Question 7

The Northern Ireland Troubles led to the death of more than 3,500 people. Read this report and answer the questions which follow.

> In 1984, Malcolm Sutton began to document every death in the Troubles - every victim's name, age and status, who killed them, where, and how. He consulted libraries and archives, observed funerals, visited cemeteries, studied court and coroner records and analysed aerial survey maps.
>
> Sutton worked back to the start of the Troubles in 1969 and continued recording killings during the 1990s. Sutton's index stops at 2001. It records a total of 3,532 deaths - children, mothers, soldiers, police, paramilitaries, tourists, farmers, teachers, politicians, milkmen, on and on. "I wanted it to be a memorial to the people that had been killed," he said.

(a)   What task did Malcolm Sutton begin working on in 1984?

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(b)   Sutton used many difference sources in his research. What is one piece of evidence he could have found in each of **two** of the following to help him with his work?

- Library
- Court records
- Cemetery
- Aerial survey maps

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| 2. |
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The tables below relate to deaths in the Northern Ireland Troubles from 1969 to 2001.
Use the information to answer the questions which follow.

Table 1: Persons killed	Count
Civilians	1840
British security personnel	1114
Irish security personnel	11
Loyalist paramilitaries	170
Republican paramilitaries	397
Total	**3532**

Table 2: Deaths caused by	Count
British security personnel	363
Irish security personnel	5
Loyalist paramilitaries	1027
Republican paramilitaries	2057
Unknown	80
Total	**3532**

(c) How many civilians were killed during the Troubles, according to **Table 1**?

(d) What was the total number of deaths caused by Loyalist and Republican paramilitaries, according to **Table 2**?

(e) What circumstances contributed to the outbreak of conflict in Northern Ireland in the late 1960s?