

Cultural, Sporting and Social Movements in Ireland

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

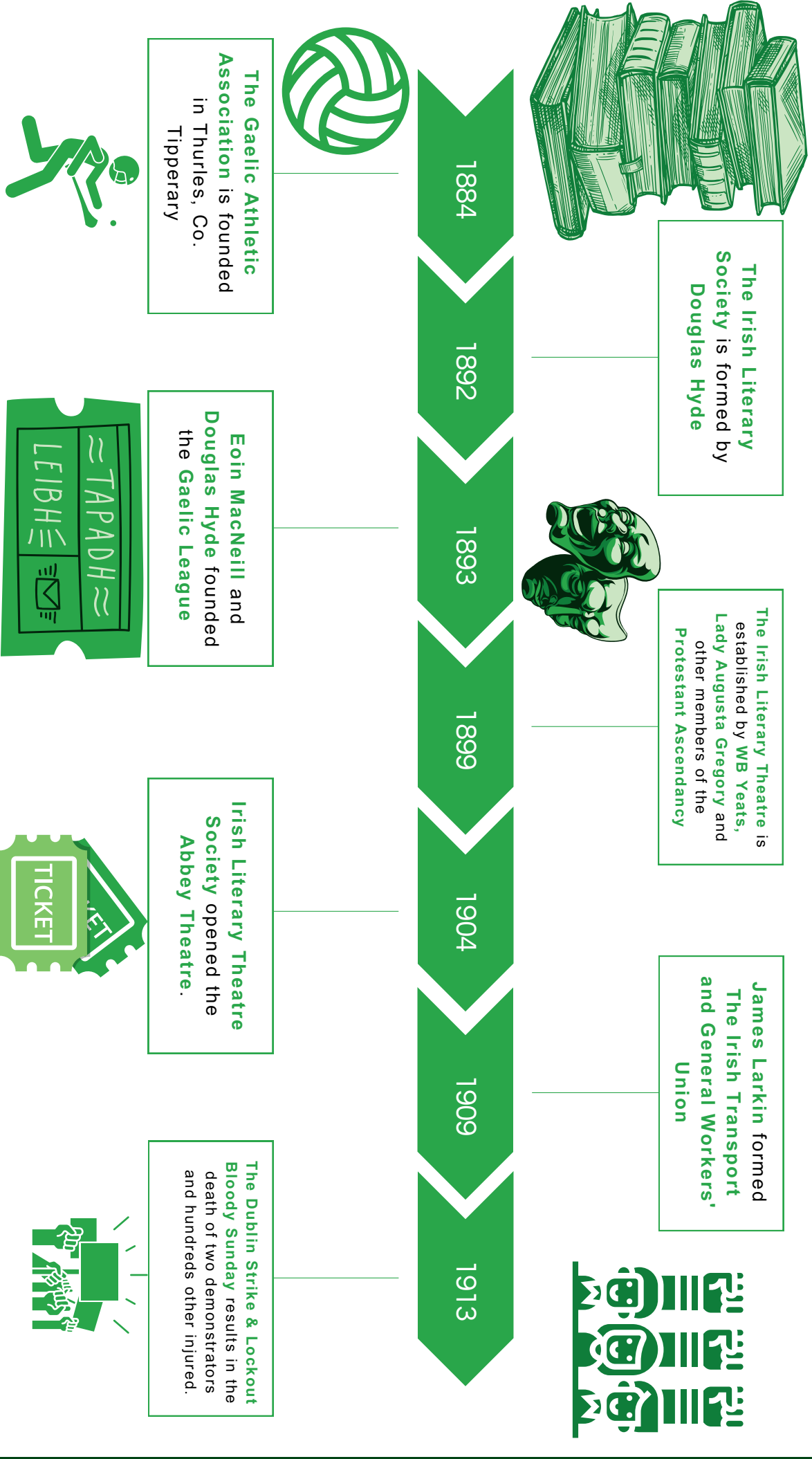


- 18.1 Timeline
- 18.2 Cornell Notes
- 18.3 Keywords
- 18.4 Knowledge Organiser
- 18.5 Questions

This chapter will explore the various social, cultural, and sporting movements in 20th century Ireland, including the Gaelic League, the Anglo-Irish Literary Movement and the GAA.

Sporting, Cultural and Social Movements In Ireland

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



Cultural, Sporting and Social Movements in Ireland

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

Cultural, Sporting and Social Movements in Ireland

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

Cultural, Sporting and Social Movements in Ireland

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

Cultural, Sporting and Social Movements in Ireland

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

Cultural, Sporting and Social Movements in Ireland

Keywords	Definitions
1913 Strike and Lockout	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Dublin lock-out was a major industrial dispute between workers and employers which took place in Dublin. 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.
1920 Bloody Sunday	
Amateur	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Person involved in activity without payment.
American Invasion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GAA Tour to the USA in the 1880s.
Anglicisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Becoming more English in language and culture. A movement that aimed to promote Irish literature and coincided with a renewed interest in Gaelic Irish heritage using the English language.
Anglo-Irish Literary Movement	
Camogie	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A game similar to hurling with sticks (hurley) and ball (slitor) played by girls and women. 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.
Croke Park	
Cultural Nationalism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The belief that a nation should maintain its own language, customs, pastimes and culture.
Cultural Revival	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Effort to revive/recover the lost or fading culture of a people 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). 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. 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. Officially called the Irish Parliamentary Party (IPP), was founded in 1874. Its main aim was to achieve limited freedom from Britian by setting up a parliament in Dublin that would deal with internal Irish affairs.
Fenians	
Gaelic Athletic Association (GAA)	
Gaelic Sunday	
Home Rule Party	
Irish Citizen Army	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Founded by James Connolly to defend striking workers during the 1913 Strike and Lockout. A secret republican organisation that was willing to use physical force to achieve Irish independence. Also known as Fenians.
Irish Republican Brotherhood	
Irish Transport and General Workers Union (ITGWU)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> First trade union in Ireland - set up to protect the rights of workers
Michael Cusack	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Born in County Clare, he was a teacher and a sportsman. He founded the GAA in 1884.
Rule 21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GAA rule that banned members of the British Army and the RIC/RUC from playing GAA games. The Ban'; GAA rule that banned members from playing or watching rugby, soccer, hockey and other foreign games.
Rule 27	
Rule 42	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GAA rule which prohibited the playing of non-GAA games on GAA pitches.
Separatist Tradition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Irish political tradition to separate Ireland from Britian 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.
Syndicalist socialism	
Tenements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Buildings that housed a large number of families in separate rooms.
The Gaelic League	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AN organisation whose aim was to promote the Irish language Founded in 1912, with a focus on building a socialist republic where the working class had more say in the running of their country.
The Labour Party	
Voluntary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Done by a person's choice.



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 Auxiliaries 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 (sliotar) 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 Bani: 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 Britain
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">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.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.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 Sean O'Casey.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.	
The GAA	<p>The Gaelic Athletic Association (GAA) 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>
The Anglo-Irish Literary Movement	<p>The Anglo-Irish Literary Movement 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>
The Labour Movement	<p>The Labour Movement 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>



THE GAELIC LEAGUE.

(1893-1926) James Joyce

1. The persistence of Irish life was central to Joyce's sense of Irishness. He was a nationalist and a patriot, and he was deeply involved in the cultural and political life of Ireland. He was a member of the Gaelic League, and he was a strong supporter of the Irish language and culture.

2. The Gaelic League was a movement that aimed to promote the Irish language and culture. It was founded in 1893 and was one of the most important cultural organizations in Ireland at the time.

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CULTURAL NATIONALISM

- **Gaelic League (Conradh na Gaeilge)**: Founded in **1893** by **Douglas Hyde** and **Eoin MacNeill** to promote the **Irish language** and revive Irish culture.
 - Successes included the newspaper **An Claidheamh Soluis**, **timirí** (travelling teachers), and Irish **dancing** and **music** competitions.
 - Impact: Helped slow the decline of Irish and was linked to **radical nationalism** (e.g., **Pádraig Pearse**).
 - After the **Irish Free State** was founded in **1922**, Irish became the official language and was made compulsory in schools.
- **Irish Literary Revival**: Aimed to promote **Irish literature** using **myths**, **legends**, and **folklore**.
 - **W.B. Yeats** and **Lady Augusta Gregory** were key figures, founding the **Abbey Theatre** in **1904**.
 - Impact: Fostered a **sense of Irish identity** and influenced education and political nationalism.

A SPORTING MOVEMENT: THE GAA

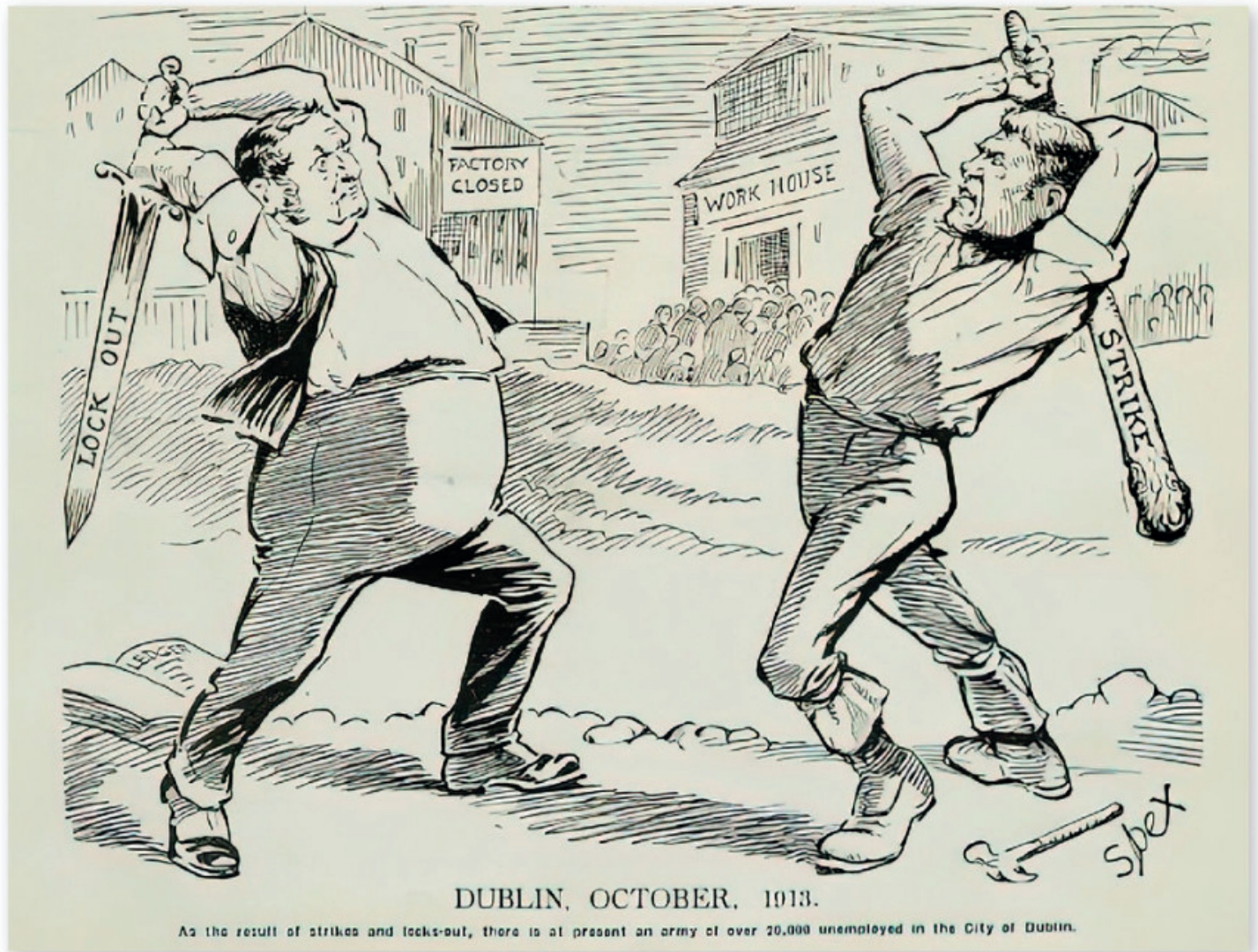
- **Gaelic Athletic Association (GAA)**: Founded in **1884** by **Michael Cusack** and **Maurice Davin** to promote **Gaelic games** like hurling and Gaelic football.
 - The GAA formalised rules, banned members from playing foreign sports, and held the first **All-Ireland Championship** in **1887**.
 - The **IRB** (Irish Republican Brotherhood) saw the GAA as a recruitment ground for future rebellions.
 - **Croke Park** was purchased in **1913**, becoming the GAA's headquarters.
 - Impact: The GAA linked **sport** with **nationalism**, promoting Irish identity and culture. Today, it has over **2,500 clubs worldwide**.

A SOCIAL MOVEMENT: THE IRISH LABOUR MOVEMENT

- **Irish Transport and General Workers' Union (ITGWU)**: Founded in **1909** by **Jim Larkin** to improve working conditions for Dublin's **working class**, who lived in extreme poverty.
 - **James Connolly** joined in **1910**, and the union grew rapidly, launching **The Irish Worker** newspaper.
- **1913 Strike and Lockout**: The ITGWU led strikes against **William Martin Murphy's Tramways Company**, resulting in a **lockout**.
 - The **Irish Citizen Army (ICA)** was formed by **James Connolly** to protect striking workers.
 - Though the lockout ended in **1914** with the workers' defeat, the Irish Labour Movement continued to grow.
 - Impact: The Irish Labour Movement led to the formation of **SIPTU** (Ireland's largest union) and **Labour Party** involvement in Irish politics.

Ch. 18 - Sporting, Cultural and Social Movements

The following political cartoon appeared in the *Lepracaun Cartoon Monthly* magazine in October 1913. Its caption reads: 'As the result of strikes and locks-out, there is at present an army of over 20,000 unemployed in the City of Dublin.' Study it and answer the questions that follow.



- What type of source is this political cartoon? Give one benefit of this source for historians.
- Describe two details that you can see in this source.
- According to the source, what has been the impact of the Strike and Lockout?
- Do you think that the source shows bias? Explain your answer.
- Name an example of one sporting, cultural or social movement that you have studied.
- Describe how that movement impacted on Irish life.

Sporting, Cultural and Social Movements

Question 8

The GAA is an example of a sporting, cultural or social movement that impacted on Irish life. Examine the two photographs below and answer the questions which follow.



Photograph 1: Camogie match played at Victoria Cross, Cork, in 1915.



Photograph 2: Camogie match played at Croke Park, Dublin, in 2019.

- (a) How many years separate the camogie matches shown in the two photographs?

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- (b) What are **three** differences between the two camogie matches?
Use evidence from the photographs to support your answer.

- (c) Continuity means that things continue as they are and don't change very much.
What evidence of continuity exists between the two photographs?

- (d) Number the following developments in GAA history from 1 to 7, beginning with the earliest and ending with the most recent.

In 1903, a ladies hurling team, known as Keatings, was set up in Dublin. They drew up rules based on hurling and called the game 'camogie'.	
The GAA was founded in 1884.	1
In 1974, the Ladies Gaelic Football Association was founded.	
By 2008, there were 515 camogie clubs and 1,100 ladies football clubs in Ireland and abroad.	
In 1932, the first all-Ireland camogie final was held.	
Today, women play a significant role in the GAA, but they are still under-represented in sponsorship deals, media attention and at high official level.	
The Camogie Association was founded in 1905.	

- (e) Name a sporting, cultural or social movement you studied which has had an impact on Irish life (at local or national level).

- (f) If you were asked to contribute to a history of the movement you studied, name **one** event you would focus on and explain why this event deserves to be remembered.

Event:
Why this event deserves to be remembered:

- (g) Identify two different sources you would use to find out about this event. Explain how each source could help your research.

First source:
How this source could help your research:
Second source:
How this source could help your research:

Sporting, Cultural and Social Movements in Ireland

Question 8

Examine the screenshot below and answer the questions which follow.



- (a) What is the name of the museum hosting this exhibition?

- (b) Which historic event is this exhibition commemorating?

- (c) From what you can see in the screenshot above, identify **two** examples of sources used by the exhibition to provide factual information to visitors.



- (d) Name **two** of this museum's resources which a historian might want to use when visiting the museum to carry out research on a topic.

- (e) As part of your Junior Cycle History course, you studied one sporting, cultural or social movement which impacted on Irish life. Describe the actions of this movement.

Name of sporting, cultural or social movement:
Description of action of movement:

- (f) Briefly explain why this movement is considered historically significant.

Dr. La
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“Commemoration is the deliberate act of remembering an aspect of the past, at a particular time and place, as a symbolic act in the present.”

- (g)** Imagine that you have been asked to organise a commemoration of your chosen movement. Outline **three** elements you would include in your commemoration to make it memorable. You may wish to refer to some of the following: guest(s) of honour, choice of music, inspirational readings or reflections, visual elements, *etc.* Justify each choice.

[illegible]