

# Towards partition and independence 1914-1923

Headings	Notes
<b>THE EASTER RISING AND ITS CONSEQUENCES</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Volunteers who rejected Redmond's leadership refused to support the war. Their Commander-in-Chief was Eoin MacNeill.</li> </ul>
<b>THE 'SINN FÉIN' VOLUNTEERS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Late in 1914, they reorganised on military lines, with a <b>Headquarters staff</b>. Almost all the officers in it, apart from MacNeill, were also in the IRB.</li> <li>The Volunteers drilled openly and opposed recruiting to the British army. On Redmond's advice, the British government left them alone.</li> </ul>
<b>THE IRB PLANS A RISING</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The IRB had a saying, '<i>England's difficulty is Ireland's opportunity</i>', so they saw the First World War as a golden opportunity to initiate a rebellion against British rule.</li> <li>When war began, the IRB Supreme Council set up a secret <b>Military Committee</b> to plan it. At first there was two men, <b>Tom Clarke</b> and <b>Seán MacDiarmada</b> on it; later <b>Pdraig Pearse</b>, <b>Joseph Plunkett</b>, <b>Thomas MacDonagh</b>, <b>Éamonn Ceannt</b> and (from January 1916) the Labour leader <b>James Connolly</b> joined it. They did not tell other IRB leaders what they were going to do.</li> <li>They sent <b>Sir Roger Casement</b> to Germany to get soldiers and arms. The Germans doubted if they had much support and would only promise to send guns.</li> <li>The Military Committee drew up plans for a rising:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The arrival of German arms would be the signal to start fighting.</li> <li>In Dublin the Volunteers would seize important buildings.</li> </ul> </li> <li>In 1915, they planned to rise in the autumn, but this fell through. In January 1916, they chose <b>Easter Sunday</b>. Historians are unsure why they chose this date. Was it symbolic or practical?</li> <li>The IRB agreed with the Germans that arms should land near Tralee between Good Friday (21<sup>st</sup> April) and Easter Sunday (23<sup>rd</sup> April). Later, they sent a message to change the arrival date to 23<sup>rd</sup> April, but it never reached the arms ship, the <b>Aud</b>.</li> </ul>
<b>MACNEILL'S ATTITUDE</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The plotters planned to use the Volunteers, but MacNeill knew nothing about their plans. When he heard rumours, he made his views clear:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A rebellion would cause suffering was bound to fail.</li> <li>It was only justified if the British tried to disarm the Volunteers or impose conscription on Ireland.</li> </ul> </li> <li>In the days before Easter, the plotters set out to persuade MacNeill to order the Volunteers to fight.</li> </ul>
<b>Keywords</b>	<b>Summary</b>

# Towards partition and independence 1914-1923

Headings	Notes
<p><b>THE WEEK BEFORE EASTER</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><b>Wednesday 19<sup>th</sup> April:</b> The 'Castle Document' appeared. It said the government planned to arrest nationalist leaders. It was probably a forgery, but it convinced MacNeill. He gave orders to resist. A rebellion was to begin on Sunday.</li><li><b>Thursday 20<sup>th</sup> April:</b> MacNeill found he had been conned and cancelled his orders. Pearse and others decided to tell him about the German arms on the <i>Aud</i>.</li><li><b>Friday 21<sup>st</sup> April:</b> Pearse told MacNeill. Recognising this would lead to arrests anyway, he again ordered a rebellion on Sunday. That morning the British navy arrested the <i>Aud</i> off the Kerry coast so no arms were coming. Casement landed at the same time, hoping to stop a rising, and was arrested.</li><li><b>Saturday 22<sup>nd</sup> April:</b> Word of these developments reached MacNeill. Without arms, he knew a rising was hopeless. He cancelled everything and put his orders in Sunday newspapers.</li><li><b>Sunday 23<sup>rd</sup> April:</b> (a) The Lord Lieutenant and Under Secretary met. They knew about the arms, Casement and the cancellation, and decided not to arrest any leaders until Tuesday. (b) The plotters met and decided to fight anyway on Monday.</li></ul>
<p><b>24<sup>TH</sup>-29<sup>TH</sup> APRIL 1916: EASTER WEEK</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><b>Easter Monday:</b> After the confusion, only 1,500 people turned out, mostly in Dublin. The Volunteers Headquarters was in the <b>General Post Office (GPO)</b>, where Pearse read the <b>Proclamation of the Republic</b>. The Volunteers took key positions around the city but not Dublin Castle. Unaware of the IRB's role, everyone called it in a 'Sinn Féin rising'.</li><li><b>Tuesday to Thursday:</b> The British imposed <b>martial law</b>, poured in troops and concentrated on capturing the GPO. They bombarded O'Connell Street. The rebels were forced to evacuate the GPO.</li><li><b>Friday:</b> Pearse surrendered and by Saturday, all fighting had ceased.</li></ul>
<p><b>APRIL/MAY 1916: THE BRITISH RESPONSE TO THE RISING</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Under martial law, the British army controlled Ireland. They rounded up 3,000 people and began to execute the leaders.</li><li>At first Irish people were hostile to the rebels, but after the executions opinion swung to their side. People admired their courage.</li></ul>
<p><b>Keywords</b></p>	<p><b>Summary</b></p>

# Towards partition and independence 1914-1923

Headings	Notes
APRIL/MAY 1916: THE BRITISH RESPONSE TO THE RISING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Home Rule leaders, <b>Redmond</b> and <b>Dillon</b>, were alarmed by the army's behaviour. They persuaded <b>Asquith</b> to stop the executions. Those spared, who included <b>Countess Constance Markievicz</b>, <b>W.T. Cosgrave</b> and <b>Eamon de Valera</b>, were given life sentences.</li> <li>• The British response was very moderate considering that Britain was already at war with Germany and the rebels were in contact with the enemy.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Redmond told Asquith that the only way to stop the growing popularity of the rebels was to put Home Rule into force.</li> <li>• Asquith sent <b>David Lloyd George</b> to hold new discussions with Redmond and Carson.</li> <li>• He persuaded Redmond to let the unionists have the six counties because it was for a limited period. He then told Carson that partition would be permanent. When this deception emerged, the talks collapsed.</li> <li>• This discredited Redmond, who, for the first time, had given up Tyrone and Fermanagh to the unionists.</li> <li>• But his Party was still strong because nationalists who supported the rising had no party to challenge the Home Rulers.</li> </ul>
PADRAIG PEARSE (1879-1916)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Son of an English stonemason, he studied law but never practised. At 16 he joined <b>the Gaelic League</b> and in 1903 became <b>editor</b> of the League's newspaper, <i>An Claidheamh Solius</i>.</li> <li>• Pearse raised the standard of the paper, publishing news items as well as stories and poems in Irish. He hoped it would convince more people to learn Irish.</li> <li>• When that failed he turned to education, opening his own school, <b>St Enda's</b>, in 1908. Teaching was mainly through Irish. Students had freedom to express themselves and were encouraged to admire ancient Gaelic heroes, like <b>Cúchulainn</b>.</li> <li>• At first it was a success. Friends and family taught in it and many Gaelic Leaguers sent their sons as pupils.</li> <li>• Success went to Pearse's head. He moved the school to a bigger house on the outskirts of Dublin. This increased costs while reducing the number of students.</li> </ul>
Keywords	Summary

# Towards partition and independence 1914-1923

Headings	Notes
<b>PADRAIG PEARSE (1879-1916)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• By 1912, Pearse was almost bankrupt and had to beg and borrow money to keep his school alive.</li><li>• Up to then Pearse concentrated on the revival of Irish and generally ignored politics. In 1912, he spoke in favour of Home Rule alongside Redmond.</li><li>• But as his school failed and as unionist opposition to Home Rule grew, Pearse linked the revival of Irish to independence, calling for '<i>an Ireland not free merely but Gaelic as well; not Gaelic merely but free as well</i>'.</li><li>• He helped to found the Irish Volunteers to join the British army, he sided with the minority. Soon after, when the Volunteers reorganised, he became <b>Director of Military Organisation</b>. This position allowed him to appoint IRB men to key positions.</li><li>• Although old republicans like Thomas Clarke and Seán MacDiarmada at first distrusted him, he won them over with his passionate enthusiasm. He was elected to the IRB Supreme Council and told of the plans for a rising.</li><li>• He developed a theory of '<b>blood sacrifice</b>', i.e. the spirit of Irish independence could only be revived if men were prepared to die for it. In a speech at the funeral of the old Fenian O'Donovan Rossa in 1915, Pearse expressed this idea when he said: '<i>Life springs from death and from the graves of patriotic men and women spring living nations</i>'.</li><li>• The Military Committee, which plotted the rising, appointed him President of the Provisional Government and he read the Proclamation of the Republic at the GPO on Easter Monday.</li><li>• By Friday, when it was clear that any further fighting was useless, he signed the surrender.</li><li>• After a court martial, he was executed by firing squad on 3<sup>rd</sup> May 1916.</li></ul>
<b>THE RISE OF THE SECOND SINN FÉIN PARTY</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• By the end of 1916, Britain was doing badly in the war. In December, Asquith was forced out</li><li>• and <b>David Lloyd George</b> became Prime Minister.</li></ul>
<b>LLOYD GEORGE FREES THE PRISONERS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• He had one main aim: to win the war by getting America to declare war on Germany.</li><li>• The large Irish-American community was hostile to Britain because of its treatment of Ireland.</li><li>• To appease them, Lloyd George freed the Easter Week prisoners.</li></ul>
<b>Keywords</b>	<b>Summary</b>

# Towards partition and independence 1914-1923

Headings	Notes
<b>NEW LEADERS FOR NATIONALISTS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• They got a warm welcome home. Some of them at once began to organise extreme nationalists</li> <li>• to oppose the Home Rule Party:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Arthur Griffith</b> started to revive the <b>Sinn Féin Party</b>.</li> <li>• <b>Michael Collins</b> reorganised the <b>IRB</b> and built a spy network.</li> <li>• <b>Cathal Brugha</b>, who disapproved of secret societies, began to revive the Irish Volunteers as</li> <li>• an open army.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>THE BY-ELECTIONS OF 1917</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In a by-election in Roscommon, local people named <b>Count Plunkett</b>, whose son had been executed, as a 'Sinn Féin' candidate. (By 'Sinn Féin' they meant a supporter of the rising, not a member of Griffith's Party.</li> <li>• Griffith, Collins and Brugha went to canvass for him; to everyone's amazement, he won.</li> <li>• Later, 'Sinn Féiners' won two more by-elections. The candidate in the third (Clare) was <b>Éamon de Valera</b>, who had just been freed by Llyod George.</li> <li>• These by-elections were important because they made Griffith's Sinn Féin better known and showed militant republicans, like Collins and Brugha, the value of elections for winning popular support.</li> </ul>
<b>FOUNDING A 'SECOND' SINN FÉIN</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• After de Valera was elected, he began talks to unite the various pro-1916 factions. They were</li> <li>• divided about aims (republic or dual monarchy?), tactics (violence or politics?) and leadership</li> <li>• (Griffith, Plunkett or de Valera?).</li> <li>• The talks led to a new ('second') <b>Sinn Féin</b> Party in October 1917.</li> <li>• They agreed to work for a republic, which they hoped to achieve by:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Getting MPs elected</li> <li>• Setting up a <b>Dáil</b> in Dublin</li> <li>• <b>Abstaining from Westminster</b></li> <li>• <b>Electing an Irish government</b></li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Appealing for self-determination at the Peace Conference</b> when the war ended. (When</li> <li>• US joined the war, <b>Woodrow Wilson</b> said it was to get 'self-determination for small nations'.</li> <li>• He didn't mean Ireland but most Irish people thought he did.</li> <li>• De Valera was elected president; Plunkett and Griffith were Vice-Presidents.</li> </ul>
<b>Keywords</b>	<b>Summary</b>

# Towards partition and independence 1914-1923

Headings	Notes
<b>FOUNDING A 'SECOND' SINN FÉIN</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Next day the <b>Volunteers</b> also elected de Valera as their leader, thus uniting the political and military wings of the movement.</li> <li>• <b>Michael Collins</b>, <b>Richard Mulcahy</b> and <b>Cathal Brugha</b> were also prominent in both organisations.</li> <li>• Sinn Féin grew slowly through the winter of 1917-1918.</li> </ul>
<b>1917-1918: THE IRISH CONVENTION</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• When American entered the war early in 1917, Lloyd George set up the <b>Irish Convention</b> to let the Irish find a solution to the division between unionists and nationalists.</li> <li>• It met between <b>July 1917</b> and <b>April 1918</b>.</li> <li>• Home Rulers, unionists, churches and trade unionists attended, but Sinn Féin boycotted it.</li> <li>• Redmond, a dying man, tried to make a deal with Carson but he was only interested in the six counties Redmond had agreed to in 1916.</li> <li>• The Convention ended in failure. This further discredited the Home Rule Party and strengthened Sinn Féin.</li> <li>• <b>March 1918</b>: Redmond died. <b>John Dillon</b> became Home Rule leader.</li> </ul>
<b>APRIL-MAY 1918: THE CONSCRIPTION CRISIS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Early in 1918 the Germans launched a desperate attack on the Western Front. Britain needed more soldiers to fight them, so Lloyd George introduced <b>conscription</b> for Ireland.           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Most nationalists opposed conscription:</li> <li>• Dillon walked out of Westminster in protest.</li> <li>• The trade union organised strikes against it.</li> <li>• The Catholic bishops denounced it.</li> <li>• Sinn Féin and the Volunteers threatened to fight it.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The British discovered a '<b>German plot</b>' and arrested many Sinn Féin leaders. No one believed the plot existed so it earned sympathy for Sinn Féin. With de Valera and Griffith in jail, <b>Collins</b> emerged as a leader.</li> <li>• By August, Germany had collapsed and the soldiers were not needed, but Sinn Féin got the credit for preventing conscription.</li> </ul>
<b>Keywords</b>	<b>Summary</b>

# Towards partition and independence 1914-1923

Headings	Notes												
<b>THE 1918 ELECTION</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>When the First World War ended on 11<sup>th</sup> November 1918, Lloyd George called a general election for December 1918. It was an unusual election:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The first since 1910 because there was no elections during the war.</li> <li>The first time that all men over 21, and women ratepayers over 30 could vote. Women could also stand as candidates.</li> </ul> </li> <li>In the campaign:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Unionist Party, still led by Carson, continued to campaign against Home Rule.</li> <li>The <b>Labour Party</b> did not put up candidates so as not to confuse the issue for nationalists.</li> <li>Nationalist voters had a clear choice. Did they want:                   <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) <b>Dillon's Home Rule Party</b> to go back to Westminster and go on negotiating for a limited self-government?</li> <li>(b) <b>de Valera's Sinn Féin Party</b> to stay in Ireland, set up an Irish republic and appeal for recognition at the Paris Peace Conference?</li> </ul> </li> <li>Sinn Fein did not mention violence in its election literature, but Collins, Brugha and some</li> <li>Volunteers were planning violence, whatever the result.</li> <li>Many Sinn Féin leaders were still in jail and its campaign literature was censored. This probably helped make them popular.</li> <li>The election results were dramatic:                   <table border="1" data-bbox="406 1102 1575 1291"> <thead> <tr> <th>Parties</th> <th>Before the election</th> <th>After the election</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Unionist</td> <td>18</td> <td>26</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Home Rule</td> <td>78</td> <td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sinn Féin</td> <td>7 (won in by-elections 1916-)</td> <td>73</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </li> <li>The Home Rule Party was almost wiped out. Even its leader, John Dillon, lost his seat.</li> </ul> </li></ul>	Parties	Before the election	After the election	Unionist	18	26	Home Rule	78	6	Sinn Féin	7 (won in by-elections 1916-)	73
Parties	Before the election	After the election											
Unionist	18	26											
Home Rule	78	6											
Sinn Féin	7 (won in by-elections 1916-)	73											
<b>ARTHUR GRIFFITH (1871-1922)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Griffith, a Dublin-born journalist, set up a small newspaper, <i>The United Irishman</i>, in 1898. In it</li> <li>he published articles by most of the important thinkers of the time, led 'buy Irish' campaigns and</li> <li>supported the Gaelic League and the GAA.</li> </ul>												
<b>Keywords</b>	<b>Summary</b>												

# Towards partition and independence 1914-1923

Headings	Notes
<b>ARTHUR GRIFFITH (1871-1922)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Griffith thought Home Rule would not give Ireland enough control over its affairs, but he also knew most Irish nationalists disliked republican violence. In his 1904 book, <i>The Resurrection of Hungary</i>, he proposed a middle way between the two:</li> <li>• Nationalists would elect MPs would not go to Westminster but set up an Irish parliament and government in Dublin.</li> <li>• Griffith argued that the British government in Ireland would then wither away and no violence would be needed.</li> <li>• To reassure the British and please unionists, nationalists would agree to a 'dual monarchy' with Britain (like the arrangement between Austria and Hungary).</li> <li>• An Irish government should develop Irish industry behind <b>protective tariffs</b>.</li> <li>• Griffith set up <b>Sinn Féin</b> to achieve these aims in 1905. It attracted people involved in the cultural revival or frustrated by the delay in getting Home Rule.</li> <li>• Sinn Féin did well in local elections but when political developments in Britain made Home Rule likely after 190, it declined.</li> <li>• Griffith continued to publish his newspaper, <i>Sinn Féin</i>, supporting nationalist causes like the Irish Volunteers. Gradually 'Sinn Féin' became a kind of brand name attached to extreme nationalists, such as MacNeill's 'Sinn Féin' Volunteers.</li> <li>• When violence broke out at Easter 1916, everyone called it 'the <b>Sinn Féin rebellion</b>', even though Griffith and Sinn Féin had nothing to do with it.</li> <li>• Griffith was arrested after the rising but freed in December 1916. His Party grew in support for the 1916 rebels increased, though he was too moderate for republicans like Collins and Brugha.</li> <li>• In October 1917, de Valera united the various anti-Home Rule groups. To maintain unity, Griffith stepped aside and let de Valera become the leader of the '<b>second</b>' Sinn Féin. It:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• demanded a republic rather than a dual monarchy.</li> <li>• promised to abstain from Westminster.</li> <li>• set up a Dáil in Dublin to appeal for recognition at the Paris Peace Conference.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Sinn Féin grew rapidly. When it opposed conscription, the British arrested the leaders, including Griffith, for the 'German Plot'.</li> </ul>
<b>Keywords</b>	<b>Summary</b>



# Towards partition and independence 1914-1923

Headings	Notes
ARTHUR GRIFFITH (1871-1922)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• He was in jail during the 1918 election when he was elected MP (TD) for East Cavan and missed the first meeting of Dáil Éireann.</li> <li>• When freed in March 1919, de Valera appointed him as <b>Vice-President</b> and <b>Minister for Home Affairs</b> in the <b>Dáil Cabinet</b>.</li> <li>• He presided over the Dáil while de Valera was in the US and was responsible for setting up the <b>Sinn Féin Courts</b>.</li> <li>• He disliked IRA violence but restrained his protests when faced with Black and Tan violence. Arrested in November 1920 he was in jail until the <b>Truce</b> in July 1921.</li> <li>• Griffith led the <b>Irish delegation</b> to London to negotiate with Lloyd George after de Valera refused</li> <li>• to go: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• He argued for de Valera's '<b>External Association</b>' but soon realised the British would insist on <b>Dominion Status</b>.</li> <li>• On partition, he accepted that the <b>Boundary Commission</b> would move large areas of the North to the South.</li> <li>• He was delighted when Lloyd George gave Ireland <b>full economic independence</b> during the final session.</li> <li>• He was the first delegate to agree to sign the Treaty without reference to de Valera.</li> <li>• In the <b>Dáil Debates</b>, Griffith argued that the Treaty gave much more independence – a flag, an army, full control of the economy – than Home Rule and that they got the best terms possible.</li> <li>• When de Valera resigned in January 1922, Griffith became <b>head of the Dáil government</b>. With Collins he began setting up the Irish Free State, but disapproved of things Collins did to try to</li> <li>• keep the IRA from splitting.</li> <li>• Life everyone, he was heartbroken when the split over the Treaty degenerated into civil war in</li> <li>• June. He died suddenly in August 1922, aged 52, to a brain haemorrhage.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
THE FIRST DÁIL AND GOVERNMENT 21 <sup>ST</sup> JANUARY 1919	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To prepare the Irish appeal at the Paris Peace Conference, which was to meet in Paris at the end of January, Sinn Féin leaders invited all 105 Irish MPs to a meeting of a new Irish parliament, <b>Dáil Éireann</b>.</li> </ul>
Keywords	Summary

# Towards partition and independence 1914-1923

Headings	Notes
<b>21<sup>ST</sup> JANUARY 1919: THE FIRST MEETING OF THE FIRST DÁIL</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Only 27 Sinn Féiners turned up. Unionist and Home Rule MPs were not interested, while de Valera, Griffith and other Sinn Féin TDs were still in jail.</li><li>• The first meeting of Dáil Éireann took place at the Mansion House in Dublin on 21<sup>st</sup> January. It lasted two hours. The Dáil:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• declared a <b>republic</b></li><li>• approved a <b>constitution</b></li><li>• agreed on a '<b>Democratic Programme</b>' of social reform to please the Labour Party</li><li>• appointed delegates, led by <b>Seán T. O'Kelly</b>, to put Ireland's case for self-determination at the Paris Peace Conference.</li></ul></li><li>• All this was carried out in Irish.</li></ul>
<b>DE VALERA ELECTED PRESIDENT</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• In February, Collins got de Valera out of jail and in March, Lloyd George freed the other Sinn Féin leaders.</li><li>• On 1<sup>st</sup> April, the Dáil met for a second time and elected de Valera as President (i.e. Prime Minister).</li><li>• He appointed a Cabinet. It included:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Arthur Griffith, Vice-President and Minister for Home Affairs (i.e. Justice)</li><li>• Michael Collins, Minister for Finance</li><li>• William T. Cosgrave, Minister for Local Government</li><li>• Constance Markievicz, Minister for Labour</li><li>• Cathal Brugha, Minister for Defence.</li></ul></li></ul>
<b>DE VALERA IN AMERICA 1919-1920</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• In Paris, US President Woodrow Wilson refused to meet the Sinn Féin delegates because he considered them pro-German.</li><li>• In June, de Valera went to America, hoping to get Irish-American voters to make the US government to change its position.</li><li>• He failed to achieve this, but he raised \$4 million for the Dáil government.</li><li>• He returned to Ireland in December 1920. By then the whole situation had completely changed.</li></ul>
<b>Keywords</b>	<b>Summary</b>

# Towards partition and independence 1914-1923

Headings	Notes
<b>ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE DÁIL GOVERNMENT</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• While de Valera was away, Griffith led the Dáil government which planned to set up an Irish government and take over the country from the British. They faced huge difficulties:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• All Sinn Féin ministers were young and inexperienced.</li><li>• They had no civil servants or even offices.</li><li>• They were often on the run from the Black and Tans.</li></ul></li><li>• In spite of these difficulties, they achieved a great deal:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Collins in Finance</b> raised a loan of £358,000 which helped pay for guns and propaganda. He carefully oversaw the spending of this money and established the <b>Department of Finance</b> as the most important department in the government.</li><li>• <b>Cosgrave in Local Government</b> took over county councils after the local elections in 1920. He tried to end corruption.</li><li>• <b>Griffith</b> (and after he was imprisoned, <b>Austin Stack</b>) <b>in Home Affairs</b> encouraged the setting up of <b>Sinn Féin arbitration courts</b> which had largely replaced the British court system by 1921. In places, the Volunteers (now known as the <b>IRA</b>) acted as a police force, supporting and enforcing the decisions of the Sinn Féin courts.</li><li>• <b>Seán T. O'Kelly in Foreign Affairs</b> and <b>Erskine Childers in Publicity</b> brought Irish issues to the attention of the world and embarrassed Britain by publicising the behaviour of the Black and Tans.</li></ul></li></ul>
<b>COUNTESS CONSTANCE MARKIEVICZ (1868-1927)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Constance Gore-Booth</b> was born into an Anglo-Irish landlord family. She grew up at the family mansion in Sligo and was presented to Queen Victoria. She studied art in London and Paris.</li><li>• In 1900, she married a Polish Count, <b>Casimir Markievicz</b>, and they moved to Ireland in 1903. About ten years later, the marriage collapsed and her husband left Ireland for good.</li><li>• Contact with the cultural revival drew her into nationalist politics. She joined <b>Sinn Féin</b> and <b>Inghinidhe na hÉireann</b>, a women's nationalist organisation set up by <b>Maud Gonne MacBride</b>.</li><li>• With <b>Bulmer Hobson</b> in 1909, she set up <b>Na Fianna</b>, a scout-type organisation, to recruit and train boys to fight for Irish independence.</li></ul>
<b>Keywords</b>	<b>Summary</b>

# Towards partition and independence 1914-1923

Headings	Notes
<b>COUNTESS CONSTANCE MARKIEVICZ (1868-1927)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Friendship with <b>James Connolly</b> led her to support <b>socialism</b>. She helped to organise the feeding of workers during the <b>1913 lockout</b> in Dublin. She also joined Connolly's <b>Irish Citizen Army</b> and outraged many in Dublin by appearing in a uniform with trousers and carrying guns.</li><li>• In the 1916 Rising, she fought in Stephen's Green with the Citizen Army unit led by <b>Micheal Mallin</b>.</li><li>• Afterwards she was court-martialled and sentenced to death. But the British did not want to execute a woman and her sentence was at once changed to life imprisonment. Like the other life prisoners, she was freed in June 1917.</li><li>• She joined the new <b>Sinn Féin Party</b> led by de Valera and along other prominent members was imprisoned in 1918 as part of the 'German Plot'.</li><li>• In the 1918 election, she was one of two women candidates nominated by Sinn Féin. Her victory made her the <b>first woman elected to Westminster</b> and to <b>Dáil Éireann</b>. In line with Sinn Féin policy, she never took her seat in the British parliament.</li><li>• When the Dáil government was set up in 1919 de Valera made her <b>Minister for Labour</b> – but<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• over the next three years she was imprisoned twice, which made it difficult for her to achieve much in this role.</li></ul></li><li>• When the Dáil Cabinet was reorganised in 1921, she was left out of the inner circle of Ministers who made the main decisions.</li><li>• During the <b>Dáil debates on the Treaty</b>, she vehemently opposed Dominion Status. She<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• supported the anti-Treaty side in the Civil War and went to America to gather funds.</li></ul></li><li>• She lost her seat in the 'Treaty election' of 1922 but was re-elected in 1923 as a Sinn Féin TD.</li><li>• She supported de Valera when he left Sinn Féin in 1926 and was a founding member of <b>Fianna Fáil</b>. She was elected a <b>Fianna Fáil TD</b> in 1927, but died soon after.</li></ul>
<b>THE IRISH WAR OF INDEPENDENCE</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• After the Dáil declared a republic, the Volunteers began to call themselves the <b>Irish Republican Army (IRA)</b>.</li></ul>
<b>DÁIL ÉIREANN AND THE VOLUNTEERS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• In theory, the Dáil government and its <b>Minister for Defence, Cathal Brugha</b>, were in charge of the IRA – but in practice the Volunteers paid little attention to them.</li></ul>
<b>Keywords</b>	<b>Summary</b>

# Towards partition and independence 1914-1923

Headings	Notes
<b>DÁIL ÉIREANN AND THE VOLUNTEERS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The Volunteers, set up in 1913, were older than the Dáil. They had their own headquarters under their own <b>Chief of Staff, Richard Mulcahy</b>, who was elected to that position in 1917.</li><li>• They took orders from him, or from their own local commandants who were elected by the Volunteers, not from the Dáil.</li><li>• This is seen when Volunteers in Tipperary shot and killed two policemen in an arms raid at <b>Soloheadbeg</b> on 21<sup>st</sup> January 1919, the first day the Dáil met and well before it declared war on Britain.</li><li>• This confusion about who was in charge led to friction between the two branches of the Irish independence movements, the political wing (Sinn Féin and the Dáil) and the army (IRA).</li><li>• For example: <b>Collins</b>, as <b>Director of Intelligence</b> in the IRA (and head of the secret IRB to which many IRA officers belonged), paid little attention to <b>Brugha</b>, his nominal boss as <b>Minister for Defence</b>.</li><li>• These issues caused trouble after the Treaty was signed, but between 1919 and 1921, while they faced a common enemy, they stayed united.</li></ul>
<b>THE GROWTH OF VIOLENCE</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The War of Independence developed slowly and semi-accidentally.</li><li>• <b>In 1919-1920, the IRA raided police barracks</b> looking for arms (like at Soloheadbeg). In the first year, 19 RIC men were shot.</li><li>• In Dublin, Collins organised a spy network and ruthlessly used his 'Squad' of gunmen to murder police spies and destroy the government's sources of information.</li><li>• <b>Lloyd George</b> would not admit that it was a war. He insisted the IRA was a '<i>murder gang</i>' against which they had to use the police (RIC), rather than the British army.</li><li>• But in 1919, few Irishmen wanted to join the RIC. So the British recruited unemployed ex-soldiers in Britain, the '<b>Black and Tans</b>'.</li><li>• They arrived early in 1930. They did not know Ireland. When the IRA attacked them, they hit back indiscriminately, looting and burning.</li><li>• This angered people like Griffith who, up to then, had disliked the brutality of the IRA. Now they felt obligated to support their own side.</li></ul>
<b>Keywords</b>	<b>Summary</b>

# Towards partition and independence 1914-1923

Headings	Notes
<p><i>THE GROWTH OF VIOLENCE</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sinn Féin publicised the brutality of the Tans. This led to criticism of British policy in Britain, Europe and the US, forcing an embarrassed British government to begin talks with Sinn Féin. It was this and not any 'victory' of the IRA which led to the <b>Truce (July 1921)</b> and the start of peace talks.</li> </ul>
<p><i>IMPORTANT EVENTS IN THE WAR OF INDEPENDENCE</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The worst stage in the War of Independence was from <b>October 1920 to July 1921</b>. Most of the violence was in Dublin or in Munster.</li> <li>• <b>October 1920</b>: The death of Terence MacSwiney, Mayor of Cork, after a hunger strike of 73 days.</li> <li>• <b>November 1920</b>; The execution of 18-year-old <b>Kevin Barry</b> for his part in an ambush in which a 17-year-old British soldier died.</li> <li>• <b>21<sup>st</sup> November 1920 – 'Bloody Sunday'</b>: The British brought in new spies, the '<b>Cario gang</b>'. Collins sent his squad to kill them on Sunday morning. Eleven died. That afternoon, the Tans entered Croke Park during a football match between Tipperary and Dublin and fired upon the crowd, killing 13 people including Tipperary player, Michael Hogan. Later that night, three IRA men were also killed in Dublin Castle 'while trying to escape'.</li> <li>• <b>December 1920</b>: After the IRA under <b>Tom Barry</b> ambushed and killed a troop of Auxiliaries at <b>Kilmichael</b> near Cork, the Black and Tans rioted and burned the centre of the city.</li> <li>• In 1921, the <b>British army</b> became more involved. It imposed martial law in places, but politicians in London were afraid of the effect on British and world public opinion if it was given a free hand.</li> <li>• The IRA developed '<b>flying squads</b>' of trained and paid men who moved from area to area, helping local Volunteers to organise ambushes.</li> <li>• <b>Brugha</b> and <b>de Valera</b> (after he returned from the US), disliked the IRA's guerrilla tactics. They argued for a more open warfare.</li> <li>• That led in <b>May 1921</b> to the IRA attack on the Customs House in Dublin. They burned it, but lost seven men and 70 were captured along with their arms.</li> <li>• By summer 1921, the IRA was weakening. Many activists were rounded up by the army and put in internment camps.</li> </ul>
<p><i>Keywords</i></p>	<p><i>Summary</i></p>



# Towards partition and independence 1914-1923

Headings	Notes
<b>ÉAMON DE VALERA (1881-1975)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In October 1917, he united the anti-Home Rule groups which emerged after the 1916 rising into the 'second' <b>Sinn Féin</b> Party and was elected its President.</li> <li>• Soon after he was also elected <b>leader of the Volunteers</b>, thus uniting political and military movements.</li> <li>• Imprisoned during the <b>1918 Conscription Crisis 'German Plot'</b>, he was in jail for the 1918 election and the first meeting of Dáil Éireann in January 1919.</li> <li>• Collins got him out and in April, the First Dáil elected him <b>President</b> (i.e. Prime Minister). He appointed a <b>Cabinet</b>, then left for the US where he stayed until December 1920.</li> <li>• He returned to find a guerrilla war and the Sinn Féin Cabinet split between Collins and Brugha. He sided with Brugha.</li> <li>• As violence grew in the north, de Valera met the Northern Prime Minister, <b>Sir James Craig</b>, but the talks achieved nothing.</li> <li>• By June 1921, <b>Lloyd George</b> was ready to talk to Sinn Féin. He and de Valera agreed to a <b>truce</b> (11<sup>th</sup> July) so negotiations could begin.</li> <li>• De Valera went to London. He demanded an independent Republic, and an end to partition. Lloyd George offered limited <b>Dominion Status</b> to 26 counties. But neither side wanted war and they agreed to reopen negotiations in October.</li> <li>• De Valera refused to be part of the delegation the Dáil Cabinet chose. He said the delegates must have someone to refer back to. He told them to demand an end to partition and offer Britain '<b>External Association</b>' in return. He forbade them to sign anything without his approval.</li> <li>• He accepted a <b>Boundary Commission</b> as solving partition but continued to insist on External Association even when the British rejected it. He was furious when the delegates signed a Treaty without consulting him on 6<sup>th</sup> December 1921 and called on the Irish people to reject it.</li> <li>• In Dáil debates, de Valera opposed the Treaty because (a) it made the <b>King head of state</b> and (b) the <b>oath</b> would give Britain power in Ireland. His suggested alternative Treaty ('<b>Document 2</b>') pleased no one.</li> <li>• When the Dáil accepted the Treaty, de Valera resigned and walked out, leaving Griffith and Collins to set up the Free State. He made inflammatory speeches, and backed the IRA occupation of the Four Courts.</li> </ul>
<b>Keywords</b>	<b>Summary</b>





















# Towards partition and independence 1914-1923

Headings	Notes
<b>THE MAIN EVENTS OF THE IRISH CIVIL WAR</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Cosgrave's government took power to execute anyone found with guns. <b>Erskine Childers</b></li><li>• and <b>Rory O'Connor</b> were among 77 people executed.</li><li>• De Valera joined in the civil war as an ordinary soldier. In October 1922 he set up a 'republican government', but it failed to control the IRA.</li><li>• The IRA commander, Liam Lynch, refused to recognise that they were beaten or to call a ceasefire. He was killed in April 1923.</li><li>• His successor, <b>Frank Aiken</b>, listened to de Valera's pleas for peace. He agreed to a ceasefire</li><li>• in <b>May 1923</b>. Guns were not surrendered but hidden away for another day, which never came.</li><li>• There were about 1,000 republicans in jail and in August 1923, de Valera was arrested</li><li>• during an election speech. But they were all released unconditionally by August 1924 and</li><li>• allowed to resume peaceful political activity.</li></ul>
<b>IMPACT OF THE CIVIL WAR</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• About 4,000 people died, including many able leaders.</li><li>• The centre of Dublin was destroyed. Other towns were damaged, houses burnt, roads, bridges and railways were destroyed. Money, badly needed to deal with social problems, had to be spent repairing the damage.</li><li>• It created great bitterness among political leaders that took a generation to heal.</li><li>• Our modern political parties have come from the split in the second Sinn Féin, which led to the civil war:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The Pro-Treaty side took the name <b>Cumann na nGaedheal</b> and in 1933 turned into <b>Fine Gael</b>. They are a liberal-conservative Christian-democratic political party (central).</li><li>• The Anti-Treaty side kept the name Sinn Féin until 1926 when de Valera left it to set up <b>Fianna Fáil</b>. They are a conservative Christian-democratic political party (right-wing).</li><li>• The reminding parts of Sinn Féin would eventually see an IRA takeover in the 1950s before it would see several political changes. They are a republican and democratic socialist political party (left-wing).</li></ul></li></ul>
<b>Keywords</b>	<b>Summary</b>

# Towards partition and independence 1914-1923

Headings	Notes
<b>HOW IRELAND WAS PARTITIONED 1912-1925</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• In 1920 the <b>Government of Ireland Act partitioned (divided)</b> the island of Ireland into two parts - Northern Ireland with six counties, and Southern Ireland with 26 counties. This is how it came about.</li></ul>
<b>UNIONIST OPPOSITION TO HOME RULE LEADS TO TALKS OF PARTITION</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>1912-1914</b>: Ulster unionists opposed Home Rule for Ireland. They wanted Ireland to be divided, with <b>six Ulster counties</b> remaining in the UK when the remaining <b>26 counties</b> got Home Rule.</li><li>• Redmond was willing to let them have <b>four counties</b>, but did not want to give up <b>Tyrone</b> and <b>Fermanagh</b>, where the majority were nationalists.</li><li>• The First World War began before any agreement was reached. The Home Rule Bill was passed in September 1914, but suspended until the war ended and the details of partition were worked out. No one expected that the war would last so long.</li></ul>
<b>TALKS ON PARTITION DURING THE FIRST WORLD WAR</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• In <b>1915</b>, with the war going badly for Britain, the Liberals and Conservatives (allies of the unionists) formed a coalition government. Carson became a Minister. Redmond refused to become one. This reduced his influence on the British and increased Carson's.</li><li>• <b>1916</b>: After the 1916 Rising in Dublin, Lloyd George reopened negotiations with the two leaders. He got Redmond to agree to let the unionists have all six counties in return for a promise that partition would be 'temporary', while at the same time promising Carson that it would be permanent. When Redmond realised he had been conned, he repudiated the deal, but it was too late. He had given up Tyrone and Fermanagh.</li><li>• <b>1917</b>: To please Irish-Americans, Lloyd George set up the <b>Irish Convention</b> to let the Irish sort out the problem themselves. Carson insisted that Redmond had agreed to six counties and would not negotiate on any other terms.</li></ul>
<b>LLOYD GEORGE AND PARTITION</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>December 1918 – the general election</b>: In nationalist areas, <b>Sinn Féin</b> replaced the Home Rule Party. They wanted a totally independent republic. That was even more unacceptable to</li><li>• the unionists.</li></ul>
<b>Keywords</b>	<b>Summary</b>

# Towards partition and independence 1914-1923

Headings	Notes
LLOYD GEORGE AND PARTITION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Carson's Unionist Party won 26 seats. Because Sinn Féin refused to go to Westminster, the Unionists were the biggest Irish Party there.</li> <li>• <b>The First World War ended</b> when the Peace Treaties were signed in Paris in 1919. Lloyd George then turned his attention to Ireland, which was due to get Home Rule. But with few Home Rulers and no Sinn Féiners in Westminster, he talked mainly to Unionists.</li> <li>• His solution was '<b>Home Rule all round</b>' i.e. a Home Rule parliament in Belfast for the Ulster Unionists and another in Dublin for the nationalists.</li> <li>• After some hesitation, the Unionists saw the advantage to this. With their own parliament they would no longer be at the mercy of British politics in Westminster.</li> <li>• But Lloyd George wanted the Belfast parliament to control all <b>nine</b> counties of Ulster. He believed that with Catholics and Protestants evenly balanced (51% Protestants to 49% Catholics) there was less chance of one discriminating against the other.</li> <li>• The unionists rejected nine counties. They only wanted six, because that guaranteed them a permanent majority of about 65%. Lloyd George had to give way because they had the support of the Conservatives, whose votes Lloyd George needed to maintain his coalition government.</li> </ul>
THE GOVERNMENT OF IRELAND ACT 1920	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>The Government of Ireland Act</b> was passed in <b>December 1920</b>. It <b>partitioned Ireland</b> into two states: '<b>Northern Ireland</b>' had 6 counties while '<b>Southern Ireland</b>' had 26. '<b>Southern Ireland</b>' never officially functioned.</li> <li>• Carson retired and <b>Sir James Craig became the first Prime Minister of Northern Ireland</b>, which officially came into existence in May 1921.</li> <li>• <b>1921</b>: Soon after, Lloyd George began negotiating with Sinn Féin. They wanted to <b>end partition and reunite the country</b>. Craig was alarmed but determined to hold onto all six counties. The Conservatives backed him and the Ulster Unionists.</li> <li>• Lloyd George's solution was to include a '<b>Boundary Commission</b>' in the Treaty with Sinn Féin.</li> <li>• It would consist of <b>three men</b>; (a) one from the North; (b) one from the Free State and (c) a British-appointed neutral chairman.</li> <li>• They would redraw the border between North and South according to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The wishes of the people</li> <li>• Economic and geographic considerations</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Keywords	Summary

# Towards partition and independence 1914-1923

Headings	Notes
<b>THE GOVERNMENT OF IRELAND ACT 1920</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Lloyd George convinced Collins and Griffith that the Commission would give mainly nationalist areas like Tyrone and Fermanagh, to the South. Most nationalists accepted this idea.</li></ul>
<b>1924-1925: THE BOUNDARY COMMISSION</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The Boundary Commission did not begin work until 1924 because of:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The civil war in the Free state</li><li>• The refusal of Craig to name anyone to it.</li></ul></li><li>• Finally, the British appointed <b>J. Fisher</b> (a friend of Craig's) as the Unionist representative and South African <b>J. Feetham</b> as the neutral chairman. Cosgrave appointed his Education Minister, <b>Eoin MacNeill</b>, to represent the nationalists.</li><li>• On 7<sup>th</sup> November 1925, London papers reported that they planned to alter the border only a little and to give some Free State land to Northern Ireland.</li><li>• Horrified, Cosgrave and O'Higgins flew to London. They agreed with the British to suppress the report, leaving the 6-county/26-county border, set in the 1920 Government of Ireland Act, unchanged.</li></ul>
<b>PARTITION CONSOLIDATED</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Partition was a compromise between the wishes of nationalists and unionists. No one wanted it and it left no side fully satisfied.</li><li>• After 1920 the two parts of Ireland moved further apart.</li><li>• The Irish Free State moved away from the United Kingdom to full independence, while Northern Ireland remained loyal to the British connection.</li><li>• Each state developed different economic, education and health systems.</li><li>• Catholic sectarianism became dominant in the South while Protestant sectarianism in the North.</li><li>• The experience of the Second World War – when the South remained neutral, while Northern Ireland was fully involved – sealed the difference.</li></ul>
<b>Keywords</b>	<b>Summary</b>

# Towards partition and independence 1914-1923

Headings	Notes
<b>EXAM QUESTIONS</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. What were the fortunes of the Sinn Féin movement during the period 1912-1922? (HL 2013)</li><li>2. How did the threat and use of physical force affect Ireland in the period 1912-1923? (HL 2012)</li><li>3. What did one or more of the following contribute to Irish affairs?<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Padraig Pearse</li><li>• Arthur Griffith</li><li>• Countess Markievicz (HL 2011)</li></ul></li><li>4. Why were the Anlo-Irish Treaty negotiations controversial? (HL 2008)</li><li>5. To what extent was the Anglo-Irish Treaty of 1921 responsible for the Irish Civil War? (HL '07)</li><li>6. During the period 1912-1920 what factors contributed to the partition of Ireland? (HL 2010)</li><li>7. What were the aims and achievements of Padraig Pearse? (HL 2007)</li></ol>
<b>Keywords</b>	<b>Summary</b>

# The Easter Rising 1916

## The Irish Volunteers Plan

1. Convention held on 25 October 1914. Decides to (a) Maintain armed and trained military Volunteer Force, (b) To resist partition, (c) To end British Rule in Ireland, (d) To resist the enlistment of Irishmen into the British Army.
2. The Irish Republican Brotherhood (IRB) have considerable influence within the Irish Volunteers.
3. IRB plan Rising ('*England's difficulty is Ireland's opportunity*')
4. Non-IRB Volunteers unaware of plans for a Rising.

## James Connolly and the Irish Citizens Army (ICA)

1. Founded to defend workers from police attacks during the 1913 Dublin Lockout.
2. Aims (a) Defend workers against employer oppression, (b) Defend workers from attacks by the police, (c) Restore morale within the ITGWU, (d) Establish a socialist workers republic.
3. Connolly spoke of his intention to organise a rebellion during World War One.
4. Fearing the ICA might disrupt their plans, the IRB offer Connolly a position on the IRB Military Council.

## Plans for the Rising

1. After failing to secure weapons in 1915, the IRB set Easter Sunday 1916 as date for the Rising.
2. Roger Casement travels to Germany to secure weapons.
3. Germans send 20,000 guns on a ship called the *Aud*.
4. The *Aud* to land in Kerry but captured by British and scuttled by her captain.

## Eoin MacNeill and the Castle Document

1. Eoin Mac Neill, Leader of Irish Volunteers, complains about being kept in the dark about plans for Rising.
2. In order to get MacNeill's support the IRB needed to convince him that the Irish Volunteers were under threat from the British.
3. IRB forge the 'Castle Document' that pretends the British plan to arrest the leaders of the Volunteers.
4. When MacNeill discovers the capture of the *Aud* he cancels plans for the Rising.
5. IRB decided to go ahead with Rising on Easter Monday.

## The Easter Rising Begins

1. 1,500 Volunteers and ICA members take over the GPO and other buildings around Dublin.
2. The Easter Proclamation is read by Pádraig Pearse outside the GPO.
3. Fighting lasts for 6 days.
4. By the end of the Rising there were 12,000 British troops in Dublin.
5. On Saturday 29 April the rebels agree to an unconditional surrender to the British military.
6. During the Rising 64 insurgents died and 120 were wounded. 132 British Troops were killed and 397 wounded. Around 300 civilians were killed and nearly 2,000 wounded.

## Aftermath of the Easter Rising

1. After the Rising the British interned (imprisonment without trial) around 3,500 men and women, many who has not involvement with the Irish Volunteers or the Rising.
2. The British court-martialled 170 of the rebels and sentenced 90 to be executed.
3. Fifteen of the leaders of the Rising were executed.
4. Initially many Dublin people opposed the actions of the rebels and the death and destruction the Rising caused.
5. Public opinion is horrified by the executions and the British order a stop to further executions.
6. The executed leaders were now seen as martyrs of the independence struggle.

## Effects of the 1916 Rising

1. Sinn Fein mistakenly blamed for the Rising. This helps Sinn Fein grow as a nationalist party.
2. After the Rising the Irish Parliamentary Party went into decline. This was due to (a) the failure to implement Home Rule (b) Redmond's acceptance of partition and (c) growth of Sinn Fein.
3. Catholic Church joined the popular outcry against the executions and began to support radical nationalism.
4. Recruitment of Irishmen to British Army fell dramatically.
5. Many key republicans lost their lives and new figures emerged to replace those killed.

# The Rise of Sinn Féin

## Founding of Sinn Féin

1. Leader Arthur Griffith
2. In 1907 the Dungannon Clubs and Cumann na nGaedheal merge to form the Sinn Féin League.
3. In 1908 the Sinn Féin League merge with the National Council to become Sinn Féin
4. Slow growth for Sinn Féin, abstentionism and public support for Home Rule.
5. Before 1916 moderates supported the IPP, republicans supported the IRB. Sinn Féin did not affect national politics.

## Prisoner Releases

1. After 1916 Rising over 3,500 republicans arrested. Many ended up in internment camps.
2. Prison camp at Frongoch, Wales became known as the 'Sinn Féin University'.
3. Republicans in prison set about organising the nationalist campaign.
4. Griffith reorganised Sinn Féin and republicans began to join.

## Sinn Féin Reborn 1916

1. After Rising shift in opinion from support for Home Rule to support for Irish Independence.
2. British government mistakenly dubbed the Easter Rising the 'Sinn Féin Rising'.
3. Within a year of the Rising membership of Sinn Féin had increased ten-fold.
4. Prisoners released from internment become more involved in the nationalist movement.

## Early Electoral Success

1. February 1917 Count Plunkett elected as an independent candidate in the North Roscommon by-election. Plunkett is heavily backed by Sinn Féin.
2. Sinn Féin win further by-elections in Longford and with Eamon de Valera in Clare.
3. Sinn Féin establishes itself as the leading nationalist party in Ireland.
4. Large numbers of Irish Volunteers join Sinn Féin.
5. At Sinn Féin Ard-Fheis deValera is elected President of Sinn Féin and of the Irish Volunteers. For the first time the political and military wings of nationalism are under one leader.

## The Irish Convention

1. Lloyd George establishes the Irish Convention to accommodate Home Rule.
2. Attended by Ulster Unionists, Irish Parliamentary Party and some independents.
3. Boycotted by Sinn Féin and Labour Party.
4. Unionists state 'nothing in any way binding would be done without consultation with the Ulster people'. This restricted possible agreement
4. Redmond dies in March 1918.
5. Convention ends in April without agreement.

## The Conscription Crisis

1. April 1918 British Government introduced conscription to the army in Ireland.
2. Opposed by IPP, Sinn Féin, Church, Labour Party and the Trade Unions.
3. Large anti-conscription rallies held around the country. 2 million people sign anti-conscription pledge.
4. Trade Unions organise a 24 hour general strike on 23 April 1918 against conscription.
5. Thousands more join the Irish Volunteers.
6. British government abandon conscription.

## The German Plot

1. On 17 May the British Government ordered the arrest of key leading members of Sinn Féin including de Valera, Markievicz and Griffith.
2. The British claimed that Sinn Féin were attempting to get weapons from Germany.
3. Nationalist organisations like the Gaelic League, the Irish Volunteers and Sinn Féin are banned by Government.
4. The Irish public did not believe the British claims of German intervention.
5. British Governments actions increase support for Sinn Féin.

## General Election 1918

1. The Representation of the People Act 1918 gives the vote to all men over 21 and all women over 30. Increases Irish electorate to nearly 2 million voters.
2. World War One ends on 11 November 1918. British government calls General Election for December.
3. The Labour Party are persuaded not to contest the election ('*Labour must wait*').
4. Sinn Féin campaigns on withdrawal from Westminster (abstention) and establish an independent Irish Republic.
4. Sinn Féin win 73 seats, Ulster Unionists win 26 seats, IPP win 6 seats.

# The Irish War of Independence

## The First Dáil

1. Sinn Féin were abstentionist (would not take seats in House of Commons).
2. Sinn Féin invited all Irish MP's to attend a new assembly in Dublin.
3. No other party attended.
4. Only 27 Sinn Féin candidates attended the assembly on 19/1/1919. Most of the rest were still in prison over German Plot.
5. Sinn Féin set about gaining as much control as possible over the country.
6. They set up Sinn Féin courts to try people for crimes and encouraged the public to come to these courts rather than the official British ones.
7. Collins organised a loan for the work of the government.

## The War 1919 - 1921

1. The first fighting was at Soloheadbeg, Tipperary, on 19/1/1919 when an RIC patrol was ambushed by an IRA. The policemen were guarding a supply of explosives.
2. The IRA used guerrilla tactics against the British forces. These were ambush or "hit and run" tactics.
3. Michael Collins organised an intelligence network, using spies to collect informations. He organised a special group in Dublin called the "Squad". Their job was to kill spies, informers and detectives.
4. As the IRA grew it was organised into "flying columns" – mobile units that were able to move around the countryside, getting food and shelter from local people.
5. The British government recruited ex-soldiers. They were known as the "Black and Tans" because of their uniform. They acquired a bad reputation in Ireland.
6. The government also recruited ex-officers who were known as "Auxiliaries". They found it very difficult to deal with guerrilla warfare. They often used reprisals for guerrilla attacks by burning houses, barns and creameries and attacking innocent people.
7. The British government also passed the "Government of Ireland Act" in 1920, in which two parliaments were set up – one in Dublin and one in Belfast.

## Major incidents of the War of Independence

1. Members of the RIC murdered Tomás MacCurtain, Lord Mayor of Cork, in front of his family on 20/3/1920.
2. Terence MacSwiney, the next Lord Mayor of Cork, was arrested, demanded to be treated as a PoW and, when this was refused, died on hunger strike on 25/10/1920.
3. On "Bloody Sunday", 21/11/1920, Collins' "Squad" killed 11 British agents in Dublin. Later the same day, in retaliation, the Black and Tans broke into a GAA match at Croke Park and killed 14 people, including one player, Michael Hogan.
4. After an ambush at Crossbarry Co. Cork, on 11/12/1920 the Black and Tans burned down the centre of Cork City.
5. The IRA attacked the Custom House on 25/5/1921 and some of it was burned down. This attack was an attempt at a more conventional, large scale military engagement and was suggested by de Valera to counter accusations of the IRA's tactics being simply murder. The attack led to the capture or death of 80 IRA men.

## Peace

1. By 1921 both sides wanted peace for the following reasons:
  - (a) the IRA was running short of men and ammunition,
  - (b) the people wanted peace,
  - (c) the British government was being criticised at home and in the USA for the behaviour of the Black and Tans and Auxiliaries,
  - (d) the war was costing the British government a lot of money.
2. Both sides agreed to a truce in July 1921.



# The Anglo-Irish Treaty – Part 1

## Preliminary negotiations, July-October 1921

1. In July de Valera and Lloyd George met four times in London, during which time they failed to secure agreement.
2. The British were prepared to go further than before in offering Dominion status – although this was to be limited in certain ways:
  - (a) There was to be perpetual free trade between Britain and Ireland.
  - (b) Ireland was to grant Britain use of its air and naval facilities.
  - (c) There was to be a limitation on the size of the Irish army and the British could continue voluntary recruitment for its forces in Ireland.
3. De Valera was worried about the unity of Sinn Féin and did not want to be seen to be compromising on the demand for a republic. He concentrated on the partition issue and criticised the British government for its decision to partition Ireland. Lloyd George found talking to de Valera “*like trying to pick up mercury with a fork*”.

## August – September 1921

1. Letters were exchanged between August and September but the central problem remained: how to reconcile de Valera’s concept of full independence with Lloyd George’s insistence that Ireland should remain within the empire.
2. De Valera, at this stage came up with the ingenious and constitutionally brilliant – if difficult – concept of ‘external association’.
3. Under this suggestion Ireland could enjoy the freedom of an independent state but, whilst not being part of the empire, would be ‘externally associated’ with Britain by a sort of special alliance. Britain would not accept this and talks foundered.

## Negotiations Begin

1. Eventually Lloyd George invited De Valera to send a delegation to London to hammer out a compromise.
2. In agreeing to go, it can be argued that Sinn Fein had accepted that some form of compromise was going to be the outcome as no pre-conditions were laid down.
3. De Valera had indicated that he did not want to attend. He argued that as ‘President of the Republic’ he was head of state and his symbolic status should not be compromised. He could help to contain any likely opposition from hard-line republicans such as Stack and Brugha if he remained at home.
4. It is difficult to avoid the conclusion that he knew that some compromise was going to be the outcome and did not want to be tainted by association with that compromise.
5. The Irish delegation was a reluctant Collins, Griffith and Barton from the cabinet. Eamon Duggan and George Gavan Duffy were chosen because of their legal knowledge and Erskine Childers was the Secretary. They were given the status of plenipotentiary but the verbal instructions were to refer home before signing; this ambiguity was to cause havoc.
6. The British delegation consisted of wily and experienced politicians Lloyd George, Winston Churchill, Lord Birkenhead and Austen Chamberlain.

## Relative Strengths and Weaknesses

1. There was ambiguity surrounding the status of the team as ‘plenipotentiaries’; the written position was that they had full powers to come to agreement with the British – but the verbal instructions suggested that they should refer home before any decisions were made.
2. The Irish delegation was able but divided. Collins was able but considered himself to be a soldier. Brugha personally disliked Collins and plotted against him in his absence.
3. The British team was superbly talented and united in its determination to make Sinn Féin accept Crown and Empire.
4. The British public favoured the idea of a negotiated settlement that meant that Ireland was still in the British Empire and Britain’s defensive requirements would still be met.
5. The British public would support a resumption of war if Sinn Féin insisted on staying outside the Empire.
6. The British were vulnerable on the question of Ulster; the British public would not support a return to war to support the existing border and the Ulster unionists would not compromise anyway. The coercion of Ulster was not an option because the Conservatives would not agree.

# The Anglo-Irish Treaty – Part 2

## The Main Issues

1. The agreed formula was based on “*ascertaining how the association of Ireland with the community of nations known as the British Empire may best be reconciled with Irish national aspirations*”
2. What was to be the constitutional status of a new state?
3. What was to be the position of north-east Ulster?
4. What provisions were to be made for British defence and security?
5. The oath of allegiance to the British crown.
6. Minor issues included trade and financial matters.
7. Within these issues the questions revolved around such matters as the possibilities of an independent republic, a unitary state or partition, an oath of allegiance, dominion status, external association, a boundary commission, whether or not this represented a final settlement.

## What the British wanted?

1. Their priority was the defence of British territory; they feared that Ireland could be used by an enemy to attack Britain in the future.
2. They wanted to protect the British Empire and avoid giving a boost to independence movements in places like India.
3. Lloyd George could not give too many concessions because he depended on the support of the Conservatives for his coalition and they were close to the unionists.
4. They wanted to protect the Ulster unionists but were willing to put pressure on them if necessary.
5. The British were prepared to accept a wide autonomy for the Irish as long as the King was accepted as nominal head of state.

## What the Irish wanted?

1. Their position was less clear.
2. They aimed at Irish unity and an independent republic loosely bound to the Empire and accepting the crown as head of the Empire only but it was not clear how they should compromise on these issues.
3. De Valera proposed the idea of external association, but this has already been rejected by the British.
4. The general strategy of the Irish was, if the need arose, to break off negotiations on the question of Ulster. The British knew that only a breakdown on the imperial question would benefit them and gain the support of the British people.
5. The Irish delegation did not have a clear strategy of how to compromise on their aspirations. They did not have an alternative to external association when the British rejected it and they were vague about what to do with Northern nationalists, especially as partition was now a reality.

## The Negotiations

1. Dragged on for two months.
2. For the Irish the question of unity was vital; for the British it was Crown and Commonwealth. The Irish team had been instructed to accept ‘Free State’ for ‘Republic’ and ‘to recognise the King as head of the Commonwealth’ instead of allegiance to the throne.
3. The British defence requirements were met without a problem. Britain secured the naval bases of Cobh, Berehaven and Lough Swilly.
4. For Britain the key point was the oath and Irish allegiance to the crown and dominion status and they were prepared to give Ireland a full measure of autonomy in fiscal and trade matters in order to secure that.
5. For the British the position of external association was incomprehensible and unacceptable.
6. The oath was modified to try to meet Irish sensitivities but, for ardent republicans, the symbolism remained.
7. The British had proposed a Boundary Commission to determine the proper line between Ulster and the rest of Ireland in accordance with the wishes of the inhabitants. It was assumed that this would involve the transfer of large sections of the partitioned area and this would leave Northern Ireland as too small a political or economic unit.

## The End of Negotiations

1. A deadline was set for the end of negotiations – 6<sup>th</sup> December 1921.
2. The Irish delegation was divided with Barton, Duffy and Childers opposing any compromise. A visit to Dublin in November made it obvious that De Valera, Brugha and Stack were opposed to any concession.
3. A new formula for the oath was worked out.
4. The question of Irish unity remained and Griffith found himself entrapped into agreeing that Ulster could stay out of a united Ireland if she agreed to a Boundary Commission.
5. Lloyd George then threatened war if the Irish delegates did not agree. His threat worked and the treaty was signed on 6<sup>th</sup> December 1921.
6. The unseen participant in all of this was James Craig, the Northern Ireland Prime Minister, who had important contacts in the Conservative Party and was determined not to compromise.
7. Collins wrote “*I tell you this, early this morning I signed my own death warrant...These signatures are the first real step for Ireland. If only people will remember that – the first real step*”.

# Reactions to The Anglo-Irish Treaty

## What was agreed

1. Ireland was to be given dominion status. The representative of the crown was to be the Governor-General.
2. All members of the Free State Dáil were to take an oath of allegiance to the British Crown.
3. British defence requirements were accommodated with the "Treaty Ports" of Berehaven, Cobh and Lough Swilly.
4. A Boundary Commission was to be established to properly determine the border between Northern Ireland and the Free State.
5. A Council of Ireland was to be elected if the Northern Ireland parliament chose to come into the Free State.

## The Cabinet Meeting

1. The Cabinet was divided on the Treaty.
2. De Valera was furious that it had been signed without his permission.
3. There was a vote in the cabinet and four members were in favour: they were Collins, Griffith, Barton and Cosgrave. De Valera, Brugha and Stack were against the treaty.
4. De Valera issued a public statement condemning the treaty as being "*in violent conflict with the wishes of the majority of this nation as expressed freely in successive elections during the past three years*".
5. The decision on the Treaty then went to the Dáil.

## The Treaty Debate: 19<sup>th</sup> December – 7<sup>th</sup> January

### For the Treaty

1. **Military:** Lloyd George had argued that the alternative was war and the British had not been defeated. The IRA had been weakened as its leaders had been exposed and its arms depleted and its spy network uncovered. Lloyd George had been embarrassed by the Black and Tans but if the Treaty were turned down the British would be more ruthless than before.
2. **"Freedom to achieve freedom" argument:** although republicans realised the treaty was flawed, some accepted the treaty as it was the first step to full independence. This was argued strongly by Collins who presented the stepping stone argument. The Treaty, he said, "*gives us freedom, not the ultimate freedom that all nations deserve, but the freedom to achieve it*". He had support from Kevin O'Higgins.
3. **Dominion Status:** Collins pointed out the advantages of Dominion status; alone Ireland - a relatively small, militarily weak country - would be isolated.
4. **The advantages of the treaty compared with Home Rule:** The gains which had been made in the Treaty - full rights of self-government and fiscal control, the flag, the evacuation of the British troops and the right to negotiate as equals - all these were much more extensive than the Home Rule of 1912.

### Against the Treaty

1. The oath of allegiance was the crucial issue for both the hard-line republican opponents and the moderate republicans who favoured re-negotiation on the basis of external association.
2. De Valera's position is interesting: a number of historians have judged that he set out to wreck the treaty to destroy his political rivals, whereas others say that he was sincere in his pursuit of external association.
3. There were a number of hard-line opponents whose belief in the republic was dominated by emotionalism and they were not interested in subtle political arguments; these included Stack, Brugha, Mary MacSweeney, Kathleen Clarke and Constance Markievicz. These people took the sinister decision that they would not accept the majority decision of the Dáil; any compromise to the achievement of the republic was betrayal.
4. Moderate republicans also opposed on the basis of the oath arguing that it gave the King too much power and that Dominion status meant that Ireland was vulnerable to interference from Britain because of her geographical proximity and her port facilities, which would have been important in war-time.
5. Partition did not really feature in the debates to any significant degree.

### The Result

1. There was strong popular support for the Treaty; many people wanted peace and to begin re-building their lives.
2. Twenty county councils passed resolutions in favour.
3. Some TDs were influenced by popular opinion particularly when they returned home to their constituencies at Christmas - others were not.
4. The vote in the Dáil was close; it was passed by 64 votes to 57 votes.

# The Causes of The Irish Civil War

## The Treaty

1. This must be regarded as the main cause of the Civil War. It was a decisive issue that divided Irish people into those who supported it and those who opposed it.
2. Those who opposed it believed it was a betrayal of their republican dreams.
3. Those who supported the Treaty argued that it was a "stepping stone to freedom" or "the freedom to achieve freedom".
4. The treaty had split the Dáil cabinet with Collins, Griffith, Barton and Cosgrave in favour and DeValera, Brugha and Stack opposing it.
5. The Dáil had voted 64:57 on the issue.
6. DeValera had resigned as President of the Dáil and sided with the anti-Treaty group.

## The split in the IRA and the country

1. The IRA had operated in autonomous groups around the country and never really been under any civil direction. Most of the members had loyalty primarily to their local commanders.
2. Richard Mulcahy had hoped that they would form the basis of a new national army for the Free State - but this was not to be the case.
3. Some IRA commanders favoured the Treaty but a very sizeable group of officers - including Rory O'Connor, Liam Mellows, Liam Lynch and Tom Barry opposed it.
4. Opposition was particularly strong in Munster.
5. An IRA Army Convention in March 1922 rejected the authority of the Dáil.
6. The anti-treaty forces came to be known as the Irregulars (or Republicans) whereas the pro-treaty forces were called the Free-Staters or Regulars.

## Weakness of provisional government

1. It was only temporary, not permanent.
2. The process of taking over power from the British was to be done gradually, over a 12-month period.
3. The provisional government had no constitution or status and the Dáil government was still in existence.
4. This added to the impression of confusion and chaos.
5. The Free State government was to come into existence on 6<sup>th</sup> December 1922.
6. The lack of constitutional status was to be a handicap and gave the excuse to anti-treaty forces to act outside the law.

## Actions of the anti-treaty IRA

1. The anti-treaty IRA made it clear that they had no intention of losing the initiative.
2. They disputed the takeover of RIC and British army barracks by attacking the barracks in Clonmel in a raid for arms and carrying out a similar attack in Limerick.
3. In April they seized the Four Courts and other strongholds in Dublin and issued a declaration in which they refused to recognise the Provisional government.
4. They declared the Four Courts to be the headquarters of the Republican government.
5. The anti-treaty forces were able to get considerable supplies of arms from RIC and British barracks.

## Failure of the Collins/De Valera pact

1. Supporters and opponents of the treaty would not run against each other in the election but stand as Sinn Féin candidates with the aim of forming a coalition government in which the anti-treatyites would get some seats and places on the National Executive.
  2. Collins repudiated the pact just before the election.
  3. Lloyd George said that the pact violated the treaty by being an agreement with republicans.
- In the June 1922 election the pro-treaty side won 58 seats to the anti-treaty 36 seats.

## The immediate trigger

1. The out break of hostilities came with the assassination of Sir Henry Wilson in London who was felt to be responsible for attacks on Catholics in the North.
2. This led the British government to inform Collins that they could no longer tolerate the situation in the Four Courts (they believed that the commanders there had ordered the assassination).
3. This led Collins to take his painful decision to attack the Four Courts on 28<sup>th</sup> June.
4. The immediate effect was to polarise the conflict and the Civil war had begun.

# The Irish Civil War

## Divisions

1. The divisions between the Pro-Treaty and Anti-Treaty sides grew greater and often friends and families were divided.
2. The British began to withdraw from barracks and, as they did so, different groups of Pro-Treaty and Anti-Treaty IRA members competed to occupy them.
3. The Pro-Treaty IRA became known as the Free State Army or the Regulars.
4. The Anti-Treaty IRA were called the Republicans or the Irregulars.

## The Slide to Civil War

1. A group of Republicans or Irregulars took over the Four Courts in the centre of Dublin – Collins was reluctant to take direct action against them.
2. The election showed a decent majority in favour of the Treaty and this strengthened the government's policy.
3. After the murder of a British diplomat by the IRA in London and the kidnapping of a Free State Army general, Collins attacked the Irregulars in the Four Courts using artillery borrowed from Britain – they surrendered but fighting continued in Dublin and Munster.

## The Munster Republic

1. The Republicans retreated south of an imaginary line from Limerick to Waterford, which became known as the Munster Republic.
2. Both Limerick and Waterford were easily captured by the Free State Army and the Irregulars were forced to withdraw to the countryside and revert to guerrilla warfare.
3. Collins showed great initiative as commander of the Free State Army – landing men by sea to surround towns and cities in Munster.

## The deaths of Collins and Griffith

1. Two of the most important leaders of the Free State government died within a short time of each other.
2. Arthur Griffith died of a brain haemorrhage.
3. Michael Collins was killed in an ambush at Béal na mBláth, Co. Cork.
3. W.T. Cosgrave and Kevin O'Higgins became the new leaders of the Free State government.

## The end of the Civil War

1. The Civil War dragged on and became increasingly bitter – Kevin O'Higgins had Rory O'Connor executed having been O'Connor's best man at his wedding only a year previously.
2. Liam Lynch, leader of the Anti-Treaty IRA, was killed in the Knockmealdown Mountains in 1923 – the Anti-Treaty IRA were running out of men, due to the harsh Public Safety Act of 1923 which gave the Free State government the power to intern and execute Republicans, guns and public support.
3. Frank Aiken replaced Lynch and, together with de Valera, called a halt to the violence in 1923 – there was no truce or treaty, simply a dumping of arms.

## The results of the Civil War

1. Death and destruction: Over 900 people were killed and damage to property was around €38m.
2. Bitterness: The Civil War caused great bitterness which poisoned Irish politics for generations to come.
3. Lost leaders: The country lost some of its best and ablest leaders, such as Collins and Griffith, when it needed them most.
4. Political Parties: The two largest political parties in Ireland grew out of the Pro- and Anti-Treaty sides – Cumann na nGaedhail (later Fine Gael) came from the Free State side and Fianna Fáil from the Republican side.

# Factors in the Outcome of the Irish Civil War

## No coherent strategy by the anti-treaty IRA

1. They failed to retain the initiative before the strengthening of the Free State Army.
2. The Four Courts were occupied by the IRA executive and 200 Irregulars but it was difficult to defend.
3. Then fighting continued in the centre of Dublin as the Irregulars occupied buildings that were then blasted and burned. The Regulars managed to gain control of the capital.
4. The Irregulars, instead of defending areas they controlled, when they were attacked, they withdrew and abandoned several important towns.
5. Collins organised an assault on Cork (by sea) resulted in defeat of the Irregulars.
6. The Irregulars resorted to guerrilla tactics, but, unlike the War of Independence, they did not enjoy the support of the populace.

## Resources

1. The government was able to recruit an army which numbered 14,000 by August and this grew steadily to 60,000.
2. They were able to borrow war materials from the British garrisons remaining in Ireland and soon they had artillery, guns and large quantities of ammunition.
3. They had a clear strategy and an imaginative use of tactics, involving combined sea and land attacks on places like Tralee and Cork.

## Leadership

1. The government had a coherent leadership. Cosgrave and O'Higgins replaced Griffith as the political leadership and Mulcahy reaffirmed the army's determination to finish the job that Collins had begun and provided hard-line leadership.
2. The Emergency Powers Act was passed which enabled the army to hold military courts and impose the death penalty for a wider variety of offences. Erskine Childers was arrested and executed for the possession of a gun that had supposedly been given to him by Collins.
3. Some of the anti-treaty commanders from the War of Independence did not join the Irregulars.
4. There was tension between the political leadership represented by De Valera and the military leadership of Liam Lynch.
5. Lynch could not impose unity of command and found it difficult to instil discipline among individual commanders.

## The use of guerrilla warfare

1. This was not as successful as it had been in the War of Independence.
2. Both sides had knowledge of the countryside.
3. Support for the Irregulars was not forthcoming from the local population.
4. Lack of finance forced republican troops led to the commandeering of food and other supplies and this led to increased public hostility towards the Irregulars.
5. The government took tough action and passed the Public Safety Act, which punished offences such as commandeering property, looting and arson by execution.
6. The government also received the powerful backing of the Catholic bishops who condemned the actions of the Irregulars as unjust and immoral.

## Determination of the Provisional Government

1. The government intensified its offensive against the Irregulars and by April 1923, 77 Irregulars had been executed and many more had been captured and imprisoned.
2. Some of the actions of the government were ruthless: they executed prisoners in retaliation for the killing of a pro-treaty TD.
3. In April 1923 when Lynch was killed in the Tipperary.
4. His successor as chief of staff was Frank Aiken who was a more moderate man who favoured negotiations for a ceasefire, which came about in May 1923.
5. There was no handover of arms by the Republican forces or any recognition of the legitimacy of the Free State.

## The results of the Civil War

1. It caused a great deal of bitterness and division in Irish society that had an enduring legacy.
2. Estimates put the number of casualties at 3,000.
3. In absolute terms the Irish Civil War may have been relatively small but it imposed a heavy financial burden on a new state and a heavy psychological millstone around its neck.
4. The new state lost a number of leading political figures who would be difficult to replace: Collins, Griffith, Brugha etc.