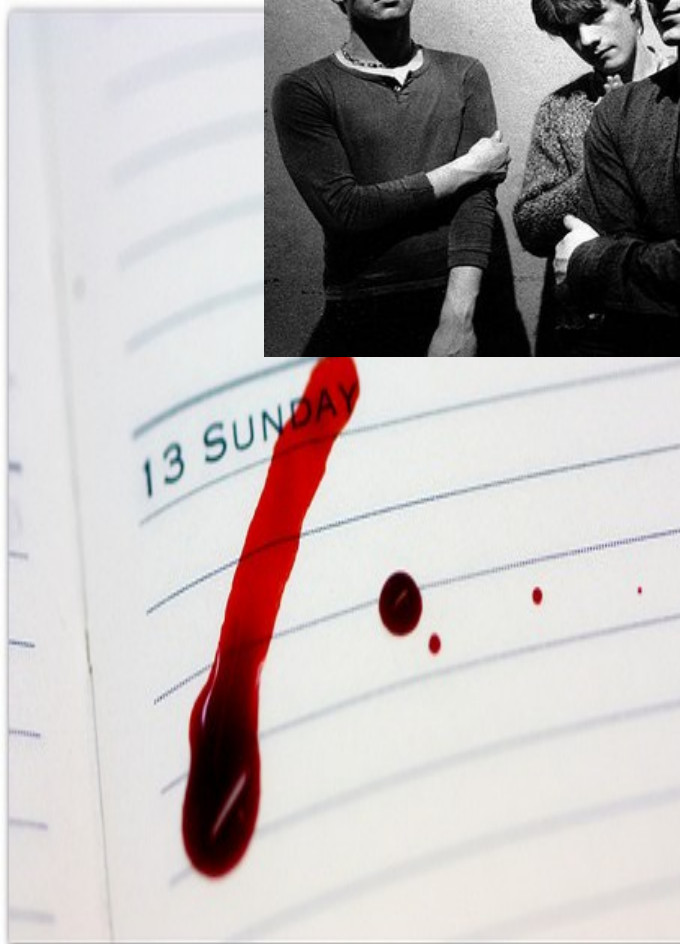


*Sunday, Bloody, Sunday* By Patricia Pereira



## INTRODUCTION

*Sunday Bloody Sunday* is one of the most famous U2's songs, not only for the lyrics but because the song has created a very deep impact in our society. And of course as Bono says, the audience has changed a song into a pray.

There have been a lot of comments about this song, some critics defend the idea that this song is a rebel song, and that U2 created it with the idea of revenge. I don't agree with this idea, and in my opinion this is a song based on a historical moment and we have to learn from it. We must learn from the mistakes that we made in our past, in our history.

Some time ago I read this quotation from José Saramago: *What kind of word is this that can send machines to Mars and does nothing to stop killing of a human being?*

The meaning of the quotation is clear, however for any reason that I can't understand, we, the human beings, are not learning from this main idea.

Even it can sound a little bit strange, I think that José Saramago and U2 have something in common, they share the same message, the main idea, we must study our past to create our future.

Patricia Pereira

- OBJECTIVES

- **Pre-listening**

**Culture:** Introduction to the division in Ireland and The Bloody Sunday.

**Listening:** *Sunday Bloody Sunday* by U2

**Vocabulary:** Where do you come from?

**Reading:** Leo Belgicus, Rampant and Passant

**Writing:** A power point presentation



- CULTURE

### Terrorism in Northern Ireland, The Bloody Sunday

The extremist responsible for the Irish violence fall into two distinct groups:

-The Republicans they are Catholics striving for a United Ireland.

-The Loyalists they are Protestants who seek to keep Northern Ireland independent of Dublin.

The former includes the provisional IRA and it is this organization that poses the main terrorist threat to the security of Northern Ireland.

The use of terror as a weapon against a democratic nation is an especially appalling crime. It is impossible to justify it.

Unfortunately, the human character weakness of self-interest and the resultant emotional "eye for eye" mentality, accounts for much of violence. However, the hard core terrorists are not emotional, they murder in cold blood.

In common with other nations that have achieved "Great Power" status in their past, Britain has much answer for from a moral point of view. Today the United Kingdom is a pillar of democracy and outrageous acts of barbarism by Irish terrorists. Sadly, terrorism in Northern Ireland continues to be a profitable trade.

Taking into account today's clear political and social evidence, there is a little doubt that the trouble will continue to draw on the resources of both nations for many years to come.

The seeds of future action are already laid and there will probably be a resurgence in the 21<sup>st</sup> century.



- LISTENING



- Fill in the blanks with the most suitable word

I can't believe the news today  
 I can't close my eyes and make it -----  
 How long, how long must we sing this song?  
 How long, how long?  
 'Cos -----  
 We can be as one, tonight.

Broken ----- under children's -----  
 Bodies strewn across the dead-end -----.  
 But I won't heed the battle -----  
 It puts my back up, puts my ----- against the wall.

Sunday, bloody Sunday.  
 Sunday, bloody Sunday.  
 Sunday, bloody Sunday.  
 Sunday, bloody Sunday.  
 Oh, let's go.

And the battle's just -----  
 There's many -----, but tell me who has -----?  
 The trenches dug within our -----  
 And -----, children, -----, sisters  
 Torn -----



- In these sentences there are different verb tenses, can you recognise at least four types?
- How long, how long must we sing this song?  
 How long, how long?  
 'Cos tonight
- Wipe the tears from your eyes  
 Wipe your tears away.  
 I'll wipe your tears away.  
 I'll wipe your tears away.  
 I'll wipe your bloodshot eyes.
- The real battle just begun  
 To claim the victory Jesus won

- **Can you find these words in the song?**

- Calle sin salida
- Secar
- Prestar atención
- Fosas
- Sangriento
- Batalla
- Espalda
- Dejar pasar
- Pies
- Quebrar
- Lágrimas

- **Can you reorder these verses?**

<p>But I won't heed the battle call It puts my back up, puts my back against the wall.</p>	<p>Sunday, bloody Sunday. Sunday, bloody Sunday.  Sunday, bloody Sunday. Sunday, bloody Sunday.</p>	<p>And it's true we are immune When fact is fiction and TV reality. And today the millions cry We eat and drink while tomorrow they die.</p>
<p>We can be as one, tonight</p>	<p>I can't believe the news today I can't close my eyes and make it go away</p>	<p>How long, how long must we sing this song? How long, how long? 'Cos tonight</p>
<p>Wipe the tears from your eyes Wipe your tears away. I'll wipe your tears away. I'll wipe your tears away. I'll wipe your bloodshot</p>	<p>The real battle just begun To claim the victory Jesus won</p>	<p>Broken bottles under children's feet Bodies strewn across the dead-end street.</p>

- **Vocabulary**

## Where do you come from?

In English, it is not usual to use the word "Nationality". When you want to express where are you from you can say "I'm Spanish" instead of "My nationality is Spanish".

You can say

A- I am from Spain

TO BE+ FROM+ COUNTRY

B- I am Spanish

TO BE + NATIONALITY

COUNTRY	ADJECTIVE	NOUN
Africa	African	an African
America	American	an American
Argentina	Argentinian	an Argentinian
Austria	Austrian	an Austrian
Australia	Australian	an Australian
Bangladesh	Bangladeshi	a Bangladeshi
Belgium	Belgian	a Belgian
Brazil	Brazilian	a Brazilian
Britain	British	a Briton
Cambodia	Cambodian	a Cambodian
Chile	Chilean	a Chilean
China	Chinese	a Chinese
Colombia	Colombian	a Colombian
Croatia	Croatian	a Croat
the Czech Republic	Czech	a Czech
Denmark	Danish	a Dane
Egypt	Egyptian	an Egyptian
England	English	an Englishman an Englishwoman
Finland	Finnish	a Finn
France	French	a Frenchman a Frenchwoman
Germany	German	a German
Greece	Greek	a Greek

Holland	Dutch	a Dutchman a Dutchwoman
Hungary	Hungarian	a Hungarian
Iceland	Icelandic	an Icelander
India	Indian	an Indian
Indonesia	Indonesian	an Indonesian
Iran	Iranian	an Iranian
Iraq	Iraqi	an Iraqi
Ireland	Irish	an Irishman an Irishwoman
Israel	Israeli	an Israeli
Italy	Italian	an Italian
Jamaica	Jamaican	a Jamaican
Japan	Japanese	a Japanese
Korea	Korean	a Korean
Mexico	Mexican	a Mexican
Morocco	Moroccan	a Moroccan
Norway	Norwegian	a Norwegian
Peru	Peruvian	a Peruvian
the Philippines	Philippine	a Filipino
Poland	Polish	a Pole
Portugal	Portuguese	a Portuguese
Rumania	Rumanian	a Rumanian
Russia	Russian	a Russian
Saudi Arabia	Saudi, Saudi Arabian	a Saudi, a Saudi Arabian
Scotland	Scottish	a Scot
Serbia	Serbian	a Serb
the Slovak Republic	Slovak	a Slovak
Spain	Spanish	a Spaniard
Sweden	Swedish	a Swede
Switzerland	Swiss	a Swiss
Thailand	Thai	a Thai
The USA	American	an American
Tunisia	Tunisian	a Tunisian



Turkey	Turkish	a Turk
Vietnam	Vietnamese	a Vietnamese
Wales	Welsh	a Welshman a Welshwoman
Yugoslavia	Yugoslav	a Yugoslav

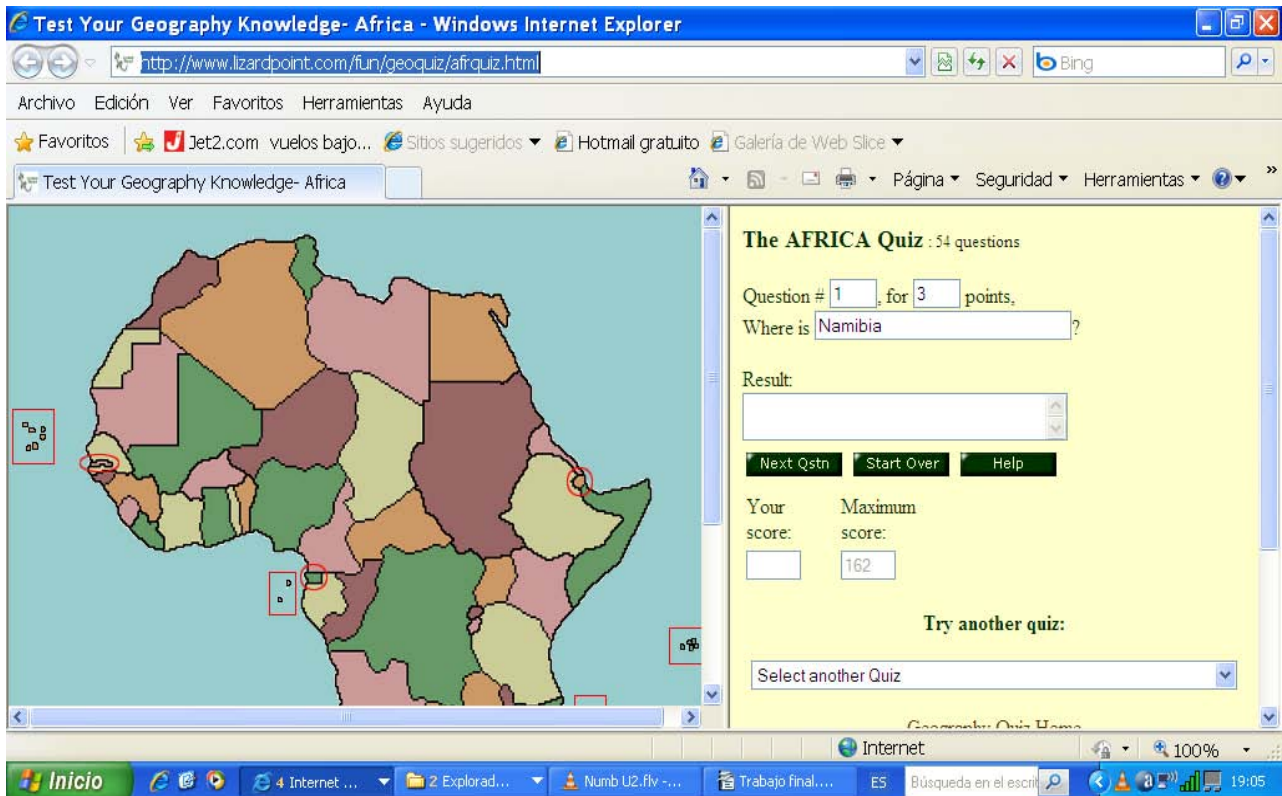
- **Activities**

There are a lot of websites where you can practice this vocabulary. I show here some of them.

<http://www.linguascope.com>



- <http://www.lizardpoint.com/fun/geoquiz/afrquiz.html>



- Reading

## Leo Belgicus, Rampant and Passant



Lions are not native to the Low Countries, but here is one particular specimen that is nevertheless very local. The *Leo Belgicus* is a lion transposed on a map of the area, its ferocity symbolizing the belligerence of a nation fighting for its life.

Confusingly, that nation is not, as the name would suggest, Belgium. Nor is it the Netherlands. The modern acronym Benelux more accurately describes the entity depicted by the *Leo belgicus*: Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg.

In the 16th century, that general area was also known as the Seventeen Provinces, first under Burgundian and later Spanish tutelage. As the plural description suggests, these provinces were a loose confederation with little or no unifyingly 'national' sentiment.

That changed when religious upheavals pitted the increasingly protestant and independent-minded locals against their staunchly catholic Spanish overlords. The old Roman toponym *Belgica* was used to provide the entire Low Countries with a single geographic denominator.

The Austrian cartographer baron Michael Aitzinger, probably inspired by the prevalence of lions in the coats of arms of many of the Seventeen Provinces, drew the first *Leo Belgicus* in 1583, fifteen years into the Eighty Years' War of the Spanish in the Netherlands. The long war soon became a stalemate, with neither party able to achieve total victory.

At the Peace of Westphalia (1648), the *de facto* situation was officially recognised: seven provinces in the North had become an independent protestant republic, henceforth known to geography as *Belgica foederata* (the republican Netherlands), the South remained catholic and Spanish – and royal (*Belgica regia*). The Lion had been cut in half.

The *Leo belgicus* exists in several forms. The oldest one is of a lion rampant, its head in the northeast of the Low Countries and its rear taking shape in the southwest. This original position might give a clue as to just how Aitzinger might have conceived of the *Leo belgicus*. The mouth of the lion corresponds roughly to a remarkably rectangular shape in the Dutch border with Germany (a 20 by 20 km square bordering Coevorden).

A later version shows the Belgic Lion passant, with its head where its tail was, and vice versa. The map is oriented towards the west. The curving North Sea coast shapes the lion's back. The lion's less aggressive pose reflects the Twelve Years' Truce (1609-1621) between the Spanish and the Dutch.

The *Leo Belgicus* symbolised a nation that never was – a Netherlands that also was a Belgium, and covered the territory of both now separate countries. The deepening of the intra-Netherlands split made the *Leo Belgicus* redundant. The curiosity lived on, though, as a *Leo Hollandicus*, adapted to reflect only the the province of Holland, core of the independent Dutch republic.

**From:** <http://strangemaps.wordpress.com/>

1- Answer the following questions:

- What is the Leo Belgicus?
- Who did draw the first Leo Belgicus? Where?
- What reflects the Twelve Years Truce?
- Why the symbolism of Leo Belgicus is impossible?

2- Try to explain the meaning of these words

- native
- specimen
- tutelage
- clue
- shape

3- Write a tittle for the text and explain your reasons.

- **Writing**

**The students have to elaborate a power point presentation about the problem in Ireland and compare it with other countries such as Spain.**