

Term

1922 Constitution of the

Irish Free State

Absentionism

Anti-Discrimination Act

1974

Bunreacht na hÉireann

Conditions of

Employment Act

Countess Constance

Markievicz

Cumann na mBan

Discrimination

Dr Kathleen Lynn

Employment Equality Act

1977

Feminism

Franchise

Hanna Sheehy-

Skeffington

Katie Taylor

Marriage Bar

Mary McAleese

Mary Robinson

Relief Aid

Sonia O'Sullivan

Suffragettes

Women's Suffrage

Women in 20th Century I reland Chapter 29

2.9 EXPLAIN how the experiences of women in Irish society changed during the twentieth century

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The 20th century was a pivotal time for women in Ireland, marked by significant social and cultural changes. Women played a significant role in the struggle for Irish independence, challenging traditional gender roles and leading to greater political participation. The 1960s brought about gradual changes for women in areas such as education, employment, and contraception. The emergence of the feminist movement in the 1970s and 1980s led to greater gender equality and women's rights, challenging the conservative social policies of the dominant political party, Fianna Fáil. The party's policies had a significant impact on women's lives, with discrimination and marginalization a common experience. The Magdalene Laundries were an institution that reflected the neglect of women's rights in Ireland, and the Irish state was complicit in the abuse of women held there. From the 1970s to the present day, Ireland has seen significant changes in women's rights and representation, with challenges still remaining in achieving gender equality.

The Struggle for Irish Independece

The 1960s brought about gradual changes for women in The Struggle for Irish Independence marked a significant moment in Irish history, with women actively participating in Ireland, particularly in the areas of education, employment, the political movement. Women played a significant role in the and contraception. The introduction of free secondary education enabled greater access to higher education for fight for independence, particularly in the Irish Citizen Army and Cumann na mBan. Women's involvement in the Easter Rising of 1916 challenged traditional gender roles, leading to increased job opportunities for women. The 1960s also saw changes in women's status and greater political participation. the emergence of the feminist movement in Ireland, However, the newly established Irish Free State failed to advocating for greater gender equality and women's rights. The 1960s were a pivotal decade in Ireland's social and recognize the contributions of women to the independence movement, and their rights and representation were cultural history, leading to greater social and political changes for women.

The 1960s The Magdalene Laundries and Mother and Baby Homes

The Magdalene Laundries were institutions run by religious orders in Ireland, where thousands of women were held captive and subjected to forced labour and abuse. Women were sent to these institutions for various reasons, including women, while the gradual liberalization of Ireland's economy being unmarried mothers, victims of sexual abuse, or considered "troubled" in some way. The Irish state was complicit in the abuse, with women being forcibly placed in these institutions and their rights neglected. The Magdalene Laundries continued to operate until the late 1990s, with survivors only receiving a formal apology and compensation in recent years.

The Irish Feminist Movement

subsequently neglected.

The Irish Feminist Movement emerged in the 1970s and 1980s, Fianna Fáil was the dominant political party in Ireland from advocating for greater gender equality and women's rights. The the 1930s to the 1970s, during which time the party adopted changes, particularly in relation to women's rights and movement sought to challenge traditional gender roles and the conservative social policies that discriminated against patriarchal structures that kept women from participating fully women. The party supported the Magdalene Laundries, in Irish society. The movement led to significant changes in Irish law, including the legalisation of contraception, the recognition of marital rape, and greater access to abortion. The feminist movement was instrumental in shaping Ireland's social and cultural landscape, with women gaining greater representation and equality in various aspects of Irish life.

The Conservative Fianna Fáil Governments and their treatment of Women

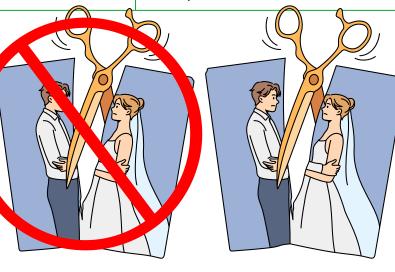
opposed contraception, and restricted women's access to education and employment. The party's policies had a significant impact on women's lives, with many women the feminist movement's efforts to challenge these policies, changes in women's rights.

From the 1970s to Present Day

Ireland has undergone significant social and cultural representation. The feminist movement played a significant role in shaping these changes, leading to the legalisation of contraception, the recognition of marital rape, and greater access to abortion. Women gained greater representation in politics and the workforce, and traditional gender roles were facing discrimination and marginalization as a result. Despite challenged. However, Ireland still faces challenges in achieving gender equality, particularly in relation to the it wasn't until the 1990s that Ireland began to see significant | gender pay gap and the under-representation of women in senior positions.













Definition

Gave the vote to all women and men over the age of 21

Policy by Sinn Féin MPs to not take their seats in the House of

Commons.

Women and men must be paid the same wage for the same work

Constitution of Ireland, 1937

Limited the number of women in any industry

an Irish politician, revolutionary, nationalist, suffragist, socialist,

the first woman elected to the Westminster Parliament, and was

elected Minister for Labour in the First Dáil, becoming the first female

cabinet minister in Europe.

an Irish republican women's paramilitary organisation

Unjust treatment of different people, usually based on race, religion,

sexual orientation or gender.

the use of fear and acts of violence to try to change society or

government policy for a political or ideological purpose

Women have equal rights to be employed regardless of marriage status

The belief that men and women are equal and should have the same

rights and opportunities.

The vote or suffrage

a suffragette and Irish nationalist

an Irish professional boxer and former footballer.

Women had to give up their jobs in the civil service when getting

married.

The second female President of Ireland

The first female President of Ireland

Charity for people who are poor and have no income.

an Irish former track and field athlete.

Women who were willing to take militant action in order to achieve

voting rights.

The right of women to vote in political elections.

