
Home Rule and Ireland

Ireland at the turn of the century

Ireland at the turn of the century

- Was a rural country (60% lived in the country side)
 - Only area with much industry was around Belfast.
 - Since 1800 with the Act of Union we were united to the Kingdom of Great Britain.
-



United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland



**Westminster
Houses of Parliament**

Westminster

House of Lords

- 28 Irish Lords
- Conservative
- Wealthy
- Hereditary

House of Commons

- 655 MPs
 - 105 Irish MPs
 - MP = member of parliament
 - Elected Representatives
-

Political Parties

```
graph TD; A[Political Parties] --> B[Conservatives]; A --> C[Liberals];
```

Conservatives

Liberals

- 1874 = Irish Home Rule Party
 - 1900 = Labour Party
-

Government

- Prime Minister and Cabinet of Ministers
 - Bill (proposal) has to be passed through the Lords and the Commons then signed by the king or queen before it becomes law
 - Can only be delayed for 2 years
-

Ruling Ireland

Lord Lieutenant

- King or Queens representative in Ireland
- Member of the House of Lords
- Lived at the Viceregal Lodge
- Carried out ceremonial tasks

Chief Secretary

- MP
 - Had to go to the House of Commons often to talk about Irish Policies
 - Office was in Dublin Castle
 - Main assistant was the Under Secretary
-



City Arms, Dublin.

VICE REGAL LODGE, PHOENIX PARK, DUBLIN.

Copyright.



Dublin Castle

- Taxes
 - Police
 - Education
 - Poor Laws
 - Controlled the Police
-
- The final say was had by London which led to confusion



Policing

- DMP for Dublin
 - RIC for the rest of the country
 - Dealt with petty crimes riots and evictions
 - The Special Branch also watched trouble makers and spied on members of nationalist and socialist organisations
-



Key terms

Republic = A state whose head is an elected president

Kingdom = A state whose head is a monarch

Conservative = reluctant to change

Liberal = Wants change or reform

Constitutional Nationalists = wanted to achieve independence using peaceful and political means

Republicans / Extreme Nationalists = Willing to use physical force to gain independence

Unionists



Unionists



- North of Ireland
 - Protestant
 - Their ancestors came from England in the Plantations
 - More in common with England
 - Afraid that the Catholics might get all the power
-

Nationalists

-



Nationalists

- Southern Ireland
 - Catholic
 - Wanted Ireland to rule itself
 - Felt we were different to English
 - Three quarters of Ireland were nationalists
-

Home Rule

Wanted Ireland to have its own parliament which would deal with local issues like health and education.

In return they would accept the British king as King of Ireland and let the Westminster parliament make decisions about important issues such as war and peace

Cultural Nationalism

- What makes a person Irish?
 - What makes Irish people different from English People?
 - Why should the Irish Rule themselves?
 - How could the Irish claim to be a distinct nation when we had adopted English language and customs?
-

Cultural Nationalism was an attempt to reemphasize the things that made Irish people different. They wanted to restore the Irish Language and develop a separate Irish culture so differences would be clear. Then no one could challenge Ireland's right to independence

Language customs, stories, music and traditions were the most obvious differences

- Ireland was becoming more anglicised.
 - Begun with the plantations
 - Upper and middle class and most townspeople were English in speech and customs
 - Industry declined emigration to English speaking countries
 - Education in English because they might have to emigrate
 - Cheaper travel and cost of printing brought newspapers literature customs to even the remotest part of Ireland.
-