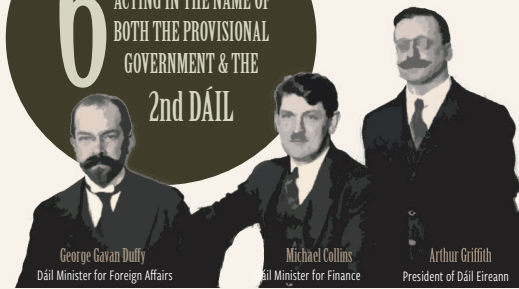


## THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT

6 CABINET MEMBERS  
ACTING IN THE NAME OF  
BOTH THE PROVISIONAL  
GOVERNMENT & THE  
2nd DÁIL



The pro-Treaty TDs formed the Provisional Government of the Irish Free State on 14 January to put the provisions of the Treaty into effect. As chairman, Collins had responsibility for overseeing the transfer of power from the British to the Irish administration, and drawing up a constitution.

Michael Collins: Chairman of the Provisional Government

Patrick Hogan: Minister for Agriculture

Eamonn Duggan: Minister for Home Affairs

Kevin O'Higgins: Minister for Economic Affairs

W.T. Cosgrave: Minister for Local Government

Joe McGrath: Minister for Labour

## IRA REACTION TO THE TREATY

Like the Dáil, the army was split by the Treaty with the majority opposing it. Clashes occurred between pro and anti-Treaty IRA across the country in February 1922 as both sides attempted to take over barracks evacuated by the British.



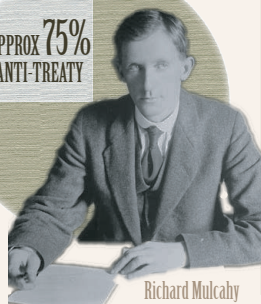
## THE NATIONAL ARMY (NA)

Those members of the army who supported the Treaty were dressed in new green uniforms and known as the National Army (NA) while the anti-Treaty IRA became known as the 'Irregulars'.

## SINN FEIN AND FHEIS

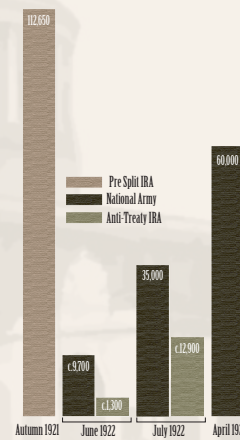
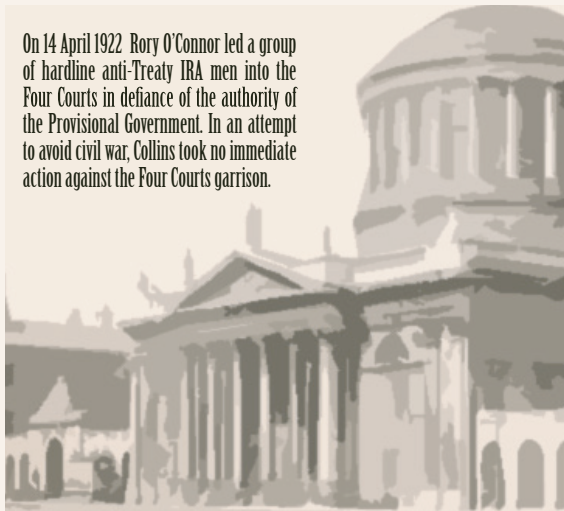
According to the Treaty, the 26 county Irish Free State would be governed by a parliament decided by a general election. At the Sinn Féin convention in February 1922, de Valera and Griffith agreed to postpone the election for 3 months to give voters time to consider both the Treaty and the constitution. Collins hoped to use the time to win over the anti-Treaty IRA.

APPROX 75%  
ANTI-TREATY



# THE IRISH CIVIL WAR 1922-23

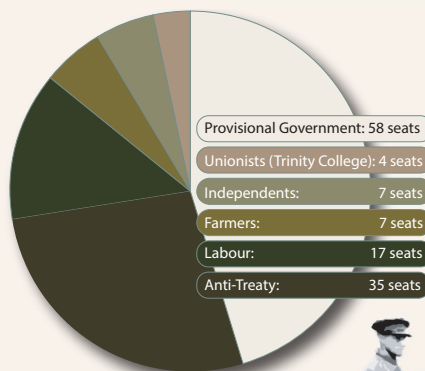
On 14 April 1922 Rory O'Connor led a group of hardline anti-Treaty IRA men into the Four Courts in defiance of the authority of the Provisional Government. In an attempt to avoid civil war, Collins took no immediate action against the Four Courts garrison.



## COLLINS-DE VALERA PACT, 18 MAY 1922

To avoid widening the split in Sinn Féin, on Michael Collins and Éamon de Valera negotiated the 'pact' agreement for the upcoming election in June, whereby Sinn Féin would run both pro- and anti-Treaty candidates, who, if successful, would form a coalition government with a narrow pro-Treaty majority. In this way the Treaty would not be the key issue in the election campaign. Shortly before the election, Collins repudiated the pact.

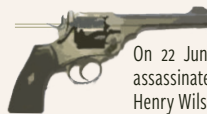
## THE 'PACT' GENERAL ELECTION, 16 JUNE 1922



SEVEN OUT OF SIXTEEN IRA DIVISIONS REMAINED LOYAL TO THE PRO-TREATY GHQ, BUT THE TWO LARGEST - THE 1ST AND 2ND SOUTHERN DIVISIONS UNDER LIAM LYNCH AND ERNIE O'MALLEY, RESPECTIVELY - WERE ANTI-TREATY



## ASSASSINATION OF SIR HENRY WILSON



On 22 June two IRA gunmen assassinated Field Marshal Sir Henry Wilson, security adviser to the Northern Ireland government, in London. The British Government blamed IRA hardliners in the Four Courts. Churchill warned that unless the occupation of the Four Courts was brought to an end, the British Army would take action themselves.

## THE KIDNAPPING OF J.J. O'CONNELL

Anti-Treaty man Leo Henderson was arrested on 26 June. The Four Courts garrison responded by kidnapping J.J. O'Connell, Deputy Chief of Staff of the National Army, provoking the Cabinet to take action. On 27 June, Collins sent an ultimatum to the O'Connor's men - surrender by 4:00 am or the Four Courts would be shelled. No answer was given.

4.10 a.m. on 28 June 1922

General Tom Ennis of the NA ordered the attack on the Four Courts

## PHASE 1: THE BATTLE OF DUBLIN, 28 JUNE - 5 JULY 1922



Anti-Treaty forces under Oscar Traynor continued the struggle from positions in central Dublin. Most of the anti-Treaty positions fell on 2 July leaving only 14 buildings in O'Connell Street under the command of Cathal Brugha. On 5 July, after heavy shelling by NA forces, Brugha ordered his garrison to surrender. That evening Brugha emerged from the burning building, but when called on to surrender, he refused and was fatally wounded.

ON 12 JULY, A COUNCIL OF WAR WAS APPOINTED AND MICHAEL COLLINS BECAME COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE NATIONAL ARMY



## PHASE 3: GUERRILLA WAR, AUG 1922-MAY 1923

In late August 1922, the anti-Treaty IRA abandoned conventional tactics and reverted to guerrilla warfare. In the same month, Commander-in-Chief of the National Army, Michael Collins, was killed in an anti-Treaty IRA ambush at Béal na Blá in his native County Cork.

In late September 1922 the 3rd Dáil brought in an Emergency Powers Act authorising the death penalty for a range of offences. On 10 October Catholic bishops excommunicated republicans.

On 30 November, IRA chief-of-staff Liam Lynch ordered a policy of reprisals which included shooting on sight TDs who had voted for emergency legislation. When Sean Hales TD was assassinated in Dublin on 7 December 1922, the Dáil responded by ordering the executions of prominent republican prisoners, Rory O'Connor, Richard Barrett, Liam Mellows and Joe McKelvey in Mountjoy Gaol.

77 Anti-Treaty  
IRA Executed



## PHASE 2: THE BATTLE FOR MUNSTER, JULY-AUGUST 1922

At the beginning of the Civil War the anti-Treaty IRA had control of the south and west but in mid-July they were forced out of Limerick, which because of its geographical position dividing south from west was a crucial anti-Treaty stronghold. Waterford city was easily taken by pro-Treaty units in mid-July 1922.

In August the National Army attacked the remaining republican strongholds in Cork and Kerry from the coast. Men and arms were landed at Passage West, Union Hall and Youghal in mid-August, Kenmare on 11 August, Westport in late July and Waterford in mid-July. In all cases the expeditions met with little effective opposition.



The remaining 5,500 British soldiers left Ireland in Dec 1922



## THE END OF THE CIVIL WAR

By early 1923 republican resistance was beginning to collapse. Demoralisation, lack of popular support, and the persistence of the National Army unravelled the IRA organisation.

Liam Lynch was shot dead on the slopes of the Knockmealdown Mountains on 10 April 1923. Lynch's successor as chief-of-staff, Frank Aiken, issued an order to 'Cease Fire - Dump Arms' on 24 May 1923. There was neither an official surrender nor a negotiated peace settlement, and Treaty issues would continue to dominate Irish politics for decades.

Approx 15,000 male internees imprisoned in the Free State, 1922-1924

Approx 1,200 Combat Fatalities