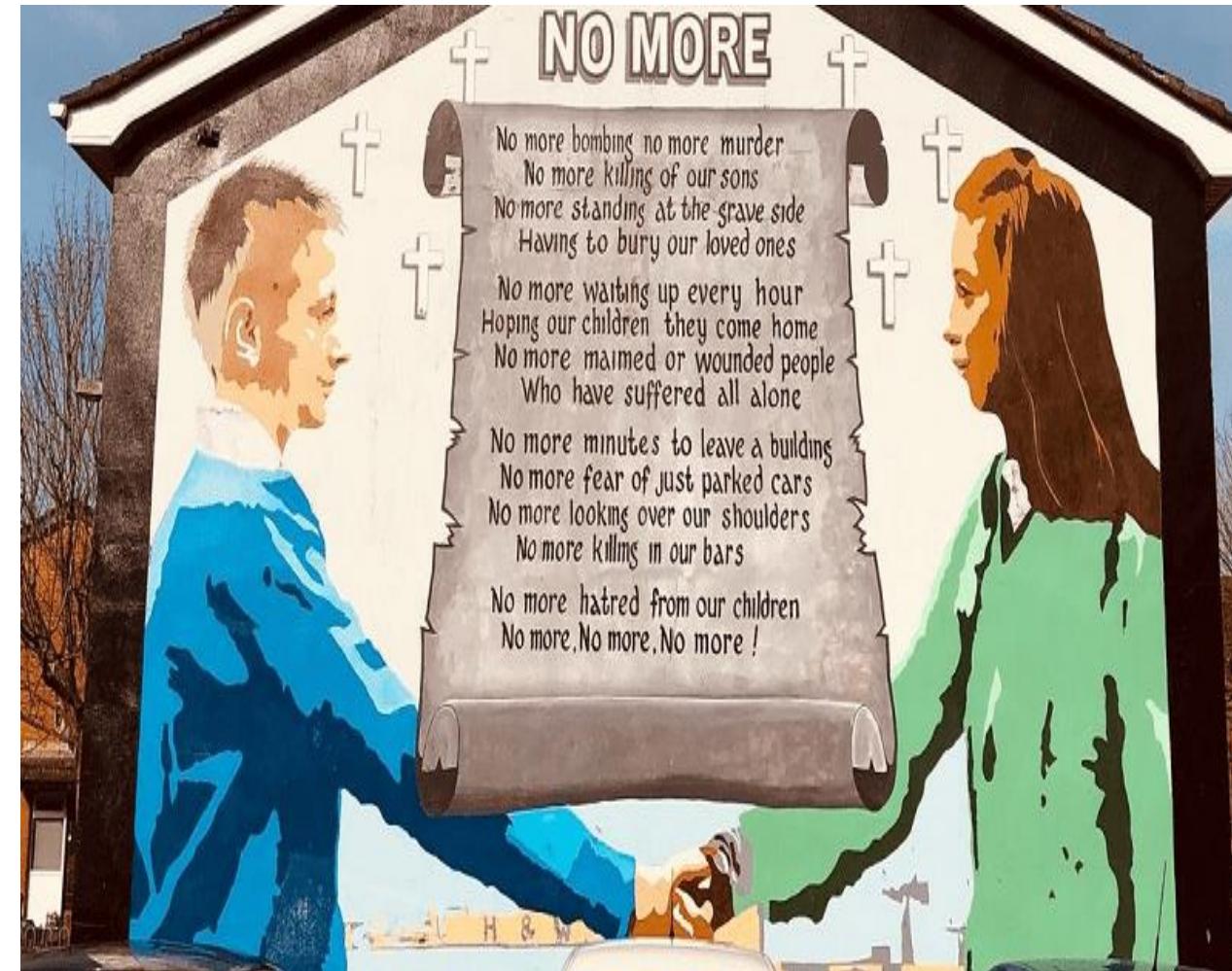
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- The next 29 years in Irish history is known as **THE TROUBLES**
 - The IRA and the political party of the IRA, Sinn Fein, believed they were fighting an illegal occupation by the British Army. The British government believed that they were protecting British Protestants from Irish Catholic terrorists who wanted to reunite the island of Ireland. The IRA used bombs and other tactics to get international media attention.
 - **52% of people killed in the Troubles were civilians**
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- 1973 L'Eire entra nella Cee: ripresa economica e condizioni politiche per una soluzione pacifica del conflitto



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- 1998 Con l'accordo di Belfast o del venerdì santo, i governi britannico e irlandese compiono un passo decisivo per la pacificazione, lasciando aperta la possibilità di una riunificazione dell'Irlanda, qualora la maggioranza del nord lo richieda, e creando un Consiglio Nord-Sud per assumere decisioni di interesse comune alle due parti dell'isola



- There are still tensions between Protestants and Catholics in NI and there is segregation in education and housing but in general, people have lived in peace for nearly 25 years.
- In 2016, the UK voted to leave the European Union and some people are now worried about the future of Northern Ireland again.





1956-62
BRIAN McPARLAND DANNY REYNOLDS
LIAM McPARLAND DENNIS REEVES

1970-82
JANEY MOLLEN BARRY MORRISON
ROD MCALISTER BARNEY MORRISON
LIAM McPARLAND TOM O'KANE
DENNIS REEVES DAN TURLEY

1982-83
BOB McFARLEN SANDY MOLLOY
TOM HEERAN JIMMY ROE
DANNY REEVES DAN TURLEY

1983-84
THOMAS MAGENI ALEX ROBINSON
DANNY REEVES JIMMY MORAN



CLONARD MARTYRS
| 3scimhme na marbh ÓÍÚS







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ALL
BY DAY



Belfast
City Council





 Match the numbers.

Just so you
know.....

percentage of Catholics in NI in 1922	30%	8
percentage of Protestants in NI in 1922	70%	30
percentage of Catholics in NI in 2022	46%	20
percentage of Protestants in NI in 2022	44%	96
percentage of single religion schools in NI	96%	46
height of Peace Wall in metres	8	44
percentage of areas with Catholics + Protestants	20%	70
number of people killed in the Troubles	3532	7
percentage of civilians killed in the Troubles	52%	56
number of people seriously injured in the Troubles	47500+	44
number of British soldiers sent to NI in one year	32000	3532
average number of bombs per day in 1972	7	47500
length of the Troubles in years	29	52%
percentage of NI people who voted for Brexit	44%	29
percentage of NI people who voted against Brexit	56%	32000