

## *Ireland Under the Union*

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

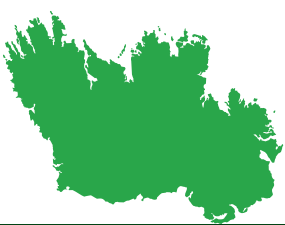


- 15.1 Timeline
- 15.2 Cornell Notes
- 15.3 Keywords
- 15.4 Knowledge Organiser
- 15.5 Questions

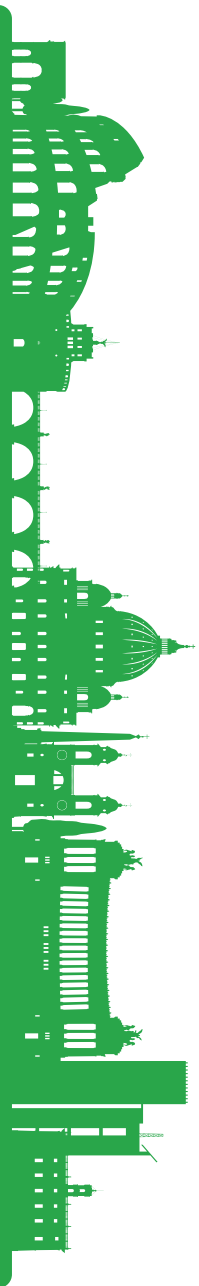
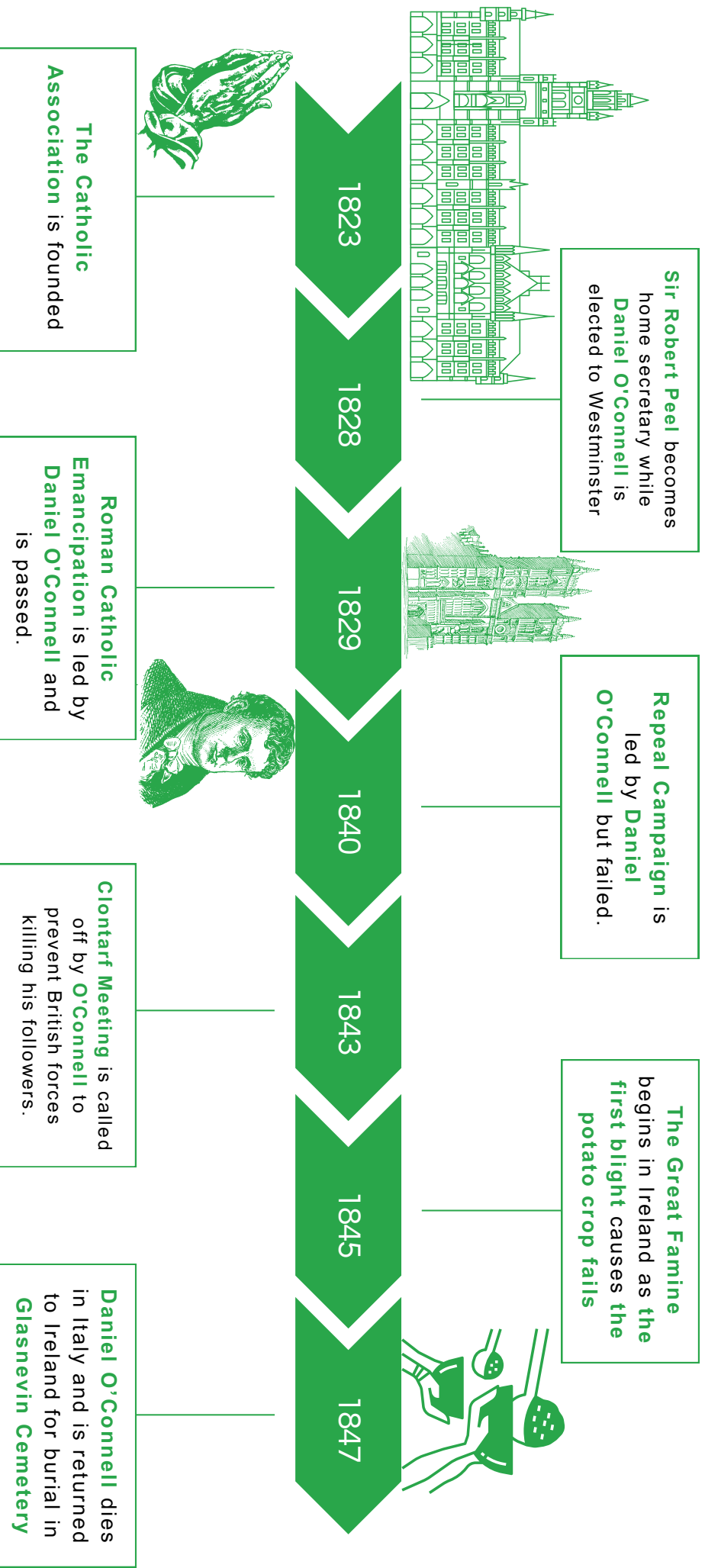
This chapter will examine the struggle for Catholic Emancipation in Ireland, including the role of Daniel O'Connell and the Catholic Association, the passage of the Emancipation Act in 1829, and the impact on Irish politics and society.



# Ireland under the Union



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



# Ireland Under the Union (1801-1843)

Headings	Notes
<b>PARLIAMENTARY TRADITION IN IRELAND</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Parliamentary tradition</b> is the use of peaceful political means to achieve political change.</li> <li>• In Ireland, Catholic emancipation and the Home Rule movement belonged to parliamentary tradition while the 1798 Rebellion and the 1916 Easter Rising belong to physical force tradition.</li> </ul>
<b>IRELAND AFTER THE ACT OF UNION (1801)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The <b>Act of Union (1801)</b> established Dublin Castle as the base for the government of Ireland which was led by the <b>Chief Secretary</b>, a British politician who was based in London while the <b>Lord Lieutenant</b> represented the British Crown in Ireland.</li> <li>• '<b>The Catholic Question</b>' was one of the biggest political issues of the time. The British government had promised that after the Act of Union the last of the <b>Penal Laws</b> would be abolished and full <b>Catholic emancipation</b> would be granted – that Catholics would be allowed to sit in parliament. Catholics also resented paying <b>tithes to the Church of Ireland</b>.</li> <li>• The emergence of a wealthy, well-educated Catholic middle class of large farmers, professional and merchants <b>campaigns for change</b>.</li> </ul>
<b>DANIEL O'CONNELL (1775 – 1847)</b>  <b>BACKGROUND</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Daniel O'Connell</b> was born in Cahirciveen, Co. Kerry to a wealthy Catholic middle-class family. As Catholics were barred from attending university in Ireland, O'Connell was sent to <b>France for a university education</b> where he studied law and became a <b>barrister</b>.</li> <li>• O'Connell witnessed the bloody 'Reign of Terror' during the French Revolution which would lead to his <b>lifelong hatred of political violence</b>.</li> <li>• O'Connell supported the aims of the <b>United Irishmen</b> but rejected their use of violence. The <b>Act of Union</b> came into force in 1801 which brought the <b>end of the Irish Parliament</b>. Instead, Ireland now sent <b>100 MPs</b> to the <b>House of Commons</b> in <b>Westminster</b> and was represented by <b>32 peers</b> in the <b>House of Lords</b>.</li> <li>• As MPs had to swear an oath recognising the King of England as head of the Church which prevented Catholics from becoming MPs as their head of Church is the Pope.</li> </ul>
<b>Keywords</b>	<b>Summary</b>
Parliamentary tradition Act of Union (1801) Chief Secretary Lord Lieutenant The Catholic Question Penal Laws Catholic Emancipation Daniel O'Connell	<p>The fight for <b>Catholic Emancipation</b> is an example of <b>parliamentary tradition</b> in Irish history. The <b>Act of Union (1801)</b> brought an end to the Irish parliament in Dublin while Dublin Castle became a base for British control led by the <b>Chief Secretary</b>. The <b>Lord Lieutenant</b> represented the British Crown. The <b>Catholic Question</b> was one of the main issues they faced by the British Government; they had promised to end the <b>Penal Laws</b> after the Act but were reluctant to give full <b>Catholic emancipation</b>. A wealthy, well-educated Catholic middle class emerged following the 1798 Rebellion who campaigned for change. <b>Daniel O'Connell</b> would become an influential leader for this period in Irish history.</p>

# Ireland Under the Union (1801-1843)

Headings	Notes
<b>THE FIGHT FOR CATHOLIC EMANCIPATION</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>O'Connell founded the <b>Catholic Board</b> in <b>1811</b> to campaign for Catholic emancipation before he later founded the <b>Catholic Association</b>, in <b>1823</b> which continued to fight for Catholic emancipation as well as the end of <b>tithe payments</b> and <b>rights of tenant farmers</b>. The membership fee was one penny a month ('<b>Catholic Rent</b>').</li> <li>In <b>1828</b>, O'Connell won the Clare seat for <b>election to Westminster</b> but refused to take the parliamentary oath. In <b>1829</b> the British Prime Minister, the <b>Duke of Wellington</b>, passed the <b>Emancipation Act</b> which allowed O'Connell to take his seat.</li> <li>O'Connell became known as '<b>the Liberator</b>' as a result of the Emancipation Act while the British King, George IV, referring to O'Connell as '<b>the King of Ireland</b>'.</li> </ul>
<b>THE REPEAL MOVEMENT</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In <b>1830</b>, O'Connell set up the <b>Repeal Association</b> to campaign for the <b>repeal (abolition)</b> of the Act of Union; he wanted the restoration of the Irish parliament to deal with Irish issues.</li> <li>In <b>1838</b>, O'Connell succeeded in having the <b>cost of tithe payments lowered</b> and instead of them being paid to the Church of Ireland, they were <b>paid to the landlords</b>.</li> <li>In <b>1841</b>, O'Connell was the <b>first Catholic Lord Mayor of Dublin</b> to be elected.</li> <li>O'Connell organised over 50 '<b>monster meetings</b>' (huge rallies of over 100,000 people) around the island of Ireland. The British government feared these monster meetings would lead to a rebellion, bigger than that of 1798. Because of this, they sent soldiers to enforce its ban on the rally at <b>Clontarf</b> in <b>1843</b>; O'Connell would cancel the rally rather than risk any violence on the people. O'Connell's refusal to resort to violence provoked a split in <b>the Repeal Movement</b> as the younger members would go on to set up the <b>Young Irelanders</b> who later rebelled in <b>1848</b>.</li> </ul>
<b>DEATH AND LEGACY</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In <b>1847</b>, O'Connell <b>pleaded for help</b> in the Westminster parliament during the <b>Great Famine</b> for the Irish who were dying from hunger and starvation.</li> <li>Later in May, he died while on pilgrimage to Rome. His last wish was that his heart be buried in Rome while his body was buried in Glasnevin Cemetery in Dublin.</li> <li>O'Connell would influence many future Irish leaders such as <b>Charles Stewart Parnell</b>, <b>John Redmond</b> &amp; <b>John Hume</b> along with activists like <b>Mahatma Gandhi</b> &amp; <b>Martin Luther King Jr.</b></li> </ul>
<b>Keywords</b>	<b>Summary</b>
Catholic Association Catholic Rent   Clontarf Duke of Wellington Emancipation Act Monster Meetings The Liberator   Young Irelanders Repeal Association	O'Connell set up the <b>Catholic Association</b> in 1823 to campaign for <b>Catholic Emancipation</b> , the end of tithe payments and rights of tenant farmers and was supported by <b>Catholic Rent</b> . O'Connell was elected as the <b>MP for Clare</b> but unable to take his seat due to the Parliamentary Oath. The <b>Duke of Wellington</b> pass the <b>Emancipation Act</b> in <b>1829</b> which allowed O'Connell to take his seat. O'Connell set up the Repeal Movement to re-establish the Irish Parliament. He gathered support by holding <b>monster meetings</b> but this frightened the British government that there could be a rebellion. O'Connell cancelled the <b>Clontarf Meeting</b> to prevent the outbreak of violence. This led to the setting up of the <b>Young Irelanders</b> . O'Connell died in Rome in 1847.



# Ireland Under the Union (1801-1843)

Keywords	Definitions
Act of Union (1801)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• A law that abolished the Irish parliament in Dublin. It came into effect on 1st January 1801, forcing Irish MPs to travel to the Westminster Parliament in London.</li></ul>
Catholic Association	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Campaign group set up by Daniel O'Connell to work to achieve Catholic Emancipation</li></ul>
Catholic Emancipation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Granting equal rights to Catholics, especially the right to take seats in Parliament.</li></ul>
Chief Secretary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Head of the government of Ireland, based in Dublin Castle</li></ul>
Eviction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• When someone is forced out of their home.</li></ul>
House of Commons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The lower house of parliament in the United Kingdom; sits in Westminster</li></ul>
House of Lords	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The upper house of parliament in the United Kingdom; sits in Westminster</li></ul>
Lord Lieutenant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The British King's representative in Ireland</li></ul>
Parliamentary Tradition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Belief in use of peaceful means to achieve political change, and to achieve Irish independence; opposed to physical force tradition.</li></ul>
Penal Laws	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Laws passed in the 17th and 18th Century Ireland to control and discriminate against Catholics and Presbyterians.</li></ul>
Physical force tradition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Belief in use of revolution, armed uprisings to achieve Irish independence; opposed to parliamentary tradition.</li></ul>
Repeal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• (of the Act of Union) Bring parliament back from Westminster to Dublin</li></ul>
Repeal Association	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Campaign group set up by Daniel O'Connell to work to abolish the Act of Union</li></ul>
Tenement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• A building housing a large number of families in separate rooms</li></ul>
Westminster	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Palace in London where the UK parliament passes laws and bills</li></ul>



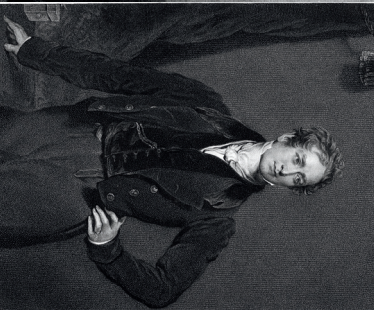
# Ireland Under the Union



## Chapter 15

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

Term	Definition
Act of Union (1801)	A law that abolished the Irish parliament in Dublin. It came into effect on 1st January 1801, forcing Irish MPs to travel to the Westminster Parliament in London.
Catholic Association	Campaign group set up by Daniel O'Connell to work to achieve Catholic Emancipation
Catholic Emancipation	Granting equal rights to Catholics, especially the right to take seats in Parliament.
Chief Secretary	Head of the government of Ireland, based in Dublin Castle
Ejection	When someone is forced out of their home.
House of Commons	The lower house of parliament in the United Kingdom; sits in Westminster
House of Lords	The upper house of parliament in the United Kingdom; sits in Westminster
Lord Lieutenant	The British King's representative in Ireland
Parliamentary Tradition	Belief in use of peaceful means to achieve political change, and to achieve Irish independence; opposed to physical force tradition.
Penal Laws	Laws passed in the 17th and 18th Century Ireland to control and discriminate against Catholics and Presbyterians.
Physical force tradition	Belief in use of revolution, armed uprisings to achieve Irish independence; opposed to parliamentary tradition.
Repeal	(of the Act of Union) Bring parliament back from Westminster to Dublin
Repeal Association	Campaign group set up by Daniel O'Connell to work to abolish the Act of Union
Tenement	A building housing a large number of families in separate rooms
Westminster	Palace in London where the UK parliament passes laws and bills



Summary	Daniel O'Connell	Historical Significance
The fight for Catholic Emancipation was a political and social movement in Ireland and Great Britain during the 19th century that aimed to end discriminatory laws and restrictions against Catholics, who were a religious minority in predominantly Protestant countries.  During this time period, Catholics faced a range of legal and social barriers, such as being unable to hold certain public offices, serve in the military, or attend universities. Additionally, the Test Act of 1673 required all officeholders to take oaths of loyalty to the Church of England, which effectively excluded Catholics from public life.  The Catholic Emancipation movement gained momentum in the late 18th century, led by figures such as Daniel O'Connell, a lawyer and politician who founded the Catholic Association in 1823. O'Connell and his supporters organized mass rallies and petitions, and used their political power to pressure lawmakers to pass legislation granting greater rights to Catholics.  In 1829, the British Parliament passed the Catholic Relief Act, which repealed many of the discriminatory laws against Catholics, including the Test Act. This allowed Catholics to participate more fully in public life and hold elected office, although some restrictions remained, such as the requirement that Members of Parliament take an oath renouncing certain Catholic doctrines.	Daniel O'Connell was born into a Catholic family in County Kerry, Ireland in 1775. Because of the Penal Laws in Ireland, he was sent to France to be educated as a barrister, where he became interested in politics and the ideas of the French Revolution.  After returning to Ireland, O'Connell began practicing law and became involved in the Catholic Committee, a group that sought to advance the rights of Catholics in Ireland. O'Connell's advocacy for Catholic rights gained national attention in 1823 when he founded the Catholic Association, which sought to unite Catholics across Ireland and campaign for political reforms.  As the leader of the Catholic Association, O'Connell organized mass rallies and other public events to rally support for Catholic Emancipation. He also used his legal and political skills to lobby for reforms and build alliances with sympathetic politicians.  O'Connell's election to the British Parliament in 1828 was a major milestone in the fight for Catholic rights, but he was initially barred from taking his seat due to his Catholic faith. The resulting outcry helped to raise public awareness of the issue and put pressure on the government to act.  The passage of the Catholic Relief Act in 1829 was a major victory for O'Connell and the Catholic Association. Although some restrictions on Catholic rights remained, the Act granted many of the civil liberties that Catholics had been fighting for.  Following the achievement of Catholic Emancipation, O'Connell continued to advocate for Irish rights, including the repeal of the Act of Union between Ireland and Great Britain. He founded the Repeal Association in 1840, which sought to establish an independent Irish parliament and restore self-government to Ireland.  O'Connell's advocacy for Irish independence inspired later leaders such as Charles Stewart Parnell, who founded the Irish Parliamentary Party in the late 19th century.  O'Connell died in 1847, but his legacy as a champion for Irish and Catholic rights lives on. He is remembered as one of the most important political figures in Irish history, and his campaigns for reform and justice continue to inspire activists and leaders around the world.	Daniel O'Connell is remembered as one of the most important political figures in Irish history would inspire a new generation of leaders and activists who continued the fight for Irish independence and social justice such as Charles Stewart Parnell, Hanna Sheehy-Skeffington, John Hume, Mary Robinson and Mary McAleese. He was seen as a symbol of hope and progress for a community that had long been denied equal rights and opportunities. His legacy as a champion for human rights, democratic values, equality, and freedom would resonate with people of all backgrounds and cultures such as Mahatma Gandhi, Frederick Douglass, Susan B. Anthony, Nelson Mandela and Martin Luther King Jr.

# *Ireland Under the Union*

**Doodle Revision Page or Sketch Notes**  
Include heading(s), short notes, keywords, timelines,  
images (maps, drawings, diagrams) as needed

### LIFE IN IRELAND IN THE 1800S

- **Population Growth:** From **5.5 million** in 1801 to **8.2 million** by 1841.
- **Industrialisation:** Limited to **Belfast** (linen, shipbuilding) and **Dublin** (wool, Guinness). Most of Ireland was **agricultural**.
- **Urban Life:**
  - Overcrowding in cities led to poor living conditions and diseases like **cholera** and **typhoid**.
  - People worked long hours in factories and on docks for low wages, with high competition for jobs.
- **Rural Life:**
  - Over **70%** of the population lived on farms.
  - **Large farmers** rented more than 30 acres, while **small farmers** rented between 5 and 30 acres.
  - **Cottiers** (labourers renting 1 acre) made up half the population. They grew **potatoes** for food and rent.

### POLITICS IN IRELAND

- **Act of Union (1801):** Ireland lost its parliament, and **100 Irish MPs** now represented the country in **Westminster**.
- **Catholic Question:** **Catholics** were still unable to sit in parliament or hold political office due to religious oaths, despite making up the majority of the population.

### DANIEL O'CONNELL ('THE LIBERATOR')

- **Early Life:** Born in **Kerry** in **1775**, O'Connell was educated in **France** but returned to Ireland with a commitment to peaceful political reform.
- **Catholic Emancipation (1829):** O'Connell founded the **Catholic Association** and campaigned for Catholic rights, eventually leading to the passage of the **Emancipation Act** in **1828**. He became the first Catholic MP in **Westminster** but refused to take the **parliamentary oath** until the law changed.
- **Repeal Campaign:** In the **1830s**, O'Connell campaigned to repeal the **Act of Union** and restore the **Irish Parliament**. He organised **monster meetings**, with over 100,000 people attending. The British government banned a meeting in **Clontarf** in 1843, leading to the collapse of the campaign.

### LEGACY OF DANIEL O'CONNELL

- **Death and Legacy:** O'Connell died in **1848**. His commitment to **peaceful protest** influenced leaders like **Mahatma Gandhi** and **Martin Luther King Jr.** He is remembered as one of Ireland's greatest political leaders for achieving Catholic emancipation.



## Ch. 15 - Ireland under the Union

From Punch, August 26, 1843: Irish peasants honor Daniel O'Connell as their 'King' at Tara. He sits enthroned upon a figure representing the devil, with his foot upon the British Constitution. Examine the illustrations carefully and answer the questions that follow.



KING O'CONNELL AT TARA.

- In the caricature, identify two symbols or features that represent Daniel O'Connell's influence or power.
- What elements in the caricature suggest the artist's perspective on O'Connell's role in the campaign for Catholic Emancipation?
- What are the reactions of the figures surrounding O'Connell in the image, and what does this exchange suggest about the relationships between different groups in Ireland at the time?
- Does the caricature suggest that O'Connell's leadership was seen as beneficial or detrimental to the cause of Catholic Emancipation? Provide reasons for your answer based on the source.
- What is the artist's opinion of O'Connell, and how does he portray this opinion visually? Give two pieces of evidence from the caricature to support your answer.
- How are the supporters or opponents of O'Connell depicted in the caricature? What do you think the artist's attitude towards these individuals was?
- What challenges might historians face when using caricatures as primary sources for understanding the complexities of historical figures like Daniel O'Connell?
- Write a brief account of the impact of Daniel O'Connell's campaign for Catholic Emancipation on Irish society and politics in the 19th century.



### Question 5

The introduction of the Third Home Rule Bill in the House of Commons led to the “Home Rule Crisis”, 1912-1914. Study the source below and answer the questions which follow.

**Source 1:** Extracts from speeches by party leaders in the House of Commons, 11 April 1912.



**H. H. Asquith**

This Bill will give to the Irish people an opportunity for the development of their own national life. At the same time, it will bind them to us and the Empire by a sense of voluntary cooperation and loyal attachment.



**Edward Carson**

The proposals that we have heard here today are absolutely unworkable and ridiculous. My party has a duty to oppose this Bill with all the energy we can. We believe it to be a fatal Bill for our country.



**John Redmond**

This is a great historical occasion. I thank God that I have lived to see this day. I believe this Bill will turn Ireland into a happy and prosperous country, with a united, loyal, and contented people.

(a) Fill in the names of the leaders in the box below.

Name of leader	Role in parliament
	Leader of the Unionist Party
	Leader of the Home Rule Party (Irish Parliamentary Party)
	Prime Minister and leader of the Liberal Party

- (b) Insert a tick (✓) for each party leader to indicate whether he was for or against Home Rule.

<b>H. H. Asquith</b>	<b>Edward Carson</b>	<b>John Redmond</b>
For Home Rule <input type="checkbox"/>	For Home Rule <input type="checkbox"/>	For Home Rule <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>OR</b>	<b>OR</b>	<b>OR</b>
Against Home Rule <input type="checkbox"/>	Against Home Rule <input type="checkbox"/>	Against Home Rule <input type="checkbox"/>

- (c) Using **Source 1**, explain how you know that each leader was either for or against Home Rule.

H. H. Asquith:
Edward Carson:
John Redmond:

**(d)** Write an account of a leader who was involved in the parliamentary tradition in Irish politics. Your account could include points such as:

- When and why the leader became involved in politics
- Political events/campaigns in which the leader took part
- The leader's role in parliament
- Success and/or failure in the leader's political career, etc.

[illegible]

Question 5

Answer the questions that follow in relation to the parliamentary tradition in Irish politics. 4

(a) Number from 1 to 6 the following developments in the parliamentary tradition in Irish politics during the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Begin with the earliest and end with the most recent.

Developments	Number
The Catholic Emancipation Act of 1829 was passed.	
The Act of Union of 1801 came into effect.	
The Secret Ballot Act of 1872 was introduced and allowed voters to vote in private.	
The Home Government Association was set up in 1870. This is the beginning of the Home Rule movement.	
The First Home Rule Bill of 1886 was introduced.	
The Repeal Association was dissolved in 1848.	

(b) Why was the Act of Union introduced in 1801?


(c) Name **two** Irish parliamentary movements that wanted to change the Act of Union.

1.
2.

(d) In what ways did the leaders of the Irish parliamentary tradition hope to achieve their aims?


(e) What was the name given to those Irish people who wanted to keep the Act of Union?

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(f) Give **two** reasons why the people that you named in (e) wanted to keep the Act of Union.


(g) Write an account of the role played by **one** leader of the Irish parliamentary tradition that you have studied.

Name of leader:





**Question 4**

As part of your Junior Cycle History course, you investigated the role and significance of two leaders involved in the parliamentary tradition in Irish politics.

**(a)** Explain what is meant by the term 'parliamentary tradition'.


**(b)** Name **one** person that you have studied who belongs to the parliamentary tradition of Irish politics.

Name of leader:
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**(c)** Identify **three** different types of primary sources that historians might use to find out more about the life of this person and explain how each source might be useful.

Source type 1:
How this might be useful:
Source type 2:
How this might be useful:

Source type 3:
How this might be useful:

**(d)** In the box below, list in chronological order what you think are some of the important events from your chosen politician’s life.

## Question 5

Charles Stewart Parnell was the leader of an influential political party in Ireland at the end of the nineteenth century. Study the images below and answer the questions which follow.

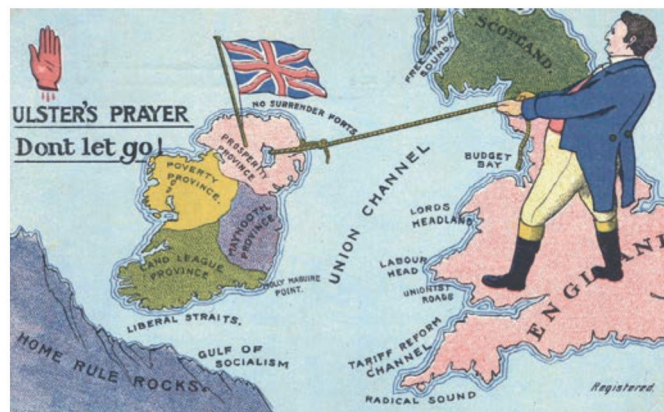
**Image 1: C.S Parnell**



**Image 2: Parnell Monument, Parnell St, Dublin**



**Image 3: a political cartoon depicting attitudes to Home Rule at the end of the nineteenth century.**



- (a) Charles S. Parnell was the leader of which Irish political party in the nineteenth century?


- (b) Detail two aims that Parnell had for Ireland.

Aim 1:
Aim 2:

- (c) What is the importance of commemorative statues of important historical figures like Parnell as seen in Image 2 above?


- (d) What were the main differences between Nationalism and Unionism in Ireland at the turn of the twentieth century?


- (e) Give two pieces of information from the cartoon image (Image 3) to show that the cartoon supports the Unionist opposition to Home Rule.




- (f) Using the cartoon in Image 3 as an example, what are the strengths and weaknesses of cartoons as sources for historians?

Strengths:
Weaknesses:

## Question 6

Examine the following three images that relate to the Home Rule Crisis, 1912-1914.



Image 1: Unionist leader Edward Carson speaks at a large rally in Ulster in 1912.

The accompanying commentary below was published in *American Political Science Review*, 1912.

### The Government of Ireland (Home Rule) Bill

The Liberal government are pushing through Parliament at this session several measures of first-rate importance. The Unionists complain, indeed, that the programme is altogether too ambitious for a single session; and the general indifference of the wider country, in the face of impending constitutional changes of the highest level, would seem to indicate that popular interest has been muffled by an excess of radical measures.

- (a) From Image 1, how do you know that Edward Carson opposed Home Rule in Ireland?


- (b) Which British political party proposed the Home Rule Bill?


- (c) Explain one reason why Unionists opposed Home Rule at this time.


Image 2



Image 3



(d) Write the correct image number next to the named groups shown.

<b>Ulster Volunteers</b>	
<b>Irish Volunteers</b>	

(e) Give a reason for your choices based on evidence in the images.


(f) Explain why the Ulster Volunteers and the Irish Volunteers were founded.

Ulster Volunteers:
Irish Volunteers:

- (g) Arrange the following events which took place between 1911 and 1922 in the order in which they occurred, starting with the **earliest** event.

Anglo-Irish Treaty	Parliament Act
Easter Rising	Bloody Sunday
First Dáil	Larne Gun Running
Outbreak of World War I	Irish Civil War

Year	Event
1911	
1914	
1916	
1918	
1919	
1920	
1921	
1922	

- (h) What role did the Irish Volunteers play in the Easter Rising?


- (i) Give an outline of the main events of the War of Independence in Ireland.

[illegible]