

The Rise of Irish Independence



British Empire - 1914



Rise of Irish Independence

- It was in the 1870s that calls for Irish “home rule” started growing
 - “home rule” meant Irish administration of domestic affairs while preserving a union with England
 - aka. legislative independence
 - Irish Land League formed in the late 1870s as the leading advocate for this
 - Led by Charles Stewart Parnell
 - Tenants were angry with their landlords, who were mostly Protestants of English descent
 - Resented increasing rents

NO RENT!

NO LANDLORDS' GRASSLAND

Tenant Farmers, now is the time. Now is the hour.
You proved false to the first call made upon you.
REDEEM YOUR CHARACTER NOW.

NO RENT

UNTIL THE SUSPECTS ARE RELEASED.

The man who pays Rent (whether an abatement is offered or not) while PARNELL, DILLON &c., are in Jail, will be looked upon as a Traitor to his Country and a disgrace to his class.

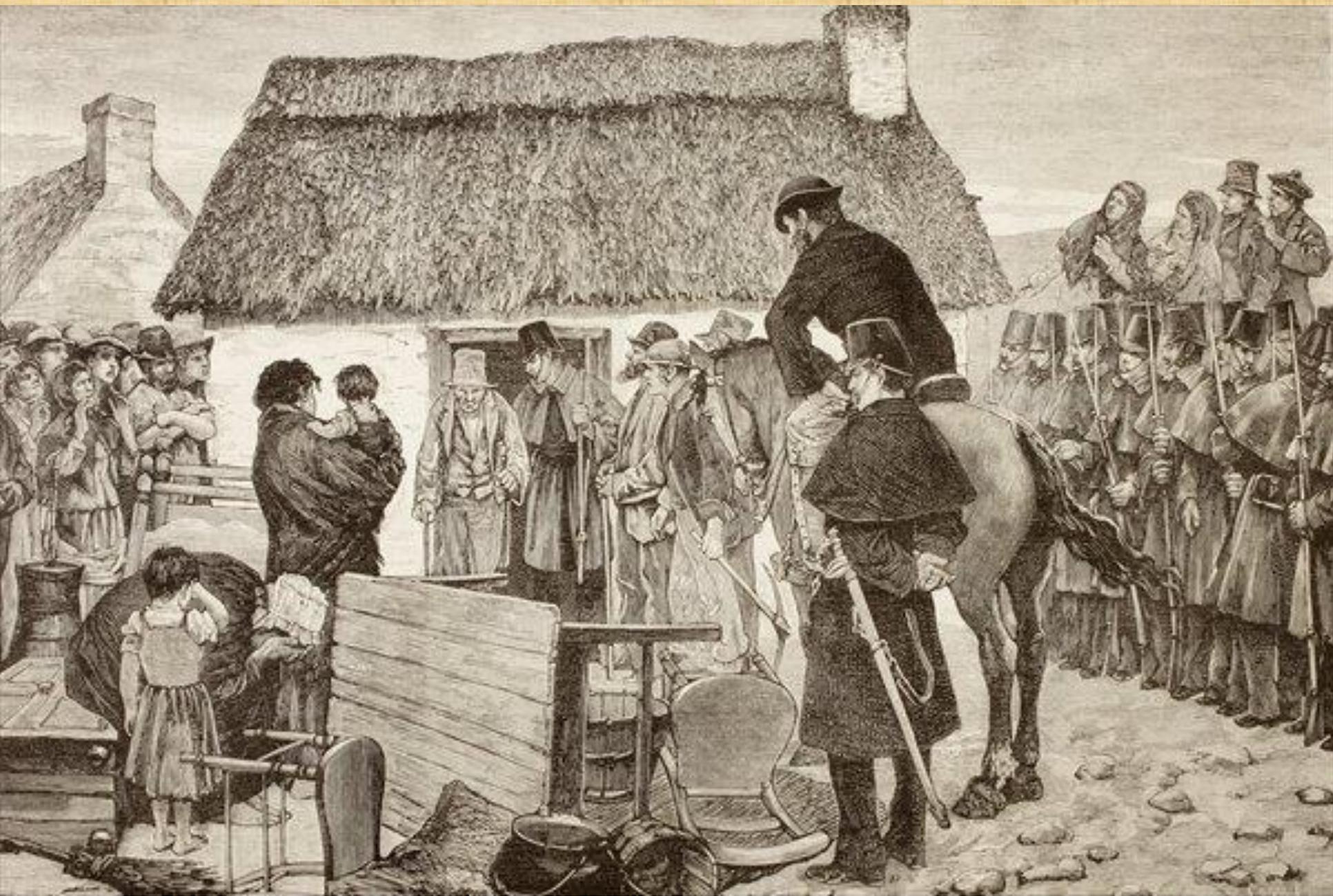
No RENT, No Compromise, No Landlords' Grassland,
Under any circumstances.

Avoid the Police, and listen not to spying and deluding Bailiffs.

NO RENT! LET THE LANDTHIEVES DO THEIR WORST!

THE LAND FOR THE PEOPLE!

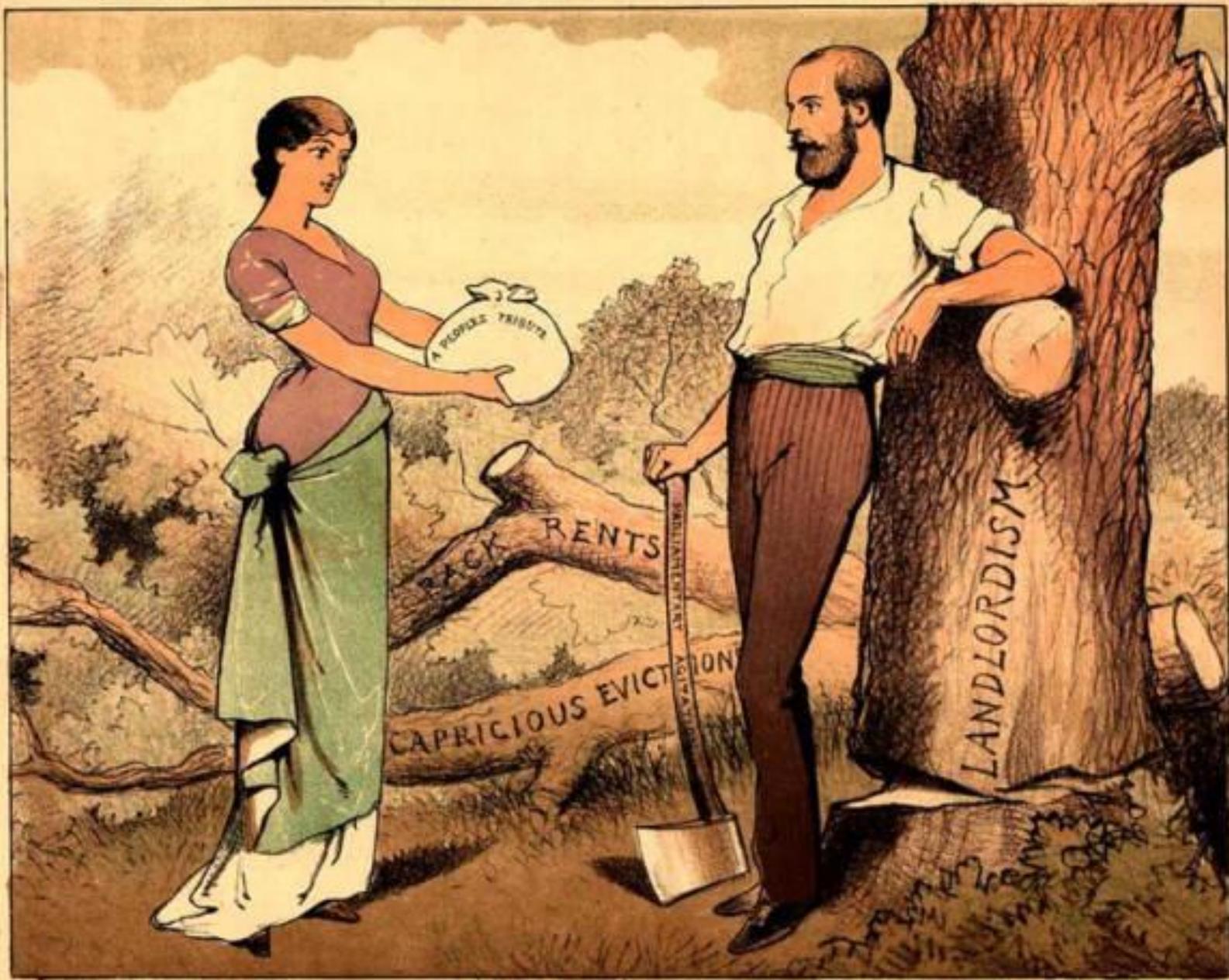
CHARLES STUART PARNELL, M.P.
PRESIDENT OF THE IRISH LAND LEAGUE - ADDRESSING A MEETING.





THE RENT WAR IN IRELAND: PRIEST CHAINED TO GATE TO PREVENT ENTRANCE OF EVICTING PARTY.

SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



“THE LABOURER IS WORTHY OF HIS HIRE.”

ERIN.—“Mr. Parnell, you have toiled long and unwearingly for me, and have gained me many benefits. Pray, do not refuse a token of my gratitude, though it is a thousand times less than your services and my thanks.”



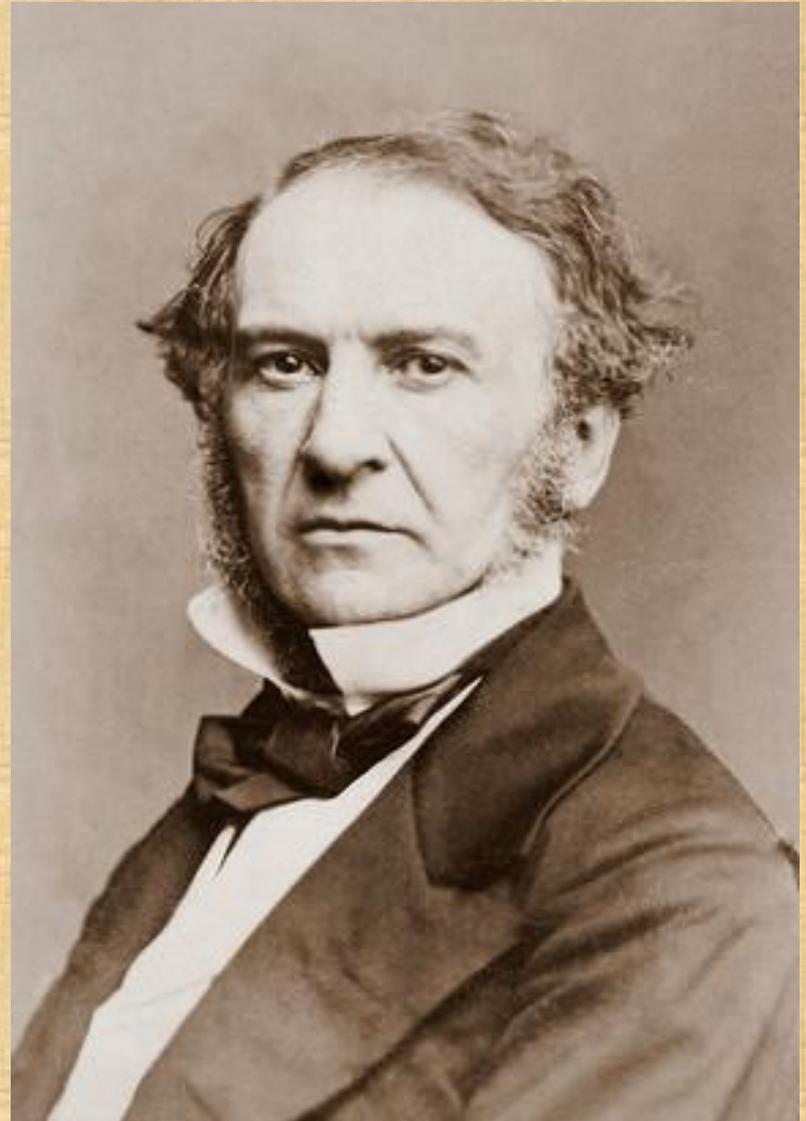
LIFE of

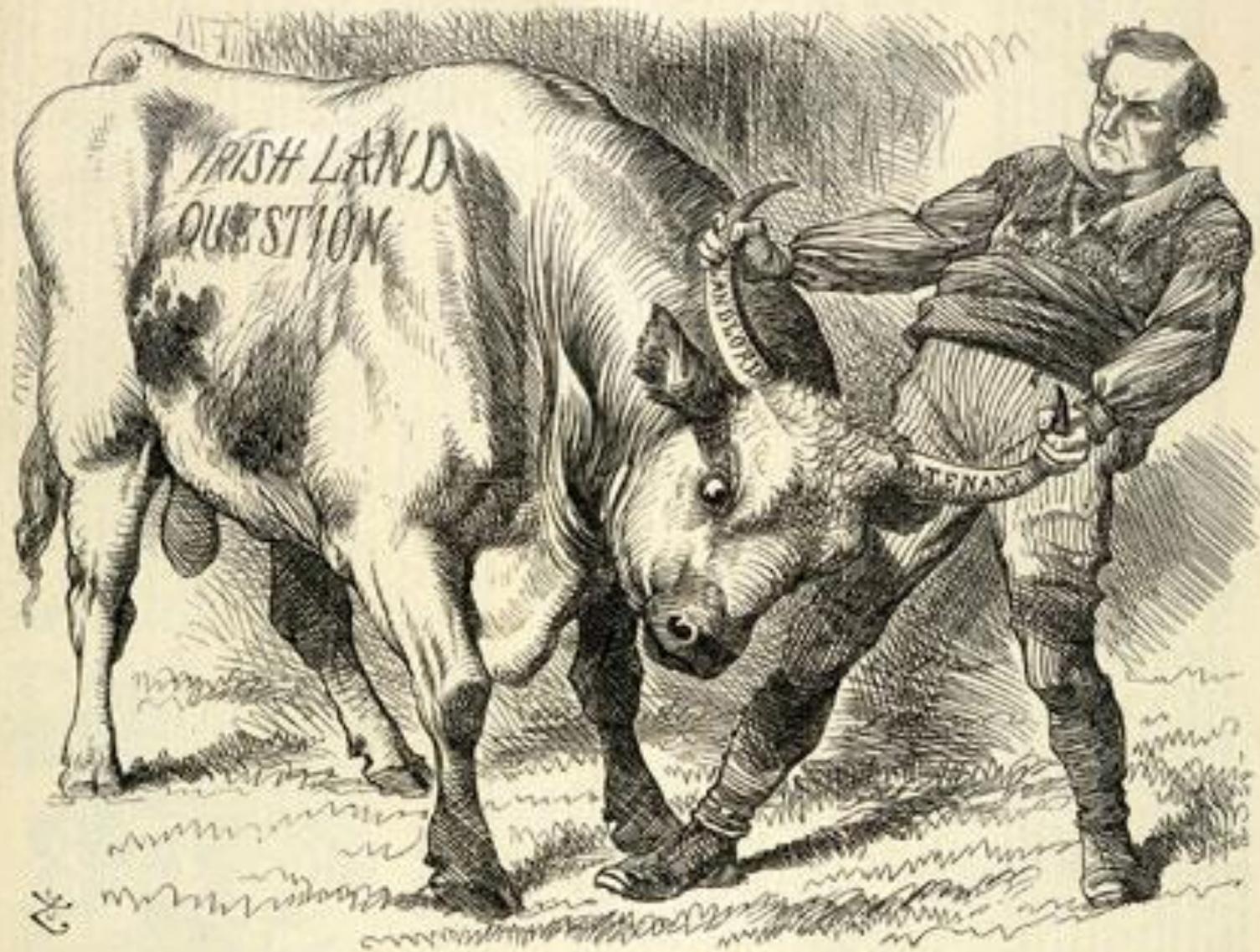


Chas. S. Parnell

Rise of Irish Independence

- In 1885 P.M. William Gladstone announced his support for Irish home rule
 - the north-east exploded with sectarian rioting against his proposal
 - Ulster Protestants feared that “Home Rule means Rome Rule”
 - Thought they would lose the religious and economic freedoms they enjoyed as part of the UK by becoming a minority in a mainly Catholic Ireland
 - Ulster Volunteer Force (UVF), a Protestant militia, was set up to defend Ulster against the threat of Home Rule and resist it by force
 - Home Rule Bill brought up a number of times over the next 30 years, but routinely defeated in the House of Lords





TAKING THE (IRISH) BULL BY THE HORNS.

WHO S



TEER
ORCE.



Rise of Irish Independence

- The “Irish Question” also became connected to worker issues and the labor movement
 - led by Irish union organizer James Larkin
 - founded the Irish Transport and General Workers’ Union (ITGWU) in 1908
 - Led a number of strikes of workers in Ireland
 - founded the Irish Labor Party in 1912 with James Connolly
 - Showed Britain the power of Irish workers
 - Inspired further calls for “home rule”

James Larkin



Celtic Quotes

The great appear great
because we are on our knees.

Let us rise!

James Larkin

Rise of Irish Independence

- In 1914, the British Parliament eventually passed the Irish Home Rule bill
 - but its implementation was postponed until after WWI
 - Some Irish chose to fight on the side of the British in WWI
 - more than 200,000 Irishmen fought in WWI and nearly 50,000 Irish soldiers died in the war
 - But some Irish nationalists refused to support Britain in WWI and fought for their freedom
 - Launched the Irish Revolution for independence



1914—PAT-RIOTS



ALICE P. BIRCH
THE ILLUSTRATED
LONDON NEWS

1915—PATRIOTS

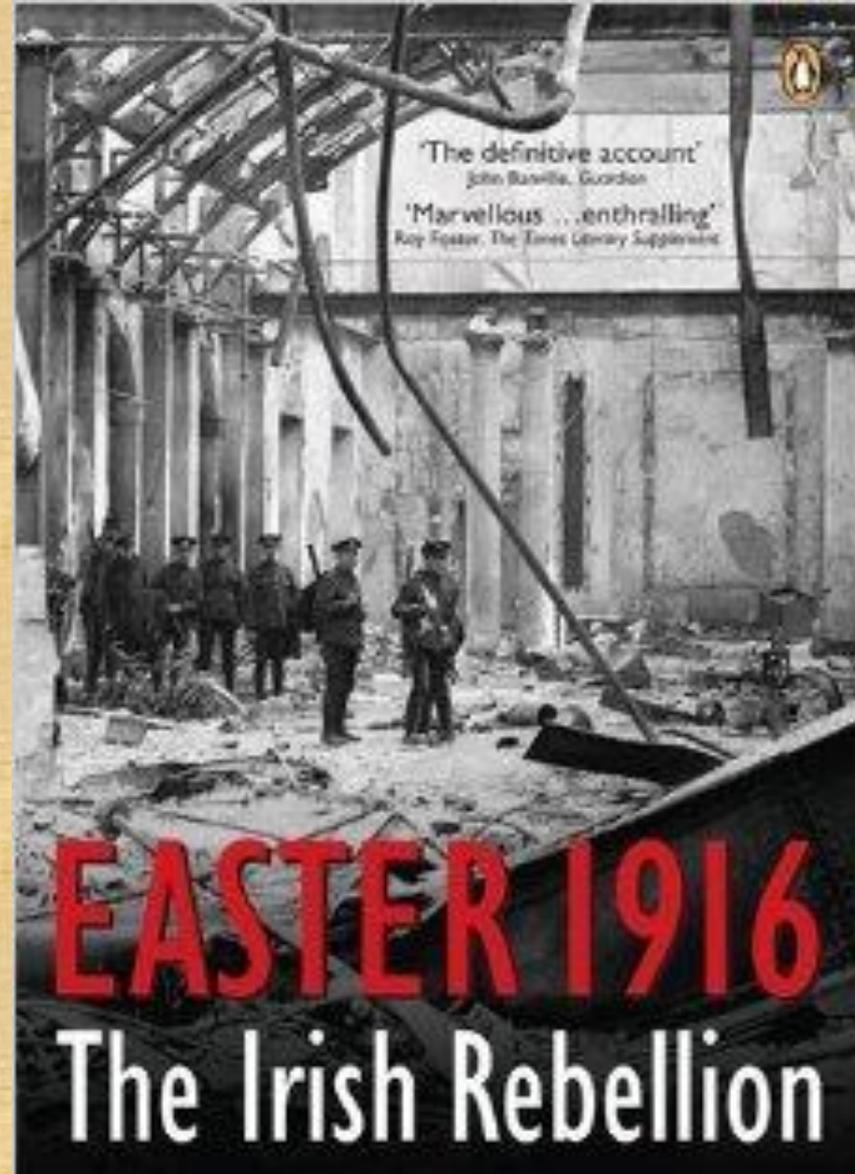
THE IRISH REVOLUTION

1916-1923

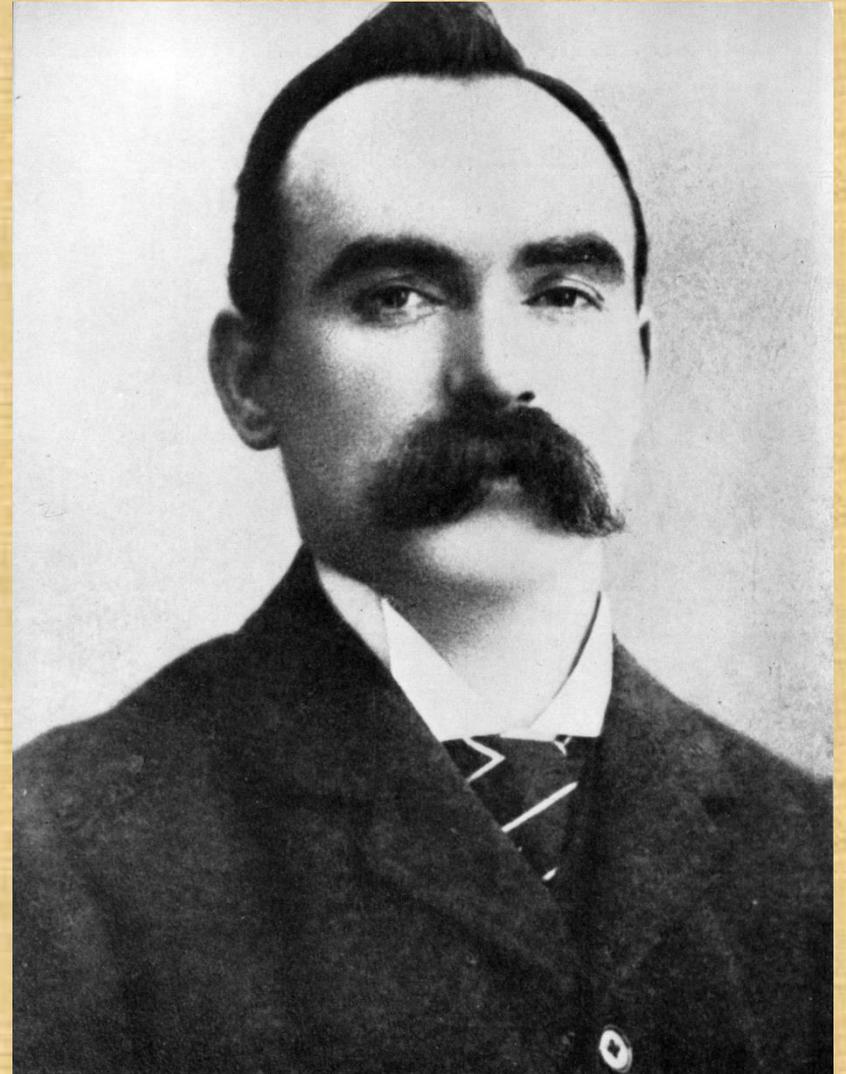


Rise of Irish Independence

- In April 1916, 1,000 Irish nationalists launched an uprising in Dublin against British rule
 - known as the Easter Uprising
 - led by James Connolly and Padraig Pearse
 - occupied a number of British government buildings in Dublin, including the General Post Office



Padraig Pearse and James Connolly



IRISH REVOLT BREAKS OUT IN DUBLIN; REBELS SEIZE MANY PARTS OF TOWN

GERMAN FLEET RAIDS BRITISH COAST TOWN

Four Killed as Townsfolk try to Escape
Following Attack on Eastern Shore
by Zeppelin Squadron

LONDON, April 22.—A squadron of German zeppelins which set out to raid the British coast today was successful in attacking a town on the eastern shore of the English coast, killing four people and wounding many others.

The German zeppelins were seen in the sky over the town of Lowestoft, on the east coast of England, at 10 o'clock today. The townsfolk were in a panic and many fled to the sea.

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CAPTURE OF GENERAL MARTIN BY REBELS



General Martin, captured by the rebels, is seen in the photograph above. He is being taken to the rebels' headquarters in Dublin.

POST OFFICE IS RECAPTURED BY BRITISH IN HOT BATTLE

Several Soldiers and Rebels Are
Killed in Street Fighting—
Casualties in London

LONDON, April 22.—The British post office in Dublin was recaptured today after a hot battle with the rebels. Several British soldiers and rebels were killed in the fighting. The British forces were supported by the police and the fire brigade.

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SCOTT TO ASK
ORDEGON'S AID

WATER FURNISHED FOR
BLOCKADE LEGAL

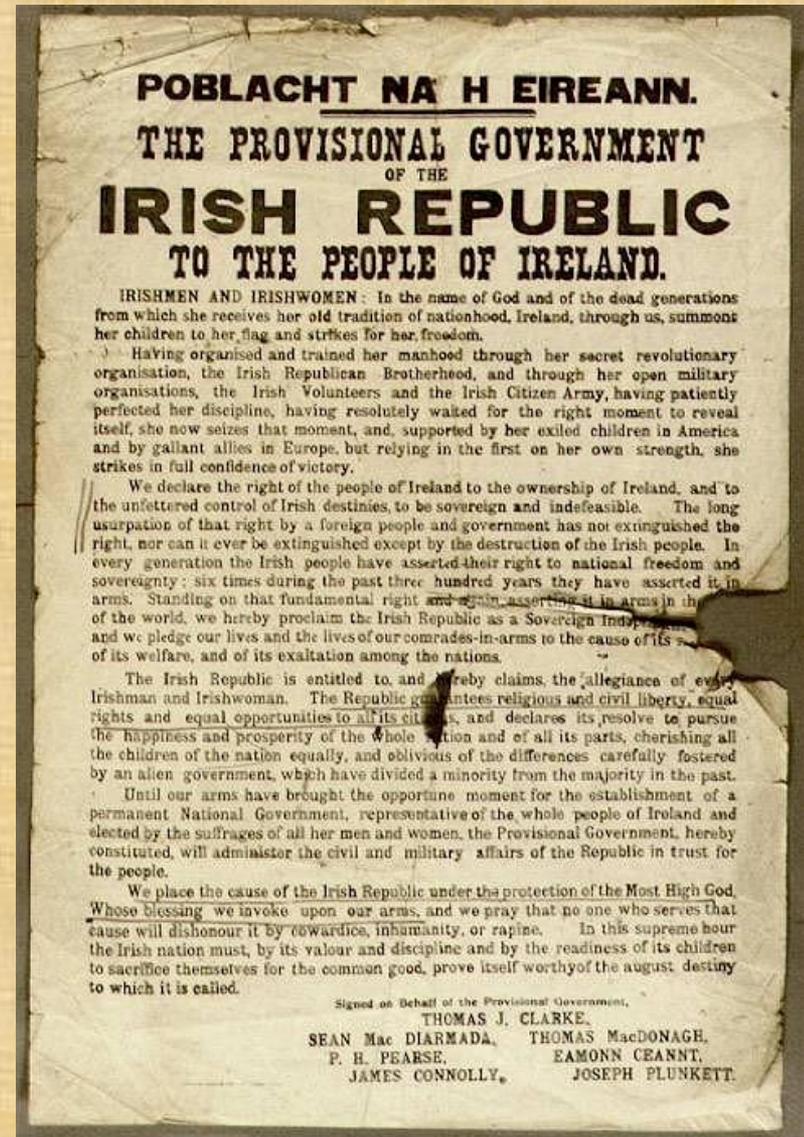
ALLIES CONTENT



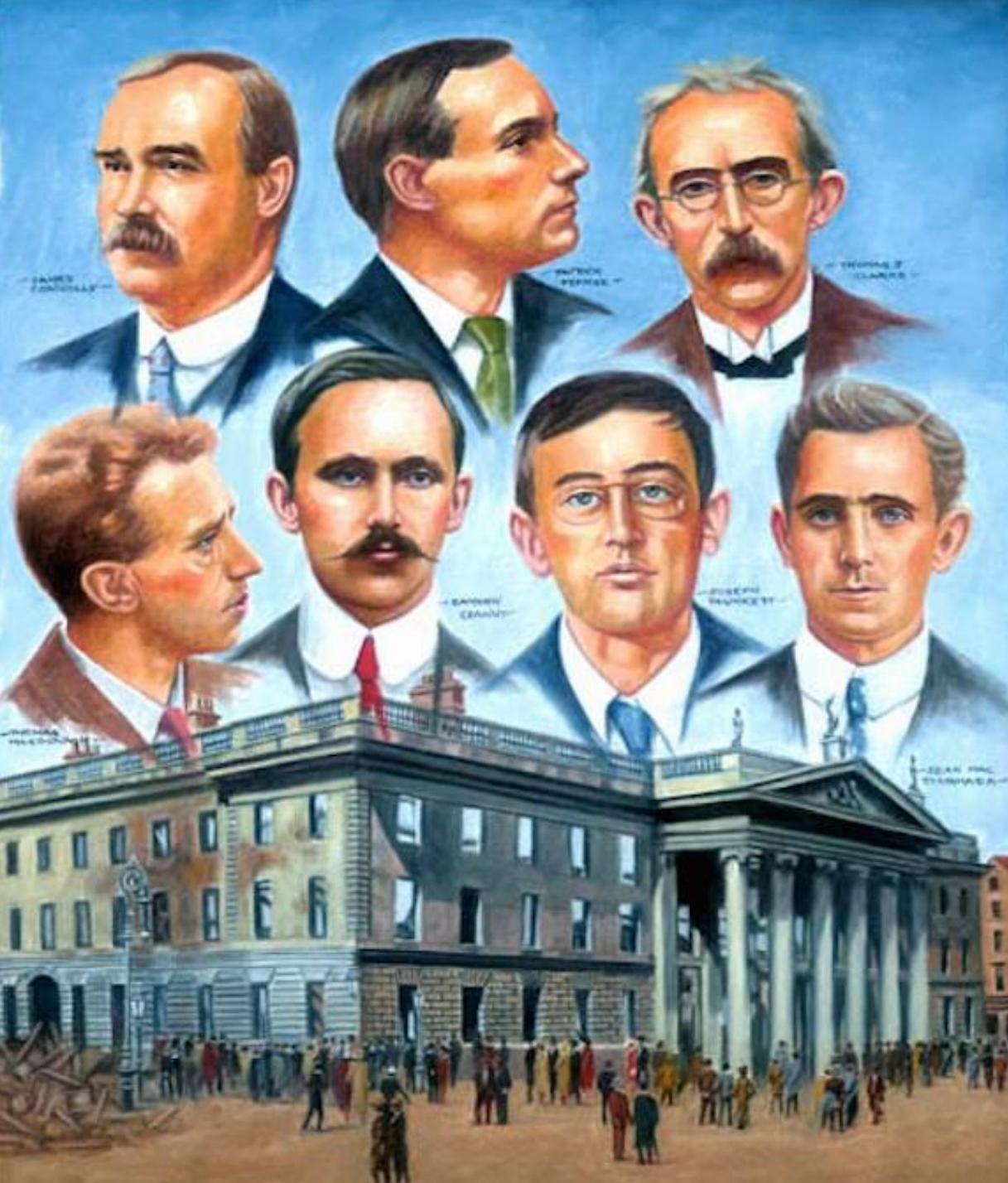
Irish Rebellion - May 1916.
Guarding one of the Dublin Streets.

Rise of Irish Independence

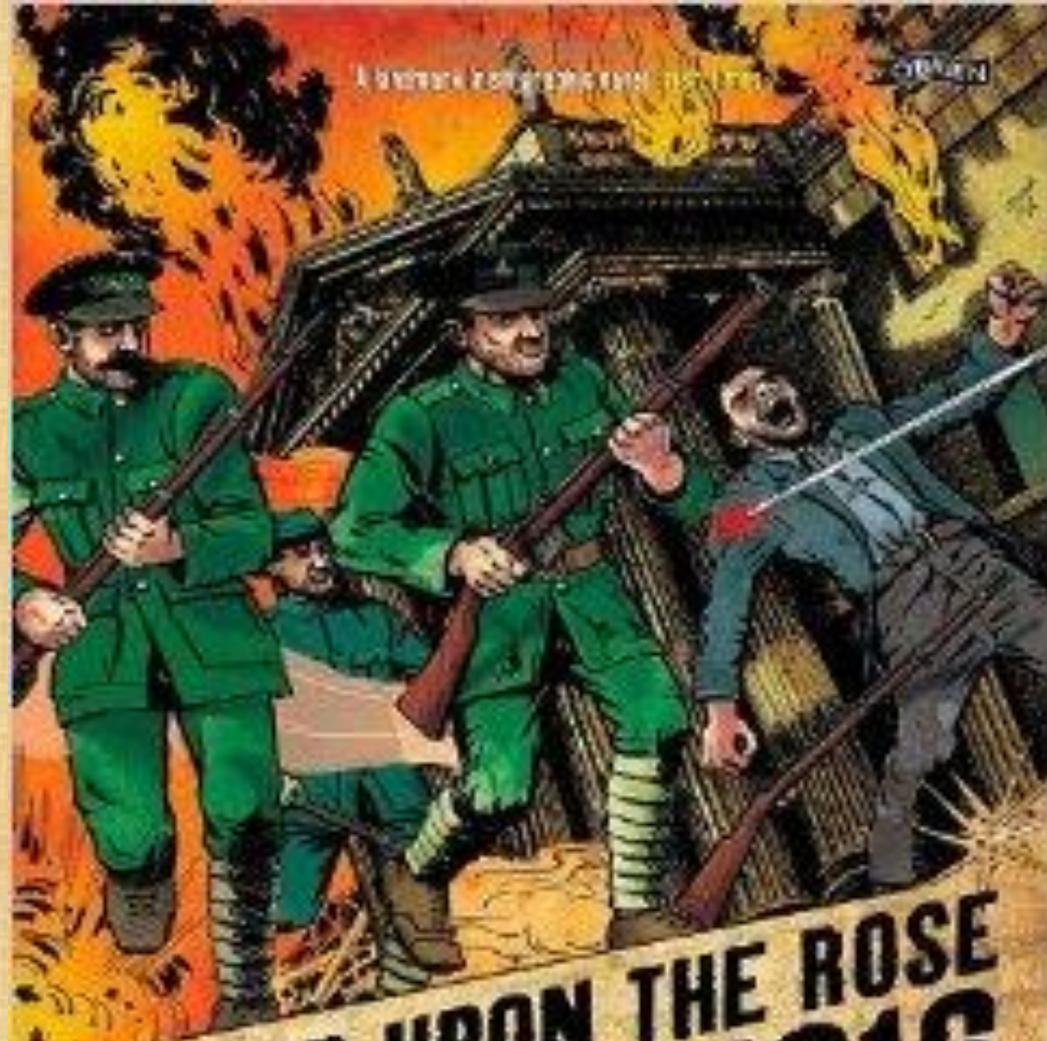
- During the Uprising, nationalist leaders read aloud the Ireland's declaration of independence
 - The Proclamation of the Irish Republic (1916)
 - Declared that Ireland, long part of the British empire, was now independent







The 7 signers of the Proclamation of the Irish Republic above the General Post Office in Dublin



BLOOD UPON THE ROSE
EASTER 1916
THE REBELLION THAT SET IRELAND FREE

GERRY HUNT

- The Clancy Brothers “The Easter Rising”
 - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NHsmkpWi20l&feature=related>

Aftermath of the Easter Uprising





Aftermath of the Easter Rising

- The Uprising was crushed by the British after just 5 days
- the Easter Rising was seen as a treasonable stab in the back to the British, especially during WWI
- The British interned (imprisonment without trial) 3,500 people in Ireland
- The British executed 15 of the leaders, including all 7 signers of the Proclamation
 - Became martyrs of the independence struggle
 - momentum of the nationalist cause spread

Na Cinniri a Basaíodh

The Executed Leaders



Thomas J
Clarke
1850 - 1916
Executed, Kilmainham
3 May, 1916



Seán
Mac Diarmuida
1884 - 1916
Executed, Kilmainham
12 May, 1916



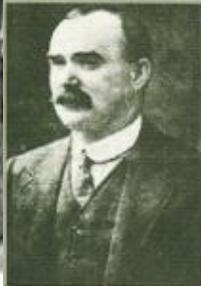
Thomas
MacDonogh
1878 - 1916
Executed, Kilmainham
3 May, 1916



P H
Pearse
1879 - 1916
Executed, Kilmainham
3 May, 1916



Éamonn
Ceannt
1881 - 1916
Executed, Kilmainham
8 May, 1916



James
Connolly
1868 - 1916
Executed, Kilmainham
12 May, 1916



Joseph Mary
Plunkett
1887 - 1916
Executed, Kilmainham
4 May, 1916



William
Pearse
1881 - 1916
Executed, Kilmainham
4 May, 1916



Michael
O'Hanrahan
1877 - 1916
Executed, Kilmainham
4 May, 1916



Seán
Heuston
1891 - 1916
Executed, Kilmainham
8 May, 1916



Edward
Daly
1891 - 1916
Executed, Kilmainham
4 May, 1916



John
MacBride
1865 - 1916
Executed, Kilmainham
5 May, 1916



Con
Colbert
1888 - 1916
Executed, Kilmainham
8 May, 1916



Michael
Mallin
1874 - 1916
Executed, Kilmainham
8 May, 1916



Thomas
Kent
1865 - 1916
Executed, Cork
9 May, 1916



Roger
Casement
1864 - 1916
Hanged, London
3 August, 1916



Ceannt



Pearse

The

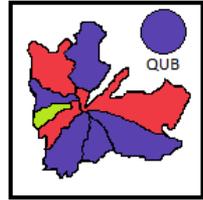
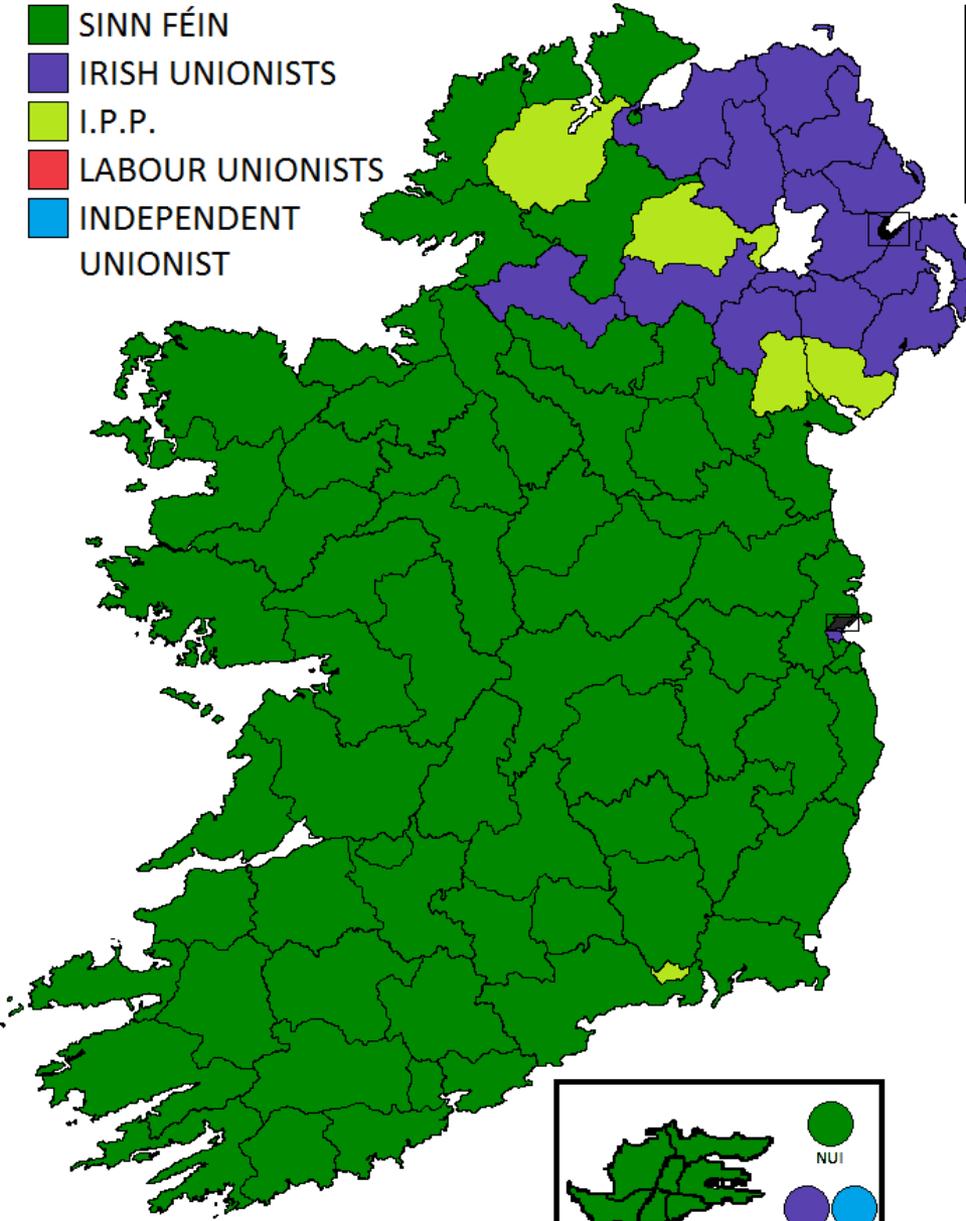
The Rise of Irish Independence

- Irish nationalism gained momentum
 - Opinion shifted from just Home Rule to independence
 - The Irish nationalist party, Sinn Fein (“Ourselves Alone”), gained more and more support
 - won all but 4 Irish parliamentary seats outside of Ulster in 1918
 - decided instead to form a breakaway gov’t (the Irish Republic)
 - created the Irish Parliament (*Dail Eireann – Assembly of Ireland*)
 - in Jan. 1919, they declared Irish independence and Eamon de Valera was elected as its 1st president

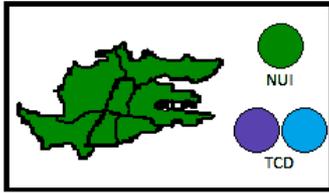


IRISH (UK) GENERAL ELECTION 1918

- SINN FÉIN
- IRISH UNIONISTS
- I.P.P.
- LABOUR UNIONISTS
- INDEPENDENT UNIONIST

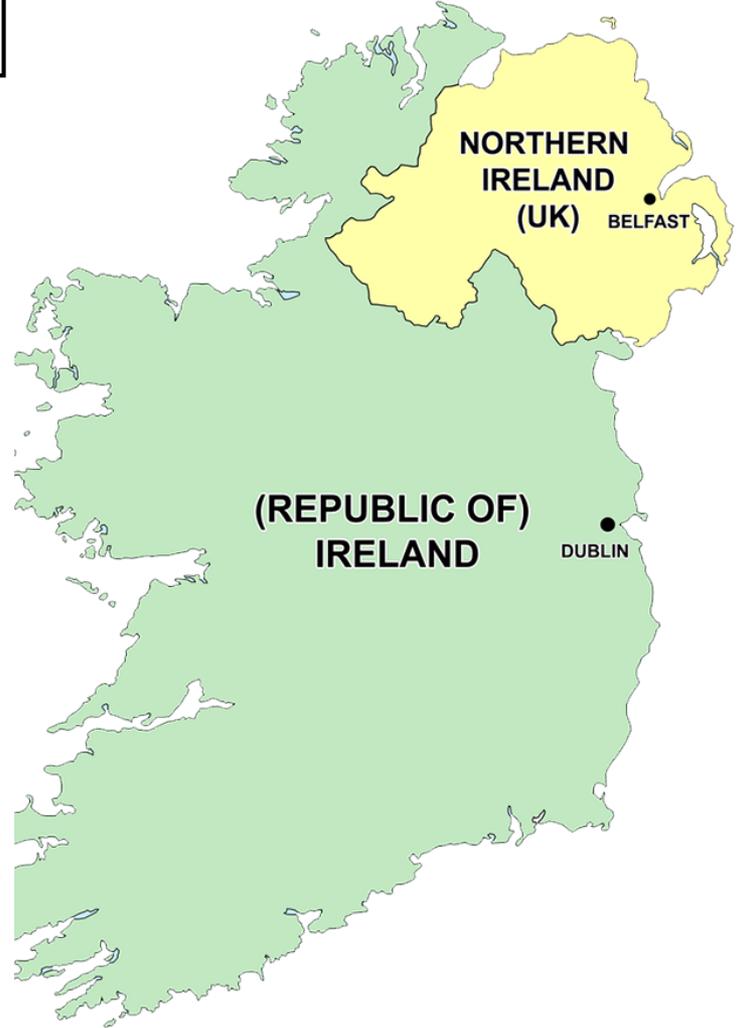


BELFAST



DUBLIN

CURRENT BORDERS



first Irish president, Eamon de Valera



Anglo-Irish War (1919-1921)

- Anglo-Irish War broke out in 1919
 - Also known as the Irish War for Independence
 - Irish waged a campaign of guerrilla warfare, led by Michael Collins
 - IRA (Irish Republican Army) attacked British soldiers and police in these guerrilla hit-and-run attacks
 - led to reprisals by the British (killings, houses burned, thousands interned, etc.)



IRA volunteers



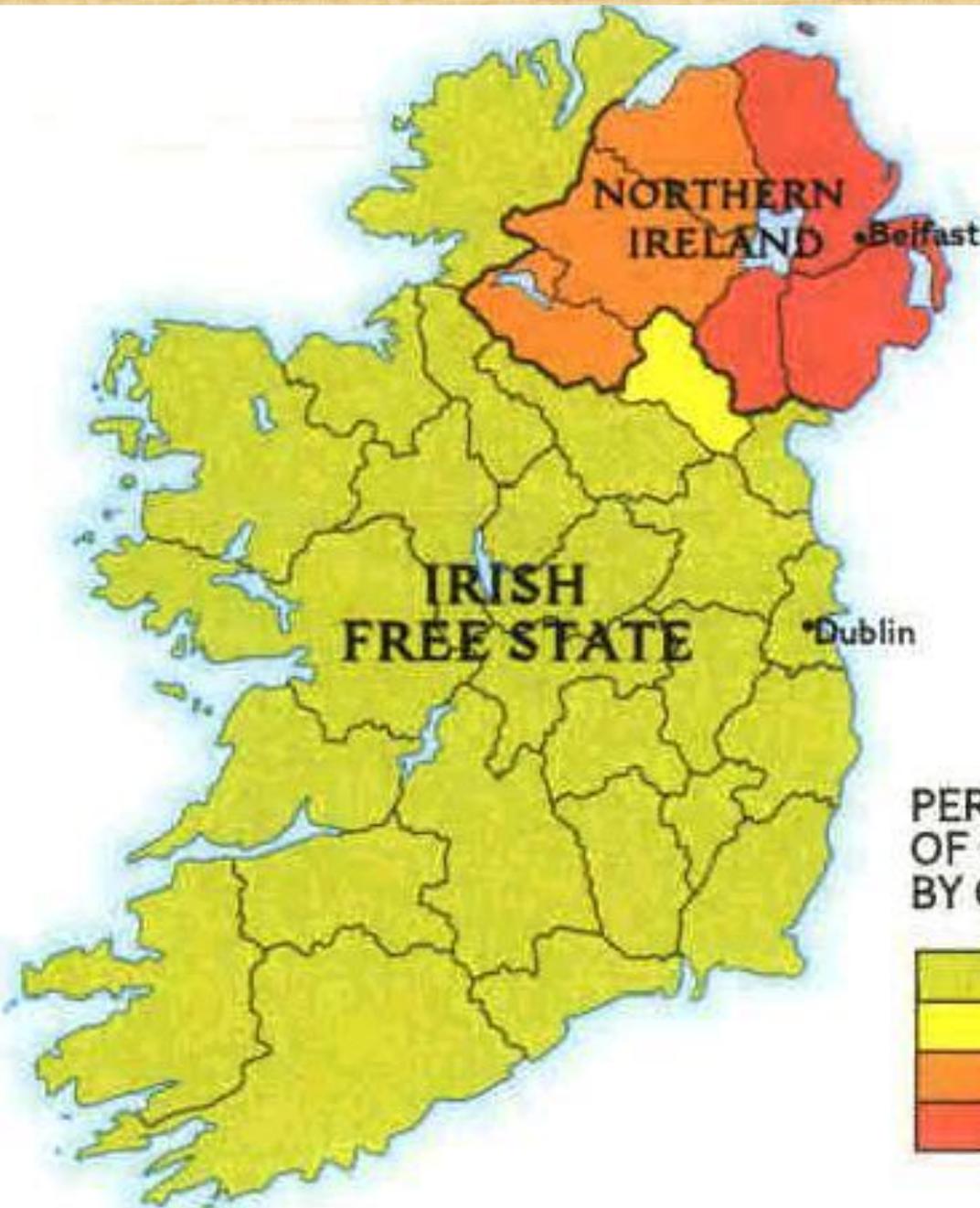
Anglo-Irish War (1919-1921)

- in July 1921, the British called for a ceasefire
 - The Irish won their War of Independence
 - The Irish had brought British Empire to its knees
 - Collins brought the British to the negotiating table for the first time in 700 years
 - Treaty negotiations were held in London
 - British invited Irish President de Valera to London to negotiate the treaty
 - » he knew the British wouldn't give the whole of Ireland its freedom, so he sent Michael Collins instead to the negotiations

Anglo-Irish Treaty

- In Dec. 1921, the Anglo-Irish Treaty was signed
 - Formally ended the Anglo-Irish War
 - Britain agreed to Irish independence in the southern 26 counties, while Ulster (the northern 6 counties) would remain part of Britain
 - Southern 26 counties became an independent nation known as the Irish Free State
 - Independent from the United Kingdom, but still part of the British Empire
 - became a self-governing British dominion, along with Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa
 - Northern 6 counties (Ulster) chose to remain as part of Great Britain, and became known as Northern Ireland





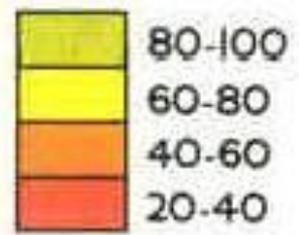
**NORTHERN
IRELAND**

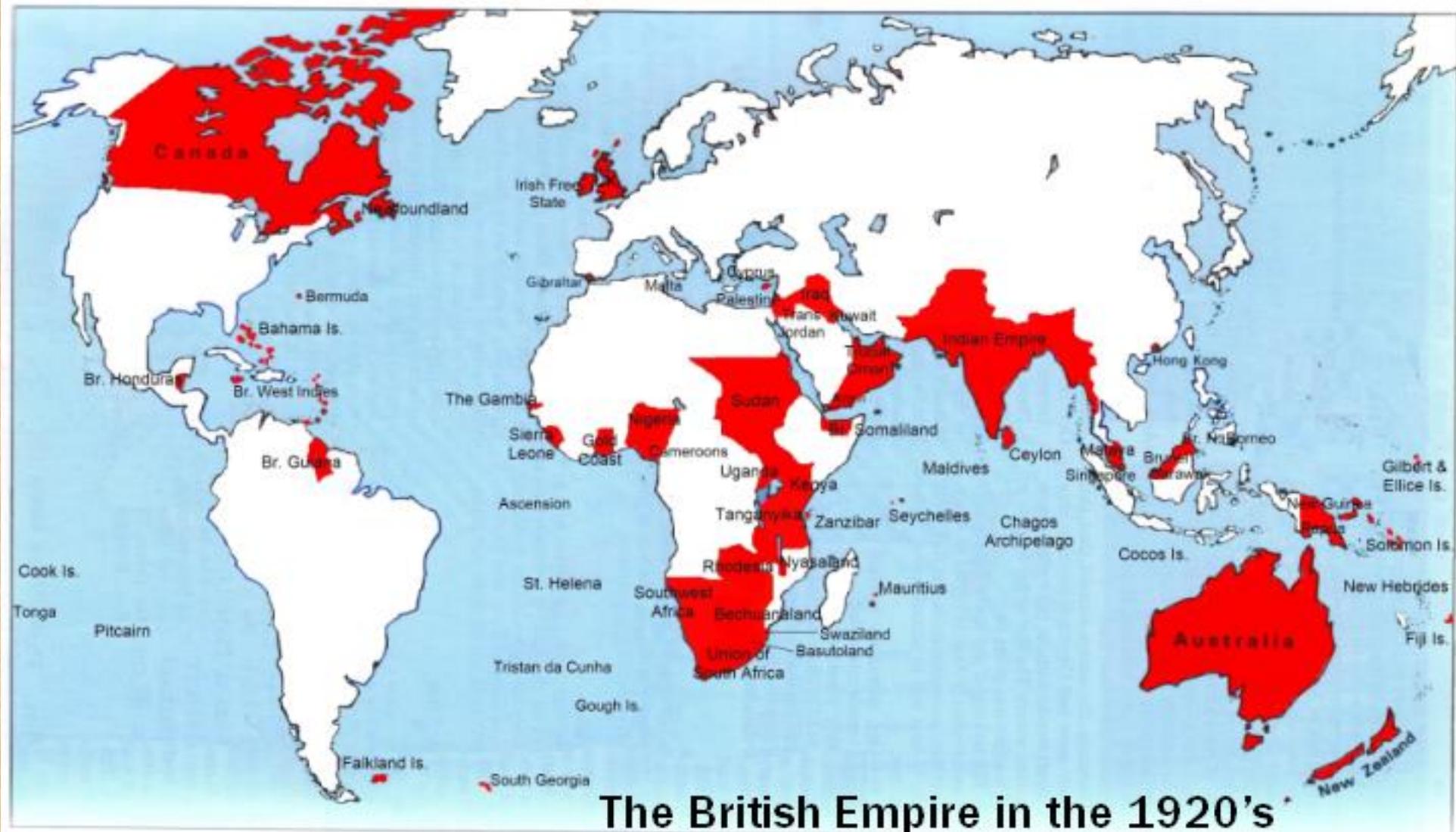
•Belfast

**IRISH
FREE STATE**

•Dublin

**PERCENTAGE
OF CATHOLICS
BY COUNTY, 1926**



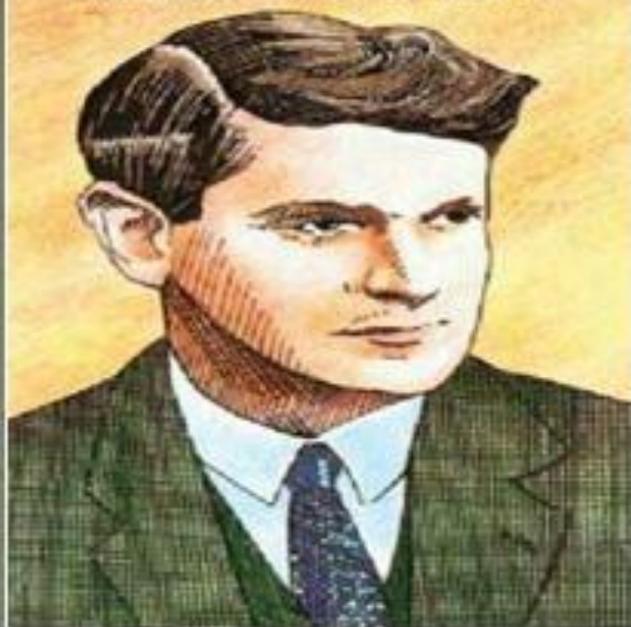


The British Empire in the 1920's

Anglo-Irish Treaty

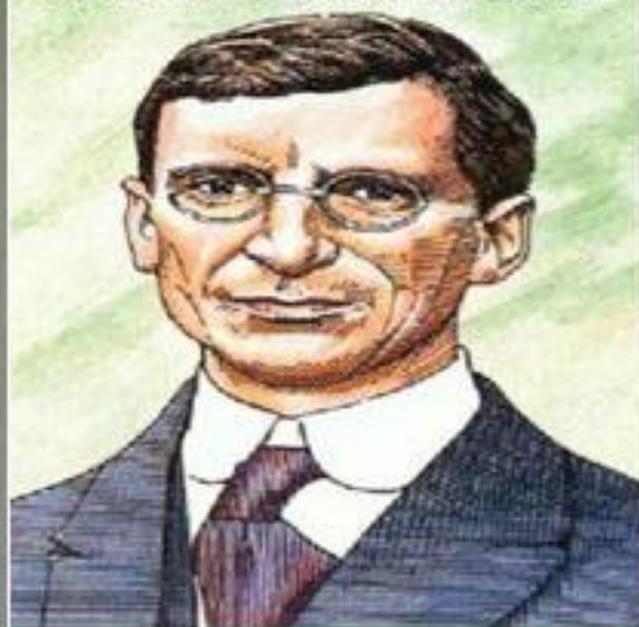
- treaty divided Ireland
 - Michael Collins was pro-treaty as he saw it as progress and a stepping stone for the whole republic
 - Collins was commander-in-chief of the National Army
 - Supported by the British
 - but Eamon de Valera was anti-treaty as he saw it as a compromise with the British as the Irish were still subjects of the crown, and it didn't include all of Ireland
 - Still wanted the Irish Republic that was proclaimed during the Easter Uprising in 1916
 - When the Irish Parliament narrowly approved the treaty in Jan. 1922, de Valera resigned as President and led a group of anti-treaty rebels
- The Irish Civil War (1922-23) was the product of the treaty

COLLINS:
ARGUMENTS FOR THE TREATY



Arguments for & against the Treaty

DE VALERA:
ARGUMENTS AGAINST THE TREATY



We have got peace which is what the people want.

We are able to set up our own government and rule ourselves.

An oath of loyalty to the King has no meaning.

This is a step towards independence. We will take other steps and become fully independent.

We are not in a position to start another war with Britain.

You may have peace but where is the Republic we have fought for from 1916?

Your powers are limited while you stay in the Empire and have the King as head of state.

We swore an oath of loyalty to the Republic and we will not swear an oath to the King.

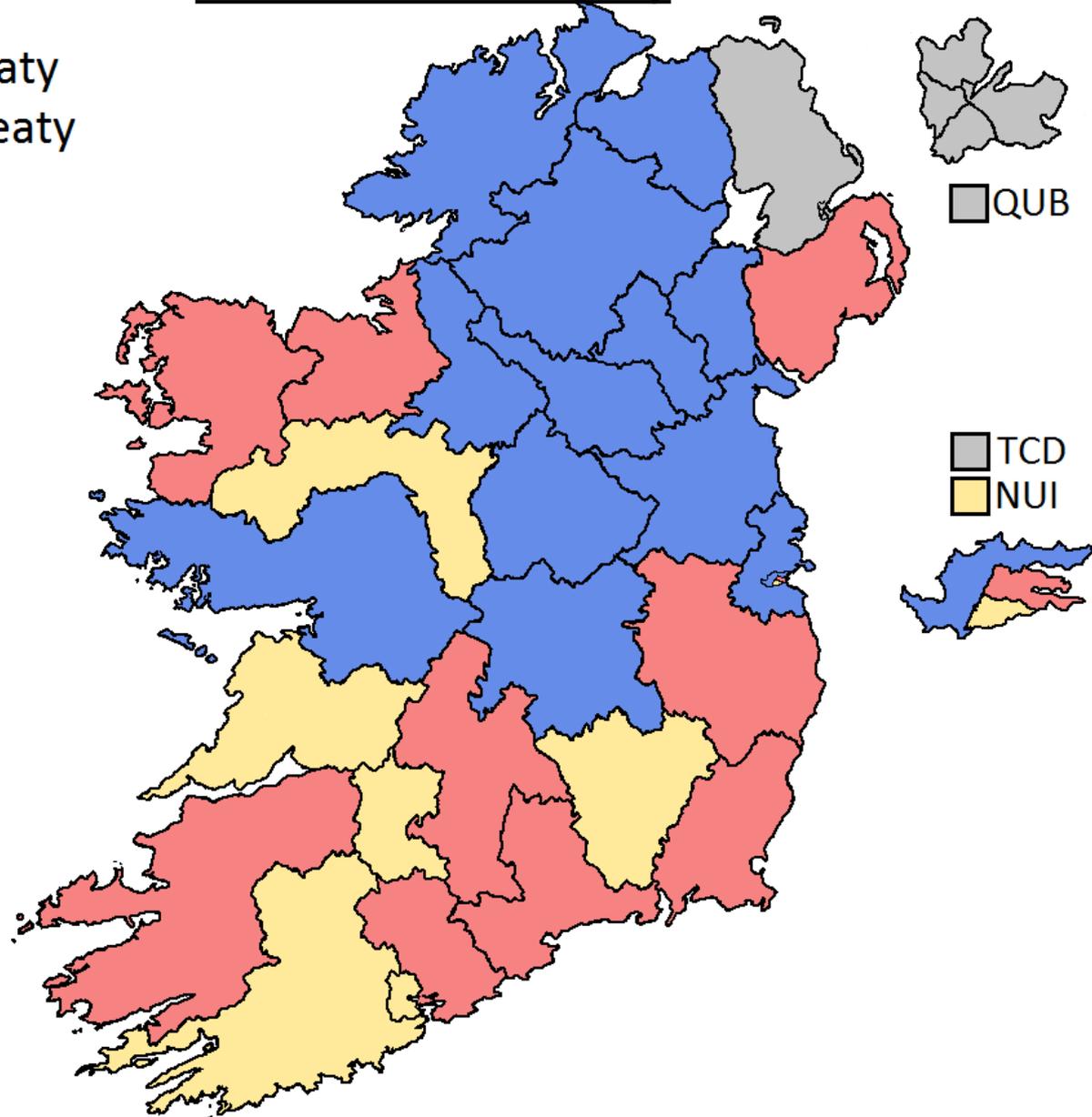
Britain will continue to interfere in Ireland's affairs unless you remove her power completely.

We will still have British troops in our country.

Map detailing how TDs (members of Ireland's parliament) voted on the Treaty

MAJORITY

- Pro-Treaty
- Anti-Treaty
- Tie
- No TDs



POBLAHT NA h-EIREANN.

SCOTTISH
EDITION

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

Saturday, December 9, 1922

Price - Threepence

THIS IS WHAT
THE TREATY GIVES YOU



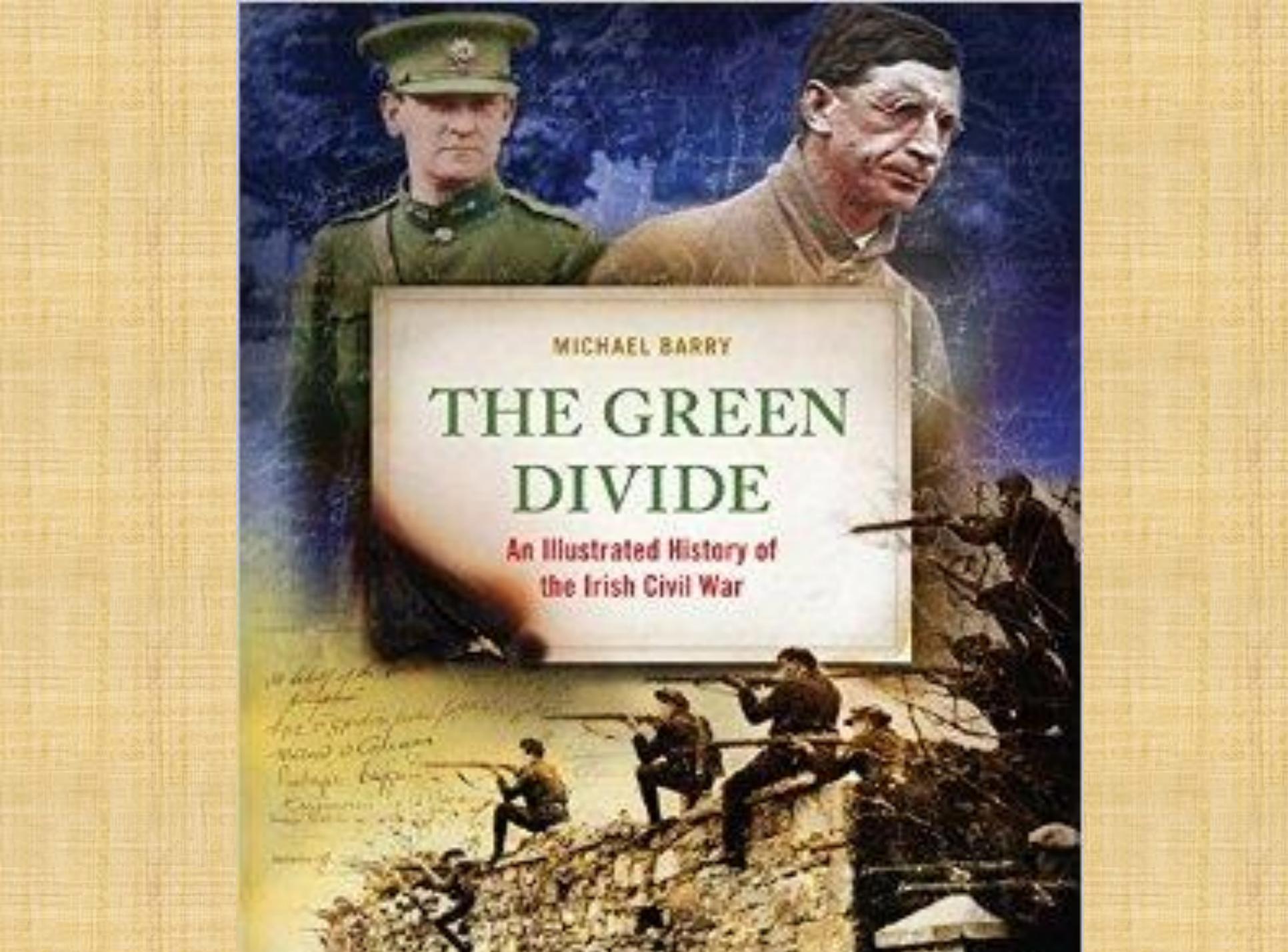
A Charter of Freedom!

THE TREATY GIVES IRELAND

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

**DUBLIN CASTLE HAS FALLEN !
BRITISH BUREAUCRACY IS IN THE DUST !
IS THIS VICTORY OR DEFEAT ?**

SUPPORT THE TREATY



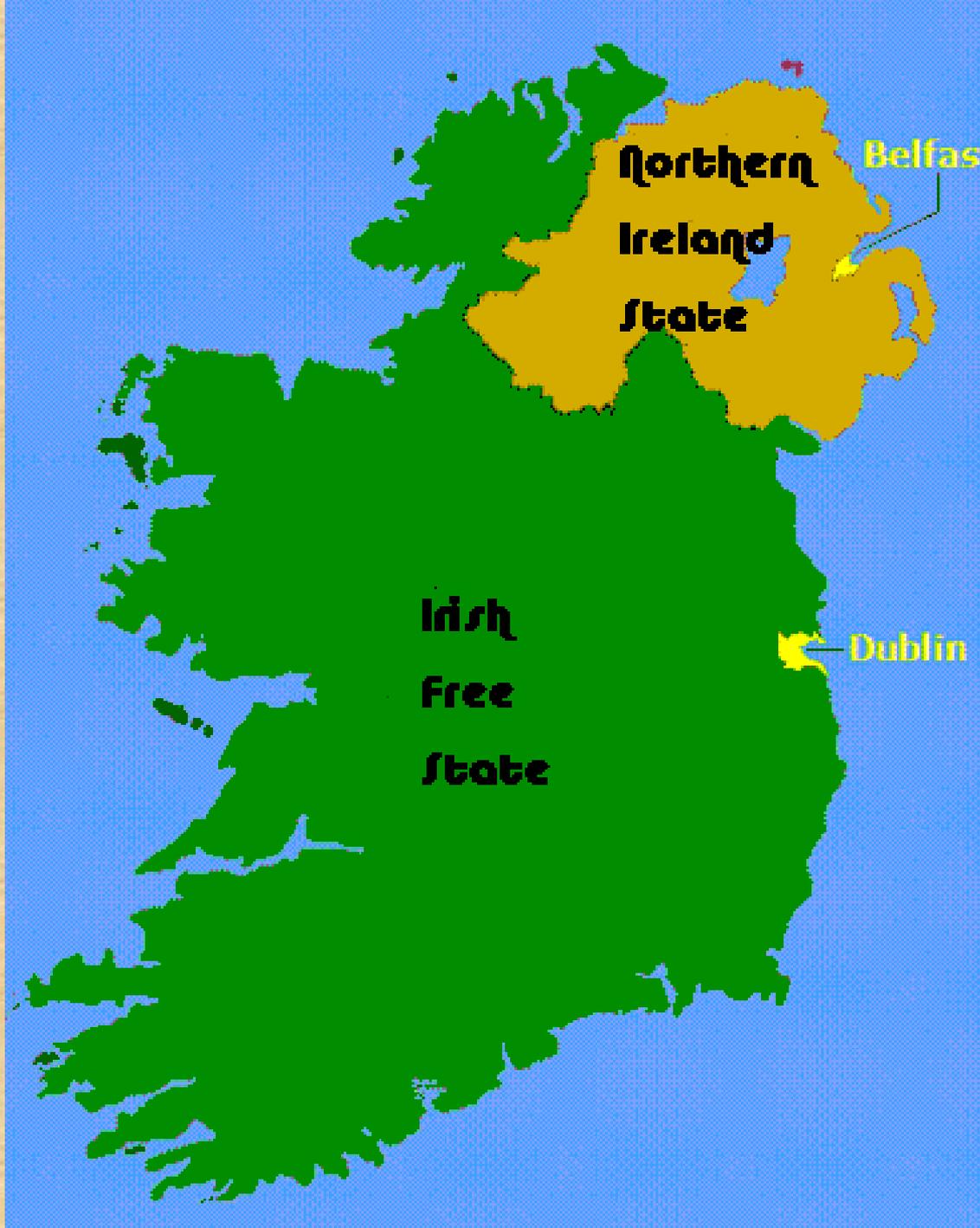
MICHAEL BARRY

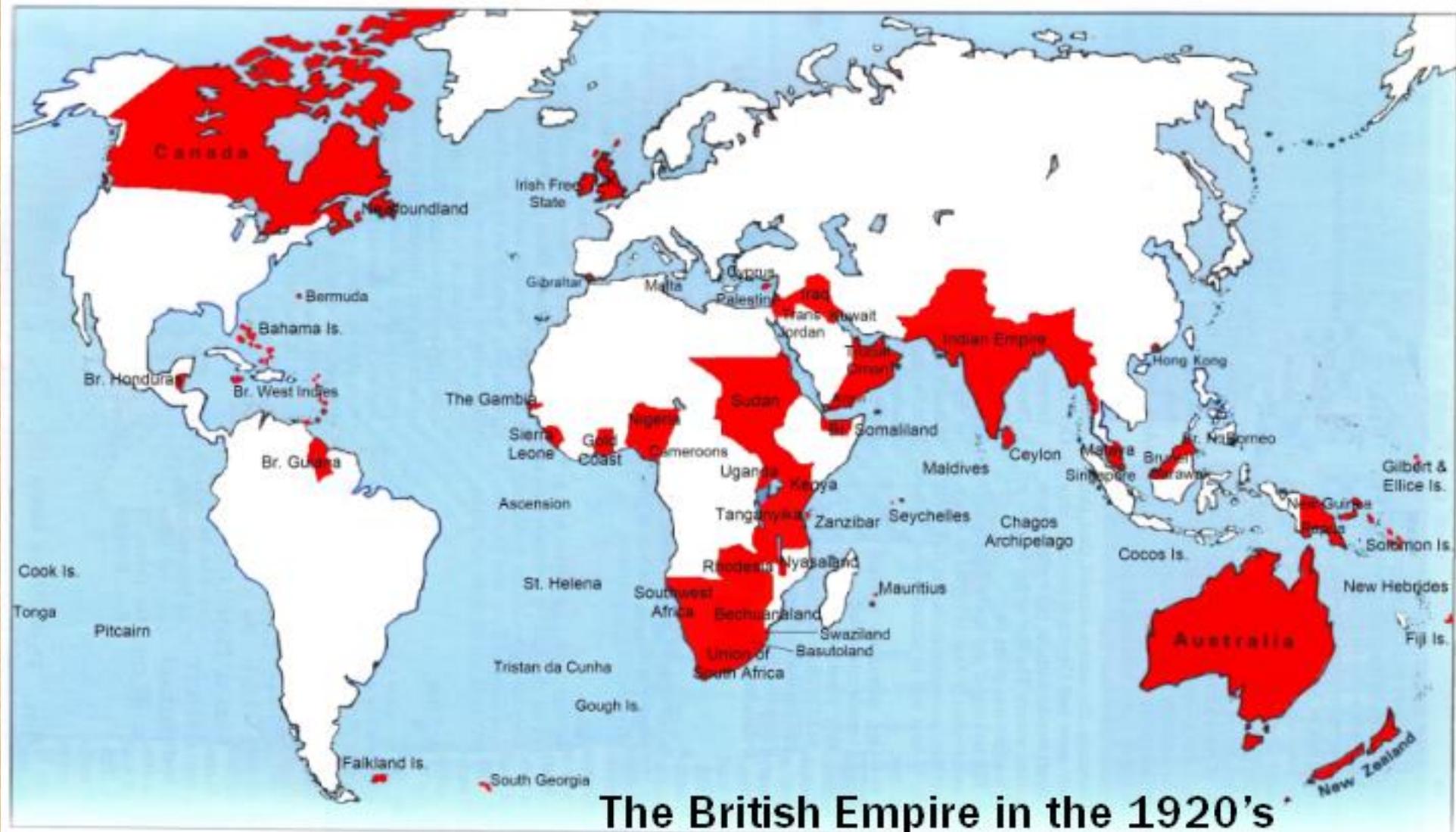
THE GREEN DIVIDE

An Illustrated History of
the Irish Civil War

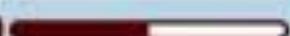
Irish Civil War (1922-23)

- over 4,000 people were killed in the civil war
 - more than in the Irish War for Independence
 - Including Michael Collins, who was assassinated in 1922 during the civil war
- The Civil War was won by the Free State forces (the pro-treaty side)
 - confirmed the Irish Free State and the Anglo-Irish Treaty
 - But the Republicans (those who wanted all of Ireland united as one, like the IRA and de Valera) refused to accept it





IRELAND

0  100 km
0  60 miles

