Irish History Timeline - The GAA's role in Irish history

Northern Ireland civil rights movement

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The **Northern Ireland civil rights movement** dates to the early 1960s, when a number of initiatives emerged which challenged inequality and discrimination in Northern Ireland. The Campaign for Social Justice (CSJ) was founded by Conn McCluskey and his wife, Patricia. Conn was a doctor, and Patricia was a social worker who had worked in Glasgow for a period, and who had a background in housing activism. Both were involved in the Homeless Citizens League, an organisation founded after Catholic women occupied disused social housing. The HCL evolved into the CSJ, focusing on lobbying, research and publicising discrimination. The campaign for Derry University was another mid-1960s campaign.[1]

Northern Ireland civil rights movement	
Date	1967 - 1972
Location	Northern Ireland
Goals	Civil and political rights
Resulted in	Development of the Troubles

The most important organisation established during this period was the Northern Irish Civil Rights Association (NICRA), established in 1967 to protest discrimination. NICRA's objectives were:

1. To defend the basic freedoms of all citizens
2. To protest the rights of the individual
3. To highlight abuses of power
4. To demand guarantees for freedom of speech, assembly and association
5. To inform the public of its lawful rights[2]

Anglo-Irish Treaty

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

This article is about the 1921 treaty. For other uses, see Anglo-Irish Treaty (disambiguation).

The **Anglo-Irish Treaty** (Irish: *An Conradh Angla-Éireannach*), commonly known as **The Treaty** and officially the **Articles of Agreement for a Treaty Between Great Britain and Ireland**, was an agreement between the government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and representatives of the Irish Republic that concluded the Irish War of Independence.[2] It provided for the establishment of the Irish Free State within a year as a self-governing dominion within the "community of nations known as the British Empire", a status "the same as that of the Dominion of Canada". It also provided Northern Ireland, which had been created by the Government of Ireland Act 1920, an option to opt out of the Irish Free State, which it exercised.

Gaelic revival

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

For other uses, see Gaelic revival (disambiguation).

The **Gaelic revival** (Irish: *Athbheochan na Gaeilge*) was the late-nineteenth-century national revival of interest in the Irish language (also known as *Gaelic*)[1] and Irish Gaelic culture (including folklore, sports, music, arts, etc.). Irish had diminished as a spoken tongue, remaining the main daily language only in isolated rural areas, with English having become the dominant language in the majority of Ireland.

Interest in Gaelic culture was evident in the beginning of the nineteenth century with the formation of the Ulster Gaelic Society in 1830, and later in the scholarly works of John O'Donovan and Eugene O'Curry, and the foundation of the Ossianic Society. Concern for spoken Irish led to the formation of the Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language in 1876, and the Gaelic Union in 1880. The latter produced the *Gaelic Journal*. Irish sports were fostered by the Gaelic Athletics Association, founded in 1884.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Easter Rising

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

This article is about events of 1916 in Ireland. For the unconnected 2004 US musical, see Easter Rising (musical).

The **Easter Rising** (Irish: *Éirí Amach na Cásca*),[2] also known as the **Easter Rebellion**, was an armed insurrection in Ireland during Easter Week, April 1916. The Rising was launched by Irish republicans to end British rule in Ireland and establish an independent Irish Republic while the United Kingdom was heavily engaged in the First World War. It was the most significant uprising in Ireland since the rebellion of 1798, and the first armed action of the Irish revolutionary period.

Good Friday Agreement

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Not to be confused with Anglo-Irish Agreement.

The **Good Friday Agreement** (**GFA**) or **Belfast Agreement** (Irish: *Comhaontú Aoine an Chéasta* or *Comhaontú Bhéal Feirste*; Ulster-Scots: *Guid Friday Greeance* or *Bilfawst Greeance*)[1] was a major political development in the Northern Ireland peace process of the 1990s. Northern Ireland's present devolved system of government is based on the agreement. The agreement also created a number of institutions between Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland, and between the Republic of Ireland and the United Kingdom.

The Troubles

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

"Troubles" redirects here. For other uses, see Troubles (disambiguation).

The Troubles (Irish: *Na Trioblóidí*) was an ethno-nationalist[12][13][14][15] conflict in Northern Ireland during the late 20th century. Also known internationally as the **Northern Ireland conflict**,[16][17][18][19][20] and the **Conflict in Ireland**,[21][22] it is sometimes described as a "guerrilla war" or a "low-level war".[23][24][25][26] The conflict began in the late 1960s and is usually deemed to have ended with the Good Friday Agreement of 1998.[3][27][28][29][30] Although the Troubles primarily took place in Northern Ireland, at times the violence spilled over into parts of the Republic of Ireland, England, and mainland Europe.

The conflict was primarily political and nationalistic, fuelled by historical events.[31] It also had an ethnic or sectarian dimension,[32] although it was not a religious conflict.[12][33] A key issue was the constitutional status of Northern Ireland. Unionists/loyalists, who were mostly Protestants, wanted Northern Ireland to remain within the United Kingdom. Irish nationalists/republicans, who were mostly Catholics, wanted Northern Ireland to leave the United Kingdom and join a united Ireland.

The conflict began during a campaign to end discrimination against the Catholic/nationalist minority by the Protestant/unionist government and police force.[34][35] The authorities attempted to suppress this protest campaign and were accused of police brutality; it was also met with violence from loyalists, who alleged it was a republican front. Increasing inter-communal violence, and conflict between nationalist youths and police, eventually led to riots in August 1969 and the deployment of British troops. Some Catholics initially welcomed the army as a more neutral force, but it soon came to be seen as hostile and biased.[36] The emergence of armed paramilitary organisations led to the subsequent warfare over the next three decades.

Bloody Sunday (1972)

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

For other uses of "Bloody Sunday", see Bloody Sunday (disambiguation).

Bloody Sunday – sometimes called the **Bogside Massacre**[1] – was an incident on 30 January 1972 in the Bogside area of Derry, Northern Ireland, when British soldiers shot 28 unarmed civilians during a peaceful protest march against internment. Fourteen people died: thirteen were killed outright, while the death of another man four months later was attributed to his injuries. Many of the victims were shot while fleeing from the soldiers and some were shot while trying to help the wounded. Other protesters were injured by rubber bullets or batons, and two were run down by army vehicles.[2][3] The march had been organised by the Northern Ireland Civil Rights Association (NICRA). The soldiers involved were members of the 1st Battalion, Parachute Regiment, also known as "1 Para".[4]

LIVEWORKSHEETS