1. Civil Rights and the North
   a. 1962, fiftieth anniversary of signing of Ulster Covenant
      i. ceremonies
      ii. reality
      iii. Changes in 1960s
          (1) Violence in 1966 (UVF and, later, Provisional IRA)
          (2) Rev. Ian Paisley and the DUP
          (3) Catholics take up civil rights
      iv. 1966, Northern Ireland Civil Rights Association (NICRA)
          (1) housing protest
          (2) 1968, Civil rights march in Derry planned for Oct. 1968; Apprentice Boys announce march the same week
          (3) People’s Democracy group founded in Belfast, student radical group
             (a) 1 Jan. 1969, march from Belfast to Derry (goes through Protestant heartland)
             (b) April 1969, 21-year-old student Bernadette Devlin elected from Mid Ulster to Westminster
             (c) Ian Paisley begins organizing counter-marches
             (d) army brought in to “protect” marchers
   b. Bloody Sunday
      i. Aug. 1969, Provisional IRA splits from official IRA; loyalists arm
      ii. July 1970, Govt. imposes curfew in Belfast
      iii. 1971, murder of RUC officers leads to RUC being rearmed
      iv. 1972, detention camps established
      v. 30 Jan. 1972 March

2. Conclusion
   a. When was Ireland? Who can claim to be Irish?
   b. What was the Irish Problem?
   c. Modern Ireland and its relationship to its History