



1922-1998: a “century” of tensions

From the civil war to the Good Friday Agreement (1998)

Donald Trump in Great Britain

A strange state visit to Great Britain

Good behavior towards the Queen, *"fantastic woman"*

Promoted a *"no deal"* with the EU and praised his *"friend"* Boris Johnson





Donald Trump:
nothing but friendly
faces in the streets
of London

*"It was love, a
great alliance"*

Anti-Trump
demonstrations:
"fake news"











Trump vowed a
“phenomenal” post Brexit
trade deal with the UK



“After the shared sacrifices of the Second World War, Britain and the United States worked with other allies to build an assembly of international institutions, to ensure the horrors of conflict would never be repeated.”



Teresa May's resignation as
leader of the Conservative Party
(June 7th)

How it increases the chances of
Boris Johnson





The Labour Party
narrowly won a by-
election
(Peterborough)

The Brexit Party: a
close second

The collapse of the
Conservative Party



The results of the Peterborough by-election: a **symbol** and a **warning**

Electoral debacle likely for the Conservative Party

Poll: voting intentions

Tories: 18%

Brexit Party: 26%



Conservative MPs: to
stop at all cost the
electoral gains of the
Brexit Party

Boris Johnson perceived as
the only Tory political able to
appeal to pro-Brexit voters

Europhobia & nationalism



Boris Johnson (“Bojo”):
divorce with EU will
happen no matter what
on October 31st

Option 1: to negotiate a new
agreement with the EU
(unlikely)

Option 2: Brexit without a
deal



Boris Johnson hostile
to the **Brexit backstop**


To prevent a hard border
between Northern Ireland
& the Republic of Ireland



The Tory leadership
race: 12 candidates

Teresa May to remain PM
until a successor is chosen

“Bojo”: the favorite



Conservative MPs to
select their two favorite
candidates by June 20

160 000 party members (75%
in favor of a “*no deal*”) to
choose the next leader



Boris Johnson: best placed Tory
candidate to beat Farage and
Corbyn in a « Brexit » election
(The Telegraph, June 8)





Donald Trump: Irish border
Brexit « wall » to be a good
think for Ireland



The Government of Ireland Act (1920) and the **partition of Ireland**

Initially a “temporary” measure

Free State of Ireland: a British dominion
Allegiance to the Crown

Michael Collins: Anglo-Irish Treaty, the best option for Ireland – The path to independence

Eamon De Valera (president of self-proclaimed Irish parliament – *Dail*): NO to the Treaty



Civil War in the South (1922-1923)

3 000 dead

Michael Collins killed

De Valera jailed in 1923



Nationalists vs. Unionists

Nationalists: the majority of Catholics
Goal: reunification of Ireland

Unionists: the majority of Protestants
Northern Ireland to remain part of the UK



William T. Cosgrave:
president of the Irish
provisional government

Priorities: to bring back
stability (social, political &
economic)

To maintain Anglo-Irish
trade (free trade)

Social conservatism (the
Catholic Church)



Cosgrave government:
ambitious projects
(electrification, a police
force)

A member of the
League of Nations
(1923)

A key role in the
elaboration of the
Statute of Westminster
(1931)

De Valera: the *Fianna Fail* (main opposition party)

1932 elections: *Fianna Fail* in power
(peaceful transition of power)

Goal: to reunify Ireland

A new Constitution: NO reference to the
British Crown

Ireland: an independent republic (elected
president) – Official language: Gaelic

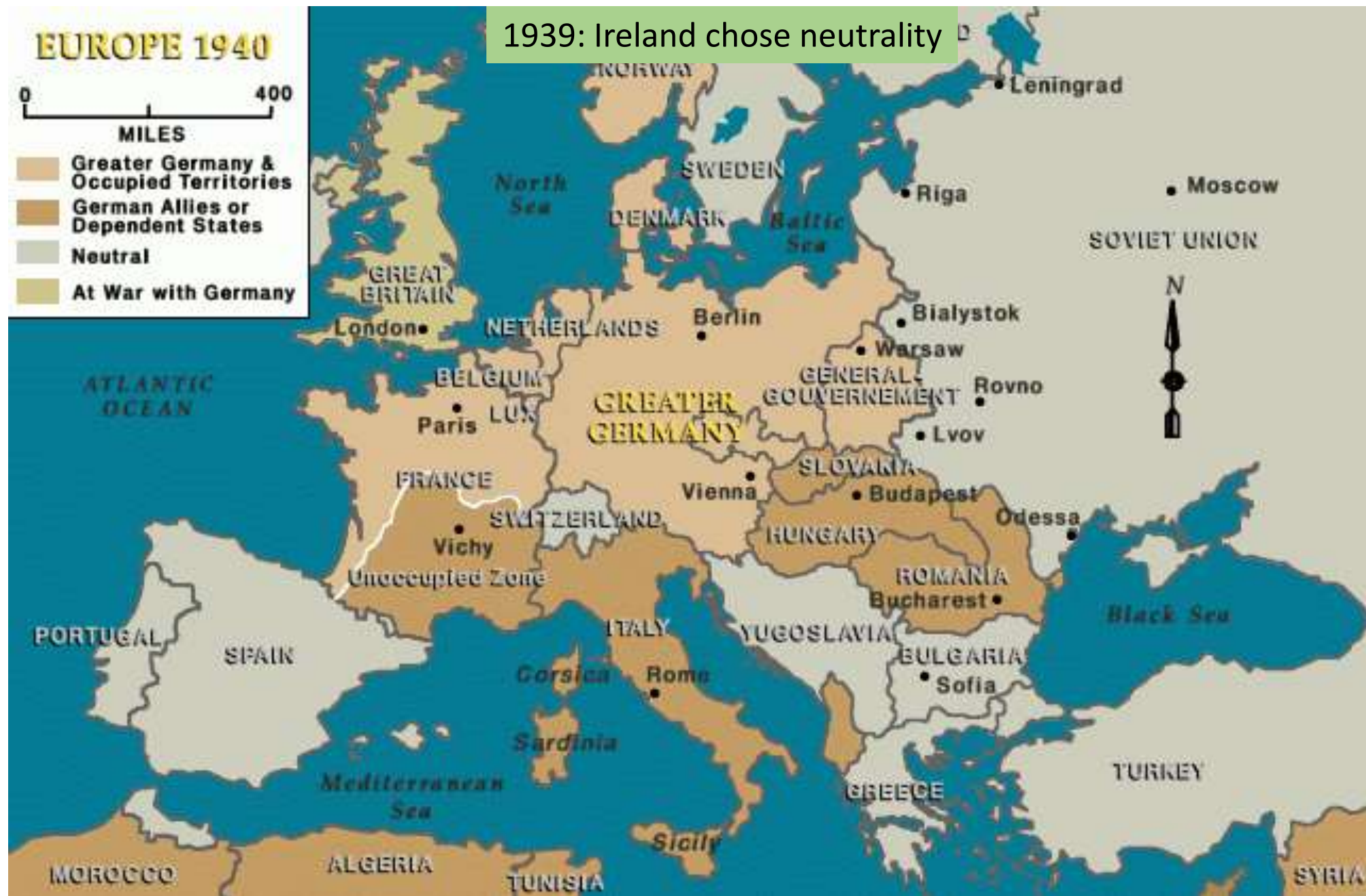
The Catholic Church: a special status



EUROPE 1940

0 400
MILES

- Greater Germany & Occupied Territories
- German Allies or Dependent States
- Neutral
- At War with Germany



1939: Ireland chose neutrality



The path to independence in the South:
growing gap between the South & the
North

1949: the official birth of the Republic of Ireland

The British: the Belfast parliament's veto power
over Ireland's reunification

Majority of Unionists: partition irreversible



1949: Ireland no longer
a member of the
Commonwealth

Membership to
Commonwealth

=

Allegiance to the British
Crown



Border South-North designed to guarantee long-lasting **Protestant majority**

6 Ulster counties: Protestants = 2/3 of population

Parliament in 1921: Unionist Party in power for 50 years

Discriminatory measures against Catholics (curfew, censorship, police search without warrant...)





A Northern Ireland Civil Rights Movement (1960s)

Unionist Party:
repression

October 1968 riots
(Londonderry)

A spiral of violence
(The "*troubles*")



British troops in
Northern Ireland (1969)

Catholic & Protestant
militias

Ulster Volunteer Force vs.
Irish Republican Army (IRA)

Precarious situation



Belfast “peace walls”: to separate Protestant and Catholic neighborhoods'

Hundreds of “peace walls” built by British army



“Peace walls” to be dismantled by 2023

British general election (1970) a
Conservative-Unionist majority

British government no longer perceived as
impartial

1971: arrests of Catholics/Interrogation
techniques/Internments of suspected Irish
Republicans without trial





"Bloody Sunday" (January 1972)

IRA: growing support among Catholics

IRA's offensive (guerilla/terrorism):

1. To protect Catholic neighborhoods
2. The fight for independence





1973: Ireland & Great Britain joined the EEC

France & Italy: Great Britain to bring peace back to Northern Ireland

The **Sunningdale Agreement**: attempt to establish a power-sharing **Northern Ireland Executive**

A **Council of Ireland** to stimulate cooperation with the Republic of Ireland (tourism & transports)





General strike (May 1974) called by Unionists
opposed to the Sunningdale Agreement

British government to send troops to Northern Ireland
(miners' strike in Great Britain)

The collapse of the agreement

Minorities of extremists able to block all political solutions
(use of force)

London's objective: to contain violence



Maze prison (Belfast): **no special status**
for IRA suspects

The 1981 Hunger Strike: 10 dead

Margaret Thatcher impervious to criticisms



WANTED

for murder



**and torture of
Irish prisoners**

MP among dead • Chief Whip injured, wife missing • Tebbit rescued after 4 hrs.

Cabinet survives IRA hotel blast

Inquiry into security at conference

By Paul Brown, Colin Brown, Peter Wetherington,
David Ward and Sarah Perry

An investigation into the security breach which allowed the Provisional IRA to attempt the assassination of the Prime Minister and most of her Cabinet at their Brighton conference hotel began last night.

The bomb brought down a building overlooking through some rooms of the Grand Hotel, Brighton, miraculously missing Mrs Thatcher but killing the Conservative MP for Salford South, Sir Anthony Berry.

Also believed to be dead are Mrs Roberta Walsburn, wife of the Conservative chief whip, Sir John Walsburn, and Mrs Jeanette Shaddock, wife of the president of the South-West Conservative Association, Sir Gordon Shaddock. Sir Eric Taylor, chairman of the North-West Area Association was missing.

Mrs Thatcher's bathroom was demolished two metres after she had left it, but two of her senior ministers, the Industry Secretary, Mr Norman Tebbit, and Mr Walsburn were trapped in the rubble. Mr Tebbit was brought out after four hours and Mr Walsburn after six. Both were underwent operations in hospital. Mr Walsburn has serious leg injuries.



John Hume (leader of the moderate
Social Democratic and Labour Party –
A **nationalist** party)

Contacts with the powerful Irish-American
lobby in Washington & European parliament

1985: Margaret Thatcher forced to sign the
Anglo-Irish Agreement:

1. An **advisory role** for the Irish government
2. **No change in constitutional agreement**
with Northern Ireland unless a majority
agreed to a united Ireland







Anglo-Irish cooperation following tense relations since "*Bloody Sunday*"

Irish government: a national day of mourning in memory of "*Bloody Sunday*" victims

Irish government's lawyers: a complaint lodged against London with the European Court of Human Rights

The IRA and Sinn Féin leadership (Gerry Adams): London no longer officially opposed to the end of partition

The need **to dialogue** with the Unionists to end political violence in Northern Ireland

Secret talks Sinn Féin-SDLP to end divisions among nationalists





The Hume-Adams
dialogue: a
common strategy

The 1994 IRA
ceasefire

The path to the
Good Friday
Agreement (1998)