LESSON
3.

LESSON DESCRIPTION

1972 was the deadliest year of the 'Troubles'. The lesson deals with 2 of the bloodiest atrocities from that year and their aftermath. Pupils will learn what happened on Bloody Sunday and Bloody Friday and why Direct Rule was introduced.

LESSON INTENTIONS

1. Exhibit an understanding of 2 of the biggest atrocities of the 'Troubles'
2. Consider how these incidents may have contributed to the escalating violence in Northern Ireland
3. Demonstrate objectives 1 &2 through digital media

LESSON OUTCOMES

- Be able to understand the outrage that these 2 incidents caused amongst the Nationalist/Unionist populations and the British government and the subsequent aftermath.
- Employ ICT skills to express an understanding of the topic.

HANDOUTS AND GUIDES

- Lesson 3 Key Information
- M2L3Timeline
- M2L3Tasksheet
- Video Editing Storyboard
- Comic Creation Storyboard

DIGITAL

- Suggested Additional Resources
- M2L3 Presentation

SOFTWARE

- Comic Creation Software e.g. Comic Life
- Video Editing Software e.g. Movie Maker

HARDWARE

- Whiteboard
- PCs / Laptops

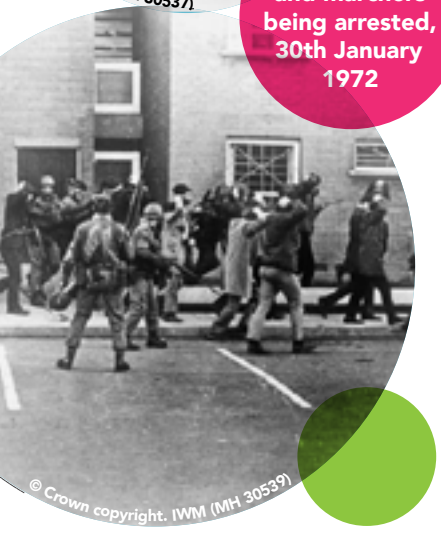
ACTIVITY	LEARNING OUTCOMES
Starter - Show the students the information on the presentation "M2L3.pdf" to introduce the lesson. The information will also communicate the violence that gripped Northern Ireland in 1972.	Viewing the information on the presentation will give students an idea of the violence that gripped Northern Ireland in 1972. It will also introduce the events outlined in the Key Information.
Using the Key Information, teachers will have a choice of activities to engage students. Teachers may choose to split the class into groups and ask students to use the discussion points to discuss issues from the topic. Students will then share their discussions with the rest of the class. Alternatively, teachers may want to use the Introductory / Progression Questions as group discussion questions or to test individual knowledge. The Alternate Task will allow students to investigate the incidents that preceded and followed Bloody Sunday and Bloody Friday. Students will also look at these events from various perspectives. ***If possible, allow students to research the topic on the internet – suggested additional resources / search engine.***	The Key Information is designed to cover the information within the topic and meet the learning objectives The discussion questions on the Key Information are designed to meet the learning objectives through interaction and Q&A. The questions on the Key Information are designed to meet the learning objectives through the students understanding of the information. The various activities should allow the students to learn while they interact. The activities will also serve to reinforce knowledge and encourage discussion.
Plenary - Finish the lesson with a short discussion. Ask the students "Why do you think that 1972 was the most violent year of the 'Troubles'?"	To finish the lesson, students will think critically about the events of 1972 and the effect these events had on Northern Ireland.

KEY INFORMATION 3.

1972: A PIVOTAL YEAR

WHAT WAS INTERNMENT?

Internment is imprisonment without trial. Internment in NI was carried out under the authority of the Special Powers Act, an Act which the Northern Ireland Civil Rights Association were campaigning to remove.



Protestors and marchers being arrested, 30th January 1972

In the years leading up to 1972, violence in Northern Ireland had begun to escalate. In the midst of the civil rights campaign, tensions between nationalist protestors and the unionist state began to boil over. These tensions led to some of the fiercest rioting Northern Ireland had ever seen in the summer of 1969. The formation of the Provisional IRA and the introduction of British soldiers onto the streets of Northern Ireland began a conflict which would take the lives of many innocent people. In response to an escalating campaign of violence by the PIRA, the British Army began interning suspected PIRA members. This policy of internment without trial was controversial and became a key event in Northern Ireland for two reasons: as a result, the PIRA benefited from an increase in recruitment and it also led to many protests across the province; the largest of which took place in Derry/Londonderry in late January 1972.

BLOODY SUNDAY

On 30th January 1972 in Derry/Londonderry an anti-internment march was planned by the **N**orthern **I**reland **C**ivil **R**ights **A**ssociation. Following the events of the week before when a similar march ended in a violent confrontation with the British Army at Magilligan Strand, NICRA insisted upon a "*peaceful incident free day.*" The march left approximately 50 minutes late from Central Drive in the Creggan Estate. The route took an indirect course collecting support along the way. At approximately 3.45pm the march turned right into Rossville Street to hold a meeting at 'Free Derry Corner.' However, a small section of the crowd moved off towards an army barricade on William Street where there was a confrontation. By 4.05pm the majority of the protestors had moved to the meeting place at 'Free Derry Corner.' A few minutes later an arrest operation began on William Street and the 1st Battalion Parachute Regiment began to open fire on the marchers. Thirteen people were shot and killed, with another man later dying of his wounds (See **Perspectives 1**).

BLOODY SUNDAY: THE AFTERMATH

In the aftermath of events the official army position, supported by the British Home Secretary in the House of Commons, was that the paratroopers had reacted to gun and nail bomb attacks. Eyewitness accounts, excluding soldiers denied such events. In fact no British soldiers were wounded by gunfire or reported any injuries. Similarly there were no bullets or nail bombs recovered at the scene to support their claims.

On the 1st February 1972, British Prime Minister Edward Heath announced that there would be an official enquiry undertaken by the Lord Chief Justice, Lord Widgery. The report took ten weeks to complete and supported the

1.))) DISCUSSION

What effects do you think Bloody Sunday had on the Nationalist population?

actions of the British Army on that day. The 2nd February saw eleven funerals take place at St.Mary's Chapel, Creggan in Derry/Londonderry. Thousands attended and in Dublin a large number of people turned out to march upon the British Embassy. Later that day the Embassy on Merrion Square was burned down. It was not until January 1998 that a re-examination of the events was commissioned to investigate fully and fairly the events of Bloody Sunday. The Saville Inquiry was far superior in content and proved an extensive investigation concluding in 2005 and published on 15th June 2010 (See **Perspectives 2**). The enquiry concluded that all victims were unarmed and were unjustly killed by British soldiers. It was the biggest legal investigation in British history.

DIRECT RULE

Roughly two months after Bloody Sunday on the 24th March, it was announced by British Prime Minister Edward Heath that Northern Ireland was to come under Direct Rule. This meant that Northern Ireland would be run directly by the British government. Brian Faulkner and other Unionist politicians were outraged. Direct Rule came into legislation on the 30th March under the supervision of Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, William Whitelaw. Direct Rule was intended as a temporary system while a new governmental system could be devised.

BLOODY FRIDAY

On the 21st July the Provisional IRA detonated 22 bombs in 80 minutes in Belfast, killing 9 people and injuring over 130.

The reason given by the Provisional IRA for the bombings was the breakdown in talks with the British government.

In late June and early July 1972, the British Government held hidden peace talks with the IRA. During these talks, the IRA agreed to a temporary ceasefire. However, the talks proved unsuccessful and in response the IRA lifted their ceasefire. The full force of their response came in the horrors of 'Bloody Friday.' The Belfast Brigade claimed accountability for the bombings and said that it had given warnings to the security forces. It was not until thirty years after the attack that the IRA formally apologised for harming civilians (See **Perspectives 3).**

BLOODY FRIDAY: THE AFTERMATH

Addressing the House of Commons on 24 July, Home Secretary William Whitelaw called the bombings "appallingly bloodthirsty." (See **Perspectives 4)** In response to the bombings, on 31st July 'Operation Motorman' was launched. The objective of the British Army was to retake IRA-controlled areas in Belfast and Derry/Londonderry. Operation Motorman was the biggest British military operation in Ireland since the Irish War of Independence. In the build-up approximately 4,000 extra troops were transported into Northern Ireland. During the operation, the British Army shot four people in Derry/Londonderry, killing a civilian and an unarmed IRA member. Later that same day as Operation Motorman concluded more bloodshed occurred. Shortly before 10.00am the Claudy bombings occurred. Three car bombs exploded on the Main Street of Claudy village just outside Derry/Londonderry, killing nine civilians. To this day, it is unclear who planted the bombs. Despite denials by the Provisional IRA, it was believed that a couple of rogue members committed the atrocity.

Burning building in Belfast city centre, 21st July 1972

2.))) DISCUSSION

What effects do you think Bloody Friday had on the Unionist population?

480

In 1972, 480 people were killed in the Troubles and hundreds more injured. Many of those who died were civilians. 1972 went on to become the deadliest year in the Troubles.

PERSPECTIVES

1. "This Sunday became known as Bloody Sunday and bloody it was. It was quite unnecessary. It strikes me that the Army ran amok that day and shot without thinking what they were doing. They were shooting innocent people. These people may have been taking part in a march that was banned but that does not justify the troops coming in and firing live rounds indiscriminately. I would say without hesitation that it was sheer, unadulterated murder. It was murder."

Major Hubert O'Neill, coroner and retired British Army Major, 21st August 1973

2. "But the conclusions of this report are absolutely clear. There is no doubt, there is nothing equivocal, there are no ambiguities. What happened on Bloody Sunday was both unjustified and unjustifiable. It was wrong."

British Prime Minister David Cameron, 15th June 2010

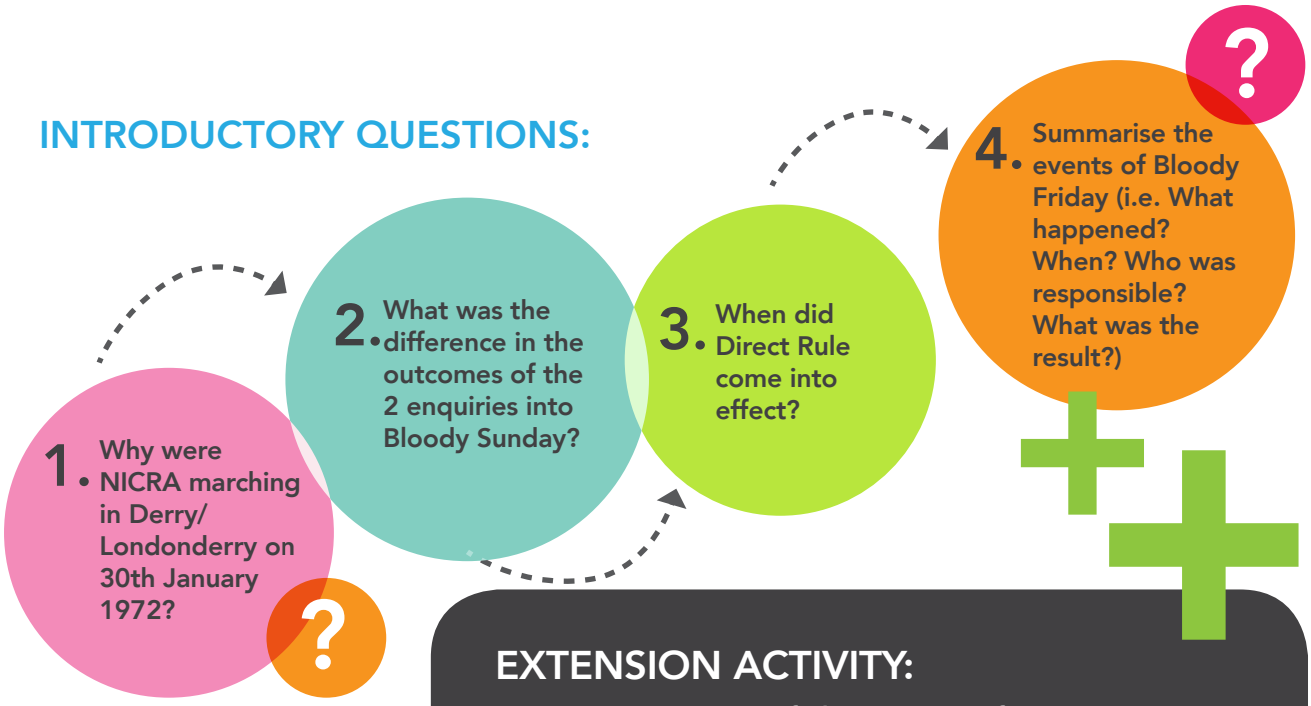
3. "Sunday 21 July marks the 30th anniversary of an IRA operation in Belfast in 1972 which resulted in nine people being killed and many more injured. While it was not our intention to injure or kill non-combatants, the reality is that on this and on a number of other occasions, that was the consequence of our actions. It is therefore appropriate on the anniversary of this tragic event, that we address all of the deaths and injuries of non-combatants caused by us. We offer our sincere apologies and condolences to their families. There have been fatalities amongst combatants on all sides. We also acknowledge the grief and pain of their relatives."

IRA statement of apology, 16th April 2002

4. "After the appallingly bloodthirsty and criminal events of last Friday, there cannot be any remaining shred of support for the men who perpetrate them. Even those sectors of Roman Catholic opinion throughout the world which have traditionally identified themselves with and perhaps given the benefit of the doubt to any group of men who claimed to speak for the Irish Republican movement can surely no longer continue to uphold the men who were responsible for Friday's horrible catalogue of slaughter."

Northern Ireland Secretary of State Mr William Whitelaw, speaking to the House of Commons, 24th July 1972

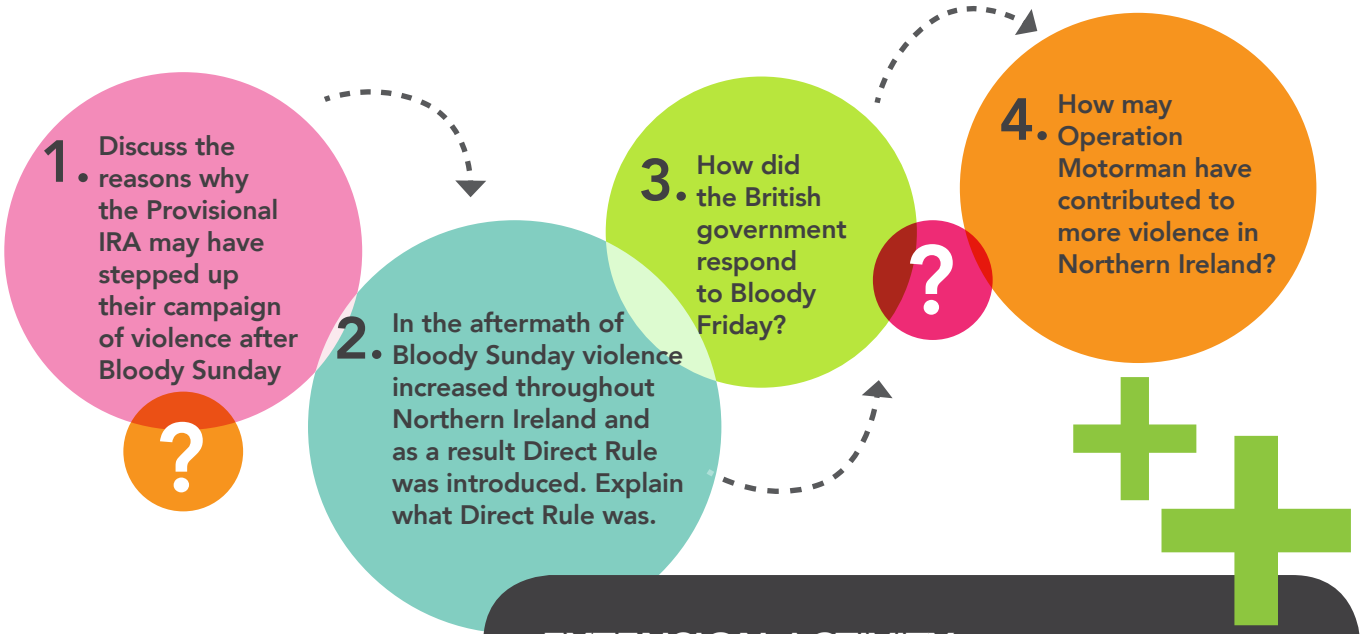
INTRODUCTORY QUESTIONS:



EXTENSION ACTIVITY:

Summarise the events of Bloody Sunday from the a marcher's point of view and from a Paratrooper's point of view.

PROGRESSION QUESTIONS:



EXTENSION ACTIVITY:

Starting with Bloody Sunday, summarise how violence escalated throughout 1972

ALTERNATE TASK

- **In pairs, students will use the M2L3Timeline as a guide to perform research on events before and after 'Bloody Sunday' and 'Bloody Friday'**
- **Using the M2L3Tasksheet, students will write down the events that lead up to, and followed 'Bloody Sunday' / 'Bloody Friday' in the red section. In the blue section of the document students will write down the thoughts and feelings that may have existed amongst the population at that time (specify how both sides of the community might have felt)**

SUGGESTED ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

1. http://cain.ulst.ac.uk/othelem/chron/ch72.htm - A chronology of events 1972
2. http://cain.ulst.ac.uk/events/bfriday/nio/nio72.htm - Timeline and Newspaper Reports about Bloody Friday
3. http://www.cain.ulst.ac.uk/rukeyser/index.html - A collection of images and audio clips from Bloody Sunday
4. http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/bloody_sunday - Bloody Sunday Archive
5. http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/events/bloody_friday_belfast - Bloody Friday Archive

KEY EVENTS

1971

9TH AUGUST 1971 – INTERNMENT

In the days following "Operation Demetrius" there was serious rioting throughout Northern Ireland. There were also several deaths at the hands of the British Army and IRA. Due to the seriousness of the rioting, several thousand people – mostly Catholics – were forced to flee their homes.

15TH AUGUST 1971 – BEGINNING OF INTERNMENT PROTESTS

The SDLP (Social Democratic and Labour Party) start a campaign of civil disobedience as a form of protest against internment and the treatment of internees at the hands of the British Army. In the following months, many people take part in civil disobedience and strikes with many councillors also resigning their posts in protest.

1972

BLOODY SUNDAY, 30TH JANUARY 1972

At an anti-internment march in Derry/Londonderry, the British Army opened fire on marchers resulting in the deaths of 14 people.

30TH MARCH 1972 – DIRECT RULE

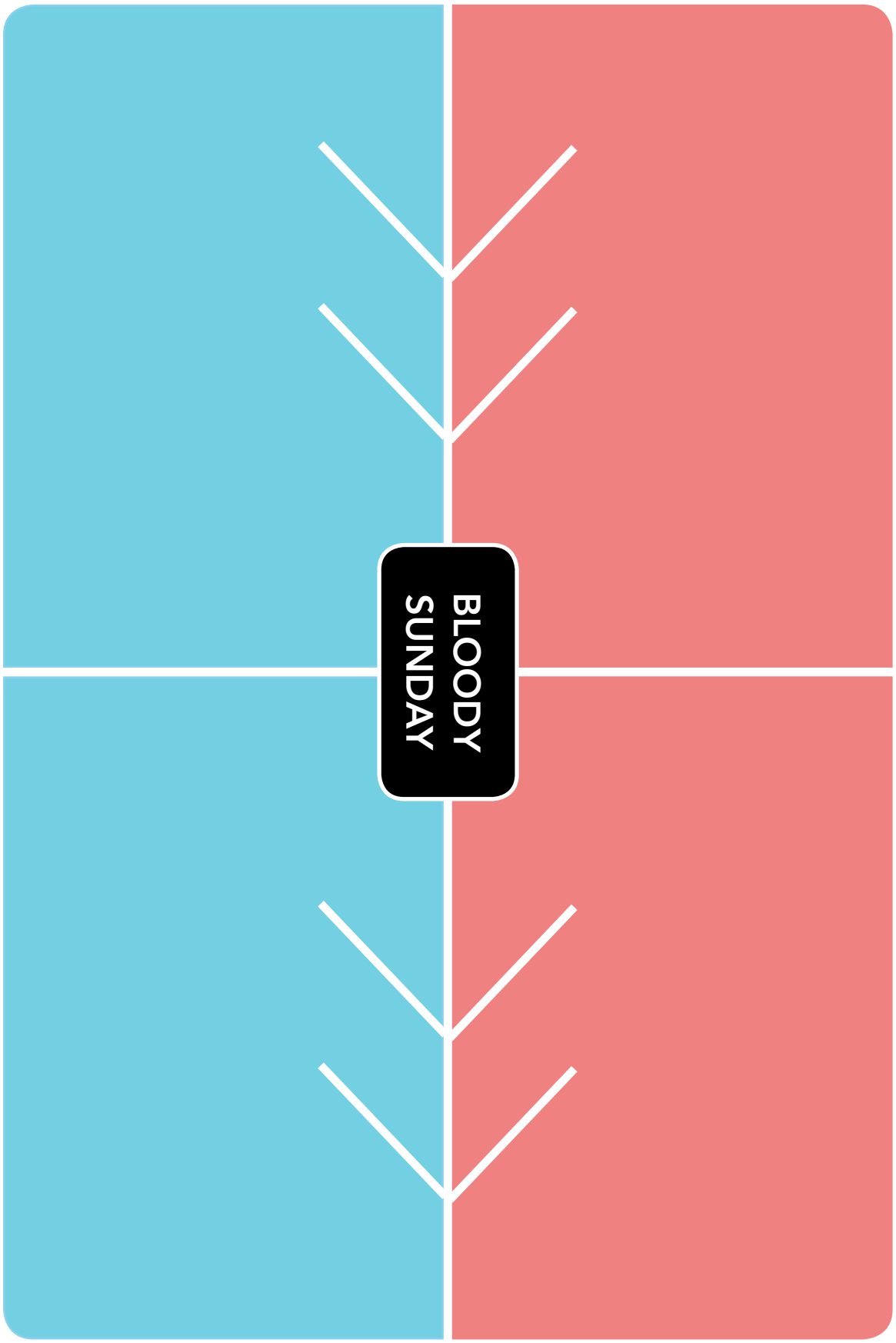
Believing that the Northern Ireland government was no longer able to control the escalating violence, the British government introduced Direct Rule.

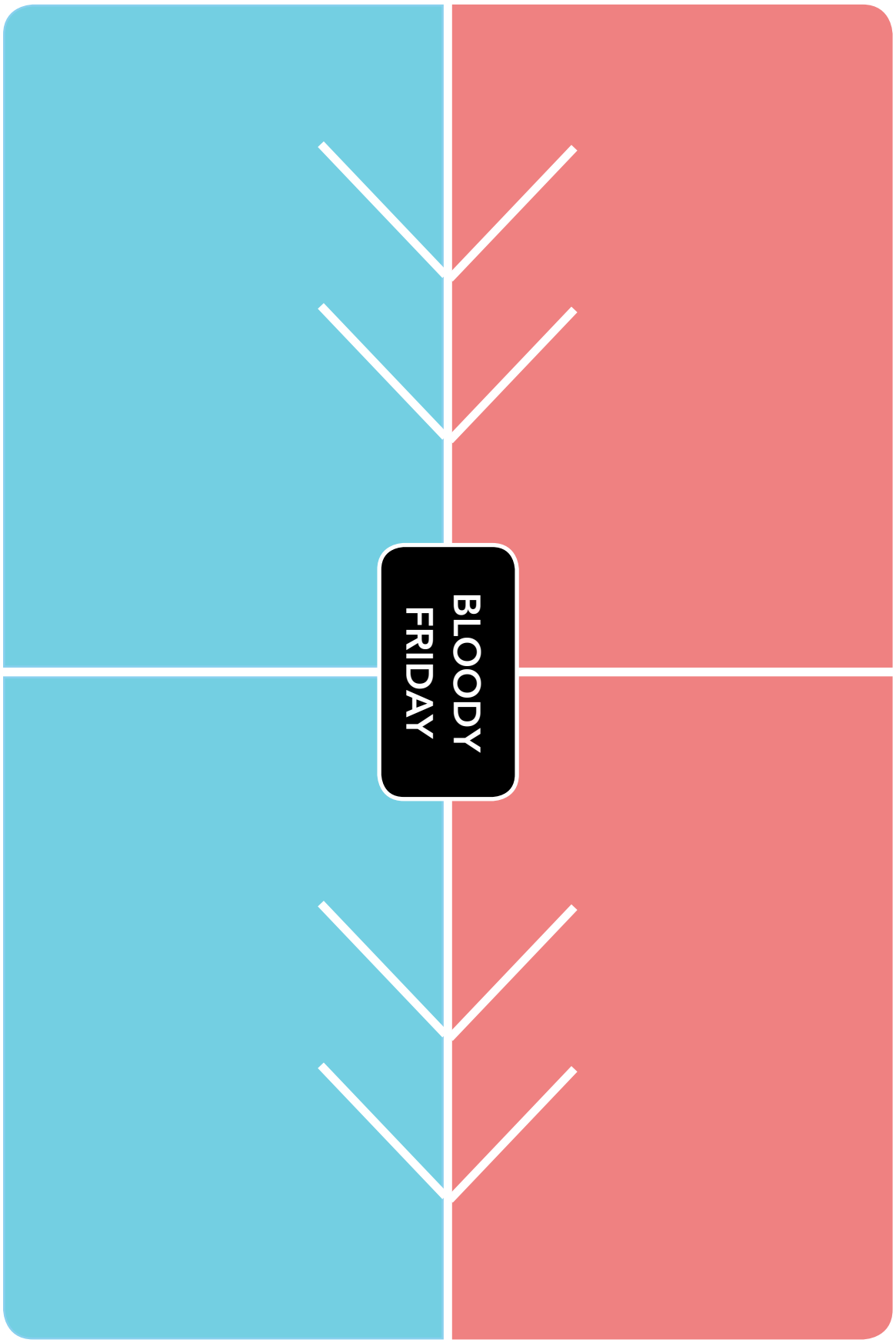
BLOODY FRIDAY, 21ST JULY 1972

The Provisional IRA detonated 19 bombs in 80 minutes in Belfast, killing 9 people and injuring over 130. The reason given by the Provisional IRA for the bombings was the breakdown in talks with the British government.

31ST JULY 1972 – OPERATION MOTORMAN

In response to "Bloody Friday", 12,000 British troops across Northern Ireland staged raids to retake "no go areas" which were controlled by republican paramilitaries.


BLOODY SUNDAY



PRINT ME!

DIGITAL TASKS

COMIC CREATION TASK

TASK DESCRIPTION

Students will create a comic which summarises the events of Bloody Sunday and Bloody Friday. Students will research the topics by reading the Key Information and if possible, performing extra research on the internet. (Alternatively, images and information may be sourced by the teacher prior to the lesson).

PLAN

Images and information will be sourced from the internet and designed in the form of a storyboard.

- Students will be supplied with search terms by the teacher and source appropriate images and text from the internet – ask students to consider the reliability and objectivity of the information they find.
- Students will identify and select images/text to use and save them appropriately in a dedicated folder with a meaningful filename.
- Students will keep an account of the sites they have visited in a saved document.
- Students will use the images and information they have sourced and design their comic on a storyboard

DO

Students will use images and speech bubbles/caption boxes to describe each event. Students will use at least 3 images that they have sourced. Students will complete their piece of work by exporting it in a suitable file format (e.g. JPEG).

- Encourage students to consider the size and style of fonts, the size and cropping of images, the colours used and the tools available to them within the software package.
- Remind students to save their work in a dedicated folder with an appropriate filename.

REVIEW

Give students the opportunity to view each other's work. This may be done by displaying the best work on the whiteboard or students may circulate the room.

Taking other students' feedback into account, ask students to justify their choices and decisions, including any difficulties they encountered in the creation of their comic. This may be completed in the form of a saved document.

ALTERNATIVE TASK

Working in pairs, students will create at least a 2 page comic explaining what happened during these events. One pupil will develop a comic explaining what happened during Bloody Sunday and its aftermath and the other student will develop a comic on Bloody Friday and its aftermath. The students will also develop a title page with an introduction explaining why 1972 was a significant year in the "Troubles". Students will work collaboratively to ensure that their comic designs are consistent and that it has a front cover.

DIGITAL TASKS

FILM MAKING TASK

TASK DESCRIPTION

Students will create a movie of at least 30 seconds which details the events of Bloody Sunday and Bloody Friday. Students will research images (and if possible audio and video) and information from the internet which will be used in their movies.

PLAN

Information will be sourced from the internet and designed in the form of a storyboard.

- Students will be supplied with search terms by the teacher and source appropriate images, videos, audio and information from the internet – ask students to consider the reliability and objectivity of the information they find.
- Students will identify and select information to use and save it appropriately in a dedicated folder with a meaningful filename (this may be images or quotes that helped them to write their script).
- Students will keep an account of the sites they have visited in a saved document.
- Students will use the information and media they have sourced and construct a storyboard for the making of their movie.

DO

Students will import the various media items they sourced from the internet. Using their storyboards as a guide, students will construct their movie using various editing tools (Splitting, Trimming, Transitions, Effects and Captions/ Titles). Students will complete their piece of work by exporting it in a suitable file format (e.g. WMV/MP4).

- Encourage students to consider the size and style of fonts, the size of images, the effects/transitions used and the tools available to them within the software package.
- Remind students to save their work in a dedicated folder with an appropriate filename.

REVIEW

Give students the opportunity to view each other's work. This may be done by viewing selected pieces of work or students may circulate the room.

Taking other students' feedback into account, ask students to justify their choices and decisions, including any difficulties they encountered in the creation of their movie file. This may be completed in the form of a saved document.

ALTERNATE TASK

Students will form into groups and create a movie which details the events of Bloody Sunday and Bloody Friday. The movie will also detail the events leading up to each event and the aftermath of each event. The movie will be at least 45 seconds long.