

## *The Rise of Nationalism and Unionism*

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

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

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



- 19.1 Timeline
- 19.2 Cornell Notes
- 19.3 Keywords
- 19.4 Knowledge Organiser
- 19.5 Questions

In this chapter, you'll learn about the growth of nationalism and unionism in Ireland in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, including the role of political organizations such as the Irish Parliamentary Party and the Ulster Unionist Party.

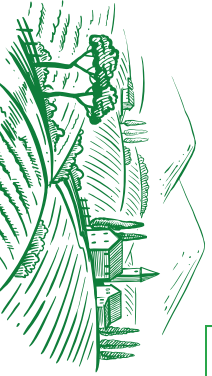
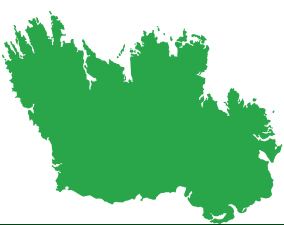
# The Rise of Nationalism and Unionism in Ireland



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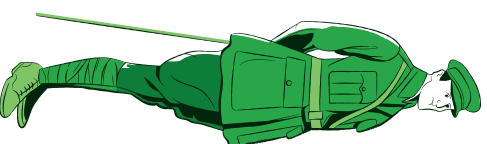
**2.5 IDENTIFY** the causes, course and consequences of the Northern Ireland Troubles and their impact on North-South and Anglo-Irish relations



**The First Home Rule Bill** fails to pass the House of Commons

**Sinn Féin** is founded by **Arthur Griffiths**

**Home Rule** is suspended due to the outbreak of **World War I**



1879

1886

1891

1905

1912

1914

1916

**Land War** begins in Ireland

**Charles Stewart Parnell** dies and the **Second Home Rule Bill** fails to pass the House of Lords

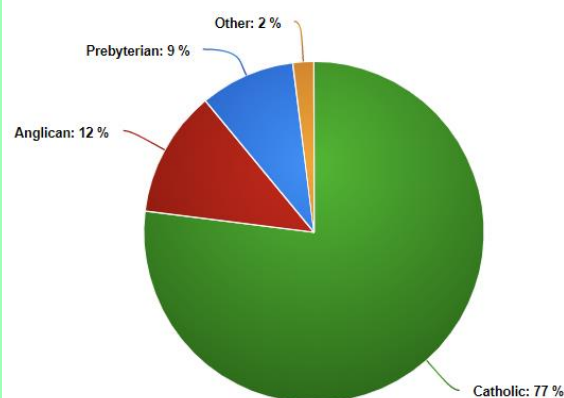
**Solemn League and Covenant** is signed by Unionists

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



# 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"> <li>In the late 1800s, 77% of Ireland's population was Catholic.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Ireland had been ruled directly from Westminster since the Act of Union (1801).</li> <li>However, political alliances in Ireland were divided into two groups: Nationalists and Unionists.</li> <li>An <b>Irish nationalist</b> is someone who believes that the Irish people are their own nation. There are two types of nationalists: constitutional (moderate) and radical (extreme).</li> <li><b>Constitutional nationalists</b> wanted to see the re-establishment of a parliament in Ireland and to achieve this through <b>political means</b>. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The <b>Home Rule Party</b>, founded by <b>Isaac Butt</b> in <b>1874</b>, was the largest nationalist political party (it won 86 out of 105 seats in the 1885 general election).</li> <li>The Home Rule Party wanted Ireland to have its own <b>parliament in Dublin</b> to govern local affairs, while Westminster would continue to control trade and foreign affairs. Ireland would still be <b>part of Britain</b> and would continue to recognise the <b>British monarch</b> as head of state.</li> <li>Two <b>leaders</b> of the <b>Home Rule Party</b> (later the <b>Irish Parliamentary Party</b>) were <b>Charles Stewart Parnell</b> and <b>John Redmond</b>.</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>Radical nationalists</b> wanted <b>full independence</b> from Britain, believing they should use <b>force if necessary</b> to achieve this. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The <b>Irish Republican Brotherhood (IRB)</b>, founded in <b>1858</b> by <b>James Stephens</b>, wanted a <b>republic</b> (a country ruled by its citizens who choose their representatives)</li> <li>The IRB was a <b>secret, oathbound society</b> and its members were known as <b>Fenians</b>.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p>Keywords</p> <p><b>Irish Nationalism</b></p> <p><b>Constitutional nationalists</b></p> <p><b>Home Rule Party</b></p> <p><b>Charles Stewart Parnell</b></p> <p><b>John Redmond</b></p> <p><b>Radical Nationalism</b></p> <p><b>Irish Republican Brotherhood</b></p> <p><b>Republic</b></p> <p><b>Fenians</b></p>	<p>Summary</p> <p>Ireland had been ruled directly from Westminster since the Act of Union (1801). Political groups were divided into <b>nationalism</b> and <b>unionism</b>. An <b>Irish nationalist</b> 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 <b>Home Rule Party</b> was the constitutional nationalist political party. Two leaders of the Home Rule Party (later the Irish Parliamentary Party) were <b>Charles Stewart Parnell</b> and <b>John Redmond</b>. <b>Radical nationalists</b> wanted <b>full independence</b> from Britain, believing they should use <b>force if necessary</b> to achieve this. The <b>Irish Republican Brotherhood (IRB)</b> was the radical nationalist organisation. They were known as <b>Fenians</b> and wanted a <b>republic</b> (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"> <li>A <b>Unionist</b> is someone who <b>wants Ireland to remain part of the United Kingdom</b> with Britain.</li> <li>Unionism was particularly strong in the north-east but there were unionists in the south too.</li> <li>Unionists believed that '<b>Home Rule is Rome Rule</b>' – that they would be <b>discriminated against</b> as Protestants if there was a Catholic-majority parliament in Dublin; they also feared that Home Rule would <b>damage prosperity</b> in the north.</li> <li>The <b>Unionist Party</b> was founded in <b>1905</b>. Its leaders included <b>James Craig</b>, <b>Edward Carson</b>, <b>Colonel Edward Saunderson</b> and <b>Walter Hume Long</b>.</li> </ul>
THE HOME RULE BILLS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Charles Stewart Parnell (1846-1891)</b> became leader of the Home Rule Party in <b>1880</b>.</li> </ul>
THE FIRST HOME RULE BILL (1886)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In <b>1882</b>, the Home Rule Party became known as the <b>Irish Parliamentary Party</b>.</li> <li>In the <b>1885 General Election</b>, the Irish Parliamentary Party won 86 seats, enough to hold the <b>balance of power</b>; the Liberal Party needed its support to govern.</li> <li>In <b>January 1886</b>, Parnell <b>allied with William Gladstone</b> and the <b>Liberal Party</b>.</li> <li>Later that year, in April, Gladstone put forward the <b>First Home Rule Bill</b> (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 <b>defeated</b>.</li> <li>The Bill also <b>split the Liberal Party</b>, and another general election had to be held in 1886. The <b>Conservative Party won</b>, forcing Gladstone and the Liberal Party from power.</li> </ul>
THE SECOND HOME RULE BILL (1893)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gladstone returned to power in <b>1893</b> and introduced the <b>Second Home Rule Bill</b>. It was passed</li> <li>in the House of Commons but was <b>blocked in the House of Lords</b>. Home Rule would not be</li> <li>addressed properly again until <b>1912</b> after the Conservative Party won the resulting General</li> <li>Election and would govern for almost twenty years.</li> </ul>
IRISH POLITICS IN 1910	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A <b>scandal</b> in Parnell's personal life in <b>1890</b> caused a split in the Irish Parliamentary Party, after which it <b>declined in popularity</b>. It was reunified under <b>John Redmond</b> in <b>1900</b> and continued its believe in <b>constitutional nationalism</b>. In 1910, it won 82 of the 103 Irish MPs' seats.</li> </ul>
THE IRISH PARLIAMENTARY PART	
Keywords	Summary
Unionist	A <b>Unionist</b> 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 ' <b>Home Rule is Rome Rule</b> '. The <b>Unionist Party</b>
James Craig	leaders included <b>James Craig</b> and <b>Edward Carson</b> . <b>Charles Stewart Parnell</b> became leader of
Edward Carson	Home Rule Party in 1880, leading the renamed Irish <b>Parliamentary Party</b> to success in the <b>1885</b>
Charles Stewart Parnell	<b>General Election</b> where the nationalist party won <b>86 seats</b> , giving them the <b>balance of power</b> in
Irish Parliamentary Party	Westminster. The Irish Parliamentary Party allied with <b>William Gladstone</b> and the Liberal Party
William Gladstone	who put forward the <b>First Home Rule Bill</b> in <b>1886</b> but it was rejected. A <b>Second Home Rule Bill</b>
Home Rule Bill	in <b>1893</b> was passed in the House of Commons but blocked by the House of Lords.



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Headings	Notes
<b>SINN FÉIN</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Sinn Féin</b> was founded in <b>1905</b> by <b>Arthur Griffith</b>. It is a <b>nationalist political party</b> whose name means 'we ourselves'. Before 1916, Sinn Féin had very little support.</li> <li>• Sinn Féin wanted: a <b>dual monarchy</b>, to <b>develop Irish industry</b> by having tariffs put on goods transported across international borders, to use <b>parliamentary abstention</b> – Irish MPs would <b>withdraw from Westminster</b> and set up their own parliament to deal with internal affairs.</li> </ul>
<b>THE IRISH REPUBLICAN BROTHERHOOD</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The <b>Irish Republican Brotherhood (IRB)</b> was a society of radical nationalists founded in <b>1858</b>. In <b>1910</b>, it was small but had growing support.</li> <li>• The IRB wanted: <b>complete independence</b> from Britain, to make Ireland a <b>republic</b>, to use <b>physical force</b> to achieve its aims.</li> </ul>
<b>THE UNIONIST PARTY</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Edward Carson (1854-1935)</b>, a Dublin-born Protestant lawyer, was leader of the Unionist Party between 1910 and 1921.</li> <li>• The Unionist Party wanted: to <b>retain the Act of Union</b> and keep the link with Britain strong; the <b>Westminster</b> parliament to continue to <b>make laws for Ireland</b>; the British government and Crown to still have <b>representatives in Ireland</b>.</li> </ul>
<b>THE HOME RULE CRISIS (1912-1914)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Liberal Party was voted back into government in 1906.</li> <li>• In 1910, the Liberals needed the Irish Parliamentary Party's <b>support to stay in government</b>.</li> <li>• The Liberals passed <b>the Parliament Act</b> in <b>1911</b>. This meant that the House of Lords could not veto any bill and could <b>only delay</b> laws from passing for two years.</li> </ul>
<b>THE PARLIAMENT ACT OF 1911</b>	
<b>THE THIRD HOME RULE BILL (1912)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Liberals had tried to pass the Home Rule Bill in 1886 and 1893 – both times failing.</li> <li>• In <b>1912</b>, British Liberal Prime Minister <b>Herbert Asquith</b> put forward the <b>Third Home Rule Bill</b>.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Home Rule would come into effect in 1914.</li> </ul>
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 <b>scandal</b> in Parnell's private life. It was reunified in 1900 under the leadership of <b>John Redmond</b> and continued to believe in constitutional nationalism. <b>Sinn Féin</b> was founded in <b>1905</b> by <b>Arthur Griffith</b> and was a nationalist political party. They believed in the use of <b>parliamentary abstention</b> and <b>dual monarchy</b>. The <b>IRB</b> continued to exist in 1910 although support had rapidly declined. They wanted a <b>full independent republic</b> and were willing to use <b>violence if necessary</b>. <b>Edward Carson</b> was leader of the <b>Unionist Party</b> from 1910 to 1923. Unionists wanted to maintain the Act of Union. The <b>Parliament Act (1911)</b> limited the House of Lords' ability to veto any bill passed by the House of Commons. When the <b>Third Home Rule Bill (1912)</b> was passed, it meant Home Rule would come into effect in <b>1914</b>.</p>

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Headings	Notes
<b>UNIONIST REACTION TO THE THIRD HOME RULE BILL</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• A declaration called <b>the Ulster Solemn League and Covenant</b> 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 28<sup>th</sup> September <b>1912</b> while 250,000 women signed a similar declaration. <b>Edward Carson</b>, leader of the Ulster Unionist Party, was the first signatory.</li> <li>• In <b>January 1913</b>, the <b>Ulster Volunteer Force (UVF)</b> was founded as a <b>paramilitary</b> (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.</li> <li>• The <b>Larne gun-running</b> operation <b>smuggled 35,000 guns and 5 million rounds of ammunition</b> into Ulster in <b>April 1914</b>.</li> </ul>
<b>NATIONALIST REACTION TO UNIONIST OPPOSITION</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In November 1913, the <b>Irish Volunteer Force (IVF)</b> was officially founded at the <b>Rotunda</b> in Dublin with <b>Eoin MacNeill</b> made chief of staff. By 1914, the IVF had almost 100,000 volunteers.</li> <li>• Like their UVF counterparts, Germany also sold arms and ammunition to the IVF.</li> <li>• In <b>July 1914</b>, the <b>Howth gun-running operation</b> 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 <b>Asgard</b>.</li> <li>• On the <b>4<sup>th</sup> August 1914</b>, <b>Britain</b> declared war on <b>Germany</b>, marking the official beginning of <b>World War I</b> which meant that the implementation of the Home Rule Bill was suspended for the duration of the war.</li> </ul>
<b>Keywords</b>	<b>Summary</b>
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 <b>Ulster Solemn League and Covenant</b> in which they declared they would use all means to defend the Union. <b>Carson</b> was the first signatory. <b>January 1913</b> saw the founded of the Unionist <b>paramilitary</b> group, the <b>Ulster Volunteer Force (UVF)</b> with roughly 100,000 members. They bought their arms and ammunition from Germany such as the <b>Larne gun-running operation</b>. The nationalists responded to this Unionist threat by founding their own <b>paramilitary</b>, the <b>Irish Volunteer Force (IVF)</b>. They were led by <b>Eoin MacNeill</b>. They too bought arms and ammunition from Germany during the <b>Howth gun-running operation</b>. <b>World War I</b> broke out in August 1914 which suspended the implementation of Home Rule for the duration of the war.</p>

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

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

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Headings	Notes
JOHN REDMOND (1856 – 1918)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In <b>1899</b>, 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 <b>Irish Department of Agriculture</b> and the introduction of the <b>Local Government Act (1898)</b>.</li> <li>The Irish Parliamentary Party was <b>reunified</b> in <b>1900</b>, with Redmond elected as leader.</li> <li>The general election of 1910 left the IPP with the <b>balance of power at Westminster</b>, marking a high point in Redmond's political career. He sided with <b>the Liberal Party</b>.</li> <li><b>The Parliament Act (1911)</b> 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.</li> <li><b>The Third Home Rule Bill (1912)</b> was introduced by the Liberal Prime Minister <b>Herbert Asquith</b> and was passed by the House of Commons; this meant that <b>Home Rule would be achieved by 1914</b>.</li> <li><b>World War I</b> broke out in <b>1914</b> which caused Home Rule to be postponed for the duration of the conflict. Redmond urged members of the <b>Irish Volunteer Force (IVF)</b> 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 <b>split in the Irish Volunteers</b>. A large majority of <b>175,000</b> followed Redmond, forming the <b>National Volunteers</b> who enlisted in Irish regiments such as the <b>16<sup>th</sup> (Irish) Division</b> while a minority of around <b>11,000</b> members remained as the original <b>Irish Volunteers</b> led by <b>Eoin MacNeill</b>.</li> <li><b>The Easter Rising (1916)</b> resulted in <b>a move away from Irish parliamentary politics and a return to physical force traditions</b> with John Redmond's popularity declining.</li> <li>Redmond's younger brother, <b>Major Willie Redmond</b>, was killed in action at the <b>Battle of Messines</b> in <b>Belgium</b> in <b>June 1917</b>.</li> <li>Redmond in <b>1918</b> died of <b>heart failure</b> in London after an operation. His son, <b>William</b>, won his seat in the by-election while Redmond was succeeded as leader of the Irish Parliamentary Party by <b>John Dillon</b>.</li> </ul>
<b>Keywords</b> Killing Home Rule with kindness Irish Department of Agriculture Balance of power The Parliament Act Third Home Rule Bill Herbert Asquith World War I Easter Rising 1916 Physical Force Traditions	<b>Summary</b> The Conservative Party believed in the policy of ' <i>Killing Home Rule with kindness</i> ' for which it created the <b>Irish Department of Agriculture</b> and the <b>Local Government Act (1898)</b> . In the 1910 General Election, the Irish Parliamentary Party held the <b>balance of power</b> and sided with the Liberal Party. <b>The Parliament Act (1911)</b> 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 <b>Third Home Rule Bill</b> was introduced by <b>Herbert Asquith</b> in 1912 and passed by the House of Commons which meant that <b>Home Rule would be achieved by 1914</b> . However, the break out of <b>World War I</b> in 1914 postponed Home Rule for the duration of the war. The <b>1916 Easter Rising</b> turned many Irish nationalists from <b>parliamentary politics back to physical force traditions</b> .



# The Rise of Nationalism and Unionism

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










 @MsDoorley

2.2 ESTIMATE the role and significance of two leaders involved in the parliamentary tradition in Irish politics			
2.4 EXAMINE the rise and impact of nationalism and unionism in Ireland, including key events between 1911 and 1923			
2.5 IDENTIFY the causes, course and consequences of the Northern Ireland Troubles and their impact on North-South and Anglo-Irish relations			
Summary			
The period from 1884 to 1914 was a time of significant political and social change in Ireland, marked by the rise of nationalism and unionism. This period saw the introduction of two Home Rule Bills, which aimed to grant self-government to Ireland, as well as the emergence of political parties and movements such as the Irish Parliamentary Party, Sinn Féin, and the Irish Republican Brotherhood. The tensions between nationalists and unionists over the question of Home Rule led to a period of intense political turmoil known as the Home Rule Crisis, which ultimately contributed to the outbreak of World War I. Despite the complex political and social landscape of the time, this period also saw significant cultural and intellectual developments, including the Irish Literary Revival and the rise of Gaelic language and culture. Understanding this period of Irish history is essential to understanding the political and social context of modern Ireland.			
Ireland in the 1800s - A Divided Culture	The First Home Rule Bill		
	The First Home Rule Bill was introduced by William Gladstone's Liberal government in 1886 and proposed granting limited self-government to Ireland within the British Empire. The bill was met with significant opposition from both Unionists and some Liberals, who feared that granting Home Rule would lead to the breakup of the British Empire and a loss of control over Ireland. The bill was ultimately defeated in the House of Commons, but it marked an important step in the fight for Irish independence. The First Home Rule Bill demonstrated that there was support within the British government for granting some form of self-government to Ireland, and it inspired nationalists to continue their fight for Home Rule.		
	The Second Home Rule Bill		
	The Second Home Rule Bill was introduced by the Liberal government in 1893 and proposed a similar measure to the first bill. The bill passed the House of Commons but was rejected by the House of Lords, which was dominated by Unionists. The rejection of the Second Home Rule Bill led to increased tensions between nationalists and unionists and a growing sense among nationalists that peaceful means of achieving independence were not enough. The rejection of the bill also had a profound impact on Irish politics, with nationalists turning away from the idea of working within the British political system and instead seeking more radical means of achieving independence.		
The Irish Parliamentary Party	Sinn Féin	The Irish Republican Brotherhood	
The Irish Parliamentary Party was formed in 1882 by Charles Stewart Parnell and other nationalists. The party aimed to secure Home Rule for Ireland through parliamentary means and had significant success in the House of Commons, where it held the balance of power. The party's tactics of obstruction and disruption drew attention to the issue of Irish Home Rule and helped to raise awareness of the cause among the British public. The Irish Parliamentary Party was also successful in securing reforms for Ireland, such as the Land Act of 1903, which granted greater rights to Irish tenant farmers. However, the party was criticized by some nationalists for its willingness to compromise and work within the British political system.	Sinn Féin was founded in 1905 by Arthur Griffith and other nationalists. The party advocated for Irish independence through nonviolent means, including the establishment of a separate Irish parliament. Sinn Féin's focus on independence rather than Home Rule set it apart from other nationalist movements at the time, and it quickly gained support among younger, more radical Irish people. The party's popularity grew after the Easter Rising of 1916, which was led by members of the Irish Republican Brotherhood (IRB), and Sinn Féin became the dominant political force in Ireland in the years that followed.	The Irish Republican Brotherhood (IRB) was a secret society founded in 1858. The group aimed to achieve Irish independence through armed rebellion and played a key role in the Easter Rising of 1916. The IRB's members were committed to achieving independence for Ireland by any means necessary, including violent means if necessary. The IRB's influence grew in the years leading up to the Easter Rising, with many members of the group serving as leaders of the rebellion. The Rising was ultimately suppressed by British forces, but it helped to galvanize support for Irish independence and led to the formation of the Irish Free State.	
The Unionist Party	The Home Rule Crisis (1912-1914)		Ireland During World War I
The Unionist Party was formed in 1886 in response to the First Home Rule Bill. The party aimed to maintain the union between Great Britain and Ireland and drew its support primarily from the Protestant community in Northern Ireland. The Unionist Party was successful in blocking Home Rule legislation in the House of Lords and played a key role in shaping British policy towards Ireland. The party's resistance to Home Rule also led to increased tensions between nationalists and unionists and contributed to the eventual partition of Ireland.	The Home Rule Crisis was a period of intense political turmoil in Ireland in the years leading up to World War I. The Third Home Rule Bill, which proposed granting Home Rule to Ireland, was passed by the British Parliament in 1912, but its implementation was delayed due to opposition from Unionists and the threat of violence. Unionists formed the Ulster Volunteer Force (UVF), a paramilitary organization dedicated to resisting Home Rule, while nationalists formed the Irish Volunteers, which aimed to support the implementation of Home Rule. The Home Rule Crisis ultimately contributed to the outbreak of World War I, as the British government hoped to delay the implementation of Home Rule until after the war.		Ireland's experience of World War I was complex and multifaceted. Irish soldiers fought in significant numbers in the British Army, with around 200,000 Irish men serving in the war. Many Irish people also supported the war effort at home, with women taking on new roles in the workforce and volunteering for organizations such as the Red Cross. However, the war also led to increased political tensions in Ireland, as nationalists and unionists had different views on Ireland's role in the war and the question of Home Rule. The Easter Rising of 1916, which took place during the war, had a profound impact on Irish history and helped to pave the way for the eventual creation of the Irish Free State.

# Rise of Nationalism and Unionism

## Doodle Revision Page or Sketch Notes

Include heading(s), short notes, keywords, timelines, images (maps, drawings, diagrams) as needed

### POLITICAL DIVISIONS IN IRELAND

- **Nationalists:**
  - **Constitutional Nationalists:** Led by **Charles Stewart Parnell** and later **John Redmond**, they sought **Home Rule** (self-government within the UK) through peaceful political means.
  - **Radical Nationalists:** Members of the **IRB (Irish Republican Brotherhood)**, they sought full independence through **violent revolution**.
- **Unionists:**
  - Supported remaining part of the **United Kingdom**, particularly in the Protestant-dominated **Ulster** region. They feared “**Home Rule is Rome Rule**”, meaning Catholic control would dominate their interests.
  - Leaders included **Edward Carson** and **James Craig**.

### CHARLES STEWART PARNELL

- **Early Life:** Parnell, an **Anglo-Irish Protestant**, was elected to Parliament in **1875** and became a leader of the **Home Rule Party**.
- **Land Reform and Kilmainham Treaty (1882):** Parnell formed the **Land League** to help tenant farmers. Imprisoned for his activism, he later signed the **Kilmainham Treaty** with British PM **William Gladstone**, leading to tenant reforms.
- **First Home Rule Bill (1886):** Proposed by Gladstone but **defeated** in Parliament, this bill aimed to give Ireland a parliament in Dublin. Parnell's involvement in the **O'Shea divorce scandal** later led to his political downfall.

### THE HOME RULE CRISIS (1912-1914)

- **Third Home Rule Bill (1912):** Proposed by **Prime Minister Herbert Asquith**, this bill was passed due to the **Parliament Act (1911)**, which reduced the House of Lords' power to block legislation.
- **Unionist Opposition:** Unionists, led by **Edward Carson**, formed the **Ulster Volunteer Force (UVF)**, signed the **Ulster Solemn League and Covenant**, and smuggled arms in the **Larne Gun-Running**.
- **Nationalist Response:** In response, **Eoin MacNeill** led the creation of the **Irish Volunteer Force (IVF)**, which also smuggled arms in the **Howth Gun-Running**.

### IRELAND AND WORLD WAR I

- **Irish Volunteer Split:**
  - **National Volunteers** (175,000) supported **John Redmond**, who urged Irishmen to fight for Britain in WWI, believing it would strengthen the case for Home Rule after the war.
  - **Irish Volunteers** (11,000) followed **Eoin MacNeill**, refusing to support Britain and staying to ensure Home Rule would be enacted.
- **Irish Soldiers in WWI:** About **250,000 Irishmen** fought in WWI, with **30,000-50,000** dying in battles like the **Somme** and **Gallipoli**.

## Ch. 19 – The Rise of Nationalism and Unionism

Read this extract from John Redmond's speech at a parade of the East Wicklow Volunteers in September 1914 and answer the questions that follow.

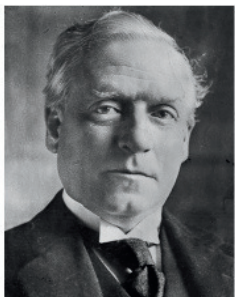
*Go on drilling and make yourself efficient for the work, and then account for yourselves as men, not only in Ireland itself, but wherever the firing line extends in defence of right, of freedom and religion in this war ... Remember this country is in a state of war, and your duty is two-fold. Your duty is, at all costs, to defend the shores of Ireland from foreign invasion. It is a duty more than that of taking care that Irish valour proves itself on the field of war, as it has always proved itself in the past.*

- (a) What type of source is this speech?
- (b) Explain one limitation and one benefit of this source.
- (c) What does Redmond ask people to do?
- (d) What does Redmond say the volunteer's duty was?
- (e) Why would this speech have been controversial at the time?
- (f) Name a leader who you have studied from the parliamentary tradition in Irish politics and explain three contributions that this leader made in Ireland.
- (g) Many key events in Irish history happened during John Redmond's lifetime (1856-1918). Name one such key event and describe two impacts that it had on Ireland.

### 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?

--

(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.

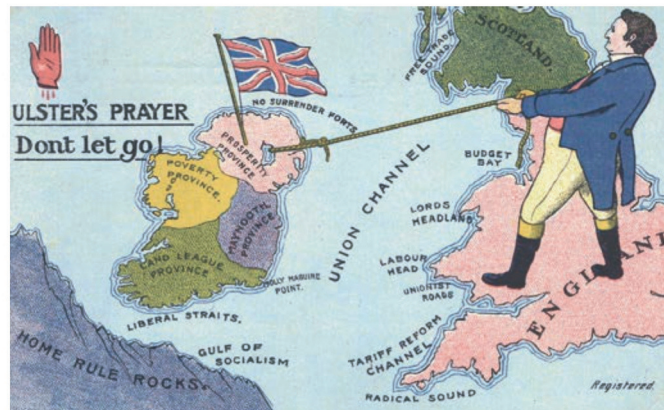
**Image 1: C.S Parnell**



**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.

Ulster Volunteers	
Irish Volunteers	

(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?

