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**

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

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.
Key

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
### Match the words with the definitions

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

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

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.