

The Struggle for Irish Independence

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

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

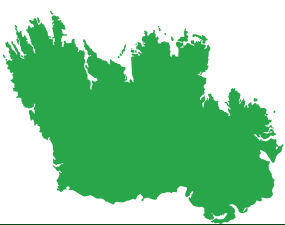
2.11 MAKE CONNECTIONS between local, personal or family history and wider national and/or international personalities, issues and events



- 20.1 Timeline
- 20.2 Cornell Notes
- 20.3 Keywords
- 20.4 Knowledge Organiser
- 20.5 Questions

This chapter will examine the struggle for Irish independence from the 1916 Easter Rising to the establishment of the Irish Free State.

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Sinn Féin wins 73 seats in the General Election, showing public support for Irish Independence



The **Anglo-Irish Treaty** is signed by the Irish delegates in London, following 6 months of negotiations

The Irish Constitution, **Bunreacht na hÉireann**, is established.



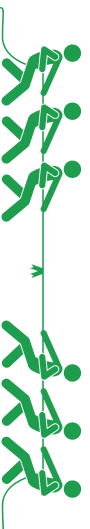
Easter Rising takes place in Dublin and Cork, ending in failure



The **War of Independence** breaks out following the first **Dáil Éireann** on 21st January



The **Irish Civil War** takes place between the **Anti-Treaty** and **Pro-Treaty** factions.

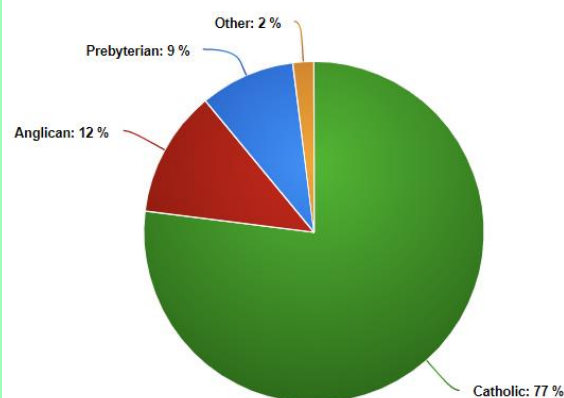


The **Republic of Ireland** is established, completing full Irish independence from Britain.



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.

The Rise of Nationalism and Unionism

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
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	<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.



The Struggle for Irish Independence

Chapter 20

Term	Definition
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.
1921 Anglo-Irish Treaty	Treaty signed by Great Britain and Ireland, creating the Irish Free State, a dominion of Great Britain.
Auxiliaries	British ex-army officers sent to Ireland to join up with the Black and Tans.
Black and Tans	British ex-soldiers sent to Ireland to reinforce the RIC and to defeat the IRA in the Irish War of Independence.
Blood Sacrifice	A willingness to shed blood and die for a cause.
Civil War	A war between different groups of people who live in the same country.
Commemoration	A ceremony in which a person or an event is remembered.
Conscription	When it is made compulsory for men aged 18 and over to join the military for a period of time.
Dominion Status	A country in the British Empire that has its own government but has the British monarch as its head of state.
Flying Columns	Small units of the IRA that ambushed British forces using guerrilla warfare.
Guerrilla Warfare	Hit-and-run or surprise military tactics. Most often used by a small, mobile force against a larger, less mobile force.
Home Rule	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.
Irish Free State	Name given to Ireland under the terms of the Anglo-Irish Treaty (1921)
Irish Republican Army	The Irish Volunteers were renamed the IRA during the Irish War of Independence. The IRA fought a guerrilla war against Crown forces.
Irish Volunteers	A militant nationalist organisation formed in 1913 to fight for Irish independence.
Irregulars	Anti-Treaty IRA fighters during the Irish Civil War.
Partition	Separation of the North and South of Ireland into two different states.
Passive Resistance	Opposition to government policies by non-cooperation and nonviolent methods
Regulars	Pro-Treaty IRA fighters during the Irish Civil War.
Reprisal	An act of retaliation against local people in revenge for attacks on British organisations.
Royal Irish Constabulary	The RIC was the regular police force in Ireland in the period before the Irish Free State was founded.
Secularism	Conflict and hatred based on a religious divide.
The Squad	Group of IRA volunteers formed by Michael Collins to kill British spies and others during the War of Independence
Unionism	Political belief in Ireland that wanted to maintain the union with Britain, that parliament in Westminster would continue to make laws for Ireland.
Unionist	A person (usually a Protestant) who identifies as British and believes in a union between Ireland and Britain.

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

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

2.11 MAKE CONNECTIONS between local, personal or family history and wider national and/or international personalities, issues and events

Summary

The period from 1916 to 1923 was a time of great upheaval and change in Ireland, as the country struggled for independence from British rule. This period saw a series of significant events and movements, including the 1916 Easter Rising, the rise of Sinn Féin and the First Dáil, the Irish War of Independence, the signing of the Anglo-Irish Treaty, and the Irish Civil War. These events were driven by a deep and long-standing desire for Irish self-determination, and they would ultimately lead to the creation of the modern Republic of Ireland. However, the path to independence was fraught with challenges, including violence, political turmoil, and social division. In this chapter, we will explore the key events and themes of the struggle for Irish independence from 1916 to 1923, and examine the impact that these events had on Irish society, politics, and culture.

The 1916 Easter Rising	The Rise of Sinn Féin and the First Dáil	The Irish War of Independence
The Easter Rising of 1916 was a pivotal event in Irish history that paved the way for the country's eventual independence from Britain. The Rising was organized by a group of Irish nationalists who sought to establish an Irish Republic, free from British rule. On Easter Monday of 1916, they seized key locations in Dublin, including the General Post Office, and declared an Irish Republic. The British government responded by sending in troops, and after six days of fighting, the rebels were forced to surrender. The leaders of the Rising were executed, but their actions inspired a new generation of Irish nationalists and sparked a wave of support for the cause of Irish independence.	The Sinn Féin party, which had been founded in 1905, gained significant support in the aftermath of the Easter Rising. The party's message of Irish independence and self-determination resonated with many people, and in the 1918 general election, Sinn Féin won a landslide victory. The party refused to take their seats in the British parliament, instead establishing their own parliament, called the First Dáil, in Dublin in January 1919. The First Dáil declared Ireland to be an independent republic and set about establishing its own government and institutions.	The Irish War of Independence, which began in 1919 and lasted until 1921, was a guerrilla war fought between Irish nationalists and British forces. The Irish Republican Army (IRA), which had been established in the aftermath of the Easter Rising, waged a campaign of ambushes, assassinations, and other attacks against British troops and infrastructure. The British responded with a brutal counterinsurgency campaign, including the infamous Black and Tans, which resulted in widespread violence and bloodshed. Despite the heavy toll on both sides, the Irish War of Independence ultimately resulted in a truce in 1921.
The Anglo-Irish Treaty	The Irish Civil War	Impact on the Island of Ireland
The truce of 1921 led to negotiations between the Irish and British governments, which ultimately resulted in the signing of the Anglo-Irish Treaty in December of that year. The Treaty established the Irish Free State, a self-governing dominion within the British Empire, and recognized Irish independence in all but name. However, the Treaty also stipulated that Northern Ireland could opt out of the Free State and remain part of the UK, a provision that proved contentious and divisive.	The signing of the Anglo-Irish Treaty led to a split within the Irish nationalist movement, with some factions supporting the Treaty and others opposing it. The split ultimately led to a bitter and bloody civil war that lasted from 1922 to 1923. The pro-Treaty forces, led by Michael Collins, emerged victorious, but at a high cost. The civil war resulted in the deaths of thousands of people and left deep wounds within Irish society that would take years to heal. Nevertheless, the establishment of the Irish Free State marked a significant step towards Irish independence and paved the way for the eventual creation of the modern Republic of Ireland.	The struggle for Irish independence from 1916 to 1923 had profound consequences for Ireland and its people. The events of this period laid the groundwork for the establishment of the modern Republic of Ireland, which would come into being in 1949. The Easter Rising of 1916, in particular, was a turning point in Irish history, as it sparked a wave of nationalist sentiment and galvanised the movement for Irish independence. The rise of Sinn Féin and the First Dáil further consolidated this movement, providing a political vehicle for the expression of Irish nationalist aspirations. The Irish War of Independence, though bloody and divisive, ultimately led to the establishment of the Irish Free State and the recognition of Irish independence in all but name. Despite the challenges and divisions of the period from 1916 to 1923, the struggle for Irish independence ultimately paved the way for the creation of a new, independent Ireland. The establishment of the Irish Free State marked a significant step towards Irish self-determination, and set the stage for the eventual creation of the Republic of Ireland. The events of this period also had a profound impact on Irish society and culture, inspiring a new generation of Irish writers, artists, and thinkers, and shaping the national identity and sense of pride that is still evident in modern Ireland. While the legacy of the struggle for Irish independence is complex and multifaceted, it remains a defining chapter in the history of Ireland and a source of inspiration and pride for the Irish people.



Struggle for Irish Independence

Doodle Revision Page or Sketch Notes

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

THE 1916 EASTER RISING

- **Planning the Rising:** The **IRB's** secret **Military Council** (including **Pádraig Pearse**, **Thomas Clarke**, & **James Connolly**) planned the Rising while Britain was distracted by **World War I**.
 - They attempted to secure **German arms**, but the shipment was captured, and **Roger Casement** was arrested.
 - **Eoin MacNeill** (head of the **Irish Volunteers**) initially opposed the Rising, but was tricked into supporting it by a forged **Castle Document**.
- **The Rising:**
 - Began on **Easter Monday, April 24, 1916**, with about **1,500 rebels** taking control of key locations in **Dublin**.
 - The **GPO** was the headquarters, and Pearse read the **Proclamation of the Irish Republic**.
 - British forces responded quickly, and by the end of the week, the rebels were surrounded and outnumbered.
 - The Rising failed militarily, but its leaders, including **Pearse** and **Connolly**, became martyrs after their **executions** in **May 1916**.

CONSEQUENCES OF THE RISING

- **Public Opinion:** Initially, the Dublin public was hostile towards the rebels due to the destruction caused, but the **executions** changed public sentiment, increasing support for independence.
- **Sinn Féin:** The British mistakenly attributed the Rising to **Sinn Féin**, causing its popularity to surge. In the **1918 General Election**, Sinn Féin won **73 of 105 seats**.

THE FIRST DÁIL AND WAR OF INDEPENDENCE

- **First Dáil (1919):** Sinn Féin MPs declared themselves **TDs** and established **Dáil Éireann**, a **shadow government** in Dublin. They issued a **Declaration of Independence** and began running courts and local government.
- **War of Independence (1919-1921):** The war began on the same day as the Dáil's first session, with an **IRA** ambush on **RIC** forces in Tipperary. The war was marked by **guerrilla tactics** used by the IRA under **Michael Collins** and brutal reprisals by British forces, including the **Black and Tans** and **Auxiliaries**.
- **Truce (1921):** Both sides agreed to a **truce** on **July 11, 1921**, due to rising casualties and international pressure.

THE ANGLO-IRISH TREATY (1921)

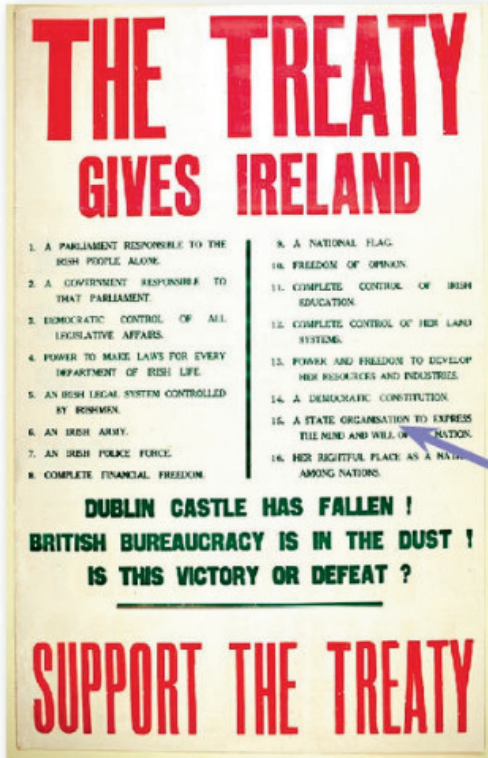
- **Negotiations:** Sinn Féin sent **Arthur Griffith** and **Michael Collins** to negotiate with **David Lloyd George** and **Winston Churchill**. The Treaty was signed on **December 6, 1921**.
 - **Terms:**
 - Ireland became the **Irish Free State**, a **dominion** within the **British Empire**, with its own parliament.
 - **Northern Ireland** remained part of the UK.
 - TDs had to swear an **oath of allegiance** to the British Crown.
 - **Division:** The Treaty split Sinn Féin and the IRA into **Pro-Treaty** and **Anti-Treaty** factions, leading to civil war.

THE IRISH CIVIL WAR (1922-1923)

- **Civil War Begins:** The war began in **June 1922** when **Michael Collins** attacked anti-Treaty forces occupying the **Four Courts** in Dublin.
- **Pro-Treaty Victory:** The **Free State Army**, led by Collins, quickly defeated the anti-Treaty forces in **Dublin** and **Munster**. The war officially ended in **May 1923** with the **dumping of arms** by anti-Treaty forces.
- **Legacy:** The Civil War left deep political divisions that shaped Irish politics for decades, with **Fine Gael** (pro-Treaty) and **Fianna Fáil** (anti-Treaty) becoming the dominant political parties.

Ch. 20 - Struggle for Irish Independence

A



Poster A is in favour of the Anglo-Irish Treaty, while poster B is anti-Treaty. Study them and answer the questions that follow.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. A PARLIAMENT RESPONSIBLE TO THE IRISH PEOPLE ALONE. | 9. A NATIONAL FLAG. |
| 2. A GOVERNMENT RESPONSIBLE TO THAT PARLIAMENT. | 10. FREEDOM OF OPINION. |
| 3. DEMOCRATIC CONTROL OF ALL LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS. | 11. COMPLETE CONTROL OF IRISH EDUCATION. |
| 4. POWER TO MAKE LAWS FOR EVERY DEPARTMENT OF IRISH LIFE. | 12. COMPLETE CONTROL OF HER LAND SYSTEMS. |
| 5. AN IRISH LEGAL SYSTEM CONTROLLED BY IRISHMEN. | 13. POWER AND FREEDOM TO DEVELOP HER RESOURCES AND INDUSTRIES. |
| 6. AN IRISH ARMY. | 14. A DEMOCRATIC CONSTITUTION. |
| 7. AN IRISH POLICE FORCE. | 15. A STATE ORGANISATION TO EXPRESS THE MIND AND WILL OF THE NATION. |
| 8. COMPLETE FINANCIAL FREEDOM. | 16. HER RIGHTFUL PLACE AS A NATION AMONG NATIONS. |

B



- Name five things the Treaty would give Ireland, according to poster A.
- What would be the result for Ireland of the Treaty being accepted, according to poster B?
- From your study of this topic, explain two reasons why people would have disagreed with each of these posters.
- Give one benefit and one limitation of political posters as historical sources.
- Apart from political posters, name two types of source that could be used by historians to learn about the Anglo-Irish Treaty and the events surrounding it.
- The Anglo-Irish Treaty resulted in the outbreak of the Irish Civil War. From your study of the Irish Civil War, describe two events that took place.
- From your study of the Irish Civil War, what was the impact of the Civil War on Ireland?

Question 4

The following two sources relate to the Easter Rising which started on Monday 24th April, 1916. Study the sources and answer the questions which follow.

Source 1: an account by a member of the Irish Volunteers who was in the GPO (General Post Office) during the Easter Rising.

On Thursday, the enemy started to shell the GPO, but there was no direct hit throughout the day. The heat from burning buildings opposite was so great that men had to keep the window fortifications drenched with water to prevent the sandbags and sacks from going on fire. The men were stained with soot, scalded by steam and scorched by the fire.

About noon, on Friday, the first shell struck the GPO. The fire it started was quickly got under control. About 3 p.m. shells began to pour into the building and fires broke out in various sections. Towards dusk, the building was alight in every quarter and the front portion was a roaring furnace. Our position had become impossible. The evacuation began from the Henry Street side door.

Source 2: a photograph of the GPO after the Rising had ended.



- (a) According to **Source 1**, what was the impact of enemy shelling on the GPO on Thursday?

- (b) According to **Source 1**, why did the Volunteers evacuate the GPO on Friday evening?

- (c) Is **Source 1** a primary source or a secondary source? Give a reason for your answer.

Primary or secondary:
Reason:

- (d) In relation to events at the GPO during the 1916 Rising, what are **two** ways in which the visual evidence from **Source 2** supports the written evidence in **Source 1**?

(e) Apart from the Rising, what else can **Source 2** tell us about life in Dublin in 1916?

(f) Name **two** leaders who signed the 1916 Proclamation of Independence.

1.
2.

(g) Explain **two** consequences of the 1916 Rising.

Question 6

The battle of the Four Courts marked the beginning of the Irish Civil War. In the grounds of the Four Courts, the Public Record Office (PRO) contained state records going back to the 1100s.



Photograph 1



Photograph 2



Photograph 3



Photograph 4

(a) Look at the photographs and match each one to the correct caption.

Caption	Photograph
Staff at work in the Public Record Office (PRO) in 1914.	
A huge explosion and fire destroy the PRO, 30 June 1922.	
Fragments of documents outside the GPO, a kilometre away.	
The ruins of the PRO after the fighting ended.	

Archivist Catriona Crowe gave a talk on the destruction of the Public Record Office. Read this extract and answer the questions which follow.

In April 1922, an armed force of anti-Treaty IRA occupied the Four Courts. The government assault on the Four Courts began on 28 June. At 12.30 on 30 June, there was an enormous explosion, and fire spread to the Public Record Office.

Among the records lost in the fire were the census records of 1821, 1831, 1841 and 1851. Other records included church records dating back to 1174, court records, military records, and records dealing with the huge land transfers of the 17th century. Church of Ireland parish records and many wills dating back to the 16th century were also lost.

It was one of the greatest cultural disasters ever to befall any country, and we did it to ourselves. What damage was done to writing Irish history based on primary sources we will never know.

- (b) On what date was the Public Record Office (PRO) destroyed?

--

- (c) What were **three** different types of records destroyed in the fire at the PRO?

- (d) Select **one** opinion from the extract above and explain whether you agree or disagree with that opinion.

Opinion:
Agree/disagree:

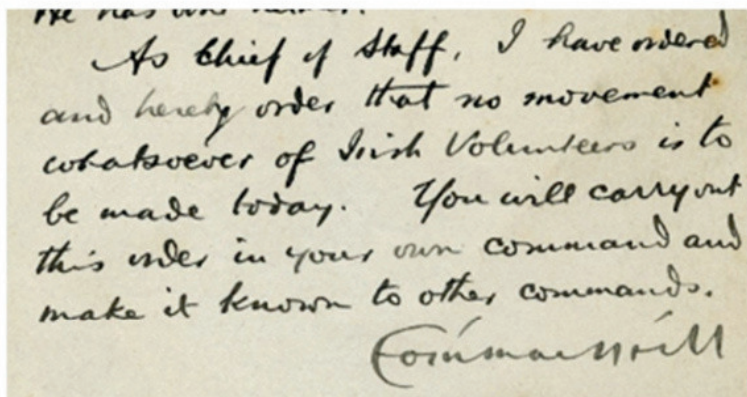
(e) What are **two** differences between an archive and a library?

(f) Write a short account of the Irish Civil War, 1922-1923.

Question 6

This question contains extracts from three letters written at the time of the Easter Rising, 1916. Read the letters and answer the questions which follow.

Letter 1: Eoin MacNeill, leader of the Irish Volunteers, to Éamon de Valera on Easter Sunday.



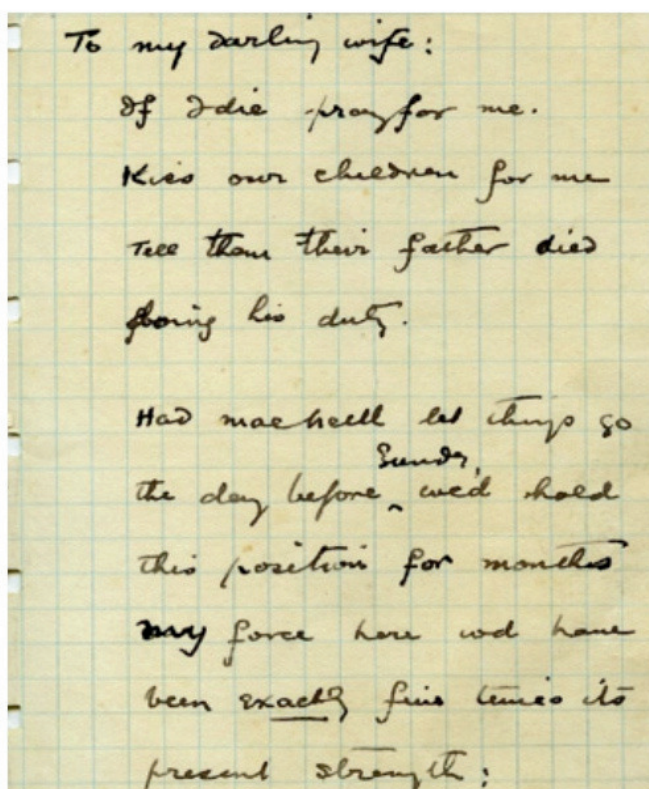
As Chief of Staff, I have ordered and hereby order that no movement whatsoever of Irish Volunteers is to be made today. You will carry out this order in your own command and make it known to other commands.

Eoin MacNeill

(a) In Letter 1, what order did MacNeill give to de Valera?

(b) From your study of Easter Week, 1916, why did Eoin MacNeill try to cancel the Easter Rising?

Letter 2: Éamon de Valera to his wife, Sinéad, from his position in Boland's Mill during the week of the Rising.



To my darling wife:
If I die - pray for me.
Kiss our children for me
tell them their father died
doing his duty.

Had MacNeill let things go
the day before ^{Sunday} we'd hold
this position for months
my force here wd have
been exactly five times its
present strength;

To my darling wife:

If I die - pray for me.

Kiss our children for me.

Tell them their father died
doing his duty.

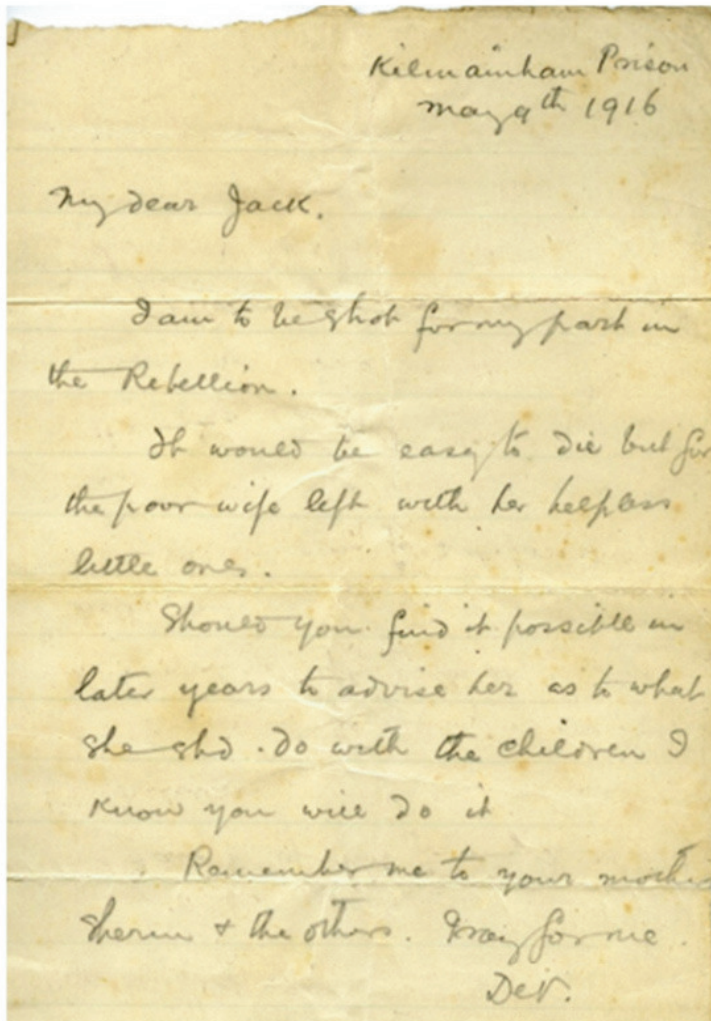
Had MacNeill let things go
the day before Sunday we'd hold
this position for months.

My force here wd [would] have
been exactly five times its
present strength:

(c) In Letter 2, what did de Valera ask his wife to do for him?

(d) According to Letter 2, how did MacNeill's order affect de Valera's position in Boland's Mill?

Letter 3: De Valera to a family friend after he had been sentenced to death.



Kilmainham Prison
May 9th 1916

My dear Jack,

I am to be shot for my part in
the Rebellion.

It would be easy to die but for
the poor wife left with her helpless
little ones.

Should you find it possible in
later years to advise her as to what
she shd. [should] do with the children I
know you will do it.

Remember me to your mother,
Sherwin & the others. Pray for me.

Dev.

(e) Where was de Valera when he wrote Letter 3?

(f) How was de Valera to be punished for his part in the Easter Rising?

(g) What were two things de Valera asked Jack to do for him in Letter 3?

(h) Why did the 1916 Rising end in military failure?

[illegible]

Question 6

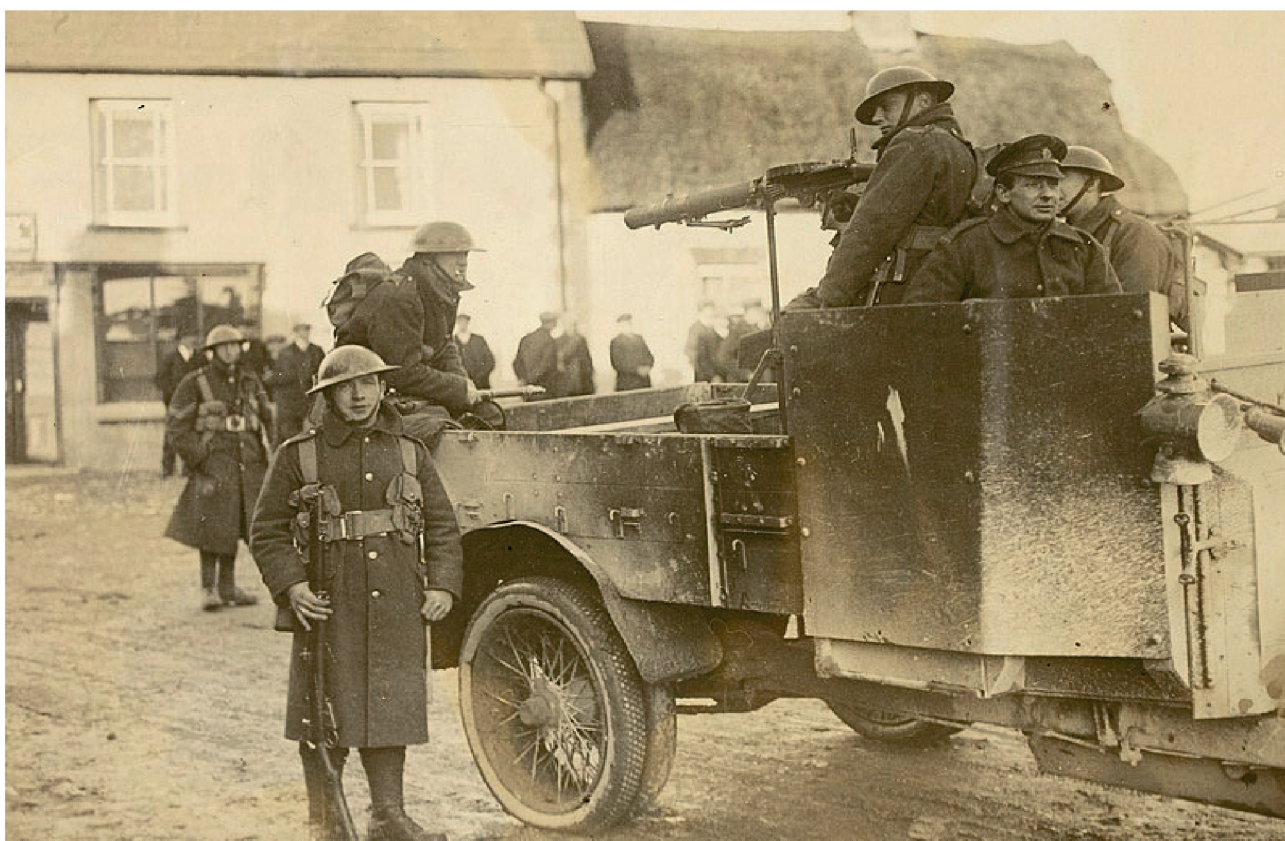
The following sources relate to the War of Independence, 1919-1921. Study the sources and answer the questions which follow.

Source 1: A photograph of IRA members during the War of Independence.

0



Source 2: A photograph of British soldiers on patrol during the War of Independence.



(a) Why do you think the IRA members in **Source 1** are dressed in civilian clothes?

(b) How does **Source 2** show that the British soldiers are better armed than the IRA members in **Source 1**? Use evidence from the photographs to support your answer.

(c) How do photographs help us get a better understanding of the War of Independence?

Source 3: The table below shows the total number of deaths in Ireland from 1917 to 1921 that were the result of political violence. Use the information to answer the questions which follow. This includes the two years before the War of Independence.

Total Number of Deaths 1917-1921 from Political Violence				
Civilian	Irish Military (IRA)	Police (includes Black and Tans, Auxiliaries, etc.)	British Military (Army)	Total
919	491	523	413	

(d) What was the total number of deaths from political violence between 1917 and 1921?

(e) What was the total number of deaths suffered by both the British Army and the police during the period 1917-1921?

(f) Write an account of the War of Independence.

Question 6

The following source is an extract from the diary of Mrs. Augustine Henry, a wealthy woman who lived in Ranelagh in Dublin city during the 1916 Rising. Read the extract and answer the questions which follow.

Tuesday, April 25th 1916

No post by the mail and vague and alarming rumours of a Sinn Féin rising in Dublin. We got the mail train at 5.20pm and met Mr. Forbes in it. He knew very little but said the Post Office and Stephen's Green is in the hands of the Sinn Féiners and that they have shot the station master at Westland Row... It is quite true and everyone was unprepared... There is only enough military to keep it localised. The Sinn Féiners have the GPO and are barricaded inside. All wires have been cut and we are without communications to England and the rest of the country. They have the line from Kingstown [Dun Laoghaire] to Westland Row and they have Kingsbridge Station, Jacob's Factory, Guinness's Brewery and the quays and the Four Courts. Annie went all over the town yesterday and saw a flag flying from the top of the GPO, the republican colours red, white and green and on it the words 'German and American Allies Help'.

- (a) Use a tick (✓) to indicate whether each of the following statements about the information in the extract printed above is **true** or **false**.

	True	False
Rumours suggest that Sinn Féin started a rising.		
Sinn Féiners have completely surrounded the GPO.		
Businesses and public services have not been affected by the rising.		
The rebels hope that Germany and the United States will assist them.		

- (b) Based on your reading of the extract, how does Mrs. Henry feel about the rising?

- (c) Why do you think Mrs. Henry chose to keep a diary during the Rising?

- (d) The timeline below shows the dates of some key events in the struggle for Irish independence. Place the following events in chronological order on the timeline below. Write the name of each event in the appropriate space.

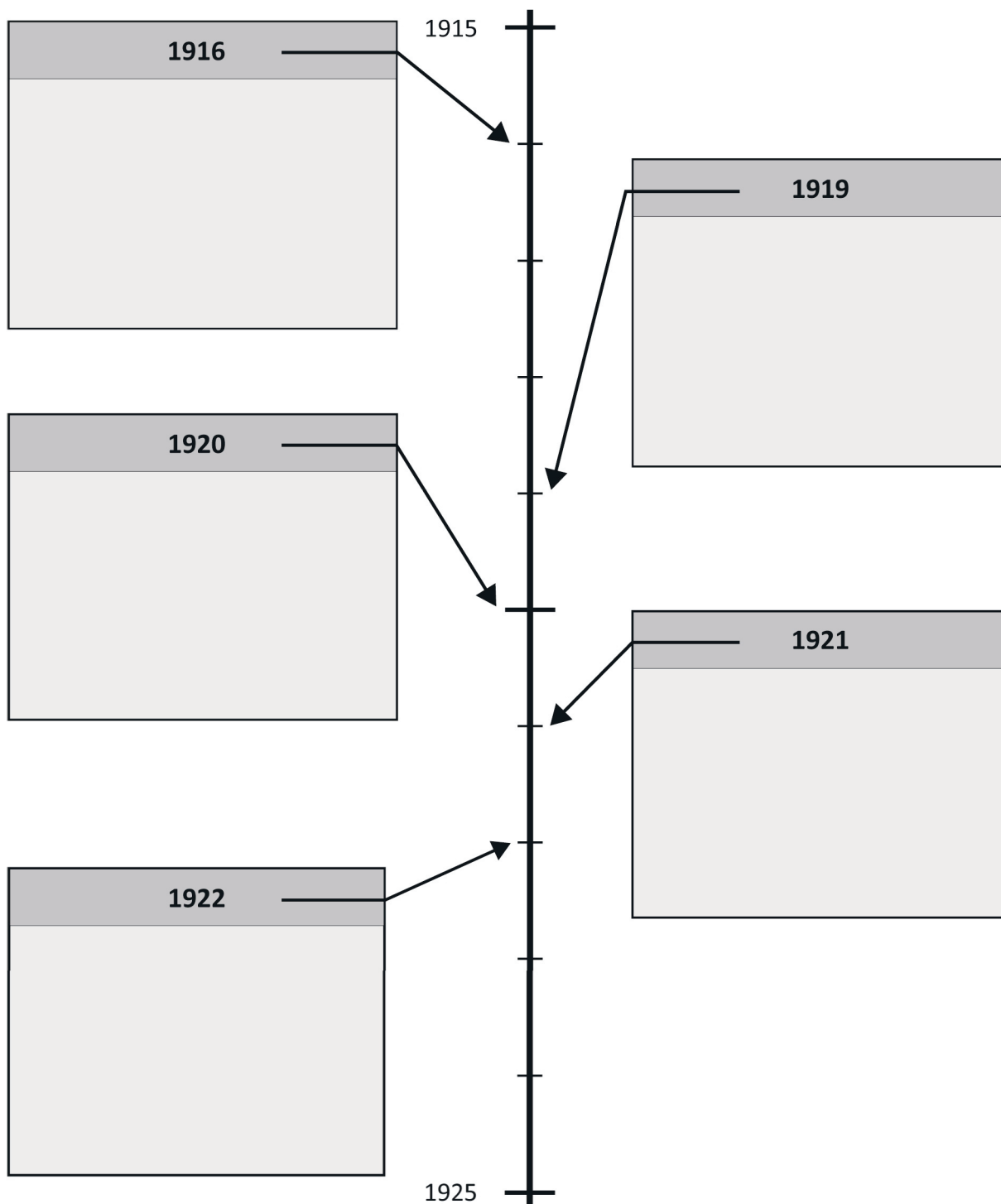
Civil War begins

Bloody Sunday occurs

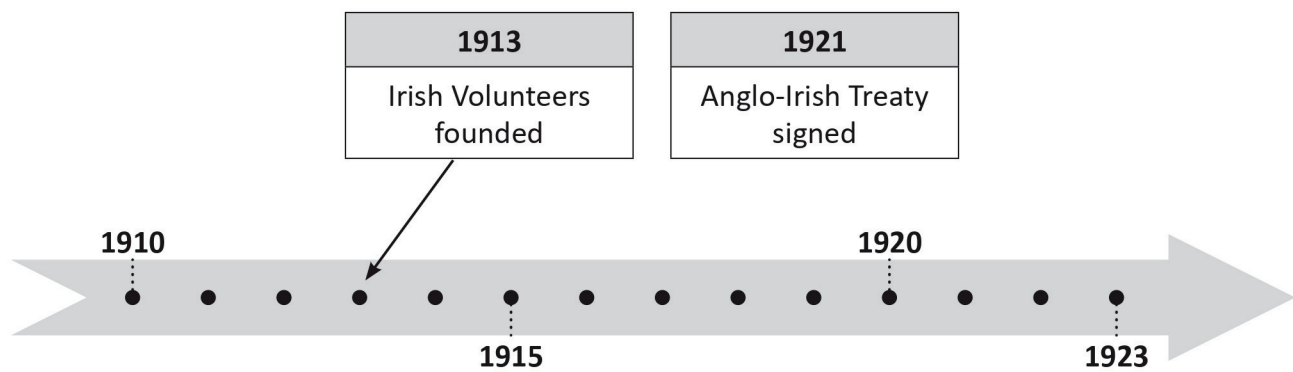
Easter Rising takes place

Anglo-Irish Treaty is signed in London

War of Independence begins



Question 5



1912	1918	1916	1922
The Third Home Rule Bill introduced	General Election victory for Sinn Féin	Easter Rising	Start of Civil War

The timeline shown above covers the years 1910-1923. This was a time of great political change in Ireland. Each dot on the timeline is a year. Some years are labelled.

(a) Draw an arrow from the historical events named to the year on the timeline that they occurred. The first arrow has been done for you.

(b) How many years are marked out on the timeline?

(c) Explain the term **chronology**. In your answer, refer to the above timeline.

(d) Name any other event in Irish or European history that occurred at around the same time as the events named in the above timeline.



Look at the above photograph showing British soldiers in Dublin after the Easter Rising. Answer the following questions.

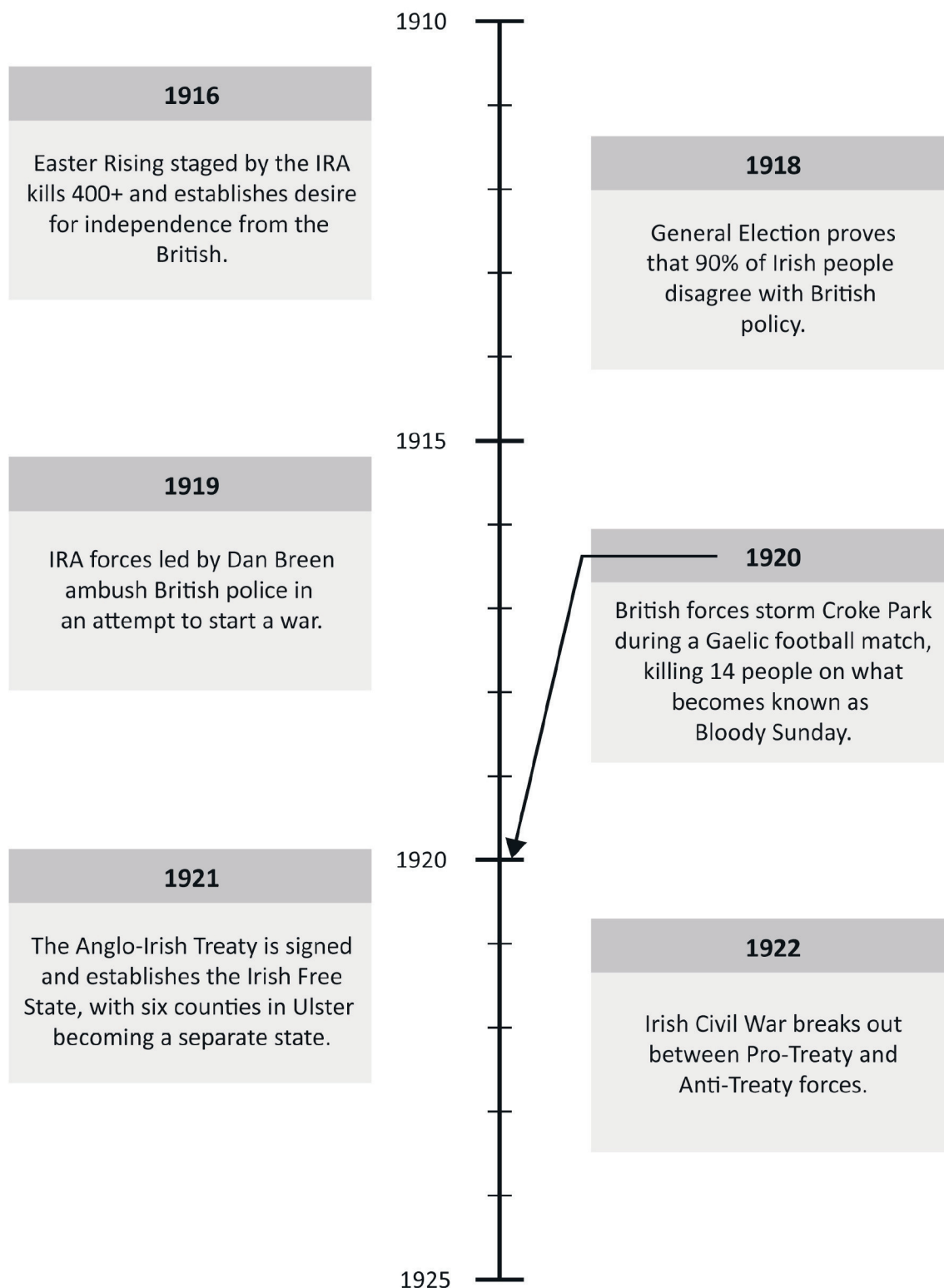
(e) Is this photograph a primary or a secondary source? Briefly explain your answer.

(f) Explain briefly why photographs are an important source of information for historians.

(g) Write a short account of the 1916 Easter Rising.

Question 6

The timeline below relates to the events surrounding the War of Independence in Ireland. Examine the timeline and answer the questions which follow.



- (a)** How many years are represented on the timeline?

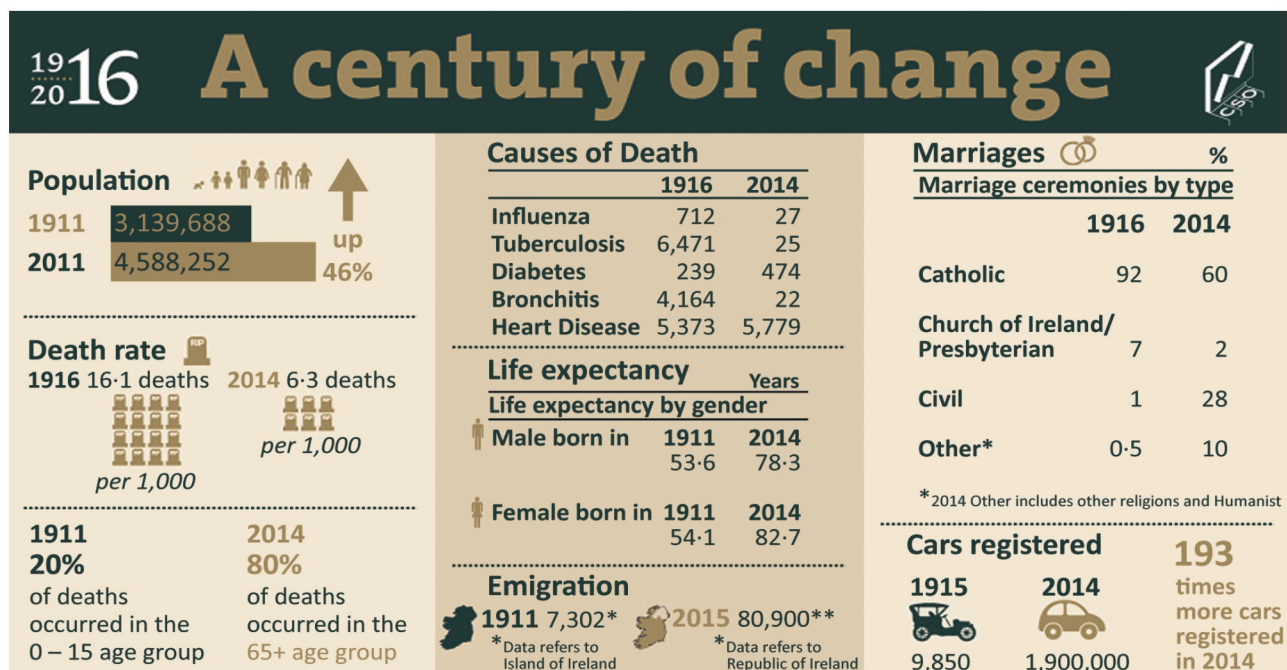
--

- (b)** Draw arrows to link each event to the correct year on the timeline.
One arrow has been done for you.

- (c)** Write an account of the consequences of **one** of the events shown on the timeline on page 18.

[illegible]

The infographic below presents information on life in Ireland in the twentieth and twenty-first centuries. Study the infographic and answer the questions which follow.



- (d) Did the population of Ireland increase or decrease during the period 1911 to 2011?
Tick (✓) the correct box.

Increase

☐

Decrease

☐

- (e) According to the infographic, how does emigration in 1911 compare to emigration in 2015?

- (f) Why do you think there was a decline in the death rate between 1916 and 2014?

- (g) Write down **two** questions you think a historian might ask after having studied this infographic.

Question 1:
Question 2:

Question 6

Study the four sources below and answer the questions which follow.

Image 1 is a wanted poster for IRA volunteer Dan Breen, who was involved in the Soloheadbeg ambush in January 1919.

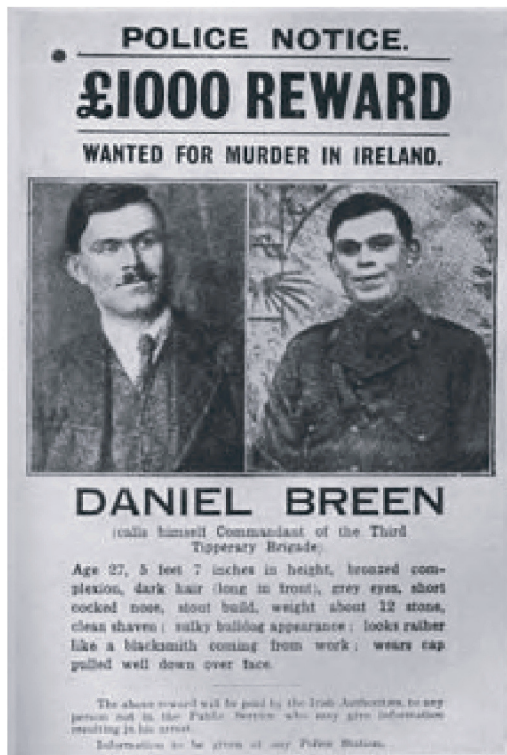


Image 2 is a commemorative monument at the site of the Soloheadbeg ambush, in Solohead, Co. Tipperary.



Image 3 shows the meeting of the 27 TDs of the first Dáil that took place in the Mansion House, Dublin, on 21st January, 1919.



**This document is an extract from a speech by the first President of the Dáil,
Cathal Brugha, on 21st January, 1919.**

The Dáil issued a declaration of independence affirming the 1916 proclamation of an Irish Republic that was read by Patrick Pearse on the steps of the GPO on the first day of the Rising.

The Dail's declaration said: "We the elected representatives of the ancient Irish people in the National Parliament assembled . . . ratify the establishment of the Irish Republic and pledge ourselves and our people to make this Declaration effective by every means at our command. We ordain . . . that the Irish Parliament is the only Parliament to which people will give its allegiance. We solemnly declare foreign government in Ireland to be an invasion of our national right which we will never tolerate, and we demand evacuation of our country by the English garrison."

- (a) Why are monuments like that commemorating the Soloheadbeg ambush in Image 2 above important for historians?

- (b) How much was the reward offered for Dan Breen and what was he accused of?

- (c) What were the IRA mobile units called during the Irish War of Independence?

--

- (d) Why were there only 27 TDs at the first meeting of Dáil Eireann on 21st January 1919?

- (e) Who read the proclamation of the Irish Republic in 1916?

--

(f) To what, according to the document, do all Irish people owe their allegiance?

(g) What demands were made in the document above?

(h) Write an account of any famous incident from the Irish War of Independence, 1919-21, that you have studied on your course. You may include:

Where the incident took place; who was involved in the incident, what were the causes of the incident, what happened during the incident, what was the outcome of the incident etc.

Question 6

Study the sources below and answer the questions which follow.

The image below shows a young man being detained and searched by Auxiliary officers during the Irish War of Independence.



(a) Who were (i) the Auxiliaries and (ii) the Black and Tans?

(i)
(ii)

(b) Why were the Auxiliaries and Black and Tans sent to Ireland by the British Government?

- (c) How can you tell from the above image that the Auxiliary officers were sent to Ireland to enforce the law by any means?

Study the front page of the *Irish Times* below which shows reaction to the signing of the Anglo-Irish Treaty in 1921 and answer the questions which follow.



- (d) From the above source, who were the leaders of both sides in the Treaty Debates?

- (e) Why was the Anglo-Irish Treaty, 1921, so controversial?

- (f) What was the impact of newspaper reports like this for people living in Ireland at the time? What valuable information do sources like this newspaper give us today?

Impact:
Valuable information:

- (g) Write an account of the impact of the Anglo-Irish Treaty on Ireland in the 1920s.
