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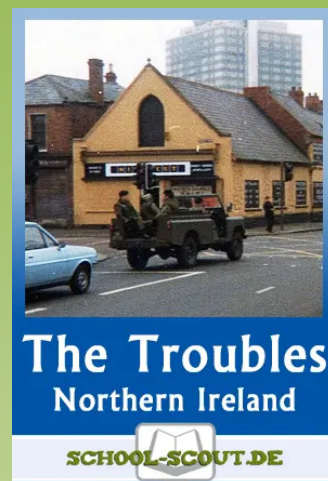
Unterrichtsmaterialien in digitaler und in gedruckter Form

Auszug aus:

*Conflict in Northern Ireland - The Ethno-Political Struggles of
"The Troubles"*

Das komplette Material finden Sie hier:

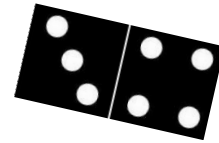
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Titel:	“The Troubles” – The Ethno-Political Conflict in Northern Ireland
Reihe:	Arbeitsblätter der Reihe „Englisch aktuell“
Bestellnummer:	54608
Kurzvorstellung:	<p>Dieses Material mit englischsprachigen Arbeitsblättern für den direkten Einsatz im Unterricht ermöglicht es Ihren Schülern, sich den Hintergründen des Nordirlandkonflikts selbstständig zu nähern. Der unterschwellig nach wie vor vorhandene Konflikt wird auch heute noch in den Nachrichten erwähnt. Die Schüler erarbeiten sich die Geschichte Nordirlands und der Republik Irland, die religiöse Spaltung und aktuelle politische Entwicklungen.</p> <p>Die Arbeitsblätter bauen inhaltlich aufeinander auf, können aber auch einzeln eingesetzt werden. So bieten sie eine ideale Unterstützung für Ihre Unterrichtseinheit oder strukturieren diese nach Belieben vollständig.</p> <p>Lehrer-Tipp: Das Material enthält ebenfalls Links und Hinweise, wie das Thema vertiefend mit auditiven und literarischen Materialien behandelt werden kann.</p>
Inhaltsübersicht:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Arbeitsblätter (einzeln verwendbar)• LehrerTipp: weiterführende Materialien für den Unterricht zum Thema Nordirlandkonflikt• Arbeitsblätter mit Lösungen (Lehrervariante)

VOCABULARY DOMINO: ORIGIN OF THE TROUBLES



Task 2) The historical texts above include many unfamiliar words. Cut out the dominoes and put together the new word and its meaning/explanation. If you have solved the domino puzzle correctly, all dominoes together will form a circle.

covenant	rebellion, revolt	divorce	to not follow an order
fight a battle over sth	win a victory over	rising	stand firm against
disobey	contract, binding agreement	assimilate	sth. belonging to sb.
resist	feudalism: sb. who pays homage to a lord in	defeat sb.	formal document with legislative content
execute	estate where sth. grows on large scale	gain in-dependence	take up residence in a new place
provisional	put sb. to death	settler	member of a colony
Home Rule	condition of being unfaithful	middle state	self-government
vassal	to be changed later on	plantation	struggle in a fight
property	place which is in-between, intermediate	colonist	become incorporated
statute	achieve state of freedom	disloyalty	breaking up a marriage



THE TROUBLES/ NA TRIOBLÓIDÍ: PARTIES – PROGRESS - PRESENT

Task 4) Read the following text about the Troubles and fill in the gaps.

The source of the _____ is the Irish wish for _____ from the UK, which was desired by the Catholic majority and feared by the Protestant minority, as the latter did not want to be ruled by the Catholics. The following ethno-political conflict is called the Troubles, and is dated from the late 1960s to 1998. As Northern Ireland is the area of former English _____, many Protestants with English ancestors and few Catholics with Irish _____ live together in the historically troubled area. The Troubles key issues are the differing wishes of the inhabitants of Northern Ireland in its constitutional membership. Whereas most Protestants want to _____ part of the UK, most Catholics want Northern Ireland to belong to the Irish Republic.



After the _____ of the Irish Free State from the UK in 1921, the political and religious positions began to _____ until the 1960s. 557 people in Northern Ireland were killed in violent political or sectarian action between 1920 and 1922. Northern Irish unionists wanted to remain within the political system of the UK and did not intend to _____ with the Irish Free State. Unionists were mostly _____. Many Catholics in Northern Ireland were nationalists. They feared the unionists would somehow trick them into a united Ireland under UK _____. Unionists saw the rapid population growth of Catholics as a _____, as Catholics might at some point be the majority in Northern Ireland. Catholics/unionists felt discriminated against in the fields of housing and employment and therefore thought Northern Irish unionists to be corrupt.

In 1966, rumor had it that the Irish _____ Army (IRA), a paramilitary organization, would be revived. As a reaction, the illegal loyalist Ulster Volunteer Force (UVF) was formed and _____ war against the IRA. The UVF used bombs and gun attacks against Catholics. Around the same time civil rights movements were started in Belfast by the Northern Ireland Civil Rights Association (NICRA). They _____ against Catholic discrimination in housing and employment and were often attacked by loyalist Protestants. The riots _____ in the Battle of Bogside (August 12 - August 14, 1969) in Derry, where many houses were burned and streets bombed. The government in London imposed "direct rule" over Northern Ireland and led the British Army end IRA control to control the _____. As the Troubles continued in Belfast, Derry and other areas, over 3,000 people died until the 1990s.

The commonly recognized end of the Troubles is the Good Friday _____ on April 10, 1998. The Agreement regulates the relations of Northern Ireland government within the UK and British-Irish relations. It further regulates civil and cultural rights, justice and puts a stop to weapon _____. Voters across Ireland and voters in Northern Ireland approved of it. The Troubles had a heavy _____ on especially children's and young adult's daily life. The trauma suffered in Northern Ireland is still _____. Till today, so-called peace-walls are installed between Catholic and Protestant neighbourhoods to keep the _____. But still, some IRA splinter groups are still active in working class areas and plant explosives from time to time.

WHO WAVES WHICH FLAG IN THE TROUBLES?

Task 5) Describe the flags to your neighbour and have a guess which party uses which flag.



1

“Tiocfaidh ár lá” – “Our day will come”



2



3



4

1 _____

2 _____


3 _____

4 _____

Task 6) Read the BBC news extract from January 28, 2013. Discuss in a group whether the reported incident could be connected to the Troubles.

Omagh bomb incident: Assembly member believes police officer was targeted

An Ulster Unionist assembly member has said he believes a police officer who fired shots during an incident in Omagh on Friday was being targeted. A pipe bomb was found close to the home of the off-duty police officer on Saturday during follow-up searches. [...] "We had a situation (on Friday) where the police officer realised people were at the back of his house, there was an incident where he fired the



The street where the device was found on Saturday

shots and then the next day the improvised explosive device was found by police in the follow-up search," he said. "Clearly that is a major concern for anybody, but this is a residential area and that particular device could have killed not only the policeman but children playing in the area. [...]"

Task 7) How would you try to end the Troubles? Which political, ethical or other measures would you implement? Write an essay and explain your ideas.



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