

Bobby Sands and the Irish Hunger Strike of 1981

Noah Ross

Senior Division

Individual Performance

Process Paper Words: 448

Introduction: :14 sec

Performance: 10:00

Process Paper

I have participated in National History Day for the past three years and have always had a love for Irish history. While wondering what to research, my teacher presented the idea of Bobby Sands. I had already heard of Bobby Sands' story and thought that it would fit the theme well. Bobby Sands fits the theme "Debate and Diplomacy in History" by showing what happens when diplomacy fails and how people can show debate and diplomacy without words.

The research for this project was much easier than other years because of how big an impact Bobby Sands made. I started by finding mostly primary newspapers from the site Newspaper Archives and then reading numerous secondary sources. What I chose as my first source was a primary book written by Bobby himself titled, *One Day In My Life*. Most of my secondary sources were from websites or books written later about people looking back at the events.

I started making my project by organizing the most important information in chronological order to start writing a script. Once I finished writing my script, I started to memorize it by reading it to myself over and over. Afterwards I painted and created my backdrop and props and blocked my script. I wanted my backdrop to represent a wall where many of Bobby's heroes had scratched their name in the plaster. I chose a red sweater and jeans for my costume, because that is what Sands was wearing in the picture used on his memorial.

My argument is that Bobby Sands' sacrifice was a significant and crucial part in bringing freedom and peace to Northern Ireland. With his help, a successful hunger strike was organized that led to the British government meeting the demands of the prisoners. The sacrifice also helped encourage those who were also fighting alongside him for more rights and freedom.

Centuries of diplomatic failures between Great Britain and Ireland resulted in a partitioned country under British rule. A Nationalist Republican movement, led by organizations like Sinn Fein and the IRA, developed to fight this partition. Spurred by British oppression toward Irish Catholics in Northern Ireland, Bobby Sands joined the violence of the Provisional IRA, and ended up sacrificing his life in Long Kesh Prison Maze in protest of his inhumane and brutal treatment.

While those of Northern Ireland or British descent may remember Sands as a criminal terrorist, Irish Catholics will see him as a martyr. His hunger strike and election served as a turning point in Ireland's fight for self-rule which eventually led to the Good Friday Agreement of 1998. This agreement allowed unionist and nationalist parties to share political power.

448 words

Annotated Bibliography

Primary Sources

Altoona Mirror (Altoona, PA). "IRA Prisoner Sands Dies, Catholics Go on Rampage." May 5, 1981, 2. Accessed November 3, 2021.
<https://access.newspaperarchive.com/us/pennsylvania/altoona/altoona-mirror/1981/05-05/page-2/>.

This article was a primary newspaper about the riots taking place shortly after Bobby Sands's death. I used this article to learn how the Northern Irish citizens reacted to the news of Bobby Sands's death. This article helped me better understand the reaction people had to Sands's death and how the British police reacted.

"The Belfast Agreement." Northern Ireland Assembly. Accessed February 4, 2022.
https://education.niassembly.gov.uk/post_16/snapshots_of_devolution/gfa#:~:text=The%20Belfast%20Agreement%20is%20also,Northern%20Ireland%20should%20be%20governed.

I used this website to learn more about the agreement made between Northern Ireland political parties, Ireland, and Great Britain that brought the violence of the Civil Rights Movement to an end. I learned that there were multiple political parties involved on both sides and that the Democratic Unionist Party (DUP) actually walked out because there was no provision for disarming the paramilitaries. I was able to access and read a complete copy of the Belfast Agreement from this site, and for that reason, I counted it as a primary source.

Beresford, David. *Ten Men Dead: The Story of the 1981 Irish Hunger Strike*. New York: Atlantic Monthly Press, 1989.

This book was a complete story of the men who participated in the 1981 Irish Hunger Strike. I learned that Bobby Sands organized and started the strike because he felt it was the only way to get the British government to recognize the extremely brutal treatment the "blanket men" faced every day in Long Kesh. This helped me understand the level of desperation Sands and the other prisoners felt at the lack of successful negotiations with Great Britain.

Bluefield Daily Telegraph (Bluefield, WV). "The Lesson of Bobby Sands." May 15, 1981, 7. Accessed October 7, 2021.
<https://access.newspaperarchive.com/us/west-virginia/bluefield/bluefield-daily-telegraph/1981/05-15/page-7/>.

This article is a primary newspaper about the death of Bobby Sands and the effects around the world. I used this source to learn how the death of Bobby Sands was thought about throughout the world. I learned that Bobby Sands' death was not only talked about in Ireland but all around the world.

Bobby Sands in Long Kesh Wearing His Red Sweater. 1973. Photograph. Accessed December 6, 2021. https://kids.kiddle.co/Bobby_Sands.

This image is a primary source showing Bobby Sands in the Long Kesh, commonly known as H-Block, wearing his famous red sweater. This image was used to find a costume for my performance. This image helped me better understand what Bobby Sands wore.

Daily Globe (Ironwood, Mi). "Irish Hunger Strike Fails, but Prison Protests Remain." October 5, 1981, 2. Accessed October 28, 2021.

<https://access.newspaperarchive.com/us/michigan/ironwood/daily-globe/1981/10-05/page-2/>.

This newspaper is a primary article about the end of the hunger strike and how the prisoners kept fighting after that. I used this article to learn when the hunger strike ended. This article helped me understand that the hunger strike took place over multiple different prisons, not just the one Bobby Sands was in.

Fort Walton Beach Playground Daily News (Fort Walton, FL). "Where Has Bobby Sands Left the Irish." May 14, 1981, 4. Accessed November 9, 2021.

<https://access.newspaperarchive.com/us/florida/fort-walton-beach/fort-walton-beach-playground-daily-news/1981/05-14/page-4/>.

This article is a primary newspaper about the meaning behind Bobby Sands's death and how people felt about it. I will use this article to better describe the impact of Sands's death. This Article helped me better understand the wrongs that were committed by the prison guards.

Hempstone, Smith. "The Bobby Sands Issue." *Aiken Standard* (Aiken, SC), May 21, 1981, 4. Accessed November 4, 2021.

<https://access.newspaperarchive.com/us/south-carolina/aiken/aiken-standard/1981/05-21/page-4/>.

This article was a primary newspaper about someone's view against Bobby Sands's actions. I used this article to learn the point of view of people who did not agree with the actions of Bobby Sands. This article helped me better understand my argument and how to define it.

Image of Bobby Sands Prison Cell. Photograph. The Irish Times. October 3, 2016. Accessed December 13, 2021.

<https://www.irishtimes.com/culture/books/bobby-sands-bed-and-long-kesh-maze-s-afterlife-1.2814608>.

This is a primary image showing the prison cell in Long Kesh where Bobby Sands stayed in. I used this source to help create the backdrop for my performance. This image helped me better understand the conditions that the political prisoners had to live in.

Indiana Gazette (Indiana, PA). "Hunger Deaths Spur More Violence." August 3, 1981, 10. Accessed October 28, 2021.

<https://access.newspaperarchive.com/us/pennsylvania/indiana/indiana-gazette/1981/08-03/page-10/>.

This newspaper is a primary article about riots in Irish prisons after another member of the hunger strike. I used this source to learn about how the other Irish prisoners reacted to the hunger striker's deaths. This source helped me understand about how other Irish prisoners helped the hunger strike while not being in it.

Kenosha News (Kenosha, WI). "IRA Activist Sands Weakens, Death near." April 27, 1981, 2. Accessed November 10, 2021.

<https://access.newspaperarchive.com/us/wisconsin/kenosha/kenosha-news/1981/04-27/page-2/>.

This article is a primary newspaper about the days before Bobby Sands's death and the condition Sands was in. I used this article to learn more about what happened moments before Sands's death. This article helped me understand how bad of a state Sands was in before he died.

Moloney, Ed, and Dick Walsh. "How the Irish Times Reported End of 1981 Hunger Strikes." *Irish Times* (Dublin, IE), October 3, 1981. Accessed February 4, 2022.

<https://www.irishtimes.com/culture/books/how-the-irish-times-reported-end-of-1981-hunger-strikes-1.2814663>.

From this newspaper article, I learned that the 1981 hunger strikes came to an end after Rev. Denis Faul convinced the families of the six remaining strikers to intervene with medical attention on their behalf. The article stated that an agreement was reached between the Irish Commission for Justice and Peace and the then Minister with responsibility for prisons, Mr. Michael Alison. I learned that most of the demands Bobby Sands made when he started the hunger strike were eventually met.

Mulhall, Daniel. "Black '47: Ireland's Great Famine and Its After-Effects." Embassy of Ireland, USA. Last modified December 3, 2018. Accessed February 6, 2022.

<https://www.dfa.ie/irish-embassy/usa/about-us/ambassador/ambassadors-blog/black47irelandsgreatfamineanditsafter-effects/#:~:text=It%20decimated%20Ireland's%20population%2C%20which,1%20million%20Irish%20people%20emigrated.>

I used this blog post from the Ambassador of Ireland to learn about the diplomacy between England and Ireland during the Potato Famine. I took information from this source for use in my script to show a history of failed diplomatic attempts between Ireland and the UK. I considered this a primary source because I was looking for a diplomatic perspective and this is written by an Irish diplomat.

"The Northern Irish Troubles | British Army | Northern Ireland | This Week| 1972." Video, 11:20. YouTube. Posted by Thames TV, October 2, 2020. Accessed February 4, 2022.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7ni248WY-do>.

I wanted to use this video to gain a better understanding of the perspective of the British Army concerning the conflict in Northern Ireland. The film was made in 1972 and contains actual footage of British troops patrolling on Christmas day in New Lodge and

Anderson Town. I found it interesting that the soldiers used a stop and frisk approach treating everyone as a potential suspect knowing that the innocent would have to suffer along with the guilty.

Panama City News Herald (Panama City, FL). "The Lesson of Bobby Sands." May 13, 1981, 4. <https://access.newspaperarchive.com/us/florida/panama-city/panama-city-news-herald/1981/05-13/page-4/>.

This newspaper is a primary article about how other countries viewed what Bobby Sands did. I used this source to learn more about what others thought about Bobby Sands death. I learned from this source that not all people agreed with Bobby Sands and they did not see him as a good person.

Photograph of Bobby Sands Standing with Friends. Kerry. May 5, 2021. Accessed November 29, 2021.

<https://www.independent.ie/regionals/kerryman/news/bobby-sands-legacy-lives-on-40387562.html>.

This photograph is a primary photograph taken of Bobby Sands before he was sent to prison. I will use this image to find a costume for my performance. This photograph helped me better understand what Bobby Sands wore before prison.

Sands, Bobby. "Prison Diary." Bobby Sands Trust. Last modified 2019.

<https://www.bobbysandstrust.com/writings/prison-diary/>.

This source is a diary Bobby Sands made during his first 17 days on the hunger strike. It was helpful to my script to read Sands's thoughts on what was happening and why he had chosen this path. Quotes were taken from this source for my script.

———. "Writings." Edited by Gerry Adams. Bobby Sands Trust. Last modified 2019. Accessed February 5, 2022. <https://www.bobbysandstrust.com/writings/>.

This webpage contains several writings that Bobby Sands made in prison including poems and songs. I learned that all of Sands's prison writings were made with the refill of a pen which he had to keep hidden inside his body and pieces of toilet paper or cigarette wrappers that had been smuggled in by family. These writings made me question what Sands could have done with his life had he not been so radicalized by British control of Northern Ireland.

Sands, Robert Gerard. *One Day in My Life*. Cork, Ireland: Mercier Press, n.d.

This article was a primary book written by Robert Sand about his life in a prison camp. This source was used to choose how I wrote my script and lots of details in it. This source helped me see how it would have been for to live like Bobby Sands and the torture he went through.

Winnipeg Free Press (Winnipeg). "Hero to Irish Nationalist a Terrorist to Pro-British." May 5, 1981, 68. Accessed November 10, 2021.

<https://access.newspaperarchive.com/ca/manitoba/winnipeg/winnipeg-free-press/1981/05-05/page-68/>.

This article is a primary newspaper about the day of Bobby Sands's death and the last thing he told his friends. I used this article to learn about one of the reasons Sands died. This article better helped me understand how far Sands was willing to go for his cause.

Secondary Sources

A&E Television Networks. IRA Militant Bobby Sands Dies. Last modified February 9, 2001.

Accessed October 19, 2021.

<https://www.history.com/this-day-in-history/ira-militant-bobby-sands-dies>.

This secondary website was an article about what happened during the hunger strike that Bobby Sands led. I used this article to learn about what happened after the deaths of the hunger strikers. I learned that The British did fulfill several of the demands of the prisoners on October 3, 1981, five months after the death of Bobby Sands.

———. "Irish Republican Army Timeline." History. Last modified May 15, 2019. Accessed February 4, 2022. <https://www.history.com/topics/21st-century/irish-republican-army>. I read this article to learn some of the main events that took place involving the Irish Republican Army. I wanted to see why Bobby Sands became a member of the more radical group-Provisional IRA. This source helped me understand the time period following Sand's death and his impact on launching these events.

———. "Maze Hunger Strike Called Off." History.com. Last modified February 9, 2010. Accessed November 16, 2021.

<https://www.history.com/this-day-in-history/maze-hunger-strike-called-off>.

This article is a secondary website over the Irish Hunger Strike and the demands that were filled by the British. I used this article to help write my script and learn more information about the reason for the hunger strike. This article helped me better understand the demands that the Irish hunger striker's made.

Arthur, Paul. "Irish Republican Army." Britannica. Accessed November 15, 2021.

<https://www.britannica.com/topic/Irish-Republican-Army#ref711114>.

This article was a secondary website over the founding of the IRA and the Irish Civil War. I used this article to learn more about why Ireland has divided and the troubles of the IRA. This article helped me better understand why Bobby Sands joined the IRA and what his overall goal was.

"Bobby Sands Biography." The FamousPeople. Accessed October 12, 2021.

<https://www.thefamouspeople.com/profiles/bobby-sands-3685.php>.

This article was a secondary website about the major events that took place in Bobby Sand's life. I used this website to learn more about the early life of Bobby Sands. This source helped me learn about the events in Bobby Sand's early life that led to him joining the IRA.

Boyne, Sean. "Inside the IRA and Sinn Finn." Frontline. Last modified August 1, 1996.
<https://www.pbs.org/wgbh/pages/frontline/shows/ira/inside/org.html>.

This internet article was used to learn about the Irish Republican Army (IRA) and Sinn Finn. I wanted to know the purpose of the organization that Bobby Sands belonged to and to whom he willingly gave his life. This helped me understand that the IRA had one simple goal-get Great Britain out of Ireland at any cost.

Dallier, Douglas. "Political Prisoner." Britannica. Accessed November 30, 2021.
<https://www.britannica.com/topic/political-prisoner>.

This article is a secondary website on the difference between a political prisoner and normal criminals. I used this article to help write my script for my performance. This article helped me better understand the rights the prisoners were pushing for and why.

"Devolution." Northern Ireland Assembly. Accessed February 4, 2022.

https://education.niassembly.gov.uk/post_16/snapshots_of_devolution/gfa/devolution.

I used this website to understand what devolution means. In the Belfast Agreement, it was stated that a devolution government would be formed. I now understand that a devolution government has power over a region but is still under the control of the main government source, much like our state governments and national government.

Dochartaigh, Niall O. *Clothing for Male Prisoners*. Photograph. Accessed December 13, 2021.
<https://niallodoc.wordpress.com/2016/08/02/irish-hunger-strike-1980-the-offer-of-civilian-style-clothing/>.

This image is a secondary source showing the clothing that the Irish political prisoners had to wear. I used this image to find a costume for my performance. This image helped me understand why the political prisoners wanted their own choice of clothing.

Dorney, John. Revisiting the Northern Ireland Civil Rights Movement: 1968-69. The Irish Story. Last modified December 3, 2018. Accessed February 5, 2022.

<https://www.theirishstory.com/2018/12/03/revisiting-the-northern-ireland-civil-rights-movement-1968-69/#.Yf7iOurMI2w>.

This website seeks to tell the history of Ireland in a non-sectarian manner and so provides balanced information relating to the Nationalists, Unionists, Republicans, and Great Britain. This helped me better understand why the Civil Rights Movement took place in Northern Ireland that eventually led to Bobby Sands being imprisoned.

Dunn, Morgan. "Meet Bobby Sands, the Irish Nationalist Who Died during a Hunger Strike." All That's Interesting. Last modified September 25, 2021. Accessed October 25, 2021.

<https://allthatsinteresting.com/bobby-sands>.

This article is a secondary website about the time Bobby Sands spent in prison and what was going on at the time. I used this article to learn how long the hunger strike Bobby Sands led was. What I learned was that Bobby Sands spent the last 66 days of his life leading the hunger strike.

Eastern Mennonite University. "A Brief History of the Troubles." PeaceBuilder. Accessed February 4, 2022.

<https://emu.edu/now/peacebuilder/2009/02/a-brief-history-of-the-troubles/>.

This was a straightforward article that outlined why the conflict took place in Northern Ireland. It helped me see the difference between Irish Nationalists-those who wanted a unified Ireland through peaceful protests-and Irish Republicans-those who were willing to use violence to end the Irish partition. I learned that Bobby Sands was a member of the Irish Republican Army because he believed it was the only way to drive British control out of Northern Ireland.

Feeney, Brian. "The Legacy of Bitterness Caused by the 1981 Hunger Strikes Continues." *The Irish Times*. Last modified April 3, 2021. Accessed 2021.

<https://www.irishtimes.com/culture/heritage/the-legacy-of-bitterness-caused-by-the-1981-hunger-strikes-continues-1.4526254>.

This article is a secondary website over the troubles the hunger strike caused to Britain and Bobby Sands leading the hunger strike. I used this source to write the ending of my script. This source helped me better understand the impact Bobby Sands's death had on Britain.

"Forty Years since Death of Bobby Sands." *The Irish Echo*. Last modified May 5, 2021. Accessed October 5, 2021.

<https://www.irishecho.com/2021/5/forty-years-since-death-of-bobby-sands>.

This article is a secondary website about remembering the death of Bobby Sands. I used this source to help build my knowledge on how Bobby Sand's death still impacts us today. It helped me understand what people think about Bobby Sands' death even now.

Gladstone, Rick, and Peter Robbins. "The Ghosts of Northern Ireland's Troubles Are Back. What's Going On?" *New York Times* (New York, NY), April 12, 2021. Accessed February 4, 2022.

<https://www.nytimes.com/2021/04/12/world/europe/Northern-Ireland-Brexit-Covid-Troubles.html>.

From this newspaper article, I learned that Brexit-Great Britain's exit from the EU-caused unrest in Northern Ireland, and many people were afraid it would lead to a return of the Troubles. I also learned that the Good Friday Agreement was officially known as the Belfast Agreement and it was signed by the Irish government, British government, and members of Northern Ireland political parties. The story contained a good quote from Irish Prime Minister Michael Martin urging people to remember the sacrifices made by the "agreement generation" so they would not "spiral back into that dark place of sectarian and political discord."

Hunger. Directed by Steve McQueen. IFC Films, 2009. Accessed January 8, 2022.

https://www.amazon.com/gp/video/detail/B004GJIL34/ref=atv_yv_hom_c_unkc_1_1.

I watched this movie based on the imprisonment of Bobby Sands to help me visualize what his time in prison was like. The movie helped me understand just how brutal the

daily treatment of the prisoners really was. This source was helpful in preparing my on-stage actions.

Imperial War Museum. "What You Need to Know about the Troubles." IWM. Accessed February 4, 2022. <https://www.iwm.org.uk/history/what-you-need-to-know-about-the-troubles>.

I used this article published by the Imperial War Museum to learn more about the conflict in Northern Ireland that led to Bobby Sands's hunger strike. I thought this would give me a British perspective on the story and it was broken down into key elements that made it easier for me to understand. I learned about events like the Easter Rising in 1916 and the Partition of Ireland in 1919 which were background information that helped lead to the civil unrest from 1969 to 1998.

"Irish Civil War." The National Archives. Accessed November 12, 2021.

<https://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/cabinetpapers/themes/irish-civil-war.htm>.

This article was a secondary website about how Ireland split into two different pieces and some of the fighting that took place. I used this article to learn why Britain was controlling Northern Ireland. This article helped me better understand how all of the events leading up to Bobby Sands' life happened and how Northern Ireland.

Landlow, Charles, and James McBride. "Moving Past the Troubles: The Future of Northern Ireland Peace." Council on Foreign Relations. Last modified April 23, 2021. Accessed February 4, 2022.

<https://www.cfr.org/backgrounder/moving-past-troubles-future-northern-ireland-peace>.

I used this internet article to learn more about the current conditions between the people of Northern Ireland, Great Britain, and the Republic of Ireland. I learned that the Good Friday Agreement basically had three strands-created power-sharing between Unionists and Nationalists; brought together leaders from Ireland and Northern Ireland, and it brought together leaders from the UK and Ireland. This helped me see that even though Ireland is still divided, many of the ideals that Bobby Sands fought for have now been somewhat established.

Lewis, Jeffrey William. "The Provisional Irish Republican Army." Origins. Last modified December 2019. Accessed February 4, 2022.

https://origins.osu.edu/milestones/december-2019-provisional-irish-republican-army?language_content_entity=en.

This website helped me understand the origins of the Provisional IRA to which Bobby Sands belonged. I wanted to know what caused their formation, and I learned that the group was made up of younger people who were tired of the slow, diplomatic approach of the IRA. The Provisionals were more militant and used violence as a means to get Great Britain's attention.

Melaugh, Martin. "The Hunger Strike of 1981 - A Chronology of Main Events." CAIN. Last modified January 17, 2022. Accessed February 5, 2022.

<https://cain.ulster.ac.uk/events/hstrike/chronology.htm>.

I used this online timeline to help write my script. This timeline began with the first hunger strike by Frank Stagg in 1976 and concluded with the establishment of the Anglo-Irish Intergovernmental Council in 1981. One thing that was emphasized for me was the resolve by Prime Minister Margret Thatcher to not negotiate with the strikers.

Mulraney, Frances. "Bobby Sands: Remembering the Irish Hunger Strike." Irish Central. Last modified May 5, 2021. Accessed October 6, 2021.

<https://www.irishcentral.com/roots/history/bobby-sands-irish-hunger-striker>.

This article is a secondary website summarizing the life of Bobby Sands. I used this article to get a base of my script before I filled in the major details. This website helped me understand how Bobby Sands got arrested and what happened throughout his life.

"Northern Ireland Troubles Truth Commission Is Opening Old Wounds." Video, 08:33. YouTube. Posted by PBS NewsHour, June 26, 2021. Accessed February 4, 2022.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=m3v6j_N08-U.

This video was created by an American newsgroup and includes interviews with both British and Irish people affected by the violence of The Troubles. I used this to learn how the violence in Northern Ireland was affecting people today and was surprised to learn just how fragile the peace agreement really is. I understand that people on both sides of the debate feel justified in their actions and new legacy legislation is reopening the conflict for many people.

O'Hearn, Denis. "Hunger Strike: The Irish Experience." English Bianet. Accessed October 27, 2021.

<https://m.bianet.org/english/human-rights/141857-hunger-strike-the-irish-experience>.

This website was a secondary source about the nine other men who died in the hunger strike with Bobby Sands. I used this source to learn about the other people who went on strike with Bobby Sands. This source helped me understand how long Bobby Sands and the other men went on strike.

Rinaldi, Alma. "Why Is the Italian Right Obsessed with Bobby Sands?" The Irish Times. Last modified April 14, 2021. Accessed October 20, 2021.

<https://www.irishtimes.com/student-hub/why-is-the-italian-right-obsessed-with-bobby-sands-1.4537398>.

This is a secondary website about how a group of Italians called the Cassagi Firenze, in Northern Ireland still try and continue Bobby Sand's legacy. I used this source to find out what people are still affected by Bobby Sands now.

Scull, Maggie. "Timeline of the 1981 Hunger Strike." *The Irish Times* (Dublin, IE), March 2, 2016. Accessed February 5, 2022.

<https://www.irishtimes.com/culture/books/timeline-of-1981-hunger-strike-1.2555682>.

This newspaper article was consulted while writing my script. I wanted to make sure the chronology of events was correct. This timeline gave me a greater understanding of the dedication the hunger strikers felt for their cause.

"The Story of the 1981 Hunger Strike and Prison Protest." Video, 12:44. YouTube. Posted by Sinn Fein, September 1, 2021. Accessed February 4, 2022.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MRg7UAipDnI>.

This video was produced by Sinn Fein, and I used this to gain their perspective of why the hunger strikes took place and how we should remember the men who died. The video emphasized the media spotlight from around the world that was shown on the prisoners during the strikes. This video helped me develop my character, Bobby Sands, as I have a better understanding of what his mindset might have been like during the strikes.

Taylor, Peter. "Bobby Sands: The Hunger Strike That Changed the Course of Northern Ireland's Conflict." BBC. Last modified May 1, 2021. Accessed February 4, 2022.

<https://www.bbc.com/news/stories-56937259>.

This was an online news article that explained the importance the hunger strikes played in ending the violence in Northern Ireland. The article included an interview with Gerald Hodgins, a Belfast Republican sentenced to 14 years for terrorist offenses and IRA membership and Margret Thatcher, Prime Minister of Great Britain in 1981 when Sands died. This article helped with information for my script and helped me understand the impact of Sand's actions.

"Timeline of 1981 Hunger Strike." The Irish Times. Last modified March 2016. Accessed November 4, 2021.

<https://www.irishtimes.com/culture/books/timeline-of-1981-hunger-strike-1.2555682>.

The article was a secondary website showing a timeline from the beginning of the Irish hunger strike to the end. I used this article to learn more about different events that took place in the hunger strike. This article helped me better understand the exact days that different events happened.

"What Were the Troubles? | Northern Ireland Spotlight." Video, 08:37. YouTube. Posted by Imperial War Museum, July 21, 2020. Accessed February 4, 2022.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=N70TGMMyK0QQ>.

This video clip is provided by the Imperial War Museum, and its curator Carl Werner briefly explains what The Troubles were. I felt like this would help with a British perspective of what took place in Northern Ireland during the period 1969-1998. This helped me understand some of the key elements behind the conflict in Ireland and how fragile peace really is without continued diplomacy.

"Who Were the IRA (Irish Republican Army)? | 5 Minute History: Episode 1." Video, 5:29.

Youtube. Posted by Hilbert, April 9, 2021. Accessed November 15, 2021.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=p2kEk3kvffQ>.

This source was a secondary video clip over the history of the IRA and its different branches. I used this source to learn about why the IRA was founded and the different groups that the IRA made. This source better helped me understand the reason the IRA was fighting the British and their goal.