

KEY STAGE 3: FROM ULSTER TO NORTHERN IRELAND, 1600–1925

UNIT 4: JANUARY 1919–JUNE 1921

UNIT 4: 1919–1921

UNIT DESCRIPTION

The activities in this unit aim to help pupils learn about and evaluate the importance of this crucial historical period in bringing about the partition of Ulster and Ireland and the creation of Northern Ireland:

- The Government of Ireland Act 1920
- The Creation of Northern Ireland

The unit introduces pupils to how the Government of Ireland Act of 1920 led to the creation of the new state of Northern Ireland in June 1921. Faced with the need to proceed with some form of Home Rule for Ireland, against the backdrop of the 1918 general election result and the War of Independence, the Cabinet committee set up in October 1919 by Prime Minister David Lloyd George suggested something new.

There were to be two parliaments: one in Belfast for the nine counties of Ulster, and the other in Dublin for the rest of the country. The plan was that they would be linked by a Council of Ireland to facilitate eventual reunification. Any form of Home Rule was rejected by Sinn Féin.

Pupils will discuss and evaluate the implications of how unionist influence reduced the northern state to six counties in the Government of Ireland Act of December 1920, and why this upset Ulster nationalists. Finally, they will assess the significance of the election of May 1921 and the establishment of the parliament opened by King George V on 22 June.

UNIT INTENTIONS		UNIT OUTCOMES
Pupils will: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Discuss the political events of the period from January 1919 to June 1921 in Westminster, Ulster and the rest of Ireland, focusing on how they carried forward the process leading to the partition of Ulster and Ireland, and the creation of Northern Ireland. 2. Explain how the proposed partition of Ulster and Ireland was perceived by nationalists and unionists in Ulster. 3. Demonstrate an understanding of the changes which took place during the period from January 1919 to June 1921 through the use of digital media. 		Pupils will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be able to discuss how historical developments from January 1919 to June 1921 partitioned Ulster and Ireland and led to the creation of Northern Ireland. • Employ ICT skills to express an understanding of the topic.
HANDOUTS AND GUIDES	SOFTWARE	HARDWARE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key Information • Task Sheet 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Timeline Software, such as Tiki-Toki • Image Editing Software 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whiteboard • PCs/Laptops

UNIT 4: 1919–1921



ACTIVITY	LEARNING OUTCOMES
<p>Starter</p> <p>Starter – Watch this animation from the Nerve Centre to get an overview of the process leading to the formation of Northern Ireland in 1921.</p>	<p>This animation will introduce pupils in a clear and accessible way to the issues surrounding the end of the War, the War of Independence, the Government of Ireland Act and the Treaty.</p>
<p>Using the Key Information, teachers will have a choice of activities to engage pupils.</p> <p>Teachers may choose to split the class into groups and ask pupils to use the discussion points to discuss some aspects of the Key Information. Pupils will then share their discussions with the rest of the class.</p> <p>Alternatively, teachers may want to use the Questions/Tasks as group discussion questions or to test individual knowledge.</p> <p>The Alternative Task allows pupils to work in groups to research and discuss the question <i>'In what ways was the Government of Ireland Act of 1920 good for Ulster unionists and bad for Ulster nationalists?'</i></p> <p>If possible, allow students to research the topic on the internet – see Suggested Additional Resources.</p>	<p>The Key Information is designed to cover the information within the topic and meet the learning objectives.</p> <p>The discussion questions on the Key Information are designed to meet the learning objectives through interaction and Q & A.</p> <p>The questions on the Task Sheet are designed to meet the learning objectives through the pupils' understanding and application of the information.</p> <p>The various activities should allow the pupils to learn while they interact. The activities will also serve to reinforce knowledge and encourage discussion.</p>
<p>Plenary – discuss with students how the events of the period January 1919–June 1921 led to the partition of Ulster and Ireland and the creation of Northern Ireland in 1921.</p>	<p>The plenary discussion will focus on how developments in the period January 1919–June 1921 are relevant in a study of how and why Northern Ireland was created in 1921.</p>

UNIT 4: 1919–1921

Key Information

A. The Government of Ireland Act 1920

1. The situation at Westminster and in Ireland in January 1919

Westminster

After the General Election of December 1918, Lloyd George remained as Prime Minister of a largely Conservative government at Westminster. The Conservatives were by far the largest party in the House of Commons and had been supporters of the Irish and Ulster unionists for many years.

There were only six Irish Parliamentary Party (IPP) MPs in the Commons to represent Irish nationalism, and no MPs from Sinn Féin, because of their policy of not taking their seats in the British Parliament. With 22 seats, this meant that the Ulster unionists were the biggest Irish party, and were of course helped by Conservative support. This turned out to be very important in determining the direction of British policy in Ireland over the next few years. The Irish News, a Belfast nationalist newspaper which supported Joseph Devlin, the West Belfast IPP MP, predicted accurately in December 1918 that:

'The absence of the 73 Sinn Féin members from Westminster will enable Carson and Craig to use their 22 MPs to press for the permanent exclusion of the six counties in any future Irish settlement.'

The only Irishmen to be consulted by the government about its Irish policy were James Craig and his colleagues, and Craig himself was a junior member of that government. There had been a shift in the Irish balance of power at Westminster from southern nationalists, such as Redmond's position of strength in the years 1910–1914, to Ulster unionists in 1919–1922.

Ireland

In January 1919 several members of the Irish Volunteers, soon renamed the Irish Republican Army (IRA), shot dead two policemen who refused to hand over a load of dynamite they were escorting to a quarry in county Tipperary. These deaths were the first of many in what became known as the **War of Independence**, or the Anglo-Irish War, which lasted until July 1921 and was mostly fought in the southern provinces.

This conflict featured IRA assassinations of Royal Irish Constabulary (RIC) policemen and other members of the Crown forces. The Crown forces often retaliated with savage revenge attacks, known as reprisals. The IRA campaign was organised by **Michael Collins**, who was also a leading minister in the government set up by Dáil Éireann.



Michael Collins

UNIT 4: 1919–1921

On the same day as the Tipperary shootings, Sinn Féin MPs elected to Westminster and other political representatives took part in the first meeting of Dáil Éireann, the self-declared parliament of the Irish Republic, which Sinn Féin supporters had voted for in the election.

2 The Long committee plan, December 1919: nine-county partition

Against the backdrop of these events, the government now had to introduce Home Rule as soon as possible. By the terms of the Third Home Rule Act of September 1914, it had been agreed that Home Rule was to be established when the Great War ended. The terms also stated that special arrangements for Ulster were to be included in some form.

In October 1919 Lloyd George established a Cabinet committee to try to revive Home Rule. It was chaired by **Sir Walter Long**, a southern Irish unionist. By December 1919, the Long committee had come up with a new and creative approach to Irish policy. Instead of simply setting up a Home Rule parliament in Dublin and keeping Ulster, or at least part of it, under Westminster authority, it proposed a new plan:

- *The setting up of **two parliaments**: one in **Belfast** for the **nine-county province of Ulster**; and one in **Dublin** for the **other 23 counties**.*
- *The two parliaments were to be linked by a Council of Ireland, to make it possible for the parliaments and governments to reunite in the future. The committee saw their plan as a **temporary partition [division]** of the island.*
- *Elections in the new northern state, and in the proposed twenty-three county one, would use the system of **proportional representation (PR)** for voting. This was to **guarantee that minorities**, such as **nationalists or labour/socialist parties in the north** and **unionists in the south**, would be more **likely to have their voices heard in the new parliaments**.*

The Council of Ireland was one method to make **partition** temporary, and the idea of a border around nine counties rather than six, or even four, was the other. The thinking was that, as the nine counties had a smaller unionist majority over nationalists than the six (**a 56% majority for unionists in the nine counties, 66% in the six counties**), then any nine-county parliament would be more evenly balanced. This would mean that nationalists would have more of a say in determining policy and taking decisions, and unionists would not be able to have their own way completely.



UNIT 4: 1919–1921

All of this was new. Ulster unionists had never sought a separate parliament and government. Their opposition to the Third Home Rule Bill in the period 1910–1914 had secured a commitment from Asquith's government that Ulster or part of Ulster (four or six counties) would be excluded from Home Rule for a period of time. This exclusion promise would have seen the excluded area remain completely under Westminster's authority. In modern terms, this would be called direct rule. Lloyd George in 1916 had offered the same thing: the exclusion of six counties from Home Rule, with no separate parliament or government.

The historian A.C. Hepburn made a distinction between exclusion and partition in a book published in 1998:

*'The policy of exclusion for Ulster in 1914 and in 1916, with no separate parliament, was replaced in 1919 by partition. This meant setting up **two** separate states which would both have Home Rule with a parliament, i.e. self-government for each part of Ireland.'*

The modern term for this form of self-government under the overall authority of a central government is devolution, as it is in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland today.

3 Ulster unionist reactions to the nine-county partition plan, 1919–1920

The committee's proposals of late 1919 were debated and discussed in the House of Commons and throughout Ireland, Great Britain and the Empire. In the Westminster debates, Sir Edward Carson recognised the security which having their own parliament would provide for Ulster unionists:

'You cannot knock parliaments up and down as you do a ball, and once you have planted them there you cannot get rid of them.'

Another leading Ulster unionist, Captain Charles Craig, brother of James (Sir James from 1918), also saw the advantages very clearly:

'The Bill gives us nearly everything that we fought for, everything that we armed ourselves for, everything we set up the Ulster Volunteers for in 1913 and 1914. We would much prefer to remain part of the United Kingdom. However, we have many enemies in this country and we feel that an Ulster without a parliament of its own would be weaker than one in which a parliament had been set up and where all the systems of government were in place.'

UNIT 4: 1919–1921

However, Charles Craig also criticised the nine-county proposal:

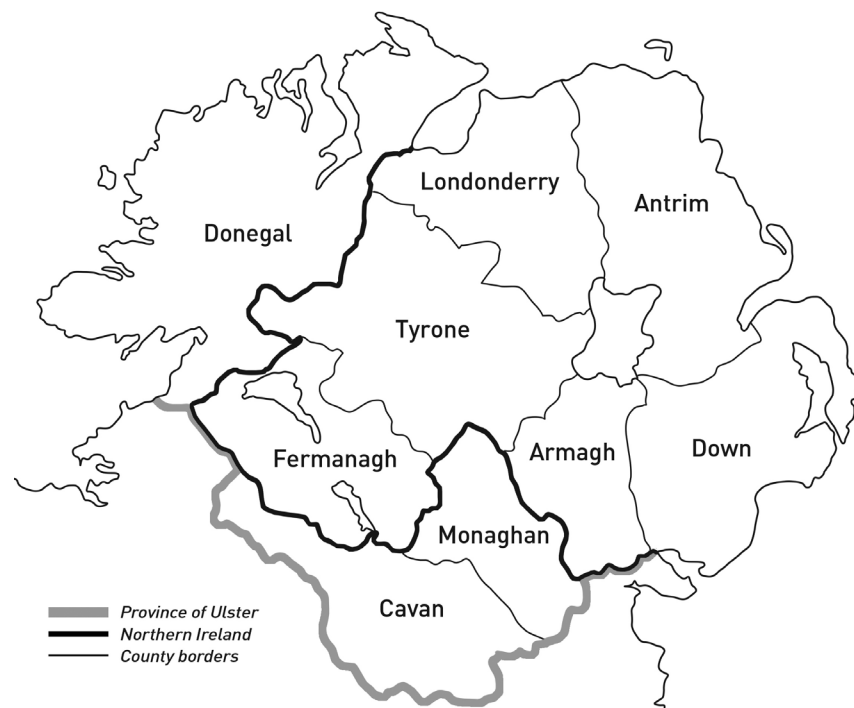
'No sane man would try to carry on a parliament with such a small majority as nine counties would provide us with. A couple of members sick, or two or three absent for some reason, might in one evening hand over the entire Ulster parliament and the entire Ulster position to nationalists.'

His brother Sir James agreed completely and took action. **He used his considerable influence at Westminster to pressurise the Prime Minister and leading members of the government into reducing the nine counties of the new state to six.** The Cabinet conceded on this in late February 1920.

4 Divisions within unionism

However, there was a price to be paid by other unionists. Protestants living in Leinster, Munster and Connacht had largely worked separately from the Ulster unionists to stop Home Rule since 1914, when the failure of Carson's strategy to block Home Rule for the whole of Ireland had become clear.

But it was the unionists in the 'abandoned' Ulster counties of **Cavan (Protestants made up 18.5% of the population of the county), Monaghan (25.3%) and Donegal (21.1%)** who were most bitter and angry about their situation in 1920.



Map of Ulster (9 counties)

UNIT 4: 1919–1921

They had signed the Ulster Covenant in 1912 along with their six-county colleagues, pledging to resist Home Rule together; and now they felt that those same colleagues were pushing them into the arms of Sinn Féin and the IRA in whatever new state was to emerge from the violence in the south.

At a stormy meeting of the Ulster Unionist Council on 10 March 1920, a majority voted to accept the six-county split arranged by Craig at Westminster. They did so despite the desperate arguments put forward by the outvoted Cavan, Donegal and Monaghan delegates, who pointed out that a nine-county split would be better for everyone.

Thomas Moles, MP for the Ormeau division of Belfast, and Frederick Crawford, the Larne gun-runner from Belfast, both used the 'lifeboat' argument (possibly mindful of the Titanic disaster eight years before?) against a nine-county split. They claimed that, if the only way to save all nine people on a lifeboat was for three people to jump overboard, then that was their duty.

Crawford also used another sea-based argument:

'Three men are walking on a harbour wall by the sea. None of them can swim. One falls into the sea and is being carried away. The remaining two can either jump in and drown with their friend or they can throw him a rope. If they stay on the wall they can make a good effort to save their drowning friend. If they jump in, all three will be drowned. For the six counties to jump into an Irish Parliament in Dublin and drown in it with the other three counties may look heroic, but it would be disastrous to all nine of the counties.'

5 Ulster nationalist political reactions

In local elections (not for Westminster) held in January and June 1920 Joseph Devlin's IPP did well in Ulster, as did Sinn Féin. These elections used the proportional representation (PR) system of voting.

For the first time, unionists lost control of the corporation (the local council) in Derry/Londonderry: although the city had a majority of nationalists, it had always had a unionist majority on the corporation. In February 1920, Devlin, the leading Ulster nationalist MP at Westminster, wrote to a Catholic Bishop about his concerns over the newly-introduced Government of Ireland Bill:

'This will mean the worst form of partition and, of course, permanent partition. I propose to attack the Bill from an Ulster Catholic and nationalist point of view. We cannot consent to be placed under a unionist parliament. The Bill makes it impossible for us to ever be anything except a permanent minority, with all the sufferings and tyranny of the present day continued, only in a worse form.'



Joseph Devlin



UNIT 4:
1919–1921

Many Ulster nationalists, even during 1920, were so convinced that the Bill would fail that they showed little concern for their future; however, Devlin took it very seriously. Sinn Féin leaders in the Dáil in Dublin took it less seriously and failed to come up with a realistic policy regarding what was soon to be the partition of Ireland. This left Ulster nationalists isolated and unprepared to face the coming challenges. For most of the Sinn Féin leaders in Dublin, the War of Independence was more of a priority.

UNIT 4: 1919–1921

B. The creation of a six-county Northern Ireland, 22 June 1921

1 The election and the opening of the Parliament

The Government of Ireland Bill, which set up two parliaments in Ireland, was introduced to the British Parliament in February 1920 and took almost a year to go through all of its stages. It became law on 23 December 1920. The election for the proposed six-county Parliament was held on 24 May 1921, but Sinn Féin had rejected the Act completely; instead, they used the election in the 26 counties to elect the second Dáil Éireann. They did so because the Act did not recognise their claim for an independent and united Irish republic, for which the IRA was fighting in the War of Independence.

The unionists won 40 out of the 52 seats in the northern parliament. This was a pleasant surprise to them, given their fears of the PR system of voting by which the election was conducted. Devlin's nationalists/IPP and Sinn Féin won six seats each. Devlin was bitterly disappointed with the result.

There was a brief meeting of the newly-elected Parliament of Northern Ireland on 7 June in Belfast City Hall. The twelve nationalist and Sinn Féin members refused to attend the meeting, and the official opening 15 days later, keeping to their promise during the election to stay away.

On 22 June 1921, King George V officially opened the Parliament of Northern Ireland in Belfast City Hall.



King George V inspecting troops at the City Hall 1921



UNIT 4: 1919–1921

Parts of his speech were designed to help bring an end to the War of Independence, but in this section he spoke directly to the new members of the government of Northern Ireland about his hopes and expectations:

*'I inaugurate [officially open] this Parliament with deep-felt hope and I feel assured that you will do your utmost to make it **an instrument of happiness and good government for all parts of the community which you represent**. This is a great and critical occasion in the history of the Six Counties, but not for the Six Counties alone, for everything which interests them touches Ireland, and everything which touches Ireland finds an echo in the remotest parts of the Empire.'*

The difficulties facing the new government were illustrated in a bloody fashion two days after the King's visit to Belfast. The troops and the cavalry horses which had been at the City Hall with him were on a train to Dublin, returning to England by boat that night, when the train was bombed by the IRA at the new border in south Armagh. Five soldiers and 40 horses were killed.

2 Sir James Craig's government: 'an instrument of happiness and good government for all parts of the community'?

Sir Edward Carson had resigned as leader of the Ulster unionists in favour of Sir James Craig on 4 February 1921, several months before the election and the opening of the Parliament. In his final speech to the men who were soon to be the government of Northern Ireland, at a meeting of the Ulster Unionist Council in Belfast, he made what he called 'some observations about the future':

'You must remember that if you are in the majority, that fact carries with it heavy responsibilities. If you get a majority at the election you will be a Parliament for the whole community in Northern Ireland. We used to say that we could not trust an Irish Home Rule Parliament in Dublin to do justice to the Protestant minority. Let us take care that that criticism cannot be made against your Parliament. From the start, let the Catholic minority see that they have nothing to fear from a Protestant majority here.'

Craig's government faced massive problems from June 1921: it sought to administer a state which had been established in the turmoil of the bloody events of 1920 and early 1921, and which was deeply divided from the start. The partition of Ireland and the subsequent creation of Northern Ireland took place against a backdrop of both ancient and

UNIT 4: 1919–1921

more recent fears, suspicions and hatreds, so it was hardly surprising that Craig and his colleagues may not have lived up to the hopes which King George V or Carson had for them. One of the many difficulties was that his government ministers were not all well matched to the jobs they held. In particular, Sir Richard Dawson Bates has been heavily criticised.



Ulster Cabinet 1920. Bates is standing on the left.

As Minister of Home Affairs, Bates was responsible for law and order. The historian Patrick Buckland describes him as a narrow-minded bigot and a hardline unionist, who 'looked upon all Catholics as nationalists, and all nationalists not just as political enemies but as traitors'.

In June 1922 a British civil servant, Stephen Tallents, was asked by the Westminster government to report back on the situation in Northern Ireland. His opinion of Bates was very negative, saying that Bates was such a poor Minister that he did more for Irish republicans than for his own unionist government, without meaning to:

'Sir Dawson Bates has the most difficult task in Northern Ireland, and he appears to be the least competent of all the present ministers to rise to the occasion. His house is carefully guarded, but the guards outside are a waste of money, since the IRA and Sinn Féin here realised long ago how useful he is to them in his present position.'

UNIT 4: 1919–1921

Nationalist and Sinn Féin MPs boycotted (refused to attend) the new parliament until 1925, and twenty-one local councils controlled by nationalists refused to recognise the government, instead looking to the Dáil in Dublin. The Catholic Church used all of its influence to fully support the boycott, which meant that for the first few years the parliament was dominated by unionists, and thus even less likely to take account of nationalist wishes. In the view of Dr Marianne Elliott, author of *The Catholics of Ulster*, this nationalist boycott was a mistake:

'The policy of abstention was disastrous, particularly in these early days when things were still open to change. It also meant that the unionists could escape blame for the discrimination against Catholics in many areas of life, such as in education, employment and housing. The unionists could claim that nationalists had been given the opportunity to influence policies from 1921, but refused, and by so refusing simply proved their disloyalty.'



Northern Ireland
Assembly

Perspectives

The British government has created for the first time in history two Irelands. The Good Lord arranged the geography of Ireland and Mr Lloyd George has changed it.

Joseph Devlin MP

The Ulster unionists had been a nuisance in British politics for many years. The setting up of a Northern Ireland Parliament meant that Westminster could turn its back on Ulster and let others govern the troublesome province.

Professor John A. Murphy

It was the failure of the Sinn Féin leadership in Dublin to develop a practical northern policy which left the Ulster nationalists, now separated from those in the twenty-six counties, so divided and ill-equipped to meet the reality of partition.

Dr Eamon Phoenix

It was not just northern nationalists who felt abandoned. Loyalists on the wrong side of the border – those in Cavan, Monaghan and Donegal who came under Sinn Féin in the Free State – were also cast aside. For them, Craig's and Carson's actions in 1920 and 1921 were a cruel betrayal and a rejection of the true meaning of Ulster unionism. This left them with a very unattractive set of options: living side by side with nationalists, emigration from their homes and land, or bitter resistance.

Professor David Fitzpatrick

The Government of Ireland Act is like shutting a man in a tiger's cage and advising him to make himself as comfortable as possible.

A Protestant minister living in the south of Ireland to Sir Walter Long in 1920

Questions

1.

Explain why Ulster unionists were in a strong position to influence British government policies at Westminster in 1919–1922.

2.

Explain how Walter Long's Cabinet committee plan for the Government of Ireland Bill was different from previous Home Rule Acts.

4.

Explain what both King George V and Sir Edward Carson warned Ulster unionist leaders about in 1921.

3.

Explain how Long's partition of Ulster plan was supposed to be temporary.

Extension Activity

- Use the Key Information and the Perspectives page. Imagine you are an Ulster unionist living in Cavan, Monaghan or Donegal in June 1921. You have just read about the King opening the Northern Ireland Parliament for the six counties of Ulster in the newspaper.
- How do you feel? Write a letter to Sir James Craig expressing your feelings about what has happened in the last two years.



Task

In January 1919, the first shots were fired in what became known as the War of Independence, or Anglo-Irish War. It ended in July 1921. This war was fought between the IRA and British Crown forces, mainly the Royal Irish Constabulary (RIC), the 'Black and Tans' and Auxiliaries. The IRA fought using guerrilla tactics and the Crown forces used harsh reprisals.

- Research each of these underlined terms by using the Suggested Additional Resources, and searching online.
- Next, write a piece for a news website in 2021, one hundred years later, about how the war was fought and the role Michael Collins played in it.





Alternative Task

- Get into groups. Use the evidence in this unit, your own research and the information found on the Perspectives page to answer the question:

'In what ways was the Government of Ireland Act of 1920 good for Ulster unionists and bad for Ulster nationalists?'

Write your answers on the Task Sheet, which should be printed.

- In your groups, decide how to gather the evidence to answer these questions:
 - Which parts of the Long Committee proposals did the Ulster unionists welcome? Which parts did they dislike?
 - Why were six counties agreed instead of nine? What were the arguments for and against nine counties?
 - Why were Ulster nationalists unhappy with the Act?
- Once your group has done the research, you must all agree on an answer. One pupil from each group can then share the conclusions you have reached together with the class.
- Next, each group should try to consider whether the events of the period January 1919–June 1921 led to the creation of Northern Ireland in 1921. Could events have taken a different turn? If so, how?

The following additional resources may be useful for this research task.

Suggested Additional Resources

Resource 1: [Overview animation by the Nerve Centre/Creative Centenaries of the events leading up to and around partition and the formation of Northern Ireland.](#)

Resource 2: [BBC Bitesize KS3 History pages on early 20th century Ireland \(pages 3 and 4\)](#)

Resource 3: [BBC Bitesize KS4 History pages on the partition of Ireland.](#)

Resource 4: Wikipedia Article - [Michael Collins](#)

Resource 5: Wikipedia Article - [Auxiliary Division](#)

Resource 6: [BBC NI Year '21 Episode 10: The Big Fellow \(Michael Collins\)](#)

Resource 7: [BBC NI Year '21 Episode 13: The 'Lost' Counties \(Cavan, Monaghan and Donegal in 1921\)](#)

Resource 8: [BBC NI Year '21 Episode 15: The First Prime Minister \(James Craig\)](#)

Resource 9: [RTE - Carson Defends Partition of Ulster](#)

Resource 10: [Digital Film Archive – Opening of Northern Ireland Parliament](#)

Digital Task 1

Timeline Task



TASK DESCRIPTION

- You will use Tiki-Toki web-based digital timeline software (or similar) to design a timeline showing the pivotal events of the period January 1919–June 1921.
- Your timeline should have at least eight entries and a background image. Each entry should have a date, and a short summary of the event.

PLAN

Teacher: Give the pupils search terms to source appropriate information from the internet. Ask them to consider the reliability and objectivity of the information that they have found.

- Identify and select which text to use. Save it appropriately in a dedicated folder with a meaningful filename.
- Keep an account of the sites you have visited in a saved document.
- Use the images and information you have sourced to create your digital timeline.

DO

Teacher: Remind pupils to save their timelines as they progress.

- Log into your Tiki-Toki accounts. Begin to create your timeline.
- Using the information you have sourced, insert at least eight entries into your timeline.

REVIEW

Teacher: Give pupils the opportunity to view each other's work. You can do this by displaying the best work on the whiteboard, or students may circulate the room. Taking other pupils' feedback into account, ask them to justify their choices and decisions, including any difficulties they encountered when creating their timeline. Pupils may complete this in the form of a saved document.

- Review each other's work. Discuss the choices you have made, and why.

Digital Task 2

Image Editing Task



TASK DESCRIPTION

The elections for the Northern Ireland Parliament are due to be held in a week's time, and the Parliament is due to be opened by the King in June. Joseph Devlin's IPP and Sinn Féin are the main nationalist parties. They both agree that they should put candidates forward in the election but that any nationalist candidate elected should boycott (refuse to attend) the opening of the Parliament and any further meetings held in it.

- Create an A4 flyer appealing to Ulster nationalists to attend a meeting to be held in Belfast in May 1921. For further information, see Wikipedia entries on the 1921 Northern Ireland general election and Joseph Devlin (use the section 'Minority Leader').
- In your flyer, express each nationalist party's viewpoints on the partition of Ireland and the creation of Northern Ireland.
- Research and source images online. You must include a minimum of two archival images.

PLAN

Teacher: Give the pupils search terms to source appropriate information from the internet. Ask them to consider the reliability and objectivity of the information that they have found.

- Design a sketch using the images and information you have sourced from the internet, as well as the links above. Images should be medium to large.
- Identify and select images/text to use and save them appropriately in a dedicated folder with a meaningful filename.
- Keep an account of the sites you have visited in a saved document.

DO

- Import your image into the software and use the colour/filter tools to add an effect to the image. You can use these tools along with the selection tools to highlight areas of the image, if you wish.
- Then, insert the quote/information you have sourced using the text tool. Complete your piece of work by exporting it in a suitable file format (for example JPEG).
- Consider:
 - the size and style of fonts;
 - the size and cropping of images;
 - the colour/filter style, and
 - the tools available within the software package.
- Save your work in a dedicated folder with an appropriate filename.

REVIEW

Teacher: Give pupils the opportunity to view each other's work. You can do this by displaying the best work on the whiteboard, or students may circulate the room. Taking other pupils' feedback into account, ask them to justify their choices and decisions, including any difficulties they encountered when creating their image. Pupils may complete this in the form of a saved document.

- Review each other's work. Discuss the choices you have made, and why.



Task Sheet

'In what ways was the Government of Ireland Act of 1920 good for Ulster unionists and bad for Ulster nationalists?'

Which parts of the Long committee proposals did the Ulster unionists welcome, and why? Which parts did they dislike, and why?

Why were six counties agreed instead of nine? What arguments were put forward for and against nine counties?

Why were Ulster nationalists unhappy with the Government of Ireland Act?

Consider how the events of the period January 1919-June 1921 led to the creation of Northern Ireland in 1921. Could events have taken a different turn? If so, how?



UNIT 4:
1919–1921

Copyright

Page 1:
Westminster House and Big Ben, London
Credit: mauricallari/istock/Getty Images Plus

Page 3:
Michael Collins
Credit: De Luan/Alamy Stock Photo

Page 6:
Map of Ulster (9 counties)
Credit: CCEA Copyright

Page 7:
Joseph Devlin
Credit: Historic Images/Alamy Stock Photo

Page 9:
King George V inspecting troops at the City Hall 1922
Credit: Colin Waters/Alamy Stock Photo

Page 11:
Ulster Cabinet 1920
Credit: National Portrait Gallery

Page 12:
Northern Ireland Assembly
Credit: RogerBradley/iStock/Getty Images Plus

Copyright disclaimer

Some of the original source material used in this resource has been adapted for educational purposes.