

Cumann Na Mban And The Irish Revolution

1916: The Rising Handbook Ireland's Allies Donegal & the Civil War Unmanageable Revolutionaries Doing My Bit for Ireland Irish Nationalist Women, 1900-1918 Richmond Barracks 1916 Renegades The Rising Appeal for the Defence of Ireland Fund Manifesto from Cumann Na Mban Commandant General Michael Carolan's Speech from the Dock The Irish Women's History Reader Associational Culture in Ireland and Abroad No Ordinary Women The Field Day Anthology of Irish Writing Irish Nationalist Women, 1900-1918 Dissidents The Politics and Relationships of Kathleen Lynn Kerry 1916 Kathleen Clarke The Fianna Heroes of 1916 Cumann Na Mban and the Women of Ireland, 1913-25 Ireland's Exiled Children Rebels No Ordinary Women Cumann Na Mban and the Irish Revolution Easter Rising 1916 Gender and imperialism Cumann Na Mban and the Irish Revolution History of the Sinn Fein Movement and the Irish Rebellion of 1916 Women and the Irish Revolution A Woman of Aran At Home in the Revolution County Longford and the Irish Revolution, 1910-1923 The Assassination of Michael Collins As Long as Ireland is Unfree, the Only Honourable Attitude for Irishmen and Irishwomen is an Attitude of Revolt Sinn Féin Women A Woven Silence Ex-Combatants, Gender and Peace in Northern Ireland

1916: The Rising Handbook

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How do we know that what we remember is the truth? Inspired by the story of her relative Marion Stokes, one of three women who raised the tricolour over Enniscorthy in Easter Week 1916, Felicity Hayes-McCoy explores the consequences for all of us when memories are manipulated or obliterated, intentionally or by chance. In the power struggle after the Easter Rising, involving, among others, Michael Collins and Eamon de Valera, the ideals for which Marion and her companions fought were eroded, resulting in an Ireland marked by chauvinism, isolationism and secrecy. By mapping her own family stories onto the history of the State, Felicity examines how Irish life today has been affected by the censorship and mixed messages of the past. Absorbing, entertaining and touching, her story moves from Washerwoman's Hill in Dublin to London and back again, spans two world wars, a revolution, a civil war and the development of a republic, and culminates in Ireland's 2015 same-sex marriage referendum. • Also by this author: Enough is Plenty

Ireland's Allies

Women in the fight for Ireland's independence risked loss of life and family for their cause. Here are the biographies of sixty-five women activists, along with lists of those imprisoned after the 1916 Rising and the more than seven hundred women arrested during the Irish Civil War. They came from every class in society—titled

ladies, shop assistants, doctors, housewives, laundry workers, artists, and teachers. Some were married with children, others widowed, and some were mere schoolgirls. Using historical records, interviews with survivors and their families, and the women's own prison diaries, memorabilia, and writings, Sinéad McCoolle vividly recreates the characters, personalities, and courage of these extraordinary women, many of whom served time in Ireland's most notorious prison, Kilmainham Gaol. Copublished with the O'Brien Press, Dublin The Wisconsin edition is for sale only in the United States, its territories and dependencies, Canada, and the Philippines.

Donegal & the Civil War

This book marks an important new intervention into a vibrant area of scholarship, creating a dialogue between the histories of imperialism and of women and gender. By engaging critically with both traditional British imperial history and colonial discourse analysis, the essays demonstrate how feminist historians can play a central role in creating new histories of British imperialism. Chronologically, the focus is on the late eighteenth to early twentieth centuries, while geographically the essays range from the Caribbean to Australia and span India, Africa, Ireland and Britain itself. Topics explored include the question of female agency in imperial contexts, the relationships between feminism and nationalism, and questions of sexuality, masculinity and imperial power.

Unmanageable Revolutionaries

A UNIQUE, ABSORBING, FIRSTHAND ACCOUNT OF AN ACTIVIST DURING THE MOST EXCITING PERIOD IN IRISH HISTORY New edition to celebrate the renewed interest in 1916 and women's history - contains new material not published in previous editions. Kathleen Clarke was entrusted with all the plans and decisions of the Irish Republican Brotherhood prior to the Rising. In its aftermath her husband, Tom Clarke, and her only brother, Ned Daly, were both executed. Kathleen's story is one of incredible personal courage and commitment. As well as being an authentic and fascinating description of one of the most dramatic periods of Irish history. The book documents the setting up of Cumann na mBan, the O'Donovan Rossa funeral, Kathleen's time in prison with Countess Markievicz and Maud Gonne MacBride. It also covers the Black and Tan raids, the Treaty, the Civil War, and Kathleen's time as Dublin's first female Lord Mayor. A compelling and genuine first hand account of an activist during the most exciting and turbulent period of Irish history - the only first person account of 1916 ever published. This personal and vivid description offers a unique female perspective on 1916 and is illustrated with rare historical material and photos.

Doing My Bit for Ireland

The narrative of the Irish revolution as a chronology of great men and male militarism, with women presumed to have either played a subsidiary role or no role at all, requires reconsideration. Women and feminists were extremely active in Irish revolutionary causes from 1912 onwards, but ultimately it was the men as revolutionary 'leaders' who took all the power, and indeed all the credit, after independence. Women from different backgrounds were activists in significant numbers and women across Ireland were profoundly impacted by the overall violence and tumult of the era, but they were then relegated to the private sphere, with the memory of their vital political and military role in the revolution forgotten and erased. *Women and the Irish Revolution* examines diverse aspects of women's experiences in the revolution after the Easter Rising. The complex role of women as activists, the detrimental impact of violence and social and political divisions on women, the role of women in the foundation of the new State, and dynamics of remembrance and forgetting are explored in detail by leading scholars in sociology, history, politics, and literary studies. Important and timely, and featuring previously unpublished material, this book will prompt essential new public conversations on the experiences of women in the Irish revolution.

Irish Nationalist Women, 1900-1918

A handbook to the events and locations of the Easter 1916 Rising. There are so many different versions of the story of Easter Week 1916. Lorcan Collins, an

acknowledged expert on the subject and founder of the 1916 Rebellion Walking Tour, decided that it was time to put together a truthful and factually correct reference book in one handy volume. This '1916 bible' will be invaluable to anyone with an interest in recent Irish history who wants to separate the facts from the fiction. 1916: The Rising Handbook offers bite-sized details about the organisations involved in the Rising, the positions occupied during Easter week, the weapons the rebels and army used, the documents that were passed around, and the speeches that were given. It details the women who came out to fight and profiles the sixteen executed leaders, as well as looking at the rebellion outside of Dublin. It also utilises three different resources to give the most comprehensive list yet of all of those involved in the Rising. If a relative of yours fought during Easter 1916, you'll find their name in here.

Richmond Barracks 1916

Unmanageable Revolutionaries describes how Irish women (despite their frequent omission from the history books) have always played a key role in the struggle for independence. The author depicts the role women have played in the 'Irish struggle' from 1881 to the present day, particularly in the crucial post 1916 period, and in so doing underlines the irony whereby 'fellow' nationalists, despite their common struggle, remained factionalised. The author focuses on three pivotal Irish nationalist women's organisations - the Ladies Land League, Inghinidhe na

hEireann and Cumann na mBan - and shows how, despite the inherent differences between the three movements, a salient theme emerges, namely the underwhelming extent to which Irish women have been recognised as a driving force in Irish political history. Since Mary Robinson's election as president, however, a new agenda had been set in Irish politics. Irish women politicians are acquiring the profile they deserve - a trend most clearly marked by the 'feminisation' of Sinn Féin. As the Irish political climate changes almost daily, Margaret Ward's *Unmanagable Revolutionaries* should, therefore, be read not only as a study of past neglect, but also as a celebration and endorsement of emerging recognition of the role of women in Irish politics.

Renegades

This book gives an insight into the Irish revolution, and seeks to explain how it came about, through a study of events at a regional level. County Longford was the scene of Sinn Féin's crucial by-election victories in 1917 and an active area of IRA operations during the War of Independence. Sinn Féin's victory in the by-election acted as a catalyst for the rapid spread of the movement throughout Longford in the latter half of 1917. Marie Coleman discusses the political aspect of the revolution by examining the importance of administrative changes as Sinn Féin and Dáil Éireann usurped the functions of the courts and local government, and then goes on to

describe the military side of the revolution. A narrative account of the War of Independence and Civil War in Longford is followed by a personnel profile of the Volunteers and Cumann na mBan respectively, outlining their activities at various stages of the independence campaign, and examining their motivation for joining these organisations and engaging in violent activity.

The Rising

Appeal for the Defence of Ireland Fund

Manifesto from Cumann Na MBan

Eye-witness narratives- diaries, memoirs, letters, autobiographies and official witness statements- were written by nationalists and unionists, Catholics and Protestants, women who felt completely at home in the garrisons, cooking for the men and treating their wounds, and women who stayed at home during the Easter Rising of 1916 in Ireland.

Commandant General Michael Carolan's Speech from the Dock

The Irish Women's History Reader

Associational Culture in Ireland and Abroad

No Ordinary Women

A major new history of the experiences and activities of Irish nationalist women in the early twentieth century.

The Field Day Anthology of Irish Writing

An exciting collection of essays revealing the tremendous diversity of women's experiences in Ireland's past. For the first time, this unique book draws together key articles published in the field over the last two decades.

Irish Nationalist Women, 1900-1918

Exposes the role and experiences of the women within the Republican movement

and their impact on the political landscape from 1923-1941.

Dissidents

It is now generally acknowledged that women played a pivotal and vital role in the Irish Revolutionary movement in the years 1913-23, including the Easter Rising. Women of the Irish Citizen Army, Cumann na mBan, the Clan na nGaedhal Girl Scouts as well as individual women fought side by side with their male counterparts in most of the Rising outposts in Dublin, Enniscorthy and Galway during Easter Week 1916. After the surrender, 77 of these women were arrested along with their male colleagues, and marched to Richmond Barracks. It is these 77, representing a cross section of Irish society at a pivotal time in Irish history, whose histories, activism and legacies form the nucleus of this book. Alongside biographies of these women, detailing their garrison and contribution during Easter Week, 77 Women of Richmond Barracks contains contextual essays on the socio-political climate in Ireland 100 years ago and on the aftermath of the fighting. These women came not just from Dublin but from various places around the country; they were also disparate in terms of their class, background, education, and motivation. This book will enrich readers' knowledge of the period by allowing the retelling of the history of the 1916 Rising from a more nuanced, balanced perspective, offering analysis of the path to politicisation of these women in the pre-1916 period. This new research and analysis is a welcome addition to the

historiography of the period, giving voice to the forgotten women of the Easter Rising. [Subject: 20th Century/Women's History, Dublin, Rebellion & Revolution, 1916 Rising, Ireland]

The Politics and Relationships of Kathleen Lynn

Kerry 1916

This book examines the central role that voluntary clubs and societies played in fostering various forms of local, regional, and political identity in modern Ireland over the course of 200 years. It is unique in the scope of its treatment of associational culture and sociability in Ireland from 1750-1940. Concentrating on various forms of voluntary activity from the 18th century onwards, the chapters focus on numerous themes in Irish and Irish emigrant history, including a look at the development of civic consciousness in 18th-century Irish cities and the fostering of nationalist and loyalist formal groups in emigrant communities. The book is a fascinating study of the fields of social and political networking in modern Ireland. The book is part of the IRCHSS-funded 'Associational Culture in Ireland' research project in the Department of History at NUI Maynooth.

Kathleen Clarke

The Fianna Heroes of 1916

In their long struggle for independence from British rule, Irish republicans had long looked west for help, and with reason. The Irish-American population in the United States was larger than the population of Ireland itself, and the bond between the two cultures was visceral. Irish exiles living in America provided financial support- and often much more than that-but also the inspiration of example, proof that a life independent of England was achievable. Yet the moment of crisis-"terrible beauty," as William Butler Yeats put it-came in the armed insurrection during Easter week 1916. Ireland's "exiled children in America" were acknowledged in the Proclamation announcing "the Provisional Government of the Irish Republic," a document which circulated in Dublin on the first day of the Rising. The United States was the only country singled out for offering Ireland help. Yet the moment of the uprising was one of war in Europe, and it was becoming clear that America would join in the alliance with France and Britain against Germany. For many Irish-Americans, the choice of loyalty to American policy or the Home Rule cause was deeply divisive. Based on original archival research, Ireland's Exiled Children brings into bold relief four key figures in the Irish-American connection at this fatal

junction: the unrepentant Fenian radical John Devoy, the driving force among the Irish exiles in America; the American poet and journalist Joyce Kilmer, whose writings on the Rising shaped public opinion and guided public sympathy; President Woodrow Wilson, descended from Ulster Protestants, whose antipathy to Irish independence matched that to British imperialism; and the only leader of the Rising not executed by the British—possibly because of his having been born in America—Éamon de Valera. Each in his way contributed to America's support of and response to the Rising, informing the larger narrative and broadly reflecting reactions to the event and its bitter aftermath. Engaging and absorbing, Schmuhl's book captures through these figures the complexities of American politics, Irish-Americanism, and Anglo-American relations in the war and post-war period, illuminating a key part of the story of the Rising and its hold on the imagination.

Cumann Na MBan and the Women of Ireland, 1913-25

Tells the fascinating story of the role County Donegal played in the Irish Civil War.

Ireland's Exiled Children

25 scholars excavate the ways in which the US was a critical theatre of war during the Irish fight for independence. It is the first work to assess the range and depth

of US interest in self-government for Ireland preceding the Easter Rising.

Rebels

This is a major new history of the experiences and activities of Irish nationalist women in the early twentieth century, from learning and buying Irish to participating in armed revolt. Using memoirs, reminiscences, letters and diaries, Senia Pašeta explores the question of what it meant to be a female nationalist in this volatile period, revealing how Irish women formed nationalist, cultural and feminist groups of their own as well as how they influenced broader political developments. She shows that women's involvement with Irish nationalism was intimately bound up with the suffrage movement as feminism offered an important framework for women's political activity. She covers the full range of women's nationalist activism from constitutional nationalism to republicanism, beginning in 1900 with the foundation of Inghinidhe na hÉireann (Daughters of Ireland) and ending in 1918 with the enfranchisement of women, the collapse of the Irish Party and the ascendancy of Sinn Féin.

No Ordinary Women

Cumann Na MBan and the Irish Revolution

Margaret Keiley-Listermann subverts the traditional view of the role of Irish women from the early C20th which restricted them largely to the home and the church. Her well-researched and enthralling history of Republican women in Sinn Fein from 1905 to the present, uncovers the activities of a committed and brave group of women who were not content to play merely support roles but were integral to their cause and played active roles in combat and political arenas, often paying a great personal price for their dedication.

Easter Rising 1916

Gender and imperialism

The history of Cumann na mBan, a women's support group to the Irish Volunteers. Formed in 1914, its aims included helping the cause of Irish liberty and arming the Irish men for the defence of Ireland. In 1922, the organisation overwhelmingly rejected the Treaty, resulting in a substantial split and the formation of Cumann ne Saoirse.

Cumann Na MBan and the Irish Revolution

History of the Sinn Fein Movement and the Irish Rebellion of 1916

Chapter 3: The soul of the nation -- Chapter 4: Walking on air -- Chapter 5: Glorious forever -- Chapter 6: Charlie weston, are you gone mad? -- Chapter 7: A good end -- Chapter 8: The beginning of ireand -- Index

Women and the Irish Revolution

A Woman of Aran

Though short-lived, Cumann na mBan placed equality for women on the political agenda and demonstrated women could be as politically active and capable as men. This fascinating history covers their participation in the 1916 Rising, their underground s

At Home in the Revolution

Non-fiction Biography / history Ireland - War of Independence/Civil War Description: An in-depth study of the death of Michael Collins, hero of the 1916 Easter Rising, and leader of Ireland's War of Independence. This book offers a startling new perspective on one of history's most notorious unsolved mysteries: his fatal shooting in 1922, while Commander-in-Chief of newly-independent Ireland. Its controversial reconstruction of events at Beal na mBlath may be shocking to some: yet demonstrably fits the known facts and eyewitness accounts. This is the first book on this famous "cold case" in decades; carrying on where John Feehan's landmark edition of 1991 left off. It presents the most complete overview of the evidence ever published; as well as an itemized catalogue of the various witnesses' mutual contradictions and corroborations."

County Longford and the Irish Revolution, 1910-1923

The Assassination of Michael Collins

The history of the Irish republican movement is dominated by the story of the men who took up arms in Ireland's fight for freedom against the British. The names of men like Pearse, Connolly, Collins and Barry still resonate today as heroes who won independence for Ireland. However, the critical role of women in this fight for

freedom has often been overlooked. *Renegades* examines the part played by women in the major political and social revolutions that took place from 1900-1922. It explores the growing separation of republican women into two distinct groups, those active on the military side in Cumann na mBan and those involved on the political side, particularly with Sinn Féin. It also looks at the often ignored 'war on women', which manifested itself in the form of physical and sexual assaults by both sides during the War of Independence, and the fury of female republicans as the political establishment accepted the Anglo-Irish Treaty. In this evocative account, *Renegades* restores the women of the republican movement to the prominent place they deserve in Irish history.

As Long as Ireland is Unfree, the Only Honourable Attitude for Irishmen and Irishwomen is an Attitude of Revolt

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Sinn Féin Women

Biography of a social activist, suffragist and militant Irish Republican.

A Woven Silence

Women in the fight for Ireland's independence risked loss of life and family for their cause. Here are the biographies of sixty-five women activists, along with lists of those imprisoned after the 1916 Rising and the more than seven hundred women arrested during the Irish Civil War. They came from every class in society—titled ladies, shop assistants, doctors, housewives, laundry workers, artists, and teachers. Some were married with children, others widowed, and some were mere schoolgirls. Using historical records, interviews with survivors and their families, and the women's own prison diaries, memorabilia, and writings, Sinéad McCool vividly recreates the characters, personalities, and courage of these extraordinary women, many of whom served time in Ireland's most notorious prison, Kilmainham Gaol. Copublished with the O'Brien Press, Dublin The Wisconsin edition is for sale only in the United States, its territories and dependencies, Canada, and the Philippines.

Ex-Combatants, Gender and Peace in Northern Ireland

This book explores the contours of women's involvement in the Irish Republican Army, political protest and the prison experience in Northern Ireland. Through the voices of female and male combatants, it demonstrates that women remained marginal in the examination of imprisonment during the Conflict and in the negotiated peace process. However, the book shows that women performed a

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number of roles in war and peace that placed constructions of femininity in dissent. Azrini Wahidin argues that the role of the female combatant is not given but ambiguous. She indicates that a tension exists between different conceptualisations of societal security, where female combatants both fought against societal insecurity posed by the state and contributed to internal societal dissonance within their ethno-national groups. This book tackles the lacunae that has created a disturbing silence and an absence of a comprehensive understanding of women combatants, which includes knowledge of their motivations, roles and experiences. It will be of particular interest to scholars of criminology, politics and peace studies.

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