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YOU
ARE NOW
ENTERING
FREE DERRY



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Derry

history & attractions

Londonderry, locally and historically Derry and Irish Doire



- It is the second most populous city in Northern Ireland (84,000 inhabitants)
- The name Derry is the original name of the city, still used locally mainly by Catholics and in Ireland.
- According to the city council, the official name is Derry, while the Supreme Court decision recognizes Londonderry as the legal name
- It is situated in the county of the same name in Northern Ireland, on the River Foyle.





History

- Derry is one of the oldest continuously inhabited places in Ireland
- The earliest records of Derry date back to the 6th century when a monastery was founded there by St Columba or Colmcille
- It is accepted that between the 6th century and the 11th century, Derry was known primarily as a monastic settlement.



1689

In 1689, during the Irish War, the Protestant people of Derry attacked the Catholic army – the inhabitants repulsed the attack thanks to the strong walls surrounding the city. This event is commemorated annually by Protestant marches that provoke conflicts with Catholics.



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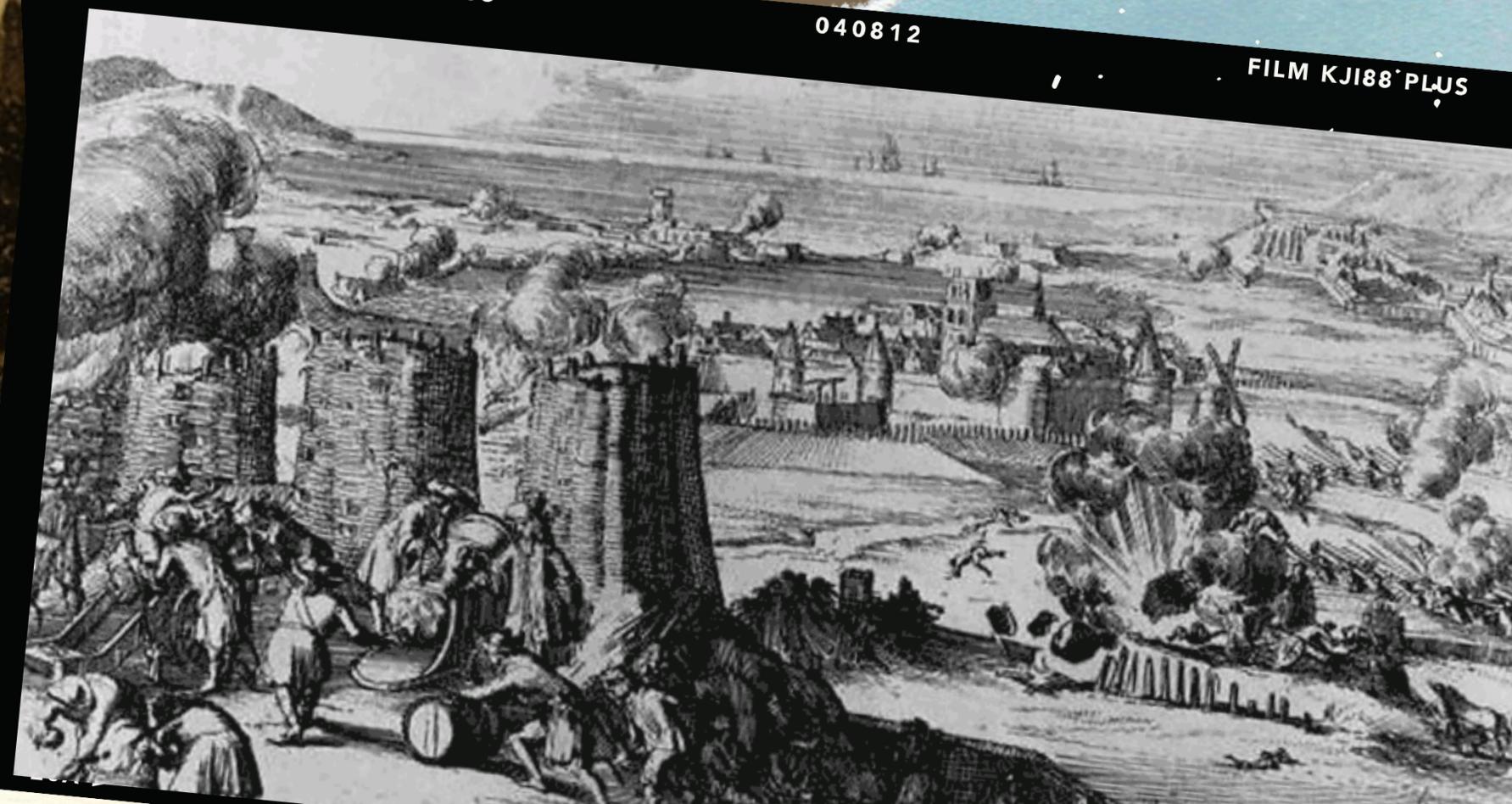
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1969

In 1969, residents of Bogside (Catholic District) were attacked by Protestant UVF militias. There were bloody clashes between the army and the police (the so-called "Battle of Bogside").



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PREMIUM 400

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Bloody Sunday

Bloody Sunday, demonstration in Londonderry (Derry), Northern Ireland, on Sunday, January 30, 1972, by Roman Catholic civil rights supporters that turned violent when British paratroopers opened fire, killing 13 and injuring 14 others (one of the injured later died).



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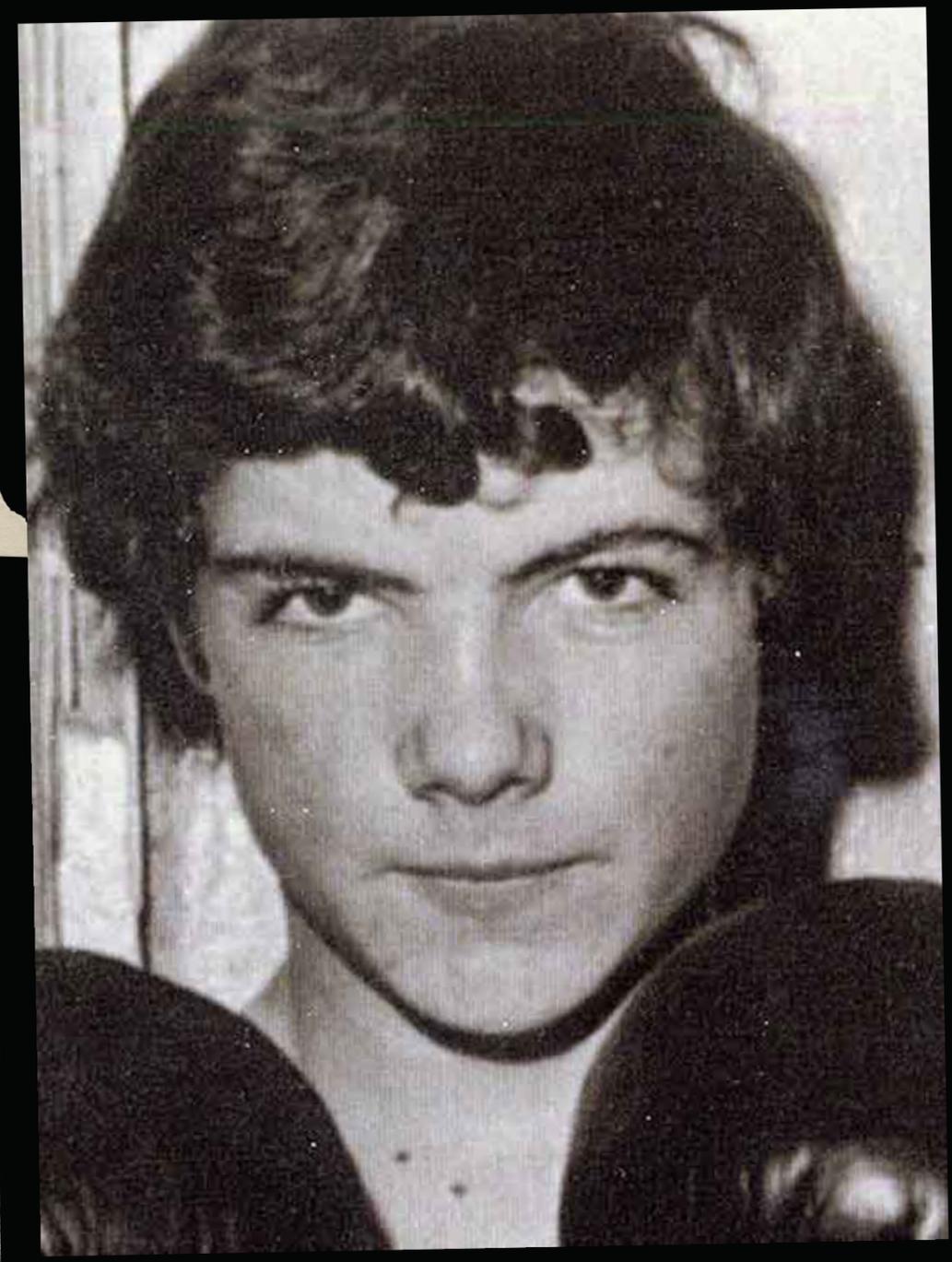
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In April 1972, the British government released a report exonerating British troops from any illegal actions during the Londonderry protest. Irish indignation over Britain's Northern Ireland policies grew, and Britain increased its military presence in the North while removing any vestige of Northern self-rule. On July 21, 1972, the IRA exploded 20 bombs simultaneously in Belfast, killing British military personnel and a number of civilians. Britain responded by instituting a new court system composed of trial without jury for terrorism suspects and conviction rates topped over 90 percent.

List of victims:

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John "Jackie" Duddy

Duddy, 17, a keen boxer, was probably the first to be shot dead that day. He was killed by a single bullet to the chest in the courtyard of Rossville Flats. Witnesses said he was unarmed and running away from soldiers.

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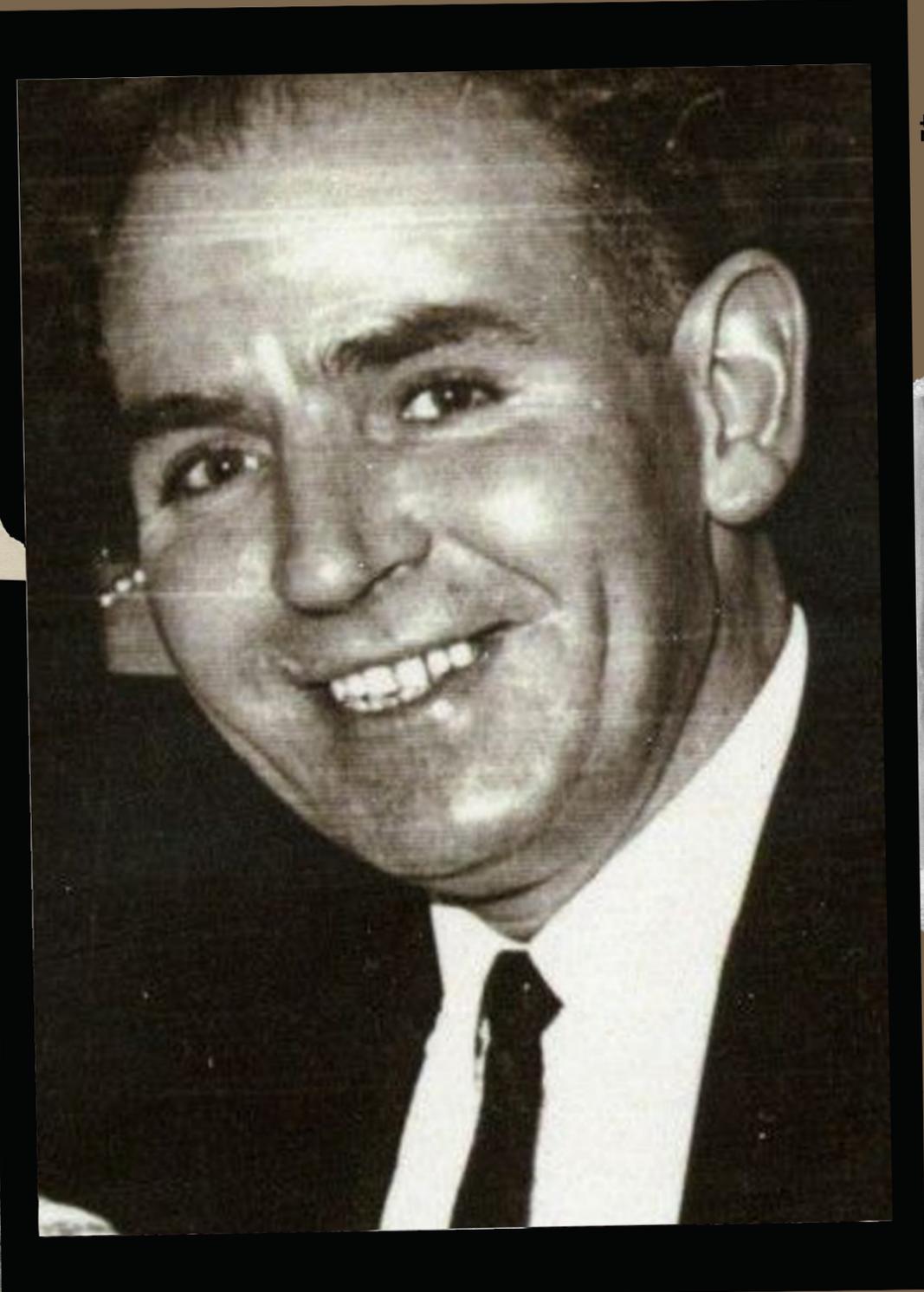
43

Patrick "Paddy" Doherty

Doherty, 31, a father of six, was shot from behind while trying to crawl to safety in the vicinity of the flats' forecourt, between the building and Joseph Place. Struck by a single bullet. Photographs show he had not been armed.

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Bernard "Barney" McGuigan

McGuigan, 41, a factory worker and father of six, was going to the aid of Patrick Doherty and was signalling with a white handkerchief when he was killed by a bullet that struck the back of his head. He died where he fell near the corner of the flats between Rossville Street and Joseph Place.

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Hugh Gilmour

Gilmour, 17, a trainee tyre fitter, was shot by a single bullet as he was running away from soldiers in Rossville Street. A photograph taken seconds afterwards shows he was unarmed. Gilmour was shot close to the rubble barricade before falling to the ground at the side of the flats.

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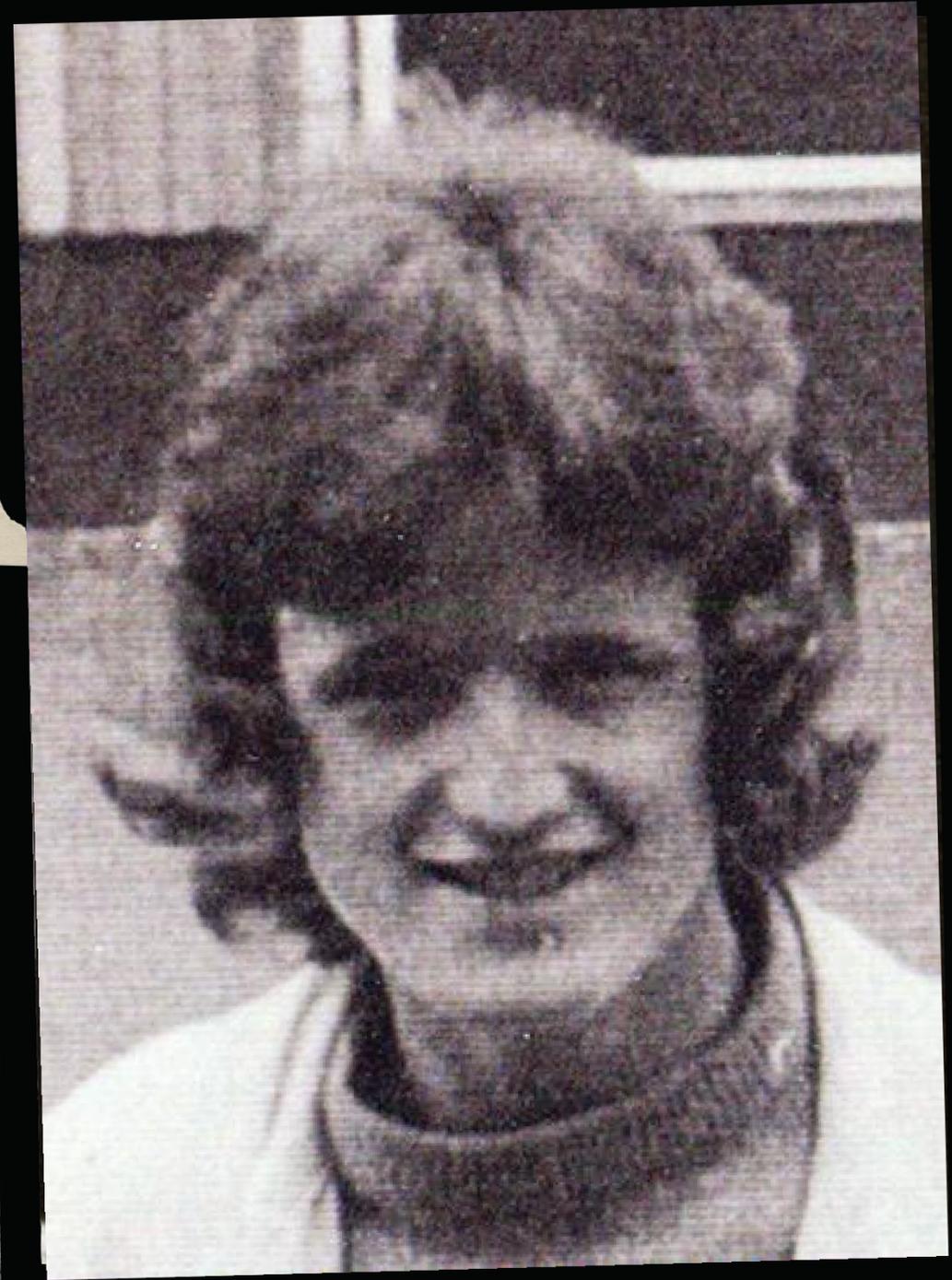
43

Kevin McElhinney

McElhinney, 17, who worked in a supermarket, was shot from behind as he tried to crawl to safety in the Rossville Flats. He was shot close to the flats' front entrance, near to the rubble barricade, and was dragged inside by some people sheltering there. Witnesses said he was unarmed.

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Michael Kelly

Kelly, 17, a sewing machine mechanic, died from a single shot to his abdomen. He died within a few minutes of being shot, near the rubble barricade in front of Rossville Flats.

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John Young

Young, 17, who worked in a menswear shop, was killed by a single shot to the head at the rubble barricade on Rossville Street as he tried to take cover. He had tried to crawl forward to a boy who had been hit but was shot. Two eyewitnesses said Young was unarmed.

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William Nash

Nash, 19, a dock worker, was killed by a single shot to his chest near the rubble barricade. He was possibly shot by Soldier P. He was killed at almost the same time as John Young. Eyewitness accounts state that Nash was unarmed and was going to the aid of someone.

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Michael McDaid

McDaid, 20, a barman, was shot in the face at the rubble barricade. He probably died immediately. A book, Eyewitness Bloody Sunday: The Truth, included a photograph of McDaid moments before he was shot, showing him walking away from the soldiers and facing towards "Free Derry Corner".

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James Wray

Wray, 22, who had been working in England and was engaged, was shot twice in Glenfada Park. The first bullet travelled "superficially" from right to left across his body, the second bullet entered his back and travelled from right to left.

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Gerald Donaghy

Donaghy, 17, who had been a member of the IRA's youth wing, Fianna na hÉireann, was shot once, probably by Soldier G, but did not die at the scene. A man later tried to take him to hospital. They were told to leave the car at a checkpoint in Barrack Street. A soldier drove it to a battalion post where Soldier 138, an army medic, later pronounced Donaghy dead.

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Gerard McKinney

McKinney, 35, a father of eight who ran a rollerskating rink, was shot dead in Glenfada Park. He had been part of the group caught trying to get to safety towards Westland Street. Two eyewitnesses stated that McKinney then raised his arms in surrender and shouted: "Don't shoot! Don't shoot!"

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William McKinney

McKinney, 27, a printer at the Derry Journal newspaper, was shot dead after he left the safety of cover to try to assist Gerard McKinney (not a relation), who had been shot moments before. He was shot from behind as he bent over.

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John Johnston

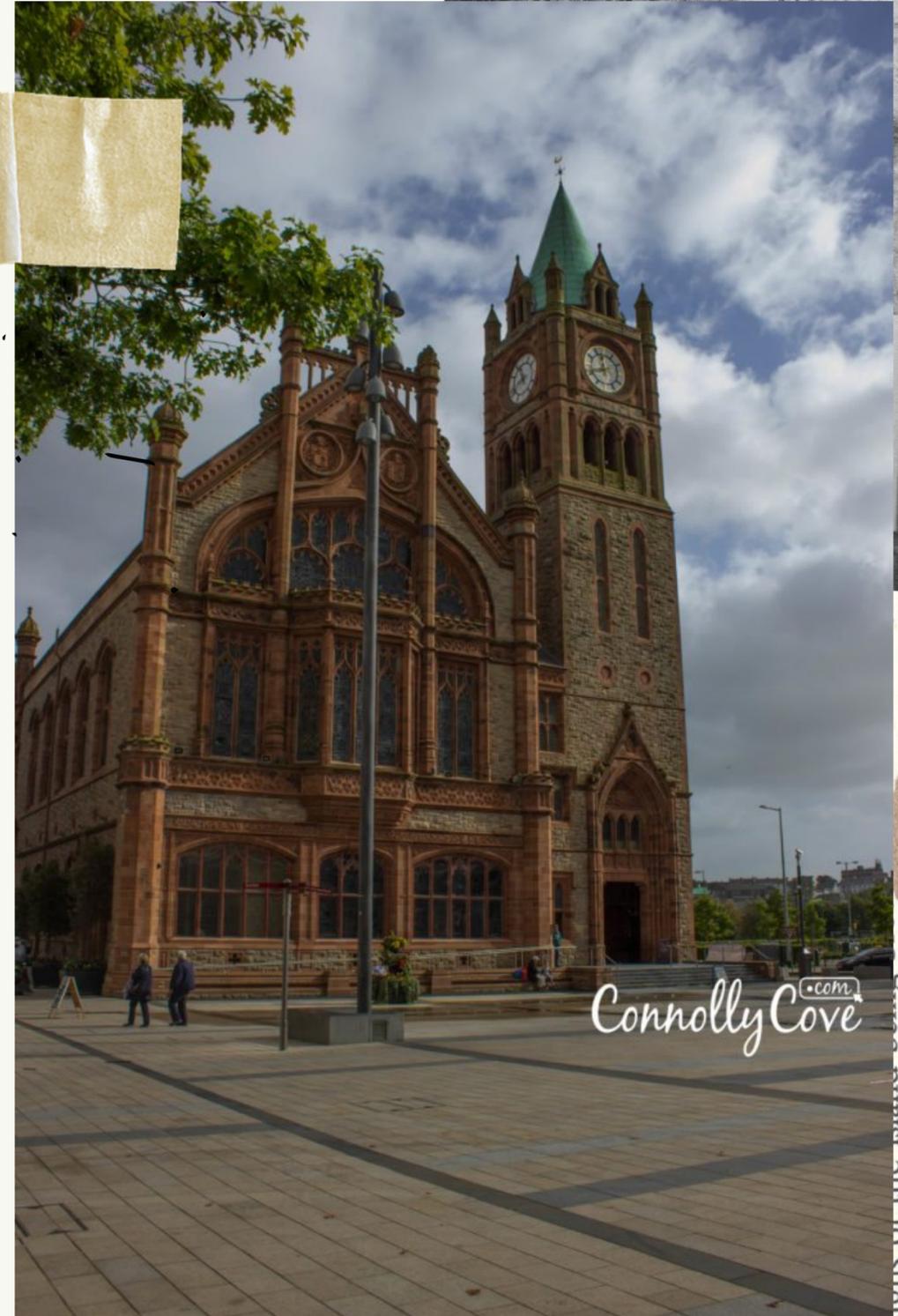
Johnston, 59, a draper, was shot in the leg and left shoulder on William Street early on the Sunday. He was on his way to visit a friend in Glenfada Park. He died four and a half months later. His death has been attributed to the injuries he received.

Attractions in Derry.



Guild hall

The historic Guildhall is one of Derry's most recognisable landmarks, located in the heart of the city since 1890. The Guildhall is a must-see tourist attraction with over 20 stunning stained glass windows representing the history of the city and the Plantation of Ulster exhibition. The recently refurbished and award-winning Guildhall provides a unique and state-of-the-art venue for events. The main hall can accommodate up to 600 standing or 400 seated and provides a wonderful backdrop for corporate hire, conferences, events and civil ceremonies.



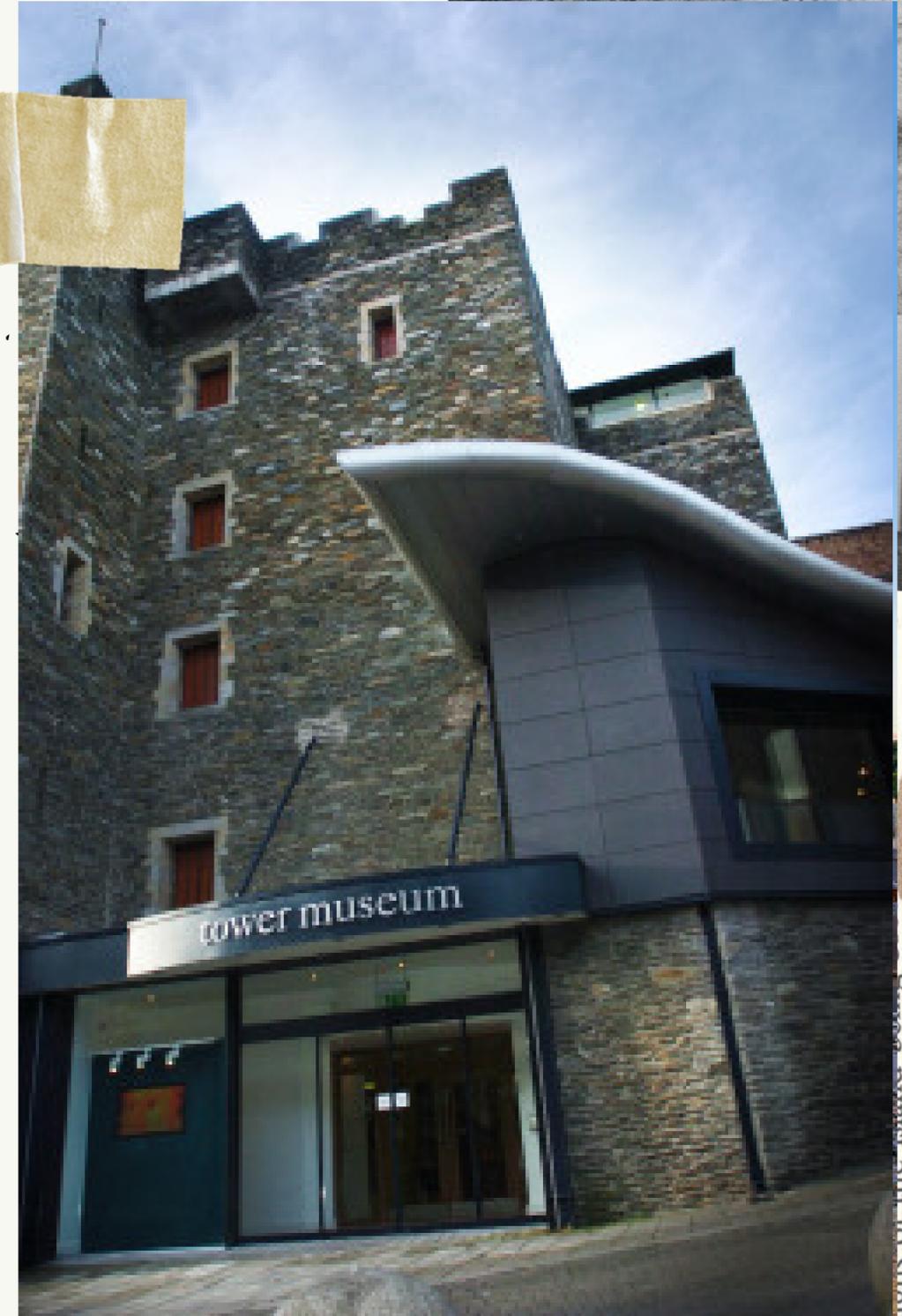
Hands Across the Divide Monument

This bronze sculpture of two men reaching out to each other symbolizes the spirit of reconciliation and hope for the future.



Tower Museum

Is a local history museum of Derry that has two permanent exhibits: The Story of Derry, which details the history of Derry from its prehistoric beginnings to the present day, and An Armada Shipwreck- La Trinidad Valencera, which details a local shipwreck from the Spanish Armada. At the top of the museum is an open-air vantage point overlooking the city centre and the River Foyle.



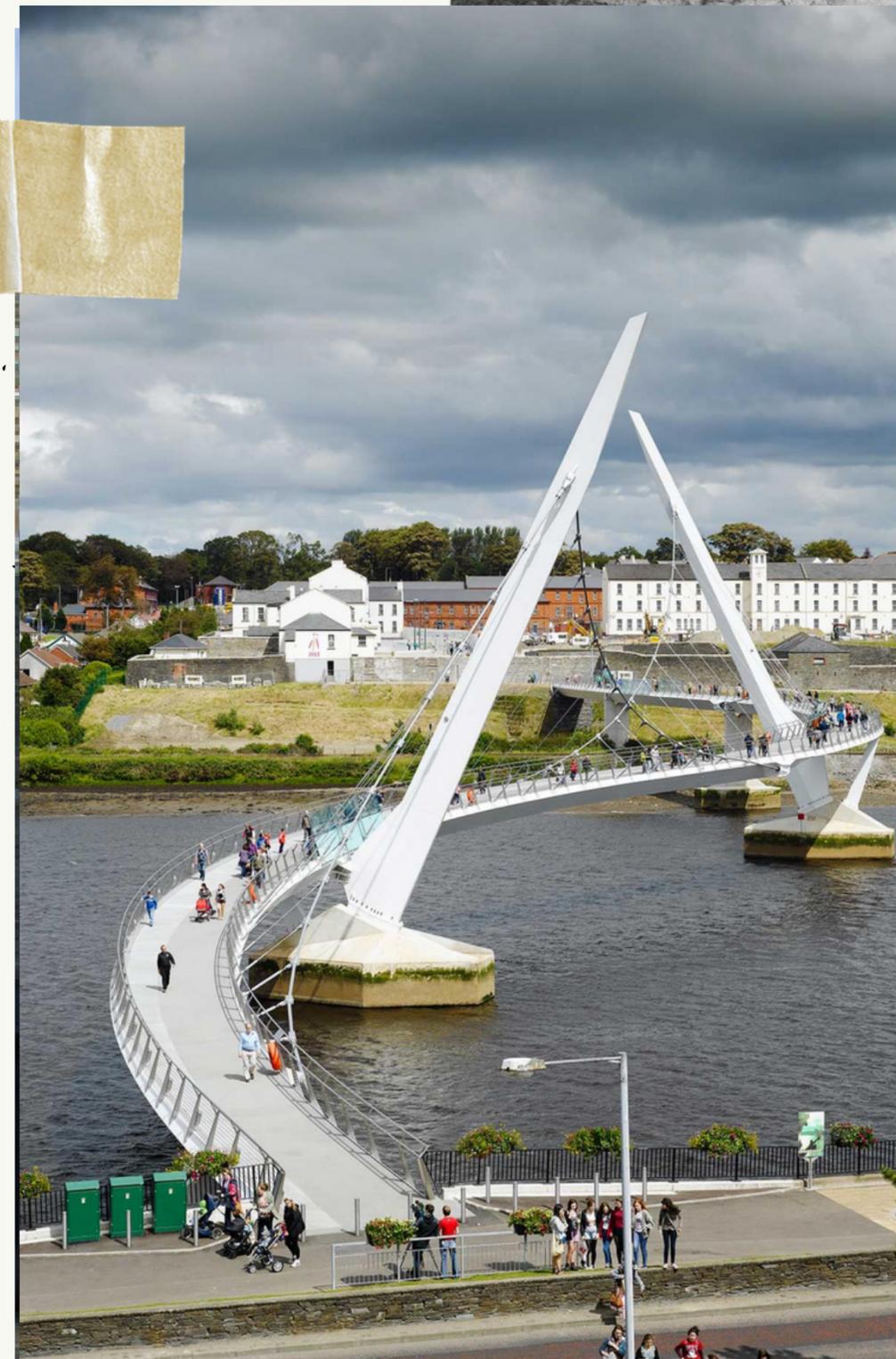
Museum of Free Derry

This is a museum that focuses on the civil rights era known as The Troubles and the Irish nationalist Free Derry movement. Located in the Bogside neighborhood, the museum's exhibits include photographs, posters, materials, film footage, letters and personal artifacts, among others.



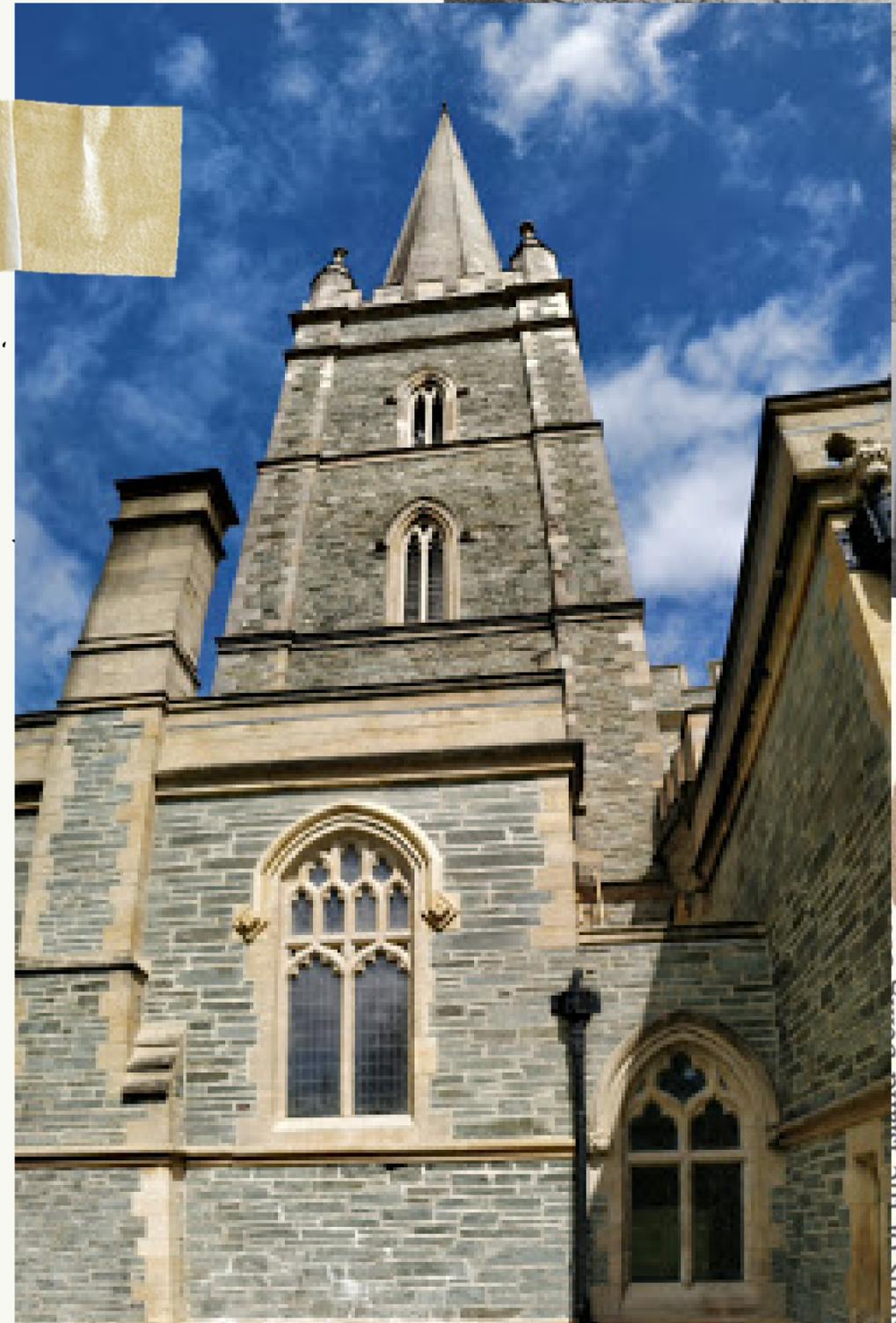
The Peace Bridge

Is a cycle and foot bridge across the River Foyle in Derry, Northern Ireland. It opened on 25 June 2011, connecting Ebrington Square with the rest of the city centre. It is the newest of three bridges in the city, the others being the Craigavon Bridge and the Foyle Bridge. The 235 metres (771 ft) bridge was designed by AECOM, who also designed the Sutong Yangtze River Bridge, and Wilkinson Eyre Architects, who also designed the Gateshead Millennium Bridge.



St. Columb's Cathedral

It is the oldest building in the city and the first cathedral built in the British Isles after the Reformation. The tower got an extra 21 feet from the Bishop of Derry, bringing the tower to a total length of 221 feet.



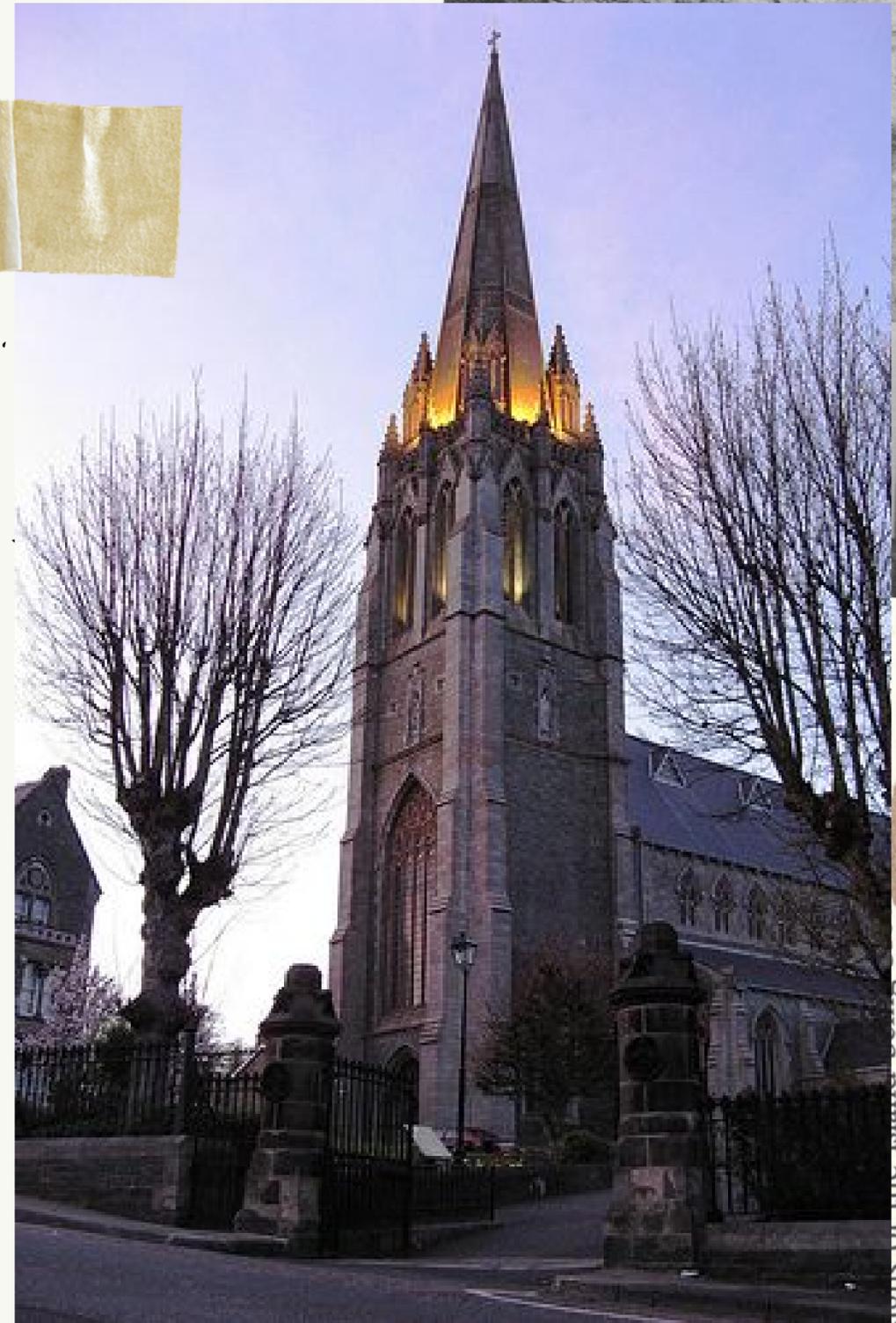
St Columb's Park

A beautiful woods and park where people can walk, relax and enjoy the beauty of Mother Nature, with the river Foyle flowing gently alongside.



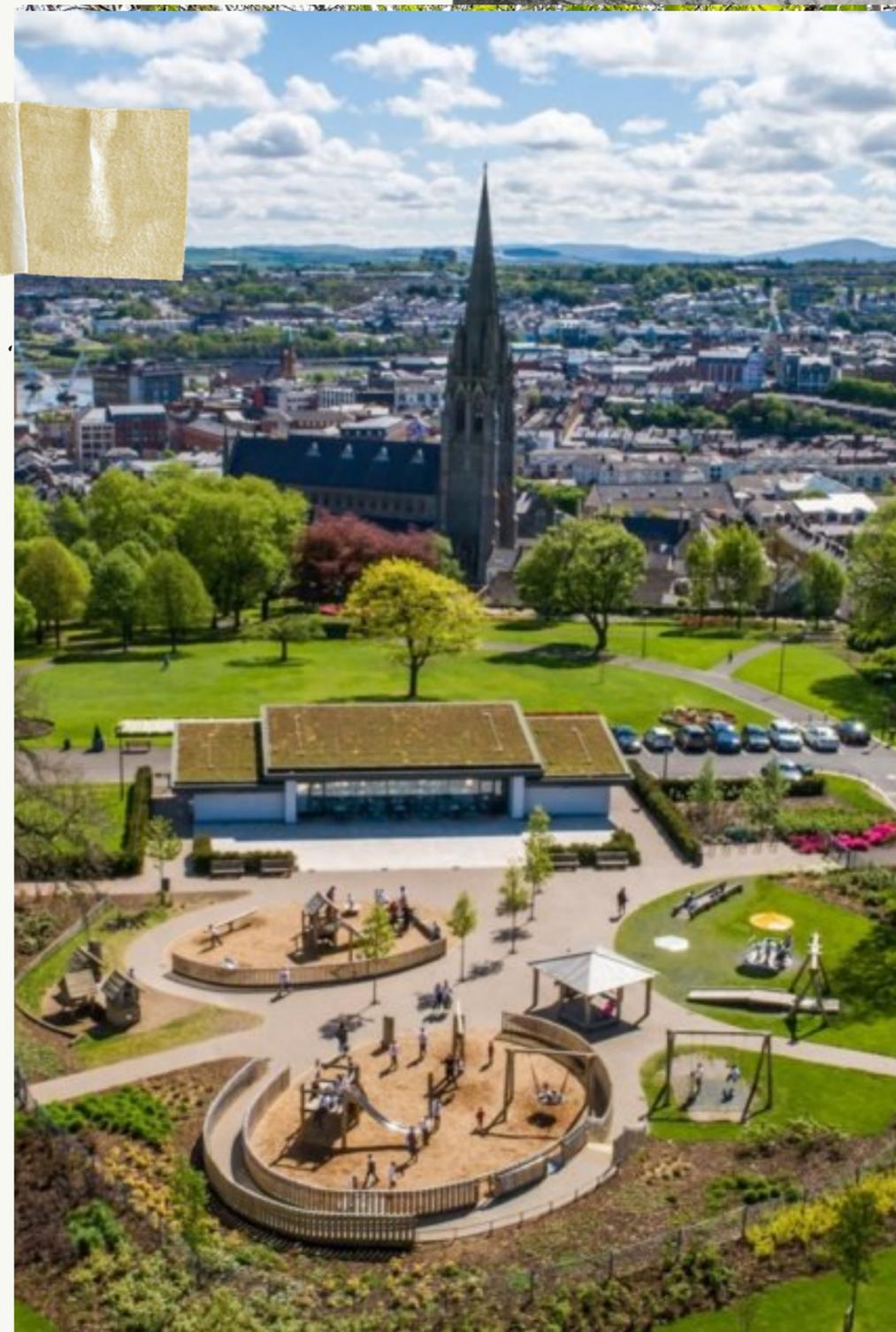
St. Eugene's Cathedral

The Roman Catholic cathedral in Londonderry. The principal church of the Diocese of Derry.



Brooke Park Derry

Is an historic landmark within Derry/Londonderry; it is an 8 hectare public park located 1km northwest of the city centre, which runs from infirmary road in the south to Rosemount Avenue to the north. Brooke Park has provided a valuable green space for recreation and relaxation for the citizens of Derry since 1901.



Foyle Bridge

Crosses the River Foyle to the north of the city, and forms only the second of three bridges linking the city centre to the Waterside, the others being the Craigavon Bridge and the Peace Bridge walkway.



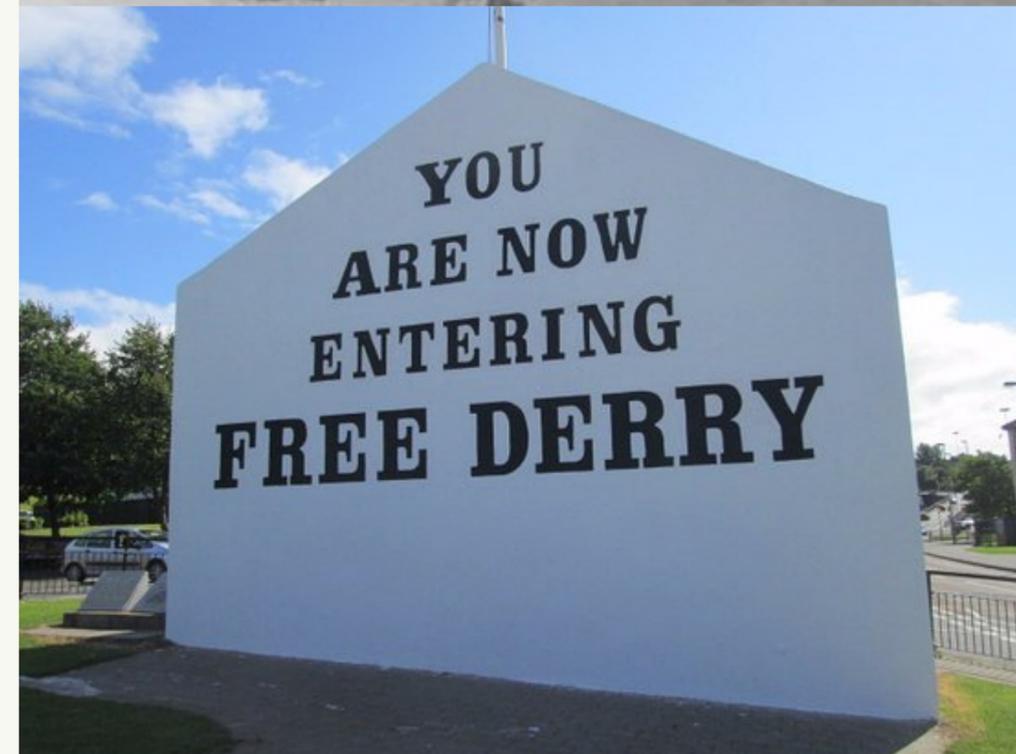
Riverwatch Aquarium and Visitor Centre

Offers visitors a window on the exciting underwater worlds of the Foyle and Carlingford areas. A visit to the centre shows how our waters are teeming with life and waiting to be explored.



Free Derry Corner

A free-standing gable wall commemorates Free Derry, a self-declared autonomous nationalist area of Derry that existed between 1969 and 1972. On the corner is a memorial to the 1981 hunger strikers and several murals. There is also a memorial to those who died engaging in paramilitary activity as part of the Provisional IRA's Derry Brigade.



The Derry Walls

Derry's walls were originally built by the Irish Society between 1613 and 1619. They were built with the intention of protecting the Scottish and English planters that had moved to Ulster as part of the Plantation of Ulster. It was a direct consequence of the previous settlement being destroyed by Irish chieftain Cahir O'Doherty during O'Doherty's rebellion. As a result of the building of the city's defences by the Irish Society, which was a consortium of livery companies based out of the City of London, the city was officially renamed Londonderry in the 1613 royal charter.



The Siege Museum

The Siege Museum is an essential stop on any circuit of the city walls. It explains how the siege started and ended, the main characters and how it is commemorated today. I would like to have seen more about what life was like for people trapped in the besieged city but there was enough information to get a good idea about life at the time.



Foyle Valley Railway Museum

Was initially opened in 1990 on the site of Foyle Road station of the GNR (Ireland). The exhibition consists of a recreated station platform and visitors can find out about the various railway companies which once operated out of the city.



Craft Village

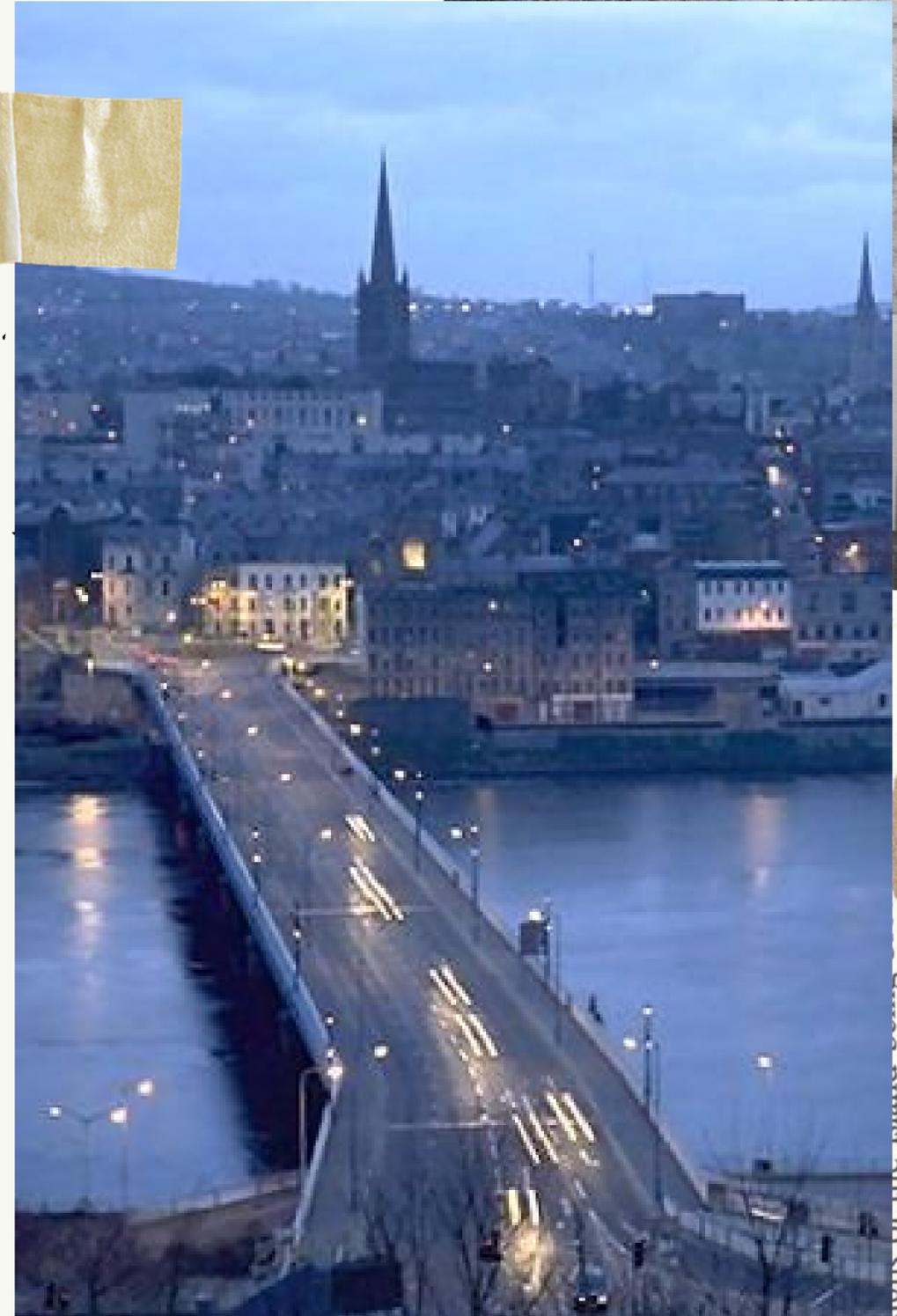
A reconstruction of an 18th Century Street and 19th Century Square, the Craft Village provides an eclectic mix of artisan craft shops, balconied apartments, licensed restaurant and coffee shops.

The Canopy in the Village Square and the Thatched Cottage are ideal venues for corporate, cultural and community entertainment.



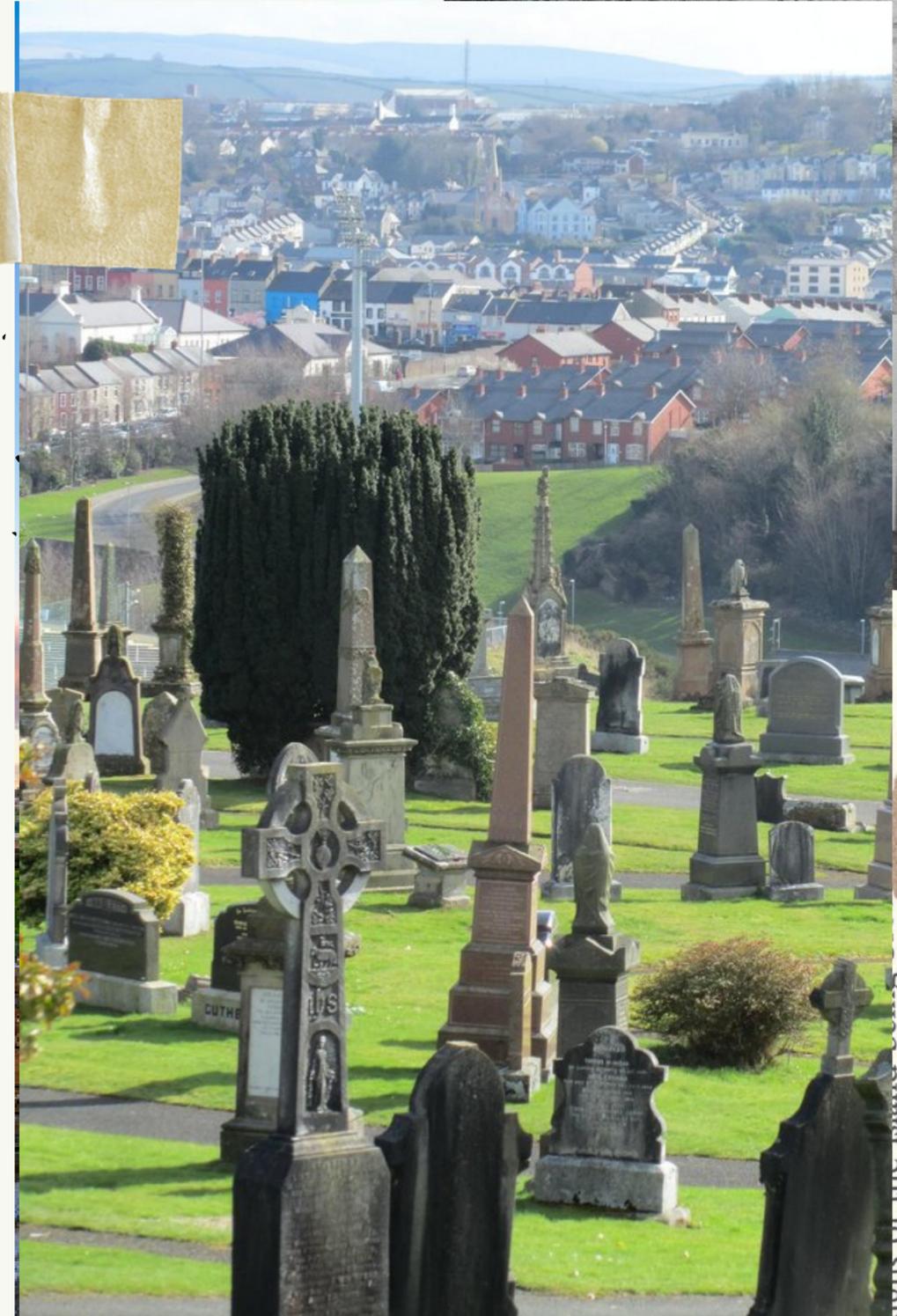
Craigavon Bridge

Is one of three bridges in Derry, Northern Ireland. It crosses the River Foyle further south than the Foyle Bridge and Peace Bridge. It is one of only a few double-decker road bridges in Europe. It was named after Lord Craigavon, the first Prime Minister of Northern Ireland.



Derry City Cemetery

Known locally as the City Cemetery, is a cemetery based in the Creggan area of Derry. By the mid-19th century Derry's graveyards were becoming overcrowded, and soon would reach capacity. To alleviate the strain the cemetery was opened in 1853, becoming the first municipal cemetery in the city. It is the final resting place for over 70,000 people and includes graves to victims of the cholera pandemics of the late 1800s, as well as graves of those who fought in WWII. Hunger striker and INLA member Patsy O'Hara is also buried in the cemetery.



Events in Derry:



PREMIUM 400

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PREMIUM 400



Halloween

The best place to celebrate Halloween that you certainly wouldn't think of is Derry – the second city of Northern Ireland. Derry is home to Europe's biggest Halloween celebration.



This sparked a long tradition of sacrifices, bonfires, activities, and the telling of ghost stories. Indeed, despite the introduction of Christianity, the pagan culture of Ireland – and a belief in the supernatural, spirits, and fortune tellers – remained very much alive in the nation.



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Foyle Maritime Festival

In Derry you can also enjoy the celebrations at the Foyle Maritime Festival in the wonderful Walled City of Derry. With live performances, food trails, and more, this is one waterfront festival for which you'll just have to save the date! And tourists celebrate everything from saints to surfing to Star Wars with a fun, vibrant and year-round line-up of festivals and events. So you'll find an event to help make your trip something special whenever you come here!



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Carnival of Colours

Join In Your Space Circus for a weekend jam-packed with circus, arts and music across Derry's city.

The Festival attracts people of all ages from right across the Derry-Londonderry area and visitors to the city; it brings people together from all walks of life for a shared cultural experience. It also highlights Derry City as an exciting, beautiful and progressive destination for events and arts activity.



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Sources:

- <https://www.theguardian.com>
- <https://www.britannica.com>
- <https://www.history.com>
- <https://traveladdicts.net>
- <https://www.visitderry.com>



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Unia Europejska
Europejski Fundusz Społeczny



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