Title: The First Dáil Éireann









Learning Intentions:

In this lesson, we are learning to:

- Research primary sources.
- Describe how the First Dáil came about.

☐ Reflect on the contribution of key-players who were in the First Dáil Éireann.

21st January 1919

In the 1918 General Election, Sein Féin opted not to take their seats at Westminster, opting instead to form their own Dáil.

On 21st January 1919, Sein Féin MPs met in the Mansion House, Dublin to set up their own parliament called the First Dáil.



Read the associated 1919 newspaper articles;

Sunday Independent
The Irish Independent

Select other newspapers from the Irish Newspaper Archive







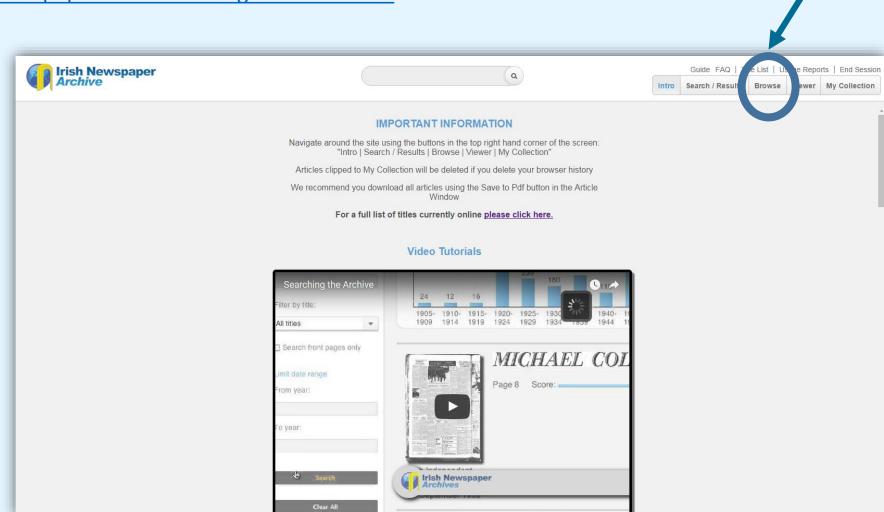
Using the Irish Newspaper Archive, research how the newspapers reported the establishment of the First Dáil.





Researching Primary Sources

Access the Irish Newspaper Archive through Scoilnet here.

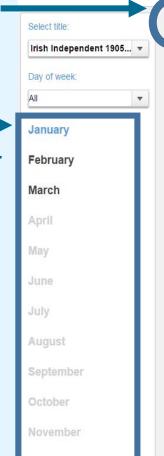


Click on the 'Browse' to find primary sources for particular years and papers.

Researching Primary Sources

Use the arrows to scroll through the years

Select the month of paper here.



Irish Newspaper Archive





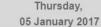


04 January 2017



1922 1923 1924 1925

Guide FAQ | Title List | Usage Reports | End Session Search / Results Browse Viewer My Collection



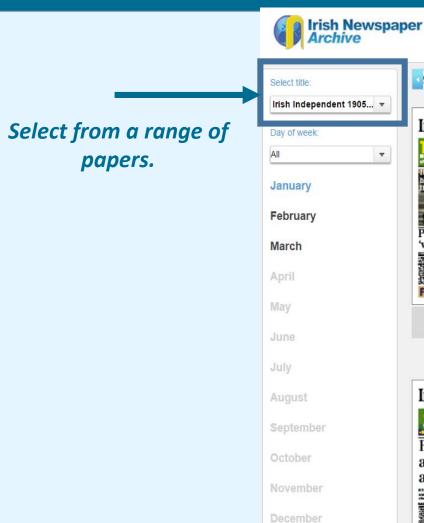








Researching Primary Sources





Free GP care for

all children now

at risk in crisis







WHY DO WE WANT TO SET CANCER?

Wednesday,

04 January 2017

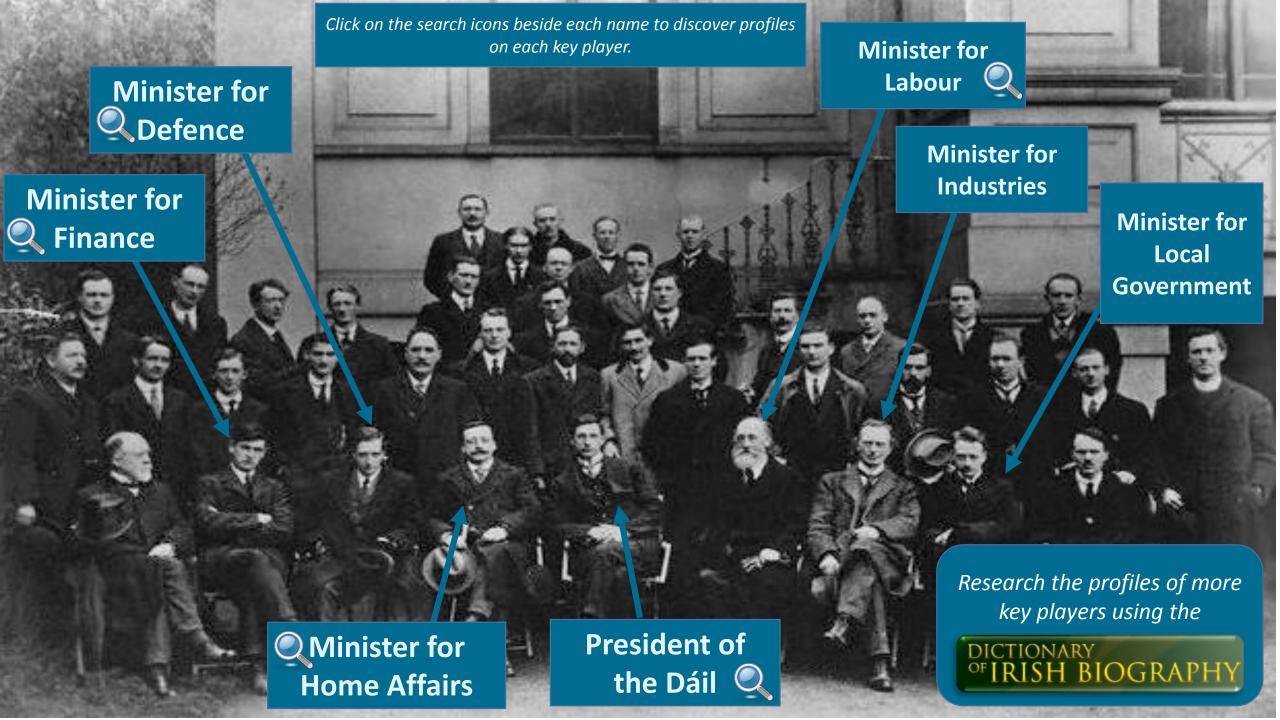


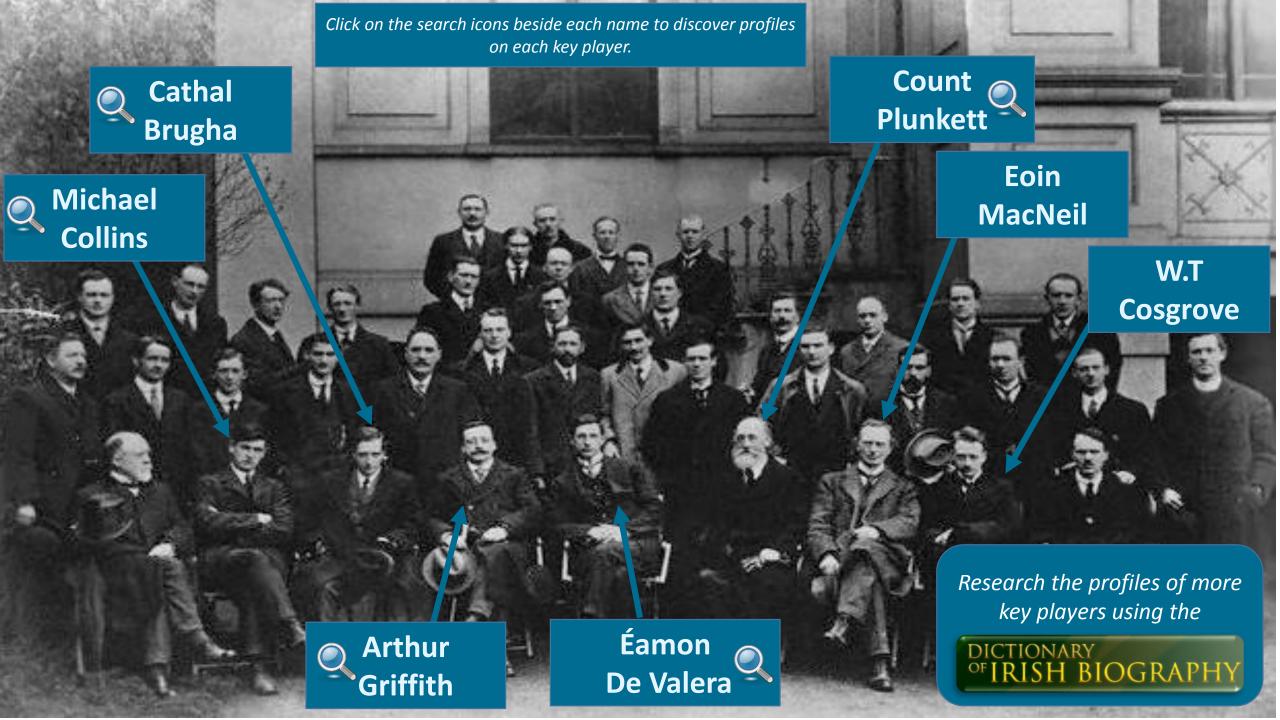
1922 1923 1924 1925

Guide FAQ | Title List | Usage Reports | End Session Search / Results Browse Viewer My Collection









Reflect - What do you know about the key players to date.

Cathal Brugha	Eamon De Valera	Arthur Griffith
Count Plunkett	Eoin MacNeil	W.T Cosgrove

Click on the picture to locate the Mansion House in Dublin, the place where the First Dáil met.



President of the First Dáil



Eamon De Valeria

Elected: 1st April 1919

Eamon De Valeria was in prison when the First Dáil met.

Cathal Brugha acted as president

Visit <u>www.taoiseach.gov.ie</u> for more details.

RTE Archives

Students can click on the 'RTÉ Archives' to watch and listen to podcasts about the First Dáil.

POBLACHT NA H EIREAN.

THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT

TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND.

IRISHMEN AND IRISHWOMEN In the name of God and of the dead generations from which she receives her old tradition of nationhood, Ireland, through us, summons her children to her flag and strikes for her freedom.

Having organised and trained her manhood through her secret revolutionary organisation, the Irish Republican Brotherhood, and through her open military organisations, the Irish Volunteers and the Irish Citizen Army, having patiently perfected her discipline, having resolutely waited for the right moment to reveal itself, she now seizes that moment, and, supported by her exiled children is America and by gallant allies in Europe, but relying in the first on her, own strength, she strikes in full confidence of victory.

We declare the right of the people of Ireland to the ownership of Ireland, and to the unfettered control of Irish destinies, to be sovereign and indefeasible. The long usurpation of that right by a foreign people and government has not examplished the right, nor can it ever be extinguished except by the destruction of the Irish people. In every generation the Irish people have asserted their right to national freedom and sovereignty, six times during the past three hundred years they have asserted it in arms. Standing on that fundamental right and again asserting it in arms in the face of the world, we hereby proclaim the Irish Republic as a Sovereign Independent State, and we pledge our lives and the lives of our comrades-in-arms to the cause of its freedom, of its welfare, and of its exaltation among the nations.

The Irish Republic is entitled to, and hereby claims, the allegiance of every Irishman and Irishwoman. The Republic guarantees religious and civil liberty, equal rights and equal opportunities to all its citizens, abd declares its resolve to pursue the happiness and prosperity of the whole nation and of all its parts, cherishing all the children of the nation equally, and oblivious of the differences carefully fostered by an allen government, which have divided a minority from the majority in the past.

Until our arms have brought the opportune moment for the establishment of a permanent National Government, representative of the whole people of Iroland and elected by the suffrages of all her men and women, the Provisional Government, hereby constituted, will administer the civil and military affairs of the Republic in trust for the people.

We place the cause of the Irish Republic under the protection of the Most High God, Whose blessing we invoke upon our arms, and we pray that no one who serves that cause will dishonour it by cowardice, inhumanity, or rapine. In this supreme bour the Irish nation must, by its valour and discipline and by the readiness of its children to sacrifice themselves for the common good, prove itself worthyof the august destiny to which it is called.

Signed on Behalf of the Provisional Covernment,

THOMAS J. CLARKE.
SEAN Mac DIARMADA, THOMAS
P. H. PEARSE, EAN
JAMES CONNOLLY. JO

CLARKE, THOMAS MacDONAGH, EAMONN CEANNT, JOSEPH PLUNKETT.



Did the members of the First Dáil support the declaration of an Irish Republic, 1916?







Do you think the British government approved of the First Dáil?

Why?

Reflect on the Learning Outcomes:

	Fully Understand	Unsure on few details	Don't understand
Research primary sources			
Describe the formation of the First Dáil Éireann.			
Reflect on the contribution of key-players who were in the First Dáil Éireann			

For more resources, visit...

SCOINET

portal for irish education

lárshuíomh oideachais na héireann