

## Chapter 17: Politics, Culture and Sport (1884–1914)

### Ireland late 1800s:

- Political division (Nationalists = home rule or Republic/ Unionists = keep link with Britain)
- Religious divide (pop predominantly Catholics except Ulster)
- Uneven land ownership – most land owned by Protestant Ascendancy

### Constitutional Nationalism

- An Irish nationalist was someone who believed Irish people are their own nation
- Constitutional nationalists wanted to re-establish the parliament in Dublin through political means
- The Home rule party was established – by Isaac Butt in 1874
- Home Rule - Ireland would have a parliament which handled home affairs while Westminster controlled foreign affairs.
- In this way, Ireland would still be part of the UK
- 19th century leaders of the Home Rule Party: Charles Stewart Parnell & John Redmond

### Radical Nationalism

- Wanted full independence from Britain but willing to use force
- Wanted to achieve a republic 'a country not ruled by a monarch, but by its citizens'
- The Irish Republican Brotherhood (IRB) was founded by James Stephens in 1858
- It was a secret oathbound society and its members were known as fenians

### Unionism

- A unionist is someone who wants Ireland to stay part of the UK with Britain
- Strongest support was in the North East because it would affect shipbuilding exports which relied on British exports
- Believed 'home rule = rome rule' and would result that they would be discriminated against by a predominantly Catholic parliament
- Unionists Party founded in 1905
- 20th century Unionist Party leaders: Walter Hume Long & Edward Carson

### Summary:

Constitutional Nationalist	Radical Nationalist	Unionist
Re-establish an Irish parliament	IRB	Stay part of Britain
Home Rule	Use force	Edward Carson
Political methods	Full independence	Colonel Edward Saunderson
Isaac Butt	Republic	Home rule is Rome rule
Looked after internal affairs	Secret oathbound society	Mainly Protestant
John Redmond	James Stephens	
Charles Stewart Parnell	Mainly Catholic	
Mainly Catholic		

## CHARLES STEWART PARNELL

‘The uncrowned king of Ireland’

### Background

- Born to Anglo-Irish Protestant landowners, 1846
- American mother
- Studied in Cambridge
- Constitutional nationalist
- Leader HR party
- Elected to parliament in 1875 through Meath election

### Politics

- Believed solving land Q = 1<sup>st</sup> step to HR - tenancy contracts and land ownership
- Had links with IRB and agreed with parliamentary obstruction
- Introduced tactic of parliamentary obstruction - interfering with the progress of legislation e.g. long speeches to prevent laws being passed
- Some HR party members mistrusted him because of IRB links

### Land League

- Set up Land League with fenians - Michael Davitt and John Devoy
- Aim was to lower rents to prevent evictions and also get the British gov to provide loans to tenant farmers so they could purchase farms
- Aims = 3 F's – fair rent, free sale, fixed tenure
- As a result, he was popular with Catholic Irish farmers, which benefited the HR party who 63 seats in 1880 general

### Parnell's Tactics

- Encouraged political agitation to bring about land reforms.
- This involved encouraging people to form local groups to demand better treatment
- E.g. no rent/boycotting/long speeches (social ostracism)
- Changed HR party to IPP
- 1881 - Irish MPs kept the commons sitting for 41 hours as obstruction to a coercion bill and forced parliament to focus on Irish affairs
- 1881 - Arrested for agitation and put in Kilmainham Gaol
- As a result: people staged violent protests, PM Gladstone decided to sign an agreement with Parnell
- The Kilmainham Treaty was signed by Gladstone & Parnell in May 1882
- Relationship = downfall

### Kilmainham Treaty

- Parnell would discourage agitation
- Land Act 1881 - tenants access land courts and helped to pay debts and rents
- Arrested leaders released
- Boosted popularity of Parnell and HR party

### Political Success

- Kilmainham Treaty – tenant courts / 1881 land act / release of leaders
- HR party + liberals
- Gladstone supports HR – bill 1 & 2 brought to parliament

### Turning Point

- Four days after treaty signing, extreme IRB men killed 2 British politicians

- Known as Phoenix Park Murders
- Result - radical nationalists lost popularity and political change was favoured

### Home Rule

- 1882 HR to IPP
- 1884 all men who owned land worth £10+ could vote
- 300,000 more voters
- 1885 - 86 seats for IPP in general election which was enough to hold the balance of power
- Parnell + IPP sided with Liberal Party + Gladstone in Westminster
- Result - 1st Home Rule Bill put forward in April 1886
- Conservative party in Britain were against home rule
- Many felt it would leave to full independence
- Bill defeated 341-311
- Liberal party split and conservatives won the next election

### The Fall of Parnell

- Times newspaper published false article connecting him to Phoenix Park Murders
- Used liberal support convince Gladstone to put forward 2nd HR Bill
- Downfall = Relationship with Kitty O'Shea
- Separated but husband only filed divorce in 1890
- Catholics disapproved + called for him to resign
- Question of his leadership split IPP
- Parnell remained leader of future Irish National League
- Died Oct 1891 with pneumonia 5 months after marrying Katherine
- Buried in cholera pit (ordinary people) Glasnevin

### Aftermath

- HR attempted second time in 1893 when Gladstone returned to power
- Unsuccessful and Gladstone retires in 1894
- Both sides of IPP declined continuously
- HR not addressed again until 1912

### Effect on Parliamentary Tradition

- Showed change through politics is possible

- Taught people to use political agitation
- Began process which paved way for Irish independence
- Showed Britain that Irish men were capable of ruling themselves
- Made the Irish Q a central point of British politics going forwards
- Changed HR from faint hope to possibility at the front of national politics.

## GAA - GAELIC ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

### Background:

- In 1800, English sports like cricket/tennis/rugby/soccer were popular.
- They had specific rules and were well organised compared to Irish sports.
- Irish sports in decline were hurling and Gaelic football.

### Establishment of GAA:

- Michael Cusack set up the Gaelic Athletics Association on 1<sup>st</sup> Nov 1884 to preserve and cultivate national pastimes.
- Hurling, Gaelic football, handball, weightlifting and athletics
- Maurice Davin was the president and Cusack was the Secretary.

### Development:

- Parnell and Archbishop Croke were patrons
- Clubs were formed countrywide and abroad
- Games on Sun (Catholics didn't work sun)
- Members banned from foreign sports
- New rules for all Gaelic sports

### IRB Involvement:

- Saw GAA as source of nationalist fighters
- Infiltrated the organisation
- GAA founders = nationalists but disagreed over IRB
- Scandal split GAA

### Popularity Surge

- IRB involvement wasn't prominent

- Link with other cultural organisations e.g. the Gaelic League
- New rules were appealing
- Croke Park was bought in 1913 as grounds for big events

### Influence on Irish Society

- Revived Irish sports (more widespread + organised)
- Linked sports to nationalism (IRB)
- Joined people of different classes and background (middle/working/urban/rural)
- Became heart of parish
- Linked catholic church, IRB and political parties who supported GAA
- Recruitment ground for IRB
- Members had important part in fight for independence
- Connection to home for Irish diaspora

## Chapter 24: Life in Communist Russia

### Russia in the early 1900s

- Most poor country with peasants and poor workers
- Double pop in Moscow + St. Petersburg = overcrowding and bad living conditions
- Food shortages and protests from workers

### Communism vs Capitalism

- Communism – a system of gov where the state controls property, businesses, jobs, society and limited individual rights. It is against organised religion
- The idea was by German politician Karl Marx
- Capitalism – an economic system in which private individuals or businesses own capital goods

### Russia in WWI

- Fought 1914-1918
- Before European countries competed for power and formed two alliances
- Entente: Britain, France, Russia, Italy (1915-), USA (-1917)
- Central: Germany, Astro-Hungarian Empire, Ottoman Empire

### Effects of WWI on Russia

- Huge loss of life
- Economic chaos – food shortages and men in army, no one to work
- Led to riots, revolution and hatred against the tsar
- Russians wanted to pull out of the war

### Russia 1917

- Run by monarchy and gov
- Tsar Nicholas II and Duma (gov)
- Tsar fighting at front in WWI
- Wife in charge with healing monk and people unhappy

### Government Changes

- Feb 1917
- Tsar's gov Duma collapsed
- Riots and strikes

- Temporary Provisional Gov set up
- Overthrown in 1917 Oct revolution
- Replaced by communist power under Vladimir Lenin

## Communism

- Lenin & followers – Bolshevik (red) party
- Set up first communist state
- Karl Marx – created idea of communism

## Under Bolshevik Control

- Promised 'Peace (no war), Land (peasants) and Bread (workers)'
- Factories & banks under govt control
- Organised religion banned & church's property seized
- All other political parties were banned
- Lenin made Treaty of Brest-Litovsk with Germany to end Russia's involvement in WWI
- Land previously owned by the nobles was given to peasants
- Began a literacy campaign
- Announced a 'dictatorship of the proletariat' the working people (but really just Lenin)
- Secret police force (Cheka) - arrested, tortured and killed anybody who tried to destroy the Communist state

## Civil War

- Not everyone was a supporter of Lenin e.g. wealthy and religious people
- Civil war broke out in 1917
- People were worried about Lenin's actions
- The Bolshevik Red Army was led by Leon Trotsky
- Fought White Army made up of anti-communist groups
- July 1918 – Tsar and family executed by Bolsheviks
- 800 died in St Petersburg alone by Cheka
- Red Terror era
- 1922 - White army defeated
- Russia renamed: USSR (The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)

## Lenin's Death & Stalin's Rise

- Before he died Lenin wrote his 'testament'



- Stated that he didn't trust or approve of Josef Stalin the General Secretary and wanted him removed
- Died on 21 Jan 1924
- No direct successor was left = power struggle
- Leon Trotsky seen by Lenin as 'most capable' candidate
- Josef Stalin (Secretary General of Communist party) wanted position
- Stalin took control of Lenin's funeral/made a speech at it/conspired to have Trotsky and other threats to his position removed from the party.

### Josef Stalin: Early Days

- Born - Georgia, 1878
- Poor family - father a cobbler and mother a housemaid
- Sent to seminary school age 16 (later expelled)
- Stalin - 'man of steel' not his surname
- Arrested for joining the Bolsheviks and sent to Siberia 1904
- Joined the central committee 1912
- Minor role in Oct Rev 1917
- Played a role in organizing the 'red terror' - civil war

### Stalin's Objective

- Stalin's policy was Socialism in One Country
- Aim: strengthen communism in the USSR and then spread it to other nations.
- Competitor in power, Leon Trotsky, wanted to spread communism straight away

### Russia Evolves

- 1928 - absolute ruler of the USSR
- Changed Russia from an agricultural and peasant dominated society to a modern, industrial, urban society in one generation
- Citizens paid a high price for progress
- Terror and propaganda were his main tools for change

### Stalin's Economic Policies

#### 1) Collectivisation

- 1927
- Joining small unproductive farms to form a large, state-owned farm

- The idea was not popular
- 1929 collectivisation became compulsory
- Punishment for non-compliance
- Over 2.5 mill Kulaks (wealthy indep farmers) were removed and sent to labour camps called gulags
- By 1936 90% of farmland was collectivised

### Results of Collectivisation

- Grain production rose to nearly 100 million tonnes in 1937
- Russia sold large quantities of grain to other countries.
- Aprox 17 million people left the countryside to go to work in the towns.
- The kulaks were eliminated
- The peasants were closely under the government's control.
- Aprox 3 million kulaks were killed.
- There were famines in 1930 and 1932-3 when 5 million people starved to death.

### 2) Three 5 year plans

- Each plan had targets and policies to meet within 5 years
- Rewards for most productive workers
- Apartments/free schooling/basic healthcare offered to many workers

#### First Five-Year Plan (1928-32)

- Focus = heavy industry (coal, iron, steel, electricity)
- Improved industry but targets were unrealistic

#### Second Five-Year Plan (1933-37)

- Focus = industry, transport & consumer goods
- Moscow underground/rail and canal links built

#### Third Five-Year Plan (1938-41)

- Cut short due to WWII German invasion
- Focus = produce arms and ammunition

These plans were made to industrialize Russia

Oil production rose from 2 million tonnes to 29 million tonnes

### Terror

- Dictator - someone who has almost total control over their country and uses means like terror and propaganda to hold this power.
- Stalin used terror and intimidation to maintain control
- 1939 – Cheka (loyal to Lenin) were reorganised as the NKVD
- Enemies of the state were arrested, tortured and executed
- Gulags (30,000) were run by the NKVD
- Over 1 mill died in gulags between 1934-53
- Purge – remove a group of people considered undesirable in a violent manner
- Stalin feared plots to overthrow him - he purged and expelled almost 1 mill members of the Communist Party in 1934
- 1937 The Red Army was purged 8 army commanders secretly tried and executed + 30,000 officers fired/executed

### Show Trials

Staged public trials used as propaganda (influence public opinion)  
1936-38

*1st = The Trial of the 16 - Aug 1936*

16 Communist Party leaders tried for assassination and attempting to overthrow gov. All were executed despite Stalin offering pardon if they pled guilty.

*2nd = The Trial of the 17 - Jan 1937*

17 current and former Bolsheviks tried. 13 executed. Others = 10 years in gulags.

*3rd = The Trial of the 21 - Mar 1938*

Removed remaining potential rivals. Accused of plotting the assassinations of Lenin and Stalin. 17 executed.

### Propaganda

- Use of media to put across one message/image e.g. show trials
- Communist newspaper – Pravda meaning truth
- Through posters, artwork, streets and statues that showed godlike figure of Stalin
- Referred to as ‘The Father of Nations’ & ‘The Brilliant Genius of Humanity’
- Edited images to remove smallpox scars, showed strength

### Education

- Textbooks changes to give Stalin a big role in Revolution & Civil war

- School compulsory and exams reinstated (Lenin had removed them)
- Literacy rates (28% to 75% in 1937)
- Youth Groups: Octobrists (8-19), Pioneers (9-16), Komsomol (19-23)

### Living Standards

- More healthcare & doctors
- Poorly built flats and housing
- Everyone entitled to annual holiday
- State controlled: radio, cinema, newspaper, clubs, sports facilities

### Women

#### *Under Lenin*

- Women gained right to edu, vote, contraception, divorce & be legal head of fam
- Cheap dining halls, laundries and childcare so women could work

#### *Under Stalin*

- Wanted high birth rate for army & nation growth
- Child allowance for married women
- Contraception illegal & divorce discouraged
- 6+ children = 2000 roubles for 5 years
- 9+ children = medal
- 1935 – women 44% and 1937 – women 50% of workforce

## Chapter 25: Life in Facist Germany

### Facism

- Form of government that is a one party dictatorship

- Centred around one leader and political party
- Uses propaganda and fear to ensure control
- Extreme Nationalism (leads to racism)
- Anti - communist

### Facism in Italy

- 1919 – Benito Mussolini
- 28<sup>th</sup> October 1922
- Became PM of Italy
- March on Rome
- Referred to as ‘the leader’ Il Duce
- In complete control of Italy until 1945

### Hitler's Rise to Power / Weimar Germany

- After WWI
- Germany became a democratic republic
- The Weimar Republic
- They signed the Treaty of Versailles
- These politicians known as the November Criminals
- Much of the 1920s Germany suffered economic crisis, inflation and high unemployment
- This made the Weimar government even more unpopular
- Terms of the treaty
- War guilt clause
- Pay 6.6 billion in reparations
- Loss of territory

### Adolf Hitler

- Born in Austria
- Joined German army during WWI
- Against the Treaty of Versailles
- Returned to Munich after War
- Worked as a spy for the Germany Army
- Spying on NSDAP

- Ended up joining the National Socialist German Workers Party / Nazi Party
- Hitler was a gifted speaker
- Soon became their leader

### Nazi Party

- Founded: 1919
- Name: NSDAP / Nazi Party for short
- Aim: Speed up Germany recovery by ignoring the Treaty of Versailles
- Beliefs: Anti-Communist

### First revolution

- Nov 1923 government was very unpopular
- Hitler staged a revolt or Putsch
- Beer Hall Putsch
- Arrested and out to jail
- Only served 9 months
- Here he wrote Mein Kampf... MY STRUGGLE
- Outlining his key beliefs

### Mein Kampf

- Aryan Race: Blonde hair, Blue eyes – Superior Race
- Jews and Communists major threat to Germany
- Anschluss: Austria and other German speaking areas should be reunited with Germany
- Lebensraum: 'Living Space' Hitler planned to conquer Eastern Europe and Russia to get more space for its German people
- Wanted to ignore Treaty of Versailles and rebuild the German Army

### Private armies

- Hitler admired Mussolini
- Adopted many of his methods
- Fascist style salute / army emblem (Swastika)
- SA led by Ernst Rohm also known as the Brownshirts

- They protected Nazi Meetings
- They also fought with communists
- Smaller army acting as his own bodyguards... SS
- They were led by Heinrich Himmler

### Rise of the Nazi Party

- Unpopularity of the Weimar Government
- The Great Depression: Wall street Crash 1929
- Hitler's leadership and Policies: Tearing up the Treaty of Versailles
- Propaganda
- Increased Popularity in elections:
  - 1928, 12 seats
  - 1932, 230 seats

### Hitler becomes Chancellor

- 30<sup>th</sup> January 1933
- Hitler appointed Chancellor by President Hindenburg
- From here he starts to set out to create a dictatorship

### Creating a Dictatorship

- Feb 1933
- Reichstag (Parliament building) set on fire
- By Dutch communist
- Gave Hitler an excuse to target communists
- Banned communist party
- Gave extra powers to SA
- March 1933 he called an election
- SA and SS attacked voters and opponents
- Votes for the Nazis soared but they didn't win a majority

- March 1933 parliament passed the Enabling Act
- He could now 'rule by decree'
- He could create laws without consulting parliament
- Creating a dictatorship
- He was now – Der Fuhrer – the leader

### Life in Hitler's Germany - Economic Policies

- 1933 – 6 million unemployed
- He promised to eliminate unemployment
- Between 1933 -39, The Nazis dramatically transformed the German economy
- Abolished independent trade unions and strikes became illegal
- Public work schemes were created – build Autobahns and Olympic stadium – this created employment
- Rearmament – broke the ToV – manufacturing of ships, submarines, planes. Arms and ammunition
- Volkswagen – The People's car was designed and manufactured in 1937
- Cut taxes and encouraged private industry Eg; Siemens, Mercedes Benz

### Education

- Concentrated on the young
- Indoctrination
  - Nazi youth groups
  - Hitler Youth
  - League of German Maidens
- School textbooks rewritten
- Glorify Germany and Hitler
- Mein Kampf became the official history book
- Teachers HAD to be members of the Nazi party
- Loyalty to the Fuhrer was taught
- Portrait of Hitler in every classroom

### Women's Lives

- Women expected to stay at home



- Female Teachers, doctors and civil servants to give up their jobs
- Kinder, Kuche, Kirche
- Children, cooking, church
- Used the three K's in propaganda so women knew their roles
- Hitler wanted high birth rate – future soldiers
- Gave medals
- Eight children – gold medal
- German ideal of a women reflected in fashion
- Expected to have hair in a bun or plaits
- Wear traditional peasant costume and flat shoes

### Propaganda

- Propaganda; control of the media to influence public opinion (In this case in favour of the Nazis – downplay failures and exaggerate successes)
- Joseph Goebbels
- Minister for National Enlightenment and Propaganda
- In complete control of press, radio, cinema, theatre and art
- Book burnings
- Books by Jews banned and those that went against Nazi ideology
- Cheap radios created – The people's radio
- Loudspeakers installed on streets
- So everyone could hear his speeches
- Posters – portrayed Hitler as godlike figure
- 'Heil Hitler'. Nazi salute made compulsory
- Different theme each year
- Film maker, Leni Riefenstahl
- Triumph of the Will
- Promoted cult of personality around Hitler
- Olympia made in 1936
- 1936 Olympic games

- Down played anti – Semitic policies
- Showcase the achievements of the Nazis and successes of Germany

### Terror

- Hitler used terror to hold onto control
- 1933 set up the Gestapo – secret police
- Led by Hermann Goring and Heinrich Himmler
- 1933 set up the first concentration camp, Dachau
- Originally for political prisoners
- 1934 – Hitler feared the power of the SA
- On 30<sup>th</sup> June 1934 sent SS to purge the leaders of the SA including Ernst Rohm
- Night of the Long Knives

### Anti-Semitism

- Anti-Semitism = hatred for the Jews
- Hitler was anti-semitic
- Brought in a number of measures against the Jewish population
- Nuremberg Laws 1935
  - Protection of German blood and honour
  - Removed the rights of Jews to be;
  - German citizens
  - To vote
  - To own property
  - To hold certain jobs
  - Had to wear a yellow star of David

### Kristallnacht

- Night of broken Glass
- November 1938
- Treatment of Jews escalated
- Polish Jew, murdered a Germany diplomat in Paris
- Nazis retaliated by two days of riots across Germany

- Attacking Jewish businesses, Synagogues and homes
- 100 killed
- Thousands sent to concentration camps
- As a result half of Germany's Jews fled
- Treatment of the Jews escalates further in the early 1940s
- Final Solution

## Chapter 14: The 1798 Rebellion

### What caused the 1798 rebellion?

(Protestant Ascendancy, Catholic discrimination, French & American revolutions, United Irishmen, Revolution war Britain v France, failed invasion at Bantry Bay, response to Bantry Bay)

- Protestant Ascendancy - only ones who could vote and controlled Ireland
- Penal Laws - were designed to make the Catholics poor and powerless. Resulted in poor,

under educated tenant farmers

- No voting/sit in parliament
  - No Catholic priests
  - Opening or attending schools
  - Catholic owned land must be divided equally between sons
  - Pay tithes to protestant clergy
- Presbyterians (dissenters) disagreed with the Protestants but were not harshly affected by Penal Laws.
- Ideas of liberty and equality from America and France inspired the Rebellion.

### Wolfe Tone - Early Life

- Born 1763, Dublin
- Middle class Anglican family
- Saw French rev in Paris 1789 and was inspired

### The United Irishmen

- Tone's pamphlet 1792 - 'An Argument on Behalf of the Catholics of Ireland' - Catholics should have equal rights.
- Met with Presbyterians interested in the French rev
- Formed the Society of the United Irishmen
- Founding members: Samuel Neilson, Henry Joy McCracken, Thomas Russell and William Drennan
- Newspaper: The Northern Star, 1792
- Aims: (originally peaceful)
  - Religious equality
  - Remove British influence in Ireland
  - All men vote & sit in parliament

### Impact of French War

- Tone was secretary of Catholic Committee
- Fear of revolution after the French, British removed most Penal laws
- They could vote but not sit in parliament
- Gov banned United Irishmen and became a secret society

- Tone fled to US in 1795

### French Invasion

- 1796, Tone gets French military help
- Dec - General Hoche, 43 ships and 15,000 men
- Only 14 ships land in Bantry Bay, Cork due to storms
- Ships returned due to bad weather

### Government Response

- After the near miss of the French invasion, the governments took action to destroy the United Irishmen:
- General Lake went and burned houses and flogged people for info in 1796.
- Some were given half-hangings until they were nearly dead
- Pitch-capping - tar on head which was ripped off when it was half-set
- These were an attempt to reduce the support of the rebellion
- Militia (catholics) and yeomanry (protestants) were set up
- Orange order was a unit of Presbyterians and Anglicans who opposed Catholics
- Spies led to the arrest of rebels. (Lord Edward Fitzgerald - planner of Dublin rebellion)

### Events of the 1798 rebellion

- Physical force nationalism with the use of violence for independence was used.
- Leinster - It was to be signalled by disrupted mail, but spies gave info and most rebels were arrested at Carlow town and the hill of Tara.
- Ulster - 4,000 Presbyterians were led by Henry Joy McCracken were defeated at Antrim. 7,000 rebels led by Henry Munro won at Saintfield, but lost after two days.
- Wexford - here the most intense action was led by Catholic Fr John Murphy where rebels captured Enniscorthy and Wexford town. However, General Lake defeated the main rebels on Vinegar Hill on 21 June. 200 Protestants were burned and 100 were massacred in Wexford town.
- Connacht - On 22 Aug, 1000 French soldiers directed by Wolfe Tone under General Humbert landed on Killala, Mayo. They overpowered some British at Castlebar but were defeated at Co. Longford.

### Reasons for Failure

- Badly organised and trained

- Poorly equipped
- Received no useful French help
- Infiltrated by British spies
- Faced much stronger government forces

### Consequences of the rebellion

- Growth of sectarianism
- The Act of Union 1800 abolished the parliament in Dublin. Irish MPs went to Westminster and focus shifted from Dublin to Belfast.
- Wolfe Tone spread the idea of Irish republicanism and became known as the 'Father of Irish Republicanism' and also inspired the 1916 rising.

## Chapter 26: Causes of WWII

### WWI

- 1914 – 1918
- Britain, France, Russia, Italy and USA
- Against; Germany, Austro-Hungarian Empire and Ottoman Empire
- Trench warfare
- Followed by the Paris Peace Conference
- Woodrow Wilson – League of Nations
- Treaty of Versailles, June 1919

### Treaty of Versailles

- The War Guilt Clause
- €6.6 billion in reparations paid by Germany
- Germany surrendered its colonies in Asia and Africa
- Germany lost territory in Europe (France, Denmark and Poland)
- German Army reduced to 100,000, banned from having an air force, tanks and submarines
- Germany and Austria were forbidden to unite
- Germany could not station troops on the Rhineland – demilitarised zone
- League of Nations set up

### Causes of WWII

1. Treaty of Versailles and Weakness of the League of Nations
2. Hitler's aims - Foreign Policy and Munich conference and Nazi Soviet Pact
3. Policy of Appeasement

### Treaty of Versailles and League of Nations

- Think back to the terms of the treaty – what were they?
- Particularly harsh of Germany
- Germans resented the Treaty
- Hitler set out to destroy the treaty
- League of Nations – weak, had no army and no America

## 2. Appeasement

- Why did Britain and France do nothing?
- France wanted to avoid going to war
- Felt the Magnoit Line was enough to protect France
- British felt the Treaty of Versailles was too harsh on Germany
- WWI was not that long ago, the horrors of the war still fresh in people's minds
- Fear of Communism – Nazi Germany was anti-communist – seen as the lesser of two evils
- Appeasement was Britain's Foreign Policy
- Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain

## 3. Hitler's Aims - Foreign Policy

- Wanted to reclaim Germany's power and territory
- Felt this had been destroyed under Treaty of Versailles
- Wanted to;
  - Rebuild German army and navy
  - Reoccupy the Rhineland
  - Regain territory lost after WWI
  - Anschluss – unite German speaking people
  - Lebensraum - Living space for the German people
  - Third Reich

## Rebuilding the German army

- German army was restricted to 100,000
- Banned air force, tanks and submarines
- 1933 Hitler withdrew Germany from League of Nations
- 1935 Anglo-German Naval Agreement was signed
- Gave the right to Germany to expand its Navy
- 1935 Germany introduced conscription
- Army grew past 100,000
- Hitler created an airforce – Luftwaffe
- Britain and France did nothing to stop this – APPEASMENT



## Five Steps to War

- Rhineland
- Austria
- Sudetenland
- Czechoslovakia
- Poland (Nazi Soviet Non-Aggression Pact)

## Rhineland

- German troops banned from the Rhineland
- March 1936 Hitler sent troops
- Britain and France did nothing – APPEASEMENT

## Anchluss

- February 1938
- Hitler threatened Austrian Chancellor with war if he did not allow Austrian Nazis into his government
- He was replaced by a Nazi Chancellor
- He invited German troops into Austria
- An agreement was signed
- Austria was now part of the Third Reich
- What did Britain and France do???

## Sudetenland

- 1938
- Next step to bring German speaking people in Czechoslovakia into the Reich
- Approx 3 million
- Mainly an area known as the Sudetenland

## Czechoslovakia

- September 1938
- Munich Conference
- Chamberlain, Hitler, Mussolini
- Discussing issue of Sudetenland

- Area of Czechoslovakia – however they were not invited
- Agreed for Hitler to take Sudetenland but not the rest of Czechoslovakia
- Chamberlain returned home to cheers
- ‘Peace for our time’

### **Munich Conference and Nazi Soviet Pact**

- Munich Agreement
- March 1939 Hitler broke the agreement
- Invaded the rest of Czechoslovakia
- Appeasement = FAILURE!
- Britain began preparations for war
- Britain and France promised to protect Poland if they were invaded
- August 1939
- Stalin and Hitler made an agreement
- European leaders in shock...why?
- Nazi-Soviet Non Aggression Pact
  - Agreed not to attack for 10 years
  - Agreed to divide Poland between them
  - Both knew it wouldn't last
  - Gave Stalin time to build up his army
- Hitler was now free to invade Poland
- By taking western Poland Hitler has control of Danzig – Polish Corridor
- 1<sup>st</sup> September 1939
- Germany invaded Poland
- 3<sup>rd</sup> September Britain and France declared war

## Chapter 27: Course of the War

### Technological Advancements

#### *At sea*

- Better submarines and torpedoes
- ASDIC (sonar) and radar
- Enabled ships to be able to scan the ocean for hidden threats

#### *In the air*

- British: Hurricane and Spitfire
- American: B29 Superfortress
- German: Messerschmitt

#### *On land*

- German Panzer tank
- Tiger model had 8.8cm gun, weighed 54 tonnes, speed of 45 km
- Allies created dummy tanks
- Amphibious tanks that could cross water

#### *Atomic bomb*

- Manhattan project
- US research programme to create an atomic bomb
- Tested in New Mexico desert
- 1945 US air force dropped atomic bombs in Japan
- Hiroshima and Nagasaki

### Impact of new Technology

- Fighting no longer confined to particular areas or fronts
- Rapidly mobilise
- Civilians more affected (WW1 - 7m civilian deaths, WW2 - 38-55m civilian deaths)
- Cities destroyed
- Advancements helped Allies win the war but at a great cost to civilian and soldier lives

### The First Invasions

(Denmark, Norway, Belgium, Holland, Luxemburg)

- Hitler invaded Poland 1st September 1939
- 3<sup>rd</sup> September 1939 Britain and France declare war

- Within 5 weeks had conquered Poland (Blitzkrieg)
- Soviets then invaded from the East
- Winter 1939 Phoney war there was no fighting
- April 1940 Hitler invaded Denmark and Norway – for iron ore
- May 1940 Hitler took over Holland, Belgium & Luxembourg

### War in France (Dunkirk)

#### Invasion of France

- Maginot Line – strong forts along the border of Germany
- April 1940 Germans invaded Belgium
- May 1940 attacked France
- Germans entered through Belgium
- Through the Ardennes
- Unexpected by the French and British
- British Expeditionary Force
- Retreated to Dunkirk
- Trapped
- 9 days
- Over 900 boats involved in Allied evacuation /rescue
- 350,000 soldiers
- Operation DYNAMO
- French forces collapsed
- Germans entered Paris 14<sup>th</sup> June
- Italy declared war on France
- Germany occupied Northern France
- South of France – unoccupied zone
- Set up a puppet government – Pro Nazi government
- Vichy France

### Battle of Britain

- Churchill now PM
- Poland and France now fallen
- Hitler planned a full invasion of Britain – Sea invasion
- ‘Operation Sea Lion’

- First had to gain control of the skies
- Defeat or severely damage the British RAF – Royal Air Force
- Attacks by the Luftwaffe on RAF to gain control of the skies = Battle of Britain
- Began 13<sup>th</sup> August 1940
- 1,485 German bombers attacked RAF bases, airfields & radar stations
- Lasted a month
- British Hurricanes and Spitfires fought German Messerschmitt
- By mid September RAF had still not been defeated

### Why was the RAF not defeated?

- Radar gave British warning of the German air raids
- Spitfires were better than German planes
- German planes could not stay long as they needed to refuel
- German losses;
  - 1,700 Luftwaffe planes shot down
  - 3,500 airmen killed or capture

### The Blitz

- Bombing of British cities
- Germans dropped explosive and incendiary devices
- London and other major cities
- Targets – ports, power stations, factories
- British used anti-aircraft guns to defend their city
- 43,000 killed
- Lasted 8 months
- Until May 1941
- Example – 900 bombs in tens hours in Coventry

### Life During the Blitz

- Thousands of homes destroyed
- Warning sirens
- Gas masks
- Shelters – including the London Underground
- Children sent to countryside

- 7 million women entered the workforce
- Farms, factories, vehicle repairs, clerical duties
- Ration books
- Sugar, butter, bacon eventually tea, milk and eggs
- 'Dig for Victory' encouraged people to grow their own food
- 1.1 million homes destroyed / damaged

### Why did the Germans invade Soviet Russia?

- Lebensraum
- Communism
- Oil from Caucasus area

### Operation Barbarossa

- 22<sup>nd</sup> June 1941
- Operation Barbarossa
- Three pronged attack
- Moscow, Leningrad and Stalingrad
- Blitzkrieg tactics
- Stalin taken by surprise
- Great Patriotic War
- Used scorched earth policy
- Factories moved further east
- September 1941 Kiev had fallen
- Leningrad under siege
- Harsh winter conditions
- German army unable to cope
- Red army was at an advantage

## Battle of Stalingrad

- Summer 1942
- German Sixth Army were advancing to Stalingrad
- Under General Paulus
- City heavily bombed
- Red army told to defend the city at all costs
- Marshal Zhukov led the Red Army
- February 1943
- 91,000 starving and frozen soldiers of the German Sixth Army surrendered
- Approx 800,000 German (Axis soldiers) and 1.2 million Russians
- Killed, wounded, missing or captured
- Major turning point in the war

## Why did Operation Barbarossa Fail?

- Russians fought fiercely – Great Patriotic War
- Germans were poorly prepared for Russia's freezing winter conditions
- Marshal Zhukov was a great military leader (Moscow and Stalingrad)

## Turning Point in the War

- Greatest battle of the war were Stalingrad and Kursk
- Germans lost their best of their army in Russian campaign
- It was Hitler's first major defeat

## The US Enter the War

- The US did not enter the war until 1941
- Japan was an ally of Germany (1936)
- Japan wanted territory and resources in eastern Asia
- US had obstructed this
- 7<sup>th</sup> Dec 1941
- Japanese attacked Pearl Harbour, Hawaii
- In attempt to destroy the entire American Pacific fleet
- In two hours, killed 3,000 people
- US declared war on Japan
- German and Italy declared war on US
- Brought the US into WWII

## War in the Mediterranean

- October – November 1942
- British defeated the German Afrika Korps at El Alamein in Egypt
- Under Marshal Montgomery
- Operation Torch – Invasion of Occupied territory in North Africa
- Axis powers surrendered in May 1943
- Operation Avalanche
- Britain and US
- Invasion of Italy
- Invaded mainland Italy in September
- Mussolini lost power
- Put back in charge in the German controlled northern Italy

## Battle of the Atlantic

- US ships brought supplies and resources across the Atlantic to Europe
- Ships attacked by German submarines
- They sank off 3 million tonnes of Allied shipping
- 1941 US and allies guarded the Atlantic
- To protect supplies being shipped

## The D-Day Landings

- Stalin needed Churchill and Roosevelt to attack from the west to ease the pressure on the Red Army
- Operation Overlord
- Plans for US, Canadian and British troops
- Land on the beaches of Normandy
- Northern France
- German's believed they would land in Calais
- Codenames given to the five beaches

## D-Day

- 6<sup>th</sup> June 1944
- D-Day or Deliverance Day
- 7,000 ships, 156,000 soldiers, 6,000 tanks and armoured vehicles
- 10,000 planes protected them



- Utah (US)
- Omaha (US)
- Gold (UK)
- Juno (Canada)
- Sword (UK)
- Led by general Eisenhower
- Largest seaborne invasion in history
- Oil supplies by pipeline:Pluto
- Surprise landing and huge resources ensured victory
- August 1944: broke out of Normandy and headed for Paris
- 25<sup>th</sup> August Paris was liberated

### The Fall of Germany

- Allies bombed Germany cities
- Hamburg and Berlin
- Industrial centre of the Ruhr Valley
- Dresden – approx. 25,000 people killed in air raids
- Between June – august 1944
- Red army launched an offensive – Operation Bargration
- Drive the German's from the USSR
- Managed to push German soldiers back to Berlin

### Fall of Berlin

- By 1945
- Most major German cities destroyed
- April 1945 Hitler committed suicide
- In a bunker Berlin
- European War officially came to an end on May 8<sup>th</sup> 1945
- However.....
- Japan and US still at war
- August 1945 (6<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup>)
- American dropped two atomic bombs
- Hiroshima and Nagasaki
- Japan surrendered 15<sup>th</sup> August 1945

## Impact of WW2

- 60 million people killed
- 40 million displaced
- Cities destroyed by bombing
- Countries in Eastern Europe came under USSR control
- Nuremberg Trials – Nazis
- Rise of superpowers – USA and USSR
- Colonies seek independence
- UN established in 1945
- EEC set up 1957 to encourage greater cooperation

## Chapter 28: Genocide

- The aim to eliminate entire peoples or religious or ethnic groups
- Some have involved or organised or backed by government
- Use a process of dehumanisation - treating people as though they were somehow less human
- United Nations - genocide is the denial of the right of existence of entire human groups and is a crime under international law...whether the crime is written on religious, racial, political or any other grounds

### Genocide of Native Americans

- 10 million Native Americans
- Number had fallen under 300,000
- European expansion for resources
- Led directly to the death of Native Americans
- Many killed from disease
- Measles, influenza, whooping cough
- Malnutrition
- Ambushed
- Wars broke out
- Today there are laws to protect 500 tribes in the US
- Native Americans still face major challenges such as poverty, cultural losses and discrimination

### Armenian Genocide

- 1915
- Two million Armenians living in the Ottoman Empire
- Mainly Christian
- 1913 Ottoman Empire lost its land/territory
- WWI Turkish government tried to unify Turkish people
- Creating one language and one religion
- Turks saw Armenians as traitors
- 1915-1923 combination of massacres, forced deportations, death marches into the Syrian desert, concentration camps
- 1.5 million ethnic Armenians killed

- Turks abolished all traces of Armenian cultural heritage
- Considered to be the first genocide of the 20th century

## Cambodia

- Genocide
- Khmer Rouge communist party
- Leader – Pol Pot
- Overthrew Cambodian gov in 1975
- Year ‘Zero’
- Country closed to outsiders
- Forced city dwellers to move to collective
- Outlawed religion
- Targeted the educated

## Cambodian Genocide

- Starvation and disease killed many
- Work on forced labour farms
- Torture
- S21 prison – 17,000 people entered only seven survived
- Moved to a system of ‘killing fields’
- Mass execution
- 25,000 Buddhist monks killed
- In years 1975 – 1979
- Between 1.7 – 3 million Cambodians died in the killing fields
- One-Quarter of the population

## Past Genocides

- Nanking
- Ukraine
- Armenia
- The Holocaust
- Cambodia
- Bosnia
- Rwanda

- Darfur

## The Holocaust

- One of the most significant atrocities of our past
- Evolved slowly
- Anti-Semitism across Europe
- Hitler – Mein Kampf
- Nuremberg Laws 1935
- Kristallnacht 1938
- Persecution
- Nazis aim became to eliminate the Jewish population

## Jewish Ghettos

- Outbreak of WWII
- Life became more difficult for Jews
- Nazis set up 400 ghettos
- Isolate Jews
- Ghettos were closed off
- Surrounded by walls
- Guarded
- Overcrowded and unsanitary
- Lodz, Poland first ghetto
- 8th Feb 1940
- 155,000 Jews forced to relocate
- Work in factories
- Only temporary
- Aim – The Final Solution

## Einsatzgruppen

- 1941
- Used Einsatzgruppen – special mobile killing squads
- Executed ‘anti-German elements’
- Killed Jews, local resistance fighters, government officials and others
- Executions carried out in forests or isolated areas

- However senior officers said;
  - Badly affected soldiers mental health
  - Was not efficient enough

### The Final Solution

- 1942
- Nazis plan to eliminate the Jewish population – The Final Solution
- Heinrich Himmler in charge
- Approx. 11 million Jews lived in Europe
- Nazis deported Jews from their homes or ghettos to extermination camps

### Camp System

- Concentration camps
  - Set up in 1933
  - Dachau first
  - Forced labour camps
  - Camps in Germany, Netherlands, France and many other countries
- Extermination camps
  - Set up in 1942
  - Purpose built camps to execute
  - Jews and other groups on mass
  - All located outside Germany
  - Auschwitz-Birkenau, Treblinka

### Life & Death in a Concentration Camp

- Prisoners transferred from all over Europe by train
- Forced to work
- Belongings were taken
- Heads were shaved
- Prisoners given a number
- Stripped of their identity
- Lived in barracks
- Crowded and unsanitary conditions
- Many died of disease

## Extermination Camp

- Medical experiments
- Young, elderly, sick killed immediately
- Told they were going to the 'showers
- Gassed to death in gas chambers
- Zyklon B/carbon monoxide
- Belongings removed from the bodies
- The bodies were then cremated
- As war progressed the Final Solution was accelerated
- SS tried to cover up and destroy evidence as the allies approached Poland

## Liberation of Camps

- Soviets first to find camps in Poland
- 23rd July 1944 – Majdanek camp
- Found crematoriums, mass graves, unburied piles of corpses
- 27th Jan 1945 Auschwitz discovered
- Many starting and with disease many died after the liberation of the camp
- British, Canadian , American and French troops all discovered camps across Europe
- May 1945 all camps had been liberate
- The world was in shock at the atrocities

## The Aftermath

- 6 million Jews murdered
- 11 million people in total
- Soviet prisoners, Poles, Roma and Sinti Gypsies, Jehovah Witnesses along with other groups
- Generations wiped out
- Many Jews emigrated to US, Canada and South Africa
- 1948 new state of Israel was founded in Palestine
- Strengthened Jewish identity

## Chapter 18: Ireland 1916-1923 - The Struggle for Independence

### THIRD HOME RULE BILL

#### Life in the Early 1900s

- Ireland = part of the British Empire since the Act of Union in 1801
- Ireland -> no parliament
- MPs travelled to Westminster
- Ireland divided (Nationalist - Unionist)
- 1st Home Rule Bill 1886 - Defeated (Parnell/IPP/Gladstone)
- 2nd Home Rule bill in 1893 - Defeated (Gladstone)
- HR not addressed again until 1912

#### Divided Ireland

- Nationalists
  - Most Irish people
  - Wanted home rule
  - Supported Redmond and IPP
  - Catholics
  - Lived in the South
- Unionists
  - Anti-Home Rule - (Home rule/business)
  - Wanted to remain in Empire
  - Supported the UPP - Craig + Carson
  - Mainly Protestants
  - Lived in Ulster

#### Political Parties and Organisations in 1910 - Irish Parliamentary Party

- Home rule - a parliament in Dublin that looked after internal affairs (education) and the British parliament would continue to look after external affairs e.g. war and peace
- The IPP or Home Rule Party was reunited by John Redmond in 1900 (post Parnell split)
- IPP remained a constitutional nationalist party



- Aims:
  - Achieve HR through political means
  - King/Queen of England would remain in power over Ireland

### Sinn Féin

- 'We ourselves'
- Founded by Arthur Griffith in 1905
- Aims
  - Dual monarchy (King/Queen remains)
  - We have our own parliament
  - Development of industry - tariffs placed on goods transported across international borders
  - Achieve goals using parliamentary abstention - MPs would withdraw from Westminster and set up a parliament in Dublin
  - Establish Dublin parliament to handle Irish affairs

### The Unionist Party

- Led by Edward Carson from 1910-21
- Wanted to keep the Act of Union intact
- Aims
  - Westminster would continue to make laws for Ireland
  - The British gov and Crown would keep representatives in Ireland
  - Wanted to prevent HR

### Irish Republican Brotherhood

- Radical nationalist organisation
- Founded in 1858
- Believed in the use of physical force
- Small but growing in 1910
- Aims
  - Full independence for Ireland
  - Make an Irish republic
  - Use physical force if necessary

## The Home Rule Crisis - The Act of Parliament 1911

- From 1895-1906 the Conservatives were in power in Britain (HR = no chance)
- In 1906 a Liberal government was voted in
- The Liberals passed the Parliament Act in 1911
- The House of Lords could not fully veto any bill, it could only delay laws from passing by 2 years

## The 3rd Home Rule Bill 1912

- Liberal leader Herbert Asquith put forward a 3rd HR bill
- Ireland would have its own parliament in Dublin
- Westminster would continue to deal with external affairs: taxes, foreign policy etc
- The Act of Parliament 1911 meant that HR would now have to be passed in 1914
- Even if the unionists and conservatives opposed it

## Unionist Reaction to 3rd HR Bill

- Unionists opposed the bill
- Home rule = Rome rule
- To encourage the gov not to pass the bill, they reacted strongly:
  - Demonstrations/protests
  - The Ulster Solemn League and Covenant was signed by over 200,000 men on 28th September 1912
  - Approx 250,00 women signed a similar declaration
  - The Ulster Volunteer Force (UVF) was established and 100,000 joined
  - 1914 arms brought from Germany - The Larne gun running (35,000 guns + 5 million round of ammunition)

## Nationalist Reaction to Unionist Opinion

- Eoin MacNeill was a member of the Gaelic League who believed:
  - Nationalists should form their own paramilitary force
  - Nationalists should pressure the British gov to ensure HR went ahead in 1914
- The Irish Volunteer Force (IVF) as founded at the Rotunda in 1913
  - Mac Neill - chief of staff
  - 100,000 members by 1914

- Germany sold arms to the IVF - the Howth gun-running

### The Asgard

- July 1914
- 900 guns and 25,000 rounds of ammunition
- Arrived aboard the Asgard (Howth)

### WWI

- HR suspended
- 4th August 1914 Britain declared war on Germany
- WWI had begun
- 18th September 1914
- The HR Bill suspended due to war

### Reactions to WWI

- Carson + Unionists supported the British war effort
- Unionists encouraged to fight
- Help to maintain the union post war
- Thousands joined
- Redmond (IPP) made a speech in Woodenbridge, Wicklow asking IVF men to join the war
- He hoped support would help to ensure HR post war
- Not everyone agreed
  - People thought the war would be short
  - Britain's difficulty is Ireland's opportunity
- IVF members split:
  - National Volunteers - 175,000 agreed with Redmond and went to fight
  - Irish Volunteers - 10,000 led by MacNeill wanted to stay + make sure HR happened

## THE 1916 RISING

### Planning the Rising

- By 1915 the IRB had infiltrated many Irish organisations (SF, GAA, IVF)
- They set up a secret military council to plan the Rising
- Much of the funding for the Rising came from Irish-American's
- Funding was used to purchase arms

### Members of the Military Council

- Thomas Clarke
- Sean Mac Diarmada
- Pádraig Pearse
- Joseph Plunkett
- Eamon Ceannt
- Thomas McDonagh

### The Planners

- The Rising was planned for Easter Sunday, 23rd April 1916
- Thomas Clarke - leader of IRB Military Council
- The IRB planned a rising
- Pearse
  - Irish school teacher
  - Wanted Irish as national language
  - Believed the only way to do this was with an independent republic
  - Believed in blood sacrifice
- James Connolly
  - Planning a rebellion with Irish Citizen Army
  - A socialist
  - Co-founder of the Labour Party
  - Wanted workers rights - ITGWU
  - Lockout 1913
  - Convinced by the IRB to join the Rising in Jan 1916

### The Aud

- Joseph Plunkett and Sir Roger Casement bought arms from Germany during WW1
- The arms/ammunition were due to land in Kerry aboard the Aud (20,000 rifles)

- The Aud was captured by the British navy in Tralee Bay
- It was scuttled by the captain
- The guns were lost + Casement arrested

### Misleading MacNeill

- IRB needed the 11,000 Irish Volunteers for the Rising
- MacNeill didn't know about IRB plans + would only justify fighting if they attacked first
- The IRB forged the Castle Document to gain his support
- It claimed the British planned to arrest the volunteer leaders + disarm the org.
- The IRB also confirmed arms were being brought from Germany
- MacNeill agreed to the inclusion of Irish Volunteers in the Rebellion

### Setbacks to the Rising

- Mac Neill found out the Castle Document was fake
- The Aud was captured off Cork and Casement captured by the British Navy
- MacNeill published the cancellation of IV involvement in Easter Sunday in papers
- The IRB realized the Rising was doomed but the belief in blood sacrifice prevailed - fight on in order to inspire others to fight
- The Rising was moved to Easter monday

### The Easter Rising

- Easter Mob, 24th April 1916
- Pearse felt that the British would not expect it after the loss of the Aud
- Bank holiday - British soldiers were off
- Problem - only Dublin members of the Volunteers could gather at such short notice
- The rebels knew it would be a military failure - hoped for blood sacrifice to inspire
- Approx 1,500 volunteers + ICA members met at Liberty Hall
- The marched to chosen locations around the city center and occupied them

### GPO

- The headquarters of the Rising
- Occupied by Pearse and Connolly
- Pearse read the Proclamation of the Irish Republic outside
- Announced the establishment of a temporary gov replace the British control in Ireland

## Britain's Response

- The British were undermanned and were taken by surprise (400 on duty)
- Gen Sir John Maxwell quickly organised reinforcements from the Curragh + Britain through Dun Laoghaire port
- 6,500 soldiers by Tuesday evening
- Wednesday - the gunship Helga sailed up the Liffey and shelled the GPO
- The British gained control as the week progressed

## Mount Street Bridge

- Wednesday
- 13 rebels held 1,750 soldiers for several hours
- 231 were killed or wounded before the rebels were overwhelmed

## The Beginning of the End

- By Friday it was clear that they had been defeated
- The city was in ruins and looting was prevalent
- Casualties were high and mainly civilian
- The rebels were forced out of the GPO and retreated to no.16 Moore Street
- Pearse sent a note, via a Cumman na mBan nurse named Elizabeth O'Farrell, to General Lowe stating he wished to surrender to 'prevent further slaughter of the civilian population and in the hope of saving our followers, now hopelessly surrounded and outnumbered'
- The rising was over by Monday 1st May 1916

## Why did the Rising fail?

- Lack of weapons + ammunition
- Small number of fighters
- Confusion in the lead up to the Rising
- Britain had greater numbers of soldiers and better weapons
- Rebel locations were easily surrounded
- Many citizens did not recognize the significance of events until afterwards
- The rebellion was not countrywide as initially intended

## Consequences of the Rising

- Approx 500 killed + 2,500 injured (inc 3,000 civilians, 40 children)
- Damage to buildings + property (equating to 4 mil worth today)
- Almost 3,000 arrested and sent to British prisons e.g. Frongoch (Wales)
  - Republicanism spread here 'universities of republicanism'
- 9 leaders sentenced to death in Kilmainham Gaol
  - Executions turned rebels into martyrs
- Newspapers declared it as a 'Sinn Féin Rising'
- Martial law extended across Ireland from Tues 25th
- Nationalist sentiment rose
- The Rising was a political failure but it set in motion the events that would eventually lead to the independence of most of the island from Britain.

## THE WAR OF INDEPENDENCE

### The Rise of Sinn Féin

- Credit for the Rising drew the attention of young people
- People angered by the executions no longer felt HR was enough
- 1917 SF aim = international recognition of Ireland as an independent Irish Republic
- SF began to win by-elections in 1917&18
  - E.g. Valera won a seat in east Clare (1917)
  - Last living Rising leader
- 1917 de Valera took leadership of SF
  - He also became president of the Irish Volunteers
- SF organised opposition to the conscription crisis well
- The German Plot

### The Dec 1918 General Election

- Total seats = 105
- SF chose to abstain from taking their seats in Westminster
- Established an Irish government in Dublin
- Plan for the gov = achieve a republic
- SF MP's called themselves TD's (Teacháí Dála)

### The First Dáil

- 21st Jan 1919

- The Mansion House
- Dáil Eireann
- Only 27 met because of German Plot imprisonments
- Cathal Brugha = President of the Dáil
- A Declaration of Independence was issued
- More members met in April and new ministers were selected

### New Appointments

- De Valera = president
- Griffith = vice president
- Collins = Minister for Finance
- Brugha = Minister for Defence
- Constance Markievicz = Minister for Labour
- WT Cosgrave = Minister for Local Government
- Eoin MacNeill = Minister for Industries

### What did SF do to Establish Control

- Took control of local government
- Founded the SF/Dáil courts
- Organised loans to help run the Dáil
  - £300,000 from the public
  - \$5 million from Irish emigrants - De Valera went to the USA
- The Dáil was declared illegal by the British gov in late 1919

### The Government of Ireland Act

- Passed by British parl in 1920
- Set up HR parl in Ulster
- Set up a second HR parl in Dublin for the rest of Ireland
- Plan rejected by SF who demanded independence for ALL of Ireland

### The War of Independence 1919-1923

- Began 21st Jan 1919
- Day of the of the 1st Dáil



- An RIC patrol was ambushed at Soloheadbeg (Co.Tip) by a group of volunteers
- The leaders = Dan Breen + Sean Treacy
- Unauthorised attack
- 2 constables killed

### The IRA

- By now the IRB had infiltrated the volunteers
- Many were members of both e.g. Collins
- The Irish Volunteers were declared as the official army of the Republic
- Became the Irish Republican Army
- Cathal Bruagh was officially charge of the IRA as Minister for Defence

### IRA Methods

- Used guerilla warfare against the British forces (mainly the RIC)
- RIC barracks attacked and raided for arms and ammunition
- Collins = Director of Intelligence, organised an intelligence network of spies
- The Squad = assassins who killed spies and British detectives
- Flying columns - local units
  - Took part in large scale ambushes
  - Raided local police stations
  - Helped organize the IRA in rural areas

### The Methods of the British

- The British gov under George Lloyd George needed reinforcements to help the RIC
- The black and tans in the spring of 1920
- Auxiliaries - ex army officers were recruited to help
- By the end of 1920
  - The British police force and army = 40,000
  - The IRA = 10,000

### Reprisals

- Carried out by the the Black and Tans and Auxiliaries
- An act of retaliation against local people in revenge for attacks on British organisations
- This only had the effect of increasing support for the IRA

## KEY EVENTS OF THE WAR OF INDEPENDENCE

- 20th March 1920
  - British forces murdered the Lord Mayor of Cork, Tomás MacCurtain, who had led the Cork Volunteers in the Rising
- 25th October 1920
  - Terence MacSwiney (Lord Mayor of Cork after Tomás MacCurtain) died in Brixton prison, London after 74 days on hunger strike
- 1st November 1920
  - Kevin Barry (18) was hanged for taking part in an ambush in Dublin in which a British soldier was killed
- 21st November 1920
  - The Squad killed 13 British intelligence agents
  - The Auxiliaries retaliated entering Croke Park during a Dublin vs Tipperary player Michael Hogan were killed
  - This event became known as Bloody Sunday
- 28th November 1920
  - Tom Barry and the West Cork Brigade ambushed and killed 18 auxiliaries in Kilmichael
  - In retaliation, auxiliaries burned Cork city centre
- 25th May 1921
  - The IRA burned Dublin's Custom House
  - The fire lasted for five days and destroyed records going back for centuries
  - Eighty IRA men were killed or captured

## The End of the War

- The British and the Irish govs recognised that peace was needed
- War was costing Britain £20 million a year
- The IRA were running out of arms and ammunition
- The British gov were being criticized at home and abroad for the actions of the Black and Tans and the Auxiliaries against civilians
- When de Valera returned from America, he agreed to a truce with Lloyd George
- The truce began on 11th July 1921

## THE ANGLO IRISH TREATY

### *Note*

- The Government of Ireland Act
- Passed in 1920 (during the War of Indep)
- Divided Ireland into 2 states
  - Northern Ireland - 6 counties
  - HR parliament in Belfast
  - 1st PM - James Craig

### *Negotiations*

- Negotiation began in London Oct 21
- Sinn Féin selected a delegation to represent Ireland
- Included - Arthur Griffith, Michael Collins, Robert Barton, Éamonn Duggan, Erskine Childers and George Gavan Duffy

### *Why didn't de Valera attend*

- He wanted to be in Ireland to deal with groups like IRA if needed
- He had met with Lloyd George 4 times between the truce + negotiations
- At those meetings they discussed what would become the Treaty
- He gave the delegation powers to sign an agreement but nothing was to be signed without his approval
- Aims:
  - A completely independent republic
  - End to partition

## **The Delegations**

### *Irish Delegation*

- All inexperienced
- Aims:
  - A complete republic
  - No border/partition between North and South

### *British Delegation*

- Led by PM David Lloyd George + included Winston Churchill
- All experienced and clever politicians

- Involved in Treaty of Versailles negotiations
- Aims:
  - Keep Ireland within the Empire
  - Protect Ulster Unionists

### Agreement

- Talks dragged on but got nowhere
- Lloyd George gave an ultimatum - accept terms or face 'immediate and terrible war'
- Collins knew the IRA couldn't hold out any longer at war so the Irish reluctantly signed Treaty without De Val's approval
- 6th Dec 1921
- Collins felt he had been set up by de Valera who knew an unpopular compromise lay in store

### Main Terms

- Ireland given dominion status (self-governance within the Empire)
- Ireland renamed - Irish Free State
- Governor General - the King's representative in the Free State
- TDs take oath of allegiance to the British Crown
- Britain would keep 3 naval ports (Cork, Berehaven, Lough Swilly)
- A boundary commission would decide the border

### Summary

- Ireland basically got freedom in its domestic affairs i.e. tax, govt, army, schools, etc
- But Ireland still technically belonged to Britain who could still control Ireland if they decided to

### Division Emerges

- The treaty split the country, the IRA and Sinn Féin
- Some supported it - Pro Treaty
- Some did not - Anti Treaty
- Many were relieved 6 years of conflict was ending - felt the treaty was unsatisfactory but still a stepping stone to a Rep
- Collins did not like the treaty but argued that it gave Ireland the freedom to achieve total freedom - best deal possible at the time and it could be dismantled over time
- Others saw it as a sell out

- The Dáil debated the Treaty from Dec 1921 - Jan 1922

## The Dáil Debates

### *The Pro-Treaty Side*

- Griffith, Collins, Cosgrave
- Arguments:
  - Ireland couldn't fund a war
  - Stepping stone which could be built on
  - Improvement on HR
  - Guaranteed immediate peace with Britain

### *The Anti - Treaty Side*

- De Valera, Brugha, Stack
- Arguments
  - Republic not achieved - people had died for it
  - Better terms should have been achieved
  - TDs should not have to swear the oath
  - Treaty left Ireland partitioned

- Debate continued until 2nd Jan
- Vote taken - Treaty accepted
- 64 votes to 57
- De Valera resigned as President of the Dáil and left with his supporters
- Griffith took his place
- A provisional gov was established to put the Treaty into effect
- Oversaw withdrawal of troops + set up a new gov

## THE IRISH CIVIL WAR - 1922-1923

### Pro + Anti Treaty Divide

- After the Dáil debate and the resignation of de Valera, the divide was deep across the nation
- SF + the IRA divide

- Pro-Treaty IRA = 'regulars' or the Irish Free State Army
- Anti-Treaty IRA - 'irregulars'
- Both sides began to takeover now empty barracks

### Moves Towards Civil War

- April 1922 Rory O'Connor led the irregulars to occupy the Four Courts + other Dublin buildings
- Protesting the Dáil's acceptance of the treaty
- Collins as commander-in-chief of the Free State Army held off on retaliating

### General Election June 1922

- The results showed clearly that a large majority of the public supported the Treaty
- The government had to act
- Results:
  - SF (Pro-Treaty) - 58
  - SF (Anti-Treaty) - 36
  - Other (Pro-Treaty) - 34
  - Total Pro-Treaty - 92
  - Total Anti-Treaty - 36

### Fighting Begins

- The same week as the election:
  - A leading British unionist was assassinated
  - Gen O'Connell of the Free State Army was kidnapped
- The Gov had to act
- 28th June 1922 - Collins + the army attacked the Four Courts with borrowed British artillery
- The war had begun

### The Civil War

- The Irregulars in the Four Courts surrendered within 2 days
- Over next 7 days other buildings surrendered
- 64 died in Dublin, incl Brugha
- Rory O'Connor captured
- Liam Lynch replaced him as Irregular chief of Staff
- De Valera condemned the actions but supported the anti-treaty IRA

## The Munster Republic

- Irregulars retreated to Munster - support was strongest there
- They controlled old RIC barracks and used guerilla tactics against the army
- The Munster rep
- Recruitment drive grew the Free State Army to 60,000
- Cork fell to the Free State on August 12th
- Irregulars retreated to the countryside

## Key Deaths

- 12th August 1922 - Griffith died from brain hemorrhage
- 10 days later Collins is shot at beal na Blath, Co.Cork
- Collins funeral in Dublin was attended by millions
- After these deaths, the Free state gov took a harder line against irregulars

## The War Ends

- Dáil President - WT Cosgrave
- Higgins - Min for Home Affairs (inc law + order)
- Oct 1922 - the Special Powers Act for the arrest, trial and imprisonment of IRA members 12  
Irregulars arrested
- Fighting continues until 1923
- April 1923 Lynch was killed
- New chief of staff - Frank Aiken worked with de Valera to convince the irregulars to agree to  
a ceasefire
- 24th May 1923

## Division Emerges

- Death & Damage to Property
  - Approx 1,500 died
  - £38 million in damages
  - Dublin needs rebuilding
- A divided country
  - The war solidified pro/anti treaty divide
- Political change
  - Cosgrave + the Pro-treaty side renamed - Cumann na nGaedheal

- Free State constitution
  - Parl called Oireachtas set up (Dáil + Seanad)
  - Garda Siochána
  - Reorganised courts system
- Partition
  - Boundary commission left border unchanged
- Politics Today
  - Cumann na nGaedheal - Fine Gael
  - De Valera splits from SF to form anti treaty party - Fianna Fáil