

# Ireland 1884-1914: Culture and Sports

Headings	Notes
CULTURAL NATIONALISM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Cultural nationalism</b> focuses on promoting a national identity shaped by shared cultural traditions and language.</li> <li>• Many Irish nationalists felt that Ireland should set itself apart from Britain culturally, and that Ireland was becoming too <b>anglicised</b> (the spreading of English culture throughout Ireland, leading to people speaking English, following English customs and playing English sports).</li> </ul>
THE GAELIC LEAGUE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In <b>1893</b>, <b>Eoin MacNeill</b> and <b>Douglas Hyde</b> founded the <b>Gaelic League</b> (now Conradh na Gaeilge), whose aim was to promote the Irish language. Hyde was the League's president.</li> <li>• The Gaelic League's newspaper was <b>An Claidheamh Soluis</b> (<i>The Sword of Light</i>). It published poems and short stories in Irish.</li> <li>• The League trained travelling teachers (<b>timirí</b>) to teach Irish to local communities.</li> <li>• It organised <b>feiseanna</b> and <b>céilidhe</b> to encourage traditional Irish music and Irish dancing.</li> <li>• The Gaelic League also aimed to raise the standards of written Irish.</li> </ul>
THE IRISH LITERARY REVIVAL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>The Irish Literary Revival</b> was a movement to promote Irish literature. It coincided with a renewed interest in Gaelic Irish heritage. <b>William Butler Yeats</b> was central to it.</li> <li>• The literature was <b>written in English</b> but was <b>Irish in character</b>, with content and themes inspired by ancient Irish myths and legends as well as contemporary Irish society.</li> <li>• In <b>1892</b>, the Irish Literary Society was founded to promote new literary works.</li> <li>• In <b>1899</b>, Yeats, Lady Augusta Gregory and other members of the Protestant Ascendancy established the <b>Irish Literary Theatre</b>.</li> <li>• In <b>1904</b>, this society opened <b>The Abbey Theatre</b> in Dublin. The theatre supported Irish writers and staged plays such as <b>Kathleen ní Houlihan</b> and <b>The Playboy of the Western World</b>.</li> </ul>
Keywords	Summary
Cultural Nationalism	<b>Cultural nationalism</b> focuses on promoting national identity shaped by shared cultural traditions and language. In 1893, <b>Eoin MacNeill</b> and <b>Douglas Hyde</b> founded the <b>Gaelic League</b> whose
Anglicisation	aim was to promote the Irish language and reduce <b>anglicisation</b> of Irish culture. It published
Eoin MacNeill	poems and short stories in Irish as well as training teachers to teach Irish to local communities.
Douglas Hyde	The <b>Irish Literary Revival</b> wanted to promote Irish literature. Poets such as <b>WB Yeats</b> were very
Gaelic League	important. The literature was <b>written in English</b> but was <b>Irish in character</b> , with content and
The Irish Literary Revival	themes inspired by ancient Irish myths and legends as well as contemporary Irish society.
William Butler Years	The <b>Irish Literary Society</b> opened in <b>The Abbey Theatre</b> in Dublin in 1904 which staged plays
The Abbey Theatre	such as <b>Kathleen ní Houlihan</b> and <b>The Playboy of the Western World</b> .
The Playboy of the Western World	

# Ireland 1884-1914: Culture and Sports

Headings	Notes
THE GAA AND ITS ROLE IN IRISH LIFE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>English sports such as tennis, cricket, soccer and rugby had become very popular in Ireland while Irish sports were in decline.</li> </ul>
THE FOUNDATION OF THE GAA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>On the <b>1<sup>st</sup> November 1884</b>, <b>Michael Cusack</b> called a meeting in <b>Hayes Hotel</b> in <b>Thurles</b>, Tipperary to establish an 'association for the preservation &amp; cultivation of our national pastimes'.</li> <li><b>The Gaelic Association (GAA)</b> was founded for sports such as hurling, Gaelic football, handball, athletics and weightlifting.</li> <li><b>Maurice Davin</b> was elected its president while <b>Michael Cusack</b> became secretary.</li> <li><b>Charles Stewart Parnell</b> (of the Home Rule Party), <b>Michael Davitt</b> (of the Irish Republican Brotherhood and Land League) and <b>Archbishop Thomas Croke</b> (of the Catholic Church) became patrons of the GAA.</li> </ul>
THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE GAA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Clubs</b> were formed throughout the country &amp; abroad while games were organised for <b>Sundays</b>.</li> <li>The GAA banned people from Gaelic sports if they also played/attended '<b>foreign sports</b>'.</li> <li><b>New rules</b> were agreed for hurling, football, athletics and weightlifting in February 1885.</li> <li>The GAA created links with organisations such as the Gaelic League by actively <b>promoting the Irish language</b>.</li> <li>The <b>Irish Republican Brotherhood</b> saw the GAA as a potential source of recruits for a future rebellion and infiltrated the organisation.</li> <li>A <b>political split</b> occurred within the GAA between <b>conservative nationalism</b> (Parnell) and <b>radical nationalism</b> (IRB).</li> </ul>
THE INFLUENCE OF THE GAA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The GAA <b>revived Irish sports</b>.</li> <li>It <b>linked sport and nationalism</b> in a new way.</li> <li>It provided a <b>social and physical outlet</b> for people across different social classes in towns and the countryside.</li> <li>It <b>supported Home Rule</b> and was used to <b>recruit for the IRB</b>.</li> <li>Many members would be involved in future efforts to <b>gain Irish independence</b>, such as the <b>1916 Easter Rising</b> and the <b>War of Independence</b>.</li> </ul>
Keywords	Summary
Gaelic Association	<p>English sports such as tennis, cricket, soccer and rugby had become very popular in Ireland while Irish sports were in decline. On the 1st November 1884, <b>Michael Cusack</b> called a meeting in Hayes Hotel in Thurles, Tipperary to establish an 'association for the preservation &amp; cultivation of our national pastimes'. <b>The Gaelic Association (GAA)</b> was founded for sports such as hurling, Gaelic football, handball, athletics and weightlifting. Maurice Davin was elected its president and <b>Michael Cusack</b> became secretary. <b>Charles Stewart Parnell</b> and <b>Archbishop Thomas Croke</b> became patrons. It linked sport and nationalism, pitting <b>radical nationalism</b> versus <b>conservative nationalism</b> as many members would become involved in the <b>Irish Republican Brotherhood</b>.</p>
Michael Cusack	
Maurice Davin	
Charles Stewart Parnell	
Archbishop Thomas Croke	
Irish Republican Brotherhood	
Radical Nationalism	
Conservative nationalism	

# Ireland 1884-1914: The Labour Movement

Headings	Notes
<b>SOCIAL MOVEMENTS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> &amp; 20<sup>th</sup> century, Ireland saw various social movements that aimed to address issues such as workers' rights, women's rights, and civil rights. These movements not only shaped the nation's socio-political landscape but also a pivotal role in transforming Irish society as well as promoting greater equality and justice for all citizens.</li> <li>The Irish Labour Movement, with its roots in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, played a significant role in shaping Ireland's modern history. Central to this movement was the 1913 Strike and Lockout, which highlighted the struggle for workers' rights and better working conditions.</li> </ul>
<b>FOUNDING OF THE IRISH LABOUR MOVEMENT</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The <b>Irish Labour Movement</b> began in the late 1800s as a response to the poor working conditions and low wages faced by many Irish workers. The movement gained momentum with the formation of several trade unions and the <b>Irish Transport and General Workers' Union (ITGWU)</b> in 1909, led by James Larkin.</li> </ul>
<b>JAMES LARKIN</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>James Larkin (1876-1947)</b> was an influential figure in the Irish Labour Movement. Born in Liverpool to Irish parents, Larkin began his career as a docker and eventually became a trade union organizer. He moved to Ireland in 1907 and founded the ITGWU, which aimed to unite skilled and unskilled workers under a single union. Larkin's charismatic leadership style and advocacy for workers' rights made him a popular figure among the working class. He was known for his motto "A fair day's work for a fair day's pay."</li> </ul>
<b>THE 1913 STRIKE AND LOCKOUT</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The <b>1913 Strike and Lockout</b> was a pivotal event in Irish Labour history. It began in August 1913 when the Dublin tramway workers, members of the ITGWU, went on <b>strike</b> for better pay and working conditions. The strike soon escalated into a full-scale <b>industrial dispute</b> involving over 20,000 workers and their employers, led by businessman <b>William Martin Murphy</b>.</li> <li>Murphy, in response to the strike, initiated a lockout, which involved refusing employment to any worker who was a member of the ITGWU. This led to widespread unemployment and hardship for many families. The standoff between workers and employers lasted for several months, with incidents of violence and attempts at negotiations.</li> </ul>
<b>Keywords</b>	<b>Summary</b>
Irish Labour Movement	<p>The <b>Irish Labour Movement</b>, starting in the late 19th century, was a response to the poor working conditions and wages of Irish workers. It was spearheaded by figures like <b>James Larkin</b>, who founded the <b>Irish Transport and General Workers' Union (ITGWU)</b> in 1909 with the aim of unifying skilled and unskilled workers. The movement's most significant event was the <b>1913 Strike and Lockout</b>, a major industrial dispute instigated by Dublin tramway workers seeking better pay and conditions. Businessman <b>William Martin Murphy</b> responded with a lockout, refusing employment to ITGWU members, leading to prolonged unemployment and hardship. Despite the conflict's resolution without immediate benefits for the workers, it had a lasting impact on the Irish Labour Movement and workers' rights.</p>
James Larkin	
Irish Transport and General Workers' Union	
1913 Strike and Lockout	
William Martin Murphy	
Strike	
Industrial Dispute	

# Ireland 1884-1914: The Labour Movement

Headings	Notes
<b>THE 1913 STRIKE AND LOCKOUT</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Despite receiving support from the <b>British Trades Union Congress (TUC)</b> and various international sources, the striking workers faced significant challenges, including food shortages, evictions, and financial difficulties. Ultimately, the strike and lockout ended in January 1914, with many workers returning to work under their previous conditions. The ITGWU, however, continued to grow in strength and numbers in the following years.</li> </ul>
<b>JAMES CONNOLLY AND THE IRISH CITIZENS ARMY</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>James Connolly (1868-1916)</b> was another key figure in the Irish Labour Movement. Born in Scotland to Irish immigrants, Connolly was a committed <b>socialist</b> who believed in the rights of workers. After moving to Dublin in 1896, he founded the <b>Irish Socialist Republican Party</b> and later joined the ITGWU, where he worked closely with James Larkin.</li> <li>In the wake of the Strike and Lockout, Connolly co-founded the <b>Irish Citizen Army (ICA)</b> to protect workers from police brutality. The ICA was a workers' militia that provided military training to its members, focusing on the principle of equality, with women and men serving alongside each other. Connolly believed that economic freedom was equally important as political freedom.</li> </ul>
<b>LEGACY</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The 1913 Strike and Lockout had a lasting impact on the Irish Labour Movement and the fight for workers' rights in Ireland. The event exposed the harsh realities of working conditions and the power imbalance between employers and workers. It also demonstrated the importance of solidarity among the working class.</li> <li>While the strike and lockout did not result in immediate success for the workers, it laid the groundwork for future labour reforms and inspired the formation of the <b>Irish Labour Party</b> in 1912. The event also marked a turning point in the Irish struggle for independence, as it underscored the need for social and economic change in addition to political freedom.</li> <li>The <b>Irish Labour Movement</b> and the <b>1913 Strike and Lockout</b> were crucial events in Irish history. The efforts of <b>James Larkin</b> and the <b>ITGWU</b> highlighted the need for improved working conditions and fair wages. Although the immediate outcome of the strike was not a victory for the workers, the event had a significant impact on the subsequent development of the Labour Movement, the Irish Labour Party and the struggle for social and economic justice in Ireland.</li> </ul>
<b>Keywords</b>	<b>Summary</b>
<b>1913 Strike and Lockout</b>	The <b>1913 Strike and Lockout</b> , despite support from bodies like the <b>TUC</b> , led to severe hardships for workers, including food shortages and evictions. The dispute ended in January 1914 without immediate gains for the workers, but the <b>ITGWU</b> continued to grow in strength and numbers.
<b>British Trades Union Congress (TUC)</b>	
<b>ITGWU</b>	<b>James Connolly</b> , a committed socialist, significantly influenced the Irish Labour Movement. He co-founded the <b>Irish Citizen Army</b> after the strike and lockout to protect workers, emphasizing equality and the importance of economic freedom alongside political freedom. The Strike and
<b>James Connolly</b>	
<b>Irish Citizens Army</b>	Lockout laid the foundation for future labour reforms and the formation of the <b>Irish Labour Party</b> .
<b>Irish Labour Party</b>	
<b>Irish Struggle for Independence</b>	The events underscored the need for social and economic change, marking a significant point in the <b>Irish struggle for independence</b> and the broader labour movement.

# Culture, Sport and Social Movements

Keywords	Definitions
1913 Strike and Lockout	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Dublin lock-out was a major industrial dispute between workers and employers which took place in Dublin.</li> </ul>
1920 Bloody Sunday	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>On Sunday 21st November, Michael Collins' Squad killed British spies. The Auxillaries retaliated by entering Croke Park during a match between Dublin and Tipperary, opening fire and killing fourteen people.</li> </ul>
Amateur	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Person involved in activity without payment.</li> </ul>
American Invasion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>GAA Tour to the USA in the 1880s.</li> </ul>
Anglicisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Becoming more English in language and culture.</li> </ul>
Anglo-Irish Literary Movement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A movement that aimed to promote Irish literature and coincided with a renewed interest in Gaelic Irish heritage using the English language.</li> </ul>
Camogie	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A game similar to hurling with sticks (hurley) and ball (sliotar) played by girls and women.</li> </ul>
Croke Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The headquarters of the GAA. It hosts the annual All-Ireland finals in hurling, Gaelic football and camogie. It can accommodate up to 80,000 spectators.</li> </ul>
Cultural Nationalism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The belief that a nation should maintain its own language, customs, pastimes and culture.</li> </ul>
Cultural Revival	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Effort to revive/recover the lost or fading culture of a people</li> </ul>
Fenians	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Irish political group formed in the mid-19th Century that believed in the use of physical force to achieve Irish independence, also known as the IRB (Irish Republican Brotherhood).</li> </ul>
Gaelic Athletic Association (GAA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Founded in 1884, it is Ireland's largest sporting organisation and one of the world's best amateur sporting associations. Its influence in Irish society extends far beyond the basic aim of promoting Gaelic games.</li> </ul>
Gaelic Sunday	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>On Sunday 4th August 1918, the GAA defied a British order stating that permission was needed to hold a match. Matches were held across Ireland at 3.00pm.</li> </ul>
Home Rule Party	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Officially called the Irish Parliamentary Party (IPP), was founded in 1874. Its main aim was to achieve limited freedom from Britain by setting up a parliament in Dublin that would deal with internal Irish affairs.</li> </ul>
Irish Citizen Army	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Founded by James Connolly to defend striking workers during the 1913 Strike and Lockout.</li> </ul>
Irish Republican Brotherhood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A secret republican organisation that was willing to use physical force to achieve Irish independence. Also known as Fenians.</li> </ul>
Irish Transport and General Workers Union (ITGWU)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>First trade union in Ireland - set up to protect the rights of workers</li> </ul>
Michael Cusack	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Born in County Clare, he was a teacher and a sportsman. He founded the GAA in 1884.</li> </ul>
Rule 21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>GAA rule that banned members of the British Army and the RIC/RUC from playing GAA games.</li> </ul>
Rule 27	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Ban'; GAA rule that banned members from playing or watching rugby, soccer, hockey and other foreign games.</li> </ul>
Rule 42	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>GAA rule which prohibited the playing of non-GAA games on GAA pitches.</li> </ul>
Separatist Tradition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Irish political tradition to separate Ireland from Britain</li> </ul>
Syndicalist socialism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The belief that workers stood a better chance of improving their working conditions if they were part of a union, which would then work towards bringing industries under the management and ownership of the workers.</li> </ul>
Tenements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Buildings that housed a large number of families in separate rooms.</li> </ul>
The Gaelic League	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>AN organisation whose aim was to promote the Irish language</li> </ul>
The Labour Party	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Founded in 1912, with a focus on building a socialist republic where the working class had more say in the running of their country.</li> </ul>
Voluntary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Done by a person's choice.</li> </ul>