

## **What events led to Ireland having its own flag?**

**Subject:** History

**Class Level:** Senior Primary

**Strand:** Local Studies; Life, Society Work and Culture in the past; Politics, Conflict and Society

**Strand Unit:** My Locality through the Ages; Life in 18<sup>th</sup> Century Ireland, Life in 19<sup>th</sup> Century Ireland; 1916 and the foundation of the State

### **Objectives:**

- children will become familiar with some names/events in Irish History
- the children will appreciate the sacrifice/efforts of these people
- that the children will research a particular event in history and place it on a timeline

**Integration:** Maths - time; Geography - towns in Ireland; ICT - research; Language Development

### **Differentiation:**

Adjust the number of dates used according to the age and ability of your students.

Provide extra support if needed.

Mixed ability groups.

**Prior Knowledge:** Basic understand of the situation in Ireland at this time. The Tricolour Flag was first introduced by Thomas Meagher in Waterford in 1848. It was not significant again until raised above the GPO in 1916.

**Activity:** Create and display a time line of significant events in Irish history which occurred between 1948 and the Easter Rising 1916.

Teacher assigns each of the events listed below to a particular pair/group of children.

Groups are asked to research and discuss this event. (Material can be provided or internet used).

Groups are asked to place their event on a timeline and inform the class about its significance.

(Timeline may have the relevant dates already displayed - depending on the ability level of the children)

**Alternatively**, in groups, children can be do the research in blocks of ten years, choose their own relevant events and place them on the time line.

**Assessment:** Short quiz based on the timeline

*Significant Events could include;*

Date	Event
1848	Thomas Francis Meagher presented the Irish Tricolour in a to the citizens of Dublin.

1858	The Irish Republican brotherhood was founded by James Stephens and John O'Mahony. It was dedicated to seeking an end to British rule in Ireland and the establishment of an Irish Republic.
1867	The Manchester Martyrs - William Philip Allen, Michael Larkin, and Michael O'Brien - members of the Irish Republican Brotherhood, were executed for the murder of a police officer in Manchester, England,
21 October 1879	The Irish National Land League was founded at the Imperial Hotel in Castle bar, Co. Mayo, on with Charles Stewart Parnell elected president.
October 1882	Land League is suppressed and Parnell founded the Irish National League to campaign on broader issues including Home Rule
1904	The Sinn Féin party was founded by Arthur Griffith.
26 August 1913	The Dublin Lockout was a major industrial dispute between approximately 20,000 workers and 300 employers.

23 November 1913	Irish Citizen Army was established to help defend workers' demonstrations from the police. It was formed by James Larkin, James Connolly and Jack White. In 1916, it took part in the Easter Rising.
29 June 1915	Páraic Mac Piarais gives a graveside oration at the Funeral of Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa.
1913	The Irish Volunteers was a military organisation. It's primary aim was "to secure and maintain the rights and liberties common to the whole people of Ireland". Later became known as the Irish Republican Army.
18 September 1914	Government of Ireland Act, offering Irish Home Rule, passed but the act was immediately postponed for the duration of World War I.
24 April 1916	Easter Rising: The Irish Republican Brotherhood led an action which seized key government buildings in Dublin, and issued the Proclamation of the Irish Republic.