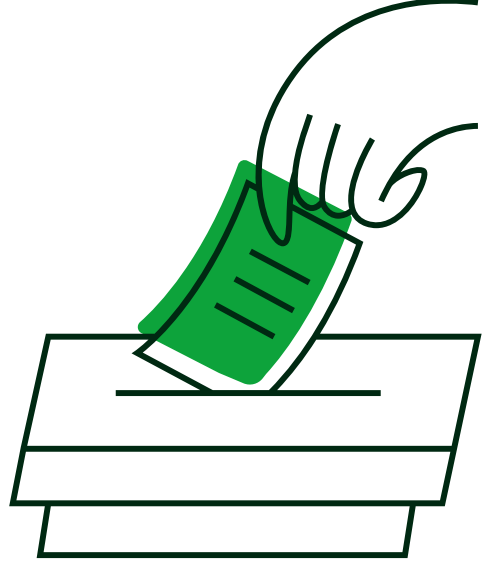


the STRUGGLE FOR IRISH INDEPENDENCE

THE STRUGGLE FOR IRISH INDEPENDENCE



Sinn Féin wins 73 seats in the General Election, showing public support for Irish Independence

The **Anglo-Irish Treaty** is signed by the Irish delegates in London, following 6 months of negotiations

The Irish Constitution, **Bunreacht na hÉireann**, is established.

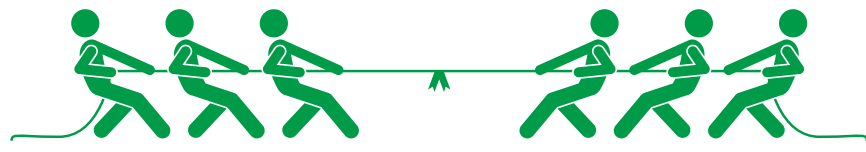


Easter Rising takes place in Dublin and Cork, ending in failure

The **War of Independence** breaks out following the first **Dáil Éireann** on 21st January

The **Irish Civil War** takes place between the **Anti-Treaty** and **Pro-Treaty** factions.

The **Republic of Ireland** is established, completing full Irish independence from Britain.



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Learning Outcomes

2.2 INVESTIGATE the role and significance of two leaders involved in the parliamentary tradition in Irish politics

2.4 EXAMINE the rise and impact of nationalism and unionism in Ireland, including key events between 1911 and 1923

2.5 IDENTIFY the causes, course and consequences of the Northern Ireland Troubles and their impact on North- South and Anglo-Irish relations

2.10 EXAMINE how one sporting, cultural or social movement impacted on Irish life

1.1 DEVELOP a sense of historical empathy by viewing people, issues and events encountered in their study of the past in their historical context

1.2 CONSIDER contentious or controversial issues in history from more than one perspective and **DISCUSS** the historical roots of a contentious or controversial issue or theme in the contemporary world

1.3 APPRECIATE their cultural inheritance through recognising historically significant places and buildings and **DISCUSSING** why historical personalities, events and issues are commemorated

1.4 DEMONSTRATE awareness of historical concepts, such as source and evidence; fact and opinion; viewpoint and objectivity; cause and consequence; change and continuity; time and space

1.7 DEVELOP historical judgements based on evidence about personalities, issues and events in the past, showing awareness of historical significance



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Introduction

Between 1916 and 1921, Irish nationalists pursued both political and violent means in their attempted to achieve independence from Britain. The Easter Rising of April 1916 is among the most significant events in modern Irish. It was not a military success – but it became an inspiration to many other nationalists and increased support for an independent Irish republic.

Ireland would continue to struggle for independence using physical force throughout 1919-1921, eventually leading to the Anglo-Irish Treaty of 1921. This Treaty split both the Dáil and the IRA, resulting in the outbreak of a civil war and one of the worst periods of bloodshed in Irish history.



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20.1: *planning* THE *rising*



Preparations

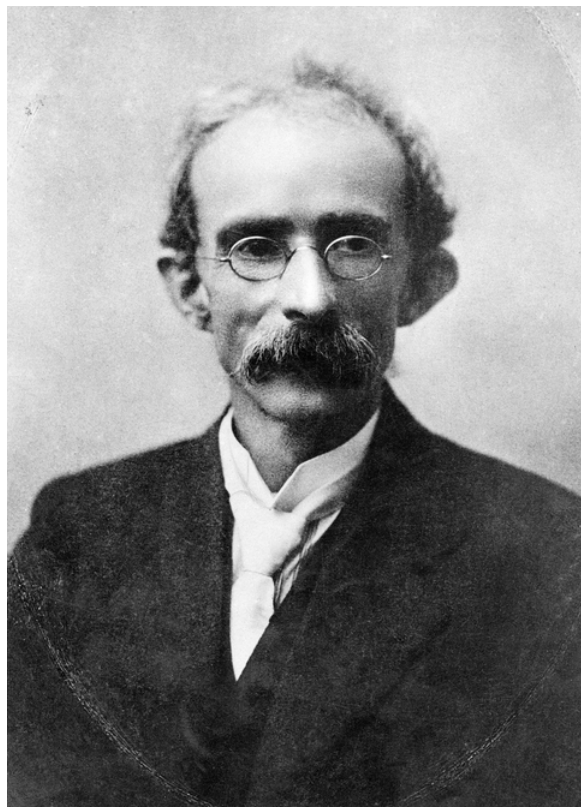
The **Irish Republican Brotherhood** (IRB) had infiltrated many organisations in Ireland such as the GAA, Sinn Féin and the IVF. Following the outbreak of World War I, the IRB leaders began to plan a rising as Home Rule had been put on hold - '**Britain's difficulty was Ireland's opportunity**' - believing that Britain was distracted elsewhere and this would be the perfect time to strike.

The IRB formed a secret **Military Council** to organise the Rising. Its members included: **Thomas Clarke, Seán MacDiarmada, Pádraig Pearse, Joseph Plunkett, Éamonn Ceannt** and **Thomas McDonagh**. The Council was secret due to the danger of infiltration by spies for the British government.

The Military Council needed weapons, which were funded largely from Irish-Americans. Joseph Plunkett and former British diplomat Sir Roger Casement used money to buy weapons from Germany. The Council agreed that the Rising would begin on Easter Sunday, 23rd April 1916. Not only was it because a holiday period but also because Pearse believed in **blood sacrifice**; they would give up their lives for the good of the future of Ireland like Christ sacrificed his life on the Cross.

The Council learned that **James Connolly**, the socialist leader of the **Irish Citizen Army**, was also preparing a rising. Connolly had helped protect strikes during the **Strike and Lockout of 1913**. He co-founded the **Labour Party** in **1912**. In January 1916, the Military Council convinced Connolly to join the two groups together.





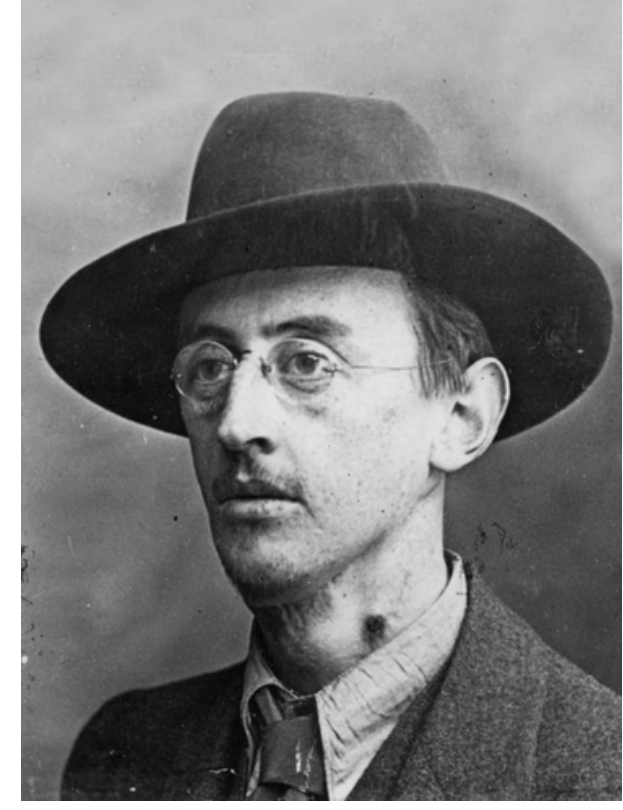
Thomas Clarke



Seán MacDiarmada



Pádraig Pearse



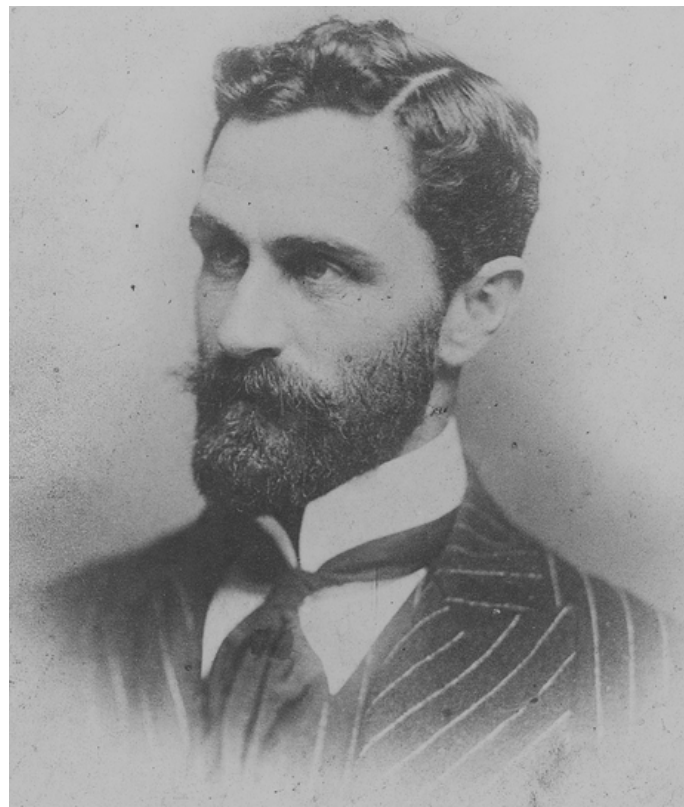
Joseph Plunkett



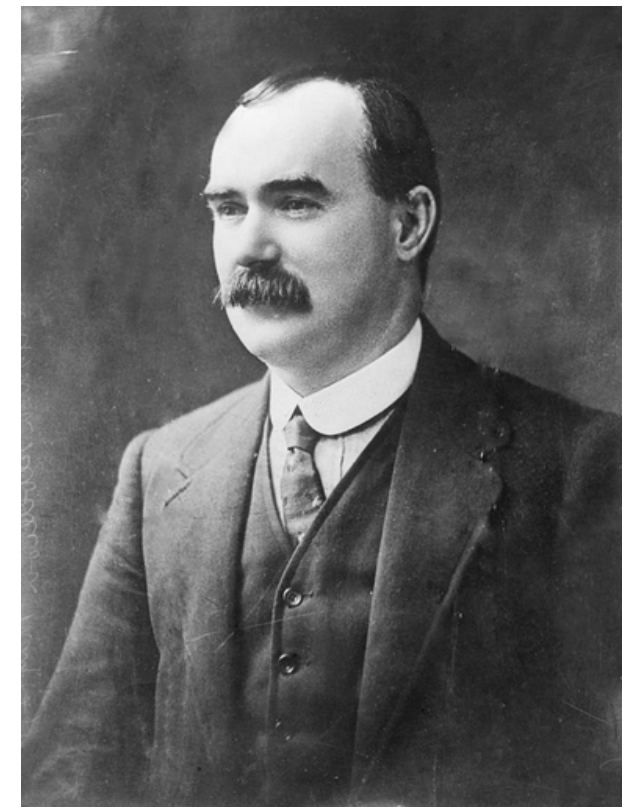
Éamonn Ceannt



Thomas MacDonagh



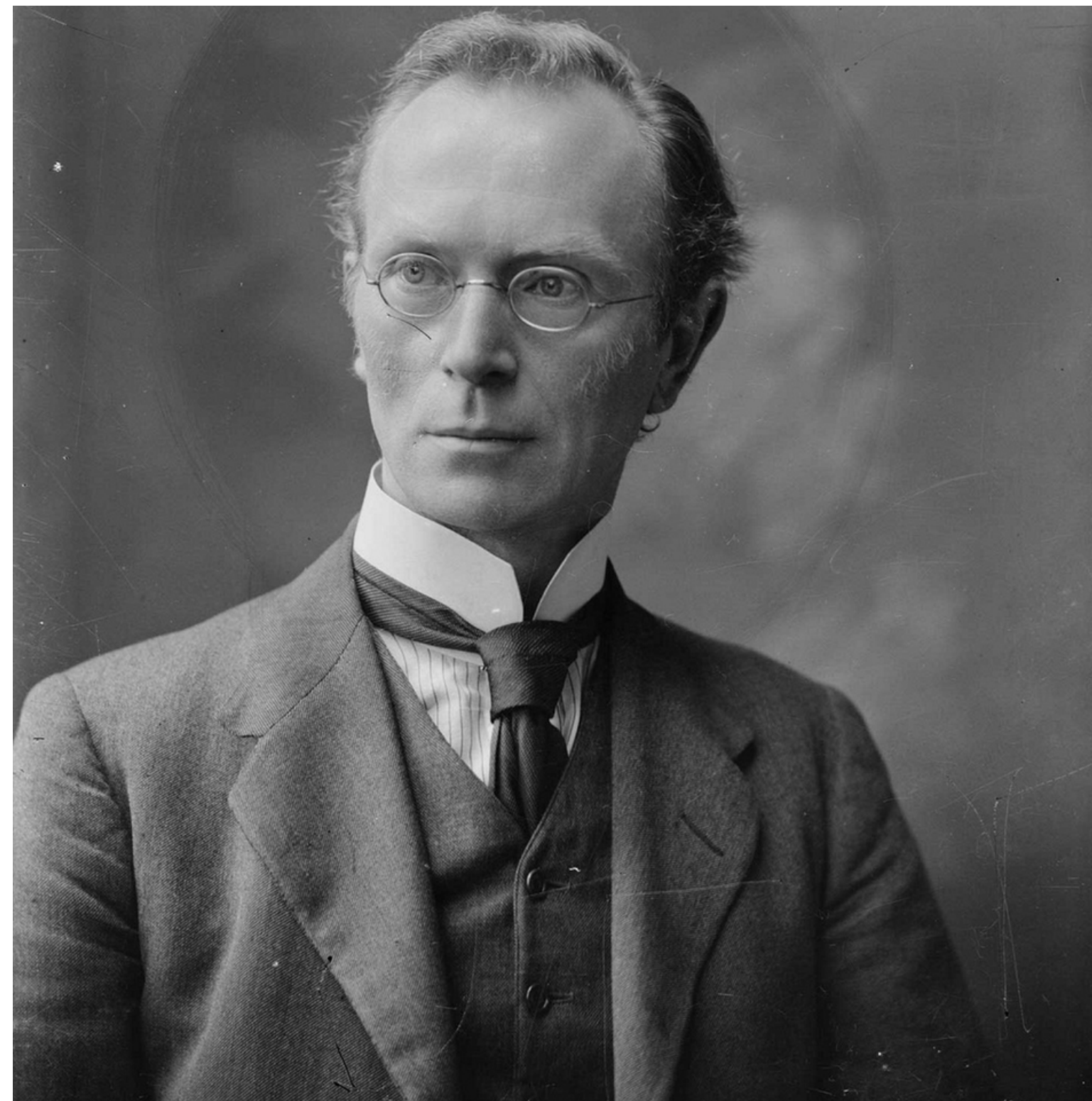
Roger Casement



James Connolly

The involvement of the Irish Volunteers

Eoin MacNeil didn't know about the plans for the IRB rising and was preparing his volunteers for rebellion. MacNeill was not a member of the IRB and had been opposed to the idea of a rebellion. He believed that the Irish Volunteers could only justify fighting if they were first attacked by the British government. The Military Council knew that for the Easter Rising to be a success, they would need MacNeill and the Irish Volunteers. Joseph Plunkett forged a document (**the Castle Document**) saying that the Irish Volunteers were to be arrested by the British military, which had been written on Dublin Castle paper. Mac Neil fell for it and put the Volunteers on high alert. The Rising was set for **Easter Sunday** 1916, April 23rd.



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The Plans go wrong

The Easter Rising was planned as a nationwide rebellion. German guns and ammunition was due to land in Co. Kerry on Easter Sunday on a ship called ***The Aud***. It was captured off the coast of Kerry 3 days earlier and the captain sank it rather than hand over the 20,000 rifles to the British navy. **Sir Roger Casement**, who had been travelling in a German submarine, was also captured, arrested and taken to a British prison where he was later tried for ***treason*** and hanged.

MacNeil discovered that the Castle Document was a forgery so he cancelled the participation of the Irish Volunteers by placing a notice in the ***Sunday Independent***, ordering the Volunteers to ***not*** to take part in the rising.

Any chance of success was fading. However, the Military Council decided to go ahead with the Rising.



NO PARADES!

**Irish Volunteer
Marches Cancelled**

A SUDDEN ORDER.

The Easter manoeuvres of the Irish Volunteers, which were announced to begin to-day, and which were to have been taken part in by all the branches of the organisation in city and country, were unexpectedly cancelled last night.

The following is the announcement communicated to the Press last evening by the Staff of the Volunteers:—

April 22, 1915.

Owing to the very critical position, all orders given to Irish Volunteers for to-morrow, Easter Sunday, are hereby rescinded, and no parades, marches, or other movements of Irish Volunteers will take place. Each individual Volunteer will obey this order strictly in every particular.

EOIN MACNEILL,
Chief of Staff,
Irish Volunteers.

GRUESOME STORIES

NO PARADES!

**1916 RELATIVES' ASSOCIATION
COMMEMORATION CANCELLED**

A SUDDEN ORDER

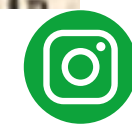
The ANNUAL Easter commemoration of the 1916 Relatives Association which was announced to begin on Monday next in the Garden of Remembrance, and which was to have been taken part in by all members of the organisation in city and country, was reluctantly cancelled last night.

The following is the announcement communicated to the Press last evening by the Officers of the Association:—

April 8, 2020.

Owing to the very critical position, all notices given to the Association members for Monday next, are here-by rescinded, and no commemorations, meetings or other movements of the Associations members will take place. Each individual member will obey this order strictly in every particular.

BRIAN O'NEILL,
Chair of the Executive,
1916 Relatives Association.



Checkpoint pg. 215 (Artefact, 2nd Edition)

1. Explain the term; blood sacrifice
2. What was the role of the Military Council in planning the Rising?
3. What support from outside Ireland did the Rebels get?
4. Describe the purpose of the Castle Document.
5. How did the plans for the Rising fall apart during Easter Week?



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Checkpoint pg. 215 (Artefact, 2nd Edition)

1. Blood sacrifice: they would give up their lives for the good of the future of Ireland.
2. The role of the Military Council was to secretly organise a rising.
3. Support from outside Ireland included funds from Irish-Americans. Joseph Plunkett and the Irishman and former British diplomat Sir Roger Casement used the money to buy arms and ammunition from Germany.
4. The purpose of the Castle Document was to convince Eoin MacNeill and the Irish Volunteers to support the Rising, by showing MacNeill a forged document on Dublin Castle paper stating that the British government planned to disarm the Irish Volunteers.
5. The Aud was captured by the British navy in Tralee Bay on the Friday before Easter, sunk by its captain and all 20,000 rifles were lost. Also, Casement, who had been travelling in a German submarine, was captured. Finally, Eoin MacNeill found out that the Castle Document was a forgery and cancelled the Irish Volunteers' participation in the Rising.



20.2: *the* 1916 *Easter* *Rising*

REPOUBLIC

The Rising Goes Ahead

The Military Council went ahead with the Rising on **Easter Monday, 24th April 1916**. Pearse felt that the British would not expect this after the loss of the *Aud*. As it was a bank holiday Monday, many British soldiers based in Dublin had the day off. Only Dublin Volunteers could be gather on such short notice, so the Rising was now mainly confined to the capital. By now the rebels knew it would be a military failure, but they hoped that their blood sacrifice would inspire people.

On Easter Monday morning, about 1,500 members of the Irish Volunteers and the Irish Citizen Army marched from the ITGWU headquarters in Liberty Hall to various city centre buildings. The locations they occupied included the General Post Office (GPO), Boland's Mill, Jacobs Factory, the Four Courts, the South Dublin Union, the Mendicity Institution, St Stephen's Green and the Royal College of Surgeons.

Pearse and Connolly occupied the GPO and made it the headquarters of the Rising. Outside the GPO, Pearse read **the Proclamation of the Irish Republic** announcing that they were setting up a provisional (temporary) government replacing Britain's control in Ireland. At the time, many people walking by did not grasp the importance of this event; some even thought it was a play.





Diagram taken from Artefact, 2nd Edition by [Eimear Jenkinson](#) and [Gregg O'Neill](#) ([educate.ie](#))



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Britain's Response

The British government was taken by surprise. Only 400 British soldiers were on duty that Easter Monday. However, extra soldiers were quickly brought in from the Curragh barracks in Co. Kildare and from England through ports such as Dún Laoghaire. By Tuesday evening, there were 1500 rebels left against over 6,500 British troops. On Wednesday, the rebels in the GPO were heavily shelled by field guns in the streets and from the **Helga** boat on the River Liffey.

As the week went on, the British gained control, with pockets of rebels surrounded within buildings and spaces such as St Stephen's Green and had no means of contacting each other. The only minor victory was at Mount St. Bridge where 13 rebels held up some 1,750 soldiers for hours, killing or wounding 231 British soldiers before being overwhelmed.

By Friday, it was clear that the rebels had been defeated. The city centre was in ruins, the rebels were surrounded and looting was occurring all over the city. Civilian casualties were very high – 54% of total deaths were civilians, 16% were Rebels and 30% were British soldiers. **Civilians in Dublin resented the destruction of their city and looting caused some casualties.**

Pearse surrendered unconditionally on Saturday. A nurse named **Elizabeth O'Farrell**, who had tended to the injured inside the GPO, went as messenger to the British General. News of the surrender spread and the Rising was over by Monday 1st May 1916.



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Why the Rising failed

There was a lack of weapons and ammunition

Only a small number of Irish fighters took part

There was much confusion leading up to the Rising

Britain had greater numbers of soldiers and better weapons.

The rebels based themselves in areas that could be easily surrounded

Many civilians did not realise the significance of the events until afterwards

It was not the countrywide rebellion that was intended



Pádraig Pearse, 1879-1916



Pádraig Pearse was born into a family of stonemasons on Great Brunswick Street (now Pearse Street), Dublin. He joined the Gaelic League in 1896 and later became the editor of its paper, *An Claidheamh Soluis*, and a committee member. He lectured in Irish at UCD. Pearse set up a bilingual school for boys, St Enda's, in 1908. In 1910, the school moved to Rathfarnham, where it now hosts the Pearse Museum. He was elected to the Irish Volunteer's provisional committee in 1913 and later became its Director of Organisation. In July 1914, Pearse was involved in the Howth gun-running, and hid the stash at St Enda's. He was on the Military Council that planned the Rising and was a signatory of the Proclamation. Pearse read the Proclamation of the Irish Republic aloud on the steps of the GPO. He was executed on 3rd May 1916 at Kilmainham Gaol and buried at Arbour Hill.

Checkpoint pg. 219 (Artefact, 2nd Edition)

1. Why was the decision taken to go ahead with the Rising?
2. Look at the map on the occupied locations of the Rising. What do you think the Rebels were trying to achieve with the buildings they occupied? Look at their names and locations.
3. Who read the Proclamation of the Irish Republic outside the GPO?
4. Give two examples of the British response to the Rising.
5. Look at the table above on why the Rising failed. Which of these reasons do you think is the most significant? Explain your answer.



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Checkpoint pg. 219 (Artefact, 2nd Edition)

1. The Rising went ahead because Pearse felt that the British would not expect this after the loss of the Aud, and as it was a bank holiday Monday, many British soldiers based in Dublin had the day off. Knowing that it would be a military failure did not deter him; he felt that the 'blood sacrifice' would have a powerful effect.
2. The rebels were trying to spread their fighting around the city in different areas, maybe to split up the British forces in many areas. They were also using main landmarks/buildings in the city and may have been taking into account that British reinforcements would probably arrive at the harbours and train stations.
3. Pádraig Pearse read the Proclamation of the Irish Republic outside the GPO.
4. Any two of: extra soldiers were quickly brought in from the Curragh barracks in Co. Kildare; reinforcements came from England through ports such as Dún Laoghaire; the gunboat the Helga was brought up the Liffey and shelled the GPO; the British surrounded the rebels' locations (and used better weapons: shells, snipers, grenades, etc.).
5. Any of the reasons in the box, with a reason given for the student's choice.



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20.3: *the consequences of the easter rising* THE CONSEQUENCES OF THE EASTER RISING

The Consequences of the Easter Rising

In military terms, the Easter Rising was a failure, but it set in motions events that led to the independence of most of the island from Britain.

- **Over 485 people were killed** and at least **2,600 were injured**. Those lost included **260 civilians, 40 of whom were children**.
- **Damage to buildings and property** throughout the city amounted to nearly €4 million in today's money. This initially angered Dublin citizens, who jeered the captured rebels as they were marched through the city.
- **Compensation claims** resulted in the Rising costing the British exchequer about €200 million in today's money. These claims not included businesses, but also workmen and employees who were unable to obtain work due to the loss of items such as tools or clothing.
- **Almost 3,000 people were sent to British prisons**, such as Frongoch in Wales. These prisons were perfect places for revolutionary ideas to spread and were later called 'universities of republicanism'.
- **Ninety leaders of the Rising were sentenced to death**. Between 3rd and 12th May 1916, 15 rebels were shot in **Kilmainham Gaol**, Dublin, including all members of the Military Council, and Thomas Kent was executed in Cork. James Connolly was unable to stand due to severe injuries and so was shot while seated. The executions began to turn popular opinion in favour of the rebels, at home and abroad, and so they were halted. However, Roger Casement was hanged for treason on 3rd August 1916 in London.
- The newspapers at the time referred to '**the Sinn Féin Rising**' and so Sinn Féin's popularity surged. Sinn Féin was not officially involved in the 1916 Rising, however.



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**POBLACHT NA H EIREANN.
THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT
OF THE
IRISH REPUBLIC
TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND.**

IRISHMEN AND IRISHWOMEN: In the name of God and of the dead generations from which she receives her old tradition of nationhood, Ireland, through us, summons her children to her flag and strikes for her freedom.

Having organised and trained her manhood through her secret revolutionary organisation, the Irish Republican Brotherhood, and through her open military organisations, the Irish Volunteers and the Irish Citizen Army, having patiently perfected her discipline, having resolutely waited for the right moment to reveal itself, she now seizes that moment, and, supported by her exiled children in America and by gallant allies in Europe, but relying in the first on her own strength, she strikes in full confidence of victory.

We declare the right of the people of Ireland to the ownership of Ireland, and to the unfettered control of Irish destinies, to be sovereign and indefeasible. The long usurpation of that right by a foreign people and government has not extinguished the right, nor can it ever be extinguished except by the destruction of the Irish people. In every generation the Irish people have asserted their right to national freedom and sovereignty: six times during the past three hundred years they have asserted it in arms. Standing on that fundamental right and again asserting it in arms in the face of the world, we hereby proclaim the Irish Republic as a Sovereign Independent State, and we pledge our lives and the lives of our comrades-in-arms to the cause of its freedom, of its welfare, and of its exaltation among the nations.

The Irish Republic is entitled to, and hereby claims, the allegiance of every Irishman and Irishwoman. The Republic guarantees religious and civil liberty, equal rights and equal opportunities to all its citizens, and declares its resolve to pursue the happiness and prosperity of the whole nation and of all its parts, cherishing all the children of the nation equally, and oblivious of the differences carefully fostered by an alien government, which have divided a minority from the majority in the past.

Until our arms have brought the opportune moment for the establishment of a permanent National Government, representative of the whole people of Ireland and elected by the suffrages of all her men and women, the Provisional Government, hereby constituted, will administer the civil and military affairs of the Republic in trust for the people.

We place the cause of the Irish Republic under the protection of the Most High God, Whose blessing we invoke upon our arms, and we pray that no one who serves that cause will dishonour it by cowardice, inhumanity, or rapine. In this supreme hour the Irish nation must, by its valour and discipline and by the readiness of its children to sacrifice themselves for the common good, prove itself worthy of the august destiny to which it is called.

Signed on Behalf of the Provisional Government,

THOMAS J. CLARKE,
SEAN Mac DIARMADA, THOMAS MacDONAGH,
P. H. PEARSE, EAMONN CEANNT,
JAMES CONNOLLY. JOSEPH PLUNKETT.

Checkpoint pg. 220 (Artefact, 2nd Edition)

1. What damage was done by the Rising?
2. How did the British treat (a) the rebels and (b) their leaders after the Rising?
3. Why were the executions stopped?
4. Why do you think the executions changed public opinion?



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204:4: *commemorating* **THE EASTER RISING**

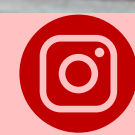
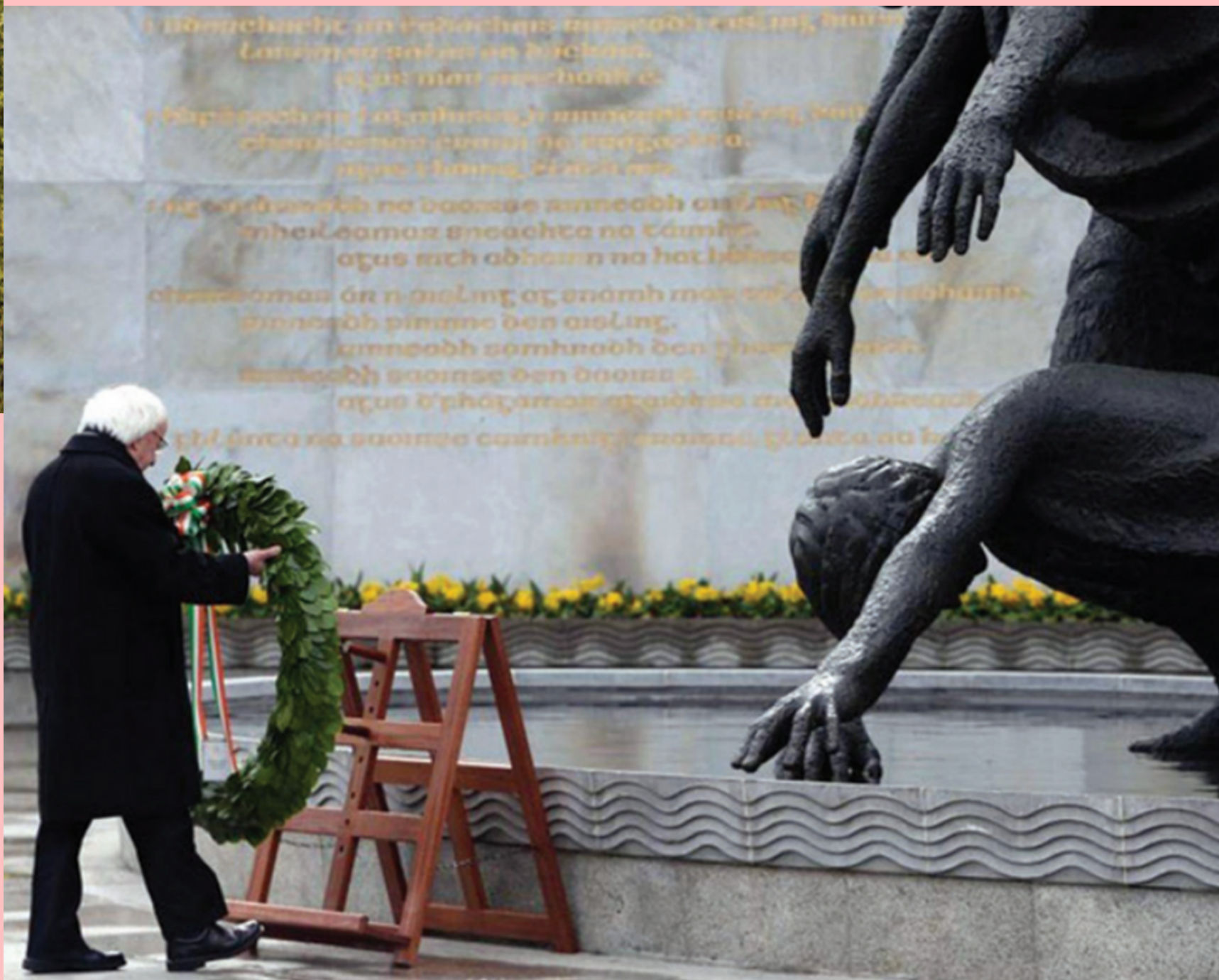


Commemorating the Easter Rising

A **commemoration** is a ceremony in which a person or an event is remembered. When we commemorate, **we remember important events and people from our past that have helped to shape who we are today**. Some commemorations can be **controversial**, especially when the events were **violent** or **destructive**, and above all **when lives have been lost**. It is important to find the right tone when marking an event of this kind; it is **NOT** a celebration - it is a *respectful recognition that the event has had a significant impact for us and our lives*. Commemorations can take many different forms. For example, there might be public services of remembrance, work by historians, monuments, cultural events or online events that remember those who took part in important historical events.

The **Decade of Centenaries** remembers and commemorates the events that took place from 1912 to 1923, beginning with the signing of the Ulster Covenant in 1912 and ending with the end of the civil war in 1923. The year 2016 was the **centenary** (100 year anniversary) of the Easter Rising. Many commemorative events were held throughout the year all around Ireland to remember the people and events connected with the Rising. Although the Rising took place mainly in Dublin, communities elsewhere also marked the occasion since men and women from their villages/towns took part in Dublin and elsewhere during the Rising.

The Easter Rising is commemorated in Ireland because the efforts of the rebels and the reaction of the British convinced the majority of the Irish public to **turn against British rule** and to **demand a full independence for Ireland**. The Easter Rising has come to be seen as **the first stage in a long and difficult process which transformed Ireland**. The Easter Rising **paved the way for Irish independence and all that has resulted from it over the past century**.



Checkpoint pg. 221 (Artefact, 2nd Edition)

1. Explain the term commemoration.
2. Why was the Rising commemorated in 2016?
3. Do you think there might be any downsides in commemorating 1916?



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20.5: *the* RISE OF SINN FÉIN *and* *the* FIRST DÁIL

The Rise of Sinn Féin

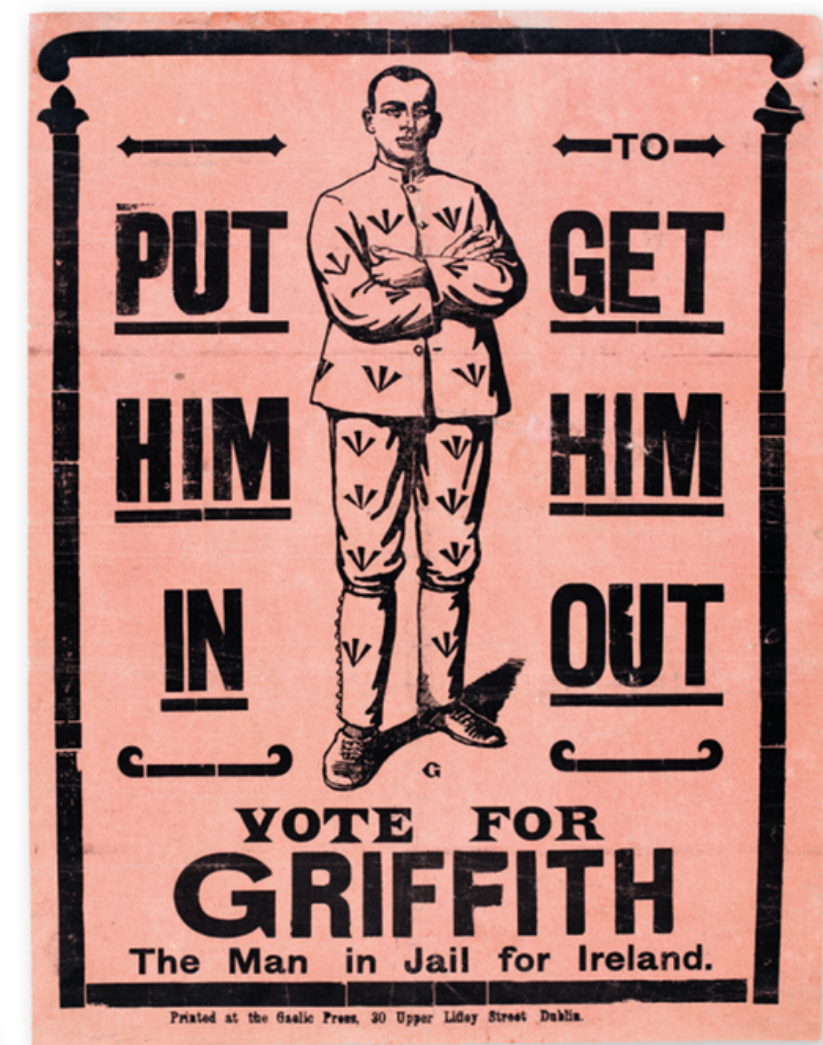
- Sinn Féin was given recognition and **credit for the Easter Rising** in the newspaper at the time.
- In 1918 the electorate was expanded to all men over the age of 21, and for the first time, women over the age of 30 who owned property. Many of these younger people became drawn to the party, feeling that the Irish Parliamentary Party (IPP) was outdated.
- People were **angered by the execution of the Rising leaders** and became convinced that **Home Rule would not be enough**.
- Sinn Féin changed its aims in 1917 to: **achieving the international recognition of Ireland as an independent Irish Republic**.
- Sinn Féin won **by-elections** in 1917 and 1918, filling seats that were empty due to retirements and deaths during World War I.
- **Éamon de Valera** took over from **Arthur Griffith** as Sinn Féin leader in 1917 and was the **only surviving commander** from the Easter Rising.
- In 1918, the British government planned to introduce **conscription** to Ireland, causing the **Conscription Crisis**. **Conscription** is when it is made compulsory for men aged 18 and over to join the military for a period of time. All Irish parties opposed it but Sinn Féin managed their opposition well through propaganda.
- The **German Plot** was when members of Sinn Féin were arrested by the British government for allegedly plotting with the Germans – there was no evidence so the British were forced to do a U-turn.



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The 1918 General Election

A general election was held in December 1918 after the war ended. Of the 105 seats in Ireland, **Sinn Féin won 73, Unionists won 23 and IPP won 6.** These election results made it clear that people no longer wanted a Home Rule parliament but rather **a republic with full independence from Britain.** Sinn Féin decided to **abstain** from the parliament in Westminster and to **form a government in Dublin** instead. The Sinn Féin MPs called themselves **teachtaí dála (TDs).**



The First Dáil

Sinn Féin formed a government in Dublin in the **Mansion House**, Dawson St, on **21st January 1919**. They named it **Dáil Éireann** ('meeting of Ireland'). At the first meeting, only **27 TDs** were present because the remainder were in jail or on the run. The Irish Parliamentary Party and the Unionists refused to attend. **Cathal Brugha** was chosen as president of the Dáil due to Griffith and de Valera being in jail. At its first meeting, the Dáil issued a **Declaration of Independence**, saying that they would establish '*an Irish Republic and pledge ourselves and our people to make this declaration effective by every means at our command*'.

At an April meeting, when more TDs were present after being released (or escaped) from jail, the new ministers were selected.

The Sinn Féin government began to make changes in Ireland to try to establish control.

- They gained control of **local government**.
- They founded **Sinn Féin/Dáil courts** to deal with people's court cases and crimes.
- They organised **loans** to help run the new Dáil. **Michael Collins** raised a **loan from the general public of £300,000**. **De Valera** raised nearly \$5 million from supportive **Irish emigrants in the US**.

The Dáil was declared **illegal** by the British government in late 1919. The British parliament passed the **Government of Ireland Act 1920** in which there would be a Home Rule Parliament in Ulster and one for the rest of Ireland in Dublin. This Act effectively **partitioned** the island of Ireland into North Ireland and South Ireland. It was seen as a compromise by the British and Unionists but Sinn Féin rejected it, continuing to demand independence for the whole island.



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Eamon de Valera
President of the Dáil



Arthur Griffith
Minister for Home Affairs



Cathal Brugha
Minister for Defence



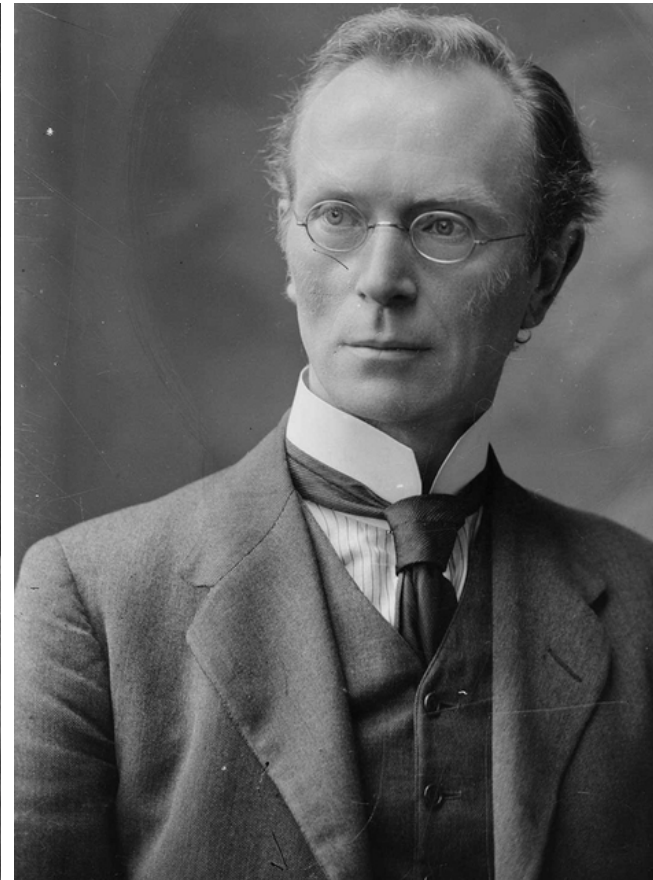
Michael Collins
Minister for Finance



Constance Markievicz
Minister for Labour



W.T. Cosgrave
Minister for Local Government



Eoin MacNeill
Minister for Industries





Diagram taken from Artefact, 2nd Edition by [Eimear Jenkinson](#) and [Gregg O'Neill](#) ([educate.ie](#))



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Countess Constance Markievicz, 1868-1927



Countess Constance Markievicz was born in London into the Anglo-Irish aristocracy and grew up at her family's estate, Lissadell, in Co. Sligo. In 1908, she joined the revolutionary women's group *Inghinidhe na hÉireann* ('Daughters of Ireland'), a republican youth organisation similar to the Scouts. She provided food for workers and their families during the 1913 Strike and Lockout. In April 1916, Markievicz took part in the Easter Rising and fought in St Stephen's Green. Her advice to female rebels thinking of taking up arms in 1916 was to 'dress suitably in short skirts and sitting boots, leave your jewels and gold wands in the bank, and buy a revolver'. She was arrested, imprisoned and sentenced to death. However, she was shown mercy 'solely and only on account of her sex'. In December 1918, while still serving time in prison, Markievicz became the first woman ever elected to the House of Commons. She refused to swear an oath of allegiance to the King and so did not take her seat. Markievicz was against the Anglo-Irish Treaty and joined de Valera's Fianna Fáil party on its founding in 1926. She died in 1927 and is buried in Glasnevin Cemetery.

Checkpoint pg. 224 (Artefact, 2nd Edition)

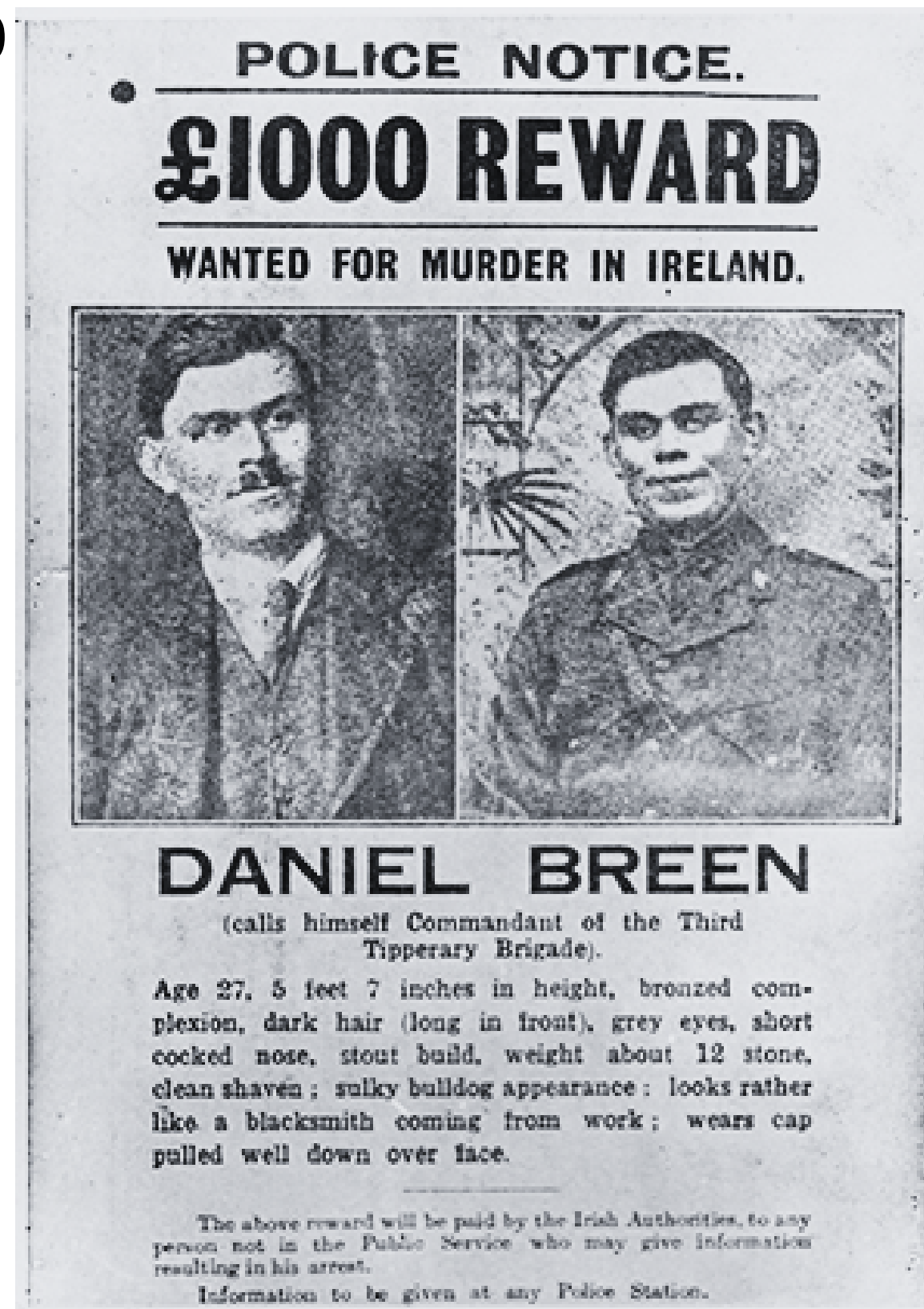
1. Explain the term conscription.
2. How did Sinn Féin become associated with the Rising?
3. What evidence is there that Sinn Féin became popular afterwards?
4. How did the proposed plan for conscription impact on Ireland?
5. Draw a pie chart to show the results of the 1918 General Election.
6. When did the First Dáil take place?
7. What does 'Dáil Éireann' mean?
8. Name three ministers and give their positions in the First Dáil.
9. How was money sources to run the Dáil?
10. How did the Dáil try to establish its control of the Country?
11. What was the Government of Ireland Act?



20.6: *The* **WAR** *of* **INDEPENDENCE**, 1919-1921

The outbreak of the War of Independence

The war of independence began on the **21st January 1919** on the same day that **Dáil Éireann** sat for the first time. A **Royal Irish Constabulary (RIC)** patrol were ambushed by a group of the Irish Volunteers, led by Dan Breen and Séan Treacy. The ambush was not authorised by the Dáil. Around the same time, the **IRA (Irish Republican Army)** were founded and declared the official army of the Irish Republic.



The methods of the IRA

The IRA used **guerrilla warfare** tactics against the British Forces. This involved the IRA members hiding in forests or civilian homes before ambushing travelling RIC patrols or British bases, stealing resources then running away.

Michael Collins was the **Director of Intelligence** in the IRA. He was in charge of a Dublin group called “**The Squad**” who were a group of assassins in charge of killing British authority figures in Ireland.

More local groups were called the “**the flying columns**” who were in charge of the ambushes of British forces such as police barracks and army stores.



The methods of the British

The British Prime Minister at the time was **David Lloyd George** (a key figure in the end of World War I). The war in Ireland led to the formation of the **Black and Tans** in the Spring of 1920. They were made up of ex-British soldiers returning from World War I and the Second Boer War. Named after their uniforms, this group were particularly ruthless in strong IRA thresholds such as Cork and Derry.

A second group were recruited to help the RIC and Black and Tans, made up of ex-army officers. They were known as the **Auxiliaries** and were the most ruthless of the three British Forces based in Ireland.

By the end of 1920, British force numbers had risen to 40,000 compared to the 10,000 of the IRA.

For every action of the IRA, the Black and Tans, and the Auxiliaries carried out terrible **reprisals** on Irish civilians which only increased support for the IRA.



Key events of the War of Independence

- **20 March 1920** – British Forces murdered the Lord Mayor of Cork, **Tomás MacCurtain**, who had led the Cork Volunteers in the Easter Rising.
- **25 October 1920** – Terence MacSwiney (Lord Mayor of Cork after MacCurtain) died in Brixton Prison, London after 74 days on hunger strike.
- **1 November 1920** – Kevin Barry (18) was hanged for taking part in an ambush in Dublin which resulted in the death of a British Soldier.
- **21 November 1920** – Bloody Sunday – Collin's **Squad** kills 13 British intelligence agents in the dawn hours. In retaliation, the **Auxiliaries** entered Croke Park and opened fire on the crowd, killing 12 people including Tipperary player Michael Hogan. The British are brought under fire in international relations for the attack.
- **28 November 1920** – **Tom Barry** and the West Cork Brigade ambushed and killed 18 Auxiliaries in Kilmichael, Co. Cork; the Auxiliaries burn Cork City Centre in retaliation
- **25 May 1921** – The IRA burn **Custom House** which lasted five days, destroying centuries of records. Eighty IRA men were killed or captured.



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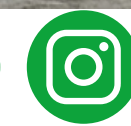


The End of the War

Both the Irish and British governments realised the need for peace as death tolls rose. The war cost Britain £20 *million* a year while the Irish were running out of arms and ammunition. The British were also under fire from home and international criticism for the actions of the **Black and Tans**, and the **Auxiliaries** against Irish civilians. A truce was agreed upon by **Lloyd George** and **Eamon de Valera** on the **11 July 1921**.



Diagram taken from *Artefact*, 2nd Edition by [Eimear Jenkinson](#) and [Gregg O'Neill](#) ([educate.ie](#))



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Checkpoint pg. 226 (Artefact, 2nd Edition)

1. When and how did the War of Independence begin?
2. Explain the term guerrilla warfare.
3. Who were (a) the Black and Tans and (b) the Auxiliaries?
4. What was a reprisal?
5. What was the bloodiest event of the War?
6. Why was a truce declared in July 1921? (Give 3 reasons)



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20.7: *the* **ANGLO-IRISH** *treaty*, 1921

The Treaty Negotiations

Sinn Féin sent a delegation of **Arthur Griffith**, **Michael Collins**, **Robert Barton**, **Éamonn Duggan** and **George Gavan Duffy** to London with **Erskine Childers** serving as a secretary. Although the Irish delegation had been sent as *plenipotentiaries* (negotiators empowered to sign a treaty without reference back to their superiors), de Valera wanted information sent back to him before anything was signed, contradicting the status of the delegations. He also wanted to be in Ireland to deal with groups like the IRA if needed.

The British delegation comprised of **Lloyd George**, **Winston Churchill**, **Austin Chamberlain** and **Lord Birkenhead**. All four were very experienced compared to their Irish counterparts and had been involved in the negotiations of the **Treaty of Versailles** at the end of World War I.

What the Irish wanted:	What the British wanted:
A republic completely independent of Britain.	To keep Ireland within the British Empire.
No border/partition between North and South.	To protect the Ulster Unionists.

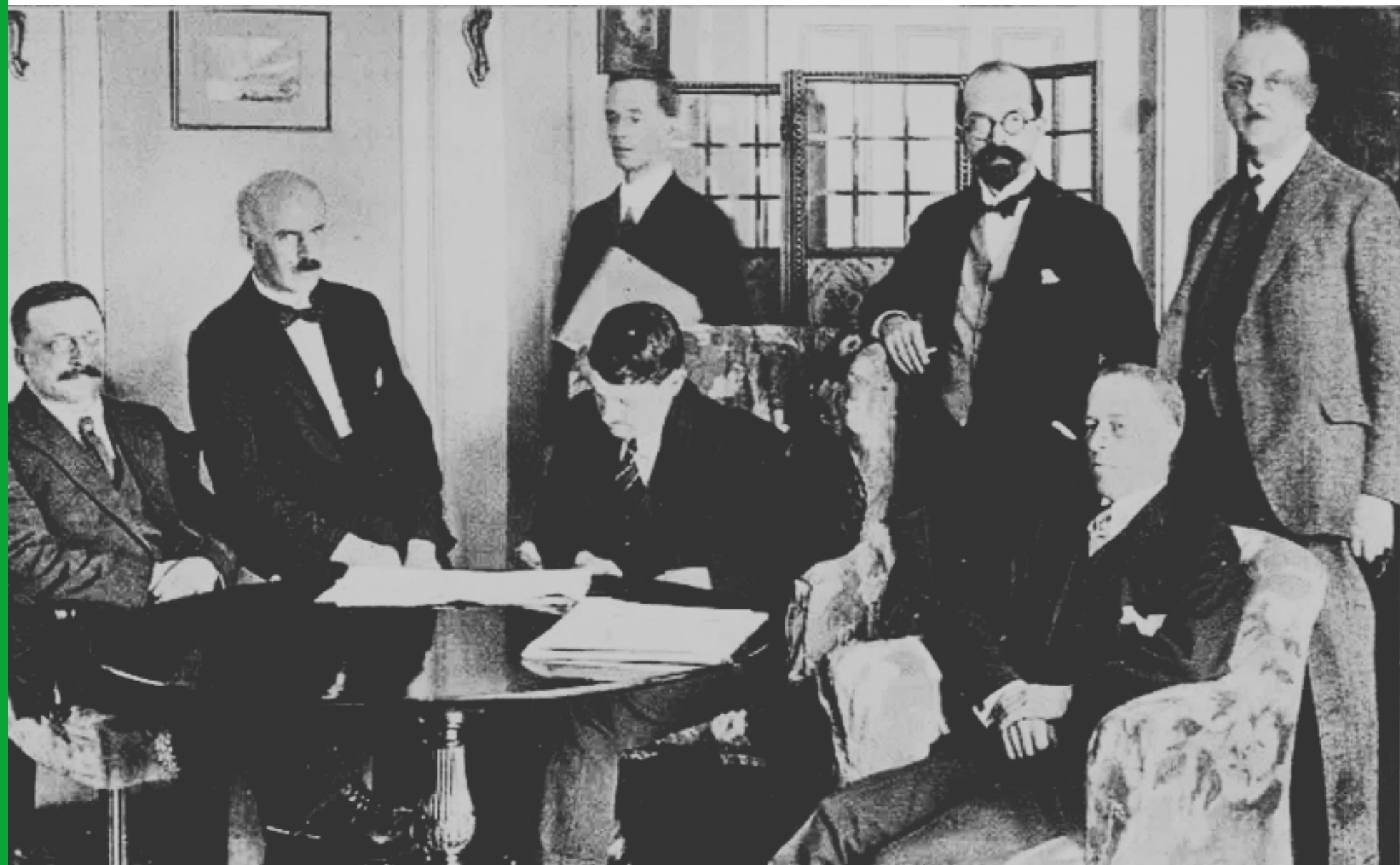
The negotiations lasted two months from October to December 1921. The Irish quickly realised a compromise was needed. They were in regular contact with de Valera and the government at home but were pressured by Lloyd George to accept a deal, with the threat of restarting the war if they refused.

De Valera had met with Lloyd George on four occasions at Downing Street in July 1921

Griffith and Collins accepted the deal laid out by the British. Both men felt that de Valera had set them up for failure, knowing there was an unpleasant compromise in store.



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THE DAILY MIRROR, Wednesday, December 7, 1921.

ULSTER TO CONSIDER HER POSITION TO-DAY

The Daily Mirror

NET SALE NEARLY TWICE THAT OF ANY OTHER DAILY PICTURE NEWSPAPER

No. 5,648. WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1921. One Penny.

IRISH PEACE IN SIGHT: PARLIAMENT TO MEET

15. This instrument shall be submitted forthwith by His Majesty's Government for the approval of Parliament and by the Irish signatories to a meeting summoned for the purpose of the members elected to sit in the House of Commons of Southern Ireland, and if approved shall be ratified by the necessary legislation.

Dec 6th 1921.

On behalf of the British Delegation
Attest: Winston Churchill
Birkenhead.

On behalf of the Irish Delegation
Michael Collins and Robert Barton
E. J. Duggan
Seán Tamm - Deane

Winston Churchill
Lord Birkenhead
Samuel Hoare
Godwin Howarth



His Majesty the King, who sent from Sandringham a telegram of congratulation to the Premier on the occasion of his departure.






The historical document signed by the representatives of the Government and the envoys of Sinn Féin, whose signatures represent Arthur Griffith, Michael Collins, Robert Barton, E. J. Duggan and Garret Dufty. Mr. Duggan had to leave before the document was typed and his signature was reproduced after his departure.






Mr. Austin Chamberlain, the Unionist leader in the House of Commons.

Mr. Winston Churchill, credited with Irish Dominion status for his role.

Mr. Arthur Griffith, leader of the Irish delegation to the Conference.

Mr. Michael Collins, who is Chief of the Irish Republican Army.

Mr. Lloyd George, who has laboured unceasingly to bring about peace, is mainly responsible for the treaty signed in the early hours of yesterday morning.

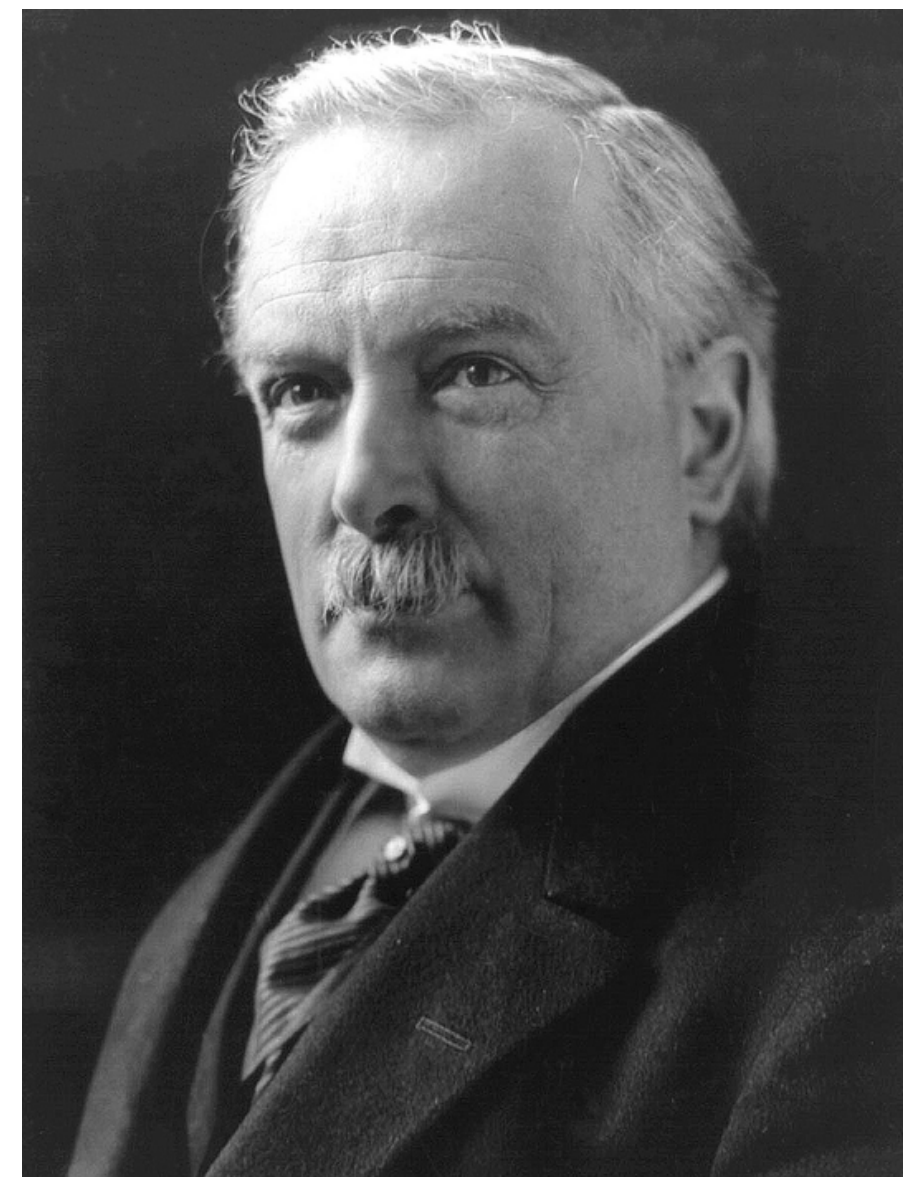
Lord Birkenhead discussed the treaty at Sandringham yesterday.

The King's joy at the signing of peace with the Sinn Féin delegates will be shared by all his subjects, for his speech at Belfast paved the way to a final settlement. "I am overjoyed to hear the splendid news," he wired to the Premier. "Ulster's Cabinet yesterday considered the terms for two and a half hours and then adjourned further consideration until today. The British Parliament is to be summoned to ratify the Irish agreement and will be opened in State by the King."

Terms of the Treaty

On the **6th December 1921**, the 'Treaty between Great Britain and Ireland' (The **1921 Anglo-Irish Treaty**) was signed. The main terms were:

- Ireland would not be a republic but a **dominion** (*self-governing country within the British Empire*). It would have its own parliament in Dublin but the British Monarch (King/Queen) would remain head of the State.
- Ireland would be called the **Irish Free State**.
- A **governor-general** would be the King's representative in the Free State.
- All TDs would have to take an **oath of allegiance to the British Crown**.
- Britain would keep three naval ports in Ireland – **Cobh, Berehaven and Lough Swilly**.
- The **Government of Ireland Act 1920** would stand, and Northern Ireland would have its own parliament.
- A **boundary commission** would be set up to decide the border between North and South.



Did you know?

After Michael Collins had signed the Treaty, he wrote in a letter: '*I tell you this - early this morning I signed my own death warrant*'.



Reaction to the Treaty

The Treaty divided the people of Ireland. While many saw the Treaty as an end to fighting, others saw the Treaty as a sell out. The Dáil debated the Treaty from December 1921 to January 1922, splitting Sinn Féin and the IRA into two groups; **Pro-Treaty** (Griffith and Collins) and **Anti-Treaty** (de Valera).

The Pro-Treaty Side (Arthur Griffith, Michael Collins and W.T Cosgrave)	The Anti-Treaty Side (Éamon de Valera, Cathal Brugha and Austin Stack)
Main arguments:	Main arguments:
They could not fund a war against the British any longer.	They had not achieved the republic that they had fought and died for.
The Treaty could be built upon over time and was a stepping stone to full independence.	They should have achieved better terms.
The Treaty was an improvement from Home Rule.	Irish TDs should not have to swear an oath of allegiance to the Crown.
The Treaty guaranteed immediate peace with Britain.	The Treaty left Ireland partitioned.

The Treaty debates ended on the **7 January 1922** with the **Pro-Treaty** side winning by **64 votes to 57**. **De Valera** resigned as President of the Dáil and left, his supporters following him. **Arthur Griffith** was elected in his place and a Provisional Government was set up to put the Treaty in place.



Checkpoint pg. 229 (Artefact, 2nd Edition)

1. Who were the members of the Irish delegation? Which important figure did not attend the negotiations?
2. Who were the members of the British delegation? What advantage(s) did they have over their Irish counterparts?
3. When was the Treaty signed?
4. What is a dominion? How was this more than Home Rule but less than a republic?
5. What were the other main terms of the Anglo-Irish Treaty?
6. What arguments were made by people who (a) supported and (b) opposed the Treaty?



Checkpoint pg. 229 (Artefact, 2nd Edition)

1. Members of the Irish delegation: Arthur Griffith, Michael Collins, Robert Barton, Éamonn Duggan, George Gavan Duffy, Erskine Childers and John Chartres; Éamon de Valera did not attend.
2. Members of the British delegation: Lloyd George, Winston Churchill, Austin Chamberlain and Lord Birkenhead. Their advantage was their experience in politics and negotiation, having just negotiated the Treaty of Versailles at the end of World War I.
3. The treaty was signed on 6 December 1921.
4. Dominion: a self-governing country within the British Empire. This was more than Home Rule because Ireland would have its own parliament and be able to look after its own affairs – but the British king would remain the head of state, so it would remain less than a republic despite being called ‘the Irish Free State’.
5. Other main terms of the Anglo-Irish Treaty: A governor-general would be the king’s representative in the Free State; all TDs would have to take an oath of allegiance to the British Crown; Britain would keep three naval ports in Ireland – Cobh, Berehaven and Lough Swilly; Northern Ireland would continue to stay in Britain; a boundary commission to establish a northern border would be set up.
6. (a) Supporters believed they could not fund a war against Britain any longer; the Treaty could be built on over time and was a stepping stone to full independence; it was an improvement on Home Rule; it guaranteed immediate peace with Britain; (b) Those who opposed the Treaty felt they had not achieved the republic that they had fought for and died for; they should have achieved better terms; Irish TDs should not have to swear an oath of allegiance to the Crown; it left Ireland partitioned.



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20.8: *the* IRISH CIVIL WAR, 1922-1923



The Pro-Treaty and Anti-Treaty Divide

The Treaty split the country, Sinn Féin, the IRA, families and friends. A provisional government was set up and Arthur Griffith was elected President of the Dáil. The provisional government oversaw the withdrawal of British troops from Ireland before they formed a new government.

After the Dáil debates and vote, divisions between the two sides deepened. **The Irish Free State Army ('Regulars')** were IRA supporters of the Treaty. The **Irregulars** were the IRA members who were against the Treaty. In April 1922, **Irregulars** led by **Rory O'Connor** occupied the Four Courts and other buildings in Dublin in protest against the Dáil's acceptance of the Treaty.

Michael Collins was commander-in-chief of the pro-Treaty Free State Army. He was reluctant to attack his former colleagues and friends until the general election in the June 1922.

Sinn Féin put forward both pro-Treaty and anti-Treaty candidates. In the end, 92 pro-Treaty Candidates to 36 anti-Treaty candidates were elected. This showed that a large majority of the people supported the Treaty, placing the government in a strong position.

General Election Results, June 1922

Sinn Féin (Pro-Treaty) – 58

Sinn Féin (Anti-Treaty) – 36

The rest of the Pro-Treaty – 34 (Labour Party)

Total Pro-Treaty – 92

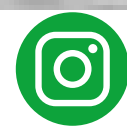
Total Anti-Treaty – 36



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Diagram taken from Artefact, 2nd Edition by [Eimear Jenkinson](#) and [Gregg O'Neill](#) ([educate.ie](#))



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The Fighting Begins

In the same week, British Unionist **Henry Wilson** was assassinated and **General O'Connell** of the Free State Army was kidnapped. Believing the anti-Treaty IRA was behind the murder of Wilson, the British forced Collins to act, threatening that they would intervene if he did not. On the **28th June 1922**, Collins began to attack the Four Courts with artillery borrowed from Britain: the Irish Civil War had officially begun.

Within two days, the Irregulars in the Four Courts had surrendered and within the week, they had given up the other buildings in Dublin City. Sixty-four people died in Dublin, including Cathal Brugha. Rory O'Connor was captured and replaced by Liam Lynch as Chief-of-Staff of the Irregulars. De Valera condemned the government's actions and continued to support the anti-Treaty side.

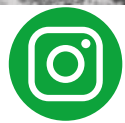
The Irregulars retreated to Munster, where they had a lot of support. They gained control of many of the old RIC barracks and used guerrilla warfare tactics against the Free State Army. South of Limerick-Waterford line became known as the **Munster Republic**. A recruitment drive meant that the Free State Army grew to 60,000; greatly outnumbering the Irregulars. They drove them out of the barracks they had taken over. On the 12th August, Cork fell to the Free State Army and the Irregulars were forced to retreat to the countryside.



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Diagram taken from *Artefact*, 2nd Edition by [Eimear Jenkinson](#) and [Gregg O'Neill](#) ([educate.ie](#))



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Checkpoint pg. 231 (Artefact, 2nd Edition)

1. How did the Treaty affect Sinn Féin?
2. Who were the (a) Regulars and (b) the Irregulars?
3. What were the results of the 1922 election?
4. What did these results mean?
5. What event sparked the fighting in the Civil War?
6. Describe the events in Dublin.
7. What was the Munster Republic?



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20.9: *The* **END** *of* **THE CIVIL WAR**

The deaths of Collins and Griffith

On the **12th August 1922**, **Arthur Griffith** died suddenly of a brain haemorrhage at the age of 51. A founder of Sinn Féin, a chief negotiator of the Anglo-Irish Treaty and an instrumental member of the new Irish government, his death was a shock and a great loss for the new country.

Just ten days later, on the **22nd August 1922**, **Michael Collins** was killed in an ambush in **Béal na Bláth**, between Bandon and Cork City while inspecting the Free State Army. His body was transported to Dublin by ship. His funeral, on the 28th August, was a huge public event, with up to half a million attendees. He was buried in Glasnevin Cemetery, like Griffith.

Griffith and Collins were mourned by people on both sides of the divide. Collins' death in particular had an effect on people who had once fought alongside him. Some, such as **de Valera**, believed that the bloodshed needed to end. After Collins' death, the Free State government took a harder line against the Irregulars.



The end of the Civil War

Following the deaths of Griffith and Collins, **W.T Cosgrave** became President of the Dáil and **Kevin O'Higgins** became Minister for Home Affairs (including law and order). The Civil War dragged on and became increasingly bitter – **Kevin O'Higgins** had **Rory O'Connor** executed having been O'Connor's best man at his wedding only a year previously. In October 1922, the **Public Safety Act of 1923** (also known as the **Specials Power Act**) was passed. This allowed the Free State government to arrest, try and imprison IRA members for a number of offences, or even to execute them: 12,000 Irregulars were arrested.

Fighting continued into 1923. Unlike the British during the War of Independence, the Free State Army had the advantage of knowing the countryside well. **Liam Lynch**, leader of the Anti-Treaty IRA, was killed in the Knockmealdown Mountains in April 1923. **Frank Aiken** replaced Lynch and, together with de Valera, called a halt to the violence in 1923 – there was no truce or treaty, simply a dumping of arms.

On the 24th May 1923, the Civil War came to an end through a ceasefire.





Michael Collins, 1890-1922



Michael Collins was born at Woodfield near Clonakilty, Co. Cork. He was given the nickname 'the Big Fellow'. Collins was a member of Sinn Féin and joined the IRB in 1909. In 1914, he became an Irish Volunteer and was the administrative assistant to Joseph Plunkett in the GPO, but he did not take part in the fighting. After the Rising, Collins was a prisoner of war in Stafford Prison (England) and Frongoch Prison (Wales). He was elected a Sinn Féin MP/TD in 1918. In 1919, Collins became the Minister for Finance. Collins was Director of Intelligence during the War of Independence and later a member of the Irish delegation at the Treaty negotiations with Britain. In April 1922, during the Civil War, Collins was commander-in-chief of the Pro-Treaty, Free State army. On 22nd August, Collins was killed in an ambush in Co. Cork. He lay in state for three days at City Hall before the funeral procession left for Glasnevin Cemetery.

The legacy of the Civil War

- **Death and destruction:** Up to 1,5000 people are thought to have been killed during the Civil War. Roughly €38 million of damage was caused to property, with the centre of Dublin needing to be rebuilt..
- **A Divided Country:** The Civil War caused great bitterness which poisoned Irish politics for generations to come. Families and friends had split across the pro-Treaty and anti-Treaty lines, solidified by the Civil War and its atrocities. To this day, Fine Gael, Fianna Fáil and Sinn Féin remain in bitter dispute about the course Ireland took after the Civil War. Under the **boundary commission**, the border between north and south was left unchanged, displeasing many.
- **Lost leaders:** The country lost some its best and ablest leaders, such as Collins and Griffith, when it needed them most.
- **Political Developments:** The two largest political parties in Ireland grew out of the Pro- and Anti-Treaty sides of Sinn Féin – **Cumann na nGaedhael** (later Fine Gael) came from the Free State side and **Fianna Fáil** from the Republican side. A **constitution** was written for the Irish Free State (Saorstát Éireann) in 1922 before it was replaced by **Bunreacht na hÉireann** in 1937. The parliament, as it stands in the present day, was set up. The **Oireachtas** (Parliament) was made up of the **Dáil Éireann** (lower house) and the **Seanad** (upper house). **An Garda Síochána** were also set up while the **courts were reorganised** (and still used today).



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"THE HOUSE THAT DEV BUILT"

**DON'T PROP UP A
ROTTEN CAUSE.
VOTE CUMANN NA
nGAEDHEAL
AND ENSURE THE FOUNDATIONS
OF PEACE AND PROSPERITY**

Issued by Cumann na nGaedheal and Printed by McCusker's Advertising Services, 10 Parnass Street, Dublin.



**THE STRAIGHT
ROAD IS
SHORTEST**

**TO
BETTER TIMES
AND
LOWER TAXES**

**DON'T turn back NOW
DON'T stop HALFWAY**

Keep Going Ahead
WITH
FIANNA FAIL

Checkpoint pg. 234 (Artefact, 2nd Edition)

1. How did the deaths of Griffith and Collins affect the Civil War?
2. Who replaced Arthur Griffith as President of the Dáil?
3. What was the Specials Power Act?
4. What was Cumann na nGaedheal?
5. Name three of Cumann na nGaedheal's achievements.
6. Why did the Civil War have a long legacy for Ireland?



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Checkpoint pg. 234 (Artefact, 2nd Edition)

1. Griffith and Collins were mourned deeply by members of both the pro-Treaty and anti-Treaty sides. Collins's death in particular convinced many that the bloodshed needed to end.
2. W. T. Cosgrave.
3. The Special Powers Act was an act that allowed the government's forces to arrest, try and imprison – or even execute – IRA members for a number of offences.
4. The pro-Treaty side renamed themselves Cumann na nGaedheal ('the Union of the Irish').
5. Any three of: a constitution was written for the Irish Free State (called 'Saorstát Éireann'); a parliament called the Oireachtas, made up of the Dáil and the Seanad, was set up; an Garda Síochána was established; the courts system was reorganised.
6. The two largest political parties in Ireland today have their roots in the Treaty politics of that time. Cumann na nGaedheal (later Fine Gael) arose from the pro-Treaty side and Fianna Fáil was formed from the anti-Treaty side.



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20.10: *summary* SUMMARY

In this chapter, we have learned that...

- The 1916 Rising was organised by a secret military council while Britain was absorbed by World War I. The 'Castle Document' was forged to convince Eoin MacNeill to involve the Irish volunteers.
- Arms from Germany were lost when the *Aud* was sunk while evading capture by the British navy.
- The Rising still went ahead, but in fewer locations and weapons than planned, and on Easter Monday instead of Sunday. It was based mainly in Dublin city centre.
- The British brought soldiers in from the Curragh and England and used a gunboat called the *Helga* to shell the GPO from the Liffey.
- Pádraig Pearse surrendered on behalf of the rebels: the Rising was over by Monday 1st May 1916.
- Almost 500 people were killed and over 2,500 injured, and buildings and property suffered heavy damage. Almost 3,000 people were sent to prisons in Britain, 90 leaders were sentenced to death. Fifteen of these were shot between 3rd and 12th May: 14 in Kilmainham Gaol and 1 in Cork.
- Sinn Féin rose in popularity and won 73 of 105 seats in the 1918 General Election. The party abstained from attending Westminster and formed a Dublin government (Dáil Éireann) in the Mansion House, Dawson St, on 21st January 1919.
- The War of Independence began that same day, on 21st January 1919, with the ambush of an RIC unit in Tipperary. The Irish used guerrilla warfare, the Squad and the Flying Columns. The British brought in the Black and Tans and the Auxiliaries. A truce was called on 11th July 1921.



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In this chapter, we have learned that...

- Negotiations began in London in October 1921. The Irish delegation was led by Arthur Griffith and Michael Collins, while the British delegation included David Lloyd George and Winston Churchill. On 6th December 1921 they signed the Anglo-Irish Treaty.
- The Dáil debated the Treaty from December 1921 until January 1922 and split into a pro-Treaty side and an anti-Treaty side. On 7th January 1922, the Treaty was accepted by 64 votes to 57.
- The IRA also split into pro-Treaty members (known as the Irish Free State Army, or Regulars) and anti-Treaty members (Irregulars).
- The Irish Civil War began on 28th June 1922 when Michael Collins shelled the Four Courts, then occupied by the Irregulars under Rory O'Connor.
- Arthur Griffith and Michael Collins both died in August 1922. They were mourned by members of both pro-Treaty and anti-Treaty sides.
- W.T. Cosgrave became President of the Dáil and Kevin O'Higgins became Minister for Home Affairs, including law and order. The Public Safety Act allowed a sharp crackdown.
- The Civil War ended on 24th May 1923. It had caused many deaths and bitter local divisions, and would shape Irish political divisions into the future.

Reflecting on... The Struggle for Irish Independence

Nationalism and unionism both continued their rise between 1914 and 1923. Nationalism went from its goals of Home Rule via the Easter Rising, a declaration of statehood and the War of Independence to having Sinn Féin in the Dáil, showing the growth of nationalist ideas during this time. Unionists had a form of Home Rule as a result of the Government of Ireland Act 1920 and the Unionist Party remained in power in Northern Ireland. The events of 1916-1923 continue to have a huge impact on Ireland: generations on both sides of the border are still influenced by these events, and political parties and beliefs stemming from this period are still in existence.

SEC Examination Questions

2021 SEC Sample Q6 - Easter Rising

2022 SEC Q6 - Civil War

2023 SEC Q4 - Easter Rising



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Project

Guidelines:

1. **Length:** The depth of your project should reflect about 2-3 weeks of work.
2. **Sources:** Use at least three different sources for your research. These can be books, scholarly articles, or reputable online resources.
3. **Citations:** All information and images that are not your own should be properly cited.
4. **Mediums:** You may choose to present your project in one of the following ways:
 - **Poster:** Your poster should be informative and visually engaging.
 - **Minecraft or Lego Model:** If choosing this option, please also include a brief report explaining your model.
 - **Painting/Drawing:** Your artwork should be accompanied by a description.
 - **Recycled Materials:** Create your model using recycled materials and provide an explanation of your creative process.

Assessment:

Your projects will be assessed based on:

1. Research and Content
2. Creativity and Presentation
3. Understanding of Context
4. Adherence to Guidelines



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Project

Historical Sites

General Post Office, Dublin, Republic of Ireland
Kilmainham Gaol, Dublin, Republic of Ireland
Béal na Bláth, County Cork
Custom House, Dublin, Republic of Ireland
Four Courts, Dublin, Republic of Ireland

Historical Figures

Eoin MacNeill
James Connolly
Patrick Pearse
Thomas Clarke
Seán MacDiarmada
Thomas MacDonagh
Countess Markievicz
Mary MacSwiney
Éamon de Valera
Michael Collins
Arthur Griffith
Tom Barry
Terence MacSwiney
Tomás Mac Curtain
Elizabeth Farrell
Liam Lynch
Roger Casement
Kathleen Lynn



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