

The Irishman is denied the right of having a history, as he is denied the right of having a country.

- Roger Casement, *The Crime Against Ireland*, 87.

Task 1: You have been given parts of Irish history. There are three groups with different parts of Irish history.

Part 1: Please reassemble the chronology of your events within your group.

What do these events have in common? What do you think is their importance for an Irish national identity?

Part 2: Now change groups so that there are groups of three with one person of each previous group. Combine your events to reconstruct (some of) Irish history.

To what extent has the addition of other events changed your answers to Part 1?

How do the events connect to the introductory handout?

Part 3: Please add the events pertaining to Roger Casement into your Irish history.

How does his personal history pertain to the more general Irish history? What connections can you make out?

The hundreds AD	Ireland is a dyarchy: The Crown of All Ireland is passed alternately from the northern to the southern federation.
After 795	The dyarchy fragmentates after the invasion of the Danes.
1014	Good Friday, Battle of Clontarf: Boromhe drives the invading Danes back into sea. Ireland fragmentates further.
1746	A supposedly 'independent' Parliament is set up at Dublin.
1821	Famine.
1847	Potato famine.
1886	Draft of the first Irish Home Rule Bill, which would allow Ireland to have its own government. It is defeated, however, and the result is an even more divided Ireland, with Unionists (anti Home Rule) and Nationalists (pro Home Rule) on either side.
After 1896	Irish nationalists split into two movements: the Home Rulers (content with self-government within the United Kingdom) and Sinn Féin (seeking complete independence)
1912-13	With the Home Rule Bill looming, some form of dividing Ireland becomes more and more likely.

1916	April 24 th , the Dublin insurrection: Irish rebel forces take over government buildings and proclaim an independent Ireland. The Easter Rising results not in an independent Ireland, but in 485 casualties, 16 of which are Irish rebels executed by the British for their roles in the Rising.
1918	Sinn Féin win most of the nationalist seats outside Ulster, withdraw from Westminster and set up a parliament of the Irish Republic (Dail Eirann) as proclaimed in 1916 at Dublin.
1949	Ireland officially becomes the Republic of Ireland.