

AONAD 3:

Gluaiseacht Lucht Oibre na hÉireann

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BILEOGA OIBRE NA SRAITHE SINSEARAÍ

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Tasc 3. Páipéarachas faoin dTréimhse Tar Éis an Fhrithdhúnta

Eanáir 1914 atá ann agus tá James Larkin díreach tar éis Éire a fhágáil chun dul chuig Meiriceá. Sé mhí deacra a bhí ann d'fhórsa Phóilíní Chathair Átha Cliath (DMP), de réir mar a phléigh siad le cathair trí chéile agus rinne polaiteoirí agus na meáin iad a cháineadh mar gheall ar a n-úsáid fórsa as cuimse i gcoinne oibrithe.

Agus fonn orthu a gcuid páipéarachais a choinneáil cothrom le dáta, tugadh dhá thasc do chigirí an DMP:

A. Amlíne Stailc agus Fhrithdhúnadh 1913

D'fhoneo imeachtaí na stailce agus an fhrithdhúnta a shoiléiriú, d'iarr do Phríomhchigire amlíne achoimrithe de na himeachtaí. Rinne do chonstáblaí dréachtleagan a ullmhú ar an gcéad leathanach eile ach tá cuid de na sonraí fágtha ar lár. Mar chigire, tá rochtain agat ar níos mó faisnéise agus ní mór duit an leagan deiridh a ullmhú.

B. Tuarascáil ar Dhomhnach na Fola

Mar gheall ar an gconspóid timpeall ar ghníomhaíochtaí na bpóilíní ar 'Dhomhnach na Fola' 31 Lúnasa 1913, iarradh ort scrúdú a dhéanamh ar an bhfianaise uile, agus fianaise finnétithe san áireamh, d'fhoneo cuntas soiléir, fíorasach a scríobh ar imeachtaí an lae sin. Déan scrúdú ar gach ceann de dhoiciméid C - M thíos agus dréachtaigh tuarascáil dheiridh faoi na ceannteideal a leanas.

1. *Oifigigh Tuairiscithe:* _____ *Dáta:* _____
2. *Liosta de na finnétithe a cuireadh faoi agallamh mar aon le trácht ar iontaofacht gach finné*
3. *Liosta de na foinsí a mbreathnaíodh orthu agus an tuarascáil á dréachtú mar aon le trácht ar iontaofacht gach foinse.*
4. *Cuntas fíorasach ar na himeachtaí i mBaile Átha Cliath idir an 26 Lúnasa agus an 2 Meán Fómhair 1913*
5. *Breithiúnas bunaithe ar an bhfianaise a breathnaíodh, maidir le hiompraíocht an DMP le linn na ndátaí atá sonraithe thuas.*

Ag brath ar chúrsaí ama, ba cheart duit do thaighde a leathnú agus fianaise ábhartha eile a chur san áireamh, m.sh.

- Finné Súl, Helena Moloney: www.rte.ie/archives
- Finné Súl, Barney Conway: www.rte.ie/centuryireland
- Podchraoltaí faoin bhFrithdhúnadh: www.rte.ie/radio1

An 29 Lúnasa, d'eisigh E.G. Swift, Príomh-Ghiúistis Roinne, Ceantar Phóilíní Cathair Bhaile Átha Cliath, forógra lena ndearnadh an cruinniú i Sráid Sackville a thoirmeasc - cruinniú a bhí eagraithe ag Larkin mar thaca leis na hoibrithe ar stailc - a bhí beartaithe don 31 Lúnasa



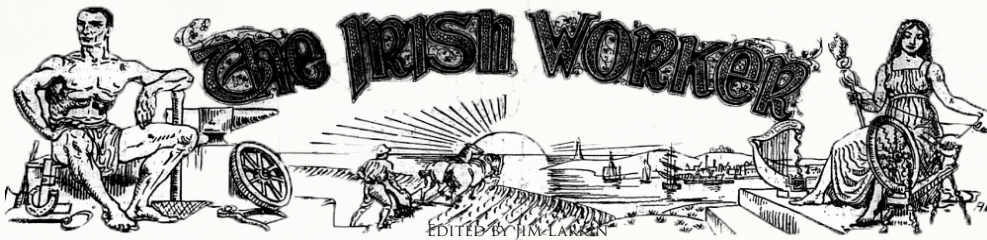
[Foinse: Cartlann Chumann Staire Lucht Saothair na hÉireann]

- Doiciméad K -

Dé Sathairn, an 30 Lúnasa, an lá roimh an gcrúinniú a bhí beartaithe i Sráid Uí Chonaill, thairg James Connolly, iar shaighdiúr de chuid Arm na Breataine, a dhearcadh míleata faoi imeachtaí san *Irish Worker*

Who is it speaks of
defeat?
I tell you a cause
like ours;
Is greater than defeat
can know-
It is the power of
powers.

As surely as the earth
rolls round
As surely as the
glorious sun
Brings the great world
moon wave
Must our Cause be
won!



"The principle I
state and mean to
stand upon is: - that
the entire ownership
of Ireland, moral and
material, up to the sun
and down to the centre
is vested of right in the
people of Ireland."
James Finian Lalor

No. 20 Vol. IV

DUBLIN, SATURDAY AUGUST 30, 1913

[ONE PENNY]

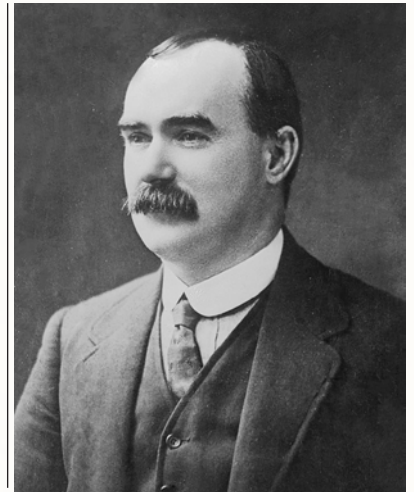
The employers propose to make general war. Shall we shrink from it; cower before their onset? A thousand times no! Shall we crawl back into our slums, abuse our hearts, bow out knees, and crawl once more to lick the hand that would smite us? Shall we, who have been carving out for our children a brighter future, a cleaner city, a freer life, consent to betray them

instead into the grasp of the bloodsuckers from whom we have dreamt of escaping?

No, no, and yet again, no!

Let them declare their lockout; it will only hasten the day when the working class will lock out the capitalist class for good and all.

BY JAMES CONNOLLY



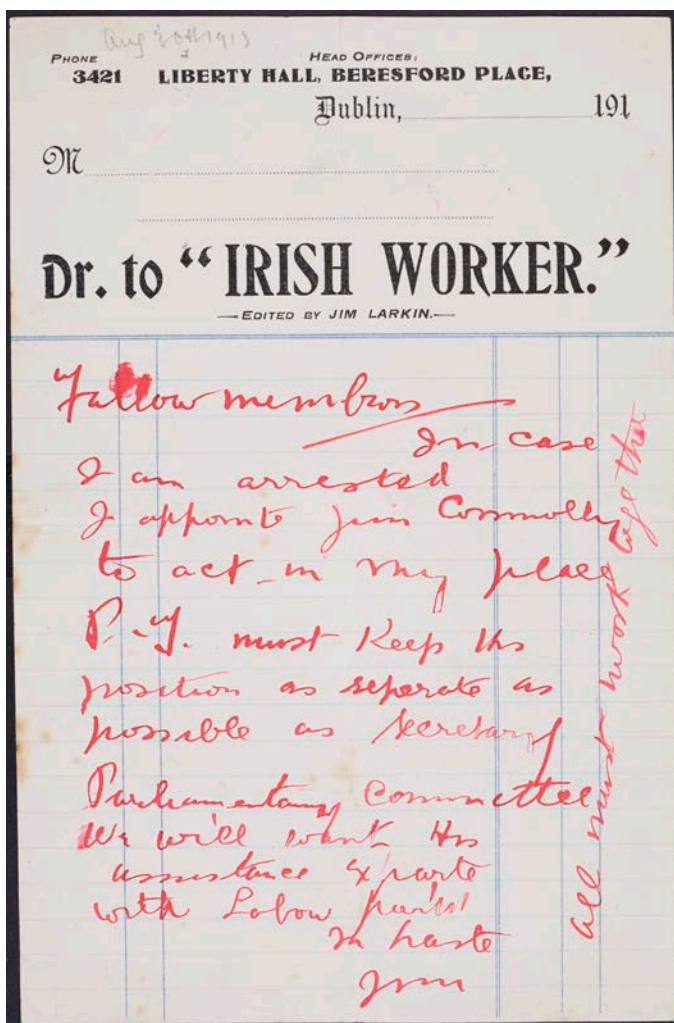
- Doiciméad L -

Nóta ó Jim Larkin a scríobhadh faoi dheifir chuig baill an ITGWU Dé Sathairn, an 30 Lúnasa 1913

Cuireann sé in iúl dóibh, sa chás go ndéanfar é a ghabháil (tugadh rabhadh dó roimh ré gur eisíodh baránta, rud a chuir air dul i bhfolach), go ngníomhódh Séamas Ó Conghaile, seachas P.T. Daly, mar Ard-Rúnaí ina ionad. Mar a tharla sé, gabhadh Ó Conghaile níos déanaí an lá sin ag Halla na Saoirse.

Tá an nóta scríofa ar stáiseanáireacht an Irish Worker, nuachtán seachtainiúil arna chur in eagar ag Larkin ó 1911. Mar gheall ar rath an nuachtáin bhí ról ríthábhachtach aige maidir le hardú Larkin ina laoch na n-oibrithe.

[Foinse: Leabharlann Náisiúnta na hÉireann, MS 15, 679/1/9]



Tuarascáil ó fhinné súl, an Teachta Parlaiminte Liobrálach Sasanach, Handel Booth. Bhí seisean agus a bhean chéile i mBaile Átha Cliath do Sheó na gCapall agus chonaic siad imeachtaí an 31 Lúnasa 1913 ar Shráid Uí Chonaill

Just before my wife and I sat down to lunch we looked out from the balcony and noted to each other that there was nothing going to happen, that everything was perfectly quiet. There was no riot, no meeting, no anything. My wife had seen the demonstrators go away and I had seen them set off for Croydon Park. Looking up and down the street we said there could have been nothing more peaceful when we sat down to lunch.

Larkin appeared. I did not know him. He wore a false beard. He appeared immediately in front of our table and addressed a few words to the street below. What he said I do not know because of the hum of the passing traffic. We were within a yard of him. We understood him to say he was going to speak until the police arrested him. Immediately he said that, he turned on his heel, passed our table and went, I understand, to the kitchen of our hotel where he was arrested by Superintendent Murphy.

We stepped back onto the balcony ... we were interested in seeing Larkin brought out of the hotel. He was brought out peaceably enough. We were just thinking of turning to go back to lunch when the mad scene broke out. We looked down and saw the shouting and excitement in the street. The police had drawn their batons. Some of the police had gone one way, some another and were being

met by others and by the people, many of whom, girls and others, wore straw and sailor hats. It was an ordinary Sunday crowd. They were certainly bewildered and did not know which way to turn. I was back on the balcony when Mr Larkin was removed by the police who had been rushing excitedly into the hotel. The puzzled crowd could not tell what was happening. Policemen came in view from all sides, girls hastened away with their companions and excited women shouted for cheers for Larkin. A few responded as the prisoner was marched away.

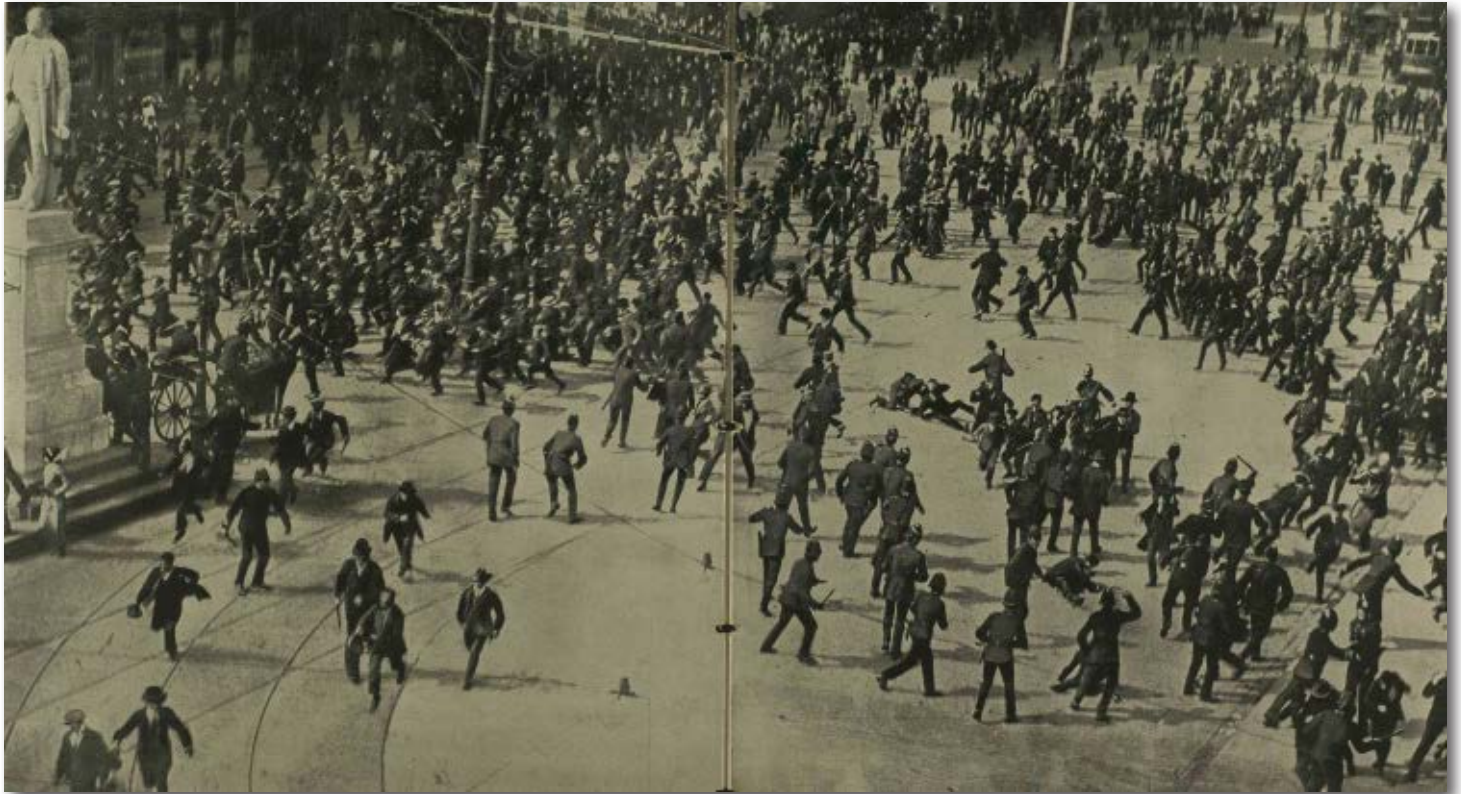
Then silence ensued save for pattering feet and sickening thuds. The noble street was in the hands of the most brutal constabulary ever let loose on a peaceful assembly. Up and down the road, backwards and forwards, the police rushed like men possessed. Some drove the crowd into side streets to meet other batches of the Government's minions wildly striking with truncheons at everyone within reach. In escaping, many ran the gauntlet until the third or fourth blows knocked them senseless. The few roughs got away first; most respectable persons left their hats and crawled away with bleeding heads. Kicking the victims when prostrate was a settled part of the police programme. Three such cases occurred in a direct line with our window.

(cited in Donal Nevin, *James Larkin, Lion of the Fold*, (Gill and Macmillan, Dublin, 1998, pp 185-6)

- Doiciméad N -

Grianghraf de Ruathar Smachtíní na bPóilíní, *Illustrated London News*, an 6 Meán Fómhair 1913

Tharla sé go raibh grianghrafadóir nuachtáin ar Shráid Uí Chonail le linn ruathar smachtíní an Domhnaigh. Bhí a ghrianghraf clúiteach de na póilíní ag ruaigeadh an tslua go mór sa nuacht láithreach bonn i Sasana agus chuidigh sé le Comhdháil Cheardchumann na Breataine a spreagadh chun tacaíocht airgeadais a ghealladh do na stailceoirí.



- Doiciméad O -

Thuairiscigh *Irish Independent* William Martin Murphy ar imeachtaí Dhomhnach na Fola

MOURNING
PRESCOTT'S
DYE WORKS
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Cork, Limerick

Irish Independent

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Sunday
Independent
ONE PENNY
BEST & FULL
BRIGHTEST SPORTING
PAPER NEWS

VOL. 23, NO. 476

DUBLIN, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1913

PRICE ONE HALFPENNY

'Citizens of Dublin who would not have the red flag of anarchy ... in their midst must think seriously of what the events of the week-end portend. A deliberate attempt is being made to establish a reign of ruffianism in the city. Out from the reeking slums the jail-birds and the most abandoned creatures of both sexes have poured to vent their hatred upon their natural enemies, the police. Strikers there are amongst them. But the legions of the work-shy have not, we may be sure, emerged from their hiding place to put up a fight for any claims of labour, legitimate or the reverse. They are out for devilry and loot.'

LARGEST CIRCULATION GUARANTEED

SUPPLEMENT TO THE**IRISH**

PRICE 1/2
INDEPENDENT

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1913.

**FIERCE RIOTS
DRAMATIC ARREST
OF JAMES LARKIN
HUNDREDS INJURED IN
BATON CHARGES
MAN DIES IN HOSPITAL
MANY ARRESTS--MILITARY CALLED OUT
PRESBYTERY WINDOWS SMASHED**

D'fhonn éalú ó ghabháil ar an Satharn 30 Lúnasa, d'fhan Larkin ag baile a charad, Constance Markievicz, a bhí ina tacadóir láidir de ghluaiseacht an lucht oibre. D'fhág sé ar an Domhnach, i mbréagríocht seanfhir le féasóg bhréagach air agus púdar ina chuid gruaige, chun labhairt leis an slua a bhí cruinnithe ar Shráid Uí Chonaill. Lean Constance Markievicz agus Helena Moloney i dtacsáí go luath ina dhiaidh sin. Chuir Markievicz síos ar na himeachtaí a tharla tar éis sin.

We had driven down with a few friends to see if the proclaimed meeting would be held. There were no unusual crowds; our car trotted down O'Connell Street and pulled up at Prince's Street, opposite the Imperial Hotel. We noticed a great number of police everywhere. Larkin was just finishing his speech A few people gathered. They were all laughing and very much amused at Larkin's appearance. A friend recognised me, and called on me for a speech. I did not want to create a disturbance, so I jumped down off the car and walked across the street.

As I reached the other side Larkin came out of the hotel, between two policemen, and surrounded by an escort of about thirty police. I ran across in front of him and shook his hand, saying, 'Good-bye, good luck'. As I turned to pass down O'Connell Street, the inspector on Larkin's right hit me on the nose and mouth with his clenched fist. I reeled against another policeman, who ... then threw me back into the middle of the street, where all the police had begun to run, several of them kicking and hitting at me as they passed.

I saw a woman trying to get out of the way. She was struck from behind on the head by a policeman with his baton. As she fell, her hat slipped over her face, and I saw her hair was grey. She had a little book which fell out of her left hand as she fell. I saw a barefooted boy with papers hunted and

hit about the shoulders as he ran away. I shall never forget the look on his face as he turned when he was struck.

I could not get out of the crowd of police, and at last one hit me a backhand blow across the left side of my face with his baton. I fell back against the corner of a shop, when another policeman started to seize me by the throat, but I was pulled out of the crowd by some men who took me down Sackville Street and into a house to stop the blood flowing from my nose and mouth and to try and tidy my blouse.

I noticed that the policeman who struck me smelt very strongly of stout, and that they all seemed very excited. They appeared to be arranged in a hollow square, and to be gradually driving the people into the street, and then closing in on them and batoning them ... The people were all good-tempered, and there would have been no row. They were also outnumbered by the police round about where I was.



[Source: cited in Donal Nevin, *James Larkin: Lion of the Fold: The Life and Works of the Irish Labour Leader*, (Gill & Macmillan, Dublin) 2006]

Ar an Luan an 1 Mean Fómhair 1913 foilsíodh tuairiscí ar Dhomhnach na Fola sa *Daily Express* - nuachtán nach raibh clú air riamh as a chomhbhá don lucht saothair, ach ina dhiaidh sin is uile ní b'fhórasaí ná mar a bhí nuachtáin eile maidir le tuairisciú.

<p>"DAILY EXPRESS"</p> <p>FREE INSURANCE</p> <p><i>see inside for benefits</i></p>	<p>Daily Express</p> <p>NO. 4876 LONDON, MONDAY 1 SEPTEMBER 1913 ONE HALFPENNY</p>	<p>METRO PICTURES</p> <p>WILL LIVE IN YOUR MEMORY</p>
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RIOTS IN DUBLIN AFTER BANNED LABOUR MEETING GOES AHEAD

Fortunately, the policy of leaving fomenters of violence and intimidation in full possession of the central thoroughfare of the city for a Sunday afternoon did not commend itself to the responsible authorities, and the attempt to hold the meeting in Sackville Street was declared by the strike committee to have been abandoned.

The announcement was, however, too late and too vague to prevent the assemblage of large crowds, who were only too easily brought into conflict with the large force of police on the spot ... Before one realised the situation, a baton charge was in progress ... People sped in all directions to get out of danger but the throng was so dense that those in the immediate proximity were

unable to avoid the punishment meted out to them.

The crowds were dispersed towards O'Connell Bridge, and a section was driven into Princes Street where they encountered another force of police and between the two fires there were numerous casualties. People lay prone in the street in all directions, many of them bleeding profusely, and others being temporarily stunned. An old woman was knocked down and an elderly man was rendered unconscious by a baton stroke. One youth who was rather prominent had to run the gauntlet of half a dozen police through Princes Street and he received several strokes in flight ...

-Doiciméad R -

Sliocht ó chaint dar teideal '1913, The Year of the Uprising' a thug ag James Larkin Óg (mac le Jim Larkin) ag Teach an Ard-Mhéara an 7 Nollaig 1953

Sunday, August 30th [31st in fact], was a day of bloody and prolonged terrorism, commencing with the batoning of thousands in O'Connell Street by the members or the Dublin Metropolitan Police, assisted by hundreds of R.I.C. men specially imported into the city and made drunk for the brutal campaign. But the workers fought back, with stones, bottles, hurleys and their bare fists, and on the Inchicore tram line so fierce was the battle that soldiers of the West Kent Regiment were finally called out.

In the three days from the 30th August to the 1st September no less than thirty battles took place between the workers and the police. It was out of these battles and turmoil that the Irish Citizen Army was born, when workers carrying hurleys marched alongside their bands and processions or stood round their meetings as protection against the vicious police attacks.

(Source: James Larkin Jr. Bureau of Military History Witness Statement, 904, p. 14)

Scaip na círéibeoirí i Sráid Uí Chonaill san iarnóin ach bhris an chíríib amach arís ní ba dhéanaí ag an Rinn, áit a n-ionsaíodh tramanna ag teacht ó Shráid an Phiarsaigh. Chonaic an tAth. Curran, Rúnaí leis an Ardeaspag William Walsh, na himeachtaí, agus thug sé an cuntas a leanas do na póilíní

Archbishop's House
Dublin



My Dear Sir,

October 1st, 1913

I passed through Great Brunswick Street [now Pearse Street] on a tram between 4.30 and 4.45 pm on Saturday the 30th of August and witnessed the threatening conduct of the crowd towards the tramwaymen and their subsequent violent conduct towards the police. At every street corner along Brunswick Street there were large groups of people, chiefly women and children of the degraded class, obviously labouring under great excitement. As the tram passed each group they lost all control of themselves and behaved like frenzied lunatics. They shouted coarse language and threats at the tramwaymen, and with violent gestures indicated the fate that awaited the 'scabs' if the 'scabs' fell among them.

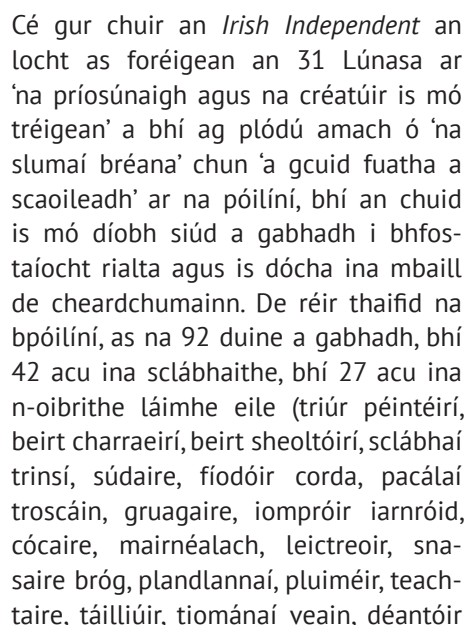
The violence was renewed, and increased from time to time, as policemen arrested men and escorted their prisoners along the street. Not only men, but women with hair all dishevelled, and even young girls of fifteen or sixteen, rushed and surged around the police. The women indeed, almost eclipsed the men with their wild cries, shaking their fists in the very faces of constables, hitting them on the back, and pulling them and their prisoners about ... I saw five or six arrests, and within ten minutes matters went from bad to worse. Cries gave way to more violent assault, and assault to attempted rescue.

In the last case I witnessed ... two policemen who made a double arrest were subjected to a very severe mauling ... They were surrounded by a dangerous-looking body of men who violently impeded the constables who, as far as I could see in the crowd, were subjected to very severe treatment. The mob did not seem to contain more than one striker and he was more demonstrative than violent. It was composed of the roughest element in the city – people who, in my opinion, had no concern with the labour trouble...

I consider it my duty to accede to the request of the police authority to state my opinion of what I saw. It is my distinct opinion that the five or six policemen (D.M.P and R.I.C.) who I saw subjected to these insults and violent conduct behaved with singular self-restraint and in some cases with actual good humour. There was an absence of violence on their part except in the last instance when they only employed such force as was necessary to secure and retain their prisoners ...

Sincerely,
MICHAEL J. CURRAN

Seoltaí na ndaoine a gabhadh tar éis ‘Dhomhnach na Fola’ 1913



Ba é an t-aon 'oifigeach ceardchumainn' a gabhadh ná Jim Larkin, agus gabhadh é as 'gríosú chun coireachta'. Ba thrádálaí sráide í duine de na mná a gabhadh agus bhí 'síbín' (teach tábhairne neamh-cheadúnaithe) ag an mbean eile. Níorbh eol na ceirdeanna a bhí ag duine déag de na daoine eile. Leis na láithreacha sa léarscáil léirítear a seoltaí baile.

as círéib a thógáil agus damáiste mailí-
seach a dhéanamh. Áiríodh le cúisimh
eile rudaí a chaitheamh ag póilíní, tra-
manna a dhamáistiú, tionól neamh-
dhleathach agus mí-iompar bagrach.
Bhí pionóis éagsúla ann: ba é an pionós
is coitianta aon mhí go trí mhí nó fíneáil
daichead scilling as na cúisimh maidir
le círéib ghinearálta, agus fuair na dao-
ine a cúisíodh as ionsaí ar phóilíní pi-
onóis sé mhí go hocht mí, uaireanta le
daorobair ag gabháil leo. Ba é mí am-
háin le daorobair an pionós is coitian-
ta as clocha a chaitheamh. Scaoileadh
saor ceathrar déag, nó rinneadh iad a
éigíontú, tugadh rabhadh dóibh nó níor
cúisíodh iad, agus cuireadh duine am-
háin i nGealtlann Richmond.

Atlas of the Irish Revolution | Acmhainní do Scoileanna

TASC AN SCOLÁIRE: TÁTAIL A BHAINT

- Céim 1:** Déan scrúdú ar an dá chartún pholaitiúla thíos agus comhlánaigh an Bhileog Oibre um Anailís Cartún ar an gcéad leathanach eile.
- Céim 2:** A luaithe agus a bheidh an bhileog oibre comhlánaithe agat, iarrfaidh do mhúinteoir aiseolas uait maidir le do fhreagairt ar na cartúin
- Céim 3:** Mar rang, ba cheart daoibh ansin liosta de thréithe cartúin pholaitiúil a thiomsú.
- Céim 4:** Tá an *Irish Worker* agus an *Irish Independent* ag iarraidh cartúnaithe chun eachtra amháin a léiriú le linn Stailc agus Fhrithdhúnadh 1913. I ngrúpaí de bheirt, ba cheart daoibh na nithe a leanas a dhéanamh:
- (a) Agus Doiciméid A-W á n-úsáid, cinneadh a dhéanamh maidir leis an eachtra le léiriú
 - (b) An pheirspictíocht/dearcadh a chinneadh a ghlacfaidh gach scoláire
 - (c) An dá dhearadh dhifriúla a phlé, agus cuimhne á coinneáil gur cheart go mbeadh dearcadh láidir agus teachtaireacht ag baint le cartúin a bheadh soiléir do sprioclucht comhaimseartha
 - (d) Línigí an cartún nó scríobhaigí tuairisc dhá mhír ar an gcartún atá molta agaibh



Dearcthaí difriúla ar Stailc agus ar Fhrithdhúnadh 1913:

(ar chlé) an *Irish Worker* agus (ar dheis) *Saturday Herald* Murphy, dar dáta an dá chinn an 6 Meán Fómhair 1913

Doiciméad 1



'The Demon of Death spread his wings on the blast,
And spat on the face of the poor as he passed.'

- From Byron (slightly altered)

Doiciméad 2



A CARTOON THAT SPEAKS FOR ITSELF

Bileog Oibre: Anailís na gCartún Polaitiúil

1. NA BUNRUDAÍ

Doiciméad 1

Doiciméad 2

Dáta		
Foilseachán		
An Sprioclucht		

2. BREATHNAIGH

Doiciméad 1

Doiciméad 2

Aithin na daoine sa chartún		
Liostaigh na nithe sa chartún		
Liostaigh na bearta/ gníomhaíochtaí ar siúl sa chartún?		
Suíomh an chartúin - cá háit/cad é/cathain?		
An bhfuil fotheideal nó teideal leis?		
An bhfuil aon fhocail nó uimhreacha eile sa chartún?		

3. LÉIRMHÍNIGH

Doiciméad 1

Doiciméad 2

Cad é mar atá na daoine sa chartún léirithe agus cén fáth?		
An bhfuil aon cheann de na nithe sa chartún ina siombailí - má tá, cad atá á siombalú acu?		
Cad is ciall leis an gcartún i do bharúil? An bhfuil sé beartaithe le bheith greannmhar nó íorónta?		
Cad iad na 3 aidiacht lena gcuirtear síos ar dhearcadh an chartúnaí ar an mbealach is fearr?		
Cad í an teachtaireacht phríomhúil sa chartún?		

TASC AN SCOLÁIRE: CÚRSA AN FHRITHDHÚNTA

Baineann Doiciméid U,V agus W ar na leathanaigh ina dhiaidh seo le roinnt de ghnéithe ba speisialta Stailc agus Fhrithdhúnadh 1913 Scéim na Leanaí, Briseadh Stailce agus Feachtas na Croise Lasraí Larkin.

Cúlra:

Bhí pá stailce ITGWU easnamhach chun tacú le hoibrithe a bhí thar a bheith bochtaithe cheana féin sular thosaigh an stailc. Bhí ocras ann go forleathan sna tionóntáin agus bhí an teannas ard sa chathair idir na hoibrithe ar stailc agus oibrithe a bhí fós ag obair, go leor acu siúd a tógadh isteach ó Shasana agus a ghlac a n-ionaid. Tugadh bristeoirí stailce ar na hoibrithe sin, nó sa ghnáthchaint mar 'scabs' (sáraitheoirí stailce).

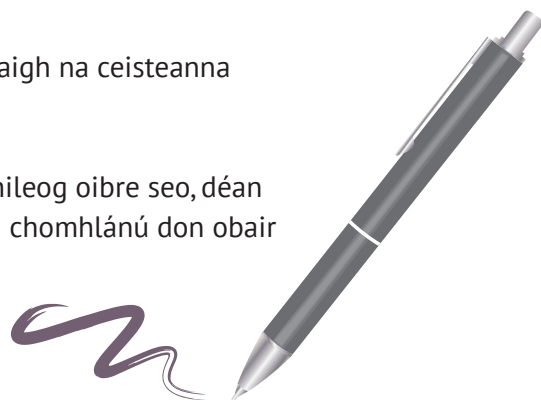
Bhí laghdú gairid ann san fhulaingt agus ardú meanman ag deireadh Mheán Fómhair nuair a sheol Comhdháil Cheardchumainn na Breataine long ina raibh bia do theaghlaigh ocracha oibrithe Bhaile Átha Cliath. Sheas na mílte i líne ag Halla na Saoirse, agus dearbháin bhia ina lámha. Nuair a bhí cabhair na Breataine críochnaithe, bhí a lán oibrithe ocracha agus a dteaghlaigh ag brath ar an arán agus an anraith a rinneadh a riar ag na hionaid bhia a bhunaigh deirfiúr James Larkin, Delia, agus an Chuntaois Markievicz.

I nDeireadh Fómhair 1913 mhol an sufragóir agus oibrí sóisialta Sasanach, Dora Montefiore, gur cheart go gcuirfí cóiríocht ar fáil do leanaí na n-oibrithe ar stailc i Sasana. Mealladh Larkin leis an idé neamhghnách sin agus chinn sé leanaí ó na teaghlaigh ba mhó a bhí buailte a sheoladh chuig bailte comhbhácha i Sasana go dtí go mbeadh an stailc críochnaithe. Agus amhras air cheana féin faoi shóisialachas, bhí Ardeaspag Caitliceach Bhaile Átha Cliath, William J. Walsh, go mór i gcoinne na hidé, agus é ag creidiúint go gcuirfí creideamh na leanaí Caitliceacha i mbaol trí theagmháil le hiompaitheoirí (daoine a dhéanamh iarracht daoine eile a iompú chuig a gcreideamh féin). Mar gheall ar achrainn fheargacha ag na dugáí cuireadh brú ar cheannairí an lucht saothair an idé a thréigean agus d'fhan na leanaí i mBaile Átha Cliath, go leor acu in imthosca géara. Mar gheall ar an bhfeachtas 'sábháil na leanaí' agus ar theanga ainmheasartha Larkin cuireadh cuid mhór taobhaitheoirí leis an gcúis ó dhoras.

An 13 Samhain, d'fhág Larkin ar an dara turas ar Shasana chun tacaíocht a ghríosú do na hoibrithe bochtaithe. Labhair sé go lasánta ag sraith de chruinnithe breo tine - ar a dtugadh feachtas 'na Croise Lasraí' - ach theip air stad oibre ginearálta a spreagadh sa Bhreatain.

TASC 5:

- Céim 1:** I d'aonar, breathnaigh na ceisteanna tuisceana roimh Doiciméid U,V agus W thíos a léamh go cúramach.
- Céim 2:** Ag obair i d'aonar nó i mbeirteanna, comhlánaigh na ceisteanna tuisceana 1-11.
- Céim 3:** Bunaithe ar do staidéar ar na doiciméid sa bhileog oibre seo, déan ceist aiste Uimh. 12 a phleanáil agus déan í a chomhlánú don obair bhaile.



EVENING HERALD

VOL 31. No 13

DUBLIN, MONDAY, JANUARY, 16th, 1922

PRICE 3 HALFPENCE

DUBLIN CHILDREN FOR ENGLISH HOMES

An Amazing Proposal Explained

"A PLEASANT HOLIDAY"

The Views of Clergymen and Others in
Dublin

A LONDON LADY'S STATEMENT ON
THE SUBJECT

THE amazing proposal that the wives of Dublin strikers should confide their children between the ages of 5 and 13 years to the care, amongst others, of Socialist families in England, has aroused the keenest indignation in Ireland ...

In response to a letter in a Socialist newspaper suggesting temporary homes for Dublin children "suffering privation", a number of replies appear from people in Scotland and the North of England. Many of these are from Socialists.

A strong letter on the subject appears in this morning's papers from Archbishop Walsh, in which he says he had read with consternation of the movement to induce workmen's wives to hand over their children to be cared for in England by persons of whom they, of course, could have no knowledge whatever.

In a communication from the Irish Women's Franchise League it is announced that Mrs. Montefiore, "the well-known suffragist," is to speak to-night in Dublin on the suffrage movement. Interviewed to-day, Mrs. Montefiore declared ... she intended sending a private letter to the Archbishop. She could not guarantee children would be sent to Catholic and Irish homes, but as far as possible that would be done ... In all cases satisfactory references must be forthcoming before the offer to -

temporarily provide for the children is accepted." ...

An offer has, it is said, been made to send, in all, three hundred children of unemployed Dublin workers to various centres in England ...

EXPLAINING THE SCHEME

"The English workers," Mrs. Montefiore proceeded, "feel that the Irish workers are in the soup to-day, and that they themselves may be in the soup tomorrow. Hence, the offer to help the Dublin workers by providing homes free of charge for at least some of the children. It is a remarkable indication of the of the solidarity of the working class movement

"A PLEASANT HOLIDAY"

Mrs. Montefiore further explained that she was present at a meeting held yesterday at Croydon Park, at which the majority of the people present were mothers, none of whom, she said, objected to sending their children to England pending the settlement of the disputes in Dublin. She was merely the instrument for carrying out the offer of the English workers.

Mr. Michael McKeown, an official of the Irish Transport Workers' Union, stated last night that arrangements were being made to send the children to England ... but so far none [have] left Dublin.



THE LITTLE ONES: THE REAL SUFFERERS IN THE PRESENT DISASTEROUS STRIKE

VIEWS IN DUBLIN

What Clergymen Think of Proposal

Exhaustive inquiries were made both yesterday and to-day by our special representative, and the views of several well-known city clergymen were obtained ... To summarise these opinions, it was thought that very little would in the end come of such an idea; that Dublin people WOULD NOT BE WILLING to let their children go from their homes and live with people who were strangers to them, and who probably hold different religious opinions, if they held any.

"I am quite sure," said one priest, "that the Catholic parents will not part with their children, that they will not let them be in danger of losing the Faith, even of losing Christianity and becoming Atheists."

It must be remembered that the word Socialism in England [serves] a multiplicity of creeds and beliefs. There is the Socialism which follows the theory of Karl Marx, a materialistic sensuous belief which would deny to

man an immortal soul. Yet, on the other hand, there is a Christian Socialism. Such men as the present Anglican Bishop of Oxford, Father Samuel Healy call themselves Socialists, but it is not this kind of Socialism which the British Socialistic Party professes. It is the Socialism which is "a negation of everything," to use Lord Rosebury's classic phrase - a Socialism which is materialistic, which is atheistic, and which begins and ends with material advancement ...

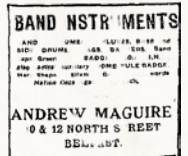
Now, while material advancement is very necessary, said one clergyman, whilst better housing conditions are absolutely essential ... a policy of merely material advancement will never succeed, for the simple reason that it does not contain an ultimate ideal ...

Now, although Mr. Larkin or his English supporters may hold this doctrine, it is quite certain, said the clergyman, that the Catholic trade unionists of Dublin do not, and that they will zealously guard the spiritual interests, of their children, and will not let them be in danger of losing the Faith.



SUNDAY INDEPENDENT

L A S D I T O N



VOL 8 No 47

DUBLIN, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER, 30 1913

PRICE: ONE PENNY



SUNDAY INDEPENDENT, 16 NOVEMBER, 1913

IS THE 'FIERY CROSS' A DAMP SQUIB?

A CHILLING RECEPTION FOR THE MOB LEADER IN LIVERPOOL

Mr. Larkin has evidently been hurt by the coolness of his reception in Liverpool yesterday ... He had evidently expected fireworks and a torchlight procession at least, and he looks upon the attitude of the Lancashire Trade Unions as being antagonistic to his plans.

In an interview last night in Liverpool he said he would "deal with the Liverpool opposition after a tour of the country." From this it may be taken that he is going the right way to make as many enemies for himself in England as he has done in Ireland. He is to speak at Manchester to-day

then at Bristol and London on Wednesday...

In the course of the interview last night he said he would insist on carrying the "fiery cross" throughout the country. The message of Dublin must be carried...

His "fiery cross," however, threatens to become a damp squib, in as much as the English trade union leaders are out of sympathy with his propaganda and are looking with disfavour at his visit. They fear a flutter in their own hen-roosts.

His reception at Liverpool was, therefore, in keeping with the weather. It has a suggestion of frost in it. There was no demonstration of any kind, and none of the English leaders—or anyone else for that matter—turned up to cheer the "conquering" hero.

ASKING FOR IT LARKIN LOOKING FOR TROUBLE USUAL WILD TIRADE

There was no particular development in the industrial situation in Dublin over the week-end. Each day sees the position of the "Liberty" Hall autocrats further weakened, and it is noticeable that transport workers have now consented to handle what they were formerly pleased to term "tainted" goods.

Mr. James Larkin, in continuation of his tour in England on behalf of the Dublin strikers' relief fund, addressed a meeting of about 4,000 (who paid for admission) in the City Hall, Hull, last night (says the *Press Association*) ... [and] indulged in some bitter recriminations against Mr Havelock Wilson and other trade unionist leaders in England...

This problem in Dublin, [Larkin] went on was one of the greatest any men had ever had to face. The men of Dublin had struck the imagination of the workers of the world. They had taken up a line of advance in the

trade union movement that all the great leaders in the trade union movement in England had failed to enter upon...

Proceeding, he said he had watched things in Dublin before the beginning of the struggle, and he forced the position. He knew the employers had been getting ready to crush the union to which he belonged, and he was well aware that if they did that the Labour movement would be put back 30 years ... "I was determined," he went on, "that we were not going to fight by ourselves. I was resolved that everyone in the trade union movement in England should stand by us ...

He [Mr Larkin] was supposed to have talked about a General Strike. That was a deliberate and calculated lie. He only asked the trade unions one thing and that was that they would not scab upon the men in Dublin.

SUNDAY INDEPENDENT, 23 NOVEMBER, 1913.

TOPICAL TOUCHES.



Leagan giorraithe de Ráiteas Finné Gary Holohan (328) do Bhiúró na Staire Míleata a cuireadh isteach an 7 Nollaig 1949

Ball de Fhianna Éireann ab ea Holohan agus sé chun cuimhne iarmhairtí na stailce ar dhugaí gnóthacha Bhaile Átha Cliath agus teacht isteach na mbristeoirí stailce.

In 1913 I was employed in the Dublin Port and Docks Board Power Station, North Wall extension. This place was just like a happy home until the 1913 strike. This strike started with the building trades and spread from one trade to another. We escaped for a good while. Then the coal merchants became affected ... When Nicholls sent the first motor lorryload of coal, the trimmer refused to take it in and he was dismissed. The other men were asked in turn and they all refused and were dismissed. Then the crane drivers and the engine drivers were called out in sympathy. Some went out and others stayed in ... The engineers and fitters did not go on strike so I was not affected because at that time I was an apprentice member of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers...

The first strike-breaker to arrive was a fellow named Cunningham. He was the son of a harbour policeman, an ex-member of the R.I.C. He was employed in the engine room as a greaser and stopped work at five o'clock when I was leaving. I followed him up the North Wall until I came to the Custom House where I met Christy Pole ... who was afterwards a member of the Citizen Army and fought in 1916. He followed him home with another fellow and I heard that they hit him on the head with a pot, with the result that he never returned to the power-station.

As a result of this attack, the Dublin Port and Docks Board got a supply of mattresses, cooking utensils, food, tobacco and drink for any other strike-breakers who might come along, and for the use of some of our own men who returned after the first few days. It was not long until most of the vacancies in the power-station were filled, because it was one of the best jobs in Dublin and fellows left other places to come in to us. With one or two exceptions the newcomers were of a very objectionable, cut-throat, treacherous type. The old staff did their best to make them as uncomfortable as possible by tying live wires to handles of doors and oil cans and making them work when possible, but they were a cheeky thick-skinned lot, insensitive to insult. ...

The strike dragged on for six months and the sacrifices of the men can be described as heroic. The workers had lost everything - their homes, clothes, jobs - and were depending on parcels of food from Manchester to keep them alive, when one day Larkin ordered them to offer themselves for employment and get their jobs back if they could ... If the men lost the strike the employers did not win, and for the future they were prepared to negotiate, with the result that the sons of men who suffered now enjoy conditions undreamed of in the old days.



Gary Holohan

CEISTEANNA TUISCEANA

Doiciméid U-W

1. De réir an Evening Herald, cé hiad na leanaí a bhí incháilithe don fheachtas 'Sábháil na Leanaí'?
(Doiciméad U)

2. Cad é mar a rinne an tUasal Montefiore iarracht chun imní an Ardeaspaig faoin scéim a laghdú?
(Doiciméad U)

3. Cad é an imní phríomhúil a bhí ag cléir Bhaile Átha Cliath faoi 'Scéim na Leanaí'? (Doiciméad U)

4. Cén fáth a bhfuil muinín ag an gcléir a cuireadh faoi agallamh ag an Evening Herald nach rachaidh an scéim ar aghaidh? (Doiciméad U)

5. An í do bharúil go bhfuil ailt an 16 agus 30 Samhain sa Sunday Independent ina bhfíricí den chuid is mó nó ina dtuairimí den chuid is mó? Tabhair cúiseanna le do fhreagra, agus tagairt á déanamh don dá alt.
(Doiciméad V)

6. An smaoiníonn tú gcuireann na cartúin sa Sunday Independent le dearcadh na n-alt? Mínigh do fhreagraí agus tagairt á déanamh do na cartúin agus do na hait. (Doiciméad V)



7. De réir Dhoiciméad W, cá raibh Gary Holohan fostaithe i 1913, agus cén fáth nach ndeachaigh an stailc i bhfeidhm air?

8. De réir Holohan, cad iad na gníomhaíochtaí a rinne na fir sa ghléasra cumhachta i gcoinne na mbristeoirí stailce? (*Doiciméad W*)

9. An smaoiníonn tú go raibh Holohan báuil do na bristeoirí stailce Míinigh do fhreagra agus tagairt á déanamh do dhoiciméad W.

10. Cad é an measúnú deiridh a rinne Holohan ar thorthaí Stailc agus Fhrithdhúnadh 1913? (*Doiciméad W*)

11. **Ceist Aiste:**

Cá mhéad ratha nó cá mhéad teipe a bhí ar stailc agus ar fhrithdhúnadh Bhaile Átha Cliath, 1913?
(L.C. H.L 2009)



TASC 6. ARM CATHARTHA A EARCÚ

CÚLRA:

Bhí achrainn idir stailceoirí agus Póilíní Chathair Bhaile Átha Cliath thar a bheith coitianta le linn na Stailce agus an Fhrithdhúnta. An 23 Samhain 1913 bhunaigh Larkin, Séamas Ó Conghaile agus an Captaen Jack White Arm Cathartha na hÉireann chun cosaint a sholáthar d'oibrithe ar stailc. Ní raibh bunreacht ag an 'arm' agus tugadh ceanas iomlán don Chaptaen Jack White, iar-oifigeach in arm na Breataine agus seansaighdiúir Chogadh na mBórach. Ag an am sin níor tugadh ach an tArm Cathartha ar an arm.

Ag deireadh Mhárta 1914, mí tar éis dheireadh an Fhrithdhúnta, atheagraíodh an tArm Cathartha (ICA) agus tugadh Arm Cathartha na hÉireann air. Dhréachtaigh Sean O'Casey bunreacht agus toghadh an Captaen Jack White mar chathao-

irleach a chomhairle mhíleata agus toghadh O'Casey ina rúnaí. Foilsíodh an bhunreacht i bhforógra toghcháin agus seoladh í chuig naoi mbaile is mó na hÉireann, ach níor fhreagair aon cheann acu chun spéis a léiriú agus bhí an ICA fós teoranta do Bhaile Átha Cliath. Mar gheall ar easaontuithe inmheánacha, d'éirigh White as laistigh de sheachtainí óna cheapachán agus cuireadh James Larkin isteach ina ionad mar chathaoirleach.

Ghlac Arm Cathartha na hÉireann brat sainiúil ar a dtugadh 'An Camchéachta' agus iompraíodh go poiblí é den chéad uair ag tionól an ICA in Aibreán 1914. Léirítear Céachta air, le claíomh agus an réaltbhuíon Ursa Major (An Céachta). Léiríodh leis an gcéachta dínit an tsaothair fhisiciúil - agus an claíomh curtha

leis, streachailt na n-oibrithe - agus bhí an réalta ag éirí ina siombail shóisialach ar fud an domhain.

Agus díomá mhór air faoi theip na Stailce, d'éirigh James Larkin as an ITGWU an 22 Meitheamh 1914 agus ceapadh Ó Conghaile mar ard-rúnaí gníomhach ina ionad. Ghlac Ó Conghaile le ceannaireacht an ICA i nDeireadh Fómhair nuair a chuaigh Larkin chuig Meiriceá. Faoi cheannaireacht Uí Chonghaile chuaigh an ICA i dtreo níos míleata agus ar Luan Cásca 1916, nuair a d'fhág urgharda an airm reibiliúnaigh Halla na Saoirse, bhí 177 ball d'Arm Cathartha na hÉireann ina mheasc mar aon le hochtar ball is fiche dá rannóg ban faoin Dr. Kathleen Lynn.

TASC AN SCOLÁIRE:

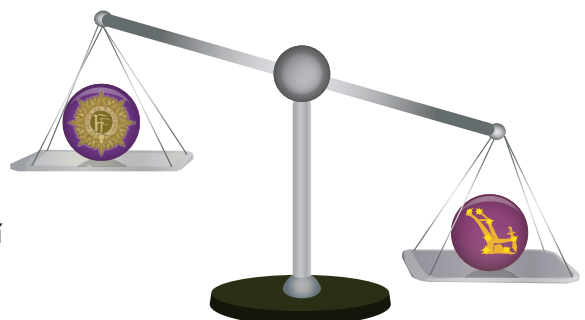
Céim 1: I d'aonar, breathnaigh na ceisteanna tuisceana roimh Doiciméid X, Y agus Z thíos a léamh go cúramach.

Céim 2: Ag obair i d'aonar nó i mbeirteanna, comhlánaigh na ceisteanna tuisceana ina ndiaidh.

Céim 3: **Ceist Aiste Ghairid:**
Rannpháirtíocht na Cuntaoise Markievicz i Stailc agus i bhFrithdhúnadh 1913 agus sa tréimhse ina ndiaidh.

nó

Agus úsáid á baint as foinsí X, Y agus Z mar spreagadh, scríobh script d'idirphlé gairid idir deartháireacha. Tá spéis ag duine de na deartháireacha dul le hÓglaigh na hÉireann. Déanann an dara deartháir iarracht a chur in luí ar an gcéad dheartháir gur cheart dóibh dul le hArm Cathartha na hÉireann ina ionad.



-Doiciméad X(a) -

Macasamhail de phóstaer earcaíochta bunaidh d'Arm Cathartha na hÉireann atá in Ard-Mhúsaem na hÉireann

REASONS WHY

YOU SHOULD JOIN

The Irish Citizen Army.

BECAUSE It pledges its members to work for, organise for, drill for and fight for an **Independent Ireland**

BECAUSE It places its reliance upon the only class that never betrayed Ireland - The Irish Working Class.

BECAUSE Having a definite aim to work for there is no fear of it being paralysed in the moment of action by divisions in its Executive Body.

BECAUSE It teaches that "the sole right of ownership of Ireland is vested in the people of Ireland, and that the full right of ownership may, and ought to be, enforced by any and all means that God hath put within the power of man"

BECAUSE It works in harmony with the Labour and true National Movements and thus embraces all that makes for Social Welfare and National Dignity.

Companies Wanted in Every District

RECRUITS WANTED EVERY HOUR

Apply for further information, Secretary, Citizen Army,
Liberty Hall, Dublin.

- Doiciméad X(b) -

Macasamhail d'Fhoirm Chlárúcháin Bhunaidh
d'Arm Cathartha na hÉireann

- Doiciméad Y -

Leagan giorraithe de Ráiteas Finné Helena
Moloney (391) do Bhíúró na Staire Míleata, 19
Bealtaine, 1950

Rúnaí Inghinidhe na hÉireann, ard-rúnaí
Cheardchumann Oibrithe Ban na hÉireann
(IWWU) agus ball i Rannóg Ban Arm Cathartha
na hÉireann

AN IRISH WORKERS' ARMY

The need has arisen for the embodiment of a disciplined force of the workers of Ireland,

- (1) To defend the country against foreign aggression;
- (2) To defend the workers against attack during labour disputes;
- (3) To assert and maintain the rights of the workers as citizens; and
- (4) To support the movement towards the establishment of a Workers Republic.

It has been decided that steps shall be taken at once to enroll such a force throughout Ireland. For this purpose a temporary Committee has been formed consisting of five representatives of the Irish Citizen Army, and five representatives of the Trade Union Movement.

Every member of the proposed Workers' Army shall be, wherever possible, a member of a Trade Union recognised by the Irish Labour Party and Trade Union Congress. A beginning is to be made by the enrollment in each local area of a nucleus of reliable men, preferably those who are already trained.

When a sufficient number of local units has been formed a representative Convention will be called together in Dublin to put the organisation on a permanent basis.

I, the undersigned am willing to join an Irish Workers' Army on the basis outlined above :-

Name
Address
Occupation
Date

WEST PRINTERS, CAPEL STREET

[Source: National Library of Ireland, M.S. 15,673]

ROINN COSANTA.
BUREAU OF MILITARY HISTORY, 1913-21.
STATEMENT BY WITNESS

DOCUMENT NO. W.S....391

Helena Molony, Member of the Irish Citizen Army

After the 1913 strike, which profoundly affected the whole country owing to the new technique of "tainted goods", there was a sort of social and intellectual revolution. The Citizen Army was founded, and the Irish Volunteers came into being soon after ... Jim Larkin had galvanised that most under of under-dogs - the unskilled labourer - into a consciousness of his rights and dignity ...

James Connolly and Captain Jack White really made the Citizen Army into the National body that it subsequently became. The original idea was to form a workers' Defence Corps. They needed defence at that time against the brutality of the Dublin police. But Connolly always had a wide National vision.

The Countess had taken a very active part in the Strike, and in the various activities of Liberty Hall, and with her flair for military organisation she naturally was absorbed into the Citizen Army and given high rank. Her knowledge of firearms was an invaluable asset ... Connolly - staunch Feminist that he was - was more than anxious to welcome women into the ranks on equal terms with men, and to promote them to such rank and position as they were suited for...

James Connolly had performed a superhuman task in reforming and building up the broken ranks of the Irish Transport Union ... The 1913 Strike was a complete rout. Ninety per cent of the workers of Dublin were swamped in debt, and many had not a bed to lie on. The only thing left that was not smashed beyond repair was the workers' spirit, and lucky they were to have a man of Connolly's stature to lead them. The ideal of National as well as Social freedom, which he held up to them, gave them a spiritual uplift from the material disaster and defeat they had just suffered.



- Doiciméad Z -

Sleachta giorraithe ó *The Story of the Irish Citizen Army, 1913-1916* le Seán O'Casey, drámadóir agus ball d'Arm Cathartha na hÉireann

CHAPTER 1

FOUNDING OF THE CITIZEN ARMY

by Sean O'Casey

The eager, toil-worn, care-lined faces of the workers now turned with concentrated uneasy patience towards the window on the left-hand side of Liberty Hall, waiting for it to be raised, that they might listen to [Larkin's] nightly message of hope, progress and encouragement ... With a sweeping gesture of his arm, that seemed to pass around that tremendous gathering and make them one with himself in thought and hope and action, Jim Larkin began to speak ... "Labour in its own defence must begin to train itself to act with disciplined courage and with organised and concentrated force." ...

Like the loud rolling of a multitude of drums the cheers broke out [in Beresford Place]. This was what was long wanted - a Citizen Army! ... And once again the cheers rang out as the tall, athletic figure of Captain White appeared ... he told them that the work would commence immediately. He told them to attend the very next day at Croydon Park, Fairview, where they would be marshalled, divided into battalions, sub-divided into companies, and put through the elementary stages of military training ...

He asked all those who intended to second their efforts by joining the army, and training themselves for the fight for Social liberty, to hold up their hands." Almost every hand was silhouetted out against the darkening sky, and a last long deafening cheer proclaimed the birth of the Irish Citizen Army.

CHAPTER 2

RENAISSANCE

For some time the enthusiasm engendered at the great meeting held in Beresford Place flamed hotly in the hearts of the workers, tens of thousands of whom were then on strike in Dublin ... Everything looked promising; the rank and file were representative of every shade of thought and every degree of national feeling. Here was the clerk, the artisan, the labourer, the United Irish Leaguer, Republican, Sinn Féiner and Gaelic student. These were the fat days of the Irish Citizen Army, but, alas, lean days were soon to follow.

The Irish Labour Leaders were forced to devote all their attention and thoughts to the difficulties which the mighty labour upheaval were hourly creating ... But the principal events which most injured the progress and shook the stability of the Irish Citizen Army at this time were the frequent arrests of the Labour Leaders; the gradual and humiliating weakening of the workers' resistance to the pressure of the employers ... and the establishment in the Rotunda Rink on the 25th October, 1914, of the Irish National Volunteers. Hundreds of men began to dribble back to work, and this meant that they had very little time to spend in the training that Captain White still carried out, in spite of all difficulties, in Croydon Park, in Liberty Hall, and in the Fianna Hall, Camden Street, which was placed at the disposal of the Citizen Army by the Countess Markievicz.

CEISTEANNA ANAILÍSE

Doiciméid X-Z

1. Cad iad na haidhmeanna príomhúla a bhí ag Arm Cathartha na hÉireann de réir mar a bhí sonraithe ar a fhoirm earcaíochta? (*Doiciméad Xb*)

2. An smaoiníonn tú go mbeadh póstaer earcaíochta Arm Cathartha na hÉireann áititheach d'fhir óga i mBaile Átha Cliath i 1914? I mbeagán focal mínigh do fhreagra agus tagairt á déanamh do Dhoiciméad Xa.

3. De réir Helena Moloney, cad iad na dóigheanna ina raibh Arm Cathartha na hÉireann ina rud níos mó go simplí ná 'Cór Cosanta Oibrithe' (*Doiciméad Y*)?

4. Cad iad na príomhdheacrachtaí, de réir Sean O'Casey, a bhí os comhair Arm Cathartha na hÉireann i 1914? (*Doiciméad V*)

4. Cén ceann de na foinsí X-Z a bheadh ina fhoinse is luachmhaire faisnéise do staraí? (*Doiciméad Z*)

TASC 7. AISTE COMHOIBRITHEACH A SCRÍOBH LE GOOGLE DOCS

Is uirlis ar líne éifeachtach Google Docs chun doiciméid a chruthú, a eagrú, a chur in eagar agus a chomhroinnt. Sa tasc seo, oibreoidh sibh i ngrúpaí chun aiste a phleanáil, a dhréachtú, a chur in eagar agus a chur isteach faoi Stailc agus Faoi Fhrithdhúnadh 1913.

Céim 1: Déanfaidh do mhúinteoir an rang a roinnt ina ghrúpaí de cheathrar scoláirí agus sannfar uimhir aitheantais uathúil do gach grúpa mar aon le teideal aiste ó liosta na gceisteanna iar-scrúduithe ar an gcead leathanach eile.

Céim 2: In éineacht le chéile, cuirigí líne faoi na heochairfhocail sna ceisteanna, sainigh aon phríomhchoincheapa gaolmhara, agus cuirigí tús le planáil bhur n-aiste agus an Teimpléad Pleanála Aiste á úsáid atá san áireamh leis an mbileog oibre. Ba cheart go mbeadh réamhrá soiléir san aiste agus go mbeadh sé ag dul i ngleic go follasach leis an gceist.

Céim 3: Nuair a bheidh bhur n-argóint lárnach cinnte agaibh, bainigí úsáid as Doiciméid A-Z chun eochairfhórais nó athfhriotail nó an dá rud araon a shainaithint le cur san aiste.

Céim 4: Roimh chríochnú an ranga, ní mór do gach ball den ghrúpa a chinneadh cad iad an dá mhír ar a ndéanfaidh siad taighde agus a scríobhfaidh siad. Ba cheart do gach ball clódhath a roghnú chun an chuid a rinne siad a léiriú. Ba cheart daoibh riarthóir príomhúil a cheapadh a dhéanfaidh an doiciméad a bhunú agus a chomhroinnt ar líne; scríobh bhur seoltaí Gmail síos ag deireadh Phlean an Aiste.

Céim 5: Nuair a bheidh an Google Doc curtha ar bun ag an riarthóir (tá treoracha san áireamh sa bhileog oibre dá chuid) ba cheart go mbeadh na ceathrar scoláirí uile in ann an t-aiste a rochtain agus a chur in eagar. Beidh an chéad dréacht críochnaithe a luaithe agus a thras-scríobhann gach scoláire an dá mhír a ullmhaíodh roimh ré dá gcuid - inaitheanta leis an gclódhath atá roghnaithe acu.

Céim 6: D'fhonn an dara dréacht a chruthú, ba cheart do gach ball den ghrúpa an t-aiste a léamh, agus é á chur in eagar de réir mar a mheasann siad iomchuí chun na nithe a leanas a chinntiú:



- ☐ Taispeántar tuiscint san aiste ar an gceist
- ☐ Tá na coincheapa tábhachtacha uile sainithe go ceart
- ☐ Baineann gach mír le príomhthéama/príomhthopaic amháin agus cuirtear sin in iúl ag an tús in abairt ráitis shoiléir (téis)
- ☐ Tá struchtúr comhleanúnach san aiste agus áirítear focail nasctha nó ceangail leis
- ☐ Tá na fórais uile beacht agus ábhartha do bhur n-argóint
- ☐ Níl aon athrá san aiste
- ☐ Tá gach athfhriotail ábhartha agus luaitear an fhoinse
- ☐ Tá réamhrá soiléir ann san aiste mar aon le habairt dheiridh

Céim 7: Déanfar gach leagan a shábháil le Google Docs i 'Version History', ionas gur féidir le scoláirí na hathruithe a phlé nó cur ina gcoinne. Breathnóidh múinteoirí an 'version history' freisin chun a chinntiú gur chuir gach scoláire le próiseas scríbhneoireachta agus cuir in eagar

Céim 8: Nuair a bheidh baill uile den ghrúpa sásta leis na torthaí, ba cheart dóibh aiseolas a iarraidh ón múinteoir nó ó bhaill eile den rang. Ba cheart do gach grúpa na moltaí a chur i bhfeidhm chun an doiciméad snasta deiridh a chruthú.

CEISTEANNA IAR-SCRÚDUITHE AR GHLUAISEACHT AN LUCHT OIBRE IN ÉIRINN ROIMH 1914

Ardleibhéal

1. Cé acu a raibh an rath is mó orthu maidir lena gcuid aidhmeanna a bhaint amach, corraíl faoi chúrsaí talún nó stailc agus frithdhúnadh 1913? Déan argóint ar son do cháis, agus tagairt á déanamh don dá chinn. (2019)
2. Cad é mar a chuir Séamas Ó Conghaile nó James Larkin nó an bheirt acu araon le gluaiseacht lucht oibre na hÉireann? (2018)
3. Cad iad na saincheisteanna agus na torthaí a bhí ag baint leis na toghcháin i 1885 agus 1886 nó le stailc agus frithdhúnadh Bhaile Átha Cliath 1913? (2016)
4. Arbh teip iomlán iad stailc agus frithdhúnadh Bhaile Átha Cliath (1913) Déan argóint ar son do cháis. (2014)
5. Le linn na tréimhse 1870-1914, cé acu a raibh an rath is mó orthu, corraíl faoi chúrsaí talún nó stailc agus frithdhúnadh 1913? Déan argóint ar son do cháis, agus tagairt á déanamh don dá chinn. (2014)
6. Cé chomh héifeachtach agus a bhí James Larkin maidir le feabhsuithe a aimsiú do na hoibrithe? (2011)
7. Cad iad na príomhfhorbairtí sóisialta agus eacnamaíocha i mBéal Feirste nó i mBaile Átha Cliath nó sá dá áit araon le linn na tréimhse 1870-1914? (2010)
8. Cá mhéad ratha nó cá mhéad teipe a bhí ar stailc agus ar fhrithdhúnadh Bhaile Átha Cliath, 1913? (2009)
9. Cad iad na fadhbanna a bhí os comhair na mbocht uirbeach in Éirinn agus cad iad na hiarrachtaí a rinneadh chun iad a réiteach sa tréimhse go dtí 1914? (2008)

Gnáthleibhéal

C: (40 marc)

1. Cé chomh tábhachtach agus a bhí James Larkin i stailc agus i bhfrithdhúnadh Bhaile Átha Cliath i 1913?
2. Ar éirigh le stailc agus ar fhrithdhúnadh Bhaile Átha Cliath 1913 nó ar theip orthu? Déan argóint ar son do cháis.
3. Cén ról a bhí ag James Larkin i stailc agus i bhfrithdhúnadh Bhaile Átha Cliath i 1913?
4. Cad a tharla i mBaile Átha Cliath le linn stailc agus fhrithdhúnadh 1913 agus cad í an tábhacht a bhaineann leis an méid a tharla?
5. Cad é mar a rinne Séamas Ó Conghaile nó James Larkin nó an bheirt araon iarrachtaí chun feabhsuithe a aimsiú do na hoibrithe?
6. Cad é mar a rinne James Larkin tionchar a imirt ar imeachtaí i mBaile Átha Cliath le linn 1913?

Bileog Oibre Pleanála an Aiste Chomhoibrithigh

TEIDEAL AN _____

UIMHIR AN GHRÚPA: _____ RIARTHÓIR: _____

BAILL AN GHRÚPA:	MÍREANNA SANNTA (1-8)	CLÓDHATH
_____	_____ & _____	_____
_____	_____ & _____	_____
_____	_____ & _____	_____
_____	_____ & _____	_____

TÉIS: _____

*Cuirigí bhur n-argóint in iúl
(an fhreagairt ar an gceist)
in abairt ráitis amháin.*

PLEAN MÍREANNA:

Déanaigí tobsmaointe-oireacht ar an méid atá ar eolas agaibh faoin topaic.

Ansin déanaigí bhur n-idéanna a eagrú ina sraith pointí lena gcruthófar an argóint atá sonraithe thuas agaibh.

Sna boscaí atá curtha ar fáil déanaigí achoimre ar phríomhphointe gach míre

SEOLTAÍ RÍOMHPHOIST

M. 1

M. 2

M. 3

M. 4

M. 5

M. 6

M. 7

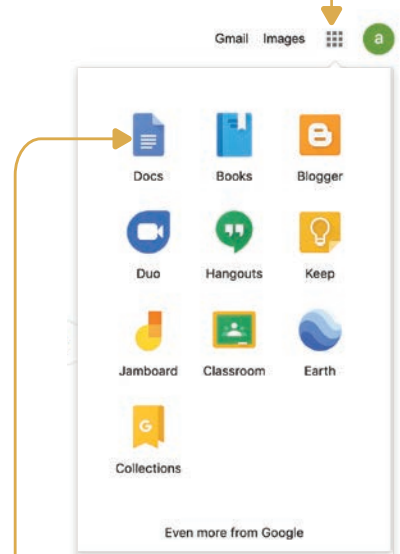
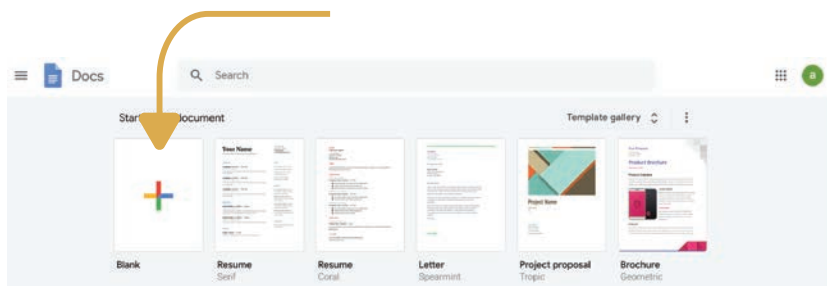
M. 8

Step-by-Step Guide to Creating and Sharing Google Docs

Step 1: The primary administrator of each group creates a document in Google Docs

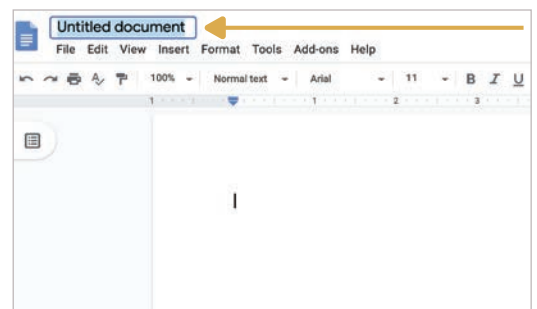
- Sign into Google using your Gmail address and click on the square icon on the tool bar to access the drop-down menu
- Scroll down the drop-down menu until you find the Google Docs icon and click
- Click 'New Blank Document' (+) in the Google Docs menu

(a) Click for drop-down menu



(b) Click to open Google Docs

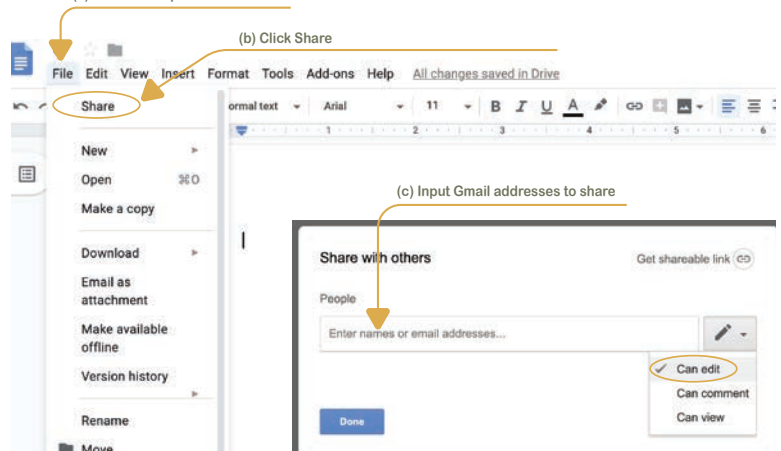
- Click on 'Untitled Document' at the top left of the screen and type the essay title and group number



Step 2: The administrator shares the document with the other members of the group and with the teacher

- Click on the 'File' tab on the top left of the screen
- Click 'Share', the first option in the drop-down menu. This will bring you to a new window
- Input the Gmail addresses of the 3 other members in your group as well as the email address provided by your teacher
- Ensure that you have selected the 'Can Edit' option

(a) Click for drop-down menu



Step 3: You are now ready to collaborate on an essay. Make sure that you write using your chosen font colour, so that each student's contribution is recognised.

You may use the 'Comments' and 'Chat' tools to discuss/explain any edits that group members make to the first draft. The teacher may also add comments after the revised draft is complete.