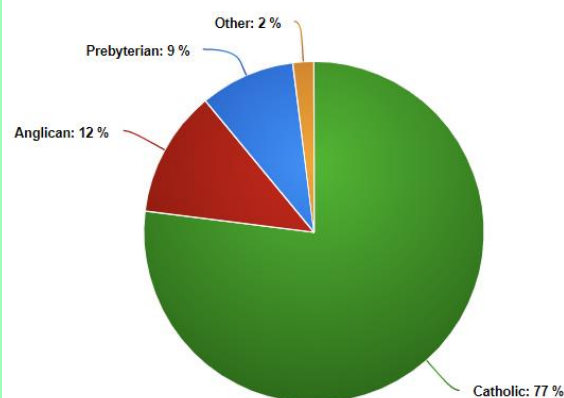


The Rise of Nationalism and Unionism

Headings	Notes
<p>IRELAND IN THE 1800s: A DIVIDED CULTURE</p> <p>RELIGIOUS DIVISIONS NORTH AND SOUTH</p> <p>POLITICAL DIVISIONS NORTH AND SOUTH</p> <p>NATIONALISTS</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the late 1800s, 77% of Ireland's population was Catholic. In the 1911 Census, Catholics made up 89.6% of the population of Leinster, Munster and Connacht. At the same time, Catholics made up 44% of the population of Ulster. Ireland had been ruled directly from Westminster since the Act of Union (1801). However, political alliances in Ireland were divided into two groups: Nationalists and Unionists. An Irish nationalist is someone who believes that the Irish people are their own nation. There are two types of nationalists: constitutional (moderate) and radical (extreme). Constitutional nationalists wanted to see the re-establishment of a parliament in Ireland and to achieve this through political means. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Home Rule Party, founded by Isaac Butt in 1874, was the largest nationalist political party (it won 86 out of 105 seats in the 1885 general election). The Home Rule Party wanted Ireland to have its own parliament in Dublin to govern local affairs, while Westminster would continue to control trade and foreign affairs. Ireland would still be part of Britain and would continue to recognise the British monarch as head of state. Two leaders of the Home Rule Party (later the Irish Parliamentary Party) were Charles Stewart Parnell and John Redmond. Radical nationalists wanted full independence from Britain, believing they should use force if necessary to achieve this. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Irish Republican Brotherhood (IRB), founded in 1858 by James Stephens, wanted a republic (a country ruled by its citizens who choose their representatives) The IRB was a secret, oathbound society and its members were known as Fenians.
<p>Keywords</p> <p>Irish Nationalism</p> <p>Constitutional nationalists</p> <p>Home Rule Party</p> <p>Charles Stewart Parnell</p> <p>John Redmond</p> <p>Radical Nationalism</p> <p>Irish Republican Brotherhood</p> <p>Republic</p> <p>Fenians</p>	<p>Summary</p> <p>Ireland had been ruled directly from Westminster since the Act of Union (1801). Political groups were divided into nationalism and unionism. An Irish nationalist is someone who believes that believes that the Irish people are their own nation. There are two types of nationalism: radical (extreme) and constitutional (moderate). The Home Rule Party was the constitutional nationalist political party. Two leaders of the Home Rule Party (later the Irish Parliamentary Party) were Charles Stewart Parnell and John Redmond. Radical nationalists wanted full independence from Britain, believing they should use force if necessary to achieve this. The Irish Republican Brotherhood (IRB) was the radical nationalist organisation. They were known as Fenians and wanted a republic (a country ruled by its citizens who choose their representatives).</p>



The Rise of Nationalism and Unionism

Headings	Notes
UNIONISTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Unionist is someone who wants Ireland to remain part of the United Kingdom with Britain. Unionism was particularly strong in the north-east but there were unionists in the south too. Unionists believed that 'Home Rule is Rome Rule' – that they would be discriminated against as Protestants if there was a Catholic-majority parliament in Dublin; they also feared that Home Rule would damage prosperity in the north. The Unionist Party was founded in 1905. Its leaders included James Craig, Edward Carson, Colonel Edward Saunderson and Walter Hume Long.
THE HOME RULE BILLS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Charles Stewart Parnell (1846-1891) became leader of the Home Rule Party in 1880.
THE FIRST HOME RULE BILL (1886)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 1882, the Home Rule Party became known as the Irish Parliamentary Party. In the 1885 General Election, the Irish Parliamentary Party won 86 seats, enough to hold the balance of power; the Liberal Party needed its support to govern. In January 1886, Parnell allied with William Gladstone and the Liberal Party. Later that year, in April, Gladstone put forward the First Home Rule Bill (Ireland would have an elected parliament in Dublin and could make laws for its internal affairs). The Conservative Party was firmly against this and the bill was defeated. The Bill also split the Liberal Party, and another general election had to be held in 1886. The Conservative Party won, forcing Gladstone and the Liberal Party from power.
THE SECOND HOME RULE BILL (1893)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gladstone returned to power in 1893 and introduced the Second Home Rule Bill. It was passed in the House of Commons but was blocked in the House of Lords. Home Rule would not be addressed properly again until 1912 after the Conservative Party won the resulting General Election and would govern for almost twenty years.
IRISH POLITICS IN 1910	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A scandal in Parnell's personal life in 1890 caused a split in the Irish Parliamentary Party, after which it declined in popularity. It was reunified under John Redmond in 1900 and continued its believe in constitutional nationalism. In 1910, it won 82 of the 103 Irish MPs' seats.
THE IRISH PARLIAMENTARY PART	
Keywords	Summary
Unionist	A Unionist is someone who wants Ireland to remain part of the United Kingdom with Britain. It
'Home Rule is Rome Rule'	was particularly strong in the north-east but there were unionists in the south too. Unionists were
Unionist Party	against Home Rule as they believed that ' Home Rule is Rome Rule '. The Unionist Party
James Craig	leaders included James Craig and Edward Carson . Charles Stewart Parnell became leader of
Edward Carson	Home Rule Party in 1880, leading the renamed Irish Parliamentary Party to success in the 1885
Charles Stewart Parnell	General Election where the nationalist party won 86 seats , giving them the balance of power in
Irish Parliamentary Party	Westminster. The Irish Parliamentary Party allied with William Gladstone and the Liberal Party
William Gladstone	who put forward the First Home Rule Bill in 1886 but it was rejected. A Second Home Rule Bill
Home Rule Bill	in 1893 was passed in the House of Commons but blocked by the House of Lords.

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Headings	Notes
SINN FÉIN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sinn Féin was founded in 1905 by Arthur Griffith. It is a nationalist political party whose name means 'we ourselves'. Before 1916, Sinn Féin had very little support. • Sinn Féin wanted: a dual monarchy, to develop Irish industry by having tariffs put on goods transported across international borders, to use parliamentary abstention – Irish MPs would withdraw from Westminster and set up their own parliament to deal with internal affairs.
THE IRISH REPUBLICAN BROTHERHOOD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Irish Republican Brotherhood (IRB) was a society of radical nationalists founded in 1858. In 1910, it was small but had growing support. • The IRB wanted: complete independence from Britain, to make Ireland a republic, to use physical force to achieve its aims.
THE UNIONIST PARTY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Edward Carson (1854-1935), a Dublin-born Protestant lawyer, was leader of the Unionist Party between 1910 and 1921. • The Unionist Party wanted: to retain the Act of Union and keep the link with Britain strong; the Westminster parliament to continue to make laws for Ireland; the British government and Crown to still have representatives in Ireland.
THE HOME RULE CRISIS (1912-1914)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Liberal Party was voted back into government in 1906. • In 1910, the Liberals needed the Irish Parliamentary Party's support to stay in government. • The Liberals passed the Parliament Act in 1911. This meant that the House of Lords could not veto any bill and could only delay laws from passing for two years.
THE PARLIAMENT ACT OF 1911	
THE THIRD HOME RULE BILL (1912)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Liberals had tried to pass the Home Rule Bill in 1886 and 1893 – both times failing. • In 1912, British Liberal Prime Minister Herbert Asquith put forward the Third Home Rule Bill. • Due to the Parliament Act, the House of Lords could no longer veto the Home Rule Bill even though both the Conservatives and Unionist Party opposed it. • Home Rule would come into effect in 1914.
Keywords	Summary
<p>Sinn Féin</p> <p>Arthur Griffith</p> <p>Parliamentary abstention</p> <p>Dual Monarchy</p> <p>Edward Carson</p> <p>Parliament Act (1911)</p> <p>Third Home Rule Bill</p> <p>Herbert Asquith</p>	<p>The Irish Parliamentary Party was split in 1890 following a scandal in Parnell's private life. It was reunified in 1900 under the leadership of John Redmond and continued to believe in constitutional nationalism. Sinn Féin was founded in 1905 by Arthur Griffith and was a nationalist political party. They believed in the use of parliamentary abstention and dual monarchy. The IRB continued to exist in 1910 although support had rapidly declined. They wanted a full independent republic and were willing to use violence if necessary. Edward Carson was leader of the Unionist Party from 1910 to 1923. Unionists wanted to maintain the Act of Union. The Parliament Act (1911) limited the House of Lords' ability to veto any bill passed by the House of Commons. When the Third Home Rule Bill (1912) was passed, it meant Home Rule would come into effect in 1914.</p>

The Rise of Nationalism and Unionism

Headings	Notes
UNIONIST REACTION TO THE THIRD HOME RULE BILL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unionists were opposed to Home Rule because they believed 'Home Rule was Rome Rule' and feared that trade would be greatly affected, organising demonstrations and protests as a result. • A declaration called the Ulster Solemn League and Covenant stated that Unionists would 'use all means to defend the present conspiracy to set up a Home Rule Parliament in Ireland'. Over 200,000 men signed it on the 28th September 1912 while 250,000 women signed a similar declaration. Edward Carson, leader of the Ulster Unionist Party, was the first signatory. • In January 1913, the Ulster Volunteer Force (UVF) was founded as a paramilitary (unofficial military) organisation of amateur soldiers with roughly 100,000 members joining. These extreme Unionists bought arms and ammunitions from Germany to arm themselves in preparation to fight against the implementation of Home Rule in Ireland. • The Larne gun-running operation smuggled 35,000 guns and 5 million rounds of ammunition into Ulster in April 1914.
NATIONALIST REACTION TO UNIONIST OPPOSITION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In November 1913, the Irish Volunteer Force (IVF) was officially founded at the Rotunda in Dublin with Eoin MacNeill made chief of staff. By 1914, the IVF had almost 100,000 volunteers. • Like their UVF counterparts, Germany also sold arms and ammunition to the IVF. • In July 1914, the Howth gun-running operation resulted in the smuggling of 900 rifles and 25,000 rounds of ammunition were smuggled ashore at Howth, north Co. Dublin on a boat called the Asgard. • On the 4th August 1914, Britain declared war on Germany, marking the official beginning of World War I which meant that the implementation of the Home Rule Bill was suspended for the duration of the war.
Keywords	Summary
Ulster Solemn League and Covenant Edward Carson Ulster Volunteer Force Paramilitary Larne gun running Irish Volunteer Force Eoin MacNeill Howth gun running World War I	<p>Ulster Unionists reacted to the passing of the Home Rule Bill by signing the Ulster Solemn League and Covenant in which they declared they would use all means to defend the Union. Carson was the first signatory. January 1913 saw the founded of the Unionist paramilitary group, the Ulster Volunteer Force (UVF) with roughly 100,000 members. They bought their arms and ammunition from Germany such as the Larne gun-running operation. The nationalists responded to this Unionist threat by founding their own paramilitary, the Irish Volunteer Force (IVF). They were led by Eoin MacNeill. They too bought arms and ammunition from Germany during the Howth gun-running operation. World War I broke out in August 1914 which suspended the implementation of Home Rule for the duration of the war.</p>

The Rise of Nationalism and Unionism

Headings	Notes
CHARLES STEWART PARNELL (1846 – 1893)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Charles Stewart Parnell was born in Avondale, Co. Wicklow in 1846 to wealthy Anglo-Irish Protestant landowners. • In 1875, Parnell was elected to parliament as a member of the Home Rule Party in a Meath by-election. He used the method of parliamentary obstruction – deliberate interference with the progress of legislation, such as making very long speeches to delay the passage of laws through parliament. • In 1879, Parnell formed the Land League with Fenians such as Michael Davitt and John Devoy. They wanted the British government to give loans to tenant farmers so that they could buy their farms. First, he wanted to achieve lower rents and prevent evictions which was popular with Catholic Irish farmers. • In 1880, the Home Rule Party won 63 seats in the British general election while Parnell was elected its leader. He used the method of political agitation, which meant encouraging people to form local groups to demand better treatment. • In 1881, Parnell was sent to Kilmainham Gaol for his political agitation and public speeches while the Land League was banned. • Parnell was released in 1882 after he and British Prime Minister William Gladstone signed the Kilmainham Treaty which gave tenants access to land courts and helped tenants who owed money to pay their rents. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The same year, a group of IRB men called 'The Invincibles' ambushed and killed two senior British politicians in the Phoenix Park Murders. • The Home Rule Party would now become known as the Irish Parliamentary Party. • In the British General Election of 1885, the Irish Parliamentary Party won 86 seats. • Parnell allied with Gladstone and the Liberal Party in 1886. In April, Gladstone put forward the First Home Rule Bill (Ireland would have an elected parliament in Dublin to make laws that related to internal affairs). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Conservative Party was against it and the bill was defeated, triggering another general election as the Liberal Party split. This time, the Conservative Party came to power.
Keywords	Summary
Charles Stewart Parnell Home Rule Party Parliamentary Obstruction Land League Kilmainham Treaty William Gladstone Phoenix Park Murders Irish Parliamentary Party First Home Rule Bill	<p>Charles Stewart Parnell was born in Wicklow in 1846 to a wealthy Anglo-Irish Protestant family. He was elected to Westminster as a member of the Home Rule Party in 1875. He took part in parliamentary obstruction. In 1879, he formed the Land League with Fenians Michael Davitt and John Devoy. By 1880, Parnell's Home Rule Party won 63 seats in the British General Election. He used political agitation to try to force change for the Irish people. In 1881 he was sent to Kilmainham Gaol for his methods before he was released after British Prime Minister William Gladstone signed the Kilmainham Treaty in 1882. The same year, a group called 'The Invincibles' ambushed and killed two senior British politicians in the Phoenix Park Murders. Gladstone introduced the First Home Rule Bill in 1886 but it was defeated by the Conservative Party.</p>

The Rise of Nationalism and Unionism

Headings	Notes
CHARLES STEWART PARNELL (1846 – 1893)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 1887, false accusations of supporting violence and involvement in the Phoenix park murders were made against Parnell in The Times newspaper but these were based on a forgery. Parnell's good name was cleared and he was paid compensation. He also received a standing ovation in the House of Commons upon his return. In 1890, when Parnell's long-term relationship with a married – but separated – woman Katharine 'Kitty' O'Shea became public knowledge, Catholic Ireland disapproved. Many members of the Liberal Party and the Irish Parliamentary Party feared that it would also damage them politically. A vote on Parnell's leadership of the Irish Parliamentary Party caused it to split into two, with Parnell remaining as leader of the Irish National League (INL) section. In 1891, Parnell married Katharine but died of pneumonia five months later, aged only 45. He was buried in Glasnevin Cemetery. Gladstone returned to power in 1893, putting forward the Second Home Rule Bill. It passed in the House of Commons but was blocked in the House of Lords. Home Rule was not addressed properly again until 1912.
JOHN REDMOND (1856 – 1918)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> John Redmond was born in Dublin in 1856. His father, William Archer Redmond, was one of Ireland's first Home Rule MPs. In 1881, Redmond was first elected to the House of Commons as MP for New Ross, Wexford. Redmond undertook a number of fundraising missions to the US and Australia for the cause of Home Rule for Ireland throughout 1882 – 1884. Redmond had studied law in Trinity College and became a barrister by completing his terms at the King's Inns, Dublin in 1887. The Irish Parliamentary Party split over Parnell's leadership in 1890. Following Parnell's death in 1891, Redmond took over leadership of the Irish National League, the 'Parnellites', a nine-member group. Redmond was elected MP for Waterford City which he represented to his death. Gladstone introduced the Second Home Rule Bill (1893) but defeated by the House of Lords.
Keywords	Summary
The Times Forgery Katharine O'Shea Irish National League Second Home Rule Bill John Redmond Barrister MP for Waterford City House of Lords	<p>The Times published false accusations against Parnell in 1887, claiming he supported violence and had been involved in the Phoenix Park Murders which were later proved to be a forgery. In 1890, Parnell's long-term relationship with separated woman, Katharine O'Shea became public knowledge – Catholic Ireland disapproved. It resulted in a split in the Irish Parliamentary Party with Parnell's side becoming the Irish National League. Parnell died in 1891, five months after marrying Katharine. John Redmond was born in Dublin in 1856, his father one of the first Irish Home Rule MPs. Redmond was first elected to the House of Commons in 1881. He trained as a barrister. He was elected as MP for Waterford City in 1891 after he succeeded Parnell as leader of the Irish National League. The Second Home Rule Bill was defeated by the House of Lords.</p>

The Rise of Nationalism and Unionism

Headings	Notes
JOHN REDMOND (1856 – 1918)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 1899, the Conservative Party developed the policy of '<i>killing Home Rule with kindness</i>'. Redmond cooperated with the Conservatives which led to the development of the Irish Department of Agriculture and the introduction of the Local Government Act (1898). The Irish Parliamentary Party was reunified in 1900, with Redmond elected as leader. The general election of 1910 left the IPP with the balance of power at Westminster, marking a high point in Redmond's political career. He sided with the Liberal Party. The Parliament Act (1911) diluted the power of the House of Lords to veto (block) new laws passed by the House of Commons; the House of Lords could not veto a law once it had been passed three times in the House of Commons. The Third Home Rule Bill (1912) was introduced by the Liberal Prime Minister Herbert Asquith and was passed by the House of Commons; this meant that Home Rule would be achieved by 1914. World War I broke out in 1914 which caused Home Rule to be postponed for the duration of the conflict. Redmond urged members of the Irish Volunteer Force (IVF) to join the war effort as he felt that this would benefit Ireland when it came to Home Rule negotiations after the war. Redmond's request led to a split in the Irish Volunteers. A large majority of 175,000 followed Redmond, forming the National Volunteers who enlisted in Irish regiments such as the 16th (Irish) Division while a minority of around 11,000 members remained as the original Irish Volunteers led by Eoin MacNeill. The Easter Rising (1916) resulted in a move away from Irish parliamentary politics and a return to physical force traditions with John Redmond's popularity declining. Redmond's younger brother, Major Willie Redmond, was killed in action at the Battle of Messines in Belgium in June 1917. Redmond in 1918 died of heart failure in London after an operation. His son, William, won his seat in the by-election while Redmond was succeeded as leader of the Irish Parliamentary Party by John Dillon.

Keywords	Summary
<p>Killing Home Rule with kindness</p> <p>Irish Department of Agriculture</p> <p>Balance of power</p> <p>The Parliament Act</p> <p>Third Home Rule Bill</p> <p>Herbert Asquith</p> <p>World War I</p> <p>Easter Rising 1916</p> <p>Physical Force Traditions</p>	<p>The Conservative Party believed in the policy of '<i>Killing Home Rule with kindness</i>' for which it created the Irish Department of Agriculture and the Local Government Act (1898). In the 1910 General Election, the Irish Parliamentary Party held the balance of power and sided with the Liberal Party. The Parliament Act (1911) limited the power of the House of Lords to veto new laws passed by the House of Commons – no longer able to veto a law passed three times. The Third Home Rule Bill was introduced by Herbert Asquith in 1912 and passed by the House of Commons which meant that Home Rule would be achieved by 1914. However, the break out of World War I in 1914 postponed Home Rule for the duration of the war. The 1916 Easter Rising turned many Irish nationalists from parliamentary politics back to physical force traditions.</p>

The Rise of Nationalism and Unionism

Keywords	Definitions
Act of Union (1801)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A law that abolished the parliament in Dublin and said Irish MPs and Irish lords would sit in the Westminster parliament.
Constitutional Nationalists	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wanted to see the re-establishment of a parliament in Ireland and wanted to achieve this through the use of politics.
Home Rule	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Self-government for Ireland involving a parliament in Dublin to deal with internal affairs. External affairs would remain under the control of the British government in London.
Home Rule Party	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 Nationalist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Someone who believes that the Irish people are their own nation.
Irish Republican Brotherhood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A secret republican organisation that was willing to use physical force to achieve Irish independence. Also known as Fenians.
Parliamentary abstention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Irish MPs would withdraw from the Westminster Parliament they entered in the 1801 Act of Union to set up their own parliament in Dublin.
Parliamentary agitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encouraging people to form local groups to demand better treatment, for example by refusing to pay rent or cooperate with local landlords.
Parliamentary obstruction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deliberate interference with the progress of legislation, for example by making very long speeches to delay the passage of laws through parliament.
Parliamentary tradition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Belief in use of peaceful means to achieve political change, and to achieve Irish independence; opposed to physical force tradition.
Paramilitary force	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An unofficial military style organisation of amateur, volunteer soldiers.
Physical force tradition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Belief in use of revolution, armed uprisings to achieve Irish independence; opposed to parliamentary tradition.
Radical Nationalists	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wanted full independence from Britain and believed that they should use force if necessary to achieve this.
Republic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A country where the people elect their leaders in free and fair elections. The head of state is an elected president rather than a king or queen.
Unionist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A person (usually a Protestant) who identifies as British and believes in a union between Ireland and Britain.