

1. Answer the questions

Which religious groups are involved in the Northern Ireland conflict? _____

Describe the main landscapes in Northern Ireland? _____

Where do the Protestants of Northern Ireland come from? _____

What is the economy of Northern Ireland based on? _____

What did the Celts call the northernmost province of Ireland? _____

When did St. Patrick come to Ireland and what did he do there? _____

What did English kings do to make Ireland a protestant country? _____

How did the Catholics react? _____

How did Great Britain rule Northern Ireland in the 20th century? _____

When and how did the "Troubles" begin? _____

What was Bloody Sunday? _____

Name the two main paramilitary groups in the Northern Irish conflict? _____

What is the Good Friday Agreement about? _____

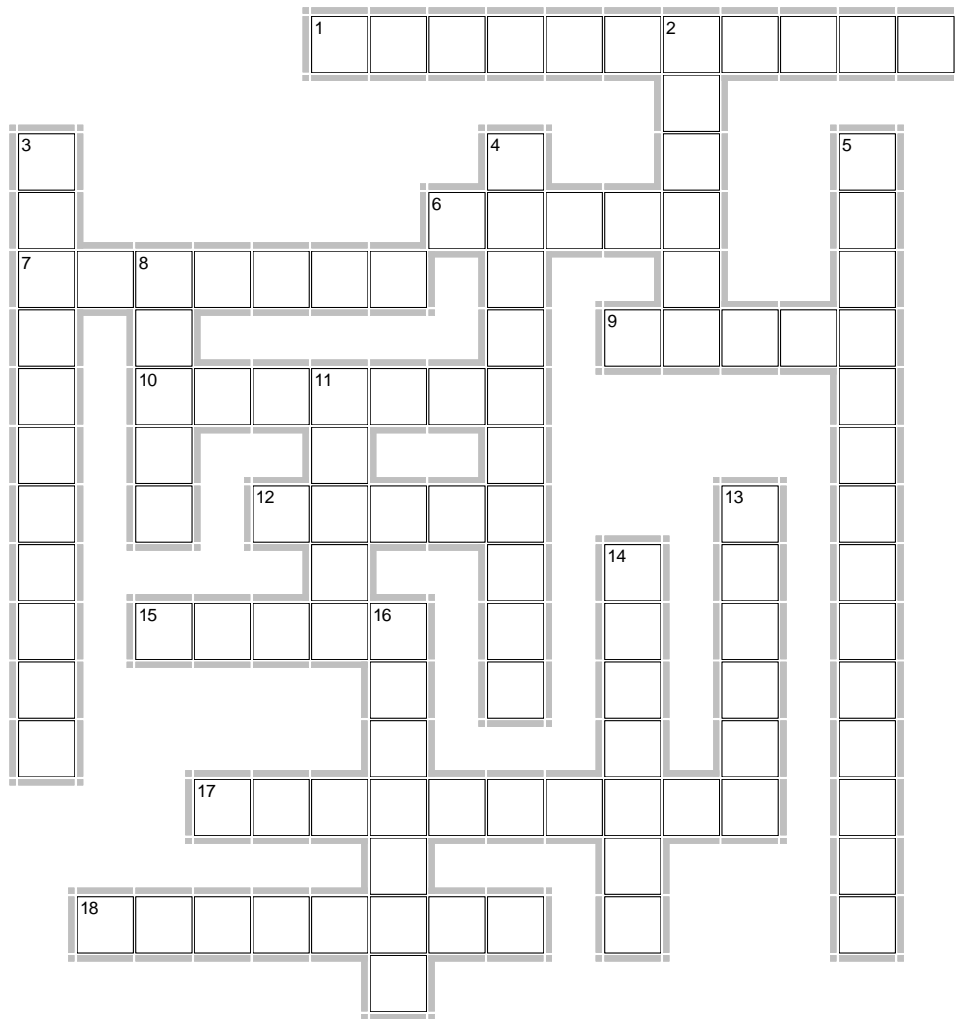
2. Choose the correct answer!

- 1. Loyalists are**
 - a. Catholics who want to be a part of Ireland
 - b. IRA terrorists
 - c. Protestants who want to stay a part of the U.K.
- 2. The Irish Free State as founded**
 - a. in 1922
 - b. in 1972
 - c. in 1997
- 3. On Bloody Sunday**
 - a. Catholics killed Protestant demonstrators
 - b. British soldiers killed Protestant demonstrators
 - c. British soldiers killed Catholic demonstrators
- 4. The largest Protestant party in Northern Ireland is**
 - a. The Democratic Unionist Party
 - b. Sinn Fein
 - c. The Ulster Defence Association
- 5. Protestants make up**
 - a. two thirds of the Northern Irish population
 - b. half of the Northern Irish Population
 - c. one third of the Northern Irish population
- 6. Between 800 and 1000 A.D. Ireland was invaded by**
 - a. Celtic tribes
 - b. the Romans
 - c. the Vikings
- 7. In the 17th century James I sent thousands of Protestants**
 - a. to settle on the land of the Catholics
 - b. to kill all the Catholics in the country
 - c. to bring the Catholics back to Great Britain
- 8. By the beginning of the 19th century**
 - a. Britain had control of all of Ireland
 - b. Northern Ireland was able to rule itself
 - c. all the plantations were in control of the Catholics
- 9. A historic agreement was signed on**
 - a. Bloody Sunday
 - b. Easter Sunday
 - c. Good Friday
- 10. In 2007 the British government**
 - a. took its soldiers out of Northern Ireland
 - b. gave Northern Ireland self rule
 - c. promised to let Northern Ireland be a part of the Irish Republic
- 11. The IRA wanted**
 - a. the Protestants to leave Northern Ireland
 - b. a reunification of the two Irish states
 - c. more rights for Northern Ireland
- 12. Catholics who lived in Northern Ireland**
 - a. were treated unfairly in all parts of life
 - b. had to live in Protestant areas
 - c. had to be members of the British Army

3. Match the words with the definitions

A	Troubles		to take someone to a police station because they have done something wrong
B	paramilitary		to take control of a country with an army
C	arrest		group of people who are elected by the people and get together to make laws
D	settle		people who lived in Western Europe before the Romans came
E	raid		something you use to attack in a war
F	invade		someone who is member of a family that lived a long time ago
G	Celtic		decades of violence in Northern Ireland in the second half of the 20 th century
H	missionary		person who thinks Northern Ireland should stay a part of the United Kingdom
I	flee		to move into a place and steal things
J	sign		to be free and able to govern yourself
K	independent		something illegal but organized like an army
L	descendant		to run away from a dangerous situation
M	century		two or more groups promise to stop fighting with each other
N	peace agreement		someone who goes to another country and teaches people about Christianity
O	illegal		to bring to groups back together again
P	loyalist		to go and live in a place where not many people have lived before
Q	reunite		something permanent, long term
R	weapon		a hundred years
S	referendum		against the law; not allowed
T	assembly		people vote and make a decision on a special topic
U	lasting		to put your name on a document

4. Crossword



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Across

1. chance to do something
6. choose by the people
7. people who invaded the British Isles between the 10th and 12 centuries
9. group of people with the same language and traditions
10. capital of Northern Ireland
12. to believe that someone is honest and that you can depend on them
15. king who sent thousands of settlers to Northern Ireland
17. special day on which a historic agreement was signed
18. political wing of the IRA

Down

2. the counties that make up most of Northern Ireland
3. Northern Irish town where riots took place
4. land that English kings and queens took away from the Catholics and gave to the Protestants
5. what IRA members call themselves instead of terrorists
8. to rise up against a government or ruler
11. to make someone do something
13. plan, strategy
14. group of countries ruled by a king or queen
16. a person who fights for his country in a war

5. Fill in the correct words from the box!

After Henry VIII had turned England into a Protestant country the Irish _____ remained Catholic. The following kings and queens sent _____ to Ireland and gave them land there. The _____ rebelled against these _____ but they were defeated.

In the 19th century the Irish began fighting for their _____. In 1922 the island was _____. Six counties in the North stayed a part of the _____ ; the southern part of the island became the Irish Free State.

In the late 60s _____ broke out in Northern Ireland. Protestants and Catholics organized _____ groups that fought against each other. The British _____ was sent to Northern Ireland to keep _____ but very often they were on the _____ of the Protestants. Thousands of people were killed in what was called "The _____".

In the 1990s all parties began working on a peaceful _____ to the _____. A historic _____ was signed on Good Friday 1998. The people of Northern Ireland _____ their own _____ but it did not work until 2007. After the IRA had finally given up its _____ the British government _____ its soldiers out of Northern Ireland.

- agreement
- army
- assembly
- Catholics
- conflict
- divided
- elected
- independence
- paramilitary
- peace
- plantations
- population
- Protestants
- pulled
- side
- solution
- Troubles
- United Kingdom
- violence
- weapons



Key

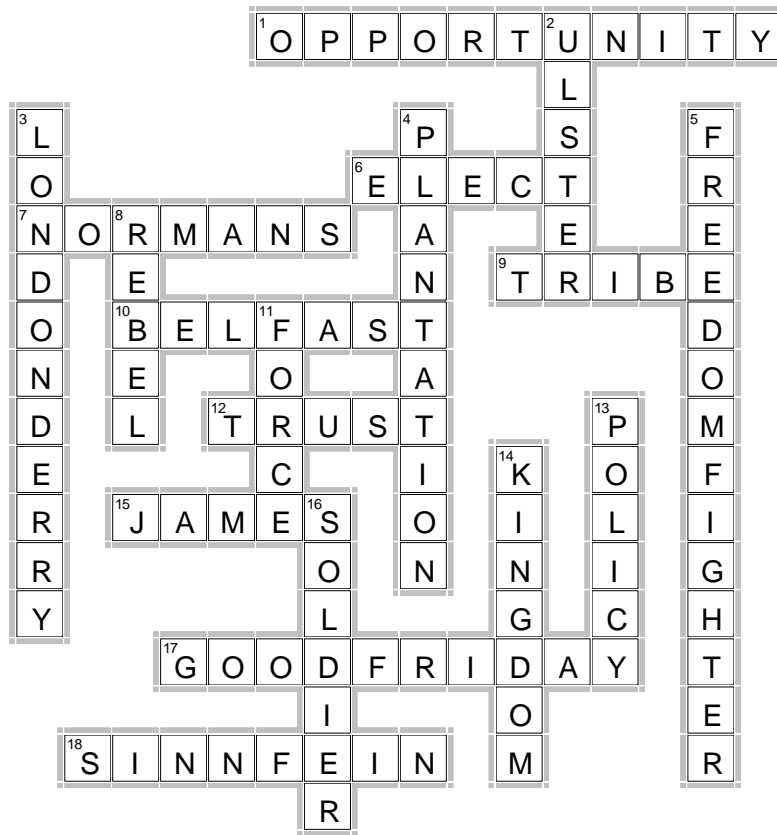
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In the 19th century the Irish began fighting for their **independence**. In 1922 the island was **divided**. Six counties in the North stayed a part of the **United Kingdom**; the southern part of the island became the Irish Free State.

In the late 60s **violence** broke out in Northern Ireland. Protestants and Catholics organized **paramilitary** groups that fought against each other. The British **army** was sent to Northern Ireland to keep **peace** but very often they were on the **side** of the Protestants. Thousands of people were killed in what was called "The **Troubles**".

In the 1990s all parties began working on a peaceful **solution** to the **conflict**. A historic **agreement** was signed on Good Friday 1998. The people of Northern Ireland **elected** their own **assembly** but it did not work until 2007. After the IRA had finally given up its **weapons** the British government **pulled** its soldiers out of Northern Ireland.