

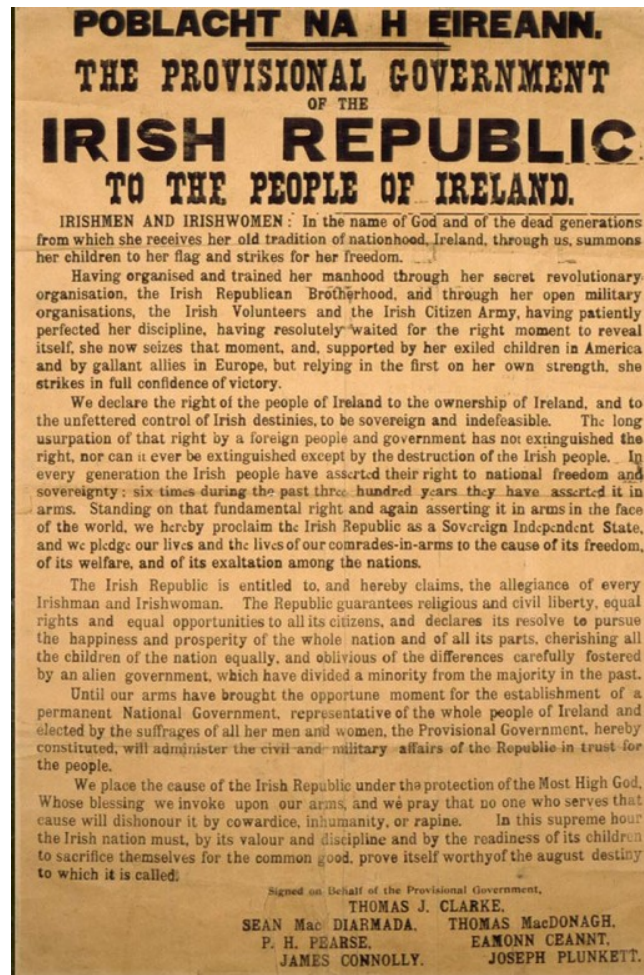
THE IRISH QUESTION 1886-1998 (FROM CHARLES PARNELL TO THE GOOD FRIDAY AGREEMENT)

HPHI 6020

1902832 - DAVID LEWIS

ASSESSMENT 1 - DOCUMENT ANALYSIS

Primary Source:



Pic. 1. Proclamation of Irish Republic. (National Archives)

This is a primary source document analysis of the proclamation printed by the leaders of the Easter Rising 1916, announcing the establishment of an Irish Republic. The proclamation was read out in front of the General Post Office on Dublin's Sackville Street (now O'Connell Street) on the afternoon of 24th April 1916 by Patrick Pearse. The General Post office had been occupied by members of the Irish Volunteers and the Irish Citizen Army and became the garrison headquarters of the insurgents. Although the Easter Rising is seen as a military failure it ¹"transformed the political situation in Ireland."² Arthur Griffiths the Sinn Fein leader, stated that it was the British reaction that saved the insurgents from ultimate failure.

Originally it was planned to print 2500 copies. However, only around 1000 copies were actually printed for distribution around the country. Three copies of the proclamation were posted on the walls of the general Post Office with other copies distributed outside.³

The proclamation can be seen as a key primary source of the Easter Rising of 1916 and has also become one of the key founding documents of the modern Irish State; and can be seen to have both historic and continued ongoing and contemporary importance and significance.

The proclamation consists of 47 Lines of text with a five line heading, nine paragraphs of text setting out the reasons, justifications and aims of the Rising, and is signed by seven signatories; Thomas J Clarke, Sean Mac Diarmada, Thomas McDonagh, P H Pearse, Eamon Ceannt, James Connolly and Joseph Plunkett. The Proclamation is written in English except for the very first line which is written in Gaelic. All seven named on the Proclamation were executed after the uprising had been suppressed.

The Proclamation was predominantly written by Patrick Pearse with suggestions from James Connolly and Thomas McDonagh.⁴ Pearse was the overall commander in chief of the Rising and had been elected President of the provisional government.

Key themes / Points.

In analysing the proclamation there are a number of key themes / points that can be highlighted.

¹ Arthur Griffiths in Townsend, C. *Ireland the 20th Century*. London. Arnold. 1999. P. 76

² Mitchell, A in Augustein, J. ed. . *The Irish Revolution 1913-1923*. Basingstoke. Palgrave. 2002. p.72.

³ McDonald, H. in the *The Guardian* Monday 15th Feb.2016 *Original copy of Irish Independence proclamation goes on show in Dublin*.

⁴ Dudley Edwards, *Pearse*, pp. 279-80. In *Ireland 1798-1998* by Alvin Jackson. 1999 , p.205.

The proclamation contains seven signatures: Thomas J Clarke, Sean NacDiamada, P E Pearce, James Connolly, Thomas Macdonagh, Eamonn Ceannt and Joseph Plunkett. (Lines 53 to 57). It is notable that the leader of the Irish Volunteers Eoin McNeill's name is not included. This can be seen to highlight the nature of the rising as not being sanctioned by the Irish Volunteers wider leadership. The individual biographies also evidence that the leaders originated from radical nationalistic elements. Joseph MacRory who was Bishop of Down and Connor wrote on 4 May 1916 of the Rising "*The Dublin affair is a shocking and idiotic tragedy. It was engineered by a few desperate socialists and a few sincere but silly patriots*".⁵ Jackson states that the likely strategy of the rebels was aimed at impelling "moderate nationalist opinion towards their stand".⁶ Similarly, Fitzpatrick stated that the purpose of the rising was to provoke "maximum bloodshed, destruction and coercion" hoping to resuscitate "Irish Anglophilia" and regain support for a militant programme that had been discredited.⁷

The absence of Eoin McNeill's signature adds weight to these interpretations and can be seen to evidence differences in the Irish Volunteer movement between moderate and radical elements. This dichotomy perhaps has echoes of the nationalist movement in the north in relation to Sinn Féin and the Provisional IRA in the 1980's and 1990's. With Sinn Féin being the political wing of the nationalist movement while the Provisional IRA continued to engage in armed conflict.⁸

The Proclamation directly links the rising of 1916 with previous rebellions and uprisings. Lines 19-22 states "in every generation the Irish people have asserted their right to national freedom and sovereignty, six times during the past hundred years they have asserted it in arms". Jackson refers that this historical continuity within the proclamation is very "Pearsean"⁹ and links the inspiration and memory of the uprisings in 1798 and 1803 involving Robert Emmet with Pearce and the Proclamation. The linking of the current rising with previous risings can also be seen as a way of legitimizing the current rising by comparing it with the past seeking to link support for previous rebellions with the current uprising. This could have had an added importance due to the nature of the rising without wider support of the leadership of the Irish Volunteers.

There are clear echoes and similarities with the proclamation issued by Robert Emmet in the United Irishmen's revolt of 1803 and of the American Declaration of Independence of 1776.

⁵ Joseph MacRory in Doeherty, G and Keogh, D. p. 281.

⁶ Jackson, A.. *Ireland 1798-1998*. Blackwell Publishing. 1999. p.203.

⁷ Fitzpatrick, D. *The Two Irelands 1912-1939*. Oxford. Oxford University Press. 1998.

⁸ McAllister, I. 'The Armalite and the ballot box': Sinn Féin's electoral strategy in Northern Ireland. *Electoral Studies*. 23: 123–142. doi:10.1016/j.electstud.2003.10.002. 2004.

⁹ Jackson, A. p.205.

In the revolt of 1803 Emmet read out extracts from a proclamation and then led an attack on Dublin Castle. Emmet's proclamation, like that of 1916, sought to set up a provisional government and proclaim an Irish Republic. After the failure of revolt Emmet was tried and gave what Gibney describes "as one of the most famous speeches in Irish history" where Emmet asked that his epitaph should not be written until Ireland was an independent nation.¹⁰ In a speaking tour of America in 1914 Pearse referred to Emmet as a "dreamer" who awoke a "man of action", a "leader of men" who "loved the ways of peace" but became "a revolutionary" and "that to us ..may be given to bring to accomplishment the thing he left unaccomplished."¹¹

The American declaration can be seen to have three basic ideas: all men are equal and have rights of liberty, life and pursuit of happiness: the role of government is to protect those rights; and people have a right to revolt and choose their government.¹² These three elements are also contained in the 1916 Proclamation. Lines 27 -30 states that the republic "Guarantees religious and civil Liberty equal rights and equal opportunities to all its citizens, and declared it is resolved to pursue the happiness and prosperity of the whole nation". Line 22 mentions the right to assert arms and at line 17 the right for Ireland to be "sovereign and indivisible". Line 34 - 36 that the provisional government will govern in "trust for the people" and establish a "permanent National Government" (line 33). The proclamation can also be seen to be socially progressive. It is addressed to "Irishmen and Irishwoman" (line 5) and promising voting rights for both men and women (line 34) implicitly endorsing women's suffrage.

These aspects of the proclamation are generally attributed to the influence of James Connolly¹³ who had a particular interest in history, socialism and had a background in trade union organization and had founded a number of organizations, including the Irish Socialist Republican Party and Irish Citizens Army founded in 1913 in order to defend workers in Dublin. He also founded and wrote for *The Workers Republic* and was editor of the *Irish Worker* and directed military operations in the GPO. Connolly has been described as the "dominant personality of radical politics".¹⁴

There is a further similarity in that both documents contain signatories. In relation to the Proclamation there can be no doubt that the signatories would be aware that their actions would be seen to be treasonable especially in the context of Britain being at war.

¹⁰ Gibney, J. *A short History of Ireland 1500-2000*. New Haven and London. Yale University Press. 2017. p. 122.

¹¹ Pearse in Edwatds, R, D. *Patrick Pearse. The Triumph of Failure*. Dublin. Poolbeg Press. 1990. p.192

¹² Encyclopedia Britannica. *Declaration of key facts*. Available at <https://www.britannica.com>.

¹³ Jackson, A. p.205

¹⁴ James Connolly. Century Ireland Available at:
<https://www.rte.ie/centuryireland/index.php/articles/james-connolly>

The phrase “whose blessing we invoke upon our arms” (line 38) is also interesting and possibly can be interpreted as seeking Catholic Church support or at least not being condemned by the Church. Count Plunkett (father of Joseph Plunkett) went to Rome on the 12th / 13th of April¹⁵ where he delivered a letter detailing the reasons for the rising and confirming the proposed date.¹⁶ The letter stated he was a representative of the Irish Volunteers with the agreement of Eoin McNeill, President of the Irish Volunteers¹⁷ which McNeill later repudiated.¹⁸ This provides insight into the planning and how the leaders tried to garner acceptance and the importance placed in neutralizing any adverse reaction from the Catholic Church. Leaving aside the contested question as to whether the Pope blessed the rising or not. A belief in a church blessing would have been important for some participants and to the wider population giving an impression that the Rising had an authoritative underpinning of the Catholic Church. This provides evidence of the carefully chosen wording of the proclamation and how the wording is used to manipulate the Rising’s narrative interpretation.

At line 12-13 the Proclamation states “resolutely waited for the right moment” and “ now seizes the moment”. This can be interpreted as the Rising trying to take advantage of the opportunity of war¹⁹ and the perceived weakness of Britain while it was engaged in a protected war in Europe in line of the “hallowed republican dictum..... England's danger is Ireland's Opportunity.”²⁰ However it can also be interpreted as concern by radical elements that the three conditions agreed by the Irish Volunteers Council in 1914 would never be met and an armed uprising would never happen.

Additional themes / points.

The general tone and wording of the proclamation can be seen to be portraying the rising as being a “highly chivalrous military enterprise” reflecting Pearse’s views and personality.²¹ Pearse had a background in writing and education and had a keen interest in the gaelic cultural revival. There are echoes of the language used in the Proclamation

¹⁵ Ibid. pp. 266-267.

¹⁶ Keogh, D in Doherty, G and Keogh, D. ed. 1916. *The Long Revolution*. Dublin. Mercier Press. 2007. p.266

¹⁷ Count Plunketts letter to Pope Benedict XV in Doherty and Keogh p. 307. Original held in Vatican Archives,

¹⁸ Ibid. pp. 271-272.

¹⁹ Lawlor, S. *Britain and Ireland 1914-23*. Dublin. Gill and MacMillan. 1983. p. 7.

²⁰ Lee, J, J. *Ireland 1912-1985. Politics and Society*. Cambridge. Cambridge University Press. 1989. p. 24.

²¹ Jackson, A. p.205.

to the oration speech he gave at the funeral of O'Donovan Rossa in 1915.²² In addition it also echoes his speeches on the 1914 tour of America²³. It is also notable that six of the Proclamations signatories were involved in writing and publishing in Nationalist publications. Joseph Plunkett co-owned and edited *The Irish Review*. Eamonn Cennant assisted in the IRB newspaper *Irish Freedom*. Thomas MacDonagh was co founder of *The Irish Review*. James Connolly published and wrote in *The Workers' Republic*. Thomas Clarke Published *Irish Freedom*. Patrick Pearse edited the Gaelic newspaper *An Claidheamh Soluis*.

The first line uses Gaelic spelling out "Irish Republic" in large type. This can be seen to be making a clear political statement of Irish identity and Gaelic as a distinct marker of identity. Hutchinson has commented on cultural nationalism of the Gaelic revival and this "becoming a vehicle for revolution."²⁴ The Gaelic League and the Gaelic Athletic Association were both established as part of the Gaelic revival and became important organisations involved in seeking to form a unique sense of Irish identity which later can be seen to lay the foundations for political change²⁵. Pearse, MacDonagh and Cennant were all members of the Gaelic league with Pearse being secretary of the publications committee in 1900.²⁶

The Proclamations Heading (which is in larger type) clearly sets out the aims of the uprising; a provisional government and a republic for all Ireland. This is a direct challenge to the authority of the British State and rejection of the Union of 1801 and of attempts to find constitutional home rule solutions within the British Empire.

The Proclamation is prominently addressed to Irishmen and Irishwoman. This perhaps reflects the changing attitudes, status and role of women and importance as a political segment of society. The Cumann na mBan (league of women) was founded in 1914 and was an auxiliary corps to support the Irish Volunteer Force. Although an independent organisation it was integrated into the Army of the Irish Republic in April 1916. Three hundred women took part in the Rising and the role of women has been described as

²² Coogan, T.P. p.41 and in Hull, E. *A History of Ireland and her People 1926-1931*. Volume 2. Appendix 11. (available at <https://www.libraryireland.com/HullHistory/Appendix2b.php>)

²³ See extracts of Pearse's speeches in Edwards, R, D (1977)

²⁴ Hutchinson, J. *The Dynamics of Cultural Nationalism. The Gaelic Revival and the Creation of the Irish Nation State*. London. Allen and Unwin. 1987. p.63

²⁵ White, T. Myth-Making and the Creation of Irish Nationalism in the 19th Century. *Studi Celtici*. 3. 325-339. 2004.

²⁶ Patrick Pearse. *Century Ireland* Available at: <https://www.rte.ie/centuryireland/index.php/articles/patrick-pearse>

“forgotten”.²⁷ The promise of equality contained in the proclamation “were soon quashed²⁸ following independence. However, this forgotten history is an area of investigation and understanding and has been transformed over the past decade.²⁹

The Proclamation directly makes reference to the Irish Diaspora in America (line 13). This highlights the importance of referencing the close links between America and the Irish Nationalist cause, and the role the Irish Diaspora played in supporting the Irish Nationalist cause. The Irish National Volunteer Fund provided £1000 in 1914 to buy weapons.³⁰ Pearse had gone on a fundraising speaking tour of America also in 1914.³¹ It can also be interpreted as the rebels seeking to demonstrate that the rising has the support of the wider Irish diaspora.

At line 14 the Proclamation states “our gallant allies in Europe”. This can be seen to be making direct reference to the support that the Rising had from Germany and the support Germany’s cause in the war, which again can be seen to be a direct challenge to the British State.

The proclamation has two direct references to “God”. At line 6 the Proclamation is addressed to “Irishmen and Irishwoman in the name of God” and at line 11 asks for protection of the “Most High God.” The proclamation also asks for a “blessing” and uses the word “pray” both at line 38. In a document of this nature and date, written references to God could be considered normal. The use of the phrase “Most High God” is interesting and raises the question whether this phrase would be equally understood within Roman Catholic, Church of Ireland and Presbyterian churches. This is an aspect for further research.

Although the rising can be seen as a republican nationalist rising there are some elements that could be interpreted as aimed at Protestant/ Unionist concerns. Line 27 states “civil liberty equal rights and equal opportunities to all its citizens” and further adds “the happiness and prosperity of the whole nation in all its parts.” This can be interpreted as also directed at Protestant / Unionist sensitivities. It is also significant that the rebels hoisted the Irish tricolour flag over the GPO, where the colours symbolise inclusion and hoped for union of Protestant and Catholic traditions.³² Orange

²⁷ Furlong, S. “Herstory” Recovered: Assessing the contribution of Cumann na mBan 1914-1923. *The Past: The Organ of the Uí Cinsealaigh Historical Society*, 30, 70–93. Available at: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/44554533>. 2009

²⁸ Doherty, G and Keogh, D. 2007. p.216.

²⁹ McCooile, S. *Woman of the Rising: Activists, Fighters and Widows*. RTE.ie. Available at <https://www.rte.ie/centuryireland/index.php/articles/women-of-the-rising>. 2022.(Accessed 11/12/22)

³⁰ Doherty, G and Keogh, D. .

³¹ Edwards, R,D. p.181-192.

³² Republic of Ireland government website. Available at: <https://www.assets.gov.ie>. Accessed 14/12/22.

representing Protestants. Green representing Catholics. White representing lasting peace.³³

Legacy.

Since the formation of the Irish State the Proclamation has become to be seen as one of the foundation documents of the state and perhaps can be seen to have had more influence and gained in importance since it was printed. The Proclamation continues to resonate with meaning, elicit debate and controversy both as a founding historical document of statehood but also as an active document of current political discourse. This can be evidenced by how the centenary was marked in 2016. At the official commemoration in Dublin, Irish President Michael Higgins laid a wreath in front of the GPO for the 15 rebels who were executed. Sinn Fein organised a parade through West Belfast to the republican cemetery at Milltown and previously had been pictured viewing a copy of the Proclamation. Unionist politicians boycotted the official ceremony in Dublin. A new mural was unveiled in West Belfast that contained the portrait of Edward Carson one of the founders of the Ulster Volunteer Force which was then subsequently defaced.³⁴



Pic. 2. Gerry Adams viewing a copy of the Proclamation. (Irish Times)

³³ Ibid

³⁴ McDonald, H. in the Guardian on line. *Easter Rising Commemoration Draws Thousands in Dublin*. Sun 27th Mar 2016. Available at: <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2016/mar/27/easter-rising-centenary-to-be-marked-in-dublin-gpo-amid-heavy-security>

<https://www.irishtimes.com/news/ireland/irish-news/government-embarrassed-by-1916-rising-adams-says-1.2094281>.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, the Proclamation can be seen to be a carefully considered and written document and seeks to appeal to deep seated general sentiments of an Irish identity. Apart from overthrowing British rule, and promising men and women's suffrage, it lacks a specific political philosophy. It can be seen to be a pragmatic document that is seeking to garner as widespread appeal and support as possible based on sentiments, perceived injustices and emotional resonances from the past. The writing, printing and reading out of the Proclamation on the steps of the GPO can be seen to provide a symbolic focal point for the rising. This is also reflected in the language and tone of the proclamation. This perhaps reveals an intention of the Proclamation to act as a lasting symbolic catalyst for the future and echoes Emmet's Proclamation. Pearse and the other signatories would have had a good understanding of the power of symbolism and propaganda and were involved in a war of propaganda as well as an armed struggle. It is in this aspect that has given the Proclamation its ongoing influence and lasting legacy as a document that continues to resonate. The 100 year anniversary celebrations of the Easter Rising and the picture of Gerry Adams leader of Sinn Fein with a copy of the Proclamation and the subsequent controversy demonstrates that the Proclamation continues to be a focus of debate and controversy and has an ongoing contemporary influence.

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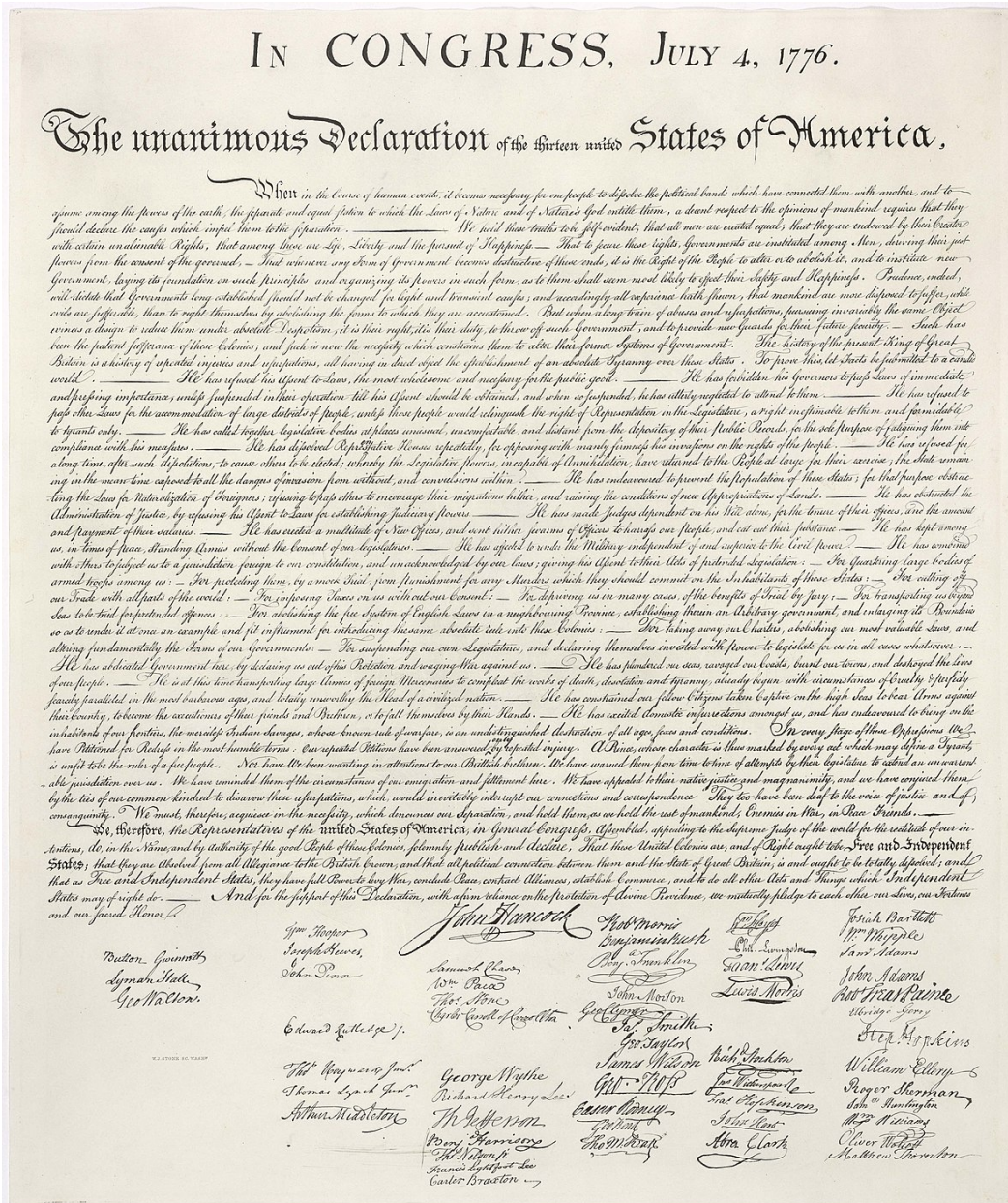
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Appendix 1.



Pic. 3. Image of the stone engraving of the American Declaration Of Independence 1823.(archives.com).³⁵

³⁵ In 1820, due to the original copy of the Declaration of Independence showing signs of deterioration printer William J. Stone was commissioned to make a full-sized copperplate engraving which was completed in 1823. This was then used to print copies of the Declaration. (Available at: <https://www.archives.gov/founding-docs/declaration>).

Appendix Two. Wording of the American Declaration of Independence.

In Congress, July 4, 1776

The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America, When in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness.--That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, --That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security.--Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other Laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of Representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public Records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the mean time exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavoured to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new Appropriations of Lands.

He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary powers.

He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither swarms of Officers to harrass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies without the Consent of our legislatures.

He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation:

For Quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

For protecting them, by a mock Trial, from punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States:

For cutting off our Trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent:

For depriving us in many cases, of the benefits of Trial by Jury:

For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended offences

For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighbouring Province, establishing therein an Arbitrary government, and enlarging its Boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies:

For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments:

For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to compleat the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty & perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow Citizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the executioners of their friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavoured to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known rule of warfare, is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

In every stage of these Oppressions We have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A Prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have We been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which, would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace Friends.

We, therefore, the Representatives of the united States of America, in General Congress, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the Name, and by Authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be Free and Independent States; that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as Free and Independent States, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which Independent States may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor.

(Wording of the American Declaration of Independence.

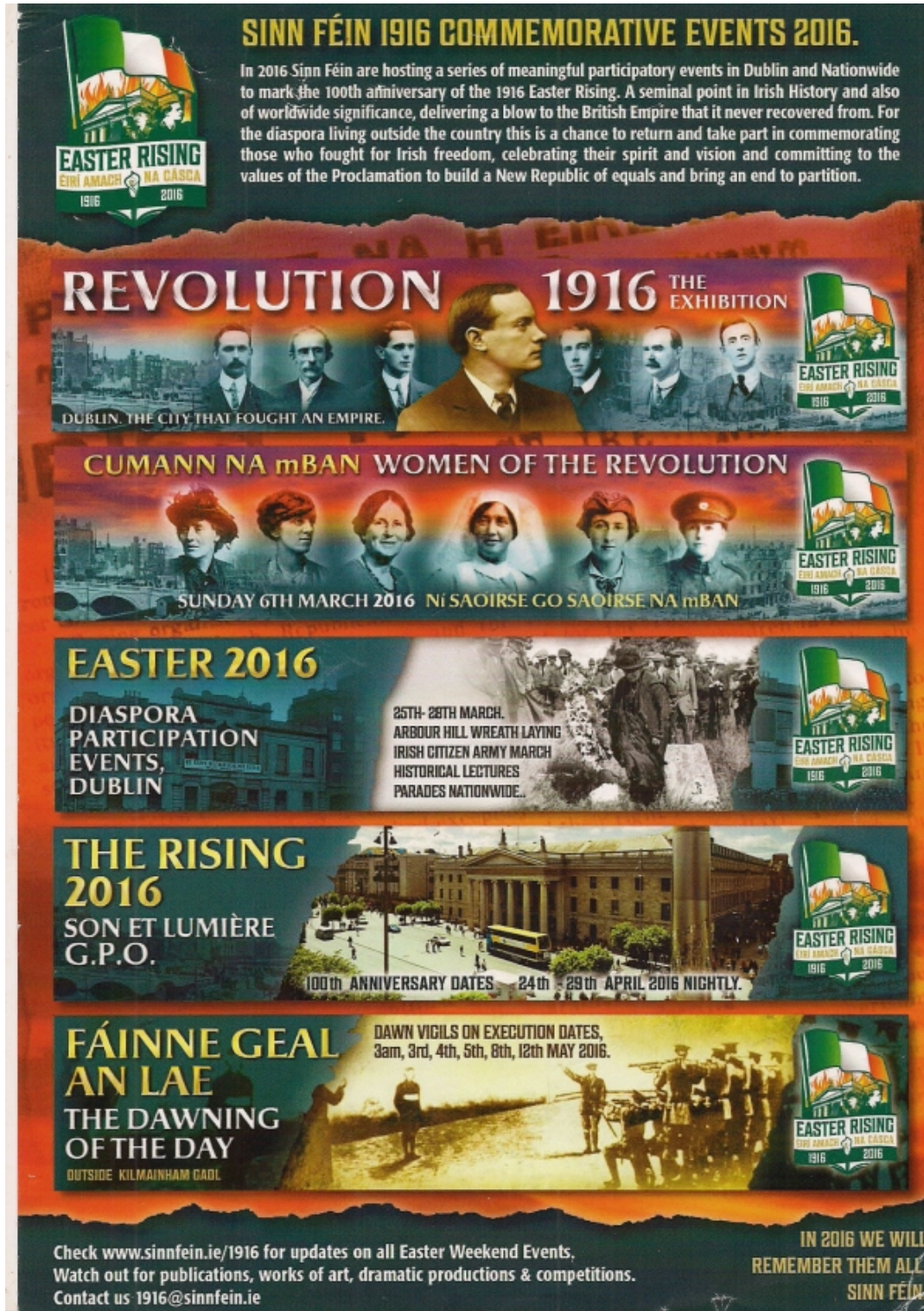
Available at: <https://www.archives.gov/founding-docs/declaration-transcript>

Appendix Three.



Pic. 4. Image of Robert Emmet's Proclamation of Independence 1803. (Available at: <https://treasonfelony.wordpress.com/2016/09/20/robert-emmets-proclamation/>)

Appendix Four



SINN FÉIN 1916 COMMEMORATIVE EVENTS 2016.

In 2016 Sinn Féin are hosting a series of meaningful participatory events in Dublin and Nationwide to mark the 100th anniversary of the 1916 Easter Rising. A seminal point in Irish History and also of worldwide significance, delivering a blow to the British Empire that it never recovered from. For the diaspora living outside the country this is a chance to return and take part in commemorating those who fought for Irish freedom, celebrating their spirit and vision and committing to the values of the Proclamation to build a New Republic of equals and bring an end to partition.

REVOLUTION 1916 THE EXHIBITION

DUBLIN. THE CITY THAT FOUGHT AN EMPIRE.

CUMANN NA mBAN WOMEN OF THE REVOLUTION

SUNDAY 6TH MARCH 2016 **NI SAOIRSE GO SAOIRSE NA mBAN**

EASTER 2016

DIASPORA PARTICIPATION EVENTS, DUBLIN

25TH- 28TH MARCH.
ARBOUR HILL WREATH LAYING
IRISH CITIZEN ARMY MARCH
HISTORICAL LECTURES
PARADES NATIONWIDE.

THE RISING 2016
SON ET LUMIÈRE
G.P.O.

100th ANNIVERSARY DATES - 24th - 29th APRIL 2016 NIGHTLY.

FÁINNE GEAL AN LAE
THE DAWNING OF THE DAY
OUTSIDE KILMAINHAM GAOL

DAWN VIGILS ON EXECUTION DATES,
3am, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 8th, 12th MAY 2016.

Check www.sinnfein.ie/1916 for updates on all Easter Weekend Events.
Watch out for publications, works of art, dramatic productions & competitions.
Contact us 1916@sinnfein.ie

IN 2016 WE WILL
REMEMBER THEM ALL
SINN FÉIN

Fig. 5. Sinn Féin poster detailing the 2016 commemorative events for the Easter Rising <https://rememberingthe1916rising.wordpress.com/other-programme-of-events-booklets/>