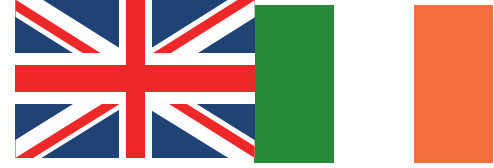




# Sporting, Cultural and Social Movements



## Chapter 18

Term	Definition
1913 Strike and Lockout	The Dublin lock-out was a major industrial dispute between workers and employers which took place in Dublin.
1920 Bloody Sunday	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.
Amateur	Person involved in activity without payment.
American Invasion	GAA Tour to the USA in the 1880s.
Anglicisation	Becoming more English in language and culture.
Anglo-Irish Literary Movement	A movement that aimed to promote Irish literature and coincided with a renewed interest in Gaelic Irish heritage using the English language.
Camogie	A game similar to hurling with sticks (hurley) and ball (slitor) played by girls and women.
Croke Park	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.
Cultural Nationalism	The belief that a nation should maintain its own language, customs, pastimes and culture.
Cultural Revival	Effort to revive/recover the lost or fading culture of a people
Fenians	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).
Gaelic Athletic Association (GAA)	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.
Gaelic Sunday	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.
Home Rule Party	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.
Irish Citizen Army	Founded by James Connolly to defend striking workers during the 1913 Strike and Lockout.
Irish Republican Brotherhood	A secret republican organisation that was willing to use physical force to achieve Irish independence. Also known as Fenians.
Irish Transport and General Workers Union (ITGWU)	First trade union in Ireland - set up to protect the rights of workers
Michael Cusack	Born in County Clare, he was a teacher and a sportsman. He founded the GAA in 1884.
Rule 21	GAA rule that banned members of the British Army and the RIC/RUC from playing GAA games.
Rule 27	The Ban'; GAA rule that banned members from playing or watching rugby, soccer, hockey and other foreign games.
Rule 42	GAA rule which prohibited the playing of non-GAA games on GAA pitches.
Separatist Tradition	Irish political tradition to separate Ireland from Britian
Syndicalist socialism	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.
Tenements	Buildings that housed a large number of families in separate rooms.
The Gaelic League	AN organisation whose aim was to promote the Irish language
The Labour Party	Founded in 1912, with a focus on building a socialist republic where the working class had more say in the running of their country.
Voluntary	Done by a person's choice.

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

Summary	
<p>The 20th century was a time of great change in Ireland, with significant social, cultural, and sporting movements that helped to promote Irish culture and language, fostered a sense of national pride and identity, and contributed to the struggle for independence and improved social conditions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>The GAA was founded in 1884 and aimed to promote Gaelic games, such as hurling and Gaelic football, as a way of preserving Irish culture and identity. It quickly became an important part of Irish life, with thousands of clubs established throughout the country.</li><li>The Gaelic League, also known as Conradh na Gaeilge, was founded in 1893 with the aim of promoting the Irish language and culture. It played a significant role in the Irish cultural revival of the early 20th century.</li><li>The Anglo-Irish Literary Movement emerged in the late 19th and early 20th centuries and was characterized by a group of writers who explored themes of Irish identity, nationalism, and independence in their works. Prominent figures included W.B. Yeats, James Joyce, and Seán O'Casey.</li><li>The Labour Movement emerged in the early 20th century and aimed to improve the working conditions and rights of Irish workers. It played a key role in the struggle for Irish independence and was instrumental in the establishment of the Irish Free State. The Labour Party remains an important political force in Ireland to this day.</li></ul>	
The GAA	The Gaelic League
<p><b>The Gaelic Athletic Association (GAA)</b> was founded in 1884 by a group of Irishmen who were concerned about the decline of traditional Irish sports and culture in the face of British colonialism. The GAA aimed to promote and preserve Gaelic games, such as hurling and Gaelic football, as a way of strengthening Irish identity and resisting British influence. The first meeting of the GAA was held in Thurles, County Tipperary, and the organization quickly gained popularity throughout Ireland.</p> <p>The establishment of the All-Ireland Senior Hurling Championship in 1887 and the All-Ireland Senior Football Championship in 1888, which remain the most prestigious competitions in Gaelic games today.</p> <p>The Bloody Sunday Massacre at Croke Park in Dublin on November 21, 1920, when British forces opened fire on a crowd attending a football match, killing 14 people and wounding many others. The attack was a significant turning point in the struggle for Irish independence and is still remembered today.</p> <p>The GAA has promoted Irish culture and identity through the promotion of Gaelic games, provided a sense of community and belonging for many people across Ireland, helped to foster a sense of national pride and resistance against British colonial rule and played a significant role in the wider cultural revival of the early 20th century.</p>	<p><b>The Gaelic League</b>, or <b>Conradh na Gaeilge</b>, was founded in 1893 by Douglas Hyde and Eoin MacNeill. The organization was established to promote the Irish language and culture, which were under threat from English language and cultural dominance in Ireland. The Gaelic League organized classes, publications, and cultural events to promote the Irish language and foster a sense of national pride and identity. It played a key role in the cultural revival of the early 20th century. The publication of the Gaelic League's newspaper, An Claidheamh Soluis, which played an important role in promoting the Irish language and culture.</p> <p>The Gaelic League has promoted the Irish language and culture, helping to preserve it at a time when it was under threat, played a key role in the cultural revival of the early 20th century, helped to create a sense of national identity and pride among Irish people and contributed to the struggle for independence and the establishment of the Irish Free State.</p>
The Anglo-Irish Literary Movement	The Labour Movement
<p><b>The Anglo-Irish Literary Movement</b> emerged in the late 19th and early 20th centuries as a group of writers who explored themes of Irish identity, nationalism, and independence in their works. The movement was inspired by a growing sense of Irish national consciousness and resistance to British colonial rule. Some of the key figures in the movement included W.B. Yeats, Lady Augusta Gregory, Sean O'Casey and James Joyce. O'Casey's most recognized plays, "The Shadow of a Gunman," "Juno and the Paycock," and "The Plough and the Stars," are considered classics of modern Irish drama and explore themes of poverty, war, and Irish identity in the early 20th century. The Anglo-Irish Literary Movement explored themes of Irish identity, nationalism, and independence in literature, poetry, and drama, helped to shape the cultural identity of Ireland and inspire a sense of national pride, contributed to the wider cultural revival of the early 20th century and had a lasting impact on literature, with many writers such as Yeats and Joyce still widely read and studied today.</p>	<p><b>The Labour Movement</b> in Ireland emerged in the early 20th century as a response to poor working conditions and low wages for Irish workers. The movement was influenced by the socialist and trade union movements in Britain and Europe. One of the key figures in the early Irish Labour Movement was James Connolly, who was also involved in the struggle for Irish independence. The Labour Party was founded in 1912, and the movement played a significant role in the struggle for independence and the establishment of the Irish Free State. The 1913 Dublin Lockout, when employers in Dublin locked out more than 20,000 workers in an attempt to break the power of the trade unions. The lockout lasted for over four months and was a significant turning point in the history of the Irish Labour Movement. The Irish Labour Movement fought for improved working conditions and rights for Irish workers, played a significant role in the struggle for independence and the establishment of the Irish Free State, helped to create a more equitable and fair society in Ireland and continues to be an important political force in Ireland today, advocating for workers' rights and social justice.</p>

