

The Irish Free State, 1923-1932

What were the threats to the new state and what was Cumann na nGaedhael resolutions? /How did they consolidate democracy?

In 1923 the Free State had emerged shaken and divided from a bloody civil war. There was a desperate need to restore law and order after years of conflict. Many threats to law and order and to the establishment of a democratic country remained. Cumann na nGaedhael, the governing body during this period implemented several measures to ensure orderliness prevailed. The peaceful transition of power after the 1932 general election confirmed the Free State was ultimately a democratic country.

Explain in detail the threats outlined below and the CnaG's resolutions.

Threat	Resolution
Establishing Law and Order	
IRA attacks including the Assassination of Kevin O' Higgins	

The Irish Free State, 1923-1932

What were the threats to the new state and what was Cumann na nGaedhael resolutions? /How did they consolidate democracy?

The Army Mutiny	
Dealing with abstention policy of opposing parties	
Boundary Commission	

Fianna Fail's victory in 1932 was accepted and Cosgrave stepped down. Despite rumours of an overthrow, the transfer of power was peacefully executed. This smooth change of government demonstrated that the Cumann na nGaedhael government had succeeded in its task of consolidating democracy in Ireland.