

The Troubles:

Understanding the Physical Frontiers that Define Northern Ireland

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Process Paper

Going into the research process, we were interested in studying a topic that would expand our historical knowledge beyond events taught in our high school classes. After reading a fictional book about a young woman growing up during the Troubles, we became intrigued by the topic. At the time, Northern Ireland had been in the news due to rising tensions in the territory following Brexit and we felt it would be an especially pertinent event to study. Researching this topic gave us insight into not only the sectarian violence of the Troubles, but the impacts of British colonization on the island. We wanted to be creative with the theme and challenge ourselves to reexamine the definition of frontiers. We were interested in focusing on frontiers as physical borders, which were at the heart of the conflict during the Troubles. This line of thinking prompted us to research how physical borders perpetuate conflict globally, not only in Northern Ireland.

We began our research by gaining background knowledge through reading articles and primary resources. We found the book *The Centre Cannot Hold* by Tom Collins and the special report *Northern Ireland* from the London Sunday Times Insight Team both very informative sources that helped us understand the different, and sometimes contrasting, perspectives of the Troubles. After gaining general knowledge, we dove deeper into our research. At the East Side Freedom Library, we discovered books, both primary and secondary, that developed our nuanced understanding of the time period. In addition, we visited the Wilson Library at the University of Minnesota where we found a large collection of books on Northern Ireland, as well as US government reports on foreign policy developments in the region, which aided our comprehensive research.

Choosing to present our project as a documentary was a relatively easy decision because of our love for the medium, which allows us to creatively convey our research. With a time limit rather than word limit, we had more freedom with what we were able to include in our argument. After writing and revising our script, we recorded our narration in GarageBand. With this recording, we used Final Cut Pro to compile our documentary. Using video, images, and historical footage along with graphics we created, we visually represented our research in a way that engages the audience.

Lasting nearly three decades, the Troubles was a period of sectarian violence between Catholic nationalists and Protestant unionists in Northern Ireland. Erupting in 1968 after a series of civil rights marches, the conflict reflected rising distrust along ethnic, religious, and socioeconomic lines and led to an era of fighting over borders. Fortified frontiers went up between Protestant and Catholic neighborhoods, enforcing segregation and inciting division. There would be over 3,500 deaths before the Good Friday Agreement, a permanent ceasefire, was signed in 1998. However, in the 21st century, many of the physical frontiers separating once integrated Protestant and Catholic neighborhoods remain.

Annotated Bibliography

Primary Sources:

Articles/Official Documents:

Aretxaga, Begoña. "Dirty Protest: Symbolic Overdetermination and Gender in Northern Ireland Ethnic Violence." *Ethos*, vol. 23, no. 2, 1995, pp. 123–48. JSTOR.

Identity historically dominated the conflict in Northern Ireland and continues to do so in contemporary times. Rooted in sectarian violence, the Troubles divided along ethnic lines and also reinforced stereotypes. This source helped us examine the deep societal struggles present in life in Northern Ireland.

Beckett, J. C. "Northern Ireland." *Journal of Contemporary History*, vol. 6, no. 1, 1971, pp. 121–34.

Outlining the social climate of the time, *Northern Ireland* defines the territory as a 'distinct political entity.' The understanding this source gave us allowed for a deeper dive into how the cultural and religious differences of the two distinct populations that inhabited the region influenced political rule of the state.

Badham, Paul, et al. "The Contribution of Religion to the Conflict in Northern Ireland [with Comments and Rejoinders]." *International Journal on World Peace*, vol. 5, no. 1, 1988, pp. 45–67.

Despite clear religious differences between Protestant and Catholics, the Troubles is about more than just religion. This article helped us understand the nuance of the conflict in Northern Ireland, specifically how historical trends resulted in bloody clashes.

Evason, Eileen. "Poverty in Northern Ireland." *Studies: An Irish Quarterly Review*, vol. 75, no. 300, 1986, pp. 503–14. JSTOR.

Presenting statistics on the poverty in Northern Ireland, this article exposes the systemic oppression of religious minority communities in Northern Irish cities. This source gave us a broader perspective on the lives of many living in an Anglo-Protestant dominant society.

Garrett, J. Brian. "Ten Years of British Troops in Northern Ireland." *International Security*, vol. 4, no. 3, 1979, pp. 80–104. JSTOR.

This source, written in 1979, reflects on the previous ten years British troops occupied Northern Ireland and the morphing of public perception, both Protestant and Catholic, of their presence. Reading primary perspectives like these helped us understand the emotions of the conflict.

Lijphart, Arend. "The Northern Ireland Problem; Cases, Theories, and Solutions." *British Journal of Political Science*, vol. 5, no. 1, 1975, pp. 83–106. JSTOR.

Written during the Troubles with an extensive international team of academics, *The Northern Ireland Problem; Theories and Solution* discusses the early years of the Troubles. Reviewing the article's extensive research and solutions for a conflict that remained violent for over 15 more years following its release, and is still tense to this day, gave us a good perspective on the attitude of Britain about the longevity of the conflict.

Lowry, David R. "Internment: Detention Without Trial In Northern Ireland." *Human Rights*, vol. 5, no. 3, 1976, pp. 261–331. JSTOR.

Published by the American Bar Association, this article describes the illegitimate legality of the policy of internment in Northern Ireland. Printed in the magazine *Human Rights*, this article called international attention to the oppressive policies in Northern Ireland. This source helped us gain insight into the international response to the crisis in Northern Ireland.

McSweeney, Bill. "Security, Identity and the Peace Process in Northern Ireland." *Security Dialogue*, vol. 27, no. 2, 1996, pp. 167–78. JSTOR.

Peace in Northern Ireland took years to come about, through many failed diplomatic talks. This source outlines how the peace talks in the late nineties were successful and how Northern Ireland maintains a fragile peace, helping us understand the legacy of the Troubles.

Munck, Ronnie. "The Making of the Troubles in Northern Ireland." *Journal of Contemporary History*, vol. 27, no. 2, 1992, pp. 211–29.

The Making of the Troubles in Northern Ireland discusses the start of the Troubles when Britain deployed troops to Northern Ireland in 1969. The article reflects on the tumultuous times and whether the conflict was inevitable with the 1921 Partition of Ulster or whether somewhere along the way something could have been avoided. This source allowed us to better understand the decision made to avoid conflict at the time, decisions that would end up resulting in more than 25 years of conflict.

Roche, Patrick J. "Northern Ireland and Irish Nationalism: A Unionist Perspective." *The Irish Review* (1986-), no. 15, 1994, pp. 70–78. JSTOR.

Published in *The Irish Review*, this article provides a unionist perspective on the Troubles. The author outlines the stereotypes that dominate many Irish perspectives and the dominance of paramilitaries. This article helped us gain multiple perspectives.

The Government of the United Kingdom, and The Government of Ireland. *Anglo Irish Treaty 1985*. 15 Nov., 1985.

The Anglo-Irish Treaty of 1985 was an agreement from the British Government under Margret Thatcher that delegated certain administrative oversight of Northern Ireland to the Republic of Ireland. By reading the original document, we were able to gain a better understanding of how the original Anglo-Irish Agreement failed and the lengths England went to to avoid granting full governmental oversight to Stormont, the devolved legislature of Northern Ireland.

Weitzer, Ronald. "Contested Order: The Struggle over British Security Policy in Northern Ireland." *Comparative Politics*, vol. 19, no. 3, 1987, pp. 281–98. JSTOR.

The security policy and rule in Northern Ireland was unlike any other British oversight. Published in *Comparative Politics*, this source examines the case study of Northern Ireland for British colonization and domestic affairs. This article helped us understand the influence of British colonization internationally, especially in Ireland.

Books:

Collins, Tom. *The Centre Cannot Hold*. Devin-Adair Pub, 1983.

With images, quotes, and Protestant and Catholic insights, *The Centre Cannot Hold* gives a glimpse into the Troubles from someone who lived through the period. This book provided incredible amounts of background information and from it we were able to gain an understanding of the environment and turmoil of the time.

Deutsch, Richard. *Northern Ireland 1921-1974: A Select Bibliography*. New York: Garland Pub., 1975.

Published during the height of sectarian violence that came to define the Troubles, *Northern Ireland 1921-1974: A Select Bibliography* provides a complete anthology of primary sources about the tumultuous conflict that rippled across Northern Ireland. We were able to use this book as a launching point into further research. The timeline of important events, i.e. bombings, rallies, elections, at the beginning of the book helped us pinpoint what sparked the establishment of peace lines in Belfast.

Downey, James. *Them & Us, Britain: Ireland and the Northern Question 1969 - 1982*. East Wall Road, Dublin, Ward River Press, 1983.

Them & Us catalogs the divide between London and Belfast prevalent during the first two decades of the Troubles. With roots in the British colonization of the island in 1601, the sectarian divides defined life in Northern Ireland. James Downey offers a glimpse of those divides, and that helped us to understand factors of the conflict.

Jenkins, Richard, et al. *The Sectarian Divide in Northern Ireland Today*. London: Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland ; Atlantic Highlands, NJ : Distributed in North America by Humanities Press, 1986.

This book, written during the '80s, analyzes the increasing divide along ethnic lines in Northern Ireland, from a British perspective. This source helped us understand the long held beliefs that prevented reconciliation between Protestants and Catholics.

Liam De Paor. *Divided Ulster*. Harmondsworth: Penguin, 1 Jan. 1970.

Divided Ulster was written in 1970 before the height of the conflict. Author Liam De Paor discusses the social divisions, such as housing segregation, that had been enforced for hundreds of years. Understanding the division in the counties of Ulster in the late '60s helped us develop our build-up.

London Sunday Times Insight Team. *Northern Ireland*. Vintage Books, 1 Jan. 1972.

Northern Ireland, a special report by the *London Sunday Times* Insight Team, breaks down the conflict in Northern Ireland at the time and the reality of British Military involvement. This source was very beneficial to our project and allowed us to gain more general background on the conflict and what was being reported about it.

Miller, David. *Queen's Rebels: Ulster Loyalism in Historical Perspective*. 1978. UCD Press, University College Dublin Press.

Queen's Rebels examines the historical roots of Protestant loyalism in Northern Ireland in the context of the religious conflict that was going on at the time (1978). Understanding why a majority of the region has remained loyal to Britain—and the roots of this loyalty in history—helped us comprehend why religious tensions turned into violence.

McDonald, Henry, and Jim Cusack. *UVF - the Endgame*. Poolbeg Press Ltd, 30 June 2016.

Written by an Ulster Volunteer Force officer about his experience in Protestant paramilitaries, Henry McDonald goes in depth about his violent relationship with his homeland. This book offered a rare view into Protestant paramilitaries and the other side of IRA agitation.

Ryan, Michael. *My Life in the IRA*: Mercier Press Ltd, 5 Jan. 2018.

In *My Life in the IRA* Michael Ryan lays out the intricacies of a life devoted to your country, a country in turmoil. These first hand accounts allowed us to try to understand the decisions behind the many factions of the IRA and the thought, or lack of thought, to their actions.

Whalen, Lachlan. Contemporary Irish Republican Prison Writing : Writing and Resistance. Palgrave Macmillan, 2007.

A collection of poems, letters, and short stories from Northern Ireland, these works by internment prisoners reflect on the effects of the conflict on many individuals. This source was helpful in developing our understanding of the role internment played in the intensification of the conflict.

Winchester, Simon. Northern Ireland in Crisis. New York, Holmes & Meier, 1975.

Written at the height of the conflict, *Northern Ireland in Crisis* reflects on the social climate of 1970s Northern Ireland. This book helped us to understand, from a primary perspective, points of inflection—Bloody Sunday, Bloody Friday, and the Bogside riots.

Video Footage:

“Bloody Sunday 1972.” On Demand News, 2019.

Filmed on Bloody Sunday, this footage captures the intensity of the moments before and after the march turned violent. This helped give us a sense of what it may have been like on that monumental day and we were able to use part of the clip in our documentary.

“IRA Border Campaign” BBC News, 2019.

This film of the IRA Border Campaign gave us a solid understanding of the war-like attacks the IRA staged and the reasons for the campaign’s failure. We were able to use this video in our documentary.

Podcasts/Audio:

Radio Foyle. '68. BBC, disc 1-22, 2017.

This podcast compiles the stories of Northern Irish who lived through the Troubles and shares their stories of violence, nationality, and identity. This collection of interviews with primary sources who lived in Derry was beneficial to our project and helped us understand the social and political climates of Northern Ireland, then and now.

Secondary Sources:

Articles:

Arthur, Peter. "John Hume | Biography, Nobel Prize, & Facts." Encyclopedia Britannica.

John Hume was an Irish nationalist politician from Northern Ireland and one of the architects of the Good Friday Agreement. This biography of his life gave us insight into a nationalist perspective.

BBC News. "Bloody Sunday: What Happened on Sunday 30 January 1972?" BBC News, 14 Mar. 2019.

Bloody Sunday was a turning point in the Troubles in the direct conflict between the British government and Northern Irish Catholics. This source helped us understand what happened on January 30, 1972, and how it reflected the sectarian violence that defined the Troubles.

Board, The Editorial. "Opinion | Biden's Trip to Northern Ireland and the Power of Diplomacy." The New York Times, 10 Apr. 2023.

The power of diplomacy has been seen recently in Northern Ireland as the European Union and Britain battle over the Northern Ireland Protocol, Northern Ireland's trade agreement. More than during the Troubles, the international community has been aware of oppression in British governmental policy. We used this source to understand current affairs in Northern Ireland.

"Brexit's Stickiest Point: The Irish Backstop." Council on Foreign Relations, 2019.

This article highlights the ongoing discussions around trade in Northern Ireland and the details of the British exit from the European Union. Through reading this source, we were able to develop a better understanding of the foreign relations straining tensions in Northern Ireland today.

Castle, Stephen, et al. "What's at Stake in Northern Ireland Trade Deal." *The New York Times*, 3 Mar. 2023.

The cause of recent riots in Northern Ireland, a new trade and Britain's exit from the European Union has been intensely debated by both diplomats and Irish residents. As discussions for the deal continue to unfold, it was helpful to read articles to stay up to date on the present day social climate of Northern Ireland.

Costello, Francis J. "The Role of Propaganda in the Anglo-Irish War 1919-1921." *The Canadian Journal of Irish Studies*, vol. 14, no. 2, 1989, pp. 5–24. *JSTOR*.

The result of the Anglo-Irish War was autonomy for the Republic of Ireland from Britain. This article helped us understand the legal language of this impactful war-ending treaty.

Cowell, Alan. "50 Years Later, Troubles Still Cast "Huge Shadow" over Northern Ireland." *The New York Times*, 5 Oct. 2018.

This long-form article from the *New York Times* discusses the unresolved tensions between Catholics and Protestants that persist in Northern Ireland. We were able to use multiple powerful images from the article and gain insights from primary sources with a focus on current events.

Editors of Alpha History. "The Provisional IRA." *Alpha History*, 2019.

This article summarizes the history of the Provisional IRA as an organization. It touches on major events, such as Bloody Friday when nine people were killed when 26 bombs linked to the PIRA were detonated in Belfast's urban center, and helped to aid our understanding of the major players of the sectarian conflict.

"Ending 30 Years of Mayhem: Lessons from Northern Ireland – Peacebuilder Online." *EMU*, 2018.

About the impact of the Troubles on contemporary Europe, this article summarizes the decades of conflict that ended with the Good Friday Agreement. From this source we learned about the peace building process in the 1990s that paved the way for current day unity in Northern Ireland.

Gregory, Kathryn. “Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) (Aka, PIRA, “the Provos,” Óglaigh Na Héireann) (UK Separatists).” Council on Foreign Relations, 2010.

The Provisional IRA’s campaign of violent agitation played a pivotal role in the deterioration of diplomatic relationships between nationalists and unionists in Northern Ireland. This article helped us understand the forming of and motivations behind the PIRA.

Gershon, Livia. “Britain’s Blueprint for Colonialism: Made in Ireland.” JSTOR Daily, 29 Jan. 2022.

In the 1700s, the British Empire began expanding across the globe. Starting in Ireland, British colonization reached far and wide, known for its imperialistic and oppressive ideologies. *Britain’s Blueprint for Colonialism* helped us gain a better understanding of how the colonial practices in Ireland influenced and set a norm for future colonization.

Gladstone, Rick, and Peter Robins. “The Ghosts of Northern Ireland’s Troubles Are Back. What’s Going On?” The New York Times, 12 Apr. 2021.

This source takes a look at the recent killings of police officers in Northern Ireland that has brought back memories of the Troubles, proving that the tensions of the past remain. The article helped us understand the legacy of the Troubles that still persists.

Hackett, Mark. “Driving the Social Divide: Planning in Belfast Reinforces the City’s Segregation.” Architectural Review, 2019.

City planning has been the root of segregation globally and Belfast is not an exception. This source allowed us to explore this topic in more depth.

Hogg, Clare Dwyer. “Opinion | Northern Ireland Is Far Too Quiet.” The New York Times, 9 Apr. 2023.

Clare Dwyer, in this opinion piece, discusses her experience growing up during the Troubles and gives her assessment of tensions in contemporary times. Despite the years of peace, many decisions left conflicts unresolved and wounds open. Resentment is still held by many, and citizens of Northern Ireland continue to examine societal problems in order to move forward.

Keane, Fergal. “Cages around Houses: Life at Belfast’s Peace Wall.” BBC News, 2021.

Peace lines remain an important part of everyday life in Belfast. Primarily dividing Protestant and Catholic neighborhoods, peace lines, or walls, play into historical sectarian tensions. Understanding this less discussed aspect of the impact of the Troubles on Northern Ireland helped us narrow down the focus of our documentary.

Kingsley, Patrick. “A New Street Was Meant to Bridge Belfast’s Sectarian Divide. Then the Doorbell Rang.” The New York Times, 11 Oct. 2017.

Peace lines that divide Catholic and Protestant neighborhoods in Belfast have become the topic of debate in recent years, a debate primarily around whether these walls should remain. This article provided a unique perspective into this nuanced discussion.

Landler, Mark. “As a Tense Summer Looms, Northern Ireland Braces.” The New York Times, 7 June 2021.

As the 25th anniversary of the Good Friday Agreement approaches, tensions in Northern Ireland have been reignited. With Brexit, the UN, and trade with Ireland called into question, riots have increased in Belfast and Derry. This article helped us reflect on how Northern Ireland needs to continue to reconcile as a shared territory.

Landler, Mark. “In Northern Ireland Town, Painful Memories Lie beneath a Fragile Peace.” The New York Times, 6 Apr. 2023.

‘Fragile peace’ well describes the state of Northern Ireland affairs. Reconciliation exists in a constant state of unknown and diplomacy is still needed. This article gave us a well rounded understanding of the coexistence of Catholic and Protestant communities in Northern Ireland.

“Londonderry: ‘1968 March Galvanised Civil Rights’.” BBC News, 9 Oct. 2018..

Londonderry was a center of the Troubles, and the 1968 NICRA march is long noted as the start of the era of conflict. This BBC article helped us understand how the violence of the Troubles was ignited by a peaceful movement.

McDonagh, Philip. "The Good Friday Agreement: 1998." *India International Centre Quarterly*, vol. 31, no. 1, 2004, pp. 12–22. JSTOR..

In the years following the Good Friday Agreement, it was evident that the policy created change in Northern Ireland. This article helped us understand what enabled the Good Friday Agreement to be successful after three decades of conflict.

Niall McGrade. "The Story behind Northern Ireland's Peace Walls." *Culture Trip, The Culture Trip*, 22 Aug. 2017.

The peace lines of Belfast have become tourist sites because of the political murals that adorn them and this article is from a guide book detailing their attraction. Peace walls in Belfast have a powerful history as physical frontiers that divided a nation and played a role in enforcing curfews meant to curb violence.

"October 1968: The Birth of the Northern Ireland Troubles?" *BBC News*, 30 Sept. 2018..

The Birth of the Northern Ireland Troubles discusses how the deep sectarian divides and systemic roots of oppression in Northern Ireland were seeded. This article gave us insight into the impacts of British colonization on a country.

Peace Walls | Northern Ireland Foundation." *Belfast Archive*, 25 Apr. 2019.

This archive encompasses Belfast history and this particular article discusses the fortified frontiers that continue to define Belfast day-to-day life. We were able to use images from this source in our documentary.

Roos, Dave. "How the Troubles Began in Northern Ireland." *HISTORY*, 12 Nov. 2021.

A brief article summarizing the Troubles without really delving into the nuance of the situation, this source was one of the first we read. With this helpful background knowledge, we were able to dive deeper into our research.

***Initiatives in the 20th and 21st Century*, edited by Birgit Schwelling, Transcript Verlag, 2012, pp. 315–38. JSTOR..**

Political Reconciliation in Northern Ireland and the Bloody Sunday Inquiry outlines the political reform that occurred following the official inquiry into any wrong doings on Bloody Sunday by the British and examines the institutions that enabled the atrocity and injustice. This source helped us understand the political reform that came out of the Troubles, on all levels, in addition to social reconciliation.

Tannam, Etain. “Explaining the Good Friday Agreement: A Learning Process.” *Government and Opposition*, vol. 36, no. 4, 2001, pp. 493–518.

This article about the Good Friday Agreement provides a diplomatic understanding of Northern Ireland’s peace process. By reading this source, we were able to gain a better understanding of the different parties involved in the agreement and the proposals they brought to the table.

Testa, Andrew, and Mark Landler. “What Peace in Northern Ireland Looks like Now.” *The New York Times*, 10 Apr. 2023.

Reconciliation is a word often repeated in modern times in Northern Ireland, but in reality they are still trying to define what that looks like. In a deeply divided society how do generations build a legacy of peace? This source examined the modern legacy of the Troubles and gave us a look into daily life in Northern Ireland.

Treacy, Matt. “The 1956–62 Armed Campaign and the Reorganisation of the IRA.” *The IRA 1956-69*, 1 Apr. 2011, pp. 9–24.

This article discusses the border campaigns and the subsequent splintering of the IRA into Provisional and Official wings. Understanding the beginning of the IRA’s presence in Northern Ireland and the origins of the factions who played pivotal roles in the conflict was an important part of developing our documentary’s historical context.

The Editors of Encyclopaedia Britannica. “Good Friday Agreement | British-Irish History | Britannica.” *Encyclopædia Britannica*, 2019.

The Good Friday Agreement is known globally for establishing peace in Northern Ireland. This article summarizes the main points and negotiators of the agreement.

Various Editors. “Prisoner Release: Northern Ireland Good Friday Agreement.” *Peace Accords Matrix*, 1998.

This article discusses an important leverage point of the late ‘90s peace process in Northern Ireland—the release of IRA prisoners. Reading this article allowed us to expand on our research of the policy of internment without trial.

Wapner, Jessica. “Do Walls Change How We Think?” *The New Yorker*, 2020.

This long form journalism exposé tells the impact of walls, a physical frontier, on societies. Mentioning Belfast as a case study of the impacts of physical divides, it helped us understand the ramifications of physical frontiers.

Wallenfeldt, Jeff. “The Troubles - the Anglo-Irish Agreement and Downing Street Declaration.” *Encyclopedia Britannica*, 2013.

The Anglo-Irish Agreement was a failed ceasefire in the 1980s that attempted to stem sectarian killings and conflict. Learning about this failed peace treaty was important in gaining a better understanding of why the Good Friday Agreement, unlike others before it, was, and continues to be, successful.

Books:

Bew, Paul, et al. *Northern Ireland, 1921-1994*. Serif Publishing, 1995.

This chronology of the Troubles was very beneficial to us. From it we were able to gain insight on the roots of the conflict and the events that perpetuated it. The breakdown of the Anglo-Irish Treaty that implemented the partition of Ulster was a very important source for us.

Bew, Paul, and Gordon Gillespie. *Northern Ireland: A Chronology of the Troubles: 1968-1992*. Gill & Macmillan Ltd, 1999.

Northern Ireland: A Chronology of the Troubles establishes a timeline of the Troubles and explains the specific events that defined the three decade period. This book was very useful in giving us a greater breadth of knowledge before we started more in depth research, offering us a jumping-off point.

Burns, Anna. *Milkman*. Faber and Faber, 2019.

Milkman addresses the Troubles in the eyes of an 18 year old, through the parallel of an unnamed country and the 'country across the water'. This book helped us understand the struggles of living during the time period as an ordinary citizen, and the extent of sectarian division that split Northern Ireland.

Hughes, Michael. *Country*. Custom House, Harper Collins, 1 Oct. 2019.

A fictional account of a British Intelligence officer and an IRA leader, *Country* displays the dominance of violence in Northern Irish society during the Troubles. This source offered us a look into the strong nationality and identity tied to the violence of the time.

J Bowyer Bell. *The Irish Troubles: A Generation of Violence, 1967-1992*. New York, St. Martin's Press, 1993.

This book tells the story of the effects of violence on a generation of Northern Irish and the generational divide from the 1970s to the 1990s. This source helped us gain a better understanding of how life forms around violence.

Mcfall, Claire. *Trespassers*. S.L., Walker Books Us, 2022.

Trespassers tells the story of relationships between Protestant and Catholic Northern Irish across generations. From this we were able to gain insight on de facto and de jure segregation of religions in Northern Ireland.

Morrissey, Mike, and Marie Smyth. *Northern Ireland after the Good Friday Agreement : Victims, Grievance, and Blame*. London ; Sterling, Va., Pluto Press, 2002.

The Good Friday Agreement effectively ended the Troubles and has remained in place for 25 years. Yet, the divides in Northern Irish society didn't go away overnight and reconciliation is still necessary as many still assign blame. By reading this book we were able to gain an understanding of that victimization and blame, how some ignore the nuances of the conflict.

Databases:

“BBC - History - the Troubles.” BBC, 2018.

The BBC reported on the Troubles during the time, and was largely viewed in Northern Ireland by Catholics as a biased source. In the years following the Troubles the BBC has done investigative journalism into the conflict and its roots. This database helped us explore reporting on the Troubles from a British source.

“Libraries: Irish Studies Portal: Portal.” Boston College.

This database, the collection of Irish works from Boston College, has an extensive number of resources from throughout history. We were able to use this source to find numerous primary sources.

“Peacewall Archive.” UK Arts & Humanities Research Council.

The Peacewall Archive is an interactive database of all the photos of the walls in Belfast. Displaying the location, meaning, and history of each wall, the database has an extensive catalog. This source helped us get a quick background on the peace lines and see photos of them today.

“The Troubles.” National Army Museum.

The National Army Museum includes a large collection on the Troubles. Ranging from paintings, poems, and short stories, the collection gave us insight into the art that emerged in response to the Troubles.

Films:

‘71. Directed by Yann Demange, StudioCanal, 2014.

‘71 is an English drama released in recent years that follows a British soldier who is deployed to Belfast as a peacekeeper and then becomes involved in an altercation that causes him to be pursued by the Provisional IRA and the British military. Watching this movie, although it is dramatized, helped us understand the undercurrents of tension that dictated life where soldiers and citizens coexisted on the same streets.

***Belfast*. Directed by Kenneth Branagh, Focus Features, 2 Sep. 2021.**

Kenneth Branagh grew up during the Troubles and many of his formative memories revolved around the violence and divides in Northern Ireland. This semi-autobiographical film shows the Troubles through a child's eyes, and what impact it had on everyday people in Belfast.

***In the Name of the Father*. Directed by Jim Sheridan, Universal Pictures, 1993.**

Based on a true story, *In the Name of the Father* is a fictional portrayal of the unjust imprisonment of a group of Irish citizens in relation to an IRA bombing. From this movie we were able to gain a better understanding of how the British policy in Northern Ireland of holding suspects without charge for days on end led to torture and false confessions.

***The Boxer*. Directed by Jim Sheridan, Universal Pictures, 1997.**

The Boxer provided an intimate portrayal of the Troubles through the lens of a Belfast community. We found the portrayal of power conflicts and distrust between the official and provisional wings of the IRA to be an especially pertinent take away from this movie.

Plays:

Five Minutes of Heaven. Directed by Michael Egan, Illusion Theater, 2022.

Adapted from the award winning screenplay by Guy Hibbert this play follows the brother of a teenager killed by a member of a Protestant paramilitary in Belfast. We were able to talk with the director about his research process for adapting and producing this play, which helped guide our own historical analysis.

Video Footage:

Dailymotion. "Biden Praises Solidarity of Northern Ireland Politicians after Shooting of John Caldwell." Microsoft News, 18 Mar. 2023.

US President Biden visited Northern Ireland on the 25th anniversary of the Good Friday Agreement, missing King Charles's coronation, one of the first times Northern Ireland was prioritized over Britain to the international community. Biden praised the peace in Northern Ireland after rising tensions and violence following Brexit. This footage helped us understand the international community's response to Irish-British tension now compared to during the Troubles.

Media:

Image Databases:

“The Troubles: Capturing the Conflict.” Magnum Photos, 9 Apr. 2018.

This collection of images from the height of the conflict in Northern Ireland focuses on capturing humanity of the Troubles. We used many of the photos in this collection in our documentary.

“Peacelines I.” Belfast Archive Project, 2019.

This database consists of photos, both historic and contemporary—all black and white, of peace lines throughout Belfast. Many of the images from this collection are used in our documentary.

Photos:

<https://www.bbc.com/news/uk-northern-ireland-63059506>

This is an image of Bloody Sunday.

<https://www.irishamerica.com/2023/01/irish-peace-process/>

This is an image of the signing of the Good Friday Agreement.

<https://www.bbc.com/news/uk-northern-ireland-43560637>

This is a photo of an Irish politician holding the Good Friday Agreement.

<https://www.theguardian.com/uk-news/2021/mar/15/ira-brighton-bomber-patrick-magee-s-couted-labour-conference-seven-years-earlier>

This is a photo of Free Derry.

<https://www.bbc.com/news/uk-northern-ireland-63313156>

This is a photo of a wall with soldiers and ‘Vote Sinn Fein’ is written on it.

<https://www.irishtimes.com/news/ireland/irish-news/old-ira-disappearances-off-the-scale-compared-with-pira-1.3602395>

This is an image of IRA car bombings in Belfast.

<https://www.bbc.com/news/uk-northern-ireland-49299060>

This is a photo of a Brexit protest in Northern Ireland.

<https://www.theguardian.com/cities/2017/oct/30/frestonia-london-commune-squatters>

This is a photo of youth around a peace wall.

<https://www.cbc.ca/radio/ideas/the-peace-walls-of-belfast-do-they-still-help-keep-the-peace-1.5262640>

This is an image of a wall painted 'End Sectarianism' presented by the Workers Party.

<https://www.tate.org.uk/art/archive/items/tga-201011-3-1-106-2/henderson-photograph-of-children-playing-in-the-street>

This is a chaotic photo of children at a youth center in Northern Ireland.

[https://www.newscentermaine.com/video/entertainment/television/bill-greens-maine/scots-of-dunbar/97-8096008](https://www.newscentermaine.com/video/entertainment/television/bill-greens-maine-scots-of-dunbar/97-8096008)

This is a photo of Oliver Cromwell leading his conquest.

<https://www.irishnews.com/lifestyle/2021/05/04/news/leona-o-neill-it-s-still-too-soon-for-a-united-ireland-if-our-kids-are-to-have-a-peaceful-future-2308925/>

This is an image of the Northern Ireland and Republic of Ireland border.

https://archive.niassembly.gov.uk/io/summary/new_summary.htm

This is an image of the Northern Ireland Assembly.

<https://www.ohio.edu/cas/sociology-anthropology/about/cultural>

This is a photo of a statue in Derry.

<https://www.nytimes.com/2022/01/29/world/europe/bloody-sunday-ireland.html>

This is an image of people fighting on Bloody Sunday.

<https://www.theguardian.com/theguardian/from-the-archive-blog/2011/jun/01/guardian190-bloody-sunday-1972>

This is an image of British officers on Bloody Sunday.

<https://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-4850290/Ireland-s-Civil-War-colourised-photographs.html>

This is a series of colorized photos taken during the Irish Civil War.

<https://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/sod-houses>

This is a photo of the Irish potato famine.

<https://www.archives.gov/publications/record/1998/05/kennedy-materials-claims.html>

These are a series of photographs of the Anglo-Irish treaty of 1921.

<https://www.bbc.com/news/uk-northern-ireland-foyle-west-43821276>

This is an image of a NICRA Derry protest poster.

<https://www.irishnews.com/arts/thebluffer/2021/01/07/news/dinnseanchas-agus-seanfhocal---an-irish-place-name-and-a-proverb-2176396/>

This is a political cartoon of British colonization.

https://centenariestimeline.com/1922_INI.html

This is a poster detailing the policy of internment.

<https://www.theguardian.com/culture/2000/apr/10/artsfeatures.northernireland>

This is an image of a civil rights march.

<https://www.theguardian.com/books/series/toptens+history>

This photo of firefighters on a smoky street in Northern Ireland.

<https://www.nbcnews.com/news/world/uk-weighs-northern-ireland-amnesty-bid-spare-veterans-rcna4806>

This is a photo of young men rioting in the streets.

<https://www.bbc.com/news/uk-northern-ireland-61585654>

This is a photo of Stormont.

<https://www.theguardian.com/politics/2019/sep/08/johnson-has-renege-d-on-good-friday-agreement-vows-says-eu>

This is a photo of the Good Friday Agreement.

<https://www.nbcnews.com/think/opinion/boris-johnson-will-be-disaster-u-k-he-ll-be-ncna1033766>

This is an image of an RUC officer in front of a graffitied wall.

<https://cdh.jhu.edu/>

This is a photo of old Gaelic text.

<https://artuk.org/discover/artists/walton-stuart-b-1933>

This is a photo of peace walls in Belfast.

<https://www.derryjournal.com/news/arts-events-explore-role-women-civil-rights-derry-246139>

This is a photo of NICRA protesters.

<https://www.bbc.com/news/uk-scotland-61825917>

This photo shows rioters throwing rocks.

https://www.theirishstory.com/tag/plantation-of-munster/#.ZEMiWS_MLq0

This is a photo of the Plantation of Ulster.

<https://www.gettyimages.com/detail/news-photo/director-andrew-davis-wife-adrienne-davis-writer-director-news-photo/51699033>

This is a photo of the peace talks between Sinn Fein and British politicians.

<https://www.thetimes.co.uk/article/northern-irelands-era-of-peace-is-in-grave-danger-ntk20lfhn>

This is a photo of a violent riot at a Belfast peace wall in recent years.

https://lens.google.com/search?ep=gisbubb&hl=en&p=ARADZa7OP4ZAwBJ5cLmN--A-5gVlcrecxNRpuqTZks-LANcET_4KdRMxPrxyCBWH3RzfXglrB1MmyKoHdsXL6c234pwtWUCoPxfS

This is an image of IRA graffiti on a Derry building.

<https://www.gettyimages.com/photos/ira-graffiti>

This is a photo of two young boys under IRA graffiti.

<https://www.irishnews.com/news/gfa20/2018/04/09/news/good-friday-agreement-a-timeline-1299868/>

This is an image of the Good Friday Agreement pamphlet.

<https://www.independent.co.uk/news/uk/home-news/new-ira-brexit-recruit-young-irish-border-a8890301.html>

This is an image of an IRA street sign.

<http://www.peacewall-archive.net/history>

This is a photo of a make-shift peace wall in Belfast.

<http://www.peacewall-archive.net/history>

This is an image of a British soldier walking through a neighborhood in Londonderry.

Video:

“The Troubles | Northern Ireland | the British Army.” Thames TV, 1969.

This is video footage of the British Army on the streets of Belfast.

“Bloody Sunday.” OnDemand News, 1972.

This is a video of the protest and aftermath of Bloody Sunday.

“Northern Ireland 1972: The Worst Year Yet.” AP Archives, 1972.

This is a video of various scenes from conflict between nationalists and unionists across Northern Ireland.

“The Troubles | Northern Ireland | Orangemen March.” Thames TV, 1970.

This is a video of Protestant marching season and subsequent nationalist rioting.

“Divided and Damaged: Northern Ireland's Peace Walls.” Real Stories, 2021.

This video includes an interview with Professor Phil Scranton of Queen's University Belfast.

