

AONAD 8:

*An Conradh agus Cogadh Cathartha
na hÉireann*

Leabhar Tionscadail na hIdirbhliana

cuid 2

Clár ábhair

Ceacht 4	Céim 2: Iúil-Lúnasa 1922: Cath na Mumhan	<u>3</u>
	Doiciméad agus Léarscáileanna	<u>4</u>
	<i>Ceisteanna Tuisceana:</i>	<u>8</u>
	<i>Tuairisciú faoin gCogadh Cathartha: Teimpléad Nuachtáin</i>	<u>10</u>
Ceacht 5	Bás Michael Collins, 22 Lúnasa 1922	
	Doiciméad agus Léarscáileanna	<u>11</u>
	<i>Ceisteanna Tuisceana</i>	<u>14</u>
Ceacht 6	Céim III: Treallchogaíocht, Lúnasa 1922 - Bealtaine 1923	<u>15</u>
	Doiciméad agus Léarscáileanna	<u>16</u>
	<i>Ceisteanna Tuisceana:</i>	<u>24</u>
	Tasc 6: Leanúint leis an gcomhrac: buntáistí agus míbhuntáistí	<u>26</u>

CÉIM 2: IÚIL-LÚNASA 1922: CATH NA MUMHAN

Bhog aonaid an IRA amach as Baile Átha Cliath go luath i mí Iúil 1922 agus bhí poblachtaigh in ann a rialú ar an Mhumhain agus ar an iarthar a dhaingniú. Rinneadh forlámhas a ghabháil go gasta ar aonaid iargúlta ar thaobh an Chonartha i Lios Tuathail agus i Sligeach agus choimeád an IRA frith-Chonartha (ANTIRA) líne chosantach trasna na Mumhan agus cathair Luimnigh san iarthar agus cathair Phort Láirge san oirthear ag dhá cheann na líne. Bhí fórsaí Poblachtach an IRA frith-Chonartha comhdhéanta de cholún briogáide agus cathláin iomadúla, agus de ghnáth idir cúigear fear is fiche agus caoga fear iontu lena gcomhdhéantar 'arm machaire' arna eagrú go scaoilte de chuid an IRA. Os a chomhair bhí fórsaí an AN a bhí ag dul i méid go mear ag a raibh airtléire agus feithiclí armúrtha.

TITIM CHATHRACHA LUIMNIGH AGUS PHORT LÁIRGE

Bhí bua ríthábhachtach ag an AN le linn Chath Luimnigh a mhair deich lá, agus a tháinig chun deiridh an 21 Iúil. Ar an lá céanna rinne siad cathair Phort Láirge a ghabháil. Thar an dá seachtaine ina dhiaidh sin, bhrúigh an AN na poblachtaigh ar ais go rianúil i dTiobraid Árann, i Luimneach, agus i bPort Láirge, agus Carraig na Siúire agus Cluain Meala á ngabháil sa phróiseas. Tharla an troid ab fhíochmhaire le



[Foinse: Leabharlann Náisiúnta na hÉireann, HoG 109]

National Army soldiers and barefoot children in Bruff, County Limerick, following the taking of the town from the anti-Treaty IRA in early August 1922

linn Chath Chill Mocheallóg a mhair dhá seachtaine, agus a shín isteach sna sráidbhailte in aice láimhe den Brú agus de Bhrú Rí, agus chuir fórsaí an tSaorstáit faoi cheannas Eoin O'Duffy an tIRA frith-Chonartha faoi fhíorbhrú.

TEACHT I DTÍR ÓN BHFARRAIGE

Briseadh na suíomhanna Poblachtacha faoi dheireadh tar éis don AN teacht i dtír gan fhios i gCiarraí agus i gCorcaigh go luath i Lúnasa. Bhí an tIRA frith-Chonartha ag súil le hionsaí dá leithéid, ach ní raibh cosaintí tanaí na bpoblachtach in ann ag trúpaí diongbháilte an AN. Tháinig fórsaí an Rialtais go dtí An Fhianait, Contae Chiarraí, agus rinne siad Trá Lí a ghabháil tar éis troid dheacair ach ghairid an 2 Lúnasa. Tharla ionsaí ní ba uailmhianach an 8 Lúnasa, nuair a d'eagraigh Emmet Dalton trí theacht i dtír chomhuaineacha de thrúpaí an tSaorstáit ag Eochail, ag Bréantrá agus ag an bPasáiste i gContae Chorcaí. Threascair an tAN na fórsaí poblachtacha go héasca ag Eochail agus ag Bréantrá ach bhí frithbheartaíocht ní ba dhiongbháilte os a gcomhair agus iad ag iarraidh Cathair Chorcaí a ghabháil. Le linn 'Cath Dhúglas' ar imeall na cathrach a mhair trí lá, bhí na céadta trúpaí in éadan a cheile, ach mar a tharla roimhe sin ba iad airtléire agus carranna armúrtha an tSaorstáit an toisc chinntitheach agus bhog na poblachtaigh amach as Corcaigh.

Bhris líne Luimnigh go Port Láirge ina hiomláine, de réir mar a bhog cuid mhór dá haonaid líne tosaigh siar chun dul i ngleic le hionsaí ón bhfarraige an AN taobh thiar dóibh. De réir mar a bhrúigh fórsaí Emmet Dalton go hionsaitheach isteach ón gcósta trasna Chontae Chorcaí, bhog fórsaí Eoin O'Duffy timpeall ar Chill Mocheallóg ó dheas. Bhí bua cinntitheach ag an Saorstát agus theip air frithbheartaíocht na bpoblachtach a scriosadh. Nuair a thug Lynch an t-ordú dá chuid fórsaí chun teaicticí treallchogaíochta a thosú arís i lár Lúnasa, bhí sé in ann trodaithe IRA imleora a raibh neart taithí acu a shlógadh chun cuid mhór den chúige a dhéanamh dorialaithe. Bhain iarmhairtí polaitiúla ollmhóra le ceann de chéad ghaiscí treallchogaíochta na bpoblachtach. Nuair a rinne an tIRA frith-Chonartha ionsaí inar maraíodh Ardcheannasaí an tSaorstáit Michael Collins ag Béal na Blá an 22 Lúnasa, thuig an dá thaobh cé go raibh Cath na Mumhan thart, bhí treallchogaíocht ar siúl anois ina áit.

Lean an tArm Náisiúnta chun an bhileog nuachta den IRA roimh an scoilt a fhoilsiú. San eagrán sin tugtar cuntas ar ghaiscí míleata agus dul chun cinn an Airm Náisiúnta tar éis Chath Bhaile Átha Cliath, agus ceistíonn sé tuairiscí na bileoige nuachta poblachtaí, Poblacht na hÉireann go luath i mí Iúil 1922.

An t-Óglach

THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE ARMY.

[Vol. IV No. 7] (New Series)

JULY 22, 1922

[PRICE: TWOPENCE]

FICTION AND FACT

During the early days of the fighting in Dublin it was sought to strengthen the morale of the Irregulars by the daily publication of Irregular "victories" and "advances" in the Provinces. Since the re-establishment of communications with many parts of the country, and the unrestricted circulation of newspapers in Dublin, there has been a decided falling off in the circulation of this type of "news."

A brief review of the war reports circulated by the Irregulars early in the present month and the military situation in the country as it exists to-day, provides an interesting and instructive contrast.

July 2: The Irregulars' News Sheet (No. 6) reported that "the forces operating in Dublin have been reinforced with both men and material. For military reasons no further information can be given on this subject at the present time."

On the same date (July 2nd) the Irregulars' News Sheet announced to all and sundry that the troops in Galway were appealing for reinforcements to G.H.Q., "as they are being strongly pressed by our troops (the Irregulars) and cannot hold out much longer. The West's awake!"

Under date July 8rd (No. 7) the Irregular News Sheet says: "The Republican plan of campaign is developing exactly as intended. The defence of the Four Courts enabled all the manoeuvres to be carried out whilst the whole of the Free State Army was concentrated upon the attack."

In one of the early "News" sheets published by the Irregulars, it was announced the post occupied by troops in Listowel had been captured, and that the troops had thrown in their lot with the Irregulars. This mythical "victory" was too good to be lost sight of, and accordingly, on July 14th, the Irregular propagandists again declared that "the capture of Listowel was followed by a union of the two forces."

The facts are the Irregulars were not reinforced by either men or material in Dublin. All posts held in the city were surrendered or evacuated, many of the Irregulars retreating to the country.

After seventeen days have elapsed the troops are still holding out in Galway. In fact, they have occupied Renmore Barracks in Galway city, and other posts in the county from which the Irregulars have retreated. The ways of Irregular propagandists are strange.

The plan of campaign has developed exactly to the extent that the Irregulars now hold no posts in Dublin city or county, and that the [National] Army controls the entire Eastern and Midland Counties. At the moment the troops are operating successfully against the Irregular strongholds in the extreme South and West.

Capt. O'Grady, one of the officers stationed in Listowel ... has reported the facts of this case ... The barrack was attacked by a strong force of Irregulars drawn from a wide area. For four hours the garrison held out ... **There was no "union" with the Irregulars after the surrender. The truth is Capt. O'Grady, with more than 100 of his men are now serving with the Army in Limerick ...** So much for the Listowel fable.

The Big Advance

The initial successes of the Army in Dublin have been followed during the past ten days by many important achievements in the Provinces. In some instances, whole counties like Wexford and Louth have been cleared of Irregulars during one week.

On the eastern sea-board the Army has established complete control. Louth, Meath, Dublin, Wicklow and Wexford being strongly held. A remarkable feature of the campaign in this area, has been the small resistance offered by Irregulars in centres such as Gorey, Enniscorthy, and Baltinglass ... Those who have [boasted] most of dying for Ireland during the past few months have found it much more convenient to fly a White Flag for Ireland ...

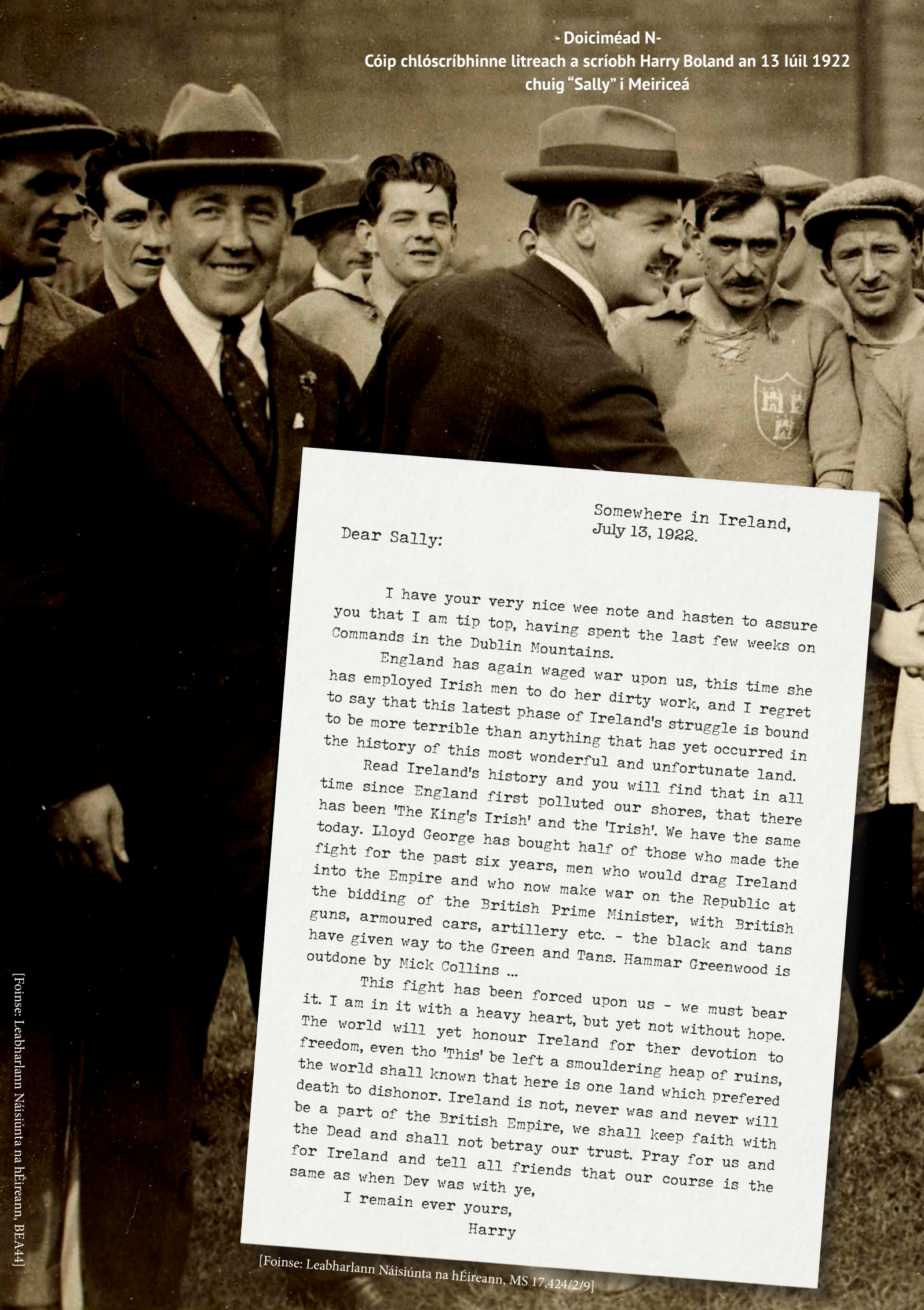
In the Midlands.

The situation in the Midlands is entirely reassuring. Here, as in the Eastern areas, those Irregulars who were not captured have found it more gallant to retreat southwards and westwards than attempt to withstand the advance of the troops. All the Midland counties, including Meath, Westmeath, Kildare, Longford, Leix and Offaly are controlled by the Army. Birr and Tullamore are isolated posts held by the Irregulars in Offaly, but at the time of writing it is reported that Birr is being evacuated.

In all the areas in which the Army is in control peace and security to life and property, have been restored. Everywhere they have entered the Troops have been extended a warm welcome by the people. In word and in deed the troops have shown that they are the protectors, not the suppressors, of the people's rights and liberties.

The South and West.

In the extreme south and west large tracts of country are still held by Irregulars who have been strengthened by those who retreated from Dublin, the Midlands and Eastern counties. This area comprises the counties of Cork, Kerry, and Waterford, a large portion of Mayo, Tipperary, Limerick and portions of Galway and Sligo ... From the Midlands, the Eastern Counties, Galway and Clare the Troops are now operating against the Irregulars in the south and West.



Somewhere in Ireland,
July 13, 1922.

Dear Sally:

I have your very nice wee note and hasten to assure you that I am tip top, having spent the last few weeks on Commands in the Dublin Mountains.

England has again waged war upon us, this time she has employed Irish men to do her dirty work, and I regret to say that this latest phase of Ireland's struggle is bound to be more terrible than anything that has yet occurred in the history of this most wonderful and unfortunate land.

Read Ireland's history and you will find that in all time since England first polluted our shores, that there has been 'The King's Irish' and the 'Irish'. We have the same today. Lloyd George has bought half of those who made the fight for the past six years, men who would drag Ireland into the Empire and who now make war on the Republic at the bidding of the British Prime Minister, with British guns, armoured cars, artillery etc. - the black and tans have given way to the Green and Tans. Hammar Greenwood is outdone by Mick Collins ...

This fight has been forced upon us - we must bear it. I am in it with a heavy heart, but yet not without hope. The world will yet honour Ireland for their devotion to freedom, even tho 'This' be left a smouldering heap of ruins, the world shall know that here is one land which preferred death to dishonor. Ireland is not, never was and never will be a part of the British Empire, we shall keep faith with the Dead and shall not betray our trust. Pray for us and for Ireland and tell all friends that our course is the same as when Dev was with ye,

I remain ever yours,
Harry

Léarscáil a thaispeánann na himeachtaí thar deich lá le linn Chath Luimnigh, Iúil 1922



Fotheidéal: Nuair a thosaigh an Cogadh Cathartha go déanach i mí an Mheithimh 1922, bhí comhfhórsa de 400 saighdiúir, le níos lú ná 150 raidhfí, i gcathair Luimnigh ag Michael Brennan agus ag Donnchadh O'Hannigan, ceannasaithe an Airm Náisiúnta (AN) sa chathair sin. Bhí an fórsa IRA frith-Chonartha (IRAfc) de 700 fear ó Chorcaigh, ó Chiarraí agus ó arthar Luimnigh, a bhí faoi cheannas Cheann Foirne an IRA, Liam Lynch, i bhfad níos líonmhaire agus armtha níos fearr. Mhair comhaontú síochána idir an dá fhórsa míleata iomaíocha sa chathair go dtí an 11 Iúil, faoin am

ar neartaigh teacht na dtreisiúchán ó Bhaile Átha Cliath, ó Ghaillimh agus ó lár na tíre go mór seasamh an AN. Tar éis naoi lá de dhian-troid sráide bhí an dá thaobh fós i sáinn agus níor bhain ceachtar den dá thaobh buntáiste ar a chéile. Chas teacht airtléire throm ar oíche an 20 Iúil an cath i bhfabhar an AN, agus bhí siad in ann an garastún IRAfc a bhí i seilbh Bheairic na Trá, a chloí laistigh de chúpla uair an chloig. Gan aon airtléire dá gcuid féin acu, ní raibh na poblachtánaigh in ann a dtí bheairic mhíleata eile sa chathair a chosaint, agus tráthnóna an 21 Iúil rinne siad a n-úrphostanna a dhó agus

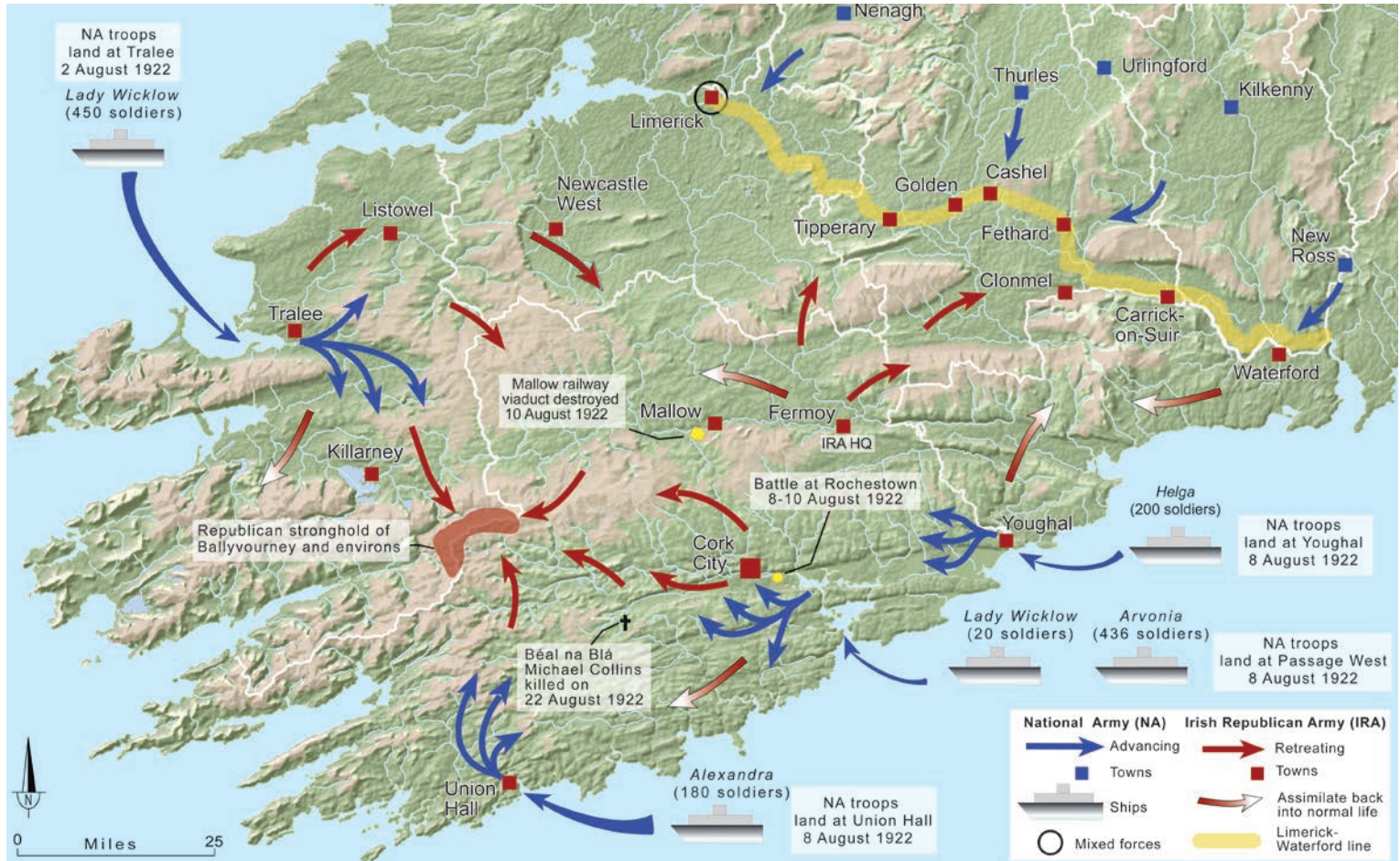
theith siad i dtreo Chill Mocheallóg, Brú Rí agus Áth Dara, rud a d'fhág an chathair go hiomlán faoi smacht an AN. Maraíodh seisear ball ar a laghad de na fórsaí frith-Chonartha (cúigear de chuid an IRAfc agus gasóg amháin ó Fhianna Éireann), seisear saighdiúir den AN, agus aon shibhialtach déag le linn an troda i gcathair Luimnigh.

[Foinse: Padraig Og O Ruairc, *The Battle for Limerick City*, (Cork 2010)]

CATH NA MUMHAN, IÚIL-LÚNASA 1922

Tar éis an treascart i mBaile Átha Cliath, tharraing an tIRA frith-Chonartha siar taobh thiar de líne chosantach a shín ó Luimneach go Port Láirge - 'Poblacht na Mumhan' mar a tugadh uirthi. Trí fheachtas earcaíochta rathúil méadaíodh líon na bhfórsaí san Arm Náisiúnta (AN) a rinne na cathracha Luimnigh agus Phort Láirge a ghabháil a bhí tábhachtach go straitéiseach an 21 Iúil

1922. Bhrúigh an tAN ó dheas ansin isteach i bPoblacht na Mumhan. Briseadh suíomhanna na bPoblachtach tar éis don AN roinnt teacht i dtír gan fhios a dhéanamh i gCiarraí agus i gCorcaigh go luath i Lúnasa 1922 agus faoi dheireadh na míosa, bhí bailte móra uile sa Mhumhain i lámha an tSaorstáit, agus céim ghnásúil an Chogaidh Chathartha á tabhairt chun deiridh.



Príosúnaigh Phoblachtacha i gCathair Chorcaí, tar éis don Arm Náisiúnta an chathair a ghabháil an 10 Lúnasa 1922

Gabhadh cuid mhór de na Poblachtaigh sa ghrianghraf seo le linn theacht i dtír gan fhios an AN ag an bPasáiste go moch maidin an 8 Lúnasa 1922. Gar do thosach an cholúin, caitheann beirt phoblachtaigh a gcaipíní leata tóin ar aghaidh, le cur in iúl go raibh siad ar fiannais mar Óglaigh an IRA. Thóg an tAN a rinne Corcaigh a ghabháil na céadta raidhfíli breise leo, agus láithreach bonn thosaigh siad chun óglaigh áitiúla a rollú san arm, chomh maith le cuid mhór iar-shaighdiúirí arm na Breataine.



[Foinse: Leabharlann Náisiúnta na hÉireann, HOGW 12]



CEISTEANNA TUISCEANA AGUS CRITICIÚLA

IÚIL-LÚNASA 1922

1. Cad iad an 2 éileamh a rinne poblachtaigh in eagrán Uimh. 6 dá mbileog nuachta a chuireann *An tÓglach* ina n-éadan? (Doiciméad M)

2. De réir *An tÓglach* cad é an suíomh deireanach atá fós i lámha na bpoblachtach i lár na tíre? (Doiciméad M)

3. Cad é mar a chruthaíonn *An tÓglach* go bhfuil tuairim an phobail i gcoitinne i bhfabhar thrúpaí an tSaorstáit? (Doiciméad M)

4. Cad iad láidreachtaí agus laigí nuachtlitir an Airm Náisiúnta, *An tÓglach*, mar fhoinsé stairiúil?

Láidreachtaí

Laigí

5. Cad é atá nochta i nDoiciméad M faoi thuairim Harry Boland (a) faoi rialtas na Breataine agus (b) faoin lucht ar thaobh an Chonartha?

6. Bunaithe ar léarscáil Chath na Mumhan, cad é an t-ainm a bhí ar long an Airm Náisiúnta a tháinig i dtír ag (a) Trá Lí (b) ag Eochaill agus (c) ag Bréantrá i Lúnasa 1922? (Doiciméad P)

(a) -----

(b) -----

(c) -----



7. Cén baile ar tharraing poblachtaigh Thrá Lí chuige? (*Doiciméad P*)

8. An bhfuil tú in ann aon fhianaise a aimsiú sa léarscáil chun a mhaíomh gur sheas na poblachtaigh i gcathair Chorcaí an fód go fíochmhar i gcoinne thrúpaí an tSaorstáit a bhí ag gluaiseacht chun tosaigh? (*Doiciméad P*)

9. Bunaithe ar do thuiscint ar Dhoiciméad P, an mheasann tú go raibh teacht i dtír ón bhfarraige an Airm Náisiúnta ina theaictic rathúil? Mínigh do fhreagra.

TASC

Céim 1: Déanfaidh do mhúinteoir an rang a roinnt ina bheirteanna

Céim 2: Agus an fhaisnéis i léarscáileanna O agus P agus a bhfotheidil á n-úsáid, mar aon le do thaighde féin, déanaigí **dhá alt leathanaigh thosaigh** a phleanáil don nuachtán ar thaobh an tSaorstáit the Freeman's Journal

Alt 1: Cuntas ar Chath Luimnigh

Alt 2: Torthaí ar theacht i dtír fhórsaí an tSaorstáit i Lúnasa

Ba cheart go mbeadh tagairtí d'áiteanna sainiúla san áireamh leis an dá alt
Coinnigí cuimhne chun ceannlínte a úsáid lena nochtar dearcadh an nuachtáin

Céim 3: Déanaigí an léarscáil ar theimpléad an nuachtáin a lipéadú chun an fhaisnéis atá luaite sa dá alt de bhur gcuid a léiriú



SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES

COMBINING

ALL THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS.

W. K. Cahill, Optician,

46 Dawson Street, Dublin

Lens by P. GOSLIN
Optician to
H.M. The King

The Freeman's Journal

ESTD. 1843

IRELAND'S NATIONAL NEWSPAPER

{ESTD 68.

DUBLIN: FRIDAY, JULY 22ND, 1922

OUR TEA

The pick of the market
guaranteed to quality
and give universal satisfaction
2/- 2/6 2/9 2/- 3 2/6

BECKER Bros

LTD
8 SOUTH ST. DUBLIN 7.
17 NTH. BURL ST. DUBLIN 4

Banner Headline Here

Main Headline

Sub-Headline

Article here with Sub-headings as needed



Labelled map, illustrating the details in the articles

Second story Headline

Litr ó Michael Collins chuig Kitty Kiernan an 10 Aibreán 1922

10th April 1922

My Dearest Kitty,

No letter again today - I got back from Wexford last night but it was only this morning I got your wire. There was a very good meeting in Wexford and a very good reception all along both going and coming. No interruption at all at the meeting.

What has happened to you though seriously not to have written for three days. I suppose you've been enjoying yourself too well or something - staying up at night and in bed at day. Is that it?

How did the hunt go on? Honestly, I do think it's a shame you haven't written - but then I may be hard on you. There may be a real reason and if I said anything - but then I don't say anything that I have to regret afterwards.

Things are rapidly becoming as hard as they can be and the country has before it

-2-

what may be the worst period yet. A few madmen may do anything. Indeed they are just getting on the pressure gradually - they go on from cutting a tree to cutting a railway line, then to firing at a barrack, then to firing at a lorry, and so on. But God knows I do not want to be worrying you with these things...

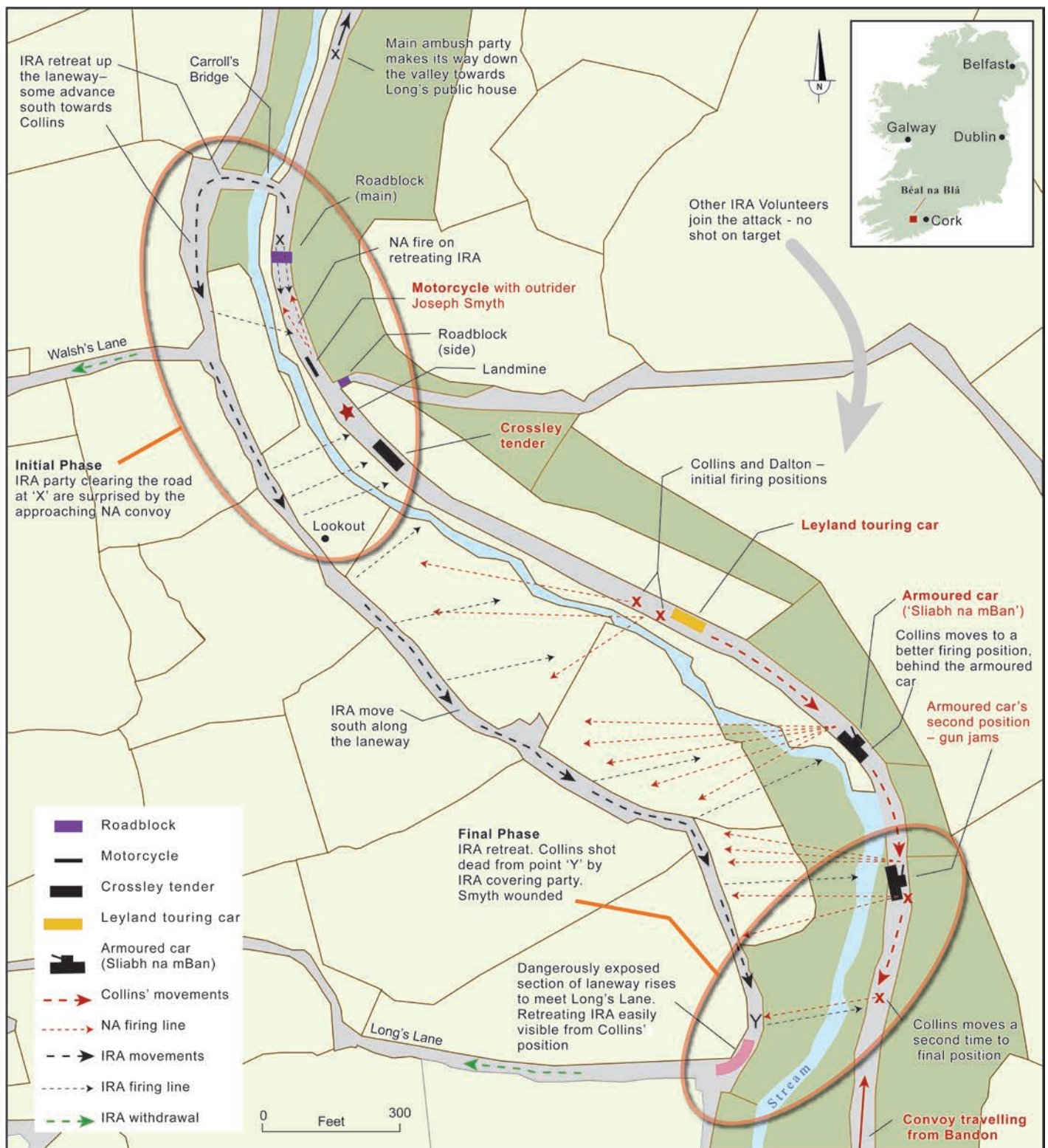
I'm most awfully anxious to see you quickly and this week is going to be a bad week with me by the look of things. Any improvement in the Connemara plans yet? Kitty do please hurry with making that definite, but I am anxious about you. I wonder if you're writing even today - Yes? No?

May God Bless you
Fondest Love
Míceál

[Foinse: Leabharlann Náisiúnta na hÉireann, MS 49,618]

Michael Collins agus Richard Mulcahy ag freastal ar shochraid Arthur Griffith an 16 Lúnasa 1922





Doiciméad R: Léarscáil d'imeachtaí ag Béal na Blá, an 22 Lúnasa 1922

Fotheidéal: I gconbhua Michael Collins bhí gluaisrothaí tionlacain; freastalán Crossley le hochtar fear raidhfíil agus beirt mheaisínghunnadóir; carr turasóireachta barr-oscailte Leyland le Collins agus Emmet Dalton sa suíochán cúil; agus an carr armúrtha darb ainm 'Sliabh na mBan' le seisear istigh ann, meaisínghunnadóir san áireamh. (1) Cé go raibh luíochán pleanáilte roimh ré ag grúpa Óglach de chuid an IRA frith-Chonartha (IRAfC), cuireadh ar ceal é agus dá bharr sin 's'é'n rud a tharla ná gur tháinig Collins agus a chuid fear ar bhuíon beag de na hÓglaigh seo a cuireadh go dtí an láthiar chun an bóthar a ghlanadh tar éis do lucht an luíocháin imeacht. Bhí fear faire

fágtha ag an láthair agus scaoil sé cúpla urchar rabhaidh san aeir chun lucht an luíocháin, a bhí ar a slí ó thuaidh tríd an gleann i dtreo teach tabhairne muintir Long, a chur ar a n-aire. Tar éis don chomhrac tosú rith roinnt Óglach ó dheas ar an gcosán (marcáilte dearg ar an léarscáil). Bhí fhios acu go raibh siad ag dul i dtreo Collins agus an carr armúrtha mar go raibh ord na bhfeithiclí tugtha faoi deara acu an mhaidín sin. (3) Nuair a chuala sé urchair na ngunnaí, shocraigh Collins stopadh agus troid, i gcoinne comhairle Dalton. (4) Lean an grúpa Óglach de chuid an IRAfC orthu ar an gcosán ag druidim i dtreo Collins, ach bhí siad teanntaithe faoi lámhach meaisínghunna an

chairr armúrtha. Ghreamaigh an meaisínghunna, rud a thug deis do na hÓglaigh frith-Chonartha éalú ar an mbealach isteach go Lána Long. Ghluais Collins go dtí cúl an chairr armúrtha ar dtús agus as sin ó dheas síos an bóthar chun suíomh scaoilte a aimsiú. Sheas sé i lár an bhóthair, ag ceapadh, de réir dealraimh, go raibh na hionsaitheoirí ag éalú suas an lána. (5) Thosaigh na hÓglaigh frith-Chonartha ag tarraingt siar mar go raibh siad ar bheagán cosanta agus fad a bhí an cúlú á chosaint acu lámhachadh agus maraíodh Collins. Rinne Smyth, an gluaisrothaí tionlacain, a shlí síos ó cheann ceann suíomh an luíocháin chun cabhrú le Collins, ach ansin lámhachadh é sa mhuineál.

EVENING HERALD

VOL 31. No 199

DUBLIN, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1922

PRICE: 1½

IRISH ARMY CHIEF KILLED IN CO. CORK AMBUSH

TO THE NATION

Irish Government on Loss of Chief

"WHEN VICTORY SMILES"

The following official statement is issued by the Publicity Department of the Government today :-

PEOPLE OF IRELAND,

The bravest of our countrymen has been snatched from us at the moment when victory smiled through the clouds upon the uprising of the Nation to which he had dedicated all the powers of his magnificent manhood.

The genius and courage of Michael Collins lent a force and an inspiration to the race which brought the long fight against the external enemy to the triumphant end which had become almost a dream, and swept before it the domestic revolt which tried to pluck from your hands the fruits of that triumph - your unchallenged authority in the land.

In every phase of the awakened activity of the Nation - constructive, administrative, executive, military - the personality of Michael Collins was vivid and impelling.

He has been slain to our unutterable grief and loss, but he cannot die. He will live in the rule of the people, which he gave his great best to assert and confirm, and which his colleagues undertake a solemn charge to maintain

MANY TRIBUTES

Fearless Soldier and a Great Leader

Mr. Lloyd George has sent the following message to Mr W.T. Cosgrave, Acting Chairman of the Government :-

"Deeply regret to hear of the death of the Commander-in-Chief of the Free State Army. In his death the Free State has lost a fearless soldier, a leader of great energy and devotion, and a man of remarkable personal charm. Please convey to the members of your Government, my profound sympathy with them in their loss of one of Ireland's brilliant sons at a moment when Ireland most needed his special qualities of courage and resolution."

General Sir Neville Macready writes from British Headquarters, Parkgate, to the acting chairman of the Government :-

"I would ask you to accept my sincere sympathy on the heavy loss that has fallen upon yourself, the Provisional Government and the Irish Nation on the death of General Michael Collins. On many occasions during the last year when we met on official business, I always found him ever ready and willing to help in all matters that were brought to his notice in connection with the troops under my command, and I deeply regret that he was not spared to see in a prosperous and peaceful Ireland the accomplishment of his work."

LIMERICK SCENES

Crowd Dazed by Tragic Announcement

(By Our Special Representative) Limerick, Wednesday.

The people of Limerick were this morning shocked by the news of the death of General Michael Collins, which was announced in a brief notice posted outside the Post Office. The crowd that gathered around seemed dazed, and many ... refused to believe that the gallant Commander-in-Chief whom they had cheered but 3 days ago as he passed through their streets, was now dead. They found it difficult to realise, and sadly and silently each small group departed, as another took its place. The tragic news spread quickly, and cast a dark gloom over the city.

I last saw General Collins at Field G.H.Q., South-Western Command, on Sunday evening, as he was setting out on a tour of the command area in company with General O'Duffy and Comdt. General Finian Lynch. With a number of other journalists, I was admiring the high-powered special Leyland car in which he travelled, when General Collins came striding out of headquarters. The guard presented arms, and he returned the salute, then after his customary fashion he glanced quickly about him, his keen eye noting everybody that was gathered there. As he stood chatting with his fellow officers I took the opportunity to snap him with a small hand camera I had.

While I was focusing it he saw the movement, and turning with a smile he kindly paused a moment while I clicked the shutter, and though I have no proof of the fact, I believe that I was the last to photograph the dead Chief.

MICHAEL COLLINS DEAD

End of Short but Brilliant Career Devoted to Ireland's Cause

SHOT IN CO. CORK AMBUSH

Second Disastrous Blow to the Irish People Within a Few Days

The appalling news of the death of General Michael Collins has sent a thrill of horror through the nation this morning.

He was, according to a brief message from Cork this morning, shot dead in an ambush near Bandon in the county where he was born thirty years ago.

This is the second terrible tragedy that has befallen the country within a space of ten days, the first being the untimely end of President Griffith.

During the week-end General Collins had two escapes from death, one being a deadly attack on his motor car near Stillorgan, Co. Dublin, when fortunately he was not in the car; and the other being a collision between his car and another at Dun Laoghaire, when he escaped unhurt.



DETAILS OF THE APPALLING OCCURRENCE

(By Our Special Representative) Cork, Wednesday.

Cork to-day is a city of the dead. Despite the summer sun there is a deep gloom over everything, for the terrible news of the death of General Michael Collins, Commander-in-Chief of the National Army, has shocked the people beyond imagination. The details of the awful occurrence are only meagre as yet. Those who were present at the last scene are so overwrought as to be unable to give anything like a coherent account of the incidents that culminated in this national tragedy. From the particulars available it would seem that General Collins, who was accompanied by Major-General Dalton O.C. of the troops, Cork; Comdt. Dolan Military Governor of Mountjoy; and Staff-Capt. Conroy, were proceeding from Bandon. They had reached a place called Bealnabath, a little village midway between Macroom and Bandon.

General Collins and party were travelling in an open touring car, and were accompanied by a guard. They passed through the village and having gone 300 or 400 yards, ran into an ambush.

It was about 6.30 o'clock yesterday evening, and a large party of irregulars had taken advantage of the hilly and woody nature of the country. Without waning a volley of shots rang out. Nobody was hit. The party immediately took cover, and replied to the fire. Heavy exchanges took place for about half an hour and just at the moment when it was thought the attackers had been beaten off, General Collins, who had fought all the time, fell mortally wounded. He was hit by a bullet in the head at the back of the ear. He only survived a short time ...

General Dalton was also slightly wounded. One of the drivers was also hit and a motor cyclist who accompanied the party wounded in the neck. His condition is critical. Shortly afterwards the ambushers made off. The body of Michael Collins was subsequently removed to Cork and afterwards to Shanakiel Hospital where it now lies.

There was a painful sensation in the city when the sad news was announced. There is not a single shop open in Cork to-day. Flags on public buildings are at half-mast. Thousands of people are in the streets discussing the grim event. Everybody is pained and shocked, and stunned. It is, indeed, a city of death of gloom.

DUBLIN DAZED

Citizens Stricken with Great Grief

THEIR IDOL GONE

When the news of the death of General Collins became known in Dublin today it was read with feelings of horror and despair. At first the mind reeled, stunned at the dreadful import of this second appalling national tragedy in the short space of ten days. People were incapable of coherent thought. Then, as the dread realisation that this incomparable tragedy had indeed taken place sank in, the first numb feelings slowly died, and gave place to voluble expressions of grief and indignation. Ireland's irreparable loss became the one topic of discussion, and numerous aspects of the great chief's many-sided character were recalled.

THE ELUSIVE CHIEF.

Many spoke of the dashing, romantic figure of the "elusive Michael Collins" which loomed such a glorious symbol of unconquerable audacity and ingenuity of Young Ireland through the gloom and horror of the terror - of that Michael Collins, whose career is like to be the ideal and inspiration of Irish boys in generations to come.

Others, the older and more thoughtful spoke of the great statesman that had passed, the man with the blazing dreams of the idealist combined with the masterful, forceful personality, boundless energy, and shrewd practical common sense to carry them through.

In talking to the people in the street and seeing how the news reacted on so many diverse personalities, one comprehended, possibly more fully than ever, the completeness of the great leader's character, and now fitting this man was to be the leader of the race, in whom every type ... of the nation, might find some aspect of character attuned and responding to their own mentality ... The thinker and the man of action, the idealist and the man of affairs, each found in his complex personality the note that vibrated to his own mentality.

PATHETIC RECOLLECTIONS

With sad pity and pride people recalled his daring and his reckless contempt for death that was an outstanding characteristic of his. "Cowards die many times before their deaths, the brave man faces death but once" were apt words when applied to him.

Many also spoke of the honour and affection felt for him by the people of Dublin, of the faces that glowed as they watched him march in the funeral procession of the late President [Griffith], and recalled how, in spite of the solemnity and sorrow of the occasion, so great was his popularity that when scenes from the funeral procession of Mr Griffith were thrown on the screen the audience were unable to restrain their applause when General Collins appeared at the head of his Staff.

Those who knew and loved him spoke of his gaiety and of the great personal charm of his character; they recalled the delightful companion, the life and soul of every gathering of intimate friends. One colleague of his in the Dail said, "Through all his troubles and worries he had the laugh of a boy."

DEAD GENERAL'S LIFE

1892 -	Born near Clonakilty, Co. Cork.
1908 -	Entered postal service in London, eventually attaining a responsible position in the Guaranty Trust Company.
1915 -	Returned to Dublin, a refugee from conscription, working for a while in an accountant's office.
1916 -	Fought in the Insurrection, and was deported to Stafford Jail, and removed subsequently to Frongoch. He was released in the general amnesty at Christmas.
1917 -	Secretary to the National Aid Association and member of Sinn Fein and Army Executives, finding himself eventually in Sligo Jail on a charge of seditious speech.
1918 -	Released on bail from prison, and appointed Adjutant-General and Director of Organisation. Took active part in fighting conscription.
1919 -	Effectuated escape of de Valera from Lincoln and Barton from Mountjoy. Minister of Finance in the Dail, launching loans in Ireland, Gt. Britain, and America. Hunted night, noon, and morning by the British.
1920 -	Acting President of the Republic during de Valera's visit to U.S.A. and Griffith's imprisonment. Still hunted.
1921 -	The Truce (July 11). Griffith's chief colleague among the Plenipotentiaries. The Treaty (December 6).
1922 -	Chairman of the Provisional Government.



CEISTEANNA TUISCEANA AGUS CRITICIÚLA

1. Cad é do thuairim ar phearsantacht Michael Collins bunaithe ar a litir chuig Kitty Kiernan? (*Doiciméad Q*)

2. Cén léargas atá curtha ar fáil sa litir ar theaicticí an IRA frith-Chonartha? (*Doiciméad Q*)

3. Cad iad láidreachtaí agus laigí litreach pearsanta amhail Doiciméad Q mar fhoinsé stairiúil?

Láidreachtaí -----

Laigí-----

4. Cad iad na trí ghné de charachtar Michael Collins a mholann Lloyd George? (*Doiciméad S*)

5. De réir Dhoiciméad S cad é an 'tragóid uafásach' a tharla in Éirinn díreach deich lá roimh bhás Collins?

6. Cad é an fhianaise atá curtha ar fáil sa *Evening Herald* faoin atmaisféar dobróin i gcathair Chorcaí?

7. Bunaithe ar do léamh ar Dhoiciméad R, cad iad na trí aidiacht lena gcuirfí síos ar an mbealach is fearr ar fhreagairt an phobail i gcoitinne do bhás Michael Collins?

TASC

Céim 1: Déanfaidh do mhúinteoir an rang a roinnt ina ghrúpaí de thriúr.

Céim 2: Agus an fhaisnéis sa léarscáil (*Doiciméad R*), san *Evening Herald* agus do thaighde féin á n-úsáid, scríobh (nó taifead) tuairisc nuachta a bheidh le soláthar ar Six One News lena dtugtar sonraí faoin luíochán agus a iarmhairtí

Coinnígí cuimhne le bheith oibiachtúil i bhur dtuairisciú



CÉIM 3: LÚNASA 1922 - BEALTAINÉ 1923

Tháinig ann do Shaorstát na hÉireann go hoifigiúil an 6 Nollaig 1922, an chéad chothrom lae ó shíniú an Chonartha. Faoin gcéim sin bhí céim ghnásúil an chogaidh chathartha buaite ag an Saorstát agus bhí feachtas treallchogaíochta agus sabaitéireachta eacnamaíche fada dírithe air ag an IRA frith-Chonartha.

Thar aon áit eile in Éirinn, b'fhéidir, troideadh an Cogadh Cathartha go nimhneach i gContae Chiarraí. Cé go raibh IRA Chiarraí go measartha gníomhach agus dea-eagraithe le linn Chogadh na Saoirse, rinne siad treallchogaíocht a fhearadh ar bhonn fiú ní b-ionsaithe agus ní ba mharfaí - sa tréimhse 1922-1923. Agus frustrachas orthu nach raibh siad in ann frithbheartaíocht armtha dhiongbháilte Phoblachtaigh Chiarraí a threascart, ghlac oifigigh an Airm Náisiúnta bearta míchuibheasacha i gcoinne an IRA.

San áireamh le fórsaí an tSaorstáit i gCiarraí bhí 'Garda Bhaile Átha Cliath', a bhí comhdhéanta de sheanóglaigh an IRA ó Bhaile Átha Cliath lenar áiríodh an t-oifigeach faisnéise David Neligan agus an Maorghinearál Paddy O'Daly, ceannasaí fhórsaí an tSaorstáit i gCiarraí. Chuir poblachtaigh i leith na beirte gur mharaigh siad agus gur chaith siad go brúidiúil le príosúnaigh phoblachtacha. Tháinig an timpeallacht nimhneach chun buaice i roinnt beart díoltais neamhoifigiúil a rinne an tArm Náisiúnta i Márta 1923, agus 'Sléacht Bhailte Ó Síoda' míchlúiteach san áireamh.

An 30 Samhain 1922 sheol ceann foirne an IRA Liam Lynch treoracha chun tús a chur le hoibríochtaí i gcoinne an namhaid, lenar áiríodh scaoileadh ar amharc TDanna a chaith vóta ar son reachtaíocht éigeandála agus scrío-

sadh tithe cónaithe agus oifigí daoine a raibh baint lár-nach acu leis an stát, lenar áiríodh tithe na Seanadóirí uile i dteach uachtarach nuabhunaithe an tSaorstáit, a tháinig le chéile den chéadair an 11 Nollaig 1922. Tar éis mharú Sean Hales TD agus ghortú Pádraig Ó Maille an 7 Nollaig, chuir an Saorstát ceathrar príomh-phríosúnach poblachtach chun báis go seachbhreithiúnach i bPríosún Mhuinseo, agus dhealraigh sé go raibh sé sin ina dhíspreagadh le hiarrachtaí breise ar bheathaí pharlaiminteoirí; cuireadh tús leis an bhfeachtas i gcoinne réadmhaoine, áfach, i ndáiríre nuair a dódh theach Sean McGarry TD i mBaile Átha Cliath, agus maraíodh a mhac de sheacht mbliana d'aois go tragóideach.

Sna míonna go luath i 1923, bhí an tIRA frith-Chonartha éadóchasach, ní raibh mórán tacaíochta ón bpobal dóibh, bhí bagairt an choinnealbhaite os a gcomhair agus bhí siad ag troid i gcoinne Arm Náisiúnta a bhí diongbháilte agus trealmhaithe ar bhonn níos fearr. Is é a bhí i gceist le frithbheartaíocht na bpoblachtach ag an gcéim sin go príomha ná blocáil bóithre, ionsaithe ar iarnróid agus scriosadh droichead, d'fhoill bac a chur ar ghluaiseacht an Airm Náisiúnta agus chun cur isteach ar an ngeilleagar. Faoi dheireadh Mhárta 1923, bhí ceannairí an IRA ar fud na hÉireann ag plé cé acu ar cheart nó nár cheart dóibh leanúint leis an gcogadh. Tar éis do Liam Lynch a bheith scaoilte marbh ar mhalai shléibhte Chnoc Mhaoldomhnaigh an 10 Aibreán 1923 d'eisigh comharba Lynch mar cheann foirne an IRA, Frank Aiken, an t-ordú - 'Scor de Lámhach - Cuirigí Airm i dTaisce'. Ní dhearnadh géilleadh oifigiúil ná réiteach síochána idirbheartaithe, agus bheadh saincheisteanna an Chonartha mar bhun agus mar bharr na polaitíochta in Éirinn le tríocha nó daichead bliain ina dhiaidh sin.

Kevin O'Higgins (lár) ar lá a phósta le Bridget Cole an 27 Deireadh Fómhair 1921. I láthair bhí Éamon de Valera chomh maith le finné fir O'Higgins, Rory O'Connor (ar dheis).

Briseadh ceangail cairdis a cruthaíodh le linn na streachailte ar son na saoirse sa Chogadh Cathartha nimhneach - agus ba thraigéidí ná aon cheann eile cairdeas O'Connor agus O'Higgins. Cuireadh O'Connor chun báis, tar éis dó a bheith curtha i bPríosún Mhuinseo tar éis ghéilleadh na gCeithre Cúirteanna, an 8 Nollaig 1922 mar bheart díoltais as marú Sean Hales TD taobh amuigh de Theach Laighean an lá roimhe sin. Bhí baint ag an Aire Gnóthaí Baile Kevin O'Higgins leis an gcinneadh chun O'Connor a bhású in éineacht le triúr eile, Richard Barrett, Lian Mellows agus Joe McKelvey.

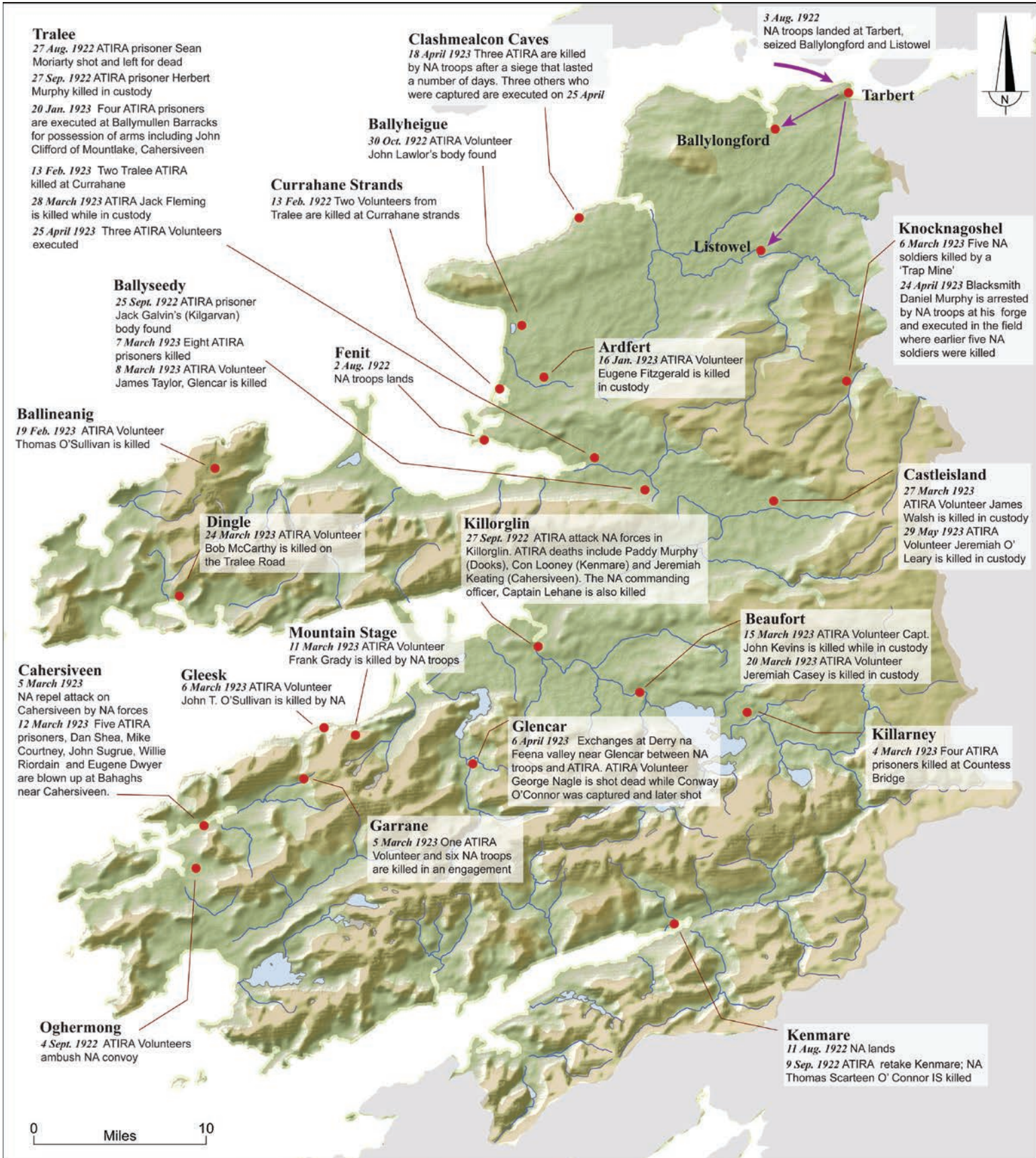


[Foinse: Leabharlann Náisiúnta na hÉireann, INDH359]

Léarscáil lena dtaispeántar eachtraí an Chogaidh Chathartha i gContae Chiarraí.

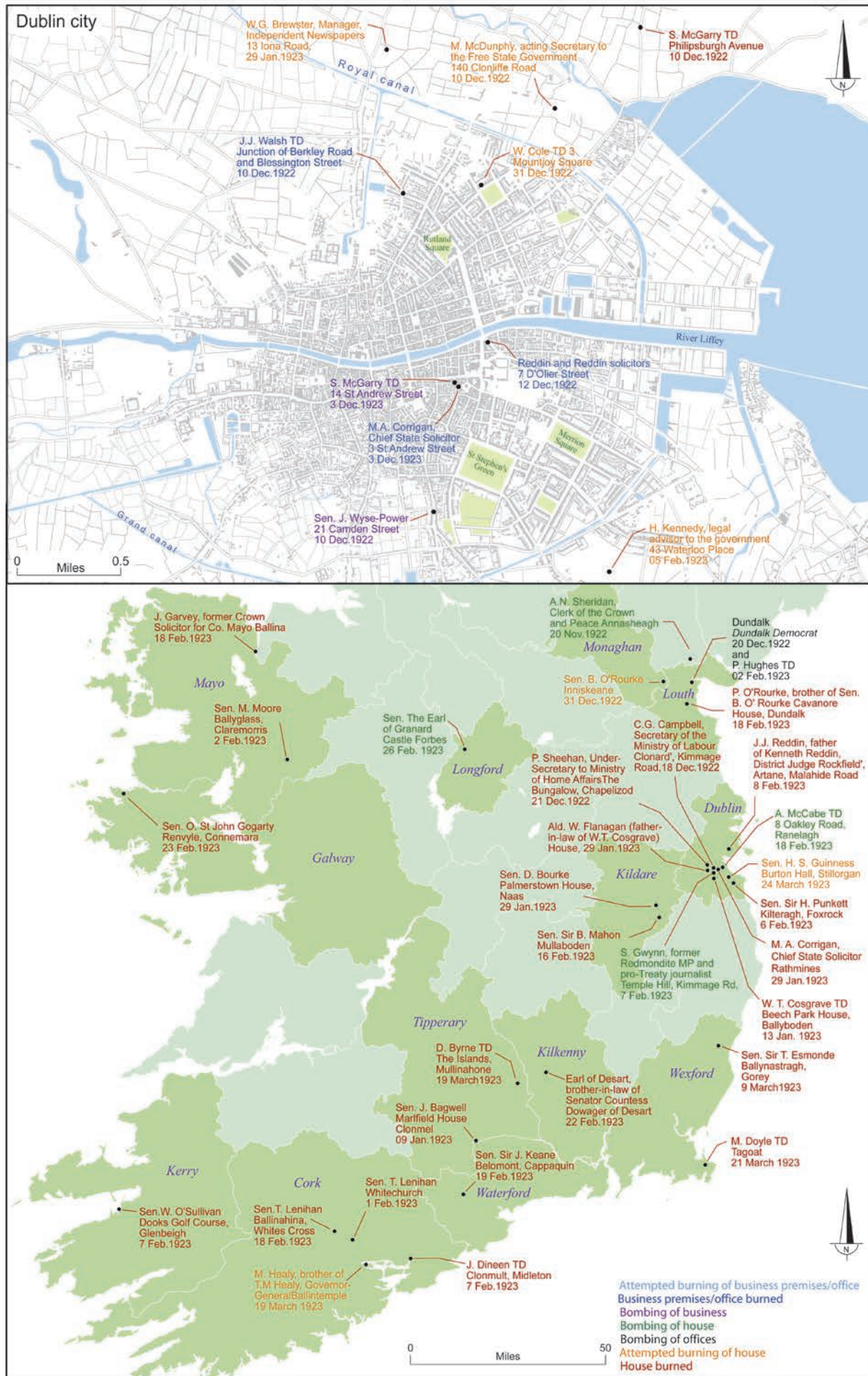
Thar aon áit eile in Éirinn, b'fhéidir, troideadh an Cogadh Cathartha go nimhneach i gContae Chiarraí. Choimeád na poblachtaigh frithbheartaíocht armtha dhiongbháilte, mharaigh agus ghortaigh siad líon mór den Arm Náisiúnta, agus choinnigh siad smacht ar chodanna móra den chontae do chuid mhaith den choinbheacht. Agus frustrachas orthu nach raibh siad in ann frithbheartaíocht armtha dhiongbháilte Phoblachtaigh Chiarraí a threascart, ghlac oifigh an Airm Náisiúnta bearta míchuibheasacha i gcoinne an IRA, agus tháinig

sé chun buaice i roinnt beart díoltais neamhoifigiúil a rinne an tArm Náisiúnta i Márta 1923, agus 'Sléacht Bhailte Ó Síoda' míchlúiteach san áireamh. Sa léarscáil seo liostaítear líon na gcoimhlintí foréigneacha ó Mheitheamh 1922 go Bealtaine 1923. Níl san áireamh leis na scórtha de luíocháin ar an mionchóir de chuid an IRA, ná gabhálacha an Airm Náisiúnta agus na maruithe a rinne an dá thaobh. Ach tugtar faisnéis inti, áfach, faoi leathadh an fhoréigin ar fud na tíre, agus tugtar roinnt láthair achrainn suntasach chun suntais léi.



- Doiciméad U -

Léarscáil lena dtaispeántar príomhtheagmhais d'ionsaithe an IRA frith-Chonartha (dónna den chuid is mó) ar réadmhaoine daoine aonair a raibh baint acu leis an Saorstát, Nollaig 1922 - Márta 1923.



Although the grip of the Irregulars was loosened ... guerrilla activities continued almost everywhere. Gradually, we came to the conclusion that steps must be taken to restore order fully, because what was going on was demoralising large numbers of the people. Ultimately we decided that men found in illegal possession of arms should be brought before committees of officers for trial and, if found guilty, executed ...

The first to suffer under the new arrangements were three young fellows who were caught with guns somewhere in County Dublin. They were duly brought before a committee of officers and sentenced to death. For some reason, Mr. Cosgrave was not able to be present ... and I happened to be the Minister whose duty it was to tell the Deputies that these men were to be executed the following morning. As I stood addressing the party, I noticed dismay on several faces. Pádraig O Máille, whose face very large and fat, sat directly in front of me and I remember that as he listened to the news, his whole visage shook like a blancmange. There were some appeals to the Government to let the young men off, but ... the big body of Deputies were more than tired of long drawn out sniping activities, and were fully prepared to support the Government in its determination that, if necessary, drastic steps should be taken. The executions presumably gave a shock to some members of the public, but many indications reached us to how that the general mass of the people were behind us.

Immediately after the execution of the three young lads, Erskine Childers was found illegally in possession of a pistol, and he became subject to the regulations. He was duly tried, found guilty and sentenced to death. In his case, however, all sorts of forces went into operation to try and prevent his execution ... [but] I think every Minister believed that if we were to reprieve Childers, having executed ignorant ordinary young fellows, our position would be impossible vis-a-vis the public and vis-a-vis the Army. I had no personal ill-feeling towards him at all, and I had never been angry with him for his attitude on the Treaty... I regarded his execution solely as an act of war, necessitated by public policy and absolutely essential to the country's welfare ...

When the Constitution had been passed, the new Government was established under the title "The Executive Council" ... On the day on which the voting for the Senate took place, Padraig O Maille and Sean Hales were fired upon on the quays ... Sean Hales was killed and Padraig O Maille wounded ... We agreed amongst ourselves that such an attack on the Dáil had to be met by drastic measures and that they should be taken at once... a list of names [was] read out. They were the names of Mellows, Barrett, O'Connor and McKelvey ... the proposal was that they should be executed in the morning without any form of trial ... I was always myself on the best of terms with Liam Mellows. Kevin O'Higgins had been an intimate friend of Rory O'Connor ... [However] we all felt that we were at a crisis in the national history which required us not to shirk any responsibility which came up to us, but to stand out firmly before the people, who were a good deal shaken by the events of previous months ... There is no doubt at all that the summary executions made a tremendous difference in the country. Some people were no doubt horrified, but for others the lesson was that the Government really meant business.

- Doiciméad W -

Rith an Dáil an rún seo an 28 Meán Fómhair 1922, lenar bronnadh cumhachtaí breithiúnacha agus pionósacha leitheadacha ar chúirteanna míleata lenar áiríodh an ceart conspóideach chun pionós an bháis a fhorchur a raibh '77' bású mhíchluíteacha ina dtoradh le linn an Chogaidh Chathartha.



THE ARMY EMERGENCY POWERS RESOLUTION

1. (1) WHEREAS the Government has entrusted the Army the duty of securing the public safety and restoring order throughout the country and has placed on the army the responsibility for the establishment of the authority of the Government in all parts of the country in which that authority is challenged by force.
- (2) AND WHEREAS the Army Council has represented to the Government that in order to discharge effectively the duty and responsibility so placed on them it is essential that the Army Council should have the power to set up Military Courts or Committees with full powers of enquiring into charges and inflicting punishments on persons found guilty of acts calculated to interfere with or delay the effective establishment of the authority of the Government, and that the Army Council should have power to authorise the detention in places whether within or without the jurisdiction of the Government of persons in Military custody and power to control the dealing in and possession of fire arms.
- (3) AND WHEREAS the Government recognising the force of such representations had sanctioned the doing under the authority of the Army Council of all or any of the following matters and things:
 - (a) The setting up of Military Courts or Committees for the enquiring into charges against persons in respect of any of the offences hereafter mentioned ...
 1. Taking part in or aiding and abetting any attack upon or using force against the National Forces.
 2. Looting, arson, destruction, seizure, unlawful possession or removal of, or damage to any public or private property.
 3. Having possession without proper authority of any bomb or any dynamite, gelignite or other explosive substance or any revolver, rifle gun or other firearm or lethal weapon or any ammunition for such fire arm.
 4. The breach of any general order or regulation made by the Army Council

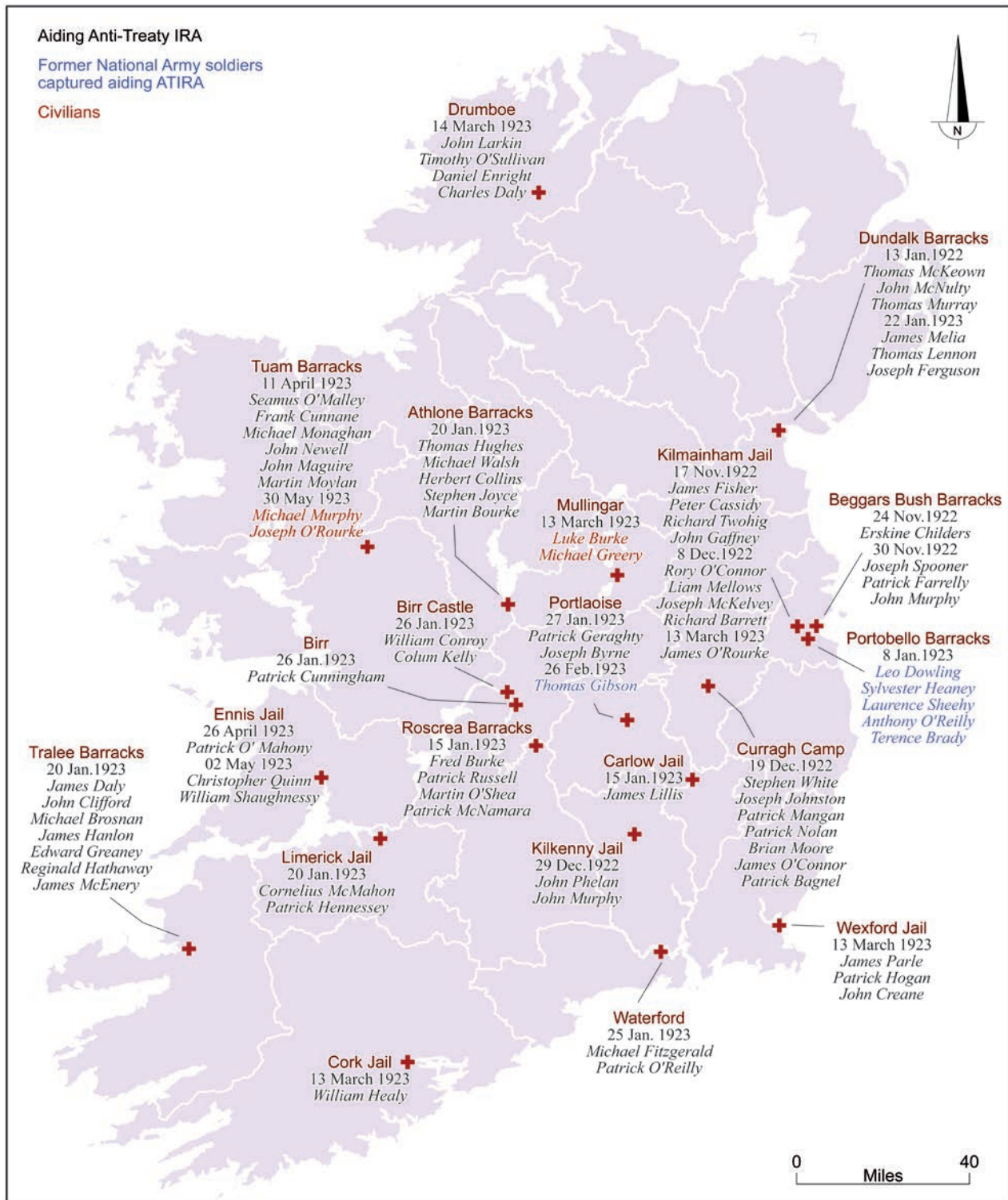
and the infliction by such Military Courts or Committees of the punishment of death or of penal servitude for any period or of imprisonment for any period or of a fine of any amount either with or without imprisonment on any person found guilty by such Court or Committee of any of the offences aforesaid ...

- Doiciméad X -

An t-aon bhású 'oifigiúil' is ochtó a rinne Rialtas Sealadach an tSaorstáit, ón 17 Samhain 1922 - go dtí an 30 Bealtaine 1923

Bhí beartas na mbásuithe ina chuid de chéim ní ba neamhthrócairí den bheartas ar thaobh an Chonartha sa Chogadh Cathartha. Rinneadh mórchuid na mbásuithe faoi na cumhachtaí éigeandála a bhí glactha ag an triú Dáil ag deireadh Mheán Fómhair 1922, lenar ligeadh do chúirteanna míleata. Bhíothas in ann pionóis an bháis a eisiúint as airm a bheith i seilbh nó as cabhrú agus neartú ionsaithe ar an Arm Náisiúnta.

Go bunúsach, ba ghnáth-Óglaigh an IRA na hÓglaigh uile a básaíodh, gan Erskine Childers, Charlie Daly, Liam Mellows, Rory O'Connor agus Joe McKelvey san áireamh (básaíodh an triúr deireanach go neamhdhleathach, lasmuigh de théarmaí an dlí). Seachas ocht mbású déag, rinneadh na básuithe uile lasmuigh de Bhaile Átha Cliath, mar bheartas d'aon ghnó a glacadh tar éis mharú an dáréag ar dtús sa phríomhchathair.

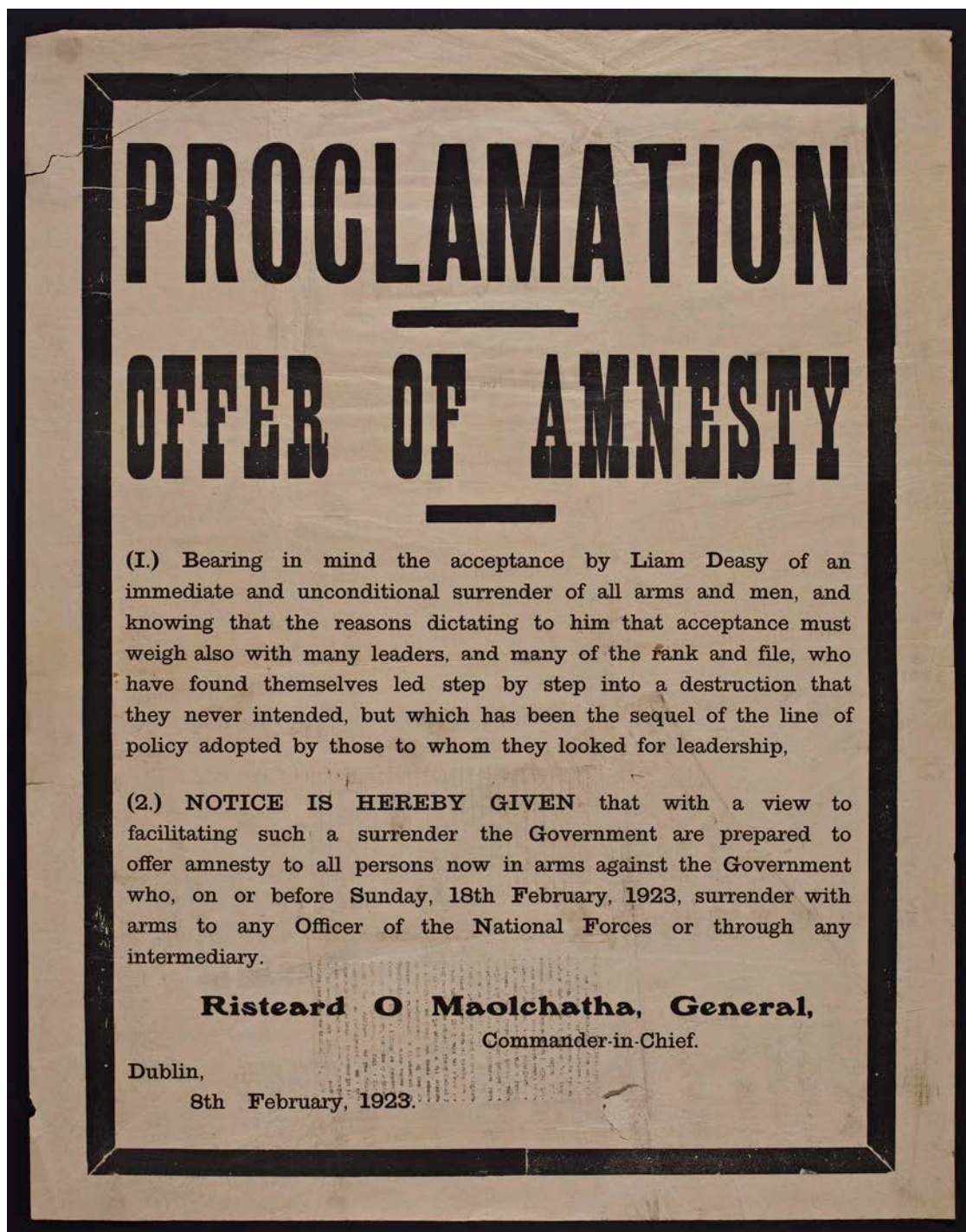


- Doiciméad Y-

Tairiscint Richard Mulcahy de mhaithiúnas ginearálta d'óglaigh an IRA frith-Chonartha a raibh fonn orthu géilleadh.

Tharla sé sin tar éis ghabháil cheannasaí an IRA Liam Deasy an 18 Eanáir sna Gaibhlte agus a chinneadh chun géilleadh a shíniú agus chun aontú le brú ón Saorstát chun glaoch ar a chomh-cheannasaithe an rud céanna a dhéanamh. Cé go raibh spárail ón mbású ina dreasacht shoiléir, bhí Deasy ar lorg dóigheanna cheana féin chun deireadh a chur leis an gcoinbhleacht agus bhí sé thar a bheith duairc faoi sheans na bpo-

blacht go n-éireodh leo ag tús 1923. Bhí an spéis ba mhó ina ghlaoch sna príosúin, áit a ndearna roinnt príosúnach 'géilleadh', agus i measc líonta iargúlta de cholúin frith-Chonartha, amhail an ceann i Léim an Bhradáin, Contae Chill Dara. Cé gur throid an lucht frith-Chonartha ar aghaidh go dtí Bealtaine, is féidir eachtra Deasy a mheas, i bhfocail Michael Hopkinson, 'mar thús chliseadh poiblí sheasamh míleata na bPoblachtach.'

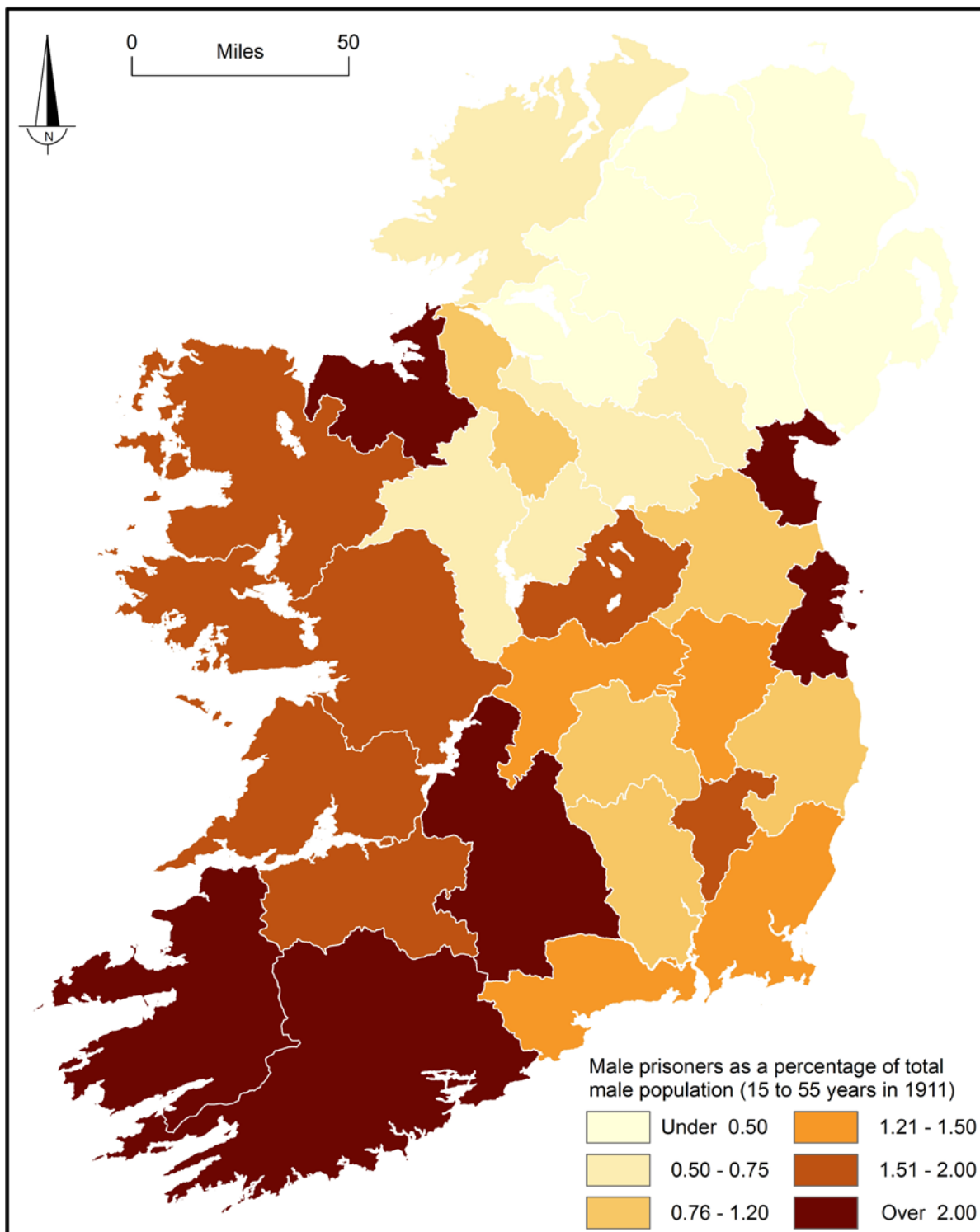


- Doiciméad Z -

Léarscáil lena dtaispeántar na háiteanna as ar tháinig níos mó ná 15,000 imtheorannaithe fireanna sa Saorstát ó Mheitheamh 1922 go dtí an saoradh deireanach i 1924, mar chion den daonra fireann iomlán

Bhí líon na bpríosúnach faoi choimeád ag deireadh an Chogaidh Chathartha (rud beag níos lú ná 12,000) beagnach dhá oiread líon na bpríosúnach i bpríosún ag deireadh Chogadh na Saoirse. Coinníodh na fir agus na mná sin i ngnáth-phríosúin, i gcampaí imtheorannaithe, i mbeairicí agus (i gcás príosúnaigh ban i gcéimeanna ní ba dhéanaí an chogaidh agus ina dhiaidh) i dteach na mbocht de chuid Aontas Bhaile Átha Cliath Thuaidh, a rinneadh a athchóiriú chun na críche sin in Aibreán 1923. Rinneadh líon iomlán de 505 ban a imtheorannú nó a chur i bpríosún. Tháinig 3,101 de na príosúnaigh fear as Baile

Átha Cliath, tháinig 2,275 as Corcaigh, tháinig 997 as Tiobraid Árann agus tháinig 784 as Luimneach - ceantair uile a bhí i measc na gceantar ba ghníomhaí le linn Chogadh na Saoirse. Áiríodh leis na contaetha ina raibh borradh sa ghníomhaíocht le linn an Chogaidh Chathartha, de réir mar atá léirithe ag líon na bpríosúnach, Ciarraí (936), Maigh Eo (860), Lú (537), Sligeach (475) agus Loch Garman (407). Ba é an contae leis an ionadaíocht is lú ná Fear Manach le 8. Tháinig an chuid is mó díobh siúd a díbríodh ón mBreatain, idir fir agus mná, as Glaschú, Learpholl, Londain agus Manchain.



Forógra Éamon de Valera don IRA frith-Chonartha arna eisiúint in éineacht le hordú sos comhraic Frank Aiken
an 24 Bealtaine 1923

ÓGLAÍŠ NA h-ÉIREANN.

(IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY)

Árd Oifig áit Cliath

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS,
DUBLIN

Dept :-

May 24th, 1923.

Ref. No. Order of the Day.

To:

All Ranks

from the President.

SOLDIERS OF LIBERTY - LEGION OF THE REARGUARD:

The Republic can no longer be defended successfully by your arms. Further sacrifices on your part would now be in vain and continuance of the struggle in arms unwise in the national interest. Military victory must be allowed to rest for the moment with those who have destroyed the Republic. Other means must be sought to safeguard the nation's right.

Do not let sorrow overwhelm you. Your efforts and the sacrifices of your dead comrades in this forlorn hope will surely bear fruit. You have saved the nation's honour and kept open the road to Independence. Laying aside your arms now is an act of patriotism as exalted and pure as your valour in taking them up.

Seven years of intense efforts have exhausted our people. Their sacrifices and their sorrows have been many. If they have turned away and have not given you the active support which alone would bring you victory in this last year, it is because they are weary and need a rest. Give them a little time and you will and see them recover and rally again to the standard. They will then quickly discover who have been selfless and who selfish - who have spoken the truth and who falsehood. When they are ready, you will be, and your place will be once more as of old with the vanguard.

The sufferings which you must now face unarmed, you will bear in a manner worthy of men who were ready to give up their lives for their cause. The thought that you have still to suffer for your devotion will lighten your present sorrow and what you endure will keep you in communion with your dead comrades who gave their lives and all these lives promised, for Ireland.

May God guard every one of you and give to our country in all times of need sons who will love her as dearly and devotedly as you.

EAMON DE VALERA

CEISTEANNA TUISCEANA

CÉIM III: TREALLCHOGAÍOCHT

1. De réir na léarscáile, cén mhí inar tharla an chuid is mó de hionsaithe an IRA i mBaile Átha Cliath? (*Doiciméad U*)

2. Cén cineál ionsaí a rinneadh ar áitreabh H. Kennedy i bPlás Waterloo agus (b) cén fáth a raibh sé ina thargaid do na poblachtaigh? (*Doiciméad U*)

3. Mínigh cén fáth a measfaí na cineálacha ionsaithe ar an léarscáil le bheith ina dtreallchogaíocht?

4. De réir ráiteas finné Ernest Blythe, cén beart a rinne an Rialtas sealadach mar fhreagairt ar ghníomhaíochtaí treallchogaíochta an IRA? (*Doiciméad V*)

5. An bhfuil tú in ann cúis a mholadh le freagairt Pádraig Ó Máille don nuacht ó Blythe? (*Doiciméad V*)

6. Cén bonn cirt a thug Ernest Blythe le bású Erskine Childers? (*Doiciméad V*)

7. Cén eachtra a tharla i mBaile Átha Cliath a bhí ina chúis le cinneadh na Comhairle Feidhmiúcháin chun ‘dianbhearta’ a fhorchur? (*Doiciméad V*)

8. De réir Ernest Blythe, cén toradh a bhí ag na básuithe ar (a) tuairim an phobail i gcoitinne agus (b) ar an IRA?
(a)-----
(b)-----
9. An measann tú go bhfuil Doiciméad A 1 ina fhoinse iontaofa? Déan tagairt don doiciméad i do fhreagra.



10. Cad iad na cionta a rabhthas in ann daoine a chur faoi thriail ina leith os comhair cúirt mhíleata tar éis Meán Fómhair 1922? (Doiciméad W)

11. De réir na léarscáile, cad iad na trí láthair i mBaile Átha Cliath a úsáideadh chun príosúnaigh a bhású faoi reachtaíocht na gCumhachtaí Éigeandála? (Doiciméad X)

12. Cathain agus cá háit ar cuireadh Rory O'Connor, Liam Mellows, Richard Barrett agus Joseph McKelvey chun báis? (Doiciméad X)

13. Cá mhéad duine as an líon a cuireadh chun báis idir Samhain 1922 agus Bealtaine 1923 a bhí ina sibhialtaigh? (Doiciméad X)

TASC

Is é an 10 Aibreán 1923 agus tá Liam Lynch díreach tar éis a bheith gortaithe go marfach i gcomhrac lámhaigh le saighdiúirí an Airm Náisiúnta i Sléibhte Chnoc Mhaoldomhnaigh. Is oifigigh shinsearachacha sibh i bhFeidhmeannas Náisiúnta an IRA frith-Chonartha. Le linn cruinniú éigeandála chun an todhchaí a chinneadh, comhthiomsaíonn sibh liosta de na buntáistí agus de na míbhuntáistí maidir le leanúint leis an gcomhrac.

Céim 1: Déanfaidh do mhúinteoir an rang a eagrú ina ghrúpaí de cheathrar.

Céim 2: Agus an fhaisnéis sna Doiciméid sa bhileog oibre seo agus bhur dtaighde féin á n-úsáid pléigí na cúiseanna le suíomh lag an IRA agus cén fáth ar cheart dóibh géilleadh mar aon le haon chúiseanna nó bonn cirt le leanúint leis an gcomhrac i gcoinne fhórsaí an tSaorstáit

Céim 3: A luaithe agus atá a chion curtha leis an díospóireacht ag gach ball den ghrúpa, comhlánaígid an teimpléad um buntáistí agus míbhuntáistí ar an gcéad leathanach eile.

Céim 4: Nuair a bheidh an tasc críochnaithe, iarrfaidh do mhúinteoir aiseolas ó gach grúpa.



LIOSTA DE NA BUNTÁISTÍ AGUS DE NA MÍBHUNTÁISTÍ MAIDIR LE
LEANÚINT LEIS AN GCOMHRAC

BUNTÁISTÍ

MÍBHUNTÁISTÍ