

The "Troubles"

Ethno-political
conflict in Northern
Ireland(Ulster):

Great Britain v Local
right-wing
radical
nationalists



**GREAT
BRITAIN**
(majority -
protestants):

- British police
- Ulster police
- Ulster royalists

**V
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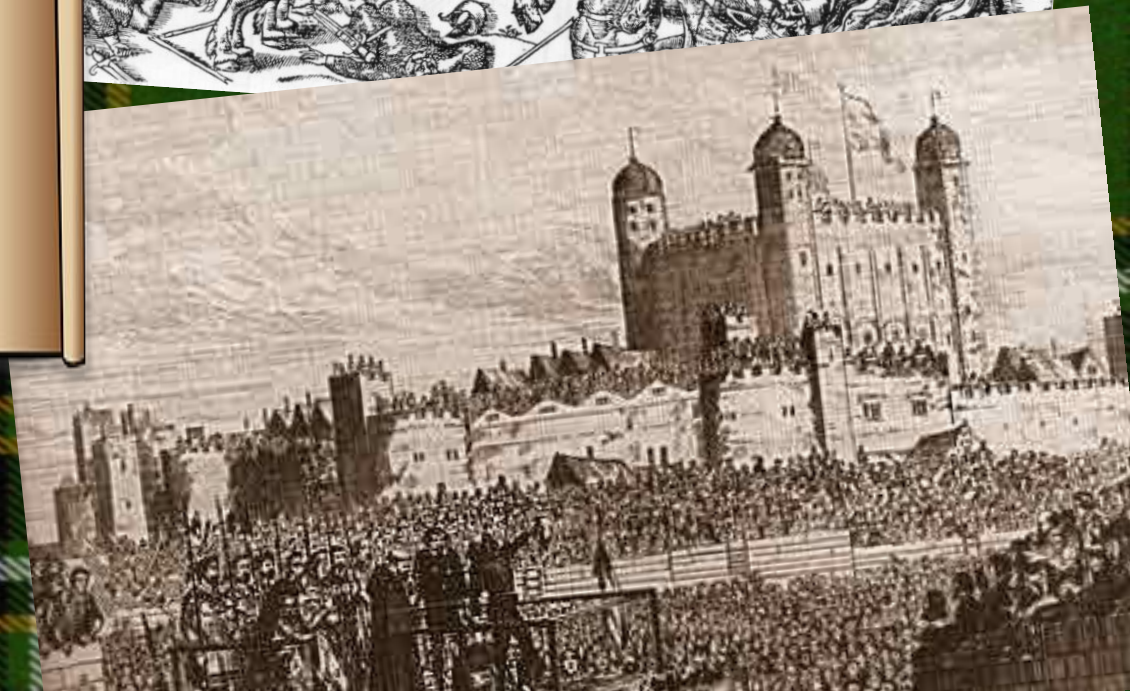
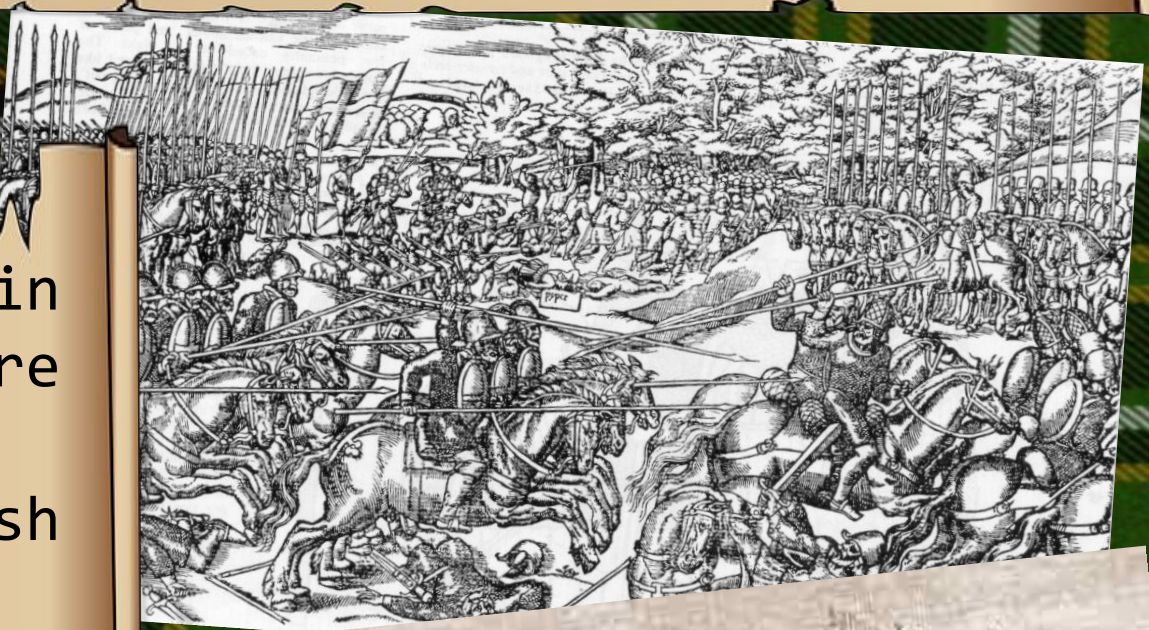
**NORTHERN
IRELAND**
(majority
-catholics):

- Irish
nationalists
(IRA)



It all has began a long time ago...

Ireland became to dependence of Britain in XVI century. There had been started a confiscation of Irish lands and giving it for english settlers. There were no respect for irish people.



In 1801 Ireland
became a part of
kingdom...
but there were
no changes in
their politics.



oppressions + crop
failure + famine =
NUMEROUS ARMED
REBELLIONS

1913 - appearance of new national-militaristic organization called Irish volunteers, later - Irish Republican Army (IRA). With their help several times there were formed a republic.



This had led to disaffection of Britain. So the conflict turned into the war...

Irish War of Independence 1919-1921

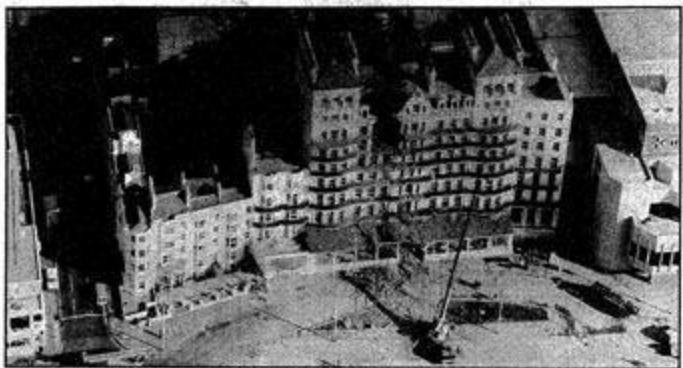
- 21.01.1919 - Irish Republic
Acts of terror, sabotage
against british police.
- 10.03.1920 - splint of Ireland:
Southern Ireland (Sinn Fein) and
Northern Ireland (Ulster's
nationalists)
- 6.12.1921 - recognizing Irish
Republic by Britain; Northern
Ireland remained the part of
Britain, but people of NI were
against it.



MP among dead • Chief Whip injured, wife missing • Tebbit rescued after 4 hrs.

Cabinet survives IRA hotel blast

Inquiry into security at conference

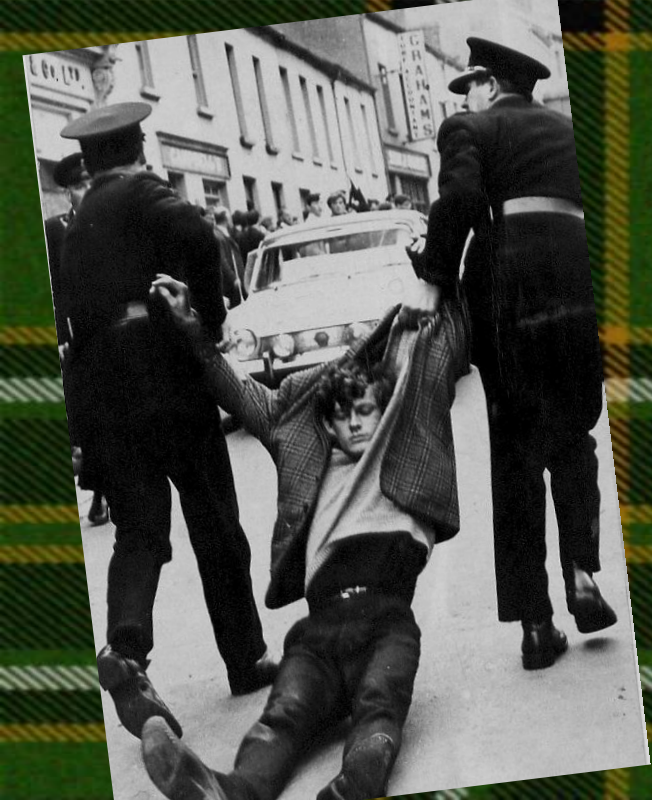


Rubble spills on to the Grand Hotel forecourt. The bomb was on one of the top floors, directly above Mr Tebbit's room on the second

Through a day of defiance and sorrow **Sticking**



An investigation into the security breach which allowed the Provisional IRA to attempt the assassination of the Prime Minister and most of her Cabinet at their Brighton conference last began last night.
The bomb brought tons of rubble cascading down seven floors of the Grand Hotel, Brighton, miraculously missing Mrs Thatcher but killing the Conservative MP for Ealing South, Sir Anthony Berry.
She believed to be dead are Mrs Barbara Wadsworth, wife of the Government chief whip, Mr John Wadsworth, and Mrs Joanne Shepherd, wife of the president of the South-West Conservative Association, Mr Gordon Shepherd. Mr Eric Taylor, chairman of the North-West Africa Association was missing.
Mr Thatcher's bedroom was demolished ten minutes after she had left it, but two of her senior ministers, the Industry Secretary, Mr Nicholas Tebbit, and Mr Wadsworth were trapped in the rubble. Mr Tebbit was brought out after four hours and Mr Wadsworth after six. Both men underwent operations to breathe. Mr Wadsworth has serious leg injuries.
The Prime Minister insisted that the conference should continue as normal and went on to deliver her keynote speech. The bombing, she said, was an attempt to disrupt the Government — not that in the scale of the outrage.
She and her colleagues had been surrounded by their personal protection for more than two months before a tip-off about an IRA assault.



In Northern Ireland (by IRA) continued revolts, which were punished brutally with English police, especially at the end of 50th-end of 60th.

In 1969 Britain sent its forces to Ulster. In had sharpen contradictions, also with catholic increasing awareness. But solving crisis obstructed radial parts of IRA (from 1970 - Timely IRA).



The Belfast Agreement: An Agreement Reached at the Multi-Party Talks on Northern Ireland

*Presented to Parliament
by the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland
by Command of Her Majesty
April 1998*

DECLARATION OF SUPPORT

1. We, the participants in the multi-party negotiations, believe that the agreement we have negotiated offers a truly historic opportunity for a new beginning.
2. The tragedies of the past have left a deep and profoundly regrettable legacy of suffering. We must never forget those who have died or been injured, and their families. But we can best honour them through a fresh start, in which we firmly dedicate ourselves to the achievement of reconciliation, tolerance, and mutual trust, and to the protection and vindication of the human rights of all.
3. We are committed to partnership, equality and mutual respect as the basis of relationships within Northern Ireland, between North and South, and between these islands.
4. We reaffirm our total and absolute commitment to exclusively democratic and peaceful means of resolving differences on political issues, and our opposition to any use or threat of force by others for any political purpose, whether in regard to this agreement or otherwise.
5. We acknowledge the substantial differences between our continuing, and equally legitimate, political aspirations. However, we will endeavour to strive in every practical way towards reconciliation and rapprochement within the framework of democratic and agreed arrangements. We pledge that we will, in good faith, work to ensure the success of each and every one of the arrangements to be established under this agreement. It is accepted that all of the institutional and constitutional arrangements - an Assembly in Northern Ireland, a North/South Ministerial Council, implementation bodies, a British-Irish Council and a British-Irish Intergovernmental Conference and any amendments to British Acts of Parliament and the Constitution of Ireland - are interlocking and interdependent and that in particular the functioning of the Assembly and the North/South Council are so closely inter-related that the success of each depends on that of the other.
6. Accordingly, in a spirit of concord, we strongly commend this agreement to the people, North and South, for their approval.

10.04.1998 – Belfast Agreement (Good Friday Agreement)

NOWDAYS



- Undergrounded actions of right-wing radicals
- Clashes
- Religious and ethnical inequality
- Intolerance