



UCC

College of
Arts, Celtic Studies
and Social Sciences

AONAD 8:

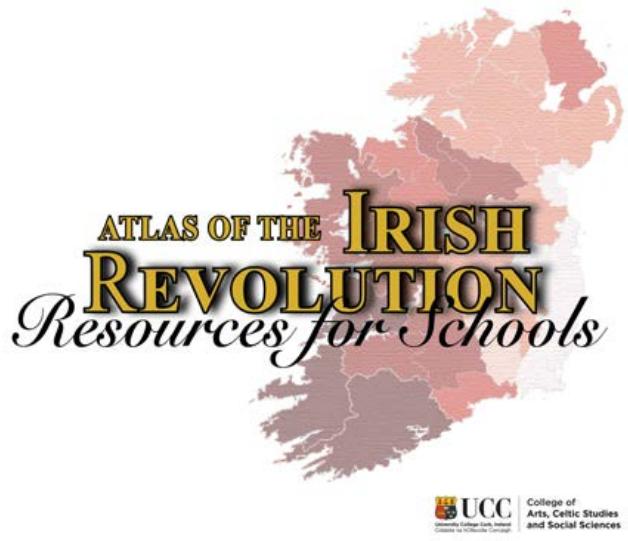
*An Conradh agus Cogadh Cathartha
na hÉireann*

Leabhar Tionscadail na hIdirbhliana

cuid 1

Clár ábhair

Réamhrá	3
Cogadh Cathartha ha hÉireann a Scannánú: Treoir don Tionscadal	4
Foireann Aisteoirí agus Criú	5
Foirm Thogra an Tionscadail	6
Próifil an Charachtair	7
Scéalchlár na Radharc	8
Piarmheasúnú an Cogadh Cathartha ar Scannán	9
Bileog Measúnaithe Phearsanta	10
Ceacht 1	
Díospóireacht a dhéanamh ar an gConradh	11
An Conradh: Deireadh Fómhair 1921- Eanáir 1922	12
Ceacht 2	
Toghchán an Chomhaontaithe, Meitheamh 1922	13
Doiciméad, Léarscáileanna agus Grianghraif	15
<i>Bileog Oibre: Anailís Grianghraif</i>	18
Ceisteanna Tuisceana agus Criticiúla	23
Póstaeir Bán	25
Ceacht 3	
Céim 1: Meitheamh - Iúil 1922	27
Grianghraif	28
Doiciméad agus Léarscáileanna	29
<i>Ceisteanna Tuisceana: Cath Bhaile Átha Cliath, Meitheamh-Iúil 1922</i>	34
Na Cúiseanna le Cogadh Cathartha na hÉireann	35



Leabhar Tionscadail na hIdirbhliana:

An Conradh agus Cogadh Cathartha na hÉireann

San aonad seo déanfaidh tú scrúdú ar chúiseanna, ar phearsantachtaí agus ar eochairmhóimintí Chogadh Cathartha na hÉireann.

Tugtar cuireadh daoibh éirí i bhur saineolaithe ar na trí chéim den choinbhleacht trí scrúdú a dhéanamh ar ábhar foinse príomhúla agus ar léarscáileanna bunaidh ón Atlas of the Irish Rebellion. Sna léarscáileanna soláthraítear peirspictíochtaí áitiúla agus náisiúnta ar an gcoinbhleacht agus ligtear daoibh machnamh a dhéanamh ar an bpáirt a bhí ag bhur gcontae féin sa Chogadh Cathartha, nó conas a chuaigh sé i bhfeidhm air.

Ag obair i ngrúpaí, bainfidh sibh úsáid as bhur saineolas chun scannán a léiriú bunaithe ar Chogadh Cathartha na hÉireann. D’fhéadfadh sé sin a bheith i bhfoirm cláir faisnéise, radharc drámatúil nó comhcheangal den dá rud agus cuirfear i láthair é le linn fhéile scannán na hIdirbhliana.

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 Thionscadal Staire agus bronnnfar 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.=

COGADH CATHARTHA NA HÉIREANN A SCANNÁNÚ: TREOIR DON TIONSCADAL

Le tamall fada ní dhearnadh Cogadh Cathartha na hÉireann a theagasc i scoileanna nó níor labhair seansaighdiúirí na coinbhleachta faoi fiú. Bhí sé róluth, ró-phianmhar agus ró-chonspóideach. Do go leor daoine, tá sonrai na coinbhleachta fós doiléir mar meascadh fíoras le fiscean agus le báaloideas chun leagan casta den am atá caite a tháirgeadh.

Rinne RTÉ scannán nua a choimisiúnú bunaithe ar an gCogadh Cathartha chun an pobal a chur ar an eolas faoin gcoinbhleacht. Chuir an craoltóir an achoimre a leanas ar fáil:



D'fhéadfadh an scannán a bheith i bhfoirm **cláir faisnéise nó dráma** agus **3 radharc ar a mhéad** i gceist leis

D'fhéadfadh sé a bheith dírithe ar an gCogadh Cathartha ina ionláine **nó** ar eachtra/phearsantacht/cath/déantán/pictiúr nó grúpa a bhaineann leis an gCogadh Cathartha

Ní foláir nó go mbeidh na nithe a leanas san áireamh leis an scannán:

- o beidh sé faisnéiseach agus siamsúil
- o beidh **sonraí fiorasacha cruinne** ann bunaithe ar thaighde
- o déanfar scrúdú leis ar an topaic ó níos mó ná peirspictíocht amháin (i.e. ar thaobh an Chonartha/frith-Chonartha)
- o déanfar **atmaisféar na coinbhleachta** a ghabháil leis
- o tabharfaidh sé léargas ar an dóigh a ndeachaigh an choinbhleacht **i bhfeidhm ar** na comhraiceoirí nó ar an ngnáthphobal nó ar an dá dream ar aon

AN PRÓISEAS PLEANÁLA



Cruinniú 1 an Ghrúpa Léiriúcháin. I ngrúpaí nach mbeidh níos mó ná ochtar iontu, ba cheart do scoláirí:

- An Póstaeer Amlíne sa Phaca Tionscadail seo a úsáid chun an méid atá ar eolas agaibh cheana féin faoi Chogadh Cathartha na hÉireann a phlé
- Moltaí a dhéanamh faoi ábhair fhéideartha do bhur scannán
- Cinneadh a dhéanamh más i bhfoirm cláir faisnéise nó dráma trí radharc a bheidh an scannán
- Scileanna aonair gach ball den ghrúpa a aithint agus cinneadh a dhéanamh maidir leis na daoine a ghlaicfaidh na róil atá sonraithe san Fhoirm um Fhoireann Aisteoirí agus Criú ar an gcéad leathanach eile
- Déanfaidh baill an ghrúpa taighde aonair ar an gCogadh Cathartha agus beidh siad réidh chun teacht chuig an gcéad chruinniu léiriúcháin eile agus moltaí don script acu

Cruinniú 2 an Ghrúpa Léiriúcháin (Tar éis timpeall ar dhá seachtaire de ranganna)

- Tagann na grúpaí léiriúcháin le chéile arís. Agus an stiúrthóir sa chathaoir, ba cheart don ghrúpa idéanna a chur i láthair agus vóta a chaitheamh ar son thopac an chláir faisnéis nó ar son scéil don dráma
- Sula gcríochnóidh an rang, déanaigí Foirm Thogra an Tionscadail a chomhlánú agus currigí í faoi bhráid an mhúinteora



Cé go ndéanfaidh baill uile den ghrúpa taighde, glacfaidh sibh le róil ar leith sa phróiseas léiriúcháin. Déanaigí machnamh ar bhur scileanna agus spéiseanna aonair, agus tar éis an chéad chruinnithe léiriúcháin, déanaigí an fhoirm seo a chomhlánú agus cuirigí í faoi bhráid bhur múinteora.

DRÁMA



CLÁR FAISNÉISE



Stiúrthóir:

FOIREANN THEICNIÚIL

Ceamaradóir

Eagarthóir Scannán

FOIREANN SCRÍBHNEOIREACHTA

Scríbhneoir Scripte

Taighdeoir Príomhúil

DRÁMA

Aisteoir 1:

Aisteoir 2:

Aisteoir 3:



CLÁR FAISNÉISE

Láithreoir / Agallóir

Agallaí 1: Staraí Áitiúil

Agallaí 2: Do Rogha Carachtair

Foirm Thogra an Tionscadail

Le cur faoi bhráid do mhúinteora tar éis thropaic an scannáin a roghnú

Teideal an Scannáin: _____

Gné an Choqaidh Chathartha lena mbaineann: _____

Is iad na 3 phríomhchúis qur roghnaíomar an topaic seo:

Cur Síos gairid ar an scannán: _____

Amchlár Taighd., Dearaidh agus Léiriúcháin:

Faoin	<u> </u>	/	<u> </u>	/	<u> </u>	beidh an méid a leanas críochnaithe againn	-----
Faoin	<u> </u>	/	<u> </u>	/	<u> </u>	beidh an méid a leanas críochnaithe againn	-----
Faoin	<u> </u>	/	<u> </u>	/	<u> </u>	beidh an méid a leanas críochnaithe againn	-----
Faoin	<u> </u>	/	<u> </u>	/	<u> </u>	beidh an méid a leanas críochnaithe againn	-----

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 le léiriú an scannáin. Táimid tiomanta freisin do bheith ullmhaithe go hiomlán chun ár scannán críochnaithe a chur i láthair ar an spriocdháta de / / atá sannta ag an múinteoir.

Signed:

PRÓIFÍL AN CHARACHTAIR



Ainm an charachtair

Ar Thaobh an Chonartha Frith-Chonartha

Inscne

Tréithe Fisiceacha agus Pearsantachta Sainiúla:

FEISTEAS

Faisnéis Cúlra Ábhartha

Na príomhchúiseanna chun cur i gcoinne an Chonartha/tacú leis an gConradh

Cur síos ar ról an charachtair sin sa scéal

m.sh. rannpháirtíocht in Éirí Amach 1916 nó i gCogadh na Saoirse nó sa dá eachtra araon, ról mar lánchumhachtach, priosúnacht, naisc pholaitiúla nó phearsanta leis an gcomhrac ar son neamhspleáchais.

Teideal an Scannáin:



Scribhneoir:

Stiúrthóir:

Taighdeoir:

Sceitse Lipéadaithe an tSuímh

Ainmeacha, cur síos agus cúlraí na gCarachтар

Cur Síos gairid ar an radharc

Tús radhairc

Lár radhairc

Deireadh radhairc

Mood / Atmaisféar na Radhairc



Piarmheasúnú an Cogadh Cathartha ar Scannán

Teideal an Scannáin: ----- Dráma Daite

Ainm an Stiúrthóra: ----- Clár Faisnéise Dubh & Bán

Critéir Mheasúnaithe	Trácht	Marc
Cáilíocht na Scripte		/
Cáilíocht an Léiriúcháin		/
Fianaise ar Thaighde		/
Soiléire na Faisnéise		/

Teideal an Scannáin: ----- Dráma Daite

Ainm an Stiúrthóra: ----- Clár Faisnéise Dubh & Bán

Critéir Mheasúnaithe	Trácht	Marc
Cáilíocht na Scripte		/
Cáilíocht an Léiriúcháin		/
Fianaise ar Thaighde		/
Soiléire na Faisnéise		/

Teideal an Scannáin: ----- Dráma Daite

Ainm an Stiúrthóra: ----- Clár Faisnéise Dubh & Bán

Critéir Mheasúnaithe	Trácht	Marc
Cáilíocht na Scripte		/
Cáilíocht an Léiriúcháin		/
Fianaise ar Thaighde		/
Soiléire na Faisnéise		/

Teideal an Scannáin: ----- Dráma Daite

Ainm an Stiúrthóra: ----- Clár Faisnéise Dubh & Bán

Critéir Mheasúnaithe	Trácht	Marc
Cáilíocht na Scripte		/
Cáilíocht an Léiriúcháin		/
Fianaise ar Thaighde		/
Soiléire na Faisnéise		/

Bileog Measúnaithe Phearsanta

Anim: _____ Dáta Taispeántar: _____

Teideal an Scannáin: _____

Baill an Ghrúpa:

Ainm: _____	Ról: _____

Déan cur síos achomair ar an tionscadal a rinne do ghrúpa:

Déan cur síos mionsonraithe ar do chuid ionchuir sa tionscadal grúpa:

Cad a rinne tú go maith mar chuid den ghrúpa?

Cad iad na rudaí a dhéanfá ar bhealach difriúil dá ndéanfá an tionscadal seo arís?

AONAD 8:

AN CONRADH AGUS AN COGADH CATHARTHA

AN SOS COGAIDH AGUS AN CONRADH

Tar éis dhá bliain go leith de luiocháin, de bhearta díoltais, de scriosadh réadmhaoine agus de mharuithe, fógraíodh sos cogaidh an 11 lúil 1921. An 30 Meán Fómhair, ghlac de Valera le cuireadh Lloyd George chun foireann idirbheartaithe ó Éirinn a sheoladh go Londain “d’fhonn a fháil amach conas is féidir caidreamh na hÉireann le comhphobal na náisiún ar a dtugtar Impireacht na Breataine a thabhairt chun réitigh ar an mbealach is fearr le huallmhianta náisiúnacha na hÉireann”.

Bhí an toscaireacht faoi cheannas Arthur Griffith agus san áireamh léi bhí Michael Collins, Eamonn Duggan, Robert Barton agus George Gavan Duffy agus Erskine Childers ann mar rúnaí. Thosaigh an idirbheartaíocht i Londain an 11 Deireadh Fómhair 1921 agus an 6 Nollaig, agus bagairt Lloyd George de ‘chogadh uafásach agus Láithreach’ in n-agħaidheanna, shínigh láñchum-hachtaigh na hÉireann Airteagail an Chomhaontaithe. Bheadh an Saorstát fós laistigh den impireacht ach ar théarmaí lenar tugadh stádas cothrom dó le tiarnais eile i gComhlathas na Breataine.

1. The Treaty dissolved the Republic declared in 1919 and pledged the Irish TDs to swear an oath of allegiance to the British Crown.
2. A governor general, the Crown’s representative in Ireland, would be appointed.
3. Northern Ireland (created by the Government of Ireland Act, 1920) would be given the option of opting out of the Free State but, should it do so, a Boundary Commission would be entrusted with determining the border.
4. The British military garrison was to be withdrawn from Ireland and the RIC disbanded.
5. The British would retain three naval bases in Ireland.

Le doiciméad an Chonartha nochtadh an t-easaontas i bhfealsúnacht agus i gceannasaíocht Shinn Féin a bhí ag dul in olcas ó 1917. Ar theacht ar ais go hÉirinn, dírodh cáineadh géar ar na toscairí ó theachtaí poblachtacha míchuibheasach na Dála, amhail Cathal Brugha, a mheas an Conradh mar thréigean fhir agus mhná Éirí Amach 1916. Rinne Michael Collins an argóint, ar an taobh eile

“I MO BHARÚIL FÉIN, TUGTAR SAOIRSE DÚINN [LEIS AN GCONRADH], NÍ ANTSAOIRSE DHEIRIDH ATHEASTAÍONN Ó NÁSIÚIN UILE AGUS A FHORBRAÍONN SIAD, ACH AN TSAOIRSE CHUN SAOIRSE A BHANT AMACH.”

– Michael Collins, Díospóireachtaí na Dála, 19 Nollaig 1921 –

Do Éamon de Valera, ní raibh an Conradh ‘ina chéim aistir, ach bhí sé ina bhacainn roimh neamhspleáchas iomlán’. Cháin sé an toscaireacht as síniú gan dul i gcomhairle leis an Dáil ar dtús, mar cheird sé gur ghníomhaigh siad thar an ról a bhí sannta dóibh.

DÍOSPÓIREACHTAÍ NA DÁLA

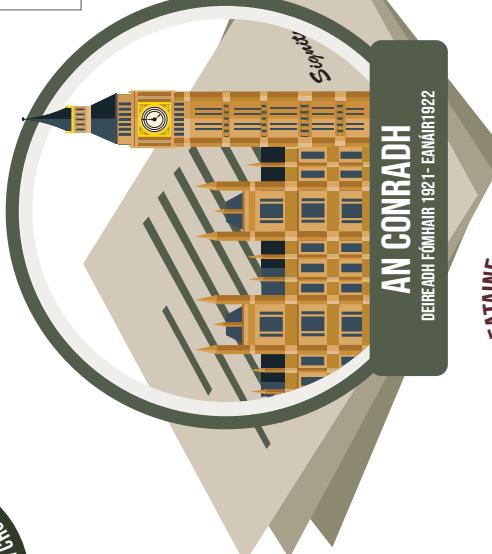
Tar éis sraithe de dhíospóireachtaí teasaí na Dála idir an 14 Nollaig 1921 agus an 7 Eanáir 1922, dhaingnigh Dáil Éireann an Conradh le vóta caol 64-57. Leis an gConradh cuireadh Saorstát Éireann nach raibh ann ach sé chontae is fiche in ionad poblachta, agus é rialaithe ag parlaimint (ar a dtabharfaí an tríú Dáil Éireann níba dhéanaí) arna tionóil tar éis olltoaghcháin a bhí le heagrú go luath sa todhchaí. Go dtí sin, dhéanfadh Rialtas sealadach faoi cheannas Michael Collins an tír a rialú, agus dhéanfadh idirbheartaithe rialtais i Londain agus i mBaile Átha Cliath bunreacht an tSaorstáit a scríobh agus a fhaomhadh.

<http://treaty.nationalarchives.ie/document-gallery/>

ARGÓINTÍ GCIONNNE AN CHONARTHÁ



ARGÓINTÍ BHIFABHAR AN CHONARTHÁ



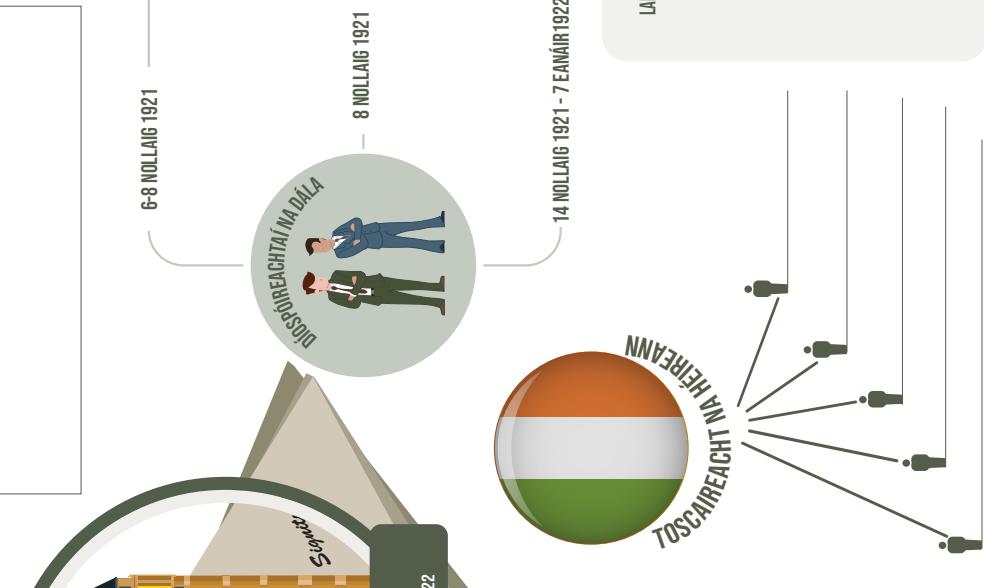
CÉIM 1

CÉIM 2

CÉIM 3
CÉIM 4

CÉIM 5
CÉIM 6

CÉIM 7



LÁDREACHTÁI THOSCAIREACHT NA BREATAINE



Michael Collins ag labhairt
le cruinníú pro-Chonradh i
gCorcaigh 1922

[Foinse @ Irish Examiner]

ASLONNÚ FHÓRSAÍ NA BREATAINE Ó ÉIRINN

Tar éis chruthú an Rialtais Shealadaigh an 14 Eanáir 1922, cuireadh túis leis an bpróiseas d'Fhórsaí na Corónach a aslonn ó na sé chontae is fiche. Tugadh Caisleán Bhaile Átha Cliath ar láimh don Rialtas sealadach an 16 Eanáir, d'fhág Rannán na bPóilíní Cúnta de chuid an RIC agus na Dúchrónaigh in Eanáir agus i Feabhra, agus thosaigh an RIC é féin chun a díscaoileadh (próiseas a críochnaíodh faoi dheireadh i Lúnasa 1922). Ansin ghlac an tIRA áitiúil seilbh ar bheairicí folmha ar fud na sé chontae is fiche, is cuma má bhí siad ar thaobh an Chonartha nó i gcoinne an Chonartha.

Ba é an chéad bheairic a tugadh ar láimh ná an bheairic ag an Chloichín, Contae Thiobraid Árann an 25 Eanáir, agus an 31 Eanáir tugadh Beairic Thor an Bhacaigh i mBaile Átha Cliath ar láimh don Rialtas Sealadach i searmanas poiblí. Bhí an bheairic sin le bheith ina ceanncheathrú den Arm Náisiúnta nua, arna mhaoiniú agus arna armáil ag an mBreatain Mhór agus a bhí dílis don Rialtas sealadach.

TOGHCHÁN AN CHOMHAONTAITHE, MEITHEAMH 1922

D'fhoill leathnú na scoilte i Sinn Féin a sheachaint agus chun toghchán síochánta a chinntiú, rinne Éamon de Valera agus Michael Collins an 'comhaontú' a idir-bheartú don olltoghchán a bhí le teacht an 16 Meitheamh 1922, mar a chuirfeadh Sinn Féin iarrthóirí ar thaobh an Chonartha agus i gcoinne an Chonartha ar an araghaidh gan aon léiriú ar a seasamh maidir leis an gConradh. Dhéanfadh na hiarrthóirí tofa comhrialtas le tromlach ar thaobh an Chonartha. Cháin lucht ar thaobh an Chonartha an comhaontú mar shocrú nach raibh daonlathach. Bhíothas ag iarraidh ar an bpobal vóta a chaitheamh ar son aontacht Shinn Féin agus gan chun an Conradh a dhearbhú. D'fhógair na Briotanaigh gur sháraigh an comhaontú an Conradh agus d'fhágair Churchill go raibh sé ina 'shocrú lán le tubaiste'. Sa tseachtain roimh an toghchán rinne poblachtaigh gearán gur eisigh lucht an Chonartha bolscaireacht ar son a thaobh féin de Shinn Féin seachas ar son an phainéil iomláin. I ndáiríre, is beag duine a bhí in amhras faoi sheasamh faoi seach na n-iarrthóirí ar cheist an Chonartha.

Dhá lá ina dhiaidh sin sháraigh Collins é féin téarmaí an chomhaontaithe nuair a d'inis do thacadóirí i gCorcaigh chun 'vóta a chaitheamh ar son na bhfeair is fearr i bhur mbarúil'. Theip ar an gcomhaontú dhá lá roimh an toghchán. Cháin poblachtaigh freisin foilsíu bhunreacht nua an tSaorstáit ina raibh tagairt don Mhionn Dílseachta ar mhaidin an toghcháin.

Sa toghchán toghadh Sinn Féin ar thaobh an Chonartha mar an páirtí is mó, agus ocht suíochán is caoga acu as 128 suíochán (níos lú ná tromlach) agus bhuaigh an lucht frith-Chonartha sé shuíochán is tríocha. Bhí rannpháirtíocht páirtithe eile, go háirthe Páirtí an Lucht Oibre agus Páirtí na bhFeirmeoirí, ríthábhachtach, mar cuireadh leis an vóta a caitheadh ar son iarrthóirí Shinn Féin ar thaobh an Chonartha lena vótaí céadrogha comhcheangailte de 40 faoin gcéad, rud lena ligeadh don Rialtas Sealadach tromlach an phobail a éileamh don Chonradh.

FREAGAIRT AN IRA DON CHONRADH

I 1919, ghlac baill Óglaigh na hÉireann (IRA) mionn dílseachta do Dháil Éireann. Chreid a lán oifigeach nach raibh siad faoi réir ag mionn dílseachta don Dáil níos mó mar gheall ar dhíbhunú Phoblacht na hÉireann ag an gConradh, agus ghlaogh siad ar chomhdháil an IRA chun beartas an aimir a chinneadh. Mhoilligh Ceann Foirne an IRA agus Aire Cosanta sa Rialtas Sealadach, Richard Mulcahy, faomhadh don chomhdháil, ag ligean ama chun an Arm Náisiúnta a bhunú.

Nuair a chuir Mulcahy comhdháil aimir an IRA ar ceal a bhí sceidealta don 26 Mártá 1922 ag Teach an Ard-Mhéara, d'fhreastail oifigigh IRA frith-Chonartha dúshláinacha d'ainneoin sin. Dhiúltaigh siad do cheart na Dála Poblacht na hÉireann a lánscor agus dhearbháigh siad go raibh siad neamhspleách ar an Aireacht Cosanta. Tháinig Comhdháil Mhíleata an IRA le chéile arís an 9 Aibreán agus toghadh feidhmeannas nua don arm, a cheap Liam Lynch mar Cheann Foirne. Ag an am sin, cuireadh tús le tabhairt ar an IRA mar 'fhórsaí an

fheidhmeannais' nó, sa phreas ar thaobh an rialtais, mar 'Cheannaircigh' nó 'Neamhrialtaigh'.

GHLAC AN BHEIRT PHEARSANA CEANNASACHA I BHFOIREANN CHEANNCHEATHRÚ GINEARÁLTA AN IRA, RICHARD MULCAHY AGUS MICHAEL COLLINS NA POIST UACHTARACHA SA RIALTAS SEALADACH. ACH IS FÉIDIR A MHEAS, ÁFACH,GO RAIBH SUAS LE 75 FAOIN GCÉAD DE BHAILL AN IRA I GCOINNE AN CHONARTHA.

- John Borgonovo, *Atlas of the Irish Revolution*, 2017-

Ar a sheal, bhí an tIRA frith-Chonartha scartha ina bhaill mheasártha agus mhíchuibheasacha. Chreid an mhórchuid acu, a tháinig den chuid is mó ón 1ú Rannán Deisceartach cumhachtach Liam Lynch, gur cheart go leanfai leis an idirbheartaíocht. Bhí siad ag iarraidh comhréiteach a fháil lena ndéanfaí cogadh cathartha a sheachaint ach lena mbainfí an bonn ón gConradh freisin. Bhí fonn ar mhionlach radacach an IRA frith-Chonartha cur i bhfeidhm ar bith eile an Chonartha a bhlocáil agus deireadh a chur le riall an Rialtais Shealaigh le lámh láidir. Méadaíodh an teannas laistigh den IRA le háitiú conspóideach beairicí folmha i Luimneach.

An 14 Aibreán 1922, d'áitigh 200 óglach as fórsaí an IRA frith-Chonartha neamhghéilliúla faoi cheannas Rory O'Connor agus Liam Mellows, na Ceithre Cúirteanna agus bhunaigh siad Comhairle Chogaidh. Idir an dá linn, bhunaigh Rialtas Sealadach nua an tSaorstáit Aireacht Cosanta ag Beairic Thor an Bhacaigh faoi Richard Mulcahy.



EVENING HERALD

VOL 31. No 13

DUBLIN, MONDAY, JANUARY, 16th, 1922

PRICE 3 HALFPENCE

DUBLIN CASTLE IN THE HANDS OF THE IRISH PEOPLE

HISTORIC SCENES

Huge Crowd Witnesses the Posting of the Last Guard

Historic scenes were witnessed at Dublin Castle today prior to the handing over of the building to the Provisional Government of the Irish Free State.

From an early hour crowds thronged the approaches and a vast assembly witnessed the posting of the last guard at one o'clock, the ceremony evoking considerable interest ... A stir was created at about 11.30 by the parade of a number of Auxiliaries of F Company who were addressed on parade by General Boyd prior to disbandment. There was a general air of breaking up about the place and lorries laden with documents, bedding accoutrements etc., were constantly passing and re-passing.

Police officials of the RIC and DMP looked on at the preparations for handing over with fascinated interest, if not with a sense of bewilderment ... There were also to be seen military and Auxiliary officers who had taken a leading part in the recent Irish war.

In the lower Castle yard were groups of journalists representing the Press of the world and there was the usual small army of photographers ... As the forenoon wore on the crowd outside the Castle gates swelled to enormous dimensions, and thousands were packed along Dame street, Parliament street, and adjoining thoroughfares.

Promptly at 1.30 ... Mr. Collins, Mr. Hogan, and Mr O'Higgins in the first car drove through the gates of the Lower Yard. Crown forces about on duty stood to attention, whilst other members of the forces present as spectators joined in the cheering. Mr. Collins smiled broadly and agreeably as he passed along.

In a few seconds the other two cars containing the remainder of the Government Ministers were within the gates. The three vehicles stopped at the Chief Secretary's Office, and Mr Collins was the first to alight and enter the building ... The huge staff at the Castle were all obviously most eager to get a glimpse of Mr. Collins. As the Ministers left the taxis one could hear on all sides "Which is Collins?" being asked. In less than five minutes Lord FitzAlan arrived in a palatial motor. There were cheers by the crowd as he drove in, but many did not recognise him. Accompanied by two aides-de-camp, he at once entered the Chief Secretary's office and met Mr. Collins and his Government.



KEVIN O'HIGGINS (CHUN TOSAIGH) AGUS MICHAEL COLLINS AG FÁGÁIL CHAISEÁN BHAILE ÁTHA CLIATH TAR ÉIS THABHAIRT AR LÁIMH SIOMBALACH SHUÍOCHÁN STAIRIÚIL CHUMHACHT NA BREATAINE IN ÉIRINN DON RIALTAS SEALADACH, AN 16 EANÁIR 1922.

Through the windows Mr. Collins could be seen smiling and looking absolutely self-possessed as he met the Viceroy. The formality of taking over control was begun. The ceremonies would have taken place earlier, but Mr. Collins had been in the country for the weekend, and did not arrive in town until the 12.25 train from the South ...

At about 2.30 o'clock the Provisional Government left the Castle in their motors ... loudly cheered by the large crowd that had gathered at the gate.

MR DE VALERA

ATTITUDE TO THE TREATY EXPLAINED

By the courtesy of the International News service, we are enabled to publish the following interview which Mr. D O'Connell, its staff correspondent in Dublin, had with Mr. De Valera yesterday:-

Mr. O'Connell writes:- To-day Mr. Eamon de Valera received me at his home and granted the first authentic interview since opening the [Treaty] negotiations.

My first question was why he would not accept the Anglo-Irish Treaty as a stepping stone to full freedom for Ireland. De Valera's reply was sharp: - "Because it is not a stepping stone but a barrier in the way to complete independence." If this Treaty [is] accepted by Ireland, it will certainly be maintained that a

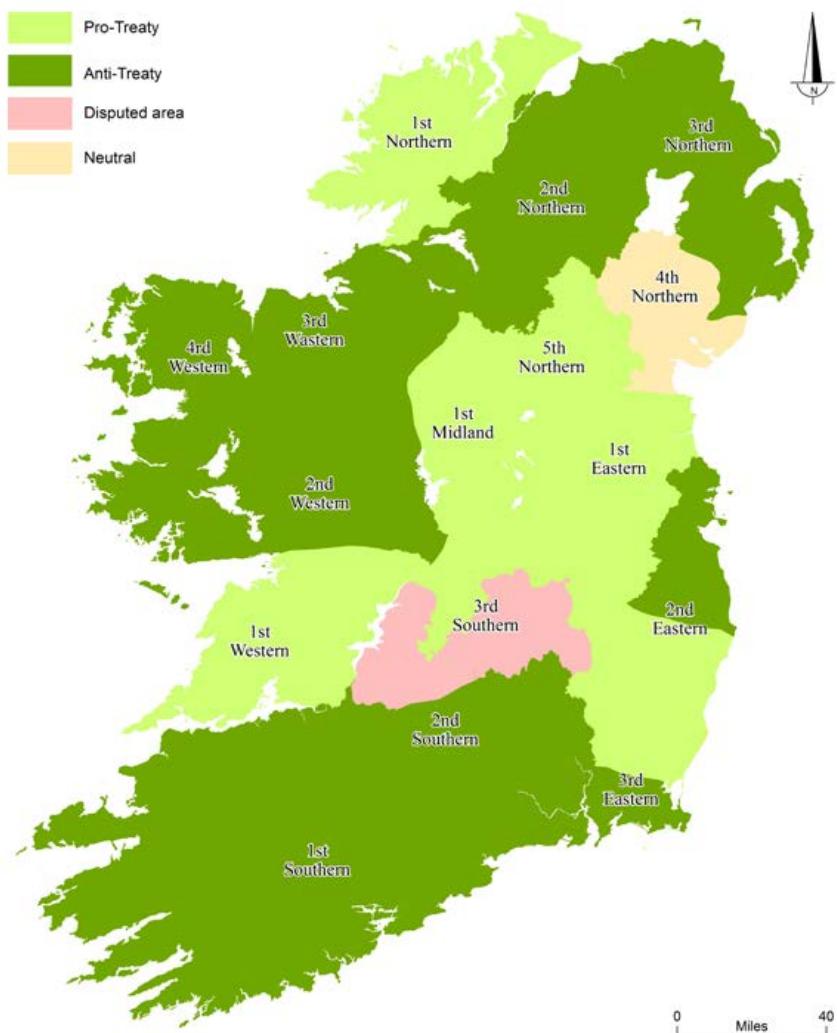
solemn binding contract has been voluntarily entered into by the Irish people, and Britain will seek to hold us to that contract.

A YEAR AGO.

A little over a year ago, when I sought official recognition from the Government of the United States, I was able to plead, as a basis for Ireland's right to free national self-determination, that the people of Ireland constituted a distinct and separate nation ... In Irish history there is not a single instance of the Irish people voluntarily bending the knee to British authority. Ireland's moral case was perfect. There had never been a spiritual surrender. Now this Treaty, if ratified by the Irish people, will determine our whole position ...

The plain people's uncritical summing up of the Treaty is that it will leave them as free from English interference as the peoples of Canada, Australia or South Africa. But Ireland is not three, six, nine thousand miles away from England ... nor are the historical relations between England and those countries, the same as the historical relations between Britain and Ireland - and he is a credulous person indeed who believes that the authority, which is but a symbolic shadow in Canada, Australia and South Africa is intended to remain a similar shadow in Ireland ... My ideal is now, as it has always been, that of an Independent Irish Republic.

- Doiciméad B -



(1) Léarscáil lena dtaispeántar scoilt an IRA ar cheist an Chonartha san earrach 1922

Gan Contae an Chláir (faoi thionchar Michael Brennan), Longfort (faoi thionchar Seán Mac Eoin) agus mionlach Bhriogáid Uimh.1 Bhaile Átha Cliath san áireamh, bhí na codanna ba ghníomháí den IRA roimh an Sos Cogaidh i gcoinne an Chonartha. Ba iad na beairicí a bhí fágtha folamh ag na Briotanaigh i Lios Tuathail, Contae Chiarráí agus sa Sciobairín, Contae Chorcaí, na beairicí amháin a bhí áitithe ag Óglaigh a bhí dílis don Rialtas Sealadach/GHQ. Bhí aonaid ar thaobh an Chonartha agus aonaid frith-Chonartha araon sa 3ú Rannán Deisceartach agus bhí 4ú Rannán Tuaisceartach Frank Aiken neodrach roimh an gCogadh Cathartha agus ag a thuis.

(2) Oscar Traynor ag tabhairt aithisc do pharáid aonaid Bhriogáid Cathair Bhaile Átha Cliath an IRA ag Margadh na Feirme, Baile Atha Cliath, an 2 Aibreán 1922

Tar éis chomhdháil an IRA an 26 Márta 1922, shonraigh oifigigh shinsearacha frith-Chonartha a suíomh dá n-aonaid agus rinne siad achainí dá mbaill ar chúniamh chun an Conradh Angla-Éireannach a threascairt.



San earrach 1922 neartaigh ceannairí rialtais ar thaobh an Chonartha a seasamh polaitiúil trí shlógaí tacadóirí a thionól ar fud an tSaorstáit. In Aibreán 1922 rinne an tIRA frith-Chonartha iarracht chun bac a chur ar uachtaráin Dháil Éireann Arthur Griffith as labhairt i mbaile Shligigh. Chuir Ceannfort Ginearálta Liam Pilkington aonaid an IRA i láithreacha láidre ar fud an bhaile. Seachas géilleadh don bhagairt, sheol an Rialtas Sealadach fórsa

an Airm Náisiúnta chuig Sligeach faoi cheannas an Ghinearál Seán Mac Eoin. Cé gur tugadh malairt urchar dá chéile le tamall gairid agus go raibh séinn lán le teannas ann ina dhiaidh sin, ar deireadh thiart chuaigh cruinní Arthur Griffith ar aghaidh gan móran foréigin. Mheas an rialtas seo mar bhua agus staid mhíshocair shaol poiblí na hÉireann in Aibreán 1922 á cur san áireamh.

- Doiciméad C -

(1) Arthur Griffith ag labhairt ag slógadh ar thaobh an Conartha i mBaile Shligigh, Aibreán 1922



[Foinse: Leabharlann Náisiúnta na hÉireann, INDH337]

(2) Trúpaí agus Feithiclí an Airm Náisiúnta (NA) ar Shráid an Phóna, Baile Shligigh, 1922



[Foinse: Independent Newspapers Ireland/National Library of Ireland Collection, INDH 31C]

Bileog Oibre: Anailís Grianghraif

1. NA BUNRUDAÍ

Cineál an Ghrianghraif: ticeáil aon bhoscaí atá infheidhme

Doiciméad A	Doiciméad B	Doiciméad A	Doiciméad B	Doiciméad A	Doiciméad B
Portráid	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ar Staidiúir	<input type="checkbox"/>	Daite	<input type="checkbox"/>
Imeacht	<input type="checkbox"/>	Gan ar Staidiúir	<input type="checkbox"/>	Dubh & Bán	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tírdhreach	<input type="checkbox"/>	Féinín	<input type="checkbox"/>	Gar-amharc	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ailtireacht	<input type="checkbox"/>	Aicsean	<input type="checkbox"/>	Leathanradharc	<input type="checkbox"/>
Teaghlaigh	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ón Aer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Daite	<input type="checkbox"/>

2. AN CHÉAD IMPRISEAN

Doiciméad 1

Doiciméad 2

Cathain a tógadh an grianghraif agus cá háit?		
Liostaigh na daoine/grúpaí, rudaí sa ghrianghraif		
Cad iad na bearta/gníomhaíochta atá ar siúl (más ann dóibh)?		
Cad é an chomharthaíocht choirp/gotha gnúise atá gafa sa ghrianghraif?		
Trí fhocal mar achoimre ar do chéad imprisean		

3. ANAILÍSIÚ

Doiciméad 1

Doiciméad 2

Cén fáth ar tógadh an grianghraif sin i do bharúil?		
Cad é atá tugtha le fios le huillinn/fráma/peirspectíocht an ghrianghraif faoi dearcadh an ghrianghrafadóra faoin ábhar?		
Cad iad na 3 aidiacht lena gcuirtear síos ar dhearcadh an ghrianghrafadóra ar an mbealach is fearr?		
An bhfuil aon cheisteanna gan freagairt agat faoin ngrianghraif?		

(1)



Meath Chronicle

AND
Cavan and Westmeath Herald

NEW SERIES VOL VI - 16

CEANNANUS MOR, SATURDAY, APRIL 22nd, 1922

PRINTING ::

Every description of High-class Printing
in all its aspects and promptly executed
including—
Posters, Show Cards, Business Memoranda,
Bill Books, Trade Accounts, Circulars, Programmes
Legal Forms, Leaflets, Note Books, Post Cards
Early Forms, Rail's Tickets, &c., &c., &c.
Engraved and Box bound
done as per order
Quotations furnished on application to
THE MANAGER: MEATH CHRONICLE, NAVAN.
Offices: NAVAN and KELLS

THE ELECTORAL CAMPAIGN

PUBLIC MEETING AT BAILIEBORO

On Sunday evening last, after a football match in Bailieboro', a Republican meeting was held on the Market Square. The speeches were delivered off a motor car, from which a specially prepared Republican flag bearing the words: "Irish Republic" floated. There was a fairly good crowd present, all of whom followed the addresses with keen interest. There was no interruption.

Mr. H. Rooney introduced Mr. J. Fegan, Organiser, who said:- The people are about to be asked to decide one of the most momentous questions ever fallen to the lot of Irishmen to decide. Unfortunately there is at present a sand storm raging throughout Ireland, particles of which are finding their way into the eyes of some of our people and blinding them to the real political issue.

We have come to a deplorable stage in our history when we find our one-time chosen leaders

on opposing platforms, preaching totally different doctrines, men who have sacrificed and bled together in a grand endeavour to overthrow a common enemy.

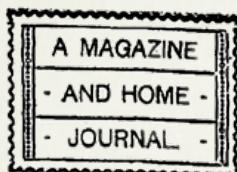
Let us examine the offer that is being made to us by those opposed to us ... They call upon us by a single stroke of our pen to do what all the fiendish Black and Tannery of England was unable to do. A parallel in history can scarcely be found for such inconsistency. Arthur Griffith told his hearers in Dublin recently that the treaty, for the first time in the history of the two countries recognises the nationhood of Ireland - and he never even smiled!

Are the six counties in the North of Ireland not in Ireland? ... If he had spoken correctly he would have said, for the first time in the history of Ireland, the people are asked to sign a treaty making a present of six counties in Ireland to England! England will also be in possession of our four important ports, and to prove our love and obedience we will have to take an oath of allegiance to her King.

When the delegates went to England as representatives of the Sovereign Irish State, they carried with them instructions from their Cabinet to sign nothing until they had sanction of the Cabinet. On their own admission they disobeyed the Irish people and now they ask us to sanction that act of disobedience ... It is now left to you, Bailieboro' people, to follow the lead and once and for all, free yourselves from England ... I ask you to reject this dishonourable Treaty. (Applause).

Mr. Gibbon, Republican Organiser, West Cavan, [...] said] it was unnecessary for him to put the history of Easter Week before them. P. H. Pearse went out with a small band of soldiers behind him and he hoisted the three coloured flag. In 1918 you were called upon to decide and the Irish people gave their answer ... Why are you asked to change what you then did. I say look forward, don't pay any attention to the Dublin hostile Press [and...] consider what will be the state of our country under the treaty.

(2)



The Anglo-Celt,

VOL I LXXXII NO. 5,896

CAVAN, SATURDAY, APRIL 15th, 1922

PRICE TWO PENCE

COOTEHILL TREATY MEETING

On Sunday last after 11 o'clock Mass in Cootehill, Messrs Arthur Griffith and Sean Milroy, T.D.s, on their way to Cavan, addressed their constituents on the Market Square ... Mr Griffith, who was received with cheers, said four years ago East Cavan elected him as its representative, and Cootehill took the lead in that fight. Three years ago he was in prison. Two years ago, when released from prison, he came to his faithful people in Cootehill to tell them the position as it then was. He came to them again to-day to know whether they thought he had been faithful to the trust they had placed in him, whether they were satisfied with his actions. ("We are", and cheers)

Speaking to them as his constituents, he would be frank. They had seen the statement that that (the delegates) were sent to England to bring back a Republic, and they had basely betrayed their trust. (A Voice:- 'Nothing of the kind'). If that had been their mandate, it would have ended

ended the matter. But it was not. They were sent to London to see if they could make an arrangement honourable to the Irish people and safeguarding their interests ... under no circumstances would Lloyd George recognise an Irish Republic ... After 8 weeks fighting [we] brought back the treaty ...

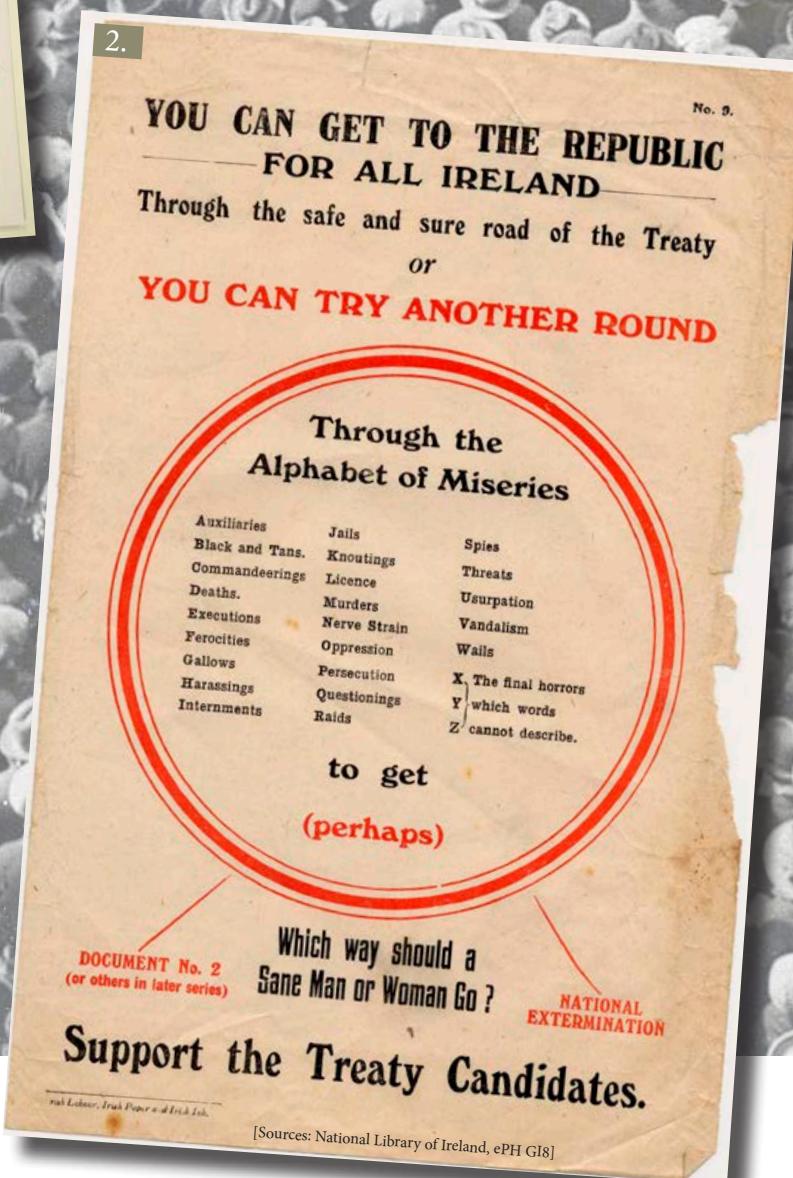
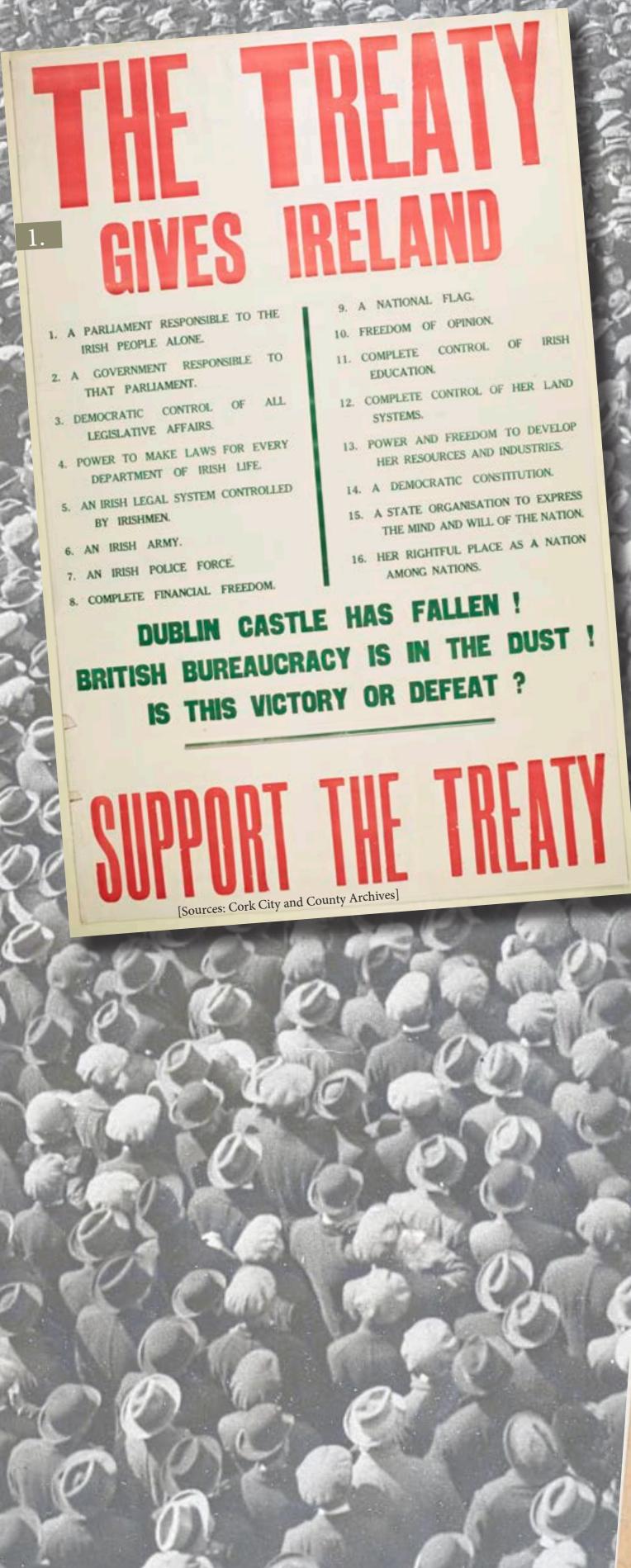
Under the Treaty they had got the British Army out of Ireland; they had got an army of their own to defend the country; they had taken over control of Irish trade, commerce and taxes. Ireland was recognised as a separate nation with a seat in the League of Nations. She had the right to send representatives to any international conference ... They had the right and the power to make Ireland again a Gaelicised nation, speaking its own language and forming its own government in any way it liked.

They were going to have an election in June to find out whether the people were with them or not. He was sure that they would

stand as firmly against intimidation as the electors of Clare in the days of [Daniel] O'Connell, or the farmers of Ireland in the days of the Land League, and that they would use the argument of the ballot, not that of the bullet ... When the election came he hoped that they would stand as firms against the Black and Tanism of Rory O'Connor as they had against the Black and Tanism of England (cheers) ...

Mr Sean Milroy said that he spoke in Cork to a meeting of 50,000 people, and in that vast meeting there were about 50 disturbers, who, with the aid of their lungs and their revolvers, interrupted the proceedings as far as they could. Fifty out of 50,000 were a very small minority, and that was typical of the situation in Ireland today. The Irish people were not taking these disturbers seriously. They regarded them as so many cantankerous children ...

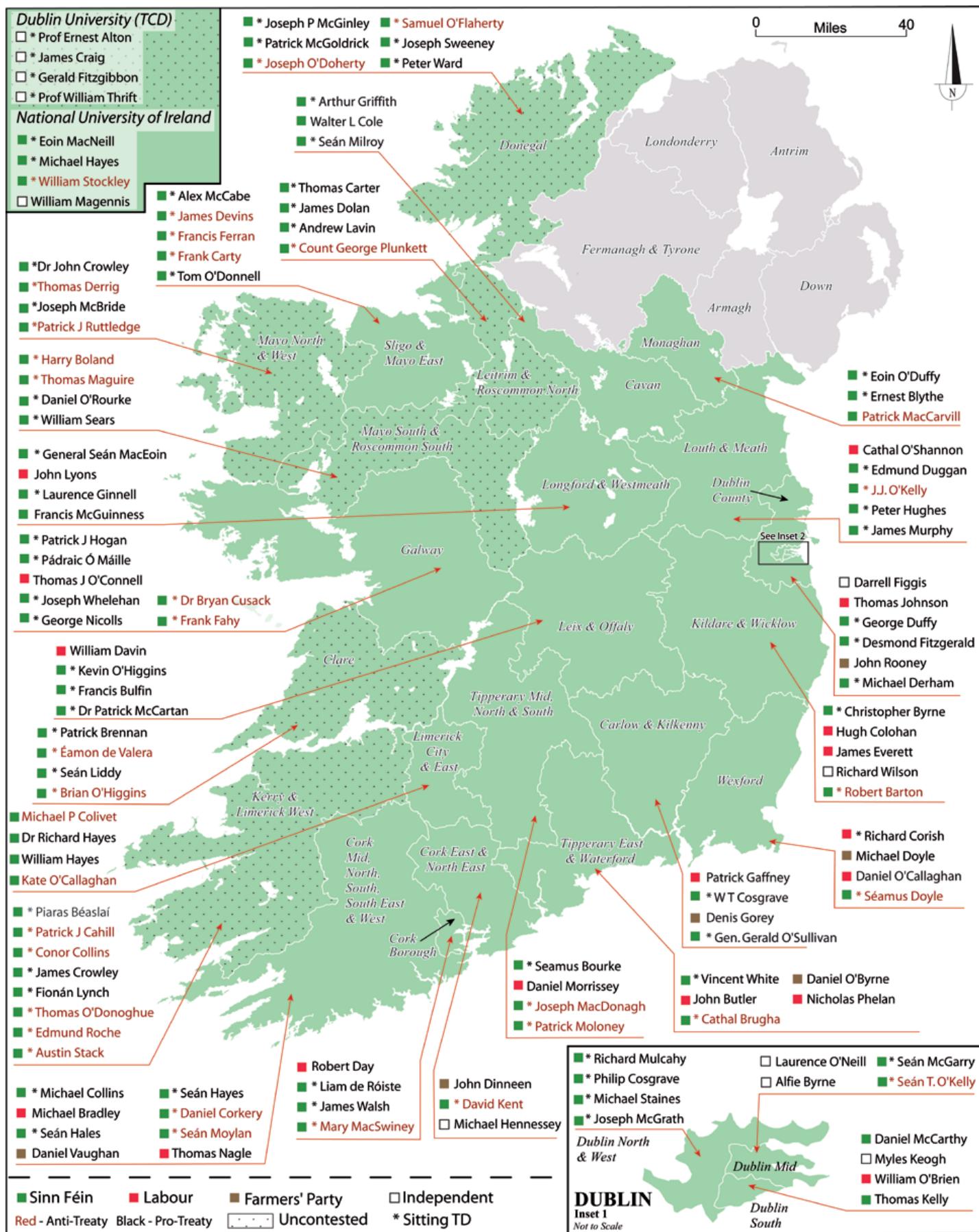
No man had the right to threaten free speech or a free Press [...] they were not going to submit to military terrorism.



-Doiciméad G -

Léarscáil lena dtaispeántr na hiarrthóirí a toghadh do gach dálcheantar san olltoghchán i Meitheamh 1922

Díreach cúpla lá roimh an toghchán, bhris Michael Collins an comhaontú, ach bhí feidhm leis ina dhiaidh sin is uile maidir le feachtas toghcháin measartha síochánta a chinntiú. Sa toghchán toghadh Sinn Féin ar thaobh an Chonartha mar an páirtí is mó, agus ocht suíochán is caoga acu as 128 suíochán (níos lú ná tromlach) agus bhuaigh an lucht frith-Chonartha sé shuíochán is tríocha. Taispeántr sa léarscáil ainmneacha na n-iarrthóirí a toghadh agus iad liostaite in ord na suíochán a buadh. Léirítear baint le pártí (más ann di) agus cibé acu an raibh nó nach raibh an t-iarrthóir in TD reatha, chomh maith leis an seasamh ar thaobh an Chonartha nó frith-Chonartha arna ghlacadh ag iarrthóirí 'painéis' Shinn Féin.



CEISTEANNA TUISCEANA AGUS CRITICIÚLA

DOICIMÉID A - G

1. Bunaithe ar fhianaise ón Evening Herald cuir síos ar an meon (a) Michael Collins agus (b) an lucht féachana ag Caisleán Bhaile Átha Cliath. (*Doiciméad A*)

(a) -----

(b) -----

2. Cén fáth ar chuir an Evening Herald síos ar na himeachtaí ag Caisleán Bhaile Átha Cliath mar ‘imeachtaí **stairiúla**; i do bharúil? (*Doiciméad A*)

3. Cad é mar a chuireann Éamon de Valera síos ar an gConradh ina agallamh le D. O’Connell?

4. Cén fáth go smaoiníonn de Valera go mbeidh caidreamh Shasana le hÉirinn faoin gConradh difriúil óna chaidrimh lena thiarnais eile? (*Doiciméad A*)

5. Cá mhéad rannán den IRA a bhí fós dílis don rialtas sealadach i 1922? (*Doiciméad B1*)

6. Cad iad an dá rannán frith-Chonartha ba mhó a bhí ann i 1922? (*Doiciméad B1*)

9. Cad iad na gnéithe den Chonradh a thugann J. Fegan chun suntais mar ghnéithe a bhí do-ghlactha do Phoblachtaigh? (*Doiciméad D1*)



10. Samhlaigh gur fhreastail tú ar an dá chruinniú ar a bhfuil cur síos i nDoiciméad C. Scríobh an téacs de dhá tvuít a sheol tú b'fhéidir le linn gach ceann de na hóráidí. Coinnígh cuimhne go bhfuil tú teoranta do 140 litir agus nach mór duit an phríomhtheachtaireacht/atmaisféar/giotáin cainte a chur in iúl go soiléir don lucht leanúna de do chuid.

Compose new Tweet

| What's happening?



140

Tweet



Compose new Tweet

| What's happening?



140

Tweet

Compose new Tweet

| What's happening?



140

Tweet



Compose new Tweet

| What's happening?



140

Tweet

11. Dá mba vótálaí thú i 1922, cén ceann den dá phóstaer ar thaobh an Chonartha a bheadh ina cheann is mealltaí duit? Mínigh do fhreagra agus tagairt á déanamh don dá phóstaer (Doiciméid F1 agus F2)

12. Agus na hargóintí frith-Chonartha agus na teicnící mealltacha i nDoiciméad E á dtabhairt faoi deara, dear póstaeर lena n-iarrtar ar vótálaithe vóta a chaitheamh i gcoinne an Chonartha.



13. Bunaithe ar an bhfianaise sa léarscáil, cá mhéad suíochán a bhuaigh (a) iarrthóirí an Lucht Oibre, (b) Páirtí na bhFeirmeoirí agus (c) larrthóirí Neamhspleácha? (Doiciméad G)

- (a) -----
 (b) -----
 (c) -----

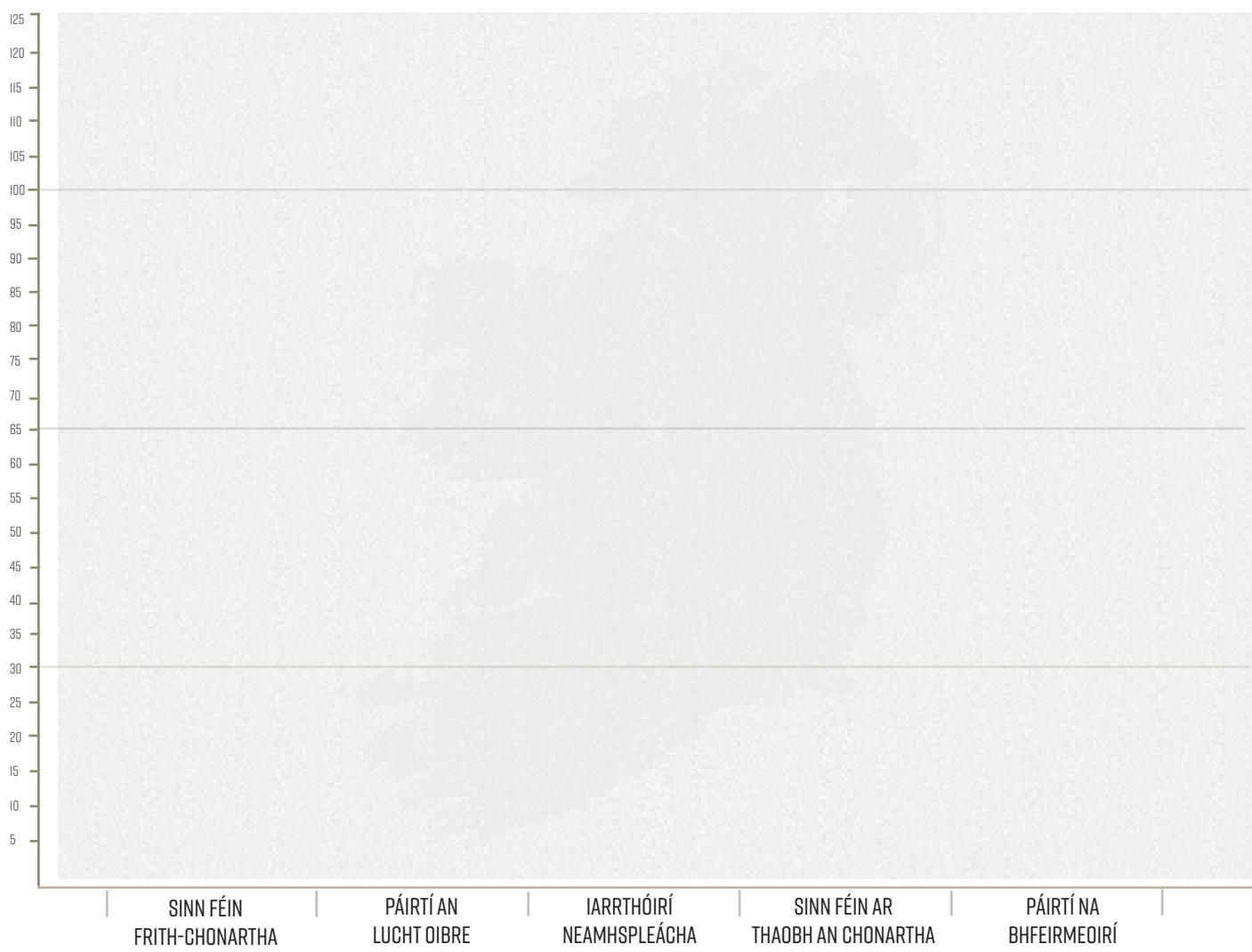
14. Cad é atá tugtha le fios ag na torthai i gCiarraí agus i Luimneach Thiar faoi thuairim na dtoghthóirí faoin gConradh?

15. Cad iad na toghcheantair inar toghadh (a) Michael Collins (B) Kevin O'Higgins (c) Éamon de Valera (d) Cathal Brugha? (Doiciméad G)

- (a) ----- (b) -----
 (c) ----- (d) -----

16. Cad iad na hainmneacha a bhí ar na hiarrthóirí a toghadh i do chontae féin? (Doiciméad G)

17. Bhí 128 suíochán ann san ionlán sa toghchán i 1922. Línigh barrachairt chun suíochán a thaispeáint a bhuaigh Sinn Féin ar thaobh an Chonartha, Sinn Féin frith-Chonartha, larrthóirí Neamhspleácha, Páirtí an Lucht Oibre agus Páirtí na bhFeirmeoirí.



CÉIM I: MEITHEAMH - IÚIL 1922

An 18 Meitheamh 1922 thionól an tIRA frith-Chonartha Comhdháil dheireanach ag Teach an Ard-Mhéara. Shiúl Rory O'Connor agus Liam Mellows amach mar agóid i gcoinne mholtáí na measarthach, tháinig siad le chéile arís sna Ceithre Cúirteanna agus chaith siad vóta chun Joe McKelvey a chur in ionad an mheasarthaithe Liam Lynch mar cheann foirne nua. Bhí an tIRA frith-Chonartha scoilte ina dhá chuid.

Nuir a ghabh fórsaí ar thaobh an Chonartha Óglach an IRA frith-Chonartha Leo Henderson i mBaile Átha Cliath, is éard a rinne an garastún sna Ceithre Cúirteanna ná oifigeach an tSaorstáit JJ. 'Ginger' O'Connell a ghabháil. Mar gheall ar an mbeart sin, comhcheangailte le feallmharú an Ginearál Briotanach an Ridire Henry Wilson i Londain, a bhí ag obair ansin mar chomhairleoir slándála do rialtas Thuaisceart Éireann, chuir an Bhreatain brú suntasach ar Michael Collins chun freagairt le lámh láidir.

Mheas airí an tSaorstáit nach raibh an dara rogha acu ach chun aicsean míleata a thionscnamh. D'eisigh Collins foláireamh deiridh do gharastún na gCeithre Cúirteanna a bhí le dul in éag ag 4 r.n. Dé Mháirt an 27 Meitheamh 1922: géill nó scaoilfear oraibh. Díríodh dhá ghunna machaire ocht bpunt déag ar na Ceithre Cúirteanna ó thrasna na Life agus ag 4.07 r.n. agus na reibiliúnaigh fós istigh, scaoil fórsaí an tSaorstáit orthu. Agus an scoilt sa dream poblachtach ar eolas acu, bhí na ceannairí ag súil nach mbeadh ach troid ghairid ann agus í teoranta do Bhaile Átha Cliath. Ach mheas oifigigh mheasarthá agus mhíleatacha an IRA frith-Chonartha araon, áfach, gurbh ionann an t-ionsaí ar na Ceithre Cúirteanna agus fógra cogaidh i gcoinne Phoblacht na hÉireann. Tosaíodh an Cogadh Cathartha.

Le linn do na Ceithre Cúirteanna a bheith bombardaithe ag airtláire na Breataine, ghabh poblachtaigh ceithre fhoirgneamh déag, ar thaobh thiar de Shráid Sackville (Uí Chonaill), ar a dtugadh 'An Bloc' ina dhiaidh sin. Bhunaigh Oscar Traynor, ceannaire an IRA frith-Chonartha de Bhriogáid Bhaile Átha Cliath ceanncheathrú nua in Óstán Hamman agus ceapadh Cathal Brugha mar O/C an gharastúin de 100, idir fhír agus mhná.



[Source: National Library of Ireland, ePH F292]

Ba chomhartha é scriosadh na gCeithre Cúirteanna an 30 Iúil 1922 go raibh deireadh le léigear thrí lá an fhoirgnimh. Ghéill feidhmeannas an IRA go gairid ina dhiaidh sin, agus na Ceithre Cúirteanna ag tosú chun titim. Dhírig an tArm Náisiúnta a chuid iarrachtaí anois ar shuíomhanna Oscar Traynor. Baineadh úsáid as trí charr armúrtha chomh maith le gunna machaire ocht bpunt déag chun ionsaí a dhéanamh ar 'An Bloc'.

Ar oíche Dé Luain an 3 Iúil, d'ordaigh Traynor mórchuid an gharastúin chun an t-ollionad a aslonnú, agus fágadh fórsa beag ann faoi cheannas Cathal Brugha chun 'An Bloc' a chosaint agus rinneadh é a bhombardú le haghaidh trí lá eile. Nuair a sheol Traynor an t-ordú chuig Brugha chun géilleadh, dhiúltaigh sé. Faoin gCéadaoin, bhí an garastún beag cúlaithe ar ais chuig an suíomh inchosanta deireanach, Óstán Granville. Bhuaile sliogán ó ghunna ocht bpunt déag an foirgneamh agus tosaíodh dóiteáin. Agus an foirgneamh trí thine timpeall orthu, d'ordaigh Brugha a gharastún chun géilleadh. Bhí trúpaí an Airm Náisiúnta suite i Lána Thomáis ar chúl 'An Bloc'. An tráthnóna sin tháinig Brugha amach as an bhfoirgneamh trí thine. Glaodh air chun géilleadh, ach dhiúltaigh sé agus gortaíodh go marfach é. Bhog fórsaí frith-Chonartha amach as an gcathair agus d'eisigh Liam Lynch ráiteas ó Chorcaigh chun a dhearbhú go raibh sé ina Cheann Foirne arís. Bhí an chéad chath den Chogadh Cathartha thart.



[Foinse: Leabharlann Náisiúnta na hÉireann, NPA CIVP8]



[Foinse: Leabharlann Náisiúnta na hÉireann, INDH224]



[Foinse: Leabharlann Náisiúnta na hÉireann, HOG 134]

Litir ó Phríomh-Aire na Breataine Lloyd George chuig Michael Collins, an 22 Meitheamh 1922, a scríobhadh tar éis feallmharú an Ridire Henry Wilson ag Óglaigh an IRA lasmuigh dá theach cónaithe i Londain. D'éiligh Lloyd George freagairt láithreach ón Rialtas Sealadach. Rinne feallmharú Wilson ionsáí an Rialtais Shealadaigh ar fheidhmeannas an IRA sna Ceithre Cúirteanna a thionscnamh cúig lá ina dhiaidh sin.

APPENDIX II

Downing Street
22nd June, 1922

Dear Mr, Collins,

I am desired by His Majesty's Government to inform you that documents have been found upon the murderers of Field-Marshall Sir Henry Wilson which clearly connect the assassins with the Irish Republican Army, and which further reveal the existence of a definite conspiracy against the peace and order of this country. Other information has reach His Majesty's Government showing that active preparations are on foot among the irregular elements of the IRA to resume attacks upon the lives and property of British subjects both in England and in Ulster.

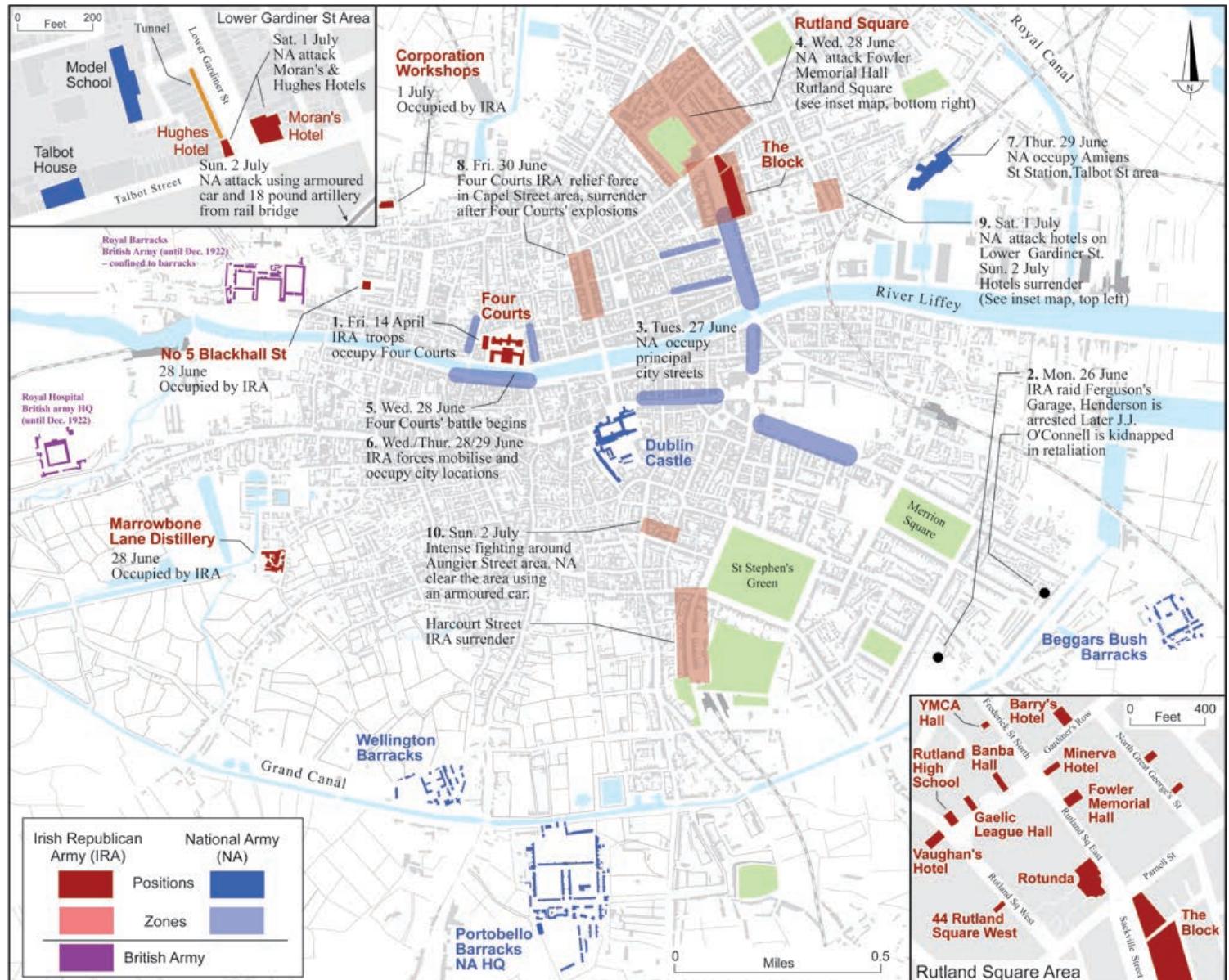
The ambiguous position of the Irish Republican Army can no longer be ignored by the British Government. Still less can Mr Rory O'Connor be permitted to remain with his followers and his arsenal in open rebellion in the heart of Dublin in possession of the Courts of Justice, organising and sending out from this centre enterprises of murder not only in the area of your Government but also in the six Northern Counties and in Great Britain. His Majesty's Government can not consent to a continuance of this state of things, and they feel entitled to ask you formally to bring it to an end forthwith.

Assistance has on various occasions been given to Dominions of the empire in cases where their authority was challenged by rebellion on tier soil; and His Majesty's Government are prepared to place at your disposal the necessary of artillery which may be required, or otherwise to assist you as many be arranged. But I am to inform you that they regard the continued toleration of this rebellious defiance of the principles of the Treaty as incompatible with its faithful execution. They feel that now you are supported by the declared will of the Irish people in favour of the Treaty, they have a right to expect that the necessary action will be taken by your government without delay.

Yours etc.
(Sgd,) David Lloyd George.

- Doiciméad I -

Eachtraí Chath Bhaile Átha Cliath, Meitheamh-lúil 1922



Shocraigh an tArm Náisiúnta (AN) gurbh é an bealach ab fhéarr chun an comhrac a theorannú do Bhaile Átha Cliath ná chun na Ceithre Cúirteanna a scaradh amach ó gharastúin eile an IRA frith-Chonartha. An 27 Meitheamh ghlac trúpaí an AN suíomhanna i Sráid Sackville (Uí Chonaill), i Sráid Láir na Mainistreach agus i Sráid an Dáma, ag gearradh an naisc, a bheag nó a mhór, idir suíomhanna an IRA frith-Chonartha. Ag an am céanna, óna cheanncheathrú in Óstán Barry, d'ordaigh Oscar Traynor an chuid eile de Briogáid Baile Átha Cliath chun slógadh.

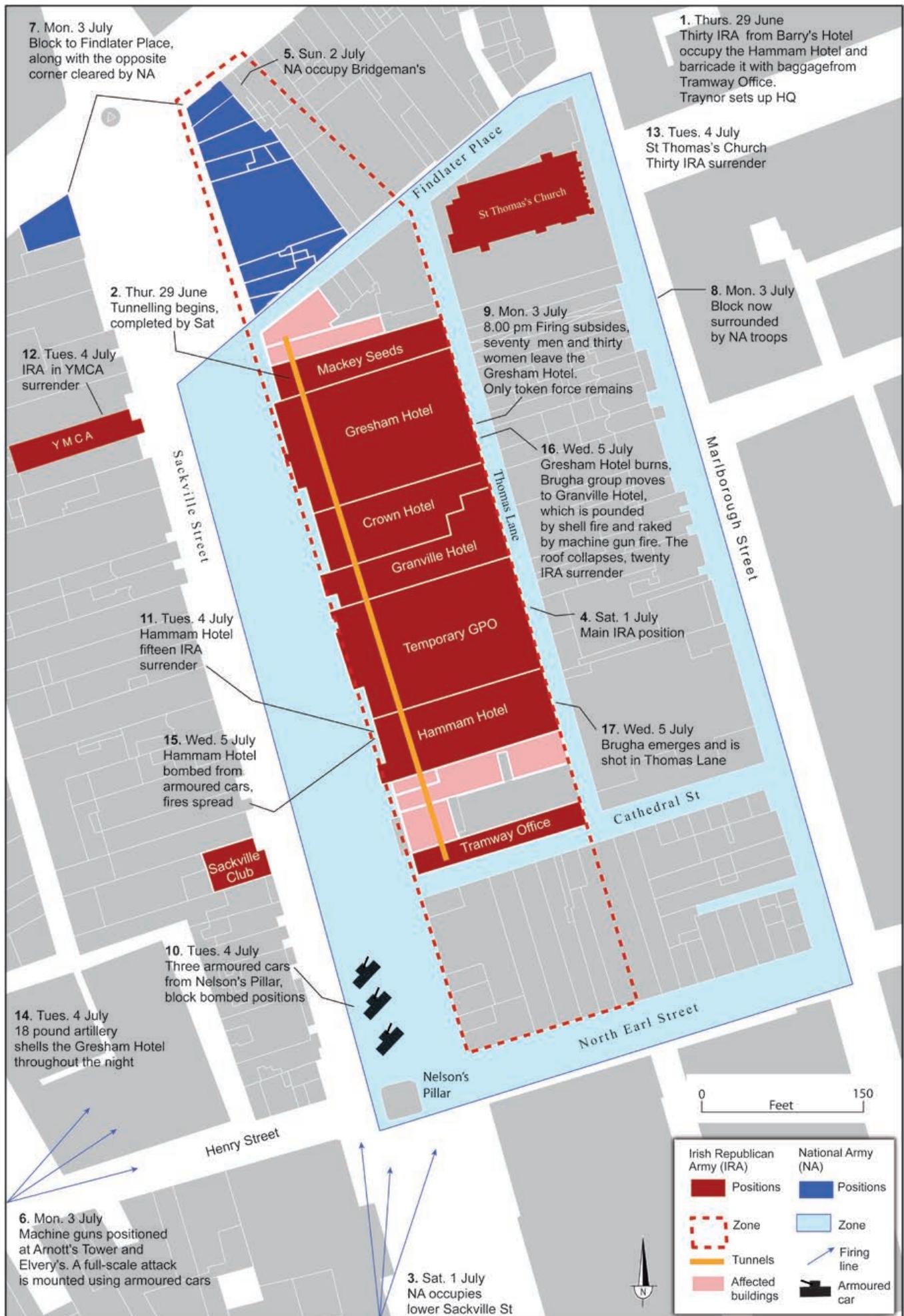
Ag na Ceithre Cúirteanna bhlocáil an AN na geataí tosaigh le carranna Lancia. Cuireadh dhá ghunna machaire ocht bpunt déag ar thaobh theas na Life, agus iad dírithe go díreach ar an bhfoirgneamh.

D'áitigh an AN an Misean Leighis agus Óstán na gCeithre Cúirteanna, agus an dá chliathán de na Ceithre Cúirteanna agus príosún na Smachtainne ar chál á gclúdach acu. Cuireadh naoscairí an AN i dtúr eaglais Naomh Mhichíl agus i nDrioglann Jameson i Margadh na Feirme. Bhí na Ceithre Cúirteanna timpeallaithe ina n-iomláine. Bhí timpeall ar 180 Óglach i ngarastún an IRA sna cúirteanna agus iad roinnt i sé rannán a bhí scapthe ar fud an ollionaid. Bhí Rannán na ngiollaí, a bhí comhdhéanta de bhaill Fianna Éireann, in oifig na dtaifead poiblí (PRO), agus bhí bloc na ceanncheathrún ag cul na gcúirteanna. Bhí an dá fhoirgneamh scártha amach ón bhfoirgneamh láir agus bhí an lámh in uachtar ag an AN orthu óna suíomhanna sa Smachtainne agus ní ba dhéanaí i Lána an Chrocháire. Cruthaíodh

tollán idir bloc na ceanncheathrún agus an príomhfoirgneamh, ach ní raibh go leor ábhair ag an IRA chun é a chríochnú. Rinneadh tollán éalaithe a thochait ag dul go dtí monarcha cipíni Patterson, ach arís ní dhearnadh é a chríochnú. Botún mharfach a bhí i ndrogall an IRA chun céim chun tosaigh a ghlacadh nuair a bhí an seans acu. Bhí an lámh in uachtar ag an AN.

Le haghaidh trí lá rinneadh na cúirteanna a bhombardú ag na gunnáí ocht bpunt déag, ag lámhach ó mheaisíngunnai agus raidhfíl. Ar iarnóin an 30 Meitheamh tharla dhá phléascadh ollmhóra. Bhí an PRO agus an foirgneamh láir anois ina bhfothracha. Ag 4 i.n. ní raibh an dara rogha ag an ngarastún ach chun gélleadh. [Fothideal: Liz Gillis]

Eachtraí ar Shráid Uí Chonaill le linn Chath Bhaile Átha Cliath, Meitheamh-lúil 1922





DUBLIN,
Friday,
July, 7th,
1922

Irish Independent

CITY
EDITION

VOL. 31 No. 100
Price—
TWO PENCE

ASK FOR
CAIRNES'S DRUGGISTS ALES
AGENT: John Dillon, S.J. H.M. Agency, S.

DRAMATIC SCENES AT SURRENDER

DASH FROM BURNING HOTEL

HOW MR. CATHAL BRUGHA RECEIVED HIS WOUND

Completely Successful Operations by the National Army

The most dramatic episodes in the O'Connell Street operations were the appearance of Mr. Art O'Connor, with a white flag from the Granville Hotel, and the dash for liberty which was made by Mr. Cathal Brugha before he was seriously wounded.

SURRENDER IN O'CONNELL ST. THRILLING SCENES

The last scene in the last act of the O'Connell St. tragedy is graphically described. The fire, which had begun during the day and had spread rapidly along the block, had extended to the Granville Hotel. Here it was that the garrison were putting up their last stand. Volleys of machine-gun and rifle fire were being poured into the building, from all the windows of which dense volumes of smoke were issuing ...

The building was burning fiercely when, waving a white flag, Mr. Art O'Connor, hatless and dust begrimed, emerged from the building followed by a small band of men. Red Cross men at Cathedral St. ran towards them, shouting at the same time to the National troops in Messers Hickey's premises to cease fire.

MR. O'CONNOR'S STATEMENT

"We fought until we could fight no longer. There have been only 16 of us in this block for the last three days."

Five of them, he added had been captured in the surrender that morning. With that party were Mrs. MacSwiney, widow of the late Lord Mayor of Cork and Miss Barry, sister of Kevin Barry ... Asked if Mr. de Valera had been with them, he replied, "Yes but he and the other chaps got away three days ago" ... He also intimated that Mr. Austin Stack had also left the place three days previously.



Funeral of Cathal Brugha (1874-1922), who fought in O'Connell Street on the Republican side and died 7 July 1922 from wounds received two days before.

Three nurses who remained with the beleaguered garrison to the last shed tears. The prisoners included some young boys, who had Sacred Heart badges pinned to their coats and carried revolver holsters ... So far as can be ascertained the total number of prisoners taken in the Dublin struggle alone is about 700.

A short time later what was perhaps the most dramatic incident in the whole scene took place. When the first group left the building somebody asked where was Cathal Brugha and everyone around instinctively turned towards the hotel, which was blazing fiercely.

MR. BRUGHA'S DASH CRY OF "HALT" UNHEEDED

It was when the firemen were battering down one of the doors that a small man, dust-begrimed with a drawn revolver in each hand, sprang forward. A Red Cross man appealed to him for God's sake, to stop.

"No no," he replied, and on he went towards Findlater's Place, and calls of "Halt!" could be heard amid the roar of the flames; but the man, who was Mr. Cathal Brugha, paid no heed to the command. A volley of shots rang out, and Mr. Brugha fell, blood spurting from his wound, and his weapons fell from his grasp.

He made a desperate effort to rise, but again fell back. Doctors and Red Cross nurses rushed to the injured man and, having dressed the wound, he was removed to hospital in an ambulance. At 2 a.m. to-day, the condition of Mr. Brugha was described as "very weak."

A short distance away the last of the garrison were lined up and then the order, "Prisoners fall in" was given by Mr.

Art O'Connor. In a twinkling they were surrounded by two files of National troops and marched away.

DEVASTATION IN O'CONNELL ST.

Yesterday's dawn in Dublin revealed broken masses of smouldering ruins where her greatest thoroughfare had stood ... The historic Protestant Church of St. Thomas in Marlborough St. was destroyed, being ignited, it is believed, by flying embers from the burning block in front. Fortunately the fire-fighters succeeded in overcoming the fire on the western side, not, however, before seven of its finest buildings had been destroyed.

Rough estimates as to the value of the destroyed property vary widely. One which places it at £1,750,000, exclusive of the Four Courts, another at between £3,000,000 and £4,000,000. ... Already 200 hotel workers have been unemployed as a result of the burning of their places of employment...

END OF THE CITY'S GREAT ORDEAL

Following the surrender of the Irregulars in their burning strongholds, the city, yesterday, enjoyed a period of comparative calm. Snipers were absent from the housetops. The machine gunners ceased their deadly activities. The National troops returned to barracks ... barricades were removed from many bridges. Trams were run on all the lines where the overhead wires were not damaged in the fighting. Many business houses in the centre of the city opened their doors for the first time for days, and although now and again the crack of rifles and revolvers resounded through the streets, crowds thronged into O'Connell Street to view the scene of destruction.

[Source: National Library of Ireland, PD 3076 TX 21]



CEISTEANNA TUISCEANA

CATH BHAILE ÁTHA CLIATH, MEITHEAMH-IÚIL 1922

1. Déan an phríomhtheachtaireacht i litir Lloyd George chuig Michael Collins an 22 Meitheamh 1922 a achoimriú.
(Doiciméad H)
-
-

2. Cad é mar a chuirfeá síos ar thuin na litreach? Déan tagairt don doiciméad i do fhreagra. *(Doiciméad H)*
-
-

3. De réir léarscáil na n-eachtraí i mBaile Átha Cliath i Meitheamh-lúil 1922, cá háit a ndearnadh Óglach an IRA frith-Chonartha Leo Henderson a ghabháil an 26 Meitheamh? *(Doiciméad I)*

4. An 1 lúil, cad iad an dá shuíomh i Sráid Ghairdinéir Íochtarach ar a ndearna an tArm Náisiúnta ionsaí? *(Doiciméad I)*
-

5. De réir na bileoige nuachta Poblacht na hÉireann cá háit ar tógadh baill gharastún na gCeithre Cúirteanna tar éis an ghéillte? *(Doiciméad J)*
-

6. Cad é mar a d'fhreagair Joe McKelvey nuair nár tugadh stádas cime cogaidh do na príosúnaigh? *(Doiciméad J)*
-

7. Cad é an fhianaise atá curtha ar fáil ag Poblacht na hÉireann chun (a) dúshlán a chur roimh thuairiscí sna nuachtáin faoin ngéilleadh, chun (b) dóchas agus muinín a thaispeáint agus chun (c) bonn cirt a thabhairt lena dtroid i gcoinne an tSaorstáit?

(a)-----

(b)-----

(c)-----

8. De réir na léarscáile, cá mhéad lá a chuaigh thart idir áitiú na bhfoirgneamh i Sráid Uí Chonaill ag an IRA agus a ghéilleadh don Arm Náisiúnta? *(Doiciméad K)*
-

9. Cá háit ar scaoileadh Cathal Brugha an 5 lúil? *(Doiciméad K)*
-



10. Bunaithe ar an léarscáil, an smaoinionn tú gurbh fhéidir leis an IRA an fód a sheasamh níos faide sular ghéill siad? (Doiciméad K)

11. De réir ráiteas Art O'Connor don Irish Independent, cé hiad na pearsana frith-Chonartha suntasacha a bhí in ann éalú ón mBloc roimh an ngéilleadh? (Doiciméad L)

12. Cén dóigh, de réir Dhoiciméad K, a ndeachaigh Cath Bhaile Átha Cliath i bhfeidhm ar shaoránaigh na cathrach?

13. Cad iad láidreachtaí agus laigí Dhoiciméad L mar fhoinse stairiúil?

Láidreachtaí-----

Laigí-----

DO THASC

1. Déanfaidh do mhúinteoir an rang a eagrú ina bheirteanna.
2. Agus an fhaisnéis i nDoiciméid A-M sa bhiveog oibre seo agus bhur dtaighde féin á n-úsáid, déanaigí an póstaer faisnéiseach ‘Cúisean-na Chogadh Cathartha na hÉireann’ sa phaca seo a chomhlánú.

