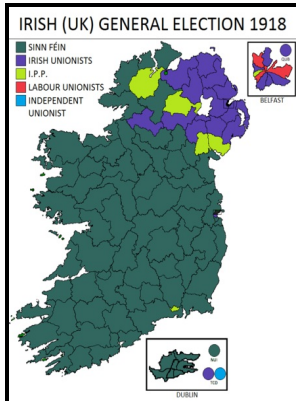


Irish revolution and its aftermath, 1916-1923 - years of revolt

Irish Academic Press - The Irish Revolution, 1911



Description: -

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Ireland -- History -- 1910-1921.

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Ireland -- History -- Civil War, 1922-1923.

Ireland -- History -- War of Independence, 1919-1921.

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Notes: Includes bibliographical references and index.

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Review: Shadow and substance: the Irish revolution and its aftermath on JSTOR

In addition, the unprecedented threat of Irishmen being conscripted to the in 1918 for service on the as a result of the accelerated this change see. Previous owner's name on title page. It is produced by 's 'Center for Irish Programs', and is funded by the Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht and hosted by.

The Irish Revolution and Its Aftermath 1916

Dublin: Military Archives and National Archives. May be very minimal identifying marks on the inside cover. The reasoning behind this title change is that Ireland gained only limited independence from the United Kingdom in 1923 rather than complete independence or a republic separate from the British Crown.

The Irish Revolution and its Aftermath, 1916

Unwilling to negotiate any understanding with Britain short of complete independence, the , the army of the newly declared Irish Republic, waged a guerilla war the from 1919 to 1921. Women of the Irish Revolution.

The Irish Revolution and Its Aftermath 1916

The constituent struggles were the Easter Rising of 1916 and the events leading up to it, the Irish War of Independence 1919—1921 and the Irish Civil War 1922—1923.

The Irish Revolution and its Aftermath 1916

Irish nationalist leaders and the IPP under Redmond supported in the British war effort, in the belief that it would ensure implementation of Home Rule after the war. General Overviews The rural and urban guerrilla nature of the War of Independence has tended to defy adequate definition and explanation. The role of external forces including public opinion in the United States and British competing obligations at home and abroad are also

covered.

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Before the war ended, Britain made two concerted efforts to implement Home Rule, one in May 1916 and again with the during 1917—1918, but nationalists and unionists were unable to agree to terms for the temporary or permanent exclusion of Ulster from its provisions. For most of the 20th century, each territory largely aligned to either or ideologies, although this was more marked in the six counties of Northern Ireland. The role of external forces including public opinion in the United States and British competing obligations at home and abroad are also covered.

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