



1916

The Easter Rising By Connor
Liscombe



1916 Introduction

Ireland was controlled by England for over 700 years. On Easter Monday 1916, Padraig Pearse (chief spokesman of the IRB) read out the proclamation at the GPO. It said Ireland strikes for her freedom. They wanted independence. A band of rebels were going to war against Britain. John Devoy, leader of the IRB, would not stop until Ireland got independence. Tom Clarke was sent to bomb London. [To find out what happened next, click here.](#)

Padraig Pearse

1. Padraig Pearse had an Irish mum and a British dad.
2. He was born on the 10th of November 1879.
3. He set up St. Enda's school in 1908 and he would teach his students the Gaelic revival so they would not become Englishmen.
4. He was chief spokesman for the IRB.
5. He was executed on the 3rd of May 1916 in Kilmainham Jail.



The Proclamation

Padraig Pearse read out this at four minutes past noon on Monday 24th April 1916.

POBLACHT NA H EIREANN. **THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT** OF THE **IRISH REPUBLIC** **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 in 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 extinguished 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, and 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 alien 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 Ireland 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 hour 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 worthy of the august destiny to which it is called.

Signed on Behalf of the Provisional Government,

THOMAS J. CLARKE,

SEAN Mac DIARMADA, THOMAS MacDONAGH,

P. H. PEARSE,

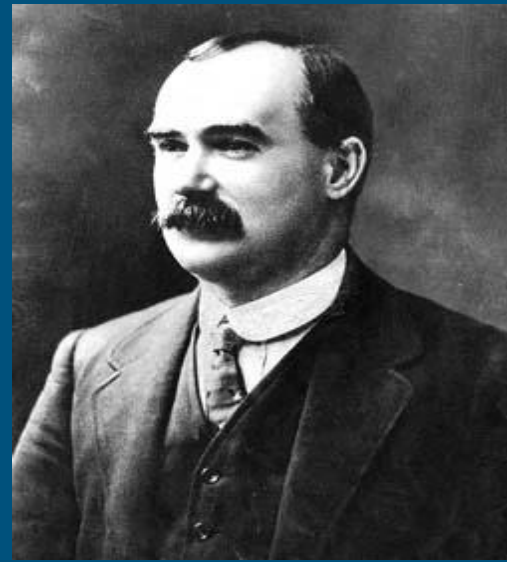
EAMONN CEANNT,

JAMES CONNOLLY,

JOSEPH FLUNKETT.

James Connolly

1. James Connolly was born on the 5th of June 1868.
2. He led an army called the ICA.
3. He was executed while strapped to a chair in Kilmainham jail on the 12th of May 1916.



The ICA

These are the rebels that fought against England in 1916.

Their mistake was that they did not use gorilla warfare.



The General Post Office

The GPO was the main place during 1916.

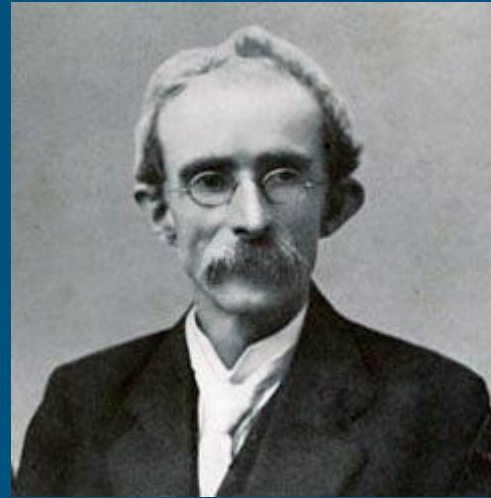
Most of the battle went on in here.

The British sent fake telegrams in here to confuse and trick Ireland. Once they said that Dublin castle was swarming with English soldiers. There was actually only six.



Thomas Clarke

1. Thomas (Tom) Clarke was born on the 11th of March 1858.
2. In 1878 he joined the Irish Republican Brotherhood (IRB).
3. His father was a sergeant in the English army.
4. He fought in the GPO with James Connolly.
5. He was executed on the 3rd of May 1916.



Bolands mills

Bolands mills was one of the main hideouts during 1916. My great great aunt, Margaret Naylor got shot on her way to Bolands mills to get bread for her three daughters in a Crossfire and died. The three girls went to her sister, Mary Bridget Liscombe.



Countess Markievicz

1. She was born on the 4th of February 1916.
2. She led the Fianna boy scouts.
3. Before the rising she worked in a soup kitchen.
4. She was prevented from being executed because she was a woman.
5. She died on the 15th of July 1927.



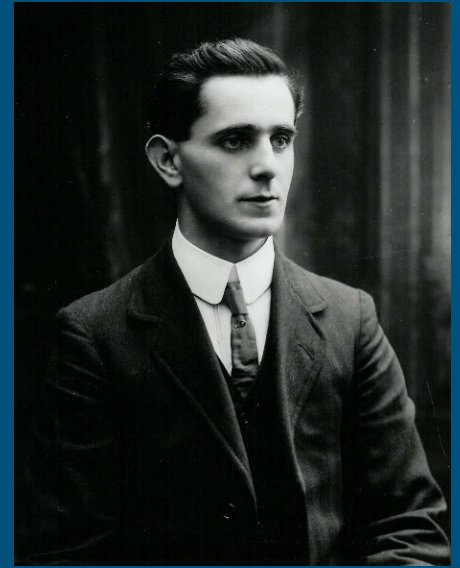
Kilmainham Jail

Six days into the rising the rebels had to surrender. The leaders went to Kilmainham Jail and they were executed.



Sean Mac Diarmada

1. Sean Mac Diarmada was born on the 27th of January 1883.
2. He joined the IRB and became an organiser for Sinn fein.
3. He almost escaped the surrender at the GPO.
4. Unfortunately he was spotted by a British soldier and he was arrested.
5. He was executed on the 12th of May 1916 with James Connolly.



Tom Ford's 1916 flag

This is the flag that Tom Ford (My Grandad's friend) took from the GPO then ran. I couldn't get a picture of him though.

After he died his wife gave my Grandad the flag.

It is very precious to him.

He will give it to me next.





The end

13/3/2016

