

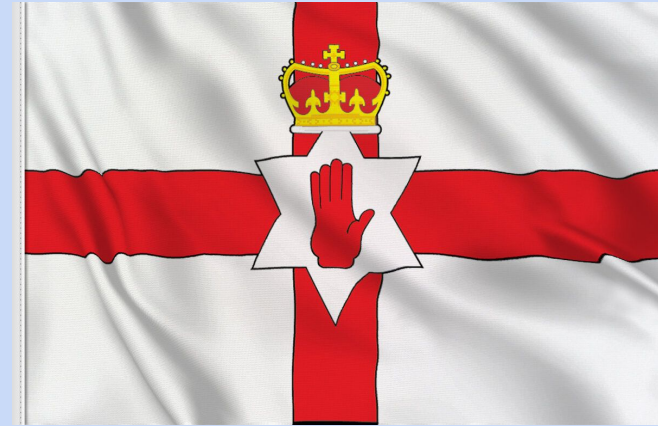
## Thème 2: Histoire et mémoires

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### Irlande du Nord: les “troubles” et l’accord du Vendredi saint



*The Derry Civil Rights march, 1968*



Flag of Northern Ireland 1953-1973

### Introduction: Histoire et mémoires, histoire et justice

- I. Les notions d'histoire, de mémoire
- II. Caractériser les crimes de grande échelle
- III. Histoire, mémoire et justice

### Axe 1: Histoire et mémoires des conflits

- I. Un débat historique: les origines de la 1ere GM
- II. Mémoires et histoire d'un conflit: la guerre d'Algérie
- III. Bonus: mémoires en Irlande du Nord
- IV. Histoire et mémoires des conflits

### Axe 2: Histoire, mémoire et justice

- I. Des crimes hors du commun
- II. Des tribunaux d'exception pour des crimes d'exception
- III. Justice, histoire et mémoires après les crimes de masse

### **III. Bonus: mémoires en Irlande du Nord**

- A. Histoire de l'indépendance
- B. les "troubles"
- C. Des mémoires réconciliées ?

**Comment les catholiques et protestants en Irlande du Nord ont-ils réussi à apaiser les mémoires de la période des troubles ?**

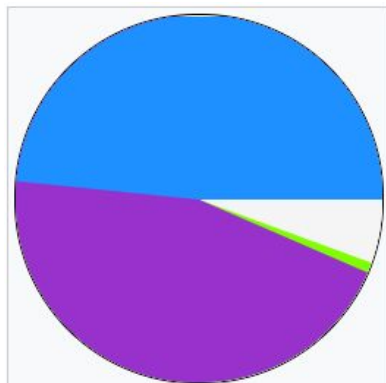
# Intro: l'Irlande du Nord aujourd'hui

## Northern Ireland today

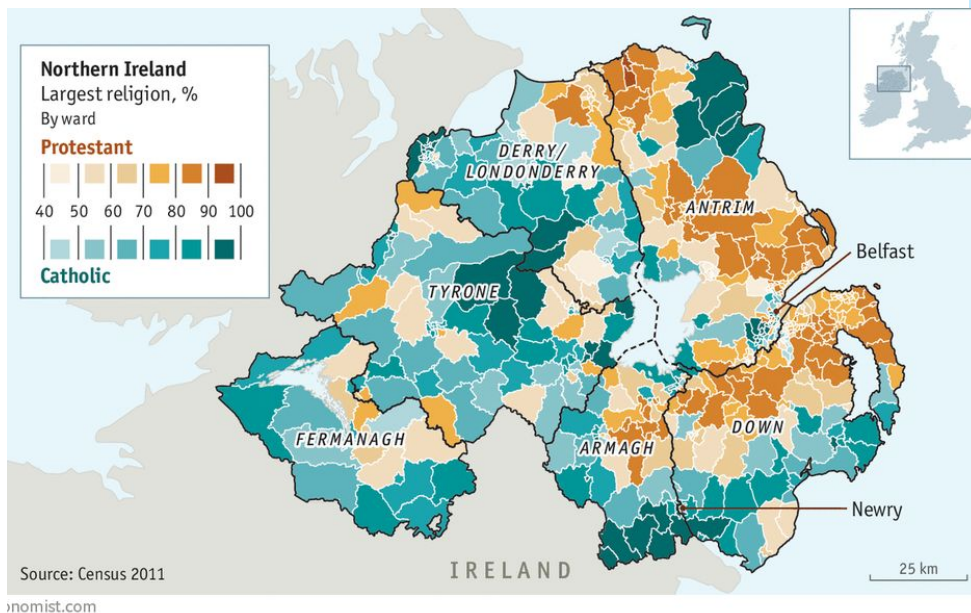
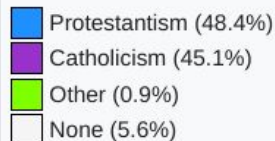
- Population: 1.9 Million in 2019
- Six counties, capital Belfast
- Part of the United Kingdom
- Northern Ireland Assembly (Stormont)
- Religion is still a strong source of identity



Northern Ireland  
Assembly



Religion raised in - 2011<sup>[1]</sup>

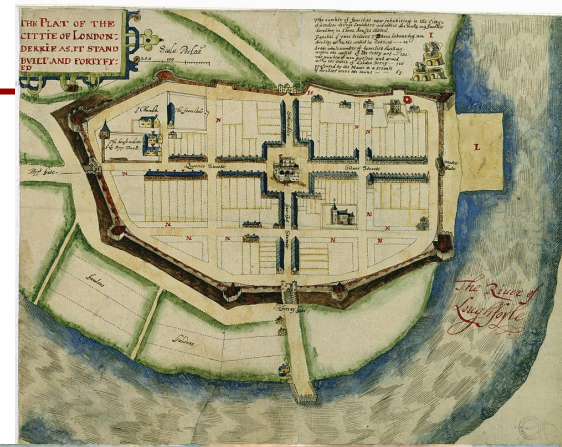




## A. Histoire de l'indépendance

- From 1169 (Norman invasion) until 1922, Ireland was under british rule
- In **1609**, King James I organises the **Ulster Plantation**
- In **1690**: Battle of the Boyne
- **1845 - 1849** the Potato famine

*A plan of the new city of Londonderry c.1622*



The Potato famine in the south



*The Battle of the Boyne, Ireland, between Kings James II and William III  
12 July 1690, oil on canvas by Jan van Huchtenburg*

# A. Histoire de l'indépendance

- Gaelic revival in late 19th century
- In 1916: **Easter uprising** in Dublin



*A photograph of the Rising by Walter Doughty*

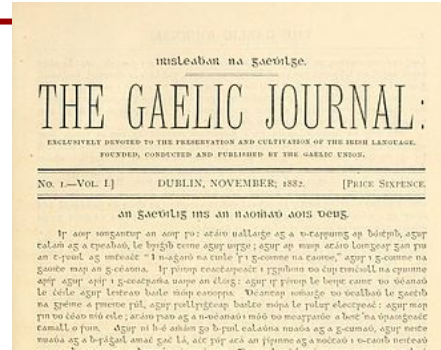
- 1919 to 1921 **Irish War of Independence**
- between IRA (Michael Collins) and the British army using **“auxiliaries”**
- Sunday, 21 November 1920: Bloody Sunday

## POBLACHT NA H EIREANN. THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE IRISH REPUBLIC TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND.

IRISHMEN AND IRISHWOMEN In the name of God and of the dead generations from which she receives her old tradition of nationhood, Ireland, through us, summons her children to her flag and strikes for her freedom.

Having organised and trained her manhood through her secret revolutionary organisation, the Irish Republican Brotherhood, and through her open military organisations, the Irish Volunteers and the Irish Citizen Army, having patiently perfected her discipline, having resolutely waited for the right moment to reveal

*Poster during the Easter uprising*



*The Gaelic Journal, an early organ of the Gaelic revival movement*



*Part of an IRA brigade during the war*

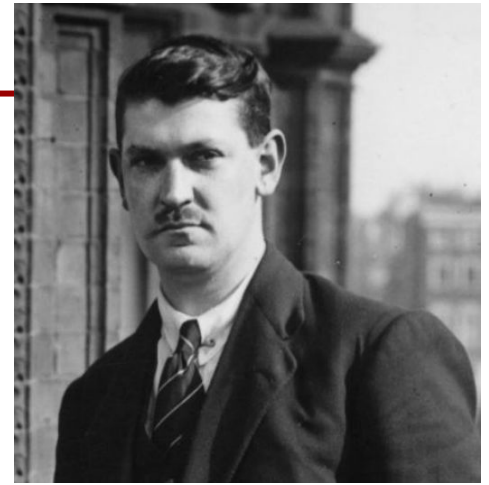


## A. Histoire de l'indépendance

- In 1921: **Michael Collins** negotiated a peace treaty with England: Irish Free State is created and Northern Ireland remains in UK with 6 counties. **A civil war broke out in Ireland in 1922-1923**
- Between the **Provisional Government of Ireland** and the **anti-Treaty Irish Republican Army** (1922–1969) (IRA) over the Anglo-Irish Treaty.



*National Army soldiers escorting an IRA prisoner of war*



*Michael Collins in London during the negotiations*

## B. les “troubles”

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- 1967-1972: **Civil Rights movement** in Northern Ireland
- Against **discrimination** towards Irish Catholics



*The Derry Civil Rights march, 1968*

**Northern Ireland Civil Rights  
ASSOCIATION**

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**A CIVIL RIGHTS  
MARCH**

**WILL BE HELD IN DERRY**

**ON SATURDAY, 5<sup>TH</sup> OCT.**

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**COMMENCING AT 3-30 p.m.**

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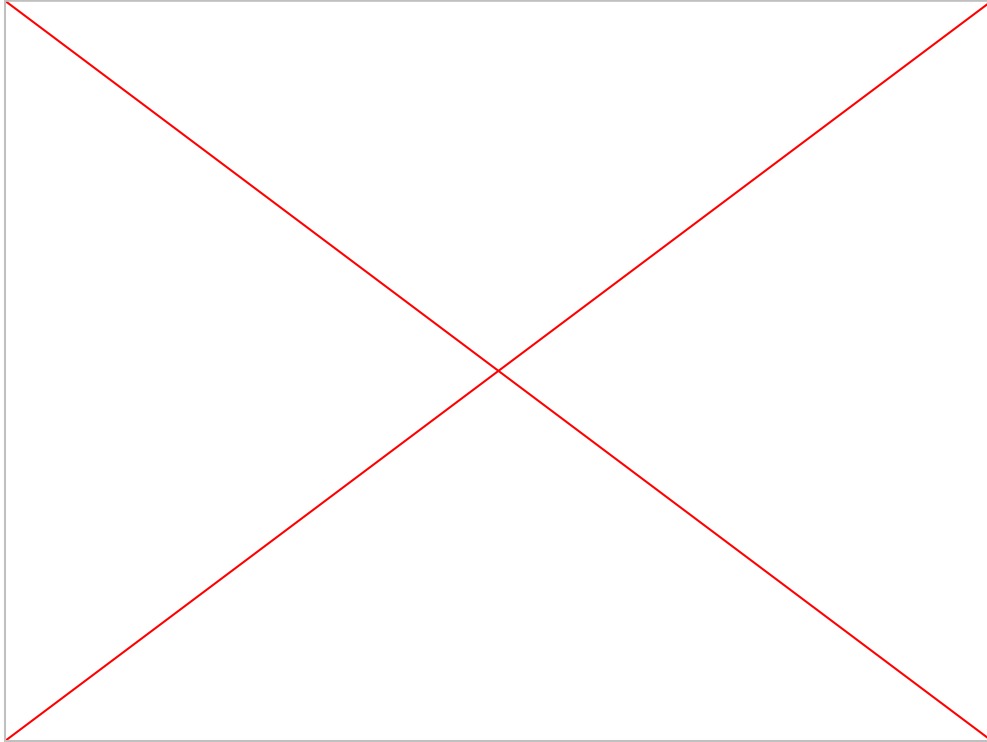
**ASSEMBLY POINT: WATERSIDE RAILWAY STATION**  
**MARCH TO THE DIAMOND**  
**Where a PUBLIC MEETING will take place**



## B. les “troubles”

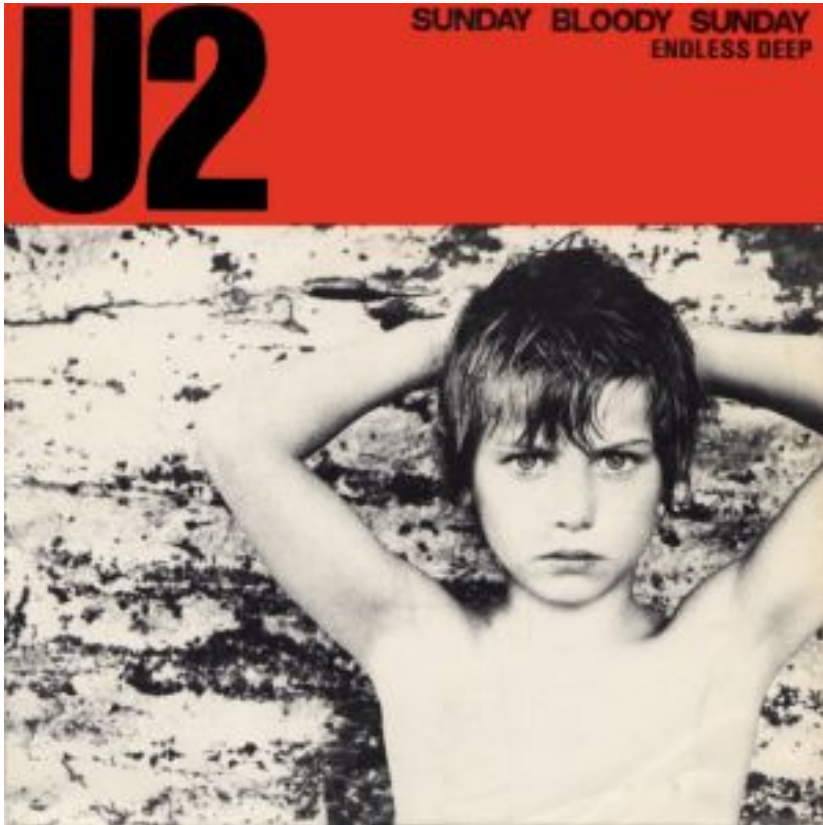
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- 1968-1998: The Troubles
- 30th april 1972: **Bloody Sunday**



*Local people walking past a British soldier on guard in Northern Ireland, August 1969.*

## C. Des mémoires réconciliées ?



I can't believe the news today  
Oh, I can't close my eyes and make it go away  
**How long, how long must we sing this song?**  
**How long? How long?**  
'Cause tonight  
We can be as one  
Tonight  
Broken bottles under children's feet  
Bodies strewn across the dead-end street  
But I won't heed the battle call  
It puts my back up, puts my back up against the wall  
(...)  
And the battle's just begun  
There's many lost, but tell me who has won?  
The trenches dug within our hearts  
And mothers, children, brothers, sisters torn apart  
(...)  
'Cause tonight we can be as one, tonight  
Tonight, tonight (Sunday, Bloody Sunday)  
Tonight, tonight (Sunday, Bloody Sunday)

## C. Des mémoires réconciliées ?

- 1998: the **Good Friday Agreement**
  - Power-Sharing Government
  - Northern Ireland Assembly elected by proportional representation
  - Constitutional Status of Northern Ireland and Consent principle
  - Republic of Ireland abandon its claim on Northern Ireland
  - Human rights and equality for all citizens
  - Cross-Border Cooperation
  - Decommissioning of Weapons and release of prisoners

Northern Ireland Good Friday Agreement referendum, 1998		
Choice	Votes	%
✓ Yes	676,966	71.1
No	274,979	28.9
Valid votes	951,945	99.82
Invalid or blank votes	1,738	0.18
<b>Total votes</b>	<b>953,683</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Nineteenth Amendment of the Constitution of Ireland referendum		
Choice	Votes	%
✓ Yes	1,442,583	94.39
No	85,748	5.61
Valid votes	1,528,331	98.90
Invalid or blank votes	17,064	1.10
<b>Total votes</b>	<b>1,545,395</b>	<b>100.00</b>



*Image: Bertie Ahern (Irish Taoiseach), George Mitchell (US Special Envoy) and Tony Blair (UK Prime Minister)*

