

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
 - (4) Derry, 1963, Homeless Citizens' League; 1964, Campaign for Social Justice
 - 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 Sunday²
 - 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, detainment 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