

Exam: Northern Ireland and Brexit

Punkte:

/ 31

Notenpunkte:

- ① In the video "*The Fragile Peace and A Fight For Justice in Northern Ireland*", you got to know about some aspects of the Northern Ireland conflict. Read the text and fill in the gaps with information as given in the video. / 13

Northern Ireland has a long history of conflict, known as "_____", which began in the late 1960s and lasted for decades. The conflict was primarily between Catholic nationalists, who sought a united _____, and Protestant unionists, who wanted to remain part of the _____. The foundation of two paramilitary groups falls into that time: the _____ predominantly composed of Protestants and the _____, mostly associated with the Catholic community. Both groups were responsible for acts of violence, including bombings and shootings, that resulted in the deaths of hundreds of people. The conflict between those two parties was fueled as the British government made promises to the people of Northern Ireland that they did not keep. This is called "_____". Thus, to separate Catholic and Protestant neighborhoods in Belfast, physical barriers known as "_____" were erected. There are currently _____ Peace Walls across Belfast, which serve as a reminder of the ongoing tensions in the area. However, hopes were high when, in 1998, the _____ was signed, bringing an end to the worst of the violence and the border virtually disappeared. However, many issues remain unresolved, and tensions still run high between the two communities. But change is coming: _____, a political party that seeks a united Ireland and was associated with violent groups in the past, is now aiming to achieve its goals through peaceful means, like talking and negotiating. Tragically, the journalist _____'s death in _____ served as a reminder of the fragility of peace in Northern Ireland. She was killed while reporting on a riot in Derry, and her death highlighted the ongoing tensions and unresolved issues in the region. Finally, there is a generation of young people in Northern Ireland who have grown up after the Good Friday Agreement, known as "_____". While they have known relative peace, the ongoing tensions and unresolved issues in the region serve as a reminder of the fragility of peace.

