HSTEU 276

February 13 2019

**Lecture 8: Revolutions Within Europe – ’68 and its Aftermath**

1. New Generations, New Faultlines

•Richard Lester’s *Hard Day’s Night* (1964)

•Michael Apted’s *Seven Up* (1964)

•Economic Downturn, and the Generation Gap

1. The Politics of Youth: Case Study – France, 1968

•Education and its Discontents (Nanterre, Sorbonne)

•Wartime Memories: Algeria and Germany

1. The Beginning of “The Troubles”

•Protestants and Catholics in the Making of Northern Ireland

•The 1960s in Belfast: Civil Rights and the Revival of the IRA

•”This is Our Paris, Our Prague”: \*NICRA March (October 5 1968)

•The Escalation of Violence: \*Bloody Sunday (January 30 1972)

1. The Politics of Imprisonment in Ireland

•Blankets and Dirty Protests

•\*Bobby Sands (1954-1981) and Hunger Striking

 •Feminist and Anti-Colonial Hunger Strikes

 •Hunger Strikes in Ireland: Ancient and Modern

•Remembering the Troubles: Prime Ministers Margaret Thatcher (1979-90), John Major (1990-97), and Tony Blair (1997-2007)

1. The Ends of ’68 in France

•Student-Worker Alliances in Paris

•Cold War Rhetoric and the End of De Gaulle

TERMS:

*ratons* (“little rats”)

Daniel Cohn-Bendit

\**Atelier Populaire* (People’s Workshop)

*Métro, boulot, dodo* (“Subway, work, sleep”)

Irish Republican Army (IRA)

Northern Ireland Civil Rights Association (NICRA)

Offenses Against the State Act

Long Kesh (Maze)

Terence MacSwiney (1879-1920)

Downing Street declaration (1993)

Good Friday agreement (1998)

“On that day we knew real fear for the first time. When the bullets were fired, people dived to the ground and crawled away like dogs in fear of their masters.”

--Bernadette McAliskey remembering Bloody Sunday, quoted in *Republican News* (1992)

 “Crime is crime is crime; it is not political.”

 --Margaret Thatcher, 1981

“It is not those who inflict the most but those who suffer the most who will conquer.”

 --Terence MacSwiney, 1920