

Northern Ireland Conflict

1170	Henry II. began to conquer Ireland		
1586	The idea of Plantation : Ireland would be filled with English-speaking settlers from Britain who could safeguard British interests and who, in return, receive land. By 1620 about 20.000 people, mainly from Scotland, settled in Ulster.		
1652	An Act passed in the British parliament stated that anyone who resisted was liable to the death penalty. The speaking of Gaelic was limited by law .		
1689	King James II, a Catholic, was deposed by Protestant aristocrats. The Dutch Protestant William III. of Orange became King of England, James II. fled to Ireland.	'60s	Protest became most violent as a result of injustices against Catholics.
Jul 12, 1690	Battle of the Boyne (North of Dublin) James II was defeated by William of Orange.	1969	The group of Protestants set out on their annual parade through Belfast passing the Catholic district of Bogside. Trouble flared: there were stones, petrol bombs, and barricades. Two days later Protestants attacked Catholics. Six people were killed and 150 Catholic homes were burned. The Irish Republican Army (IRA) came back to life.
Sept 21, 1795	Protestants formed an organisation called the Orange Order . There is an annual parade to commemorate the Protestant's victory over the Catholics. Often there are riots because the Protestants insist on walking through Catholic territory.	1971	The British Government used its emergency powers to introduce internment without trial : anybody thought to be a terrorist could be arrested. By the end of the year more than 700 people were imprisoned.
1800	Act of Union : the Irish parliament had been abolished and Ireland was legally proclaimed part of the United Kingdom.	Jan 30, 1972	Bloody Sunday : civilians protested against internment. The British Army killed 13 unarmed civilians.
19 th c.	The situation in Ireland worsened: Catholics were discriminated and suffered.	'70s – '90s	Several attacks by the IRA in Ireland and Britain.
1845 - 49	The Great Famine : while a million of Catholics starved because of a total failure of potato crop, the Protestant landowners exported meat to Britain. As a result, many Catholics joined the Nationalist Movement whose aim was self-government: to see Home Rule introduced, with Ireland restored as a separate Nation ruling over itself.	1981	After 66 days on hunger strike Bobby Sands (26), then a member of the Irish Republican Army (IRA) and a Member of Parliament, died in the Maze Prison. About 100.000 people attended his funeral. In the same year another nine prisoners died as a result of a hunger strike.
1913	The Protestants enjoyed a privileged position. In order to keep their privileges the Unionists (the opponents of the Nationalists) formed an army called the Ulster Volunteer Force (UVF) . The Catholics formed the Irish Republic Army (IRA) .	1993	Beginning of the Peace Process
		1919 – 1921	Anglo-Irish War (or “War of Independence” also known as “the Troubles”) The Government of Ireland Act in 1920 allowed for the creation of two self-governing units one based on six counties of north-east Ireland (Northern Ireland) the other based on the remaining 28 counties.