

Northern Ireland's Street Art: Video UK – exercises

I Preparation: matching

Match the vocabulary with the correct definitions and write a – h next to the number 1 – 8.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1. A mural | a. The capital of Northern Ireland |
| 2. Imagery | b. A person who follows the religion of Jesus Christ |
| 3. A Christian | c. A very large picture painted on a wall |
| 4. Militaristic | d. Pictures that represent an idea or belief |
| 5. Belfast | e. Promoting war, soldiers and armies |
| 6. Lasting | f. Money given to a place to develop its business and economy |
| 7. To want something on your doorstep | g. Long term, permanent |
| 8. Investment | h. To want to have something in your local area |

II Check your understanding: multiple choice

Circle the best word to complete these sentences.

1. What were the Troubles?
 - a. a period of religious and political violence in Northern Ireland
 - b. a period of economic problems in Northern Ireland
 - c. a period of investment in Northern Ireland
2. When were these murals painted?
 - a. hundreds of years ago
 - b. during the Troubles
 - c. this year
3. Who created the murals?
 - a. Protestant Christians
 - b. Catholic Christians
 - c. both sides
4. What is different about the images painted by the two communities?
 - a. the size
 - b. the content
 - c. the symbolism of the colours
5. Has Belfast changed in the last few years?
 - a. No, it's the same as before.
 - b. It's just starting to change.
 - c. Yes, it's very different now.

6. What do Belfast's new murals show?

- a. that people want to leave violence behind
- b. that people are still violent
- c. that the communities are still divided

7. According to the young woman, if young people have the chance to create street art, what does this help to reduce?

- a. unemployment
- b. violence and alcohol and drug use
- c. crime

8. What has helped Belfast's art scene to grow?

- a. the TV
- b. the internet
- c. newspapers

III Check your grammar: gap fill

Complete the gaps with a word from the list below:

more	much
main	mostly
many	most

1. During the Troubles, one community, who are _____ Protestant Christians, wanted Northern Ireland to remain part of the United Kingdom. The other community, who are mostly Catholic Christians, wanted it to join up with the Irish Republic.

2. The _____ reason for painting the murals was to show support for one side or the other.

3. Nowadays, the violence is mostly over and _____ people want peace.

4. Today, _____ murals are being preserved as an important part of Belfast's history.

5. The murals contain so _____ imagery and symbolism.

6. They make Belfast a _____ colourful and interesting place.

IRELAND

Belfast's immoral 'conflict tourism'



Peter Robinson, Northern Ireland's first minister, described the redevelopment of the Maze prison site (pictured here in 1979) as a 'mecca for tourists'. Photograph: PA

Visit Northern Ireland. Come to Belfast and see our magnificent city – **rejuvenated**, regenerated and re-energised. Take a walk through the streets in the shadows of the division walls. Why not stop to get your photo taken beside a mural of men in balaclavas? If you really want, why not write a message of hope and peace on one of our walls, a truly symbolic sign of human solidarity?

It is surprising that given the lack of humility in Northern Ireland's exploitation of conflict, that an advertising campaign using the language above has not been launched yet. Tourism in Northern Ireland has **rocketed** within the last decade. The continued perception of increased stability and relative peace has attracted people from all over the world to see the many things that Northern Ireland should and does advertise to the world – the Giant's Causeway, the Antrim glens, the Fermanagh lakes.

However, there is something deeply immoral about the rapidly expanding "conflict tourism" sector. Buses drive into the heart of inner city Belfast to allow tourists to **gape** at the massive walls dividing Belfast's communities – murals depicting violence. Tourists take photos of the division lines that are not consigned to history, but are a part of living Belfast: children play football against the walls that tourists **flock** to. The places and the people themselves have become a spectacle, an attraction.

If this were history perhaps it would be more acceptable – but it's not. These lines are still a very real part of everyday life for communities in Northern Ireland. Our politicians may say otherwise – that we are now at peace, and that nothing will destabilise our progress – but divisions aren't removed.

As a country, we have come to realise the financial gains that can be made by marketing our conflict while also exaggerating the "stability" of Northern Ireland; painting a picture of those who **dissent** as being in a vast minority with no support whatsoever. The reality is manipulated, history exploited.

An example is the 1993 Shankill bomb that killed 10 people. Touring companies make money from that tragedy; tourists stand at the site of the bomb and take photos. The

30 residents of the Shankill Road carry on, the money doesn't **filter down**. The process passes them by.

Just last week Peter Robinson, Northern Ireland's first minister, described the redevelopment of the Maze prison site (infamous for housing political prisoners during **the Troubles**) as being a "mecca for tourists". The Maze/Long Kesh site needs a role within our remembrance process, but not a commercial role. The proposed "conflict resolution centre" for the site (at a cost of £20m) is not just another example of politicians U-turning all over the place, but also of the entire trend of ethics being **sidelined** for supposed financial gain.

40 I am not against tourism – quite the opposite in fact. But it seems to me that aspects of the current rebranding of Belfast are not only highly immoral, but also detract from the reality and the severity of our history. We need remembrance and we need reflection – such things will aid our reconciliation as a society. But we don't need the exploitation of our conflict.

[Chris Jenkins, guardian.co.uk](http://www.guardian.co.uk), Monday 7 May 2012

Vocabulary

*Match the words in **bold** in the article to the definitions below:*

- a) the ethno-political conflict in Northern Ireland between Protestant unionists and Catholic nationalists
- b) prevented from having an important part in something that other people are doing
- c) to go or gather together somewhere in large numbers
- d) made to look or feel younger or more lively
- e) to have or express opinions that are different from those that are officially accepted
- f) increased very quickly and suddenly
- g) to stare at somebody/something with your mouth open because you are shocked or surprised
- h) to come to a place slowly or in small amounts

Comprehension

According to the article, are the statements below true or false?

1. There is an advertising campaign in Northern Ireland that incites people to write messages on walls.
2. There has been a decline in tourism in Northern Ireland over the last ten years.
3. Northern Ireland has many tourist attractions apart from its conflict zones.
4. Bus tours in Belfast enable tourists to see violent images painted on walls.
5. Belfast's communities are no longer divided.
6. The writer believes that people who contest the political stability of Northern Ireland are in a minority.
7. The residents of Shankill Road benefit from the tourism that the 1993 bombing brought to their area.
8. The writer believes that the proposed "conflict resolution centre" is a way of making money rather than remembering the Troubles.

Discussion

Do you find Belfast's "conflict tourism" immoral? Why (not)?

As a tourist, would you be interested in visiting Shankill Road and the Maze prison site?

Why (not)?

If you were a resident of Shankill Road, how would you feel about tourists taking photos of the bomb site?

Do you think the financial gain of "conflict tourism" justifies the means?

Writing

Study the worksheet on writing a letter of complaint.

Homework:

Imagine that you are a resident of Shankill Road, Belfast. You are fed up of the increasing number of tourists who arrive by bus to take photos of your street. You think that touring companies should not be allowed to exploit your street in this way, and that further tours should be stopped. **Write a letter of complaint to your local council (approx. 250 words).**

Follow the guidelines given on the worksheet. When you write your letter, make sure that you:

- Follow the four "Cs"
- Use paragraphs well
- Use a formal style

Deadline: Thursday 7th March, 10.15am. This piece of work will contribute to your continuous assessment mark.