

Irish Independence

1. What was the Easter Rising?

- The Easter Rising was a rebellion that took place in Dublin at Easter, 1916.
- It started on the 24th April and ended on the 29th April of the same year.
- It done by member of the Irish Republican Brotherhood and Irish Citizens Army.
- It was done as a protest against the British ruling Ireland.

2. Why was the Easter Rising so significant?

- It was the most significant Irish uprising since the rebellion of 1798.
- It was the first armed protest/conflict of the Irish revolutionary period.

3. Who were Sinn Fein and who were the Black and Tans?

- Sinn Fein was the largest Irish republican party. It was a focus for forms of Irish patriotism.
- Sinn Fein were associated with the IRA
- Sinn Fein translates to “We Ourselves” but is often mistranslated as “Ourselves Alone”
- Sinn Fein was founded in 1905 by Arthur Griffith
- The Black and Tans were the constables who were recruited into the Royal Irish Constabulary as backup during the Irish War of Independence.
- Recruitment for the Black and Tans began in January of 1920 and about 10,000 men enlisted.

4. What happened on Bloody Sunday 1920?

- Bloody Sunday was on 21st November 1920.
- It was a day of extreme violence.
- It occurred in Dublin, Ireland.
- It happened during the Irish War of Independence.
- 31 people were killed including 14 British people, 14 Irish civilians and 3 republican prisoners.
- The man behind it was Michael Collins

5. How did the Anglo-Irish War end?

- A ceasefire began on 11th July 1921.
- The signing of the Anglo-Irish Treaty happened on 6th December 1921.
- The Treaty resulted in the British ruling most of Ireland.
- After a 10 month transition, the Irish Free State was created as a self-governing Dominion on 6th December 1922.
- Northern Ireland remains part of the United Kingdom.