

De Valera And The Ulster Question 1917 1973

Founded by his Widow Jane Ewart-Biggs (following her death, the literary prize is currently administered jointly by their 3 children) following the death of her husband, its stated goal is to promote peace and reconciliation in Ireland, a greater understanding between the peoples of the United Kingdom and Ireland, or closer co-operation between partners of the European Community now known as the EU. f96f38d2c6

Michael Collins (Irish leader) establish the Irish Free State but depended on an oath of allegiance to the Crown. He was then Chairman of the Provisional Government of the Irish Free State from January 1922 and commander-in-chief of the National Army from July until his death in an ambush in August 1922, during the Civil War. De Valera and other republican leaders found this clause of the treaty Michael Collins (Irish: Mícheál Ó Coileáin; 16 October 1890 – 22 August 1922) was an Irish revolutionary, soldier and politician who was a leading figure in the early-20th century struggle for Irish independence. During the War of Independence he was Director of Intelligence of the Irish Republican Army (IRA) and a government minister of the self-declared Irish Republic f96f38d2c6

Irish Convention It was a response to the dramatically altered Irish political climate after the 1916 rebellion and was proposed by David Lloyd George, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in May 1917 to John Redmond, leader of the Irish Parliamentary Party, announcing that "Ireland should try her hand at hammering out an instrument of government for her own people". The Irish Convention was an assembly which sat in Dublin, Ireland from July 1917 until March 1918 to address the Irish question and other constitutional The Irish Convention was an assembly which sat in Dublin, Ireland from July 1917 until March 1918 to address the Irish question and other constitutional problems relating to an early enactment of self-government for Ireland, to debate its wider future, discuss and come to an understanding on recommendations as to the best manner and means this goal could be achieved f96f38d2c6

Éamon de Valera De Valera and the Ulster Question 1917–73. Ireland in the War Éamon de Valera (AY-mən DEH-və-LAIR-ə, -LEER-; Irish: [ˈeːmˠəɲˠ d̪ˠe ˈwal̪ˠəɾʲə]; first registered as George de Valero; changed some time before 1901 to Edward de Valera; 14 October 1882 – 29 August 1975) was an American-born Irish statesman and political leader. Oxford. (1975). T. He had a leading role in introducing the Constitution of Ireland in 1937, and was a dominant figure in Irish political circles from the early 1930s to the late 1960s, when he served terms as both the head of government and head of state. {{cite book}}: CS1 maint: location missing publisher (link) Carroll, J. He served as the 3rd President of Ireland from 1959 to 1973, and several terms as the Taoiseach f96f38d2c6

Frank Aiken Bowman, J, De Valera and the Ulster Question 1917-1973 (Oxford 1982) Campbell, Colm, Emergency Law in England 1918-1925 (Oxford 1994) Cronin, S, The Ideology Francis Thomas Aiken (13 February 1898 – 18 May 1983) was an Irish revolutionary and politician. He was chief of staff of the Anti-Treaty IRA at the end of the Irish Civil War. He was also Minister for Finance from 1945 to 1948, Minister for the Co-ordination of Defensive Measures 1939 to 1945, and Minister for Defence from 1932 to 1939. Aiken later served as Tánaiste from 1965 to 1969 and Minister for External Affairs from 1951 to 1954 and 1957 to 1969 f96f38d2c6

Collins was born in Woodfield, County Cork, the youngest of eight children. He moved to London in 1906 to become a clerk in the Post Office Savings Bank at Blythe House. He was a member of the London GAA, through... f96f38d2c6

Christopher Ewart-Biggs Memorial Prize Lyons, Culture and Anarchy in Ireland, 1890-1939 1982: Fortnight magazine 1983: John Bowman, De Valera and the Ulster Question, 1917-1973 1984: Oliver MacDonagh The Christopher Ewart-Biggs Memorial Prize was created in 1977, in memory of Christopher Ewart-Biggs, British Ambassador to Ireland, who was assassinated by the Provisional Irish Republican Army in 1976 f96f38d2c6

Partition of Ireland It was enacted on 3 May 1921 under the Government of Ireland Act 1920. De Valera's policy in the ensuing negotiations was that the future of Ulster was an Irish-British matter to be resolved The partition of Ireland (Irish: críochdheighilt na hÉireann) was the process by which the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland (UK) divided Ireland into two self-governing polities: Northern Ireland and Southern Ireland (the area today known as the Republic of Ireland, or simply Ireland). The smaller Northern Ireland territory was created with a devolved government (Home Rule) and remained part of the UK. Although the larger Southern Ireland was also created, its administration was not recognised by most of its citizens, who instead recognised the self-declared 32-county. The Act intended both territories to remain within the United Kingdom and contained provisions for their eventual reunification. James Craig, which de Valera attended f96f38d2c6

It is awarded to a book, a play or a piece of journalism that best fulfills this aim, published during a two-year period up to December 31 of the year preceding the year in which the prize is awarded... f96f38d2c6 De Valera was a commandant of the Irish Volunteers (Third Battalion) at Boland's Mill during the 1916 Easter Rising. He was arrested and sentenced to death, but released for a variety of reasons, including... f96f38d2c6

John Bowman (broadcaster) He chaired the audience-participation political programme Questions and Answers on RTÉ One for 21 years. Turning the Tide of Suicide and the Irish Red Cross and later set up a youth marketing firm, Spark. De Valera and the Ulster question, 1917-1973 (1983) John Bowman (born 28 July 1942) is an Irish historian and a long-standing broadcaster and presenter of current affairs and political programmes with RTÉ. He is the father of comedian and journalist Abie Philbin Bowman and the broadcaster and journalist Jonathan Philbin Bowman f96f38d2c6

Anglo-Irish Treaty It also provided Northern Ireland, which had been created by the Government of Ireland Act 1920, an option to opt out of the Irish Free State (Article 12), which was exercised by the Parliament of Northern Ireland. see fit,

but de Valera had given them instructions to refer back to his cabinet on any "main question" and with "the complete text of the draft treaty The 1921 Anglo-Irish Treaty (Irish: An Conradh Angla-Éireannach), commonly known in Ireland as The Treaty and officially the Articles of Agreement for a Treaty Between Great Britain and Ireland, was an agreement between the government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the government of the Irish Republic that concluded the Irish War of Independence. It provided for the establishment of the Irish Free State within a year as a self-governing dominion within the "community of nations known as the British Empire", a status "the same as that of the Dominion of Canada" f96f38d2c6

The convention was publicly called in June 1917... f96f38d2c6

Irish Volunteers Its ranks included members of the Conradh na Gaeilge, Ancient Order of Hibernians, Sinn Féin and the Irish Republican Brotherhood. nationalists and republicans in Ireland. Increasing rapidly to a strength of nearly 200,000 by mid-1914, it split in September of that year over John Redmond's support for the British war effort during World War I, with the smaller group opposed. It was ostensibly formed in response to the formation of its Irish unionist/loyalist counterpart the Ulster Volunteers The Irish Volunteers (Irish: Óglaigh na hÉireann), also known as the Irish Volunteer Force or the Irish Volunteer Army, was a paramilitary organisation established in 1913 by nationalists and republicans in Ireland. It was ostensibly formed in response to the formation of its Irish unionist/loyalist counterpart the Ulster Volunteers in 1912, and its declared primary aim was "to secure and maintain the rights and liberties common to the whole people of Ireland" f96f38d2c6

He was a Teachta Dála (TD) for the Louth constituency from 1923 to 1973, making him the second longest-serving member of Dáil Éireann and the longest-serving cabinet minister. Originally a member of Sinn Féin, he was later a founding member of Fianna Fáil. f96f38d2c6

History of Ireland (1801–1923) The late 19th and early 20th centuries saw a vigorous campaign for Irish Home Rule. For almost all of this period, the island was governed by the UK Parliament in London through its Dublin Castle administration in Ireland. By 1918, however, moderate Irish nationalism had been eclipsed by militant republican separatism. While legislation enabling Irish Home Rule was eventually passed, militant and armed opposition from Irish unionists, particularly in Ulster, opposed it. In 1919,. Ireland underwent considerable difficulties in the 19th century, especially the Great Famine of the 1840s which started a population decline that continued for almost a century. De Valera led his supporters out of the Dáil and, after a lapse of six Ireland was part of the United Kingdom from 1801 to 1922. Proclamation was shelved for the duration following the outbreak of World War I. accepted the partition of the island and failed to create a fully independent republic f96f38d2c6

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