

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



The failure of Home Rule, the 1916 Easter Rising & the path to independence

EU elections in the UK:
the triumph of the Pro-
Brexit Party

Less than 25% of British
electors casted their votes for
the 2 traditional parties

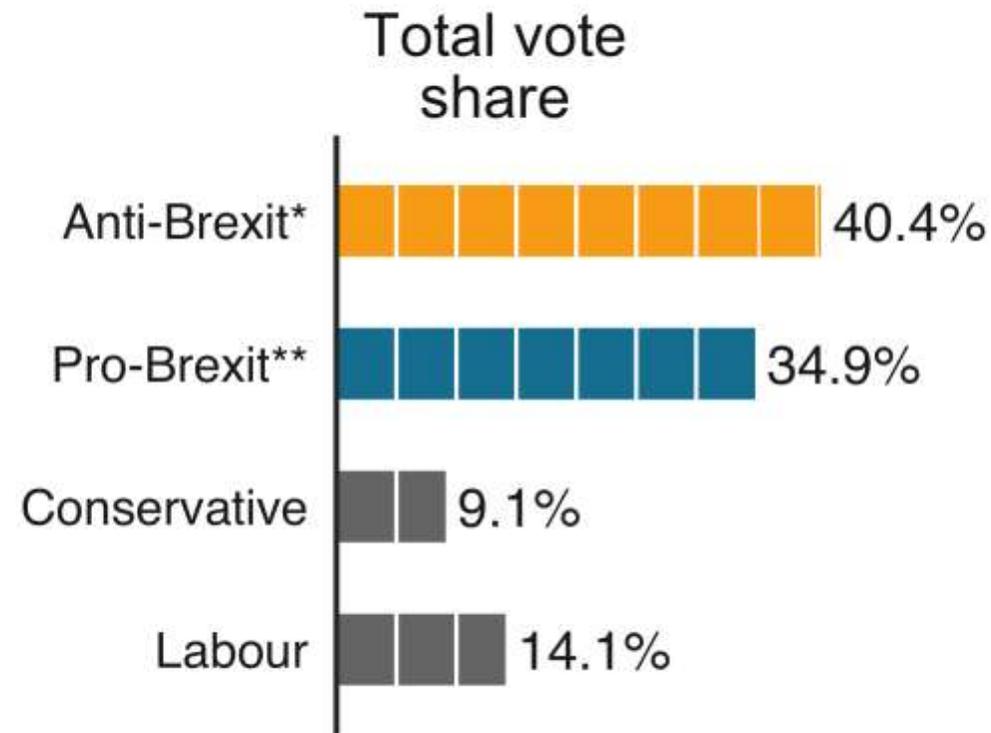
Only 9.1% for the
Conservatives

A political earthquake



How pro- and anti-Brexit parties have done

Election results grouped by parties' Brexit stance



*Lib Dems, Greens, SNP, Change UK and Plaid Cymru

**Brexit Party and UKIP

Source: Press Association / BBC.

A “No deal” favored

A vote against the *“treason
of the establishment”*

The Liberal-Democrats: a
second referendum

2017: 85% voted for the 2
traditional parties

2019 EU elections: 23.4%



The resignation of Theresa May: a political vacuum

The Conservatives might be tempted to flirt with the Pro-Brexit Party and “No deal” option

What consequences for Ireland?



1880-1893: the debate over
Home Rule

Home Rule opposed by the
Conservative and Unionist Party

PM Gladstone's **second Home
Rule Bill (1893)** rejected in the
House of Lords





Queen of Great Britain and Ireland

Appoints

British Government
Home Secretary (Irish Affairs)

New bills first voted in House of Commons then sent to House of Lords
House of Lords: right to veto a bill

Appoints & controls

Lord Lieutenant of Ireland
Viceroy
Role of representation

Chief Secretary for Ireland
Real power

House of Lords
(32 Irish peers)
A permanent Conservative majority

House of Commons
(100 Irish MPs)
Catholics excluded until 1829

Controls

Administrators
10 000 civil servants (all Protestants until 1829)



Dublin Castle
Seat of British power



UK Parliament

The **Orange Order** (fraternal order founded in the late 18th century): Protestant supremacy in Ireland must be maintained

Anti-Catholic **riots** in Belfast



Growing political frustrations

The emergence of a cultural nationalist movement

The **Gaelic League** (1893) – Douglas Hyde: to promote the Irish language and traditions

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONRAD NA GAELIGE

AG 4, i b-paríche an Coláiríoe, i m-Baile-Atha-Chláit.

Uachtarán: Dúdglaí ve h-íoe, LL.D.

Oo curpead an cumann go ar bun ar don coirg leir an nGaeilg ve
ail dá labairt i n-Éirinn. Má 'r mian leat Gaeilg do mairtáin
Gaeilg, tabair congnam do réir t' acfúinne do'n ríppáct go!

The Gaelic League,

4 COLLEGE GREEN, DUBLIN.

President: DOUGLAS HYDE, LL.D.

Association has been founded to keep the Irish Language



1905: a radical nationalist party
(*Sinn Fein* – “*We Ourselves*”) – Arthur
Griffith

Calls to **boycott** British colonial institutions
in Ireland

To pledge allegiance to **parallel Irish
national institutions**

The revival of the **Irish Republican
Brotherhood**



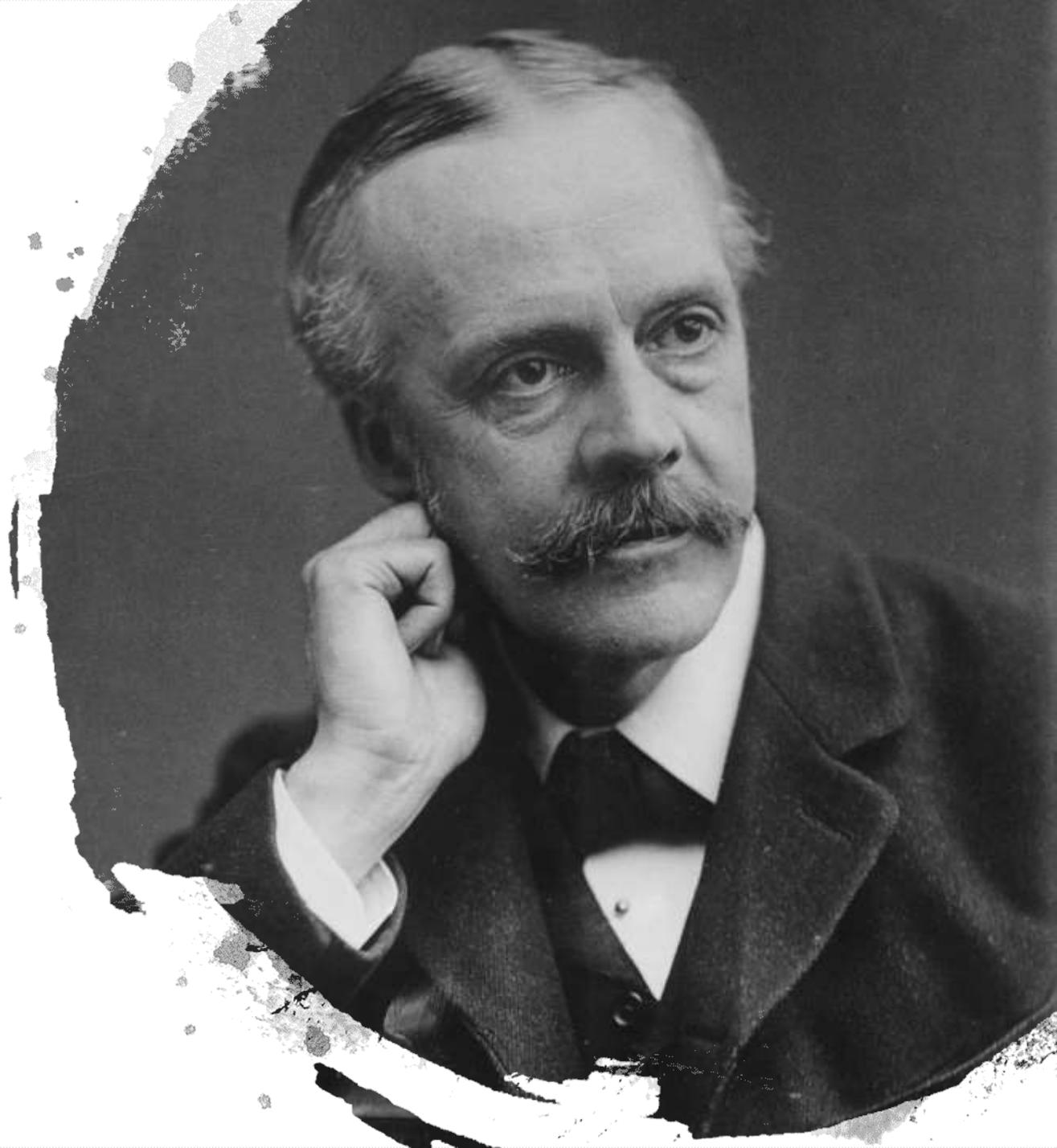
The Conservative Party's « *kill Home Rule by kindness* » approach

The introduction of **bold reforms** to respond to political frustrations

The **Local Government Act** (1898): the end of landlord control of local government

The **Wyndham Act** (1903): the government to pay the difference between price offered by tenants and price demanded by landlords

Transfer of land – The end of ***landlordism***

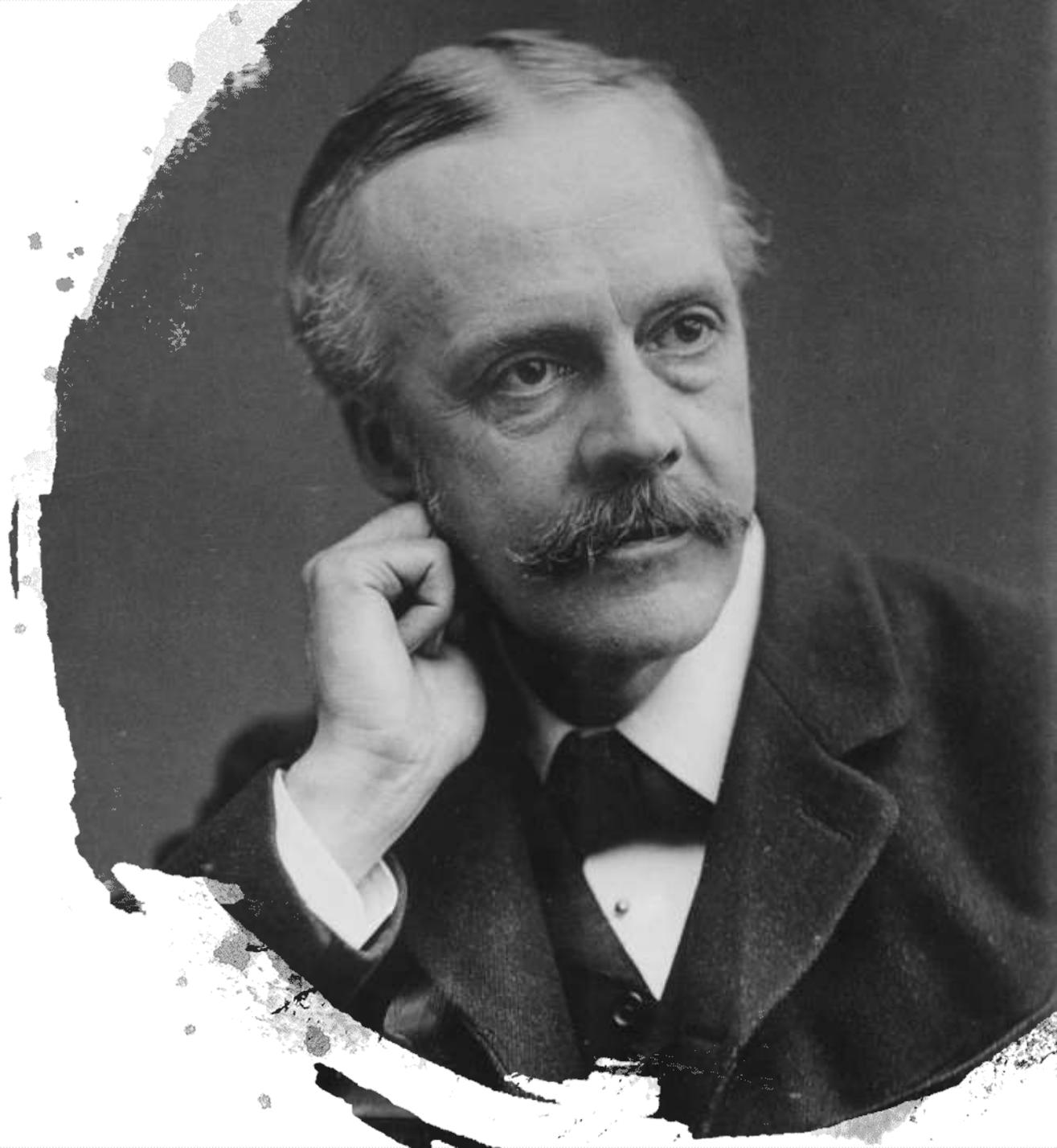


Law & Order

The *Perpetual Coercion Act of 1887* still in force: 5 000 people arrested within 3 years

27 000 soldiers & 12 000 constables: Ireland, the **most militarized zone** of the British Empire

Combination reforms/coercion: **growing gap** between colonial establishment & Irish nationalists



The “**People’s budget**” (higher taxes on the wealthy) **blocked** by the House of Lords

Constitutional crisis

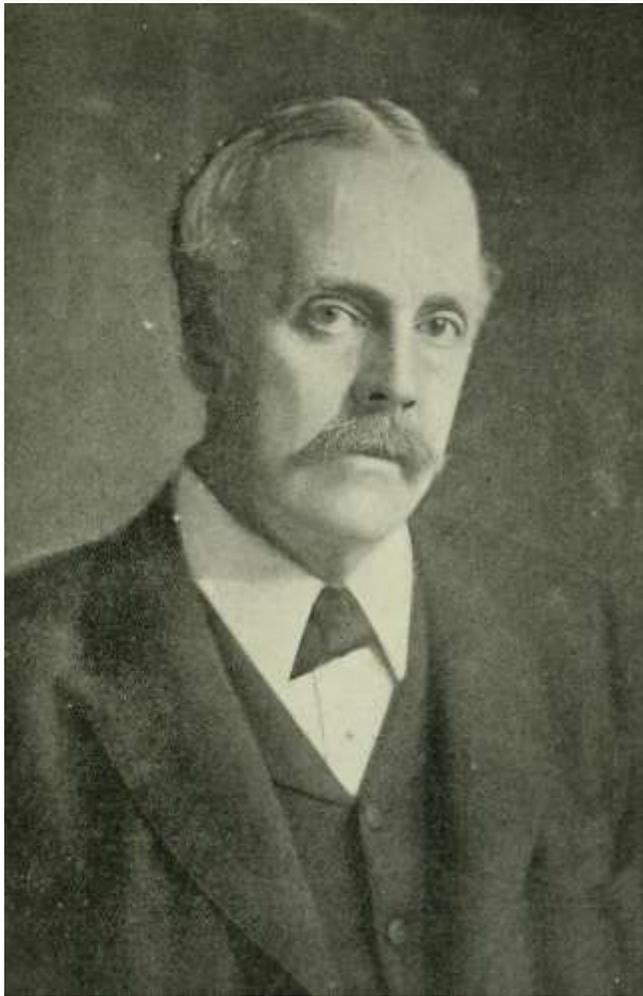
Election called by Liberal government to get a mandate for a **new Parliamentary Act** (formal dominance of House of Commons over House of Lords)



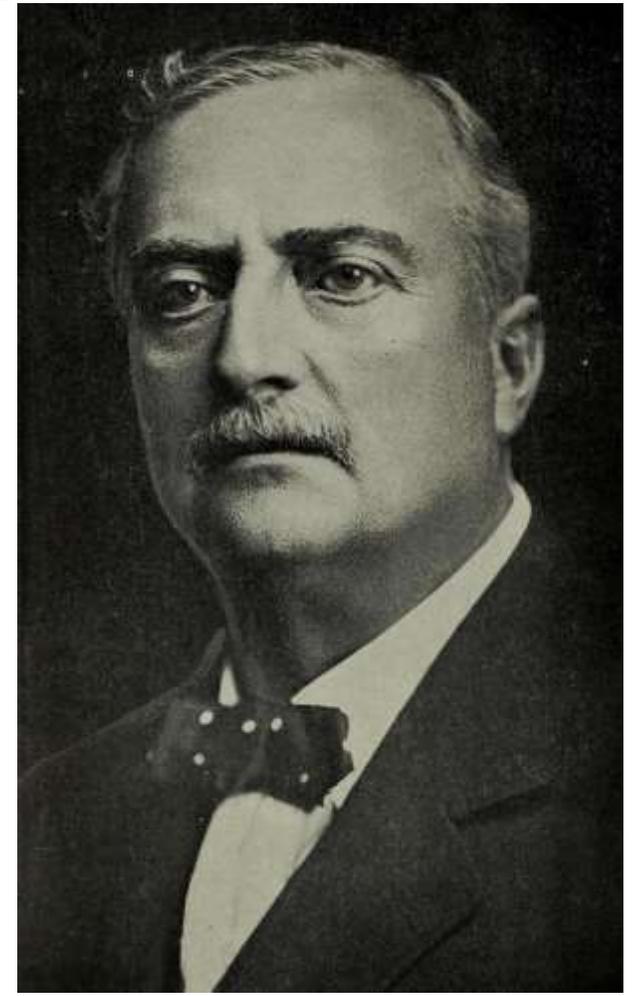
December 1910 general elections
All **670 seats** at the House of Commons
336 seats needed to form a majority government



H.H Asquith – **Liberal Party**
272 seats



Arthur Balfour – **Conservative Party**
271 seats



John Redmond – **Irish Party**
74 seats

The Parliamentary Act of 1911

The right of the House of Lords to veto money bills **removed**

The right of veto over other public bills limited to a 2 year duration

Maximum term of a parliament reduced to 5 years

King George V's threat to appoint new Liberal peers at the House of Lords

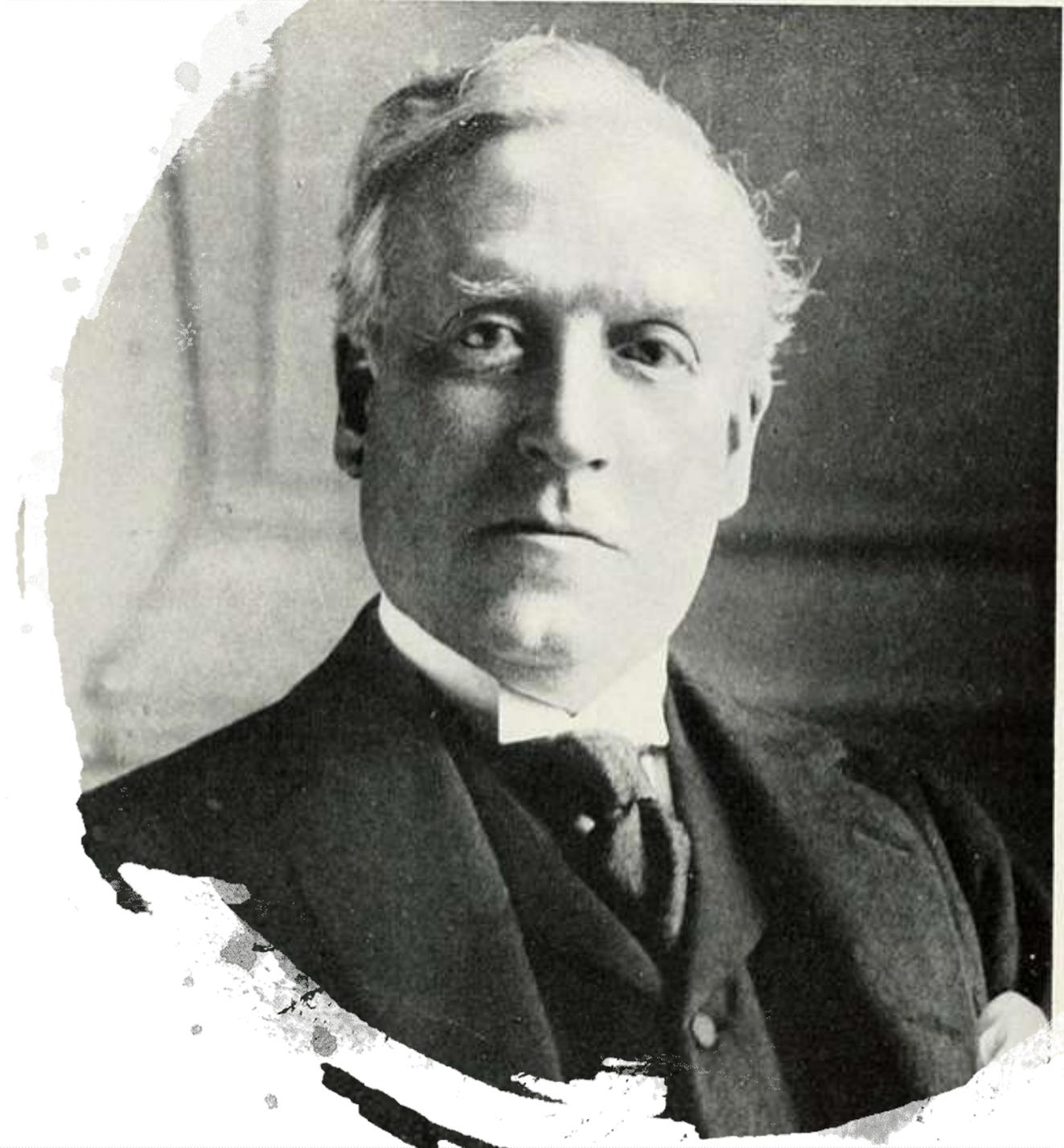


1912: the introduction of a third
Home Rule bill

Limited *self-government*

House of Lords rejected the bill (but vote
applicable for 2 years only)

Mobilisation in **Ulster** against the bill



The opposition of Ulster

The **Ulster Unionist Council**: « *to promote and defend the interests of the Unionists from Ulster* »

Unionists deeply attached to the 1800 Act of Union

Perceived superiority over Southern Celts

Anti-Catholic phobia (“Papist conspiracies”)

Industrialized Ulster tightly **integrated** to Britain’s economy





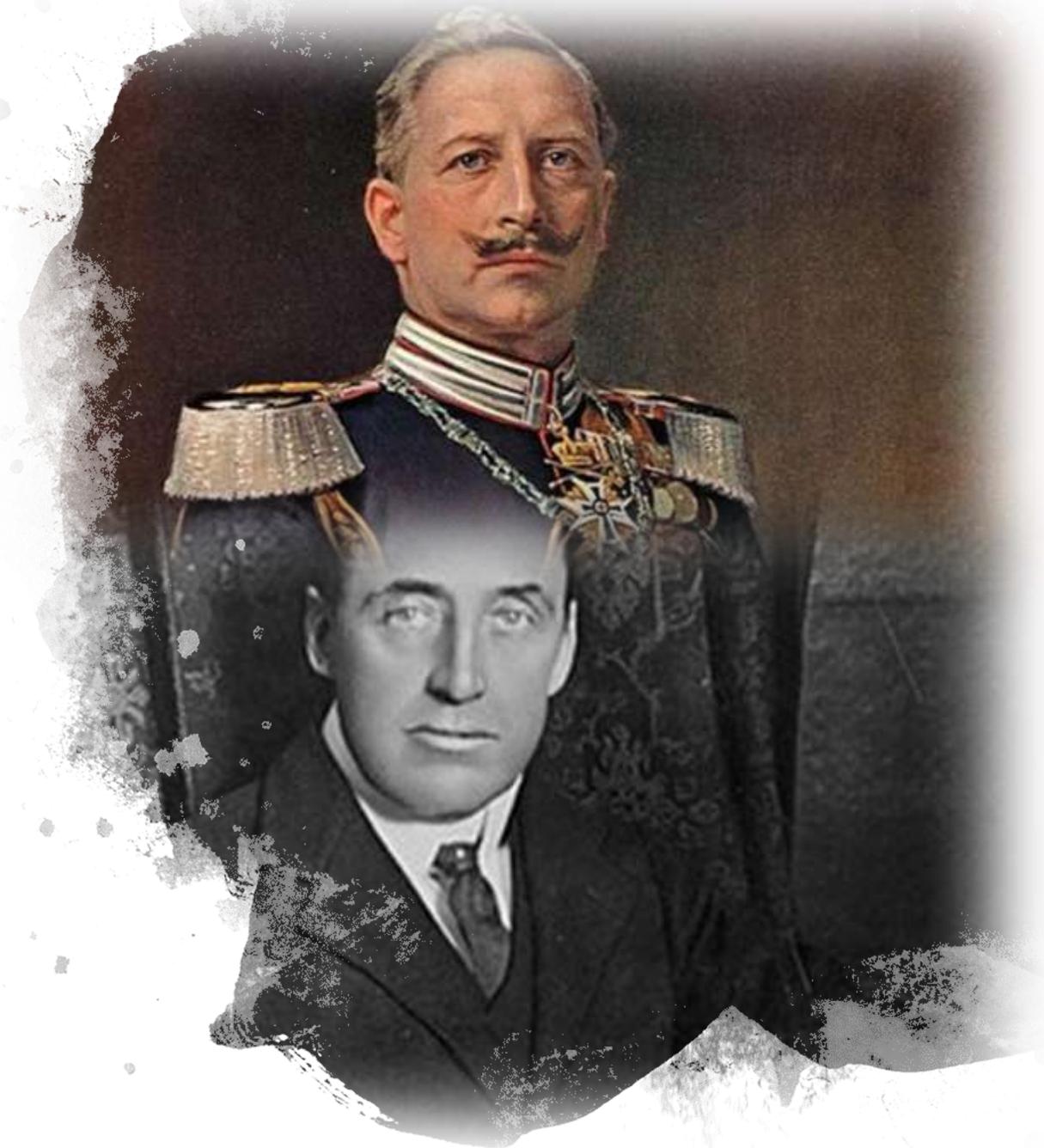
An Ulster Volunteer Force (militia)

A “provisional government” appointed
Weapons and ammunitions imported from
Germany (deepening tensions in Europe)

Edward Carson received by Kaiser
Wilhelm II (1913)

Germany seen as a natural ally against
Home Rule

Conservative leader **Bonar Law** to the army:
disobey orders from the government



Unionists supported by the City, the Conservatives and the army

The Liberal government's response: the Home Rule bill **not applicable** to Ulster counties

The roots of Ireland's partition

Home Rule bill promulgated on 18 September 1914



"Circulation Books Open to All."

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PRICE ONE CENT.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1914.

10 PAGES

PRICE ONE CENT.

GERMANY DECLARES WAR; ALL EUROPE IS IN ARMS

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 1—The German Ambassador, in the name of his Government, sent to the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs at 7.30 o'clock a declaration of war.

The announcement is made by the St. Petersburg telegraph agency, which is considered the official news agency of Russia.

**RATE DECISION PROVES
PARTIAL VICTORY FOR
52 EASTERN RAILROADS**

Flat Horizontal Increase Is Refused, But 5 Per Cent Granted in Some Cases.
WILL ADD TO INCOMES.

**BANKERS CONFER
TO KEEP AMERICAN
GOLD AT HOME**

**ATLANTIC LINERS
PARALYZED IN
RUSH FOR PASSAGE**

English Liners Refuse to Take Any Passengers for Continental Europe.
The partial paralysis of transatlantic shipping is causing acute distress and helplessness among thousands of Americans on the Continent and in England. Their difficulties are made worse by their inability to cash drafts

BASEBALL

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
AT PHILADELPHIA.
CHICAGO—1 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 1—4
PHILADELPHIA—6 0 0 0 2 0 2 0 —10
Batteries—Pierce, Hunzicker and Archer; Mayer and Killifer. Umpire—Hart and Rigler.
AT BOSTON.
ST. LOUIS—1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3—
BOSTON—0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—
Batteries—Ferguson and O'Connor; James and Gowdy. Umpire—Bassett and Quigley.
AMERICAN LEAGUE.
AT DETROIT

**ITALY BREAKS THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE;
FRANCE CALLS OUT HER WAR ARMY**

**7,474,000 ANSWER FIRST CALL;
7 WARRING NATIONS CAN PUT
32,541,000 MEN IN THE FIELD**
RUSSIA has ordered a complete mobilization of her army in European Russia.
GERMANY has ordered a complete mobilization of her forces, naval and military.
FRANCE has called to the colors every available reserve.
AUSTRIA already has her complete strength in the field.

England Gives Formal Notice That She Will Side With France and Russia and Back Up Her Agreements to the Full Extent of Her Power and Resources.
PARIS, Aug. 1.—A crucial stage in the war situation was reached to-night when the British Am-

The German invasion of neutral Belgium

The UK at war against despotic German to defend the rights of small nations

The future of Ireland's political autonomy at stake

A successful recruiting campaign (200 000 Irish soldiers)



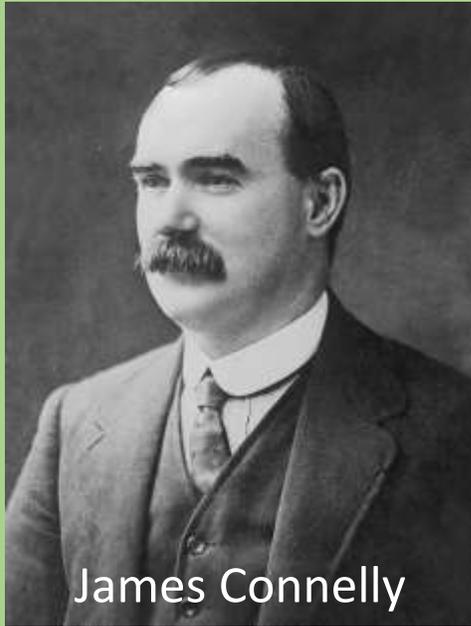




A heavy price: 49 000 dead

Fighting for the *“happiness of Ireland”*

The Irish Citizen Army: to promote a national & social revolution leading to a Worker's Republic



James Connolly



Irish Volunteers: to maintain a defensive force in Ireland & oppose conscription

Sinn Féin: opposition to Ireland's participation

Irish Republican Brotherhood: the planning of an armed insurrection before the end of the war

England's difficulty is Ireland's opportunity



Augustine Birrell (**Chief Secretary for Ireland**):
little to worry about

No action taken against rebellious groups

Immediate action vs. no insurrection until end of
war

Insurrection decided and planned by the minority
within the minority (**Supreme Council of the
I.R.B**)

Hope of a German military intervention

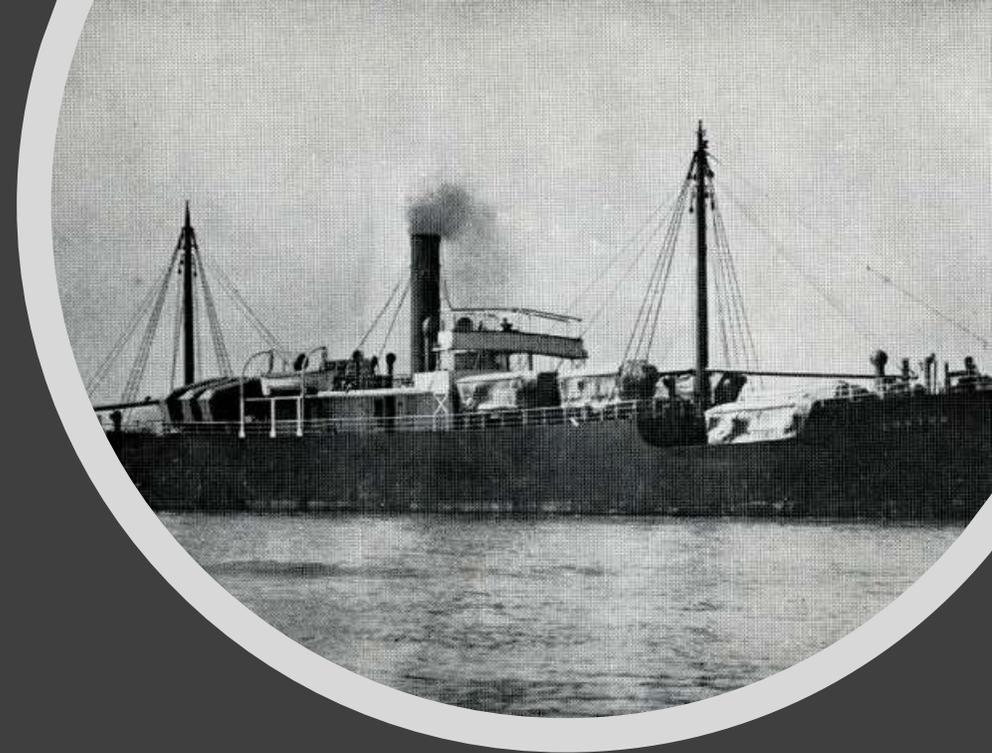


Germany reluctant to intervene

Ship transporting 20 000 rifles to Ireland seized and sunk

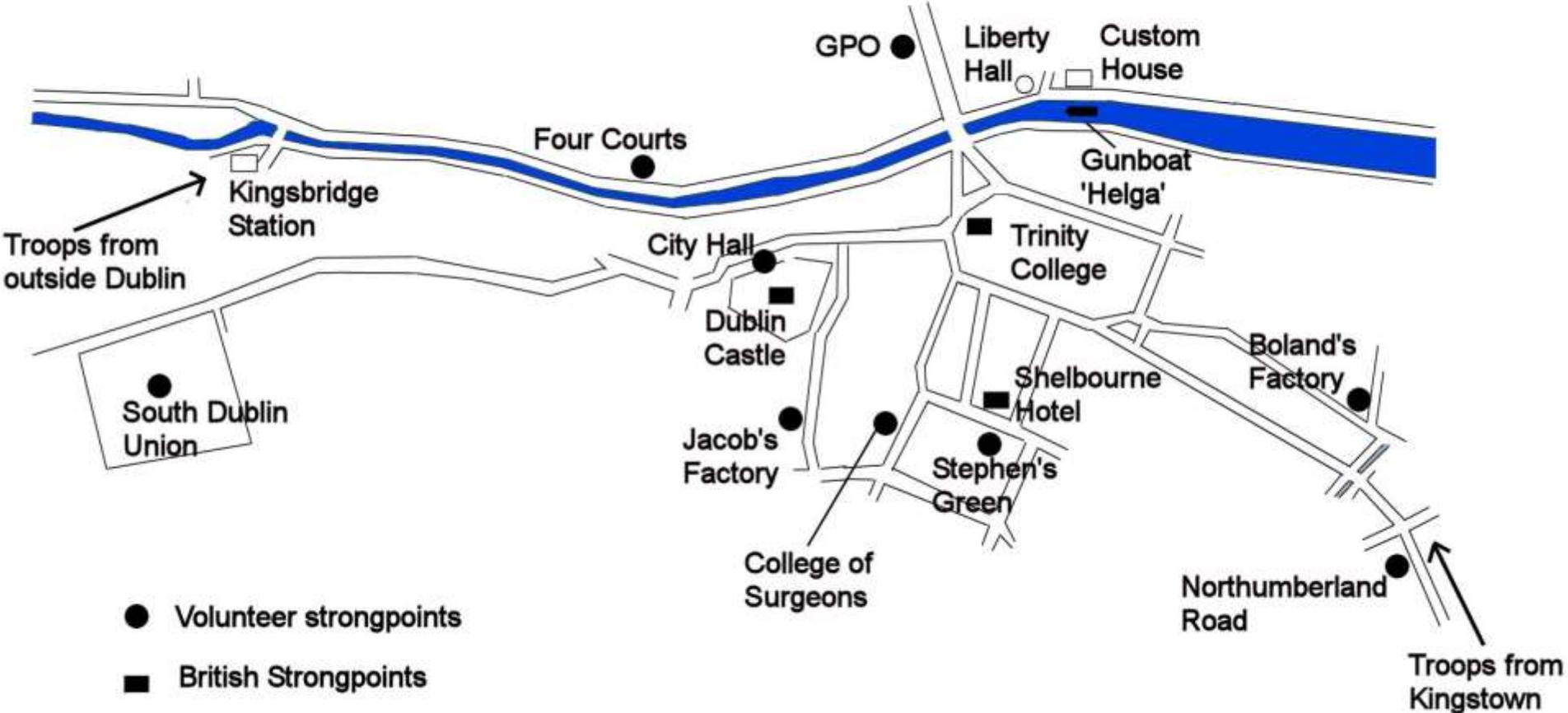
Vague treaty acknowledging the “Irish Question”

Insurrection scheduled for Easter Monday 1916 (1100 men involved)



Easter Monday: Dublin's strategic points controlled by the rebels

Easter Rising 1916



Proclamation: Ireland, « *an independent and sovereign state* »

Ill-conceived and poorly planned insurrection

Irish population: surprise, anger and disapproval

Insurrection perceived as treason (Irish soldiers fighting the war)

Heroism: 1 week of street fighting
16 000 *tommies* and artillery



29 April 1916: unconditional
surrender

1300 dead, 13 000 injured
The heart of Dublin in ruin

The British: severe reaction

16 executions – Over 3 000 arrests – 1 800
jail sentences

Heroes and martyrs



The 36th Ulster division at the Battle of the Somme

Heroic charge against German
trenches (5 500 dead & injured)

A show of loyalism towards Great
Britain

A challenge to Irish nationalism



The conscription crisis

1918 general elections: a landslide victory for Sinn Féin (73 of the 105 Irish seats)

Ulster: 23 Unionist MPs

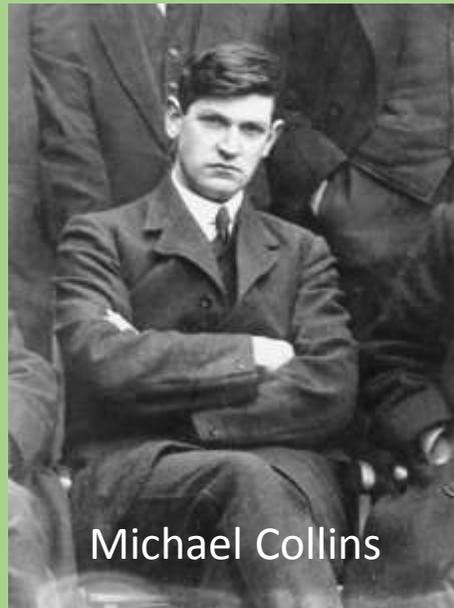


21 January 1919: a separate parliament in Dublin

Proclamation of Ireland's independence

A provisional constitution

First military engagements (the **Irish War of Independence**)



Michael Collins

The Declaration of
Irish Independence

OFFICIAL ENGLISH TRANSLATION

HISTORIC PRONOUNCEMENT OF
IRELAND'S FREEDOM FROM
ENGLISH RULE, MADE AT
THE FIRST MEETING OF
DÁIL EIREANN (IRELAND'S PARLIAMENT)
IN THE MANSION HOUSE
DUBLIN ON TUESDAY
JANUARY 21ST 1919

British response: WW1
veterans paramilitary policy)

The **Black and Tans** &
Auxiliaries

Terror campaigns

Northern Ireland: Catholics
persecuted – “Ethnic cleansing”



Separate Home Rule institutions for Northern Ireland and Southern Ireland

Ulster reluctantly agrees

Southern Ireland: the Irish Republican Army (IRA) continues to fight

11 October 1921: formal peace negotiations

Government of Ireland Act 1920

10 & 11 George 5 Ch. 67

An Act to provide for the better Government of Ireland.

enacted the 23 December 1920.

65. Special provisions as to Freemasons. -

(1) It is hereby declared that existing enactments relative to unlawful oaths or unlawful assemblies in Ireland do not apply to the meetings or proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Ireland, or of any lodge or society recognised by that Grand Lodge.

(2) Neither the Parliament of Southern Ireland, nor the, Parliament, of Northern Ireland shall have power to abrogate or affect prejudicially any privilege or exemption of the Grand Lodge of Freemasons in Ireland, or any lodge or society recognised by that Grand Lodge which is enjoyed either by law or custom at the time of the passing of this Act, and any law made in contravention of this provision shall, so far as it is in contravention of this provision, be void.

6 December 1921: the Anglo-Irish Treaty

A peace of compromise

The 1800 Act of Union dissolved

The end of the British colonial
government

Ireland: a British dominion (like
Canada)



The Irish must pledge
allegiance to the Crown

The Unionists of Northern Ireland
to remain to remain British

Naval bases granted to Great
Britain

The path to civil war



