

ATLAS OF THE **IRISH**
REVOLUTION
Acmhainní do Scoileanna



College of
Arts, Celtic Studies
and Social Sciences

AONAD 2:

Leabhar Tionscadail na hIdirbhliana:

*Feachtas Mhná na hÉireann le
hAghaidh an Vóta,*

1870-1914

cuid 1

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Leabhar Tionscadail na hIdirbhlíana: Feachtas Mhná Na Héireann Le Haghaidh An Vóta

Réamhrá:

San aonad seo dearfaidh tú scrúdú ar iarrachtaí na mban in Éirinn idir 1870 agus 1914 chun dúshlán a chur roimh na dlíthe agus na gnásanna a chuir cosc orthu as páirt a ghlacadh sa pholaitíocht, i dtráchtáil agus san oideachas. Mar thoradh ar bhrústocaireacht agus ar agóidí roinnt grúpaí ban in Éirinn tugadh athruithe de réir a cheile isteach do mhná, agus ar deireadh toghadh iarrthóir Shinn Féin, an Chuntaois Markievicz, i dtoghchán 1918. Ba í an chéad bhean a toghadh riamh chuig parlaimint Westminster, cé nár ghlac sí a suíochán. In éineacht le gluaiseacht na talún agus náisiúnachas cultúrtha chasadh an fichiú haois in Éirinn, bhí feachtas na mban in Éirinn le haghaidh an vóta ina cheann de na gluaiseachtaí is suntasaí le haghaidh athchóiriú sóisialta ag deireadh an naoú haois déag agus thús an fichiú haois in Éirinn.

Measúnú

- (a) **Measúnú Leanúnach (10%):** Bronnfar marc ort as rannpháirtíocht fhoriomlán sa mhodúl. Sin é an fáth gur cheart duit fanacht dírithe, eagraithe agus dul i ngleic leis na tascanna grúpa agus aonair.
- (b) **An Tionscadal Grúpa (60%)** Cuimhnigh, ní mór duit an spriocdháta a chomhlíonadh do do Thionscadal Staire agus bronnfar marcanna ar iarracht, samhlaíocht agus úrnuacht chomh maith le cáilíocht do chuid oibre.
- (c) **Cur i Láthair & Féinmheasúnú (30%):** Beifear ag súil go gcuirfidh tú do thionscadal críochnaithe i láthair agus go gcomhlánóidh tú foirm féinmheasúnaithe.

TREOIR DON TAIGHDE: MNÁ DEN SCOTH

Is mian leis an Roinn Cultúir, Oidhreacht agus Gaeltachta comóradh céad bliain dheonú cheart an vóta do mhná in Éirinn a cheiliúradh le seoladh láithreáin ghréasáin nua atá tiomanta do mhná Éireannacha a raibh tionchar acu, 1900-2000.

Chuir an Roinn fáilte roimh iarratais ó scríbhneoirí, staraith, dearthóirí grafaicí, filí, ceoltóirí agus grianghrafadóirí chun leathanach a chur leis an láithreán gréasáin sin.

Ní foláir nó go mbeidh na nithe a leanas san áireamh leis an leathanach gréasáin.

- Beathaisnéis mná ainmnithe i stair na hÉireann, 1900-2000, a rinne beart suntasach i réimsí na polaitíochta, na healaíne, an léinn, na litríochta, na heolaíochta, an oideachais nó an cheartais
- Cuid den leathanach gréasáin atá tiomanta d'anailís ar thábhacht an mhéid a rinne an bean sin
- Rogha íomhánna nó líníochtaí lena gcuimsítear an méid a rinne an bean
- Ceithre sliocht focal ó fhoinsí príomhúla nó tánaisteacha a bhaineann leis an bpearsa stairiúil
- Píosa ceoil nó filíochta lena ndéantar spiorad, spreagthaí nó oidhreacht an phearsa stairiúil a cheiliúradh nó clár faisnéise gairid lena ndéantar breac-chuntas ar phearsantacht agus ar ghaiscí an phearsa stairiúil



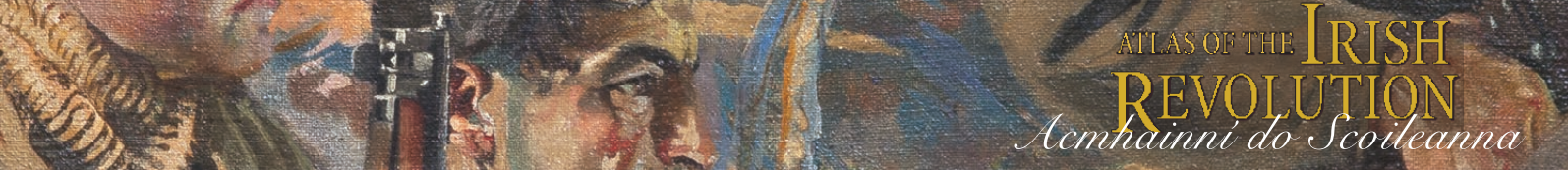
AN PRÓISEAS PLEANÁLA:

Cruinniú Grúpa 1: I ngrúpaí nach mbeidh níos mó ná cúigear iontu:

- Ainmnigh cathaoirleach chun an tionscadal a mhaoirsiú agus chun cathaoirleacht a dhéanamh ar dhíospóireachtaí grúpa
- Pléigh na féidearthachtaí le haghaidh ábhar [pearsa stairiúil] bhur leathanaigh ghréasáin
- Pléigh na féidearthachtaí le haghaidh ábhar bhur leathanaigh ghréasáin: téacs, clár faisnéise, ceol, srl
- Sainaithin láidreachtaí bhaill bhur ngrúpa - ealaíonta, scríbhneoireacht, íomhánna, taighde srl - agus sann gnéithe éagsúla bhur leathanaigh ghréasáin do gach scoláire.
- Don obair bhaile, déan taighde ar bhonn aonair ar phearsantachtaí baineannacha an fichiú haois. Ba cheart do gach scoláire é a thabhairt ar ais don chéad rang eile agus dhá mholadh ar a laghad ag gabháil leis faoi ábhar dá leathanach gréasáin

Cruinniú Grúpa 2:

- Déanfaidh an cathaoirleach díospóireacht ghrúpa a mhaoirsiú agus le linn na díospóireachta cuirfidh gach ball an ghrúpa an cás i láthair ar son an phearsa stairiúil atá molta acu
- Ag deireadh na láithreoireachtaí agus ceisteanna ar bith, ba cheart don ghrúpa vótáil le haghaidh aon phearsa stairiúil amháin.
- Ba cheart don ghrúpa scríobhaí a ainmniú, a chomhlánóidh Foirm Thogra an Tionscadail ar an gcéad leathanach eile le cur faoi bhráid an mhúinteora.
- A luaithe agus a bheidh bhur dtogra faofa, is féidir dul ar aghaidh leis an tionscadal.



Foirm Thogra An Tionscadail

Le cur faoi bhráid do mhúinteora ag deireadh an dara rang pleanála tionscadail

An Pearsa Stairiúil a Roghnaíodh:

Teideal Sealadach an Leathanaigh Ghréasáin:

Seo a leanas na 3 chúis phríomhúla le roghnú ár bpearsa stairiúil:

(1)

(2)

(3)

Ainmneacha Bhaill an Ghrúpa:

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Freagrach as:

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Gnéithe an Leathanaigh Ghréasáin: *(Ticeáil na gnéithe a bhfuil sé ar intinn agat a chur san áireamh le do leathanach gréasáin)*

Ceol	☐	Grianghrafadóireacht	☐	Líníochtaí	☐	Naisc le foinsí eile	☐	Clár faisnéise	☐
Filíocht	☐	Léarscáileanna	☐	Amlíne	☐	Sleachta focal	☐	Sleachta focal (i scríbhinn)	☐

Gnéithe eile: (Cuir síos ar aon ghnéithe eile de do leathanach gréasáin atá beartaithe nach bhfuil léirithe thuas)

.....
.....
.....
.....

Táimidne, a bhfuil ár n-ainmneacha leis seo thíos, tiomanta chun oibriú le chéile mar ghrúpa agus chun cur ar bhonn cothrom leis an taighde agus leis an dearadh Táimid tiomanta freisin do bheith ullmhaithe go hiomlán chun ár dtionscadal críochnaithe a chur i láthair ar an spriocdháta atá sannta ag an múinteoir

Sínithe:

Comhordaitheoir an Ghrúpa:

Scríobhaí an Ghrúpa:

Ball an Ghrúpa :

Ball an Ghrúpa:

Ball an Ghrúpa :

Tasc An Scoláire: Fíor Nó Bréagach

Fi gcás gach ceann de na 12 ráiteas thíos faoi mhná Éireannacha ag deireadh an 19ú haois, tabhair le fios an gceapann tú go bhfuil an ráiteas fíor nó bréagach trí  a chur sa cholún ábhartha ar dheis.

FÍOR	BRÉAGACH		FÍOR	BRÉAGACH
		Bhí caomhnóireacht dhlíthiúil ag mná Éireannacha ar a leanaí go dtí go raibh siad seacht mbliana d'aois amháin		
		Ceadaíodh do mhná na hÉireann freastal ar ollscoil má bhí na hacmhainní ag a dteaghlach iad a sheoladh chuici.		
		Nuair a phós bean, tháinig gach cuid dá maoin le huacht nó a gnóthaíodh faoi rialú a fir chéile chun fáil réidh léi de réir a thola.		
		I 1870, bhí foinse phríomhúil na fostaíochta do mhná neamhphósta na n-aicmí níos boichte chun dul ar aimsir.		
		Sa 19ú haois, ní raibh ach fir in ann vótáil i dtoghcháin pharlaiminteacha agus suí i dTeach na dTeachtaí.		
		Íocadh pá cothrom le fir agus le mná a bhí ag obair i monarchana don obair chéanna.		
		Bhíothas ag súil go bhfanadh mná na meánaicme sa bhaile nó go n-oibreodh siad mar mháistreás go dtí gur phós siad.		
		I 1870, ní raibh sé neamhghnách chun mná Éireannacha na meánaicme a fheiceáil agus iad ag obair i ngairmeacha amhail an dlí nó leigheas.		
		Ar an meán, thuill mná suas le dhá thríán níos lú ná fir maidir le hobair den luach céanna.		
		I 1871, bhí 43% de mhná uile idir 15 agus 45 bliana d'aois pósta.		
		De réir an dlí, bhíothas in ann i gcónaí leanaí a thógáil i reiligiún a n-athar.		
		Ceadaíodh do mhná bheith ina gcomhaltaí ar bhoird phoiblí nó ar údaráis áitiúla.		
		Spreagadh mná in Éirinn an 19ú haois staidéar a dhéanamh ar mhatamaitic agus ar ábhair eolaíochta.		
		Nuair a fuair tuismitheoir bás, roinneadh réadmhaoin agus teidil go cothrom idir mic agus iníonacha.		
		Measadh go raibh sé níos deacra do bhean chéile colscaradh a fháil ná mar a bhí sé d'fhear chéile mar chaith an dlí le bean mar an duine níos		
		Measadh go raibh mná níos laige go fisiceach agus ó thaobh na mothúchán de ná fir ach go raibh siad níos láidre ó thaobh na moráltachta de ná fir, rud a chiallaigh go raibh siad oiriúnaithe níos fearr do réimse an tí seachas réimsí polaitiúla nó poiblí.		
		D'fhoill an dóchúlacht a fheabhsú d'fhear chéile a aimsiú, rinneadh mná na meánaicme a chóitseáil maidir le 'buanna' mar a tugadh orthu: eolas críochnúil ar cheol, ar amhránaíocht, ar líníocht, ar dhamhsa agus ar theangacha nua-aimseartha.		

‘Cearta na Mná’, macasamhail de chárta gearrshaolach clúiteach sínithe ag M.C.M.R. (údar gan ainm), lena léirítear idéanna traidisiúnta faoi ról na mban. Scríobhadh é mar fhreagairt ar ghluaiseacht chearta na mban a bhí ag dul i méid sa dara leath den 19ú haois.

WOMAN’S RIGHTS.

THE right to be a comforter,
When other comforts fail ;
The right to cheer the drooping heart
When troubles most assail.

The right to train the infant mind,
To think of Heaven and God ;
The right to guide the tiny feet
The path our Saviour trod.

The right to solace the distressed,
To wipe the mourner’s tear ;
The right to shelter the oppressed,
And gently chide each fear.

The right to be a bright sunbeam,
In high or lowly home ;
The right to smile with loving gleam,
And point the joys to come.

The right to fan the fevered brow,
To ease the troubled mind,
And gently tell in accents low,
“All those who seek shall find.”

Such are the noblest woman’s rights,
The rights which God hath given,
The right to comfort man on earth
And smooth his path to heaven.

M.C.M.R.

[Foinse: <https://www.bl.uk/romantics-and-victorians/articles/gender-roles-in-the-19th-century#>]

Sliocht giorraithe as alt le Hanna Sheehy Skeffington a foilsíodh i *Bean na hÉireann* i 1909 ina ndéanann sí anailís ar an ról tánaisteach a bhí ag mná laistigh den ghluaiseacht náisiúnta.

We all, Unionists and Nationalists, live overmuch on our past in Ireland ... This tendency is nowhere more aptly illustrated than with regard to the position of Irishwomen in the Ireland of today ... It is barren comfort for us Irishwomen to know that in ancient Ireland women occupied a prouder, freer position than they now hold even in the most advanced modern states, that all professions, including that of arms, were freely open to their ambitions ... that their council was sought in all affairs of state ...

Where is now the glory and the dream? Does the vision of the past mitigate the abject present? Is the degradation of the average Irishwoman the less real - her education sacrificed to give her brothers ample opportunities of having a good time, loitering through their examinations in the capital, her marriage a matter of sordid bargaining, broken maybe because an over-insistent prospective father-in-law demands a cow or a pig too much, her 'fortune' ... handed over blindly to her husband to dispose of as he may think fit ...

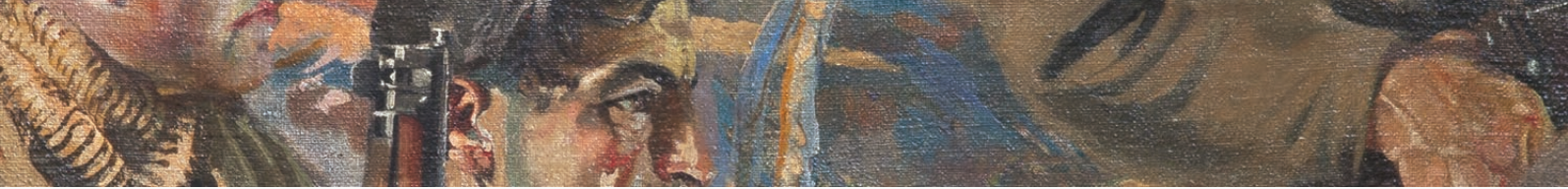
I have chosen but a few salient examples to illustrate the disabilities Irishwomen suffer today. The result of Anglicisation? This is but partly true ... the evil [will not] disappear, as we are assured, when Ireland comes to her own again, whenever that may be ...

Many vested interests are openly opposed to any broadening of women's horizons in Ireland. Public opinion, educational facilities, convention militates against her assuming her rightful place in public life. In the Gaelic [League] movement, in the industrial revival and in the Sinn Féin organisation she has undoubtedly made her power felt. So much the better for the movement. The reason, however, is obvious; it is not due, as many would have us believe, to a reversion to the older Irish [ways] ... but rather because of the nature of the work involved. The Gaelic League must make its final appeal to the young. Unless [children] ... take up Irish, it will surely perish. So too with the Industrial revival - it is the women who look after the domestic budget, her voice can make or mar Irish industrialism. Therefore, it is primarily in her capacity as mother and housekeeper, not as individual citizen, that these movements have, as necessity, recognised her importance. ...

Many worthy Gaelic Leaguers get [nervous] at the thought of women having places on the Executive Body. One of the leaders [of Sinn Féin] afforded an interesting object lesson to his women colleagues in the movement by founding University scholarship from which girls are expressly excluded. Irishwomen may be excused, therefore, if they distrust all parties in Ireland ...

It is for Irishwomen of every political party to adopt the principle of Sinn Féin in the true sense of the word and to refuse any longer to be the camp followers and parasites of public life It is for Irishwomen to set about working out their political salvation. Until the Parliamentarian and the Sinn Féin woman alike possesses the vote - the keystone of citizenship - she will count but little with either party, for it is through the medium of the vote alone that either party can achieve any measure of success. ...

[Foinse:: Hanna Sheehy Skeffington, *Bean na hÉireann*, November 1909, reproduced in Margaret Ward (ed) *In Their Own Voice*, (Attic Press, Cork, 1995) pp 36-38]



CEISTEANNA TUISCEANA

Doiciméid A - B

1. Cad é an teachtaireacht lárnach sa dán seo i do bharúil? Tacaigh le do fhreagra agus tagairt á déanamh don dán. (*Doiciméad A*)

2. An smaoiníonn tú go ndéantar tagairt sa dán seo do mhná ó aicme áirithe? Tacaigh le do fhreagra agus tagairt á déanamh don dán. (*Doiciméad A*)

3. Cén fáth a roghnaigh an scríbhneoir gan ainm 'Cearta na Mná' mar theideal an dáin i do bharúil? (*Doiciméad A*)

4. Cad iad an dá shampla a roghnaíonn Hanna Sheehy Skeffington chun na 'míchumais' a léiriú arna bhfulaingt ag mná i 1909. (*Doiciméad B*)

5. Roghnaigh dhá fhocal chun cur síos a dhéanamh ar chuma alt Hanna Sheehy Skeffington.

6. De réir Hanna Sheehy Skeffington, cén fáth a bhfuil cead tugtha ag Conradh na Gaeilge do mhná chun bheith ina mbaill? (*Doiciméad B*)

7. Cén fáth a smaoiníonn Hanna Sheehy Skeffington nach dtugann an páirtí Rialtas Dúchais ná Sinn Féin (parlaiminteoirí) aird do mhná? (*Doiciméad B*)

8. Samhlaigh gur tusa Hanna Sheehy Skeffington Agus úsáid á baint as torthaí Thasc 1 agus doiciméad B mar spreagadh, scríobh dán gairid mar fhreagairt ar Dhoiciméad A.
Beidh an teideal *Cearta na Mná* ar do dhán freisin, ach ba cheart go mbeadh na cearta liostaithe ann a chreid Hanna Sheehy Skeffington go raibh mná ina dteideal - ach nár ligeadh dóibh - i 1909.

CEARTA NA MBAN, 1909



An ceart ar -----

An ceart ar -----

An ceart ar -----

An ceart ar -----

An ceart ar -----

H.S.S

Leagan giorraithe de alt a bhí sa *Belfast Newsletter* an 12 Samhain 1886.

Cuirtear síos leis ar imeacht nuair a bronnadh portráid ar Isabella Tod mar aitheantas dá cuid oibre i réimse an athchóirithe shóisialta.

The Belfast News-Letter.

No. 22,272

BELFAST, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1886

PRICE ONE PENNY

PRESENTATION TO MISS ISABELLA M. TOD

YESTERDAY afternoon at four o'clock, a number of friends of Miss Tod, met at her residence, Prospect Terrace, to present her with her portrait as a mark of respect and esteem, and as a recognition of her labours in the field of social reform ... The work, it may be added is from the easel of Miss Rothwell, and as a likeness is truthful, and does great credit to the artist .. all the subscribers were delighted that a lady in Belfast could accomplish it so well.

Mr. R. W. Murray, having taken the chair, expressed the pleasure it gave him to be present on such an occasion ... They were all familiar with the labours of Miss Tod, and it was not necessary, therefore, that, he should sound her praises. They knew that on questions of social reform, questions of religion, and questions of education, as well as politics, she had not only distinguished herself among her own people but had really acquired a national influence for good. (Applause.) He differed with Miss Tod on the question of female suffrage, but he must confess that if the positions she claimed for her sex were filled by ladies of her type they would incur but little risk.

PRESENTATION BY REV. JOHN KINCHAN

Rev. John Kinchan in making the presentation, [said...] had known Miss Tod since she came to Belfast, and the more he had known her, he had admired her and her great work ... Last season she took a very active and influential part in bringing about a change in the laws for the protection of girls. She had also given a good deal of her time to pushing



forward the higher education of women, and her efforts in this direction had met with considerable success.

The Rev. gentleman then proceeded to refer to the considerable part she took in the advancement of women's rights, and in opposing the Home Rule Bill. He was in full sympathy with the idea of perpetuating the memory of such a lady...

Miss Tod, in returning thanks, said she could scarcely thank them adequately for such kindness as this. ... If anyone had loved Ireland she had done so, and she was glad that her very imperfect labours had been appreciated. Her first work in Belfast was in connection with the temperance cause. She then turned her attention to the protection of the property of married women, the higher education of females, and the protection of young girls. All this work was surrounded by much difficulty - in fact, they had to make the roads whereon they walked. She, however, intended to go on labouring as she had done, and all she would, ask was the support of her many friends. (Hear, hear.)

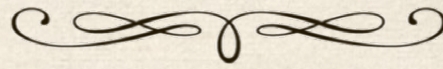
A SHORT BIOGRAPHY OF ISABELLA TOD

- Doiciméad D -

Cuspóirí Chumann Vótála agus Rialtais Áitiúil Mhná na hÉireann (IWSLGA)

Bunaíodh an eagraíocht i 1876 ag Thomas agus Anna Haslam mar Chumann Vótála Mhná Bhaile Átha Cliath, agus d'athraigh sí a hainm i 1901 chun a cuid ratha a léiriú maidir le ról a bhaint amach do mhná san Acht Rialtais Áitiúil.

Irish Women's Suffrage and Local Government Association



OBJECTIVES

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To promote the extension of the Parliamentary Franchise to all qualified women on the same terms as men 2. To promote the extension of all qualified women electors under the Local Government Act 3. To promote the election of suitable women as Poor Law Guardians and Rural and Urban Councilors 4. To promote the appointment of women as School and Sanitary Inspectors, and to all other public offices for which they are eligible under the Local Government and other Statutes | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. To promote the formation of Women's Suffrage and kindred Associations in all the leading towns of Ireland <p>The Association seeks to achieve these objects by means of Drawing-room and Public Meetings; Petitions to the House of Commons; Letters to our Parliamentary Representatives; to the heads of Public Departments, and to the Press; the distribution of appropriate Literature, etc.</p> <p>Subscribers of 1s and upwards will receive all publications issued by the Association</p> |
|--|---|

- Doiciméad E-

Liosta de Chaomhnóirí Dhlí na mBocht baineannacha a foilsíodh i dtuarascáil bhliantúil IWSLGA i 1898

List of Unions in Ireland for which Lady Guardians were returned in 1898

Ballymena, Co. Antrim	-----	Mrs. L. A. Barr	Kilkeel, Co Down	-----	Countess of Kilmorey
Belfast, do.*		Miss K Megahey	Killala, Co, Mayo	-----	Miss Susan Pringle.
Do. do.		Mrs. H. Thompson	Kilarny, Co Kerry.	-----	Lady Castleross
Do. do.		Miss F. F. Clarke	Do. do.		Mrs Theresa Leonard
Carrick-on-Suir, Co. Tipperary	---	Miss Curtis	Limavady, Co Derry	-----	Mrs Jane Ritter
Castlblayney, Co. Monaghan	----	Mrs. Cooney	Lisnaskea, Co Fermanagh	-----	Lady Brooke
Noth Dublin, Co. Dublin	-----	Mrs MacDowel Cosgrave	Milford, Co. Donegal	-----	Countess of Leitrim
Do. do.		Miss Rathborne	Rathdown, Co. Dublin	-----	Miss K. J. Burton.
South Dublin, Co. Dublin	-----	Mr Eliza Brown.	Do. do.		Mrs. Lawrenson
Dunshaughlin, Co. Meath	-----	Mrs Leonard.	Tralee, Co Kerry	-----	Miss F. M. P. Donovan
Edgeworthstown, Co. Longford	---	Mrs Edgeworth			

* do.(ditto) means, "the same as above"

CEISTEANNA TUISCEANA

Doiciméid C-E

1. De réir an Belfast Telegraph, cad iad na réimsí ina raibh Isabella Tod i mbun feachtais le haghaidh athchóiriú sóisialta. (Doiciméad C)

2. Cad é an tsaincheist nár aontaigh an tUasal R.W. Murray le Isabella Tod ina leith? (Doiciméad C)

3. Cad í an chiall a bhí ag Isabella Tod nuair a dúirt sí, go raibh orthu 'na bóithre ar a raibh siad ag siúl a dhéanamh'? (Doiciméad C)

4. Cé a bhunaigh Cumann Vótála agus Rialtais Áitiúil Mhná na hÉireann (IWSLGA)? (Doiciméad D)

5. I do chuid focal féin mínigh príomhchuspóir (uimh.1.) an IWSLGA? (Doiciméad D)

6. Cad iad na modhanna a mhol an IWSLGA chun a úsáid d'fhonn a chuid cuspóirí a bhaint amach? (Doiciméad D)

7. Bunaithe ar Dhoiciméad E, cén ceann de chuspóirí IWSLGA a baineadh amach i 1898? (Doiciméad D & E)

8. Cá mhéad Caomhnóirí Dhlí na mBocht a toghadh i 1898 a bhí ina mná? (Doiciméad E)

9. Bunaithe ar scrúdú ar na hainmneacha i nDoiciméad E, cad é an t-aicme shóisialta lena raibh baint ag na aoine sin i do bharúil? (Doiciméad E)

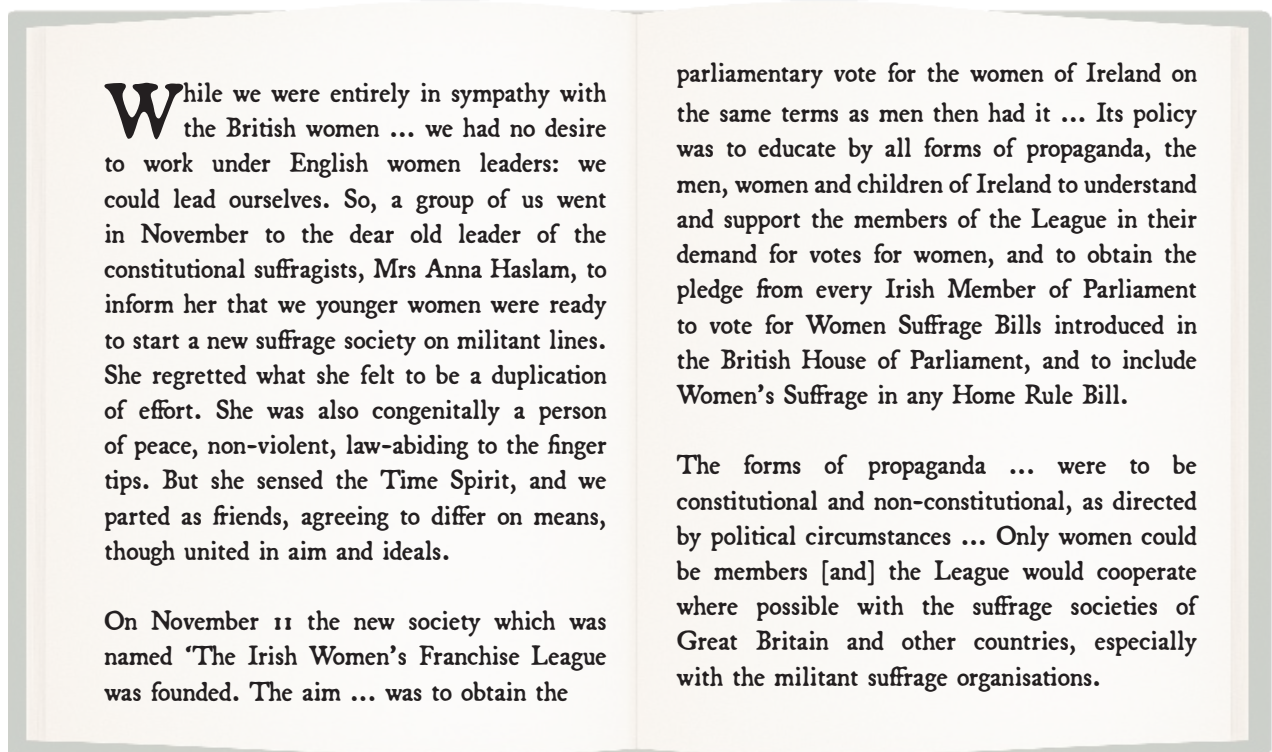
10. Agus an t-alt sa *Belfast Telegraph* á úsáid mar thúsphointe, déan taighde ar bheathaisnéis Isabella Tod (1836-1896) agus achoimrigh na príomhphointí sa cholún folamh ar dheis den nuachtán. (Doiciméad C)



LÉIG NA hÉIREANN UM CHEART VÓTÁLA DO MHNÁ

- Doiciméad F -

Sliocht giorraithe de beathaisnéis chomhpháirteach Margaret agus James Cousins, *We Two Together* (1950), lena dtugtar cuntas ar bhunú Léig na hÉireann um Cheart Vótála do Mhná i 1908.



[Foinse: James and Margaret Cousins, *We Two Together*, (Madras, 1950), pps.164-165) <https://archive.org/details/WeTwoTogether>

- Doiciméad G -

Bunreacht Léig na hÉireann um Cheart Vótála do Mhná 1908

CONSTITUTION

Name - The name of the Society shall be 'The Irish Women's Franchise League.'

Object - To obtain for women the Parliamentary Franchise on the same terms as it is, or may be granted to men.

Methods - The object of the League shall be to promote by

1. Action entirely independent of all political parties
2. Vigorous agitation upon lines justified by the fact that women have at present no voice in the making of laws under which they live
3. The organising of Irishwomen to enable them to give full expression to their desire for political freedom
4. Education of public opinion by public meetings, debates, demonstrations, distribution of literature, deputations to public representatives, and such other methods as may appear necessary

Members - Women of all shades of political opinion, who approve of the principle, object and methods of the League shall be eligible as members.

No member can support any candidate at Parliamentary Election who is opposed to Women's Suffrage.

Associates - Men who approve of the principle, object and methods of the League shall be eligible as Associates.

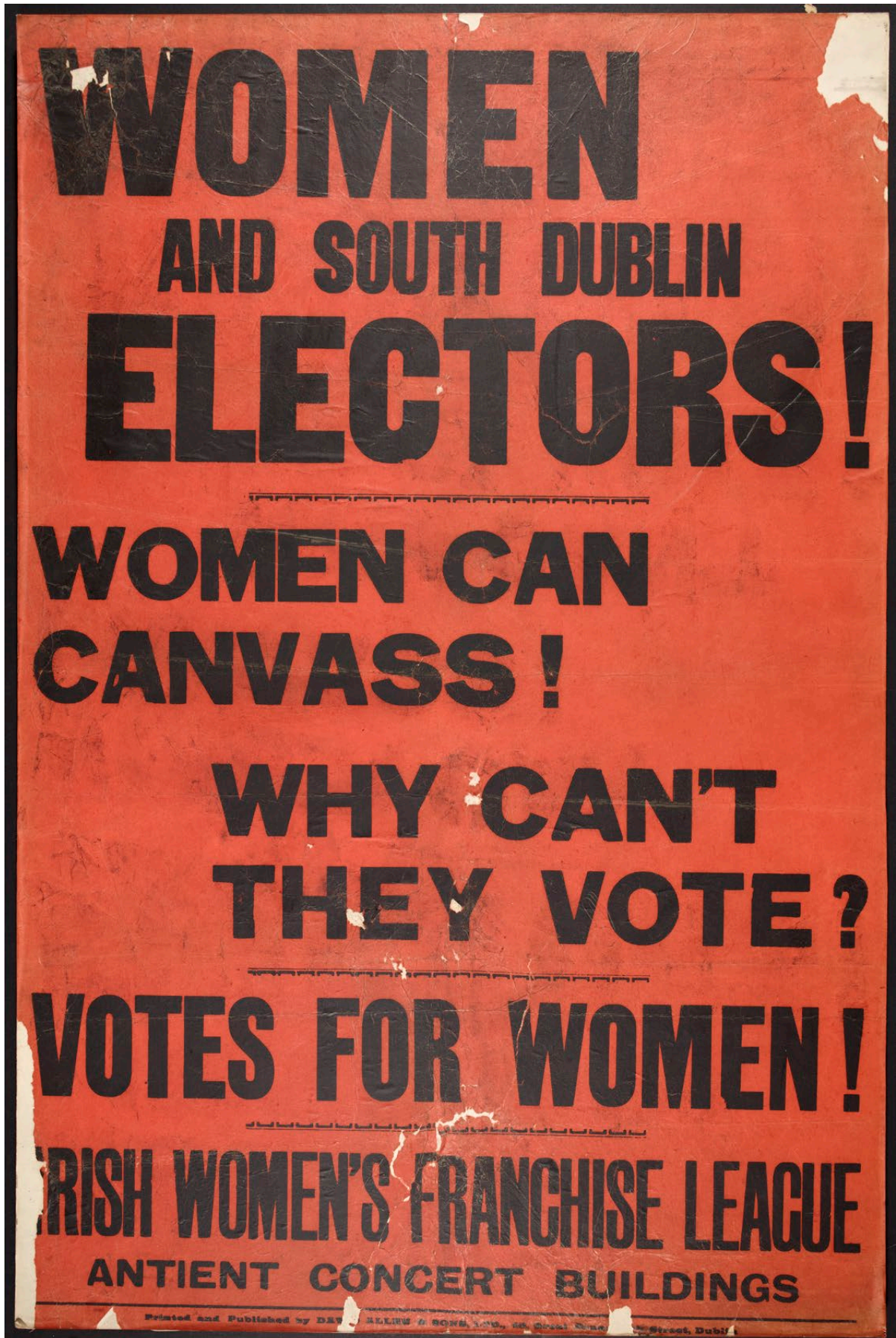
Subscription - The minimum annual subscription for both members and associates shall be One Shilling, due on January 1st.

Government - The League shall be governed by a Committee elected annually by ballot of all members.

The Committee has power to remove the name of any member or associate from the register without assigning any reason; subscription of said member or associate being duly returned.

- Doiciméad H-

Póstaer de chuid Léig na hÉireann um Cheart Vótála do Mhná lena ndearnadh achainí ar thoghthóirí i mBaile Átha Cliath Theas



[Foinse: Leabharlann Náisiúnta na hÉireann, EPH L7]

Sliocht giorraithe as cuimhní Margaret Cousins ag tús ré Léig na hÉireann um Cheart Vótála do Mhná (IWFL)

We became quite attached to our Headquarters Office and committee Room in the Ancient Concert Rooms building. There were planned speakers for meetings. From its door issued poster parades and special processions. There our large green and white flag hung out; and the weekly contents poster of 'Votes for Women' and later our own weekly paper, The Irish Citizen. It was not an impressive building, but its location was central. It became the hub of our activity. Starting with a dozen enthusiasts, we grew to about fifty women whose hearts were in the movement, and who could be relied upon to take the share in every kind of propaganda.

We were a very mixed lot, a cross-section of all classes, political parties, religious groups ... open to women in those days [1908-1914]. The cause broke down all social barriers. For each of us the cause was a whole-time job, without pay, demanding all kinds of sacrifice, forcing us to do things for which we had no training, pushing us into dreaded and undesired publicity, bringing a ridicule, scorn, misapprehension. But also times of affluence, of a sense of great blessing, an expansion of capabilities, the happiness of great friendships, a widening of contacts with our kind of all degrees, a greater understanding of the difficulties of social living, an enlarged experience, of the inequalities of opportunity imposed on women, an increasing sense of protest against the injustices under which women live, most of all women of the working classes.

Some of our members embroidered our green silk flag with 'Irish Women's Franchise League' and 'Votes for Women'. I remember rehearsing open-air speaking in a field behind our house, with only one ass as my audience. Later, I found it easier to speak out of doors than in halls. Experience had taught the English suffragettes the convenience, economy, mobility and reliability of speaking from four-wheeled lorries without horses. We adopted the same technique. The lorry made a strong, raised, steady, dignified platform. We always had two women speakers (one seated while the other one spoke) and one man We had the lorry placed where the people themselves were accustomed to gather, and they never failed to come and listen and ask questions at the end of the hour.

We never knew how a meeting would go. At Castlebar, in County Mayo, a band of irresponsible men tried to ruin our meeting by singing songs to drown our voices. But after regaling us with "Put me on an island where the girls are few," there was a moment's quiet, and Meg Connery asked them if they would really like such an island. They were so pleased with her repartee and her plucky spirit that they quieted down and became quite sensible. At another country meeting rowdies brought flour with them and threw it towards us on the platform. Commotion ensued among the audience. We could not make ourselves heard. One of the elders of the town chided them with, "Can you not give the young girls a chance to spake?" "We won them round; but we found "apple-pie beds" laid out for us in the hotel.

CEISTEANNA TUISCEANA

DOICIMÉID F-I

1. De réir Margaret Cousins, cén dóigh a raibh idéanna 'na mban níos óige' difriúil ó idéanna Anna Halsam? *(Doiciméad F)*

2. Cad í an aidhm a bhí ag Léig na hÉireann um Cheart Vótála do Mhná (IWFL)? *(Doiciméad D)*

3. Cad é an gealltanas lena raibh baill an IWFL ag súil go bhfaigheadh siad ó theachtaí na Parlaiminte? *(Doiciméad F)*

4. Cad iad na modhanna a bhí in úsáid ag an IWFL chun tuairim an phobail a chur ar an eolas faoina gcúis? *(Doiciméad G)*

5. Cuir an teanga a úsáideadh i nDoiciméad G, Bunreacht IWFL i gcomparáid leis an teanga a úsáideadh i nDoiciméad D, Cuspóirí Chumann Vótála agus Rialtais Áitiúil Mhná na hÉireann. Cad iad na difríochtaí a thugann tú faoi deara?

6. I do chuid focal féin, liostaigh 3 rud dhearfacha agus 3 rud dhiúltacha a bhain le bheith i do bhall de Léig na hÉireann um Cheart Vótála do Mhná. *(Doiciméad I)*

7. Cuir síos ar dhá mhodh a úsáideadh chun cur isteach ar chainteanna um cheart vótála do mhná ag cruinnithe faoin tuath *(Doiciméad I)*.

BOLSCAIREACHT LUCHT AN TSUFRAIGÍOCHAIS

Bhí príomhról ag brandáil, ag sluáin, ag íomhánna agus ag siombalachas i ngluaiseachtaí idirnáisiúnta um cheart vótála do mhná ag deireadh an naoú haois agus tús an fichiú haois. Trí olltáirgeadh earraí cuimhneacháin agus earraí luachmhara amhail bioráin, saiseanna, plaicird, bratacha agus meirgí rinneadh a gcuid aidhmeanna den vóta a fháil do mhná a phoiblíú go gníomhach. Tháirg sufragóirí na hÉireann raon d'ábhar clóite freisin

lenar áiríodh cártaí poist, fógraín, gearrscéalta, dáin agus amhráin. Trí rannpháirtíocht a lán sufragóirí na hÉireann in eagraíochtaí amhail Ceardchumann Oibrithe Ban na hÉireann, Conradh na Gaeilge, Sinn Féin agus Inghindhe na hÉireann imríodh tionchar ar rogha na n-íomhánna agus na teanga a úsáideadh ina gcuid bolscaireachta.



"We held parades, processions, pageants ... We had colours (orange and green), a Votes for Women badge, slogans; we made use with feminine ingenuity of many good publicity devices and stunts ... and became a picturesque element in Irish life ... women speakers who could hold their own ... meeting hecklers on their own ground, being good-humoured and capable of keeping their temper under bombardments of rotten eggs, over-ripe tomatoes, bags of flour, stinking chemicals, gradually earned respect and due attention: Suff's were good sports."

[Hanna Sheehy Skeffington quoted in Rosemary Cullen Owens, *Smashing Times*. p. 66.]

TASC AN SCOLÁIRE: BOLSCAIREACHT AMHAIRC

Céim 1:

Déanfaidh do mhúinteoir an rang a roinnt ina ghrúpaí de cheathrar. Is ionann gach foireann agus foireann dearaidh arna ceapadh ag Coiste Léig na hÉireann um Cheart Vótála do Mhná. Ní mór do gach foireann dearaidh na nithe a leanas a chruthú:

- ☐ Sais le caitheamh ag baill ag an gcéad chruinniú eile amuigh faoin spéir
- ☐ Biorán liopa le dáileadh amach don phobal
- ☐ Placard le húsáid le linn cruinniú agóide lasmuigh de Fhoirgnimh an Rialtais
- ☐ Fógra feiceálach do chruinniú sufragóirí ag oifigí an IWFL ag 42, Sráid Mór Brunswick gach Máirt ag 8.00 i.n. Beidh sé sin ina ghné den Irish Citizen.

Céim 2:

In éineacht le chéile, ba cheart do gach grúpa sluán a chomhaontú a thaispeánfar ar na hearraí cuimhneacháin agus san fhógra. Ba cheart go mbeadh an sluán gairid, suntasach agus go ndéantar feasacht a ardú leis faoi chuspóirí an IWFL. (Doiciméid F & G)

Céim 3:

A luaithe agus a bheidh an sluán comhaontaithe, ba cheart do gach ball den ghrúpa ceann amháin de na tascanna deartha a roghnú agus réamhdheartha a chruthú chun tabhairt ar ais don ghrúpa.

Céim 4:

Nuair atá scrúdú déanta ag an ngrúpa ar na réamhdheartha go léir agus nuair atá sé sásta go bhfuil téama, stíl agus teachtaireacht den chineál céanna ag baint leis na ceithre thasc deartha, ba cheart do na baill aonair a gcuid deartha a chríochnú le cur faoi bhráid Choiste an IWFL sa chéad rang eile.

Ainm an Ghrúpa:

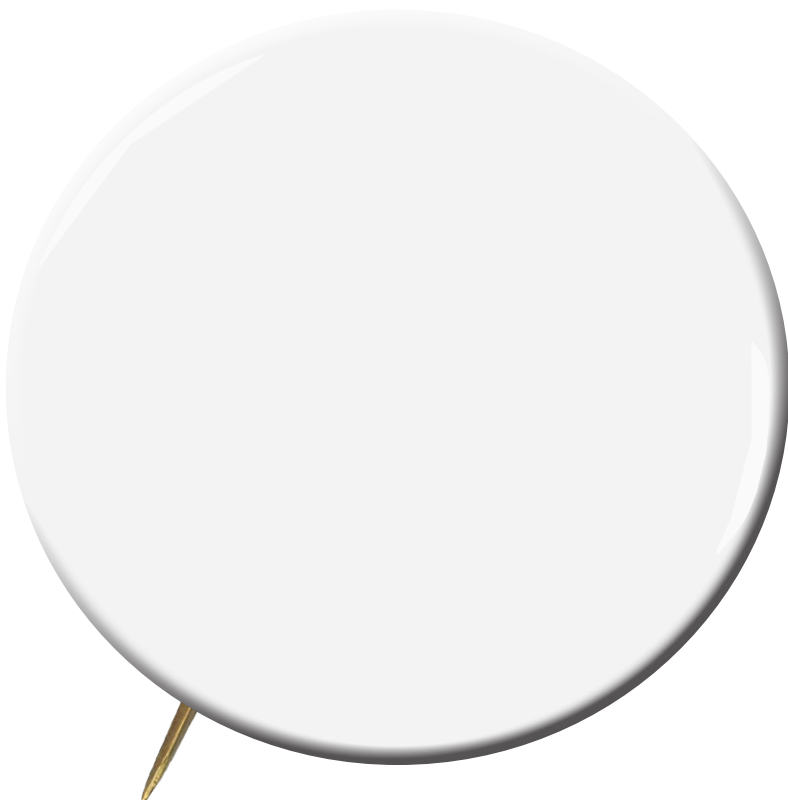
D'ainm:

DEARADH NA SAISE:

Cuir síos agus Tabhair Údar leis:

DEARADH AN TSUAITHEANTAIS UM CHEART VÓTÁLA:

Cuir síos agus Tabhair Údar leis:



Ainm an Ghrúpa: _____

D'ainm: _____

DEARADH AN PHLAICIRD UM CHEART VÓTÁLA:

Cuir síos agus Tabhair Údar leis:

DEARADH AN FHÓGRA UM CHEARTA VÓTÁLA:

Cuir síos agus Tabhair Údar leis:



Ainmneacha Bhaill an Ghrúpa:

Sluán an Ghrúpa:

Critéir Mheasúnaithe	Trácht	Marc
Soiléire na teachtaireachta lárnaí		/
Leibhéal na hÁititheachta		/
Fianaise ar obair ghrúpa éifeachtach		/
Scileanna Láithreoireachta		/

Ainmneacha Bhaill an Ghrúpa:

Sluán an Ghrúpa:

Critéir Mheasúnaithe	Trácht	Marc
Soiléire na teachtaireachta lárnaí		/
Leibhéal na hÁititheachta		/
Fianaise ar obair ghrúpa éifeachtach		/
Scileanna Láithreoireachta		/

Ainmneacha Bhaill an Ghrúpa:

Sluán an Ghrúpa:

Critéir Mheasúnaithe	Trácht	Marc
Soiléire na teachtaireachta lárnaí		/
Leibhéal na hÁititheachta		/
Fianaise ar obair ghrúpa éifeachtach		/
Scileanna Láithreoireachta		/

Ainmneacha Bhaill an Ghrúpa:

Sluán an Ghrúpa:

Critéir Mheasúnaithe	Trácht	Marc
Soiléire na teachtaireachta lárnaí		/
Leibhéal na hÁititheachta		/
Fianaise ar obair ghrúpa éifeachtach		/
Scileanna Láithreoireachta		/