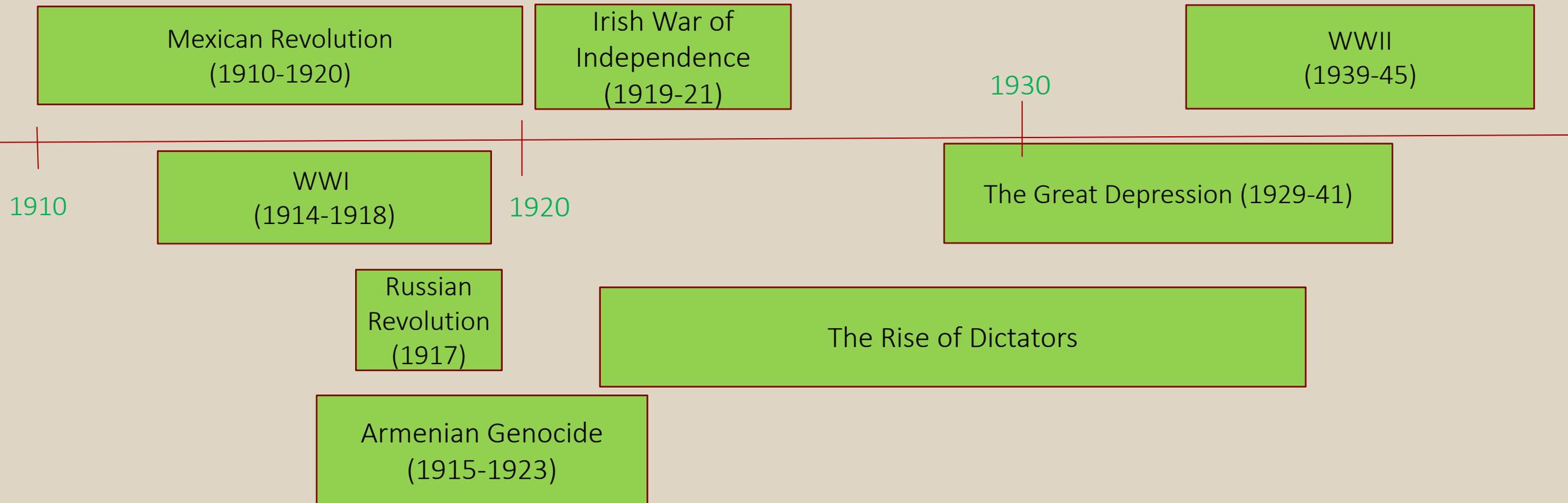
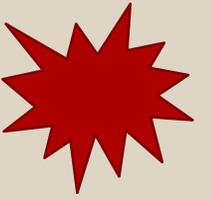


WWI leading to WWII and Chaos

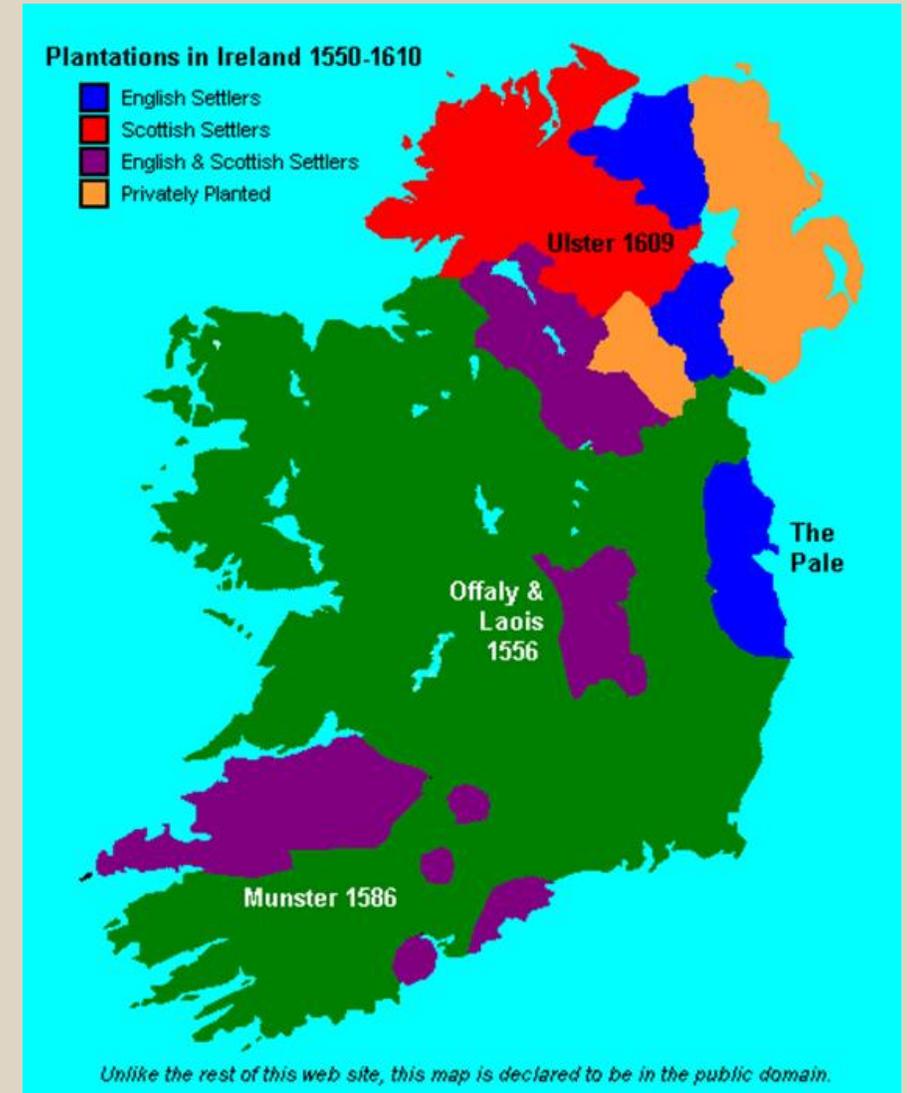
The chaos that WWI created sparked many issues/ conflicts worldwide!



Ireland during the 16th and 17th centuries

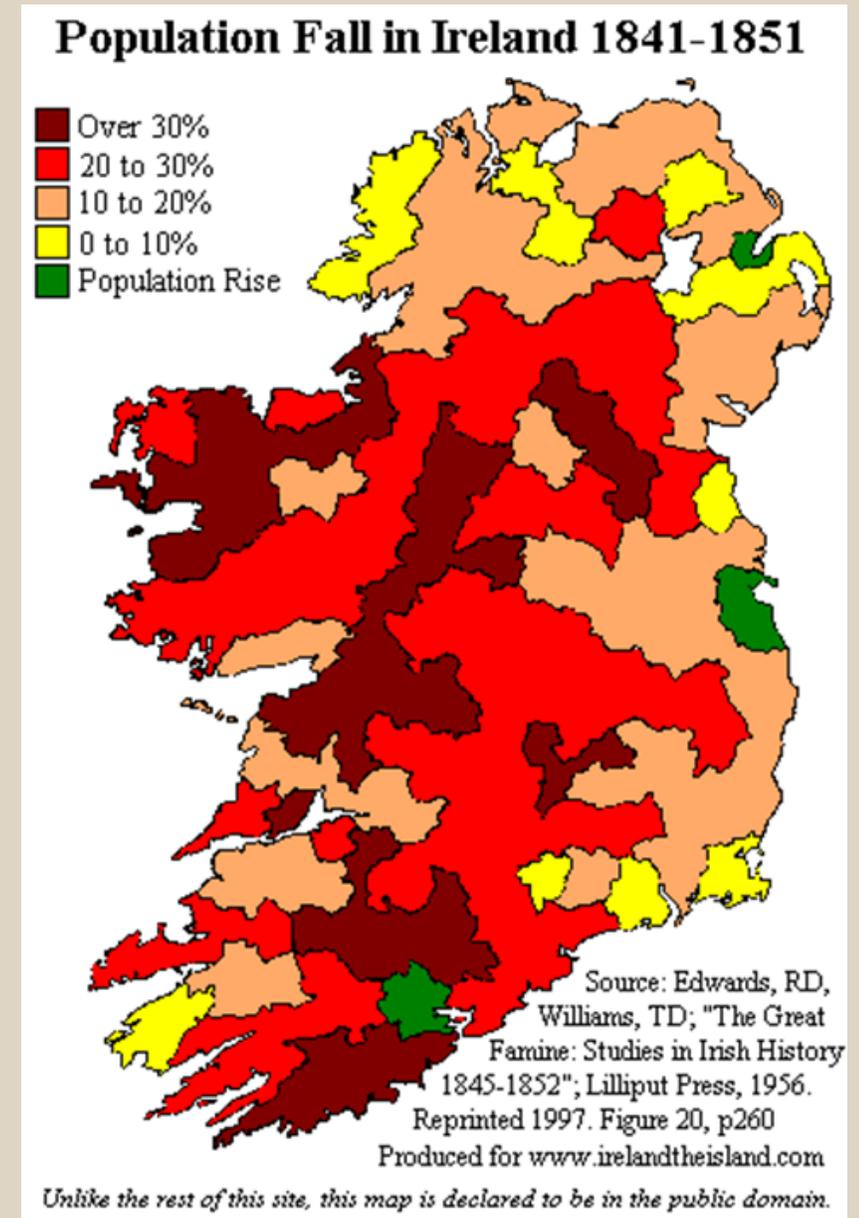
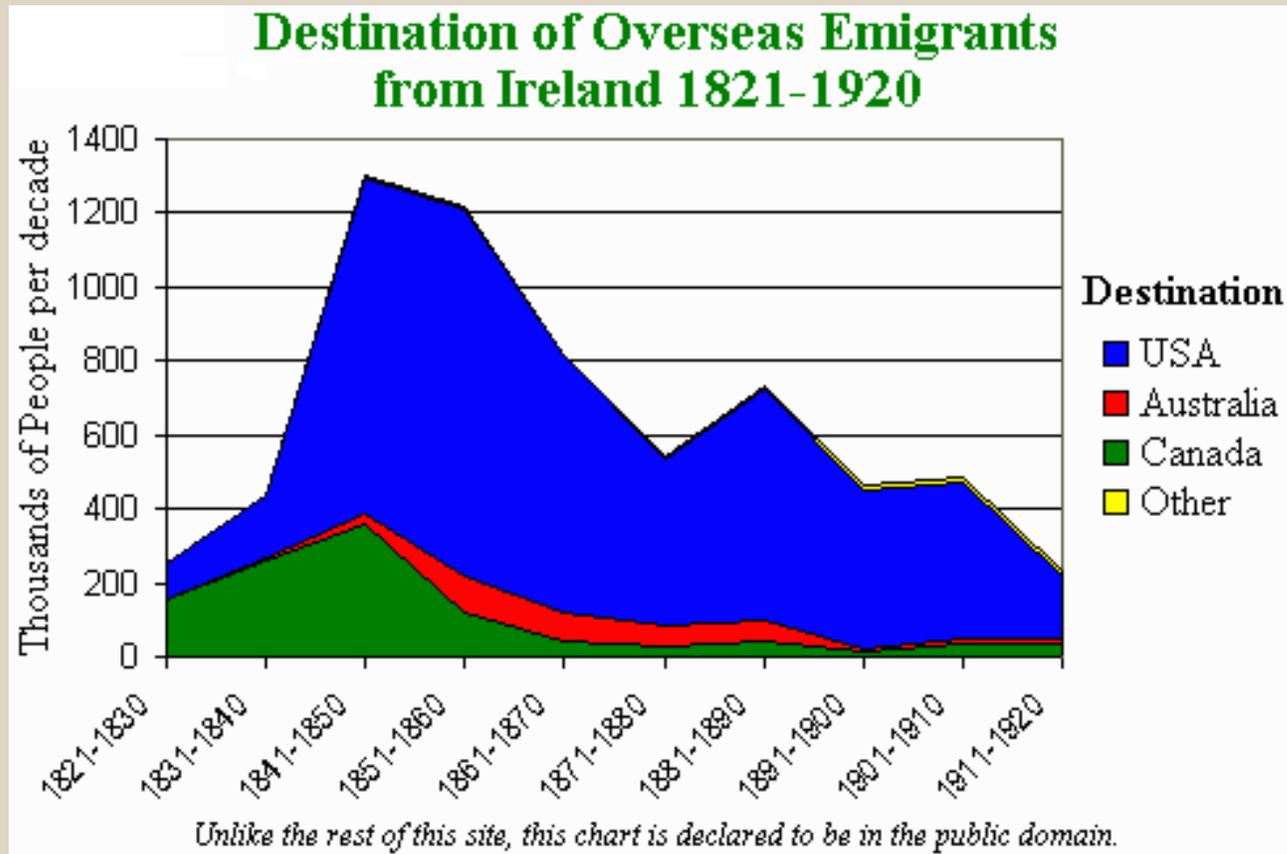
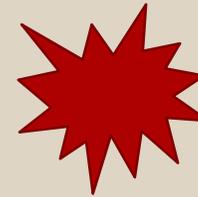


- Irish rebellions were put down by force by the successors.
- She rewarded her troops with land in Ireland.
- Scottish successor, James I also rewarded his supporters with land in Ireland (known as plantations.)
- This tradition was continued by Lord Protector Oliver Cromwell after the English Civil War
- Irish Catholic lords were forced off their land to be replaced by Protestant English and Scottish settlers.



Potato Famine (1845-1849)

The 19th Century saw the Irish population decimated by emigration and the Irish potato famine.



Attitudes about Independence



"Ireland is too great to be unconnected with us, and too near us to be dependent on a foreign state, and too little to be independent."

-C.T. Grenville to the Duke of Rutland, December 3, 1784

- This statement sums up the attitude of Great Britain toward Ireland from the twelfth century to the twentieth.
- However, the Irish demand for Home Rule grew over the course of the 19th Century as the British government passed laws excluding Catholics from government, education and job opportunities.
- This meant that the ethnic Irish were essentially excluded from their own rule as the Anglo-Irish were Protestant.

Easter Rising (1916)



- During WWI, the British were focused on fighting the Germans in Europe and Irish Nationalist Groups (including Sinn Fein and the Irish Republican Brotherhood) took this opportunity to rise up in Dublin and seize control of many government buildings for almost a week.
- They believed that Germany would send them re-enforcements and arms. They declared an Irish republic independent from Britain.



POBLAcht NA H EIREANN.
THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT
OF THE
IRISH REPUBLIC
TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND.

IRISHMEN AND IRISHWOMEN In the name of God and of the dead generations from which she receives her old tradition of nationhood, Ireland, through us, summons her children to her flag and strikes for her freedom.

Having organised and trained her manhood through her secret revolutionary organisation, the Irish Republican Brotherhood, and through her open military organisations, the Irish Volunteers and the Irish Citizen Army, having patiently perfected her discipline, having resolutely waited for the right moment to reveal itself, she now seizes that moment, and, supported by her exiled children in America and by gallant allies in Europe, but relying in the first on her own strength, she strikes in full confidence of victory.

We declare the right of the people of Ireland to the ownership of Ireland, and to the unfettered control of Irish destinies, to be sovereign and indefeasible. The long usurpation of that right by a foreign people and government has not extinguished the right, nor can it ever be extinguished except by the destruction of the Irish people. In every generation the Irish people have asserted their right to national freedom and sovereignty, six times during the past three hundred years they have asserted it in arms. Standing on that fundamental right and again asserting it in arms in the face of the world, we hereby proclaim the Irish Republic as a Sovereign Independent State, and we pledge our lives and the lives of our comrades-in-arms to the cause of its freedom, of its welfare, and of its exaltation among the nations.

The Irish Republic is entitled to, and hereby claims, the allegiance of every Irishman and Irishwoman. The Republic guarantees religious and civil liberty, equal rights and equal opportunities to all its citizens, and declares its resolve to pursue the happiness and prosperity of the whole nation and of all its parts, cherishing all the children of the nation equally, and oblivious of the differences carefully fostered by an alien government, which have divided a minority from the majority in the past.

Until our arms have brought the opportune moment for the establishment of a permanent National Government, representative of the whole people of Ireland and elected by the suffrages of all her men and women, the Provisional Government, hereby constituted, will administer the civil and military affairs of the Republic in trust for the people.

We place the cause of the Irish Republic under the protection of the Most High God. Whose blessing we invoke upon our arms, and we pray that no one who serves that cause will dishonour it by cowardice, inhumanity, or rapine. In this supreme hour the Irish nation must, by its valour and discipline and by the readiness of its children to sacrifice themselves for the common good, prove itself worthy of the august destiny to which it is called.

Signed on Behalf of the Provisional Government,
THOMAS J. CLARKE,
SEAN Mac DIARMADA, THOMAS MacDONAGH,
P. H. PEARSE, EAMONN CEANNNT,
JAMES CONNOLLY, JOSEPH PLUNKETT.

Easter Rising (1916)

- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Cew_ZLgi3Cc

British Response



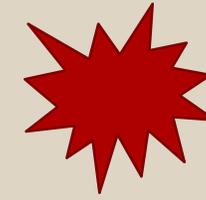
- Overall the British authorities responded slowly but by Friday 28th April, the 1,600 rebels (more had joined during the week) were facing 18-20,000 soldiers.
- In total, the Rising cost 450 persons killed, 2,614 injured, and 9 missing, almost all in Dublin..
- Sir John Maxwell, the British Commander-in-Chief caused sixteen of the Irish to be court-martialed and shot. The execution of these men was an attempt to end the Provisional Government of Ireland.

Irish War of Independence



- From 1919 to 1921, Sinn Fein (the Irish nationalist political party) and the Irish Republican Army (the IRA) fought a War of Independence against the British army.
- This involved a refusal to participate in British government activities as well as military raids on British positions in Ireland. Violence culminated in “Bloody Sunday” on 21st November 1920 when both IRA and British forces killed civilians
- In **July 1921**, a truce was called creating the independent Irish Republic; however, the Protestant majority in Northern Ireland demanded to remain in the United Kingdom out of concern that they would not have a voice in a majority Catholic Ireland.

The Anglo-Irish Treaty of 1921



- In December, the Anglo-Irish Treaty was signed, the terms of which created the Irish Free State – made up from 26 of 32 counties – roughly what is the Republic of Ireland today. The treaty did give autonomy but made the Irish Free State part of the British Commonwealth and its citizens had to swear allegiance to the Crown.
- The remaining 6 counties became Northern Ireland and part of the United Kingdom of England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.
- The treaty was **rejected** by a core group of Irish nationalists who retained the names of **Sinn Fein and the IRA**. They would continue to fight for a united Catholic Ireland.
- Their fight would focus on making life intolerable in Northern Ireland, but it would soon impact all of the UK and even the Republic of Ireland

