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Supporting the Professional
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Gluaiseachtaí don leasú polaitíochta agus sóisialta, 1870-1914

Cás-staidéir:

Baile Átha Cliath 1913 –
stailc agus frithdhúnadh



Online Participation



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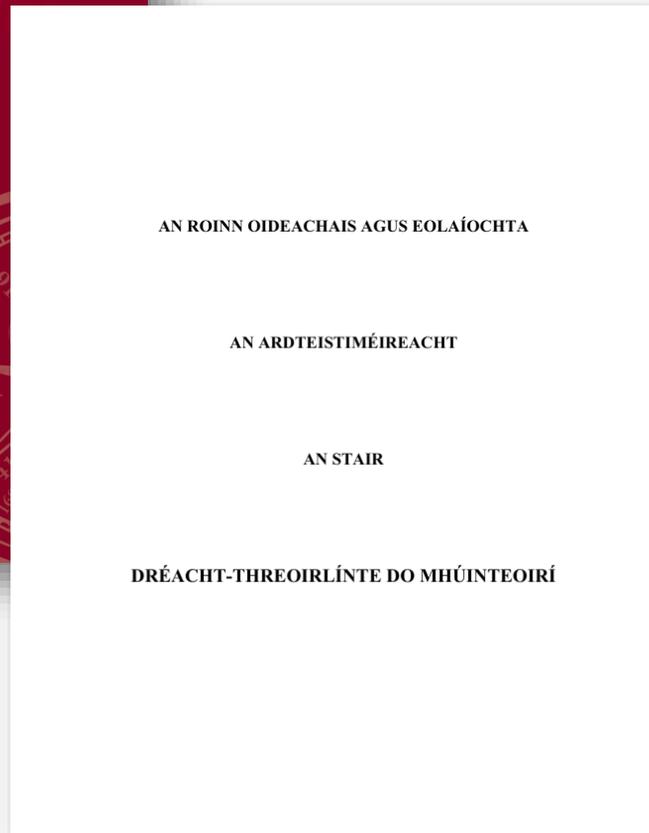
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- Bealaí a fhiosrú chun scileanna smaointeoireacht anailíseach agus chriticiúil scoláirí a fhorbairt agus iad ag obair le réimse leathan cáipéisí stairiúla
- Cabhrú le scoláirí tuiscint a bheith acu ar chomhthéacs stairiúil an chás-staidéir agus ar théamaí agus ar shaincheisteanna níos leithne na tréimhse trína rannpháirtíocht le foinsí stairiúla éagsúla

Smaointeoireacht Chriticiúil a Fhorbairt



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Tá an staidéar ar an stair agus scríobh na staire chomh stalach leis an saol féin. Féadfaidh athbhreithniú ar an taifead staire agus méadú ar ár dtuiscint ar an stair éirí as fianaise nua agus léargais nua. Tugann sé sin acmhainneacht uathúil don stair chun scileanna smaointeoireachta criticiúla an dalta a fhorbairt. Trí mhaireachtáil i ndomhan atá ag athrú i gcónaí, foghlaimeoidh an dalta gur ceart an anailís is fairsinge agus an chritic is mó a dhéanamh ar a b(h)reithiúnais féin maidir le cineál na n-imeachtaí staire.

Ardteistiméireacht Siollabas Staire, lch. 2

An Staidéar Doiciméadbhunaithe



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Tuiscint

Comparáid

Léirmheastóireacht

Comhthéacsú

Sa staidéar ar cheann de na topaicí áireofar úsáid struchtúrach a bhaint as doiciméid staire. Lamhálfaidh sé sin don dalta saineolas a fhorbairt ar an meastóireacht ar fhianaise agus an cumas a fhorbairt chun breithiúnais réasúnaithe a dhéanamh.

Ardteistiméireacht Siollabas Staire, Ich. 2



Baghcatáil
Rialtas Dúchais
Iarrachtaí Faoisimh
Tionchar Scéim na bPáistí Athchóiriú
Dúliostáil Conradh na Talún Dálaí oibre
Cónaidhm na bhFostóirí Sláintíocht
Féiniúlacht reiligiúnach Tionóntáin
An Réabhlóid Thionsclaíoch
Baile Átha Cliath 1913 – stailc agus frithdhúnadh
Póilíní Chathair Átha Cliath PCÁC
Arm Cathartha na hÉireann Sláinte
Sóisialachas Tionchar na hEaglaise
Cearta Oibrithe Fostaíocht éiginnte
Ionadaíocht Ceardchumannachas
Saothar Neamhoilte
Náisiúnachas Cearta na mBan
Caipitleachas
Fórsa Fisiciúil

An Cur Chuige Dírithe ar Fhiosrú



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Má roghnaítear sraith d'fhiosrúcháin stairiúla shuimiúla, bíonn fócas soiléir ag aon scéim oibre.

Tá roinnt buntáistí ag baint leis an gcur chuige seo:

- Coisceann sé sracfhéachaint ghasa tríd an ábhar agus treoraíonn sé scoláirí chuig leibhéal níos doimhne tuiscint stairiúil.
- Tugann sé deis do scoláirí páirt a ghlacadh i bhfíordhíospóireacht stairiúil. Is iondúil go dtosaíonn staraithe le ceist.
- Féadann príomhcheisteanna struchtúr agus teorainn a chur ar inneachar a bheadh rófhairsing seachas sin.



An Cur Chuige Dírithe ar Fhiosrú



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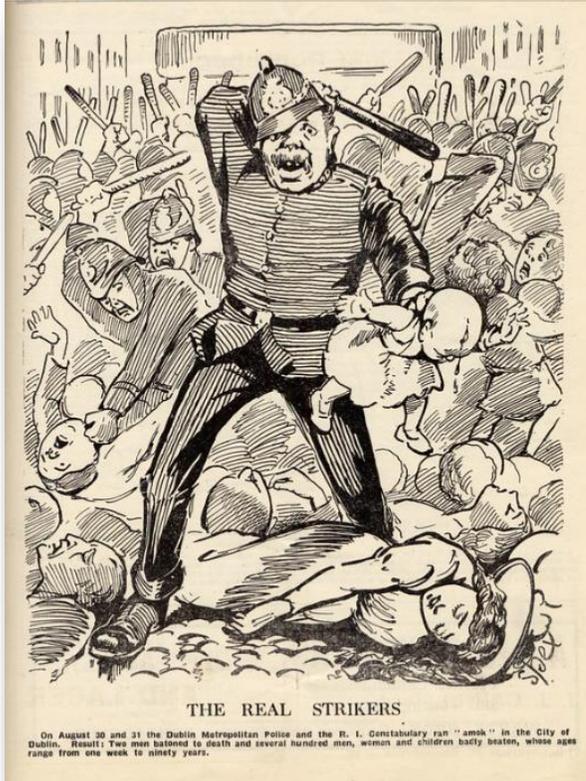
- Cad iad na dálaí sóisialta agus eacnamaíocha a chuir le stailc agus frithdhúnadh 1913?
- Cén ról a bhí ag mná i stailc agus frithdhúnadh 1913?
- Theip ar stailc agus frithdhúnadh 1913 ina chuspóirí. Déan plé air sin.



Cén chaoi a meallann tú do chuid scoláirí obair a dhéanamh le foinsí?



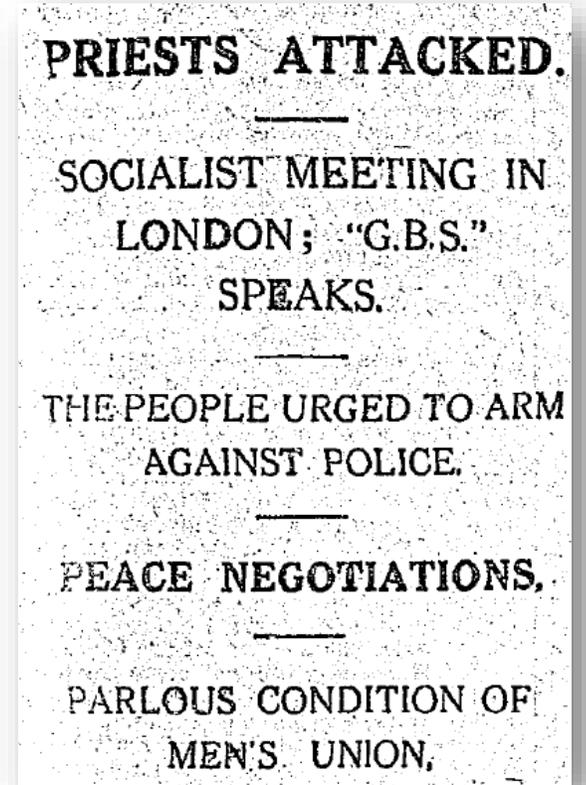
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Cartúin, léaráidí agus léarscáileanna



Scannáin agus cláir faisnéise



Nuachtáin, dialanna agus tuairiscí An tAthrú go Rialtas Dúchais

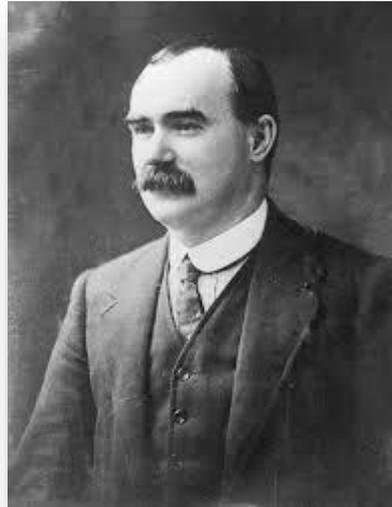
Daoine mór le rá



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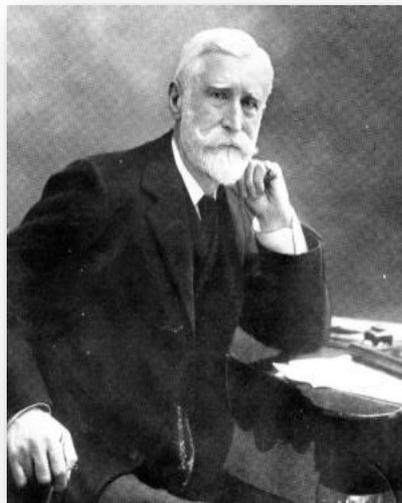
James Larkin



James Connolly



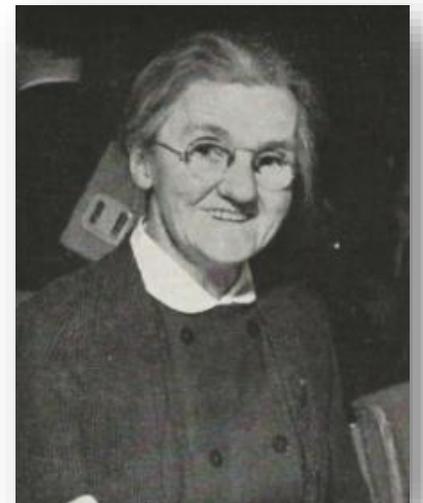
Dora Montefiore



William Martin Murphy



Delia Larkin



Rosie Hackett

Amlíne na n-imeachtaí



Timeline: Dublin 1913 Strike and Lockout

Exploring the Causes, Course, and Consequences of a Pivotal Moment in Irish Labour History

August 28, 1913



Jim Larkin is arrested for speaking

August 29, 1913:
Proclamation



The authorities learn that Larkin is

August 30, 1913



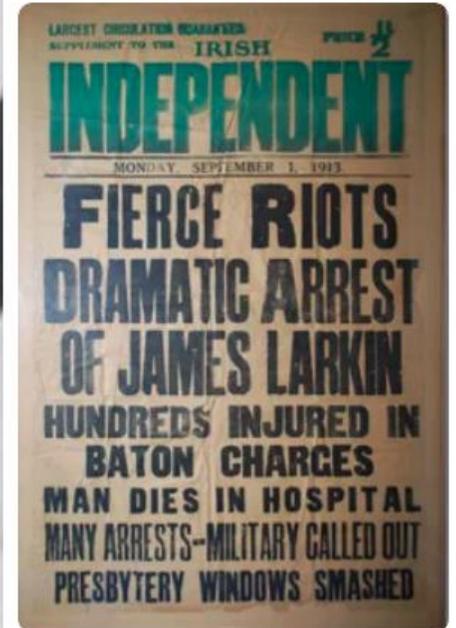
Police issued a warrant for Larkin's arrest for inciting people to riot. Riots in Ringsend, Beresford Place, and Eden Quay, during which the police baton-charged the crowds and injured many protestors. James Nolan, caught in the riots, died from injuries received from police.

August 31, 1913: 'Bloody Sunday'



Dublin Metropolitan Police baton-charged a crowd attending a speech by Larkin, injuring hundreds. This event, known as 'Bloody Sunday', intensified the conflict and garnered public sympathy for the workers. Larkin is arrested after he addressed the crowd from a window of the Imperial Hotel (which is owned by William Martin Murphy).

September 1, 1913



Papers report on the riots. Dublin Corporation demands a public inquiry into allegations of police brutality.

Comóradh Céad Bliain ar Fhrithdhúnadh 2013



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Conas a d'úsáidfí an ghearrthóg físe seo mar spreagthach chun cúlra stailc agus frithdhúnadh 1913 a iniúchadh?

Cliceáil chun breathnú

Comhdháil na gCeardchumann 31 Lúnasa 2013

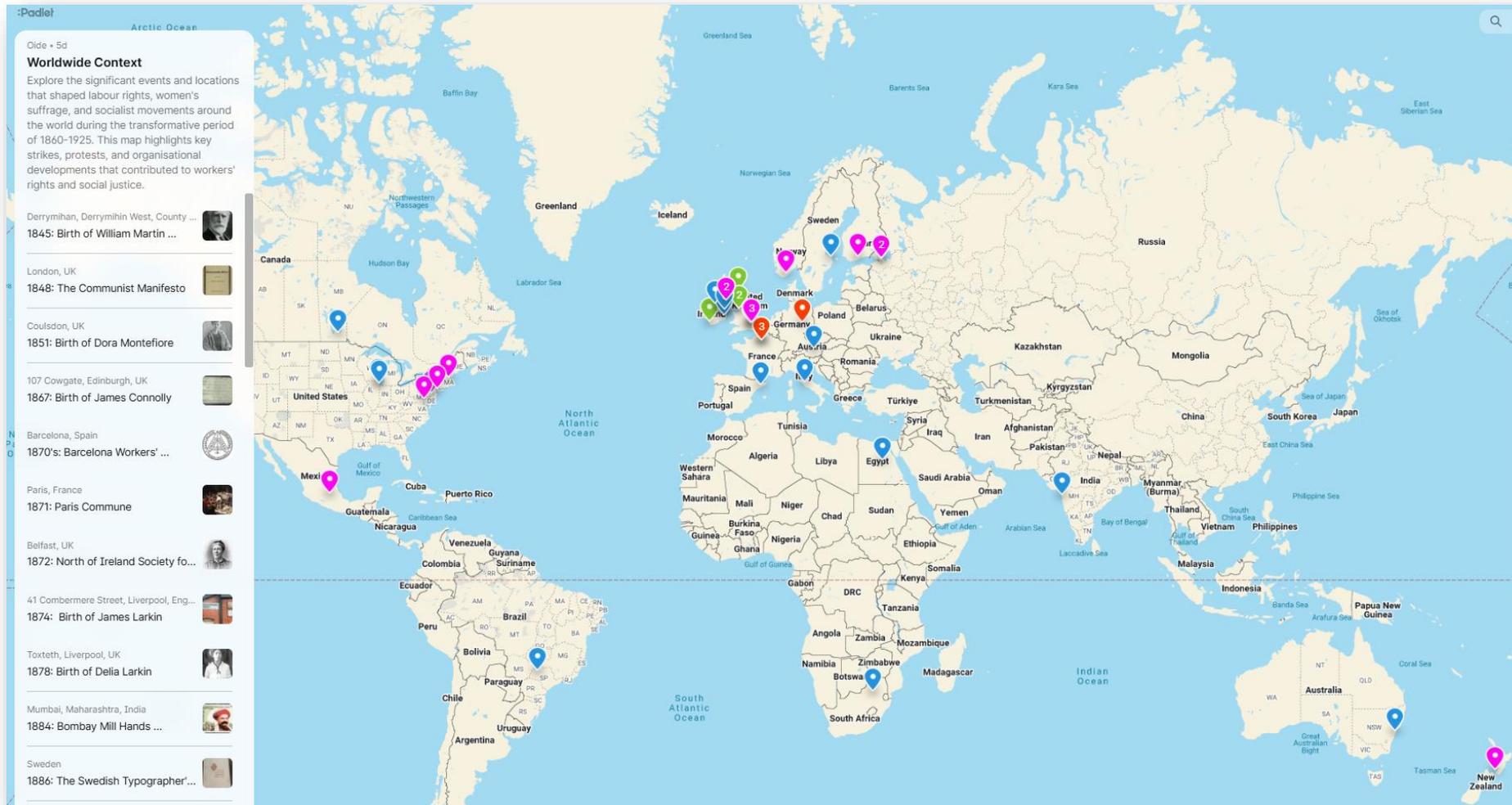
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Déan iniúchadh ar an gComhthéacs Domhanda



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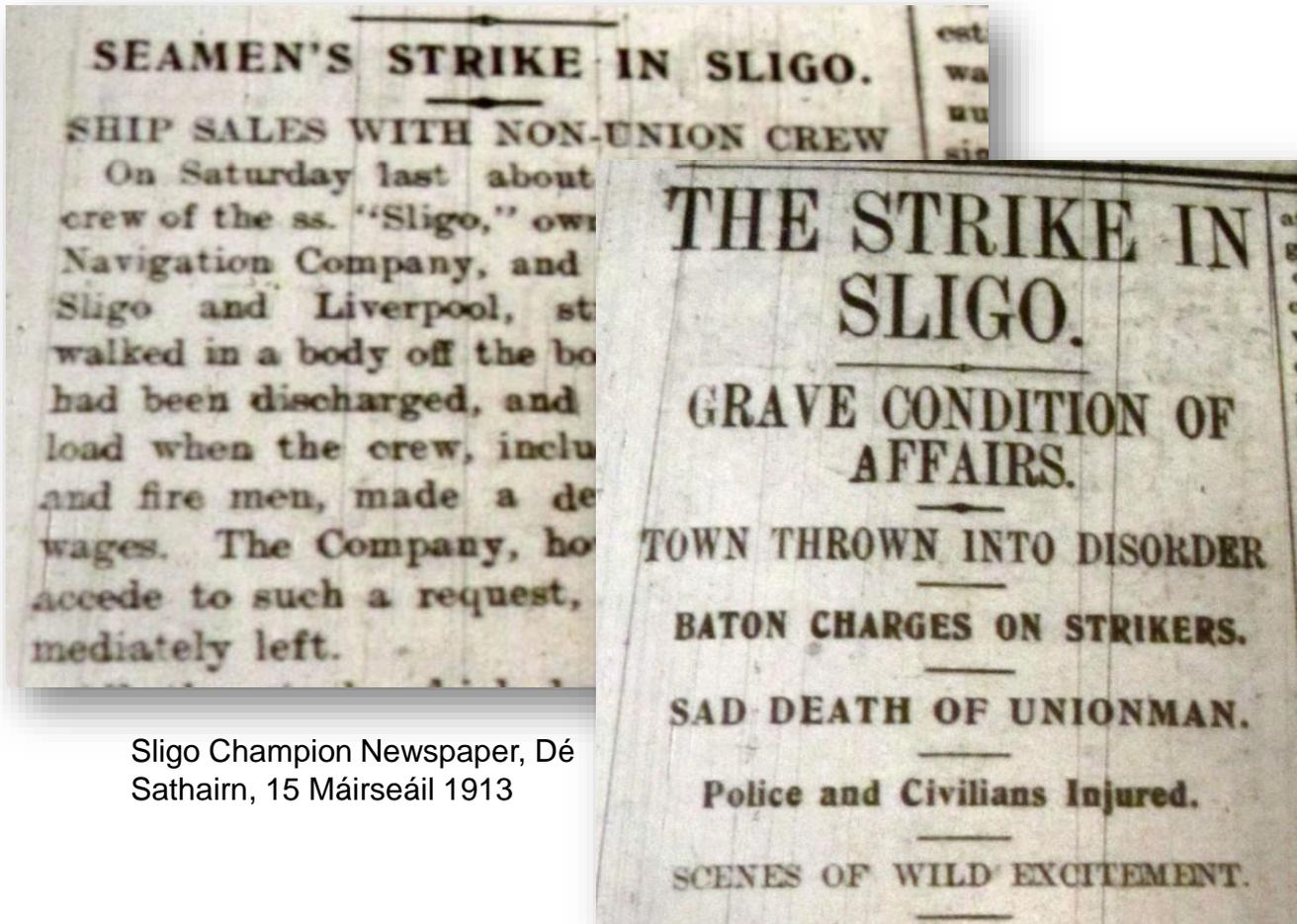


Conas a d'fhéadfá féin agus do chuid scoláirí uirlis mar seo a úsáid chun cur lena dtuiscint ar an gcás-staidéar seo?

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Comhthéacs na hÉireann



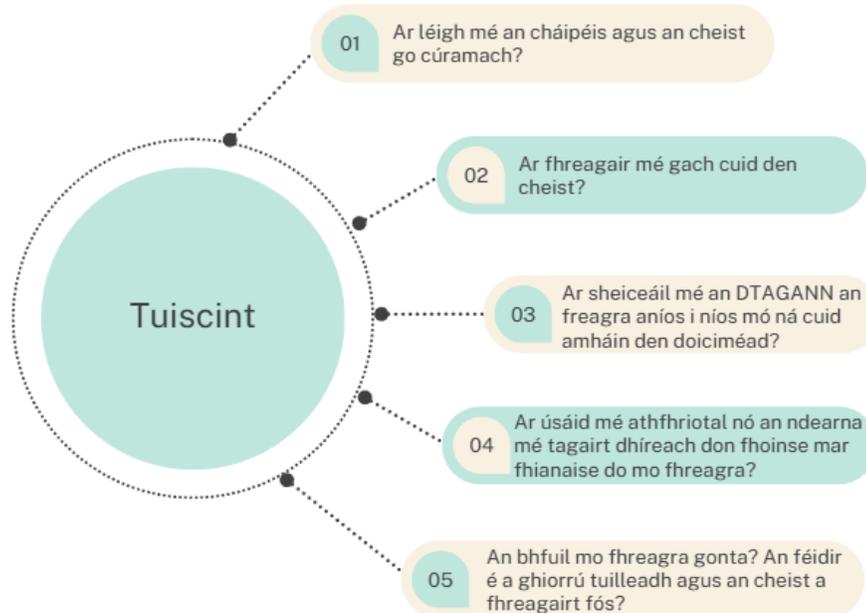
Sligo Champion Newspaper, Dé Sathairn, 15 Máirseáil 1913

Sligo Champion Newspaper, Dé Sathairn, 29 Máirseáil 1913



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WOMEN STRIKERS.

Mary Evans was summoned by Constable Doyle for having, on the 28th ult., at Fish Quay Street, being guilty of riotous and indecent behaviour.

Mr O'Reilly appeared for the defendant. Complainant stated, that on the date mentioned, he was acting as escort with Constable Barrett. They were escorting John Rutledge and Laurence Garvey who were carting at Messrs Pollexfen's mills at Fish Quay Street. While Garvey was outside the mills the defendant came out and called him names. Witness advised her to go home, but instead of taking her advice the defendant made use of filthy language towards him. (Here the witness handed the Court a slip of paper, on which was written the language made use of on the occasion). Another woman named Kate Callaghan also came on the scene, but her daughter brought her into the house. After a few minutes she came out again and called names after the men.

Sligo Champion Newspaper,
Dé Sathairn, 10 Féadfaigh 1913

Cén chaoi a gcabhraíonn tú le freagraí do chuid scoláirí ar cheisteanna tuisceana?

Ag obair le gearrthóga faisnéise agus le hagallaimh



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Cliceáil chun breathnú

RTÉ The Dublin Lockout 1913

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3, 2, 1.

Scriobh síos **3** phíosa eolais nua a d'aimsigh tú

--	--	--

Scriobh síos **2** cheist atá agat tar éis duit féachaint ar an gearrthóga

--	--

Scriobh achoimre **1** abairte ar an gclár faisnéise

--

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Anailís a dhéanamh ar Chlár Faisnéise

Nótaí: Breac síos ainmneacha, fíricí, dátaí an mhéid a fheiceann tú agus téarmaí stairiúla

--

Ceist fiosrúcháin: Cad iad na dálaí sóisialta agus eacnamaíocha a chuir le stailc agus frithdhúnadh 1913?

--

Ciall a bhaint as:

Cainteoir	An méid a chonaic tú, A ábharthacht?	An méid a dúirt siad: Fíricí	An méid a dúirt siad: Tuairimí

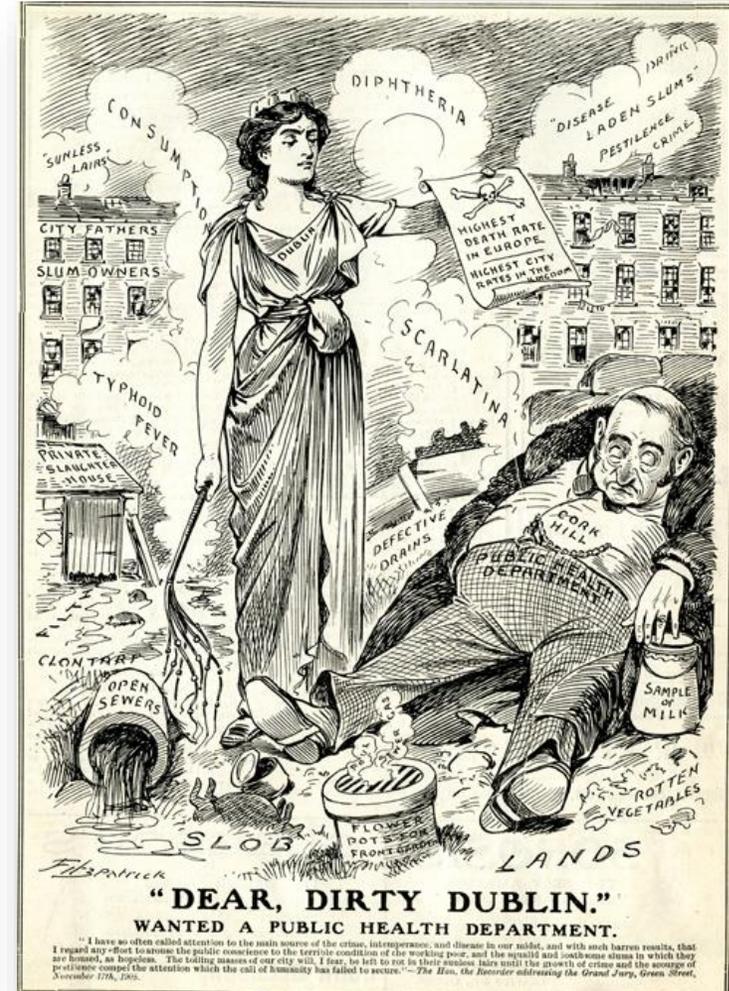


SLUMAÍ BHAILE ÁTHA CLIATH

"NÍOS MEASA NÁ AN CEANN IS MEASA I SASANA"

Dúirt John Ward, T.D. agus é ag labhairt ag léirsiú sa tSaotharlann Photaireachta (Potteries) ar son Chiste Stailce Bhaile Átha Cliath, gur thug sé cuairt ar shlumaí i mBaile Átha Cliath a bhí míle uair níos measa ná an ceann is measa i Sasana. Ní fhéadfadh tada a bheith inchomparáide leo seachas na ceathrúna is ísle sa Spáinn agus san Iodáil. "Is mór an náire é," a dúirt sé, "ag náisiún a mhaíonn gur Críostaí dó go ligfí do dhaoine meath ina a leithéid d'áiteanna."

The Freeman's Journal, 15th Deireadh Fómhair 1913



"Baile Átha Cliath Ceanúil Salach Roinn Sláinte Phoiblí á Cuardach"
The Lepracaun Cartoon Monthly.
Nollaig 1908

Anailís ar Chartún/ Íomhá



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Céim 1:

- Céin uair a rinneadh an fhoinse agus cé a rinne í? An nochtann sé sin aon saincheisteanna?
- Cé dó a ndearmadh an fhoinse? Cad é a insíonn sé sin dúinn faoin gclaontacht théideartha?
- An bhfuil sonraí san fhoinse is féidir a chur i gcomparáid le foinsí eile chun cabhrú lena barántúlacht nó lena cruinneas a fhíorú? An bhfuil ainmneacha, dátaí, áiteanna srl. is féidir liom a úsáid chun an fhoinse seo a imscrúdú?
- Líomhaintí a scaradh ó thuairim. Ní féidir roinnt tuairimí a sheiceáil, ach is féidir líomhaintí a sheiceáil.



Foinse: *The Lepracaun Cartoon Monthly Nollaig 1908*

Céim 2:

- Sainnigh foinsí creidiúnacha is féidir a úsáid chun an fhaisnéis ó mo fhoinse a chros-seiceáil?
- Déan comparáid idir na sonraí a aithníodh i gCéim 1 agus an t-eolas a bailíodh ó na foinsí creidiúnacha. Cad é atá mar an goéanna? An bhfuil difríochtaí ann?

Céim 3:

- Tar éis duit do chuid faisnéise a chros-seiceáil, déan measúnú ar chruinneas do bhunfhoinse. Cuir an fhaisnéis a bhailigh tú i láthair chun tacú leis an méid atá tú a mhaíomh.
- An bhfuil codanna den fhoinse atá deacair a fhíorú fós?

1

2

3

"Sa bhliain 1900, bhí an mhórtlachtaí naonán ab airde sa Ríocht Aontaithe ag Baile Átha Cliath." Foinse: *Atlas Réabhlóid na hÉireann, Aonad 3: Dátaí Oibre agus Maireachtála i mBaile Átha Cliath.*

"Ní raibh sa draenáil ach córas bunúsach agus tháinig formhór na feola a léir sa chathair ó bheiligh a maraíodh i seamlais bheaga phríobháideacha agus i seamlais cosúil leis an goeann seo ar Bhóthar Bhaile Phib. Bhí miodamas agus substaintí eile ar shráideanna na cathrach in ainneoin gur cuireadh oosc orthu i sraith achtanna, ar nós Achtanna Nuis, i rith an 19ú haois." Foinse: An Chartlann Náisiúnta

"Ní ndearna an Roinn Giantacháin Corparáide tánaí ná cúirteanna Bhaile Átha Cliath a chothabháil cé go raibh os cionn 16,000 Áth Cliathach ina goónaí iontu agus riosca méadailtheach ann dá sláinte." Foinse: <https://centenaries-ituc.nationalarchives.ie/>

Léirítear go cruinn sa chartún cuid de na ceisteanna tromchúiseacha tithíochta agus sláintíochta a bhíodh le sárú acu siúd a chónaigh i dtionóntáin Bhaile Átha Cliath. Ní léiríonn sé, áfach, cuid de na hiarrachtaí a rinne Bardas Bhaile Átha Cliath chun déileáil leis na saincheisteanna seo, lena n-áirítear obair Chigirí Sláintíochta Bhaile Átha Cliath. "In 1908 thug na cigirí seo 196,347 cuairt ar na tionóntáin". (Foinse: An Chartlann Náisiúnta) Is deacair fós ráta báis Bhaile Átha Cliath a fhíorú i gcomparáid leis an gcuid eile den Eoraí.

Léirítear go cruinn sa chartún cuid de na ceisteanna tromchúiseacha tithíochta agus sláintíochta a bhíodh le sárú acu siúd a chónaigh i dtionóntáin Bhaile Átha Cliath. Ní léiríonn sé, áfach, cuid de na hiarrachtaí a rinne Bardas Bhaile Átha Cliath chun déileáil leis na saincheisteanna seo, lena n-áirítear obair Chigirí Sláintíochta Bhaile Átha Cliath. "In 1908 thug na cigirí seo 196,347 cuairt ar na tionóntáin".

(Foinse: An Chartlann Náisiúnta)
Is deacair fós ráta báis Bhaile Átha Cliath a fhíorú i gcomparáid leis an gcuid eile den Eoraí.

Grianghraif a Anailísiú

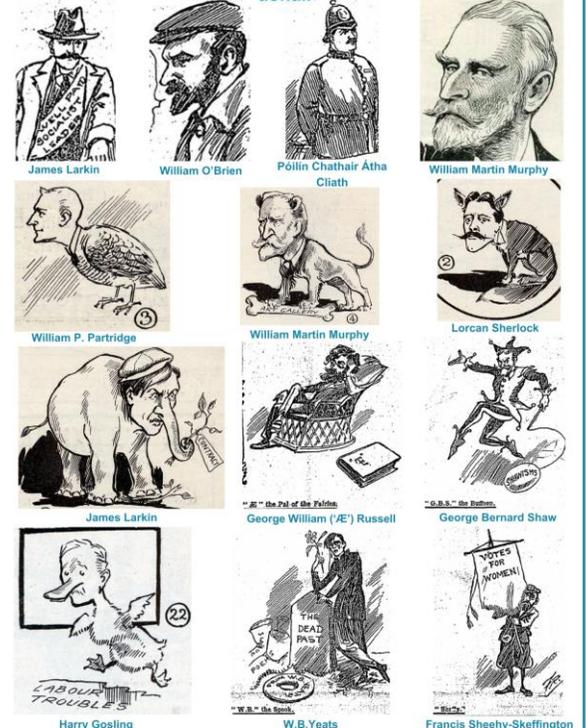


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Oide Stailc agus Frithdhúnadh 1913: Sainaitin na Príomhphearsana



Oide Stailc agus Frithdhúnadh 1913: Sainaitin freagraí na ndaoine aonair



Déan taighde ar aon duine nach bhfuil aithne agat orthu agus ar an mbaint atá acu leis an Stailc agus Frithdhúnadh. Cad iad na daoine tábhachtacha eile nach bhfuil ionadaíocht acu anseo?

Oide Lógónna agus foirgnimh Stailc agus Fhrithdhúnadh 1913 a aithint.



Oide Lógónna agus Foirgnimh Stailc agus Fhrithdhúnadh 1913



Cad iad na dálaí sóisialta agus eacnamaíocha a chuir le stailc agus frithdhúnadh 1913?



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Cliceáil chun breathnú

'A Disaster Waiting to Happen'

Dr Jacinta Prunty on the Church Street tenement collapse

Century Ireland: 'Tubaiste Ar Tí Tarlú': Titim Tionóntáin Shráid na hEaglaise

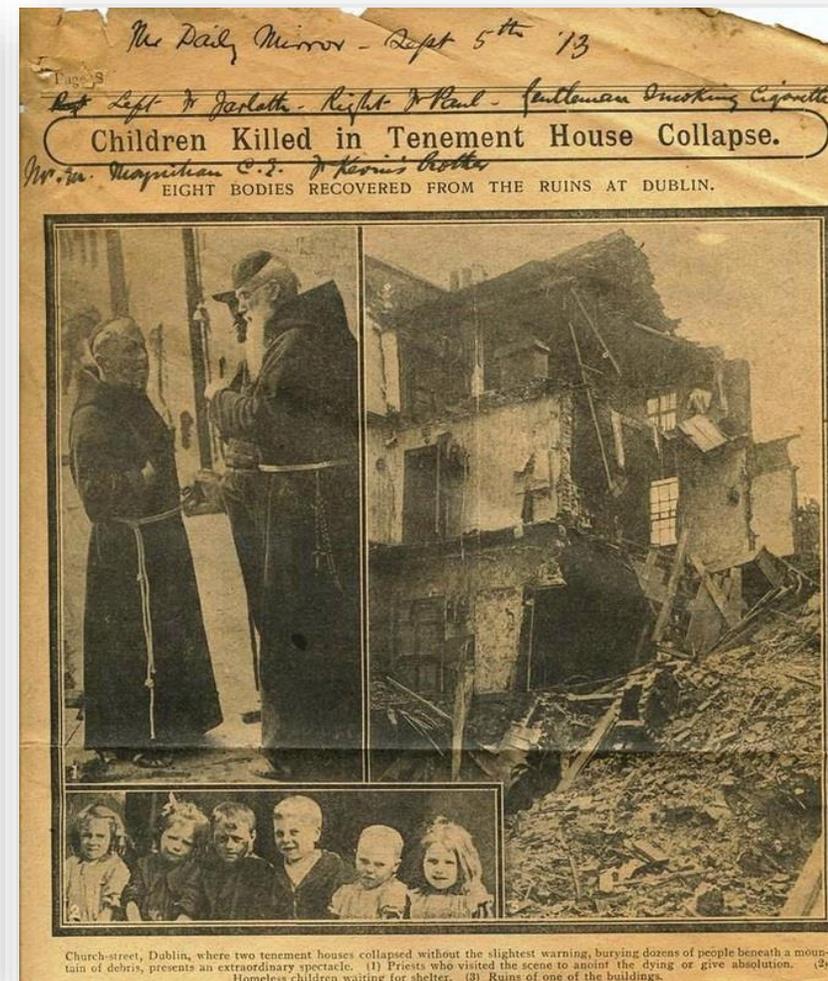
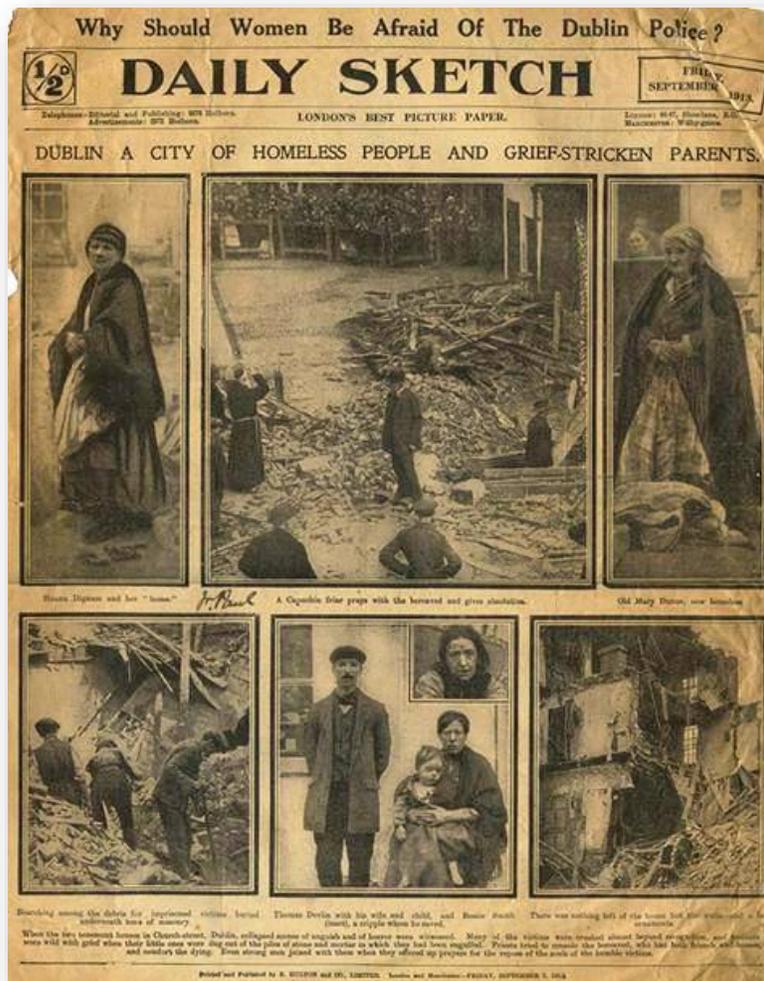
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Cad é a léiríonn na foinsí seo faoin saol sna tionóntáin?



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Titim Tionóntáin Shráid na hEaglaise, Century Ireland

Cad iad na gníomhaíochtaí a úsáideann tú agus grianghraf a n-úsáid agat le do chuid scoláirí?



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Comparáid



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EXPORTING DUBLIN CHILDREN.

EXTRAORDINARY SCENES AT THE NORTH WALL AND KINGSTOWN.

SPIRITED ACTION BY THE CLERGY,

BOYS LEAVE THE STEAMER AND RETURN HOME AGAIN.

MR. LARKIN'S APPEAL UNHEEDED.

FIFTEEN GIRLS SENT AWAY BY CITY OF DUBLIN BOAT.

LONDON LADY ARRESTED.

CHARGED WITH KIDNAPPING; BAILED BY DUBLIN JEWS.

POLICE SEARCH FOR MRS. MONTEFIORE.

MR. LARKIN ASSOCIATES HIMSELF WITH THE "GOOD WORK."

CHILDREN BROUGHT BACK IN TRIUMPH.



Irish Independent, 23rd,
Deireadh Fómhair 1913

Sunday Independent, 26th,
Deireadh Fómhair 1913



I gcás gach ceiste, scríobh do fhreagra ar an dá dhoiciméad

Ceisteanna	Freagraí Foinse A	Freagraí Foinse B
Cad é formáid gach foinse?		
Cé hé an lucht féachana beartaithe?		
Cé hé an lucht féachana beartaithe?		
Cén foinse is soiléire a chuireann in iúl a theachtaireacht agus cén fáth?		
Cén teanga/iomháineachas a úsáidtear sna foinsí?		
Cad iad na dearcthai/barúlacha a chuirtear i láthair i ngach foinse?		
Cén foinse a sholáthraíonn níos mó sonraí? Tabhair cúiseanna le do fhreagra.		

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Irish Independent, 3rd Samhain 1913

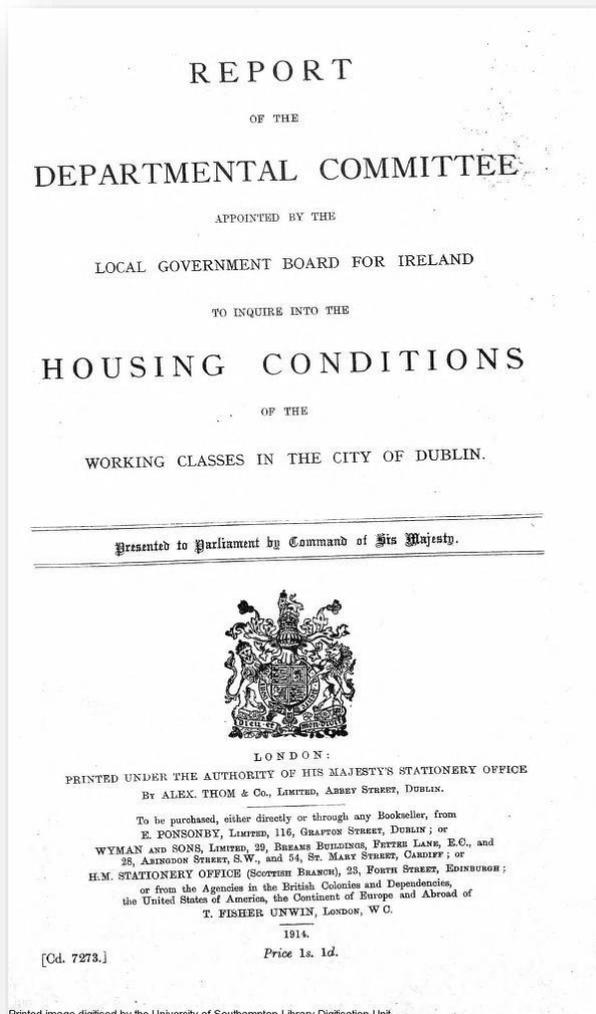
Cad é a léiríonn foinsí mar seo faoi Stailc agus frithdhúnadh 1913?

- Príomhphearsana
- Deighiltí sóisialta
- Príomhimeachtaí
- Naisc idir gnéithe sóisialta agus cultúrtha

Staitisticí: Dálaí maireachtála ar fud na Ríochta Aontaithe



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Cad iad na straitéisí a úsáideann tú chun cabhrú le rannpháirtíocht na scoláirí le sonraí uimhriúla?

Conas a d'fhéadfadh na foinsí seo cabhrú le tuiscint na scoláirí ar an gcás-staidéar?

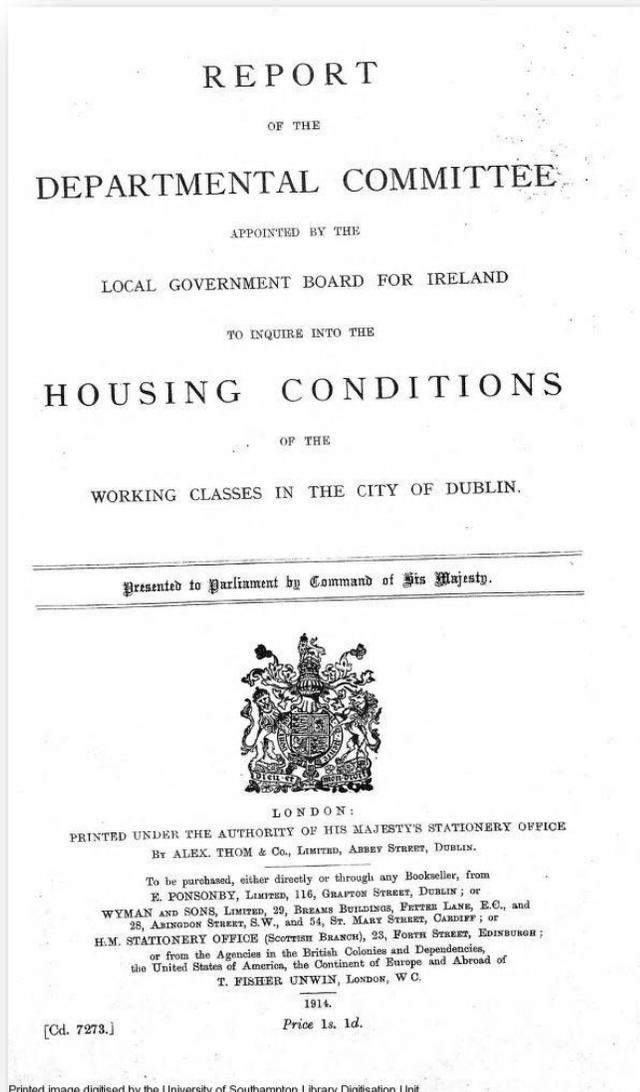
NUMBER OF PERSONS per 1,000 total population living in tenements of one room, two rooms, three rooms, and four rooms :—

Number of rooms per tenement	Dublin	Edinburgh	Glasgow	London	Liverpool	Manchester	Birmingham	Belfast
1 ...	229	56	132	59	23	7	4	3
2 ...	194	296	469	149	50	22	13	26
3 ...	106	217	205	200	122	86	277	42
4 ...	110	144	69	174	173	379	154	223

Staitisticí: Fócas ar Bhaile Átha Cliath



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(15) The following is a summarized statement of a return submitted by the Corporation showing the distribution of families in the tenement houses of Dublin :-

First class tenement houses distribution is :-

811	are occupied by from 1 to 5 families.
632	" " 6 to 10 families.
45	" " 11 to 15 families.
6	" " 16 to 19 families.

Second class and third class tenement houses' distribution is :-

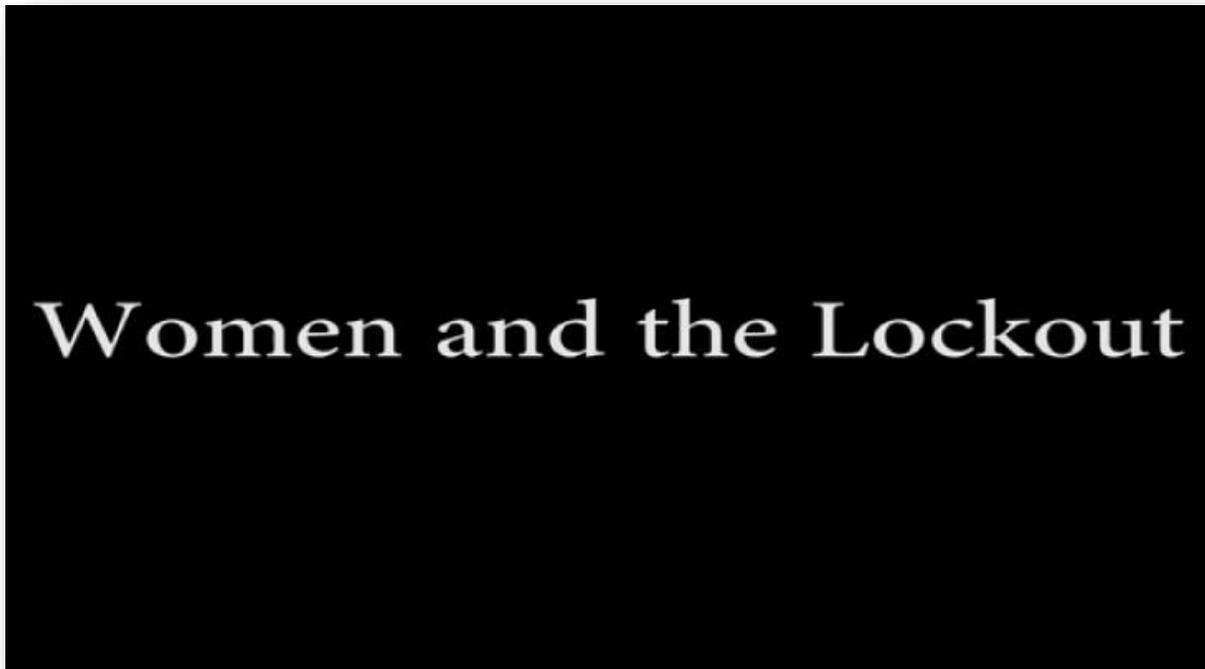
2,459	houses occupied by from 1 to 5 families.
1,146	" " 6 to 10 families.
59	" " 11 to 15 families.
1	house with 16 families.
1	house with 17 families.
1	house with 24 families.

Heads of Families	All classes of tenements	Second and Third tenements	Second and Third class houses
Rate of wages regulated by Trades Unions ...	4,573	2,775	392
Wages not regulated by Trades Unions ...	8,246	5,488	594
Labourers ...	9,542	7,107	1,055
No occupation ...	331	143	25
Old Age Pensioners ...	906	594	48
Owners ...	639	355	21
Widows ...	485	379	61
Unascertained ...	728	433	34
Pensioners ...	372	252	27

Cén ról a bhí ag mná i stailc agus frithdhúnadh 1913?



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Cliceáil chun breathnú

Century Ireland: Mná agus an Frithdhúnadh



Baill de Cheardchumann Oibrithe Ban na hÉireann ar chéimeanna Halla na Saoirse, c. 1914. Bunaíodh an Ceardchumann sa bhliain 1911.

(NLI, KE 204)

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Supporting the Professional
Learning of School Leaders
and Teachers



Teideal an doiciméid:		
Cineál doiciméid:		
	Breithnithe	Freagra
Cuspóir	<p>Cén fáth ar cruthaíodh an fhoinse seo?</p> <p>Smaoinigh ar an méid seo a leanas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ar léiríodh é seo do lucht féachana poiblí nó príobháideach?• Ar dearadh an fhoinse chun freagairt mhothúcháin a spreagadh?• Cén dearcadh atá ag an bhfoinse?• Ar cruthaíodh an fhoinse chun eolas a thabhairt, chun siamsaíocht a chur ar fáil nó freagairtí mothúcháin a spreagadh?	
Úsáideacht	<p>Cad a chuireann sé le do thuiscint ar an gcás-staidéar?</p> <p>Cé chomh úsáideach is atá an cineál seo foinse do dhuine atá ag déanamh staidéir ar an gcás-staidéar seo?</p>	
Teorainneacha	<p>Cad nach n-insíonn an fhoinse seo duit?</p> <p>Cad iad na teorainneacha a bhaineann leis an gcineál seo foinse?</p>	
Cruinneas	<p>An bhfuil an t-eolas sa doiciméad seo ceart?</p> <p>An bhfuil míchruinnis inaitheanta san</p>	

- Cén chaoi a gcabhraíonn tú leis an léirmheas a dheanann do chuid scoláirí ar cháipéisí?
- Conas a d'usáidfí an tacaíocht seo chun léirmheas na scoláirí ar cháipéisí a fhorbairt?

Dora Montefiore

From a Victorian to a Modern

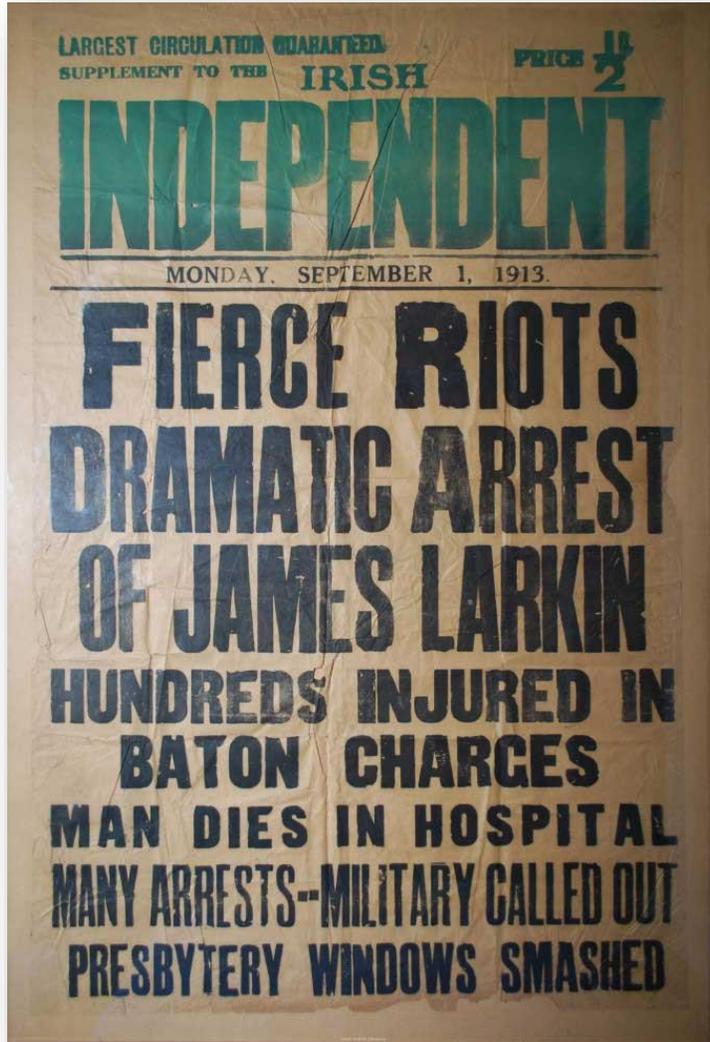
Experiences in Dublin

In 1913 I was on the platform at a meeting at the Memorial Hall, when Jim Larkin came to tell the English workers what straits the Dublin workers were in after seven weeks of slow starvation. As I listened to his appalling story, it flashed across my mind that here was a great opportunity for organised workers in England to prove their solidarity with the locked-out men in Dublin, by taking in to their homes some of the children who were suffering so severely from the effects of industrial strife. When Larkin had finished speaking I wrote out a slip of paper and passed it across to him, asking him if a plan like this which had already been successfully carried out by Belgian comrades, and in the Lawrence strike, in the United States, could be arranged through the *Herald* League, would it have his backing. He wrote a few words in the affirmative, and I then passed along a line to Lady Warwick, who was also on the platform, asking her if she would act as Treasurer to the Fund, which she agreed to do. With the consent of Mr. Lapworth, the Editor of the *Daily Herald*, I wrote the next day a letter to that paper, setting forth the idea, and in less than two days I had upwards of 110 homes offered by workers in England and Scotland to the "Dublin kiddies." I knew that food ships had already been subscribed for generously by the rank and file of trade unionists and co-operators, who were helping the heroic Dublin workers to realise that their fight was the fight of all other workers, and that an injury or loss to their cause would be the concern of all. But I felt, from what I had heard and read of the slums of Dublin, and the abysmal poverty of the sweated workers that if we could give the children a holiday from such surroundings and fill them with a vision of what life might hold in the way of cleaner and more hopeful environment, my colleagues and I might be the means, not only of saving some of the children, who should be the hope of the race, but also of doing some constructive work for the future of organised industrialism.

Tionchar an Phreasa Sheanbhunaithe



Oide



Leabharlanna Átha Cliath Theas

220
Chief Secretary, Dublin Castle, Ir. to Mason & Son Ltd., 40 Dr. Sackville St. Dublin.
For Papers Supplied - July 1 to September 30, 1913.

Library					
Morning Post	✓	7	7		
Pall Mall Gaz.	✓	8	1		
Standard	✓	7	7		
Dy. News (Man)	✓	4	9		
Daily Chron.	✓	4	9		
West Gaz.	✓	8	.		
S Express	✓	10	9		
S Irish Times	✓	19	9		
S Freeman	✓	19	9		
S Independent	✓	9	11		
Bvg. Telegraph	✓	2	3		
Bvg. Mail Spl.	✓	2	3		
Bvg. Herald	✓	2	3		
Irish Catholic	✓	1	1		
Sinn Fein	✓	1	1		
Constab. Gaz.	✓	2	2		
Fines	✓	4	.		
Angle Celt	✓	2	.		
B.N. Letter	✓	7	7		
B.N. Whig	✓	7	7		
Belfast I. News	✓	7	7		
Cork Const'n	✓	7	7		
" Examiner	✓	7	7		
Comm. Tele.	✓	2	.		
Carlow Sent'l	✓	3	.		
Clare Jol.	✓	4	.		
Drogheda Argus	✓	2	.		
Dundalk Demo.	✓	2	.		
D'patk. Record	✓	2	.		
Galway Exp. U.S.	✓	1	6		
Kilkenny Jol.	✓	4	.		
Kerry Sent'l	✓	4	.		
Kings Co. Chron.	✓	3	6		
L'derry Sent'l	✓	5	6		
forward		10	1	5	

An Chartlann Náisiúnta, CSO RP 1913, 17991

221
Chief Secretary, Dublin Castle, Ir. to Mason & Son Ltd., 40 Dr. Sackville St. Dublin.
For Papers Supplied - July 1 to September 30, 1913.

(Library Continued)	Brought forward	10	1	5
L'derry Stand	✓	6	.	
Limerick Chron.	✓	6	.	
L'ford Indept.	✓	2	.	
Leinster Exp.	✓	4	.	
" Leader	✓	2	.	
" Advertiser	✓	2	.	
Meath Herald	✓	2	.	
Newry Tele.	✓	6	.	
North Standard	✓	2	.	
W'common Herald	✓	2	.	
Sligo Champ'n U.S.	✓	1	6	
Tuan Herald	✓	2	.	
Tyrone Cour't	✓	1	6	
Ulster Gaz.	✓	2	.	
Wexford Peop. (Sat. Ed.)	✓	2	.	
" " (Wed. Ed.)	✓	2	.	
W'meath Indept.	✓	2	.	
Wick N. Letter	✓	2	.	
Waterford News	✓	2	.	
Index to Times	✓	10	.	
Tyrone Const'n	✓	2	.	
Ulster Guardn U.S.	✓	1	6	
Dy. Mail (Man)	✓	4	9	
Man. Guardn	✓	7	7	
Nation	✓	7	6	
Liberal Mag.	✓	1	6	
Clonmel Chron. (Wed. & Sat)	✓	4	.	
Stubbs Gaz.	✓			
N.Y.I. World	✓			
Irish Worker U.S.	✓	1	1	
Votes for Women	✓	1	4	
Irish Citizen	✓	1	1	
Suffragette	✓	1	4	
credit		14	18	1
Dis. off Dublin Papers SA. S. S		8	6	
		24	7	7

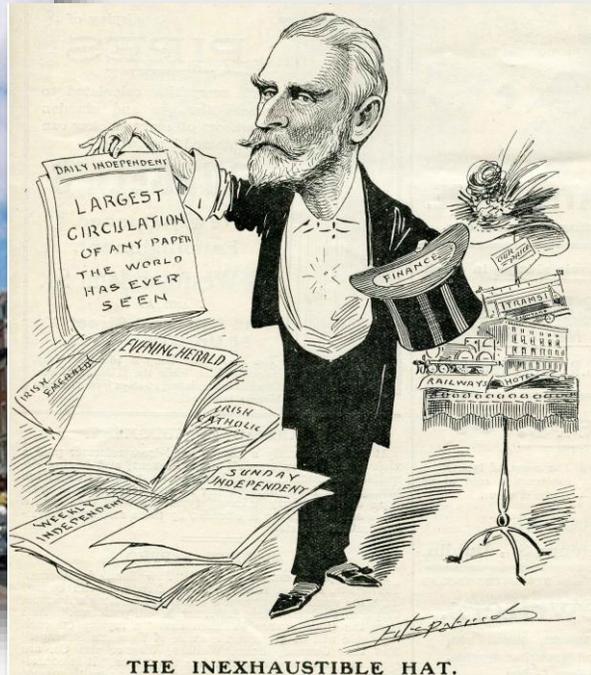
Conas is féidir le cur chuige ilpheirspictíochta cur le tuiscint na scoláirí ar an stailc agus frithdhúnadh?



Oide



Dealbh de Jim Ó Larcáin, Sráid Uí Chonail, Baile Átha Cliath



Scigléiriú William Martin Murphy: Comhairle Cathrach Bhaile Átha Cliath
Grianghraf de shéadchomhartha Jim Ó Larcáin: Wikimedia Commons

Is é an sainmhíniú a thugann an Dr Robert Stradling ar ilpheirspictíocht "bealach chun féachaint, agus claonadh chun féachaint ar rudaí, imeachtaí stairiúla, daoine, forbairtí, cultúir agus sochaithe ó pheirspictíochtaí éagsúla trí tharraingt ar nósanna imeachta agus próisis atá bunúsach don stair mar dhisciplín."

<https://www.coe.int/en/web/observatory-history-teaching/-/integrating-multiperspectivity-in-the-history-classroom>

Pictiúr d'Imeachtaí a Thógáil



Oide

CHARGE AGAINST P.T. DALY, JAMES LARKIN, THOMAS LAWLOR,
WILLIAM O'BRIEN AND W.P. PARTRIDGE, AUGUST, 1913.

"Having on the 26th August, at Custom House Square, Beresford Place, been guilty of the crimes of seditious libel and seditious conspiracy in agreeing and acting together for the criminal purpose of disturbing the public peace and raising discontent among His Majesty's subjects, the citizens of Dublin, and discontent and hatred between certain classes of His Majesty's subjects, to wit, the working classes of Dublin, the police forces of the Crown and the soldiers of the Crown and for the purpose of exciting hatred and contempt of the Government, and for the purpose of inciting to murder, also that they and each of them about the time and place aforesaid were guilty of the crime of the publication of seditious words and that they and each of them together with other persons did at the place aforesaid unlawfully assemble with the intent to carry on the unlawful purpose aforesaid."

An Chartlann Náisiúnta, Ms 13913



The Daily Mirror, Dé Máirt,
September 2, 1913



Déanann Helena Ní Mhaoldomhnaigh ó
Arm Cathartha na hÉireann cur síos ar
imeachtaí an lae ar 'An Frithdhúnadh
Ollmhór' ar Raidió 1 RTÉ

Theip ar stailc agus frithdhúnadh 1913 ina chuspóirí. Déan plé air sin.



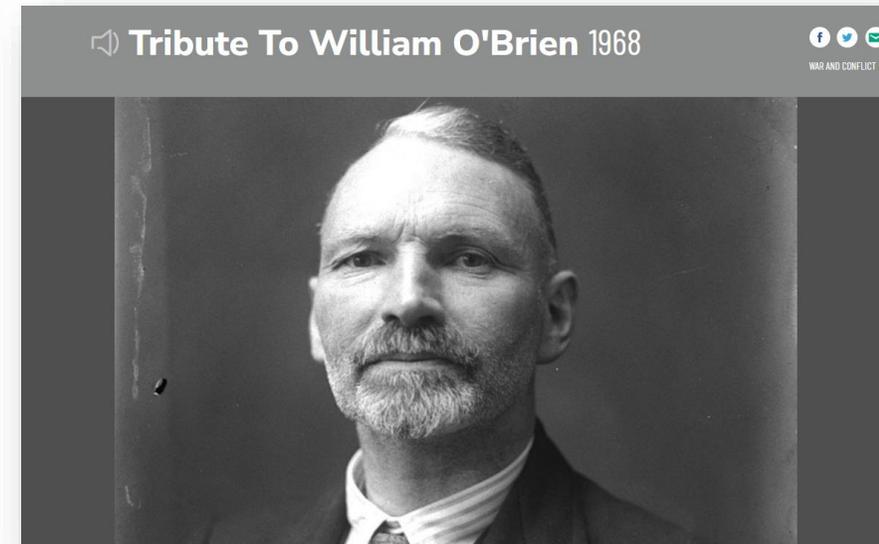
Table 2: ITGWU & Irish Trade Union Congress Membership. 1917-1930

Year	ITGWU	ITUC	ITGWU as % of ITUC
1917	14,920	150,000	9.9
1918	67,827	250,000	27.1
1919	102,823	270,000	38.0
1920	101,970	229,000	44.5
1921	100,000	196,000	51.0
1922	82,243	189,000	43.5
1923	89,000	183,000	48.6
1924	67,000	175,000	38.2
1925	50,984	149,000	34.2
1926	40,000	123,000	32.5
1927	22,000	113,000	19.4
1928	18,857	103,000	18.3
1929	15,453	92,000	16.7
1930	14,608	102,000	14.2

The great Dublin strike and lockout of 1913 did not, I am afraid, stir my social conscience to any great extent, and I imagine I was typical enough of the students generally. I find my attitude not easy to understand now, having regard to my father's sympathy and association with Labour interests generally. I suppose I was too much preoccupied with my own interests and amusements to be much concerned with the troubles of others. There was, moreover, much talk of Syndicalism and some hints of Communism. Considerable hostility had been engendered against Larkin and the Transport Union by the attempt to ship to England some children of the men on strike with a view to sparing them the hardships which their families had to suffer. All students were not, however, as uninterested as I. The National Student observed editorially that "No one could live in Dublin during the strike or lockout and not be provoked to examine his social values and perhaps to make new ones". I believe, to the credit of the College, several students were to be found among the volunteer workers who devoted much time and attention to relieving to some extent the hardships of the strikers' families.

Francis Devine, Organising History: A Centenary of SIPTU, 1909-2009, (Dublin, 2009), pp. 1.004-1005.

Ráiteas finné an Bhreithimh Cathair Mac Daibhéid (Uachtarán na hArd-Chúirte)



<https://www.rte.ie/archives/2018/1015/1003225-william-x-obrien/>

Oide Óráid agus tacaíocht do mhúinteoirí

Cad í an cheist atá á lorg uaim?	
Cad í an cheist nach bhfuil á lorg uaim ?	
Cén ghné/na gnéithe de chomhthéacs níos leithne an chás-staidéir a dtagraíonn sé dó?	
Cad iad na príomhphointí a theastaíonn chun freagra a thabhairt ar an gceist shonrach?	

	Príomhphointe	Conas a fhreagraíonn sé seo an cheist?
Alt 1		
Alt 2		
Alt 3		
Alt 4		

Machnamh agus Aiseolas	An bhfuil aon fhaisnéis neamhriachtanach san áireamh?	An bhfuil aon eolas ann a neartódh mo fhreagra ar an gceist?
Tuairimí na scoláirí		
Tuairimí an mhúinteora		
Na chéad chéimeanna eile		

Theip ar stailc agus frithdhúnadh 1913 ina chuspóirí. Déan plé air sin.

Table 1: ITGWU & Irish Trade Union Congress Membership, 1909-1916

Year	ITGWU	ICTU	ITGWU as % of ICTU
1909	1,200	89,000	1.3
1910	5,000	75,000	6.7
1911	18,089	50,000	36.1
1912	22,000	70,000	31.4
1913	30,000	100,000	30.0
1914	15,000	110,000	13.6
1915	10,000	150,000	6.7
1916	5,000	120,000	4.1

Source: Francis Devine, *Organising History: A Centenary of SIPTU, 1909-2009*, (Dublin, 2009), pp. 1,004-1,005

Cad iad na foinsí a d'úsáidfeá chun anailís a dhéanamh ar oidhreacht an fhrithdhúnta?



Oide



Conas a d'úsáid tú foinsí fuaime sa seomra staire?



Oide



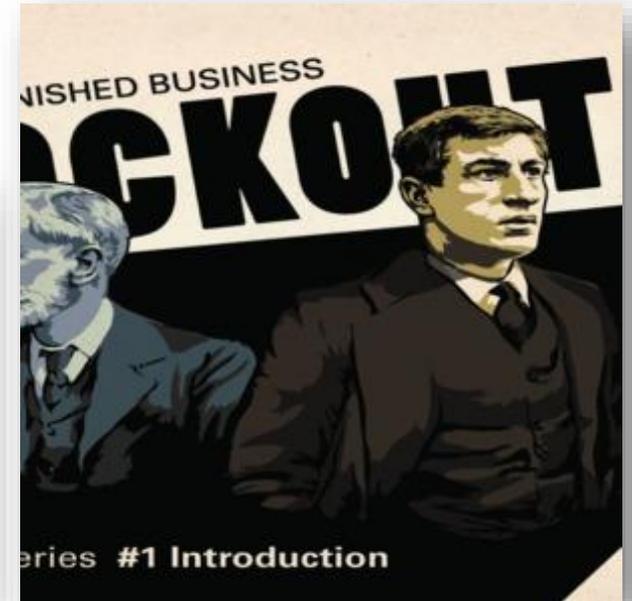
What were the experiences of the women & children of the 1913 Lockout?

RTÉ Radio 1



Citizens: Lockout 1913 – 2013
(6 episodes)

RTÉ Radio 1



1913 Lockout - Unfinished Business (6 episodes)

Unfinished Business

Tionchar Cultúrtha



Oide



Mr. Larkin's arrest after speaking from the balcony of the Imperial Hotel, O'Connell street, Dublin, during the 1913 'labour troubles'. He was wearing a frock coat belonging to the late Count Markiewicz. Picture by courtesy of 'The Kerryman'.

"JIM" LARKIN DIES

Sean O'Casey Tribute

MR. JAMES LARKIN, internationally-known Irish labour leader, died in a Dublin hospital, after a short illness, yesterday morning. He was aged 72. Revolutionary, journalist, orator, "Big Jim" will be remembered chiefly for his work among the unorganised dock labourers of Belfast and Dublin early in this century.

"A man of seething energy . . . of remarkable oratorical talent . . . a talented leader . . . he performed miracles among the unskilled workers"—this was how he was described publicly by Lenin.

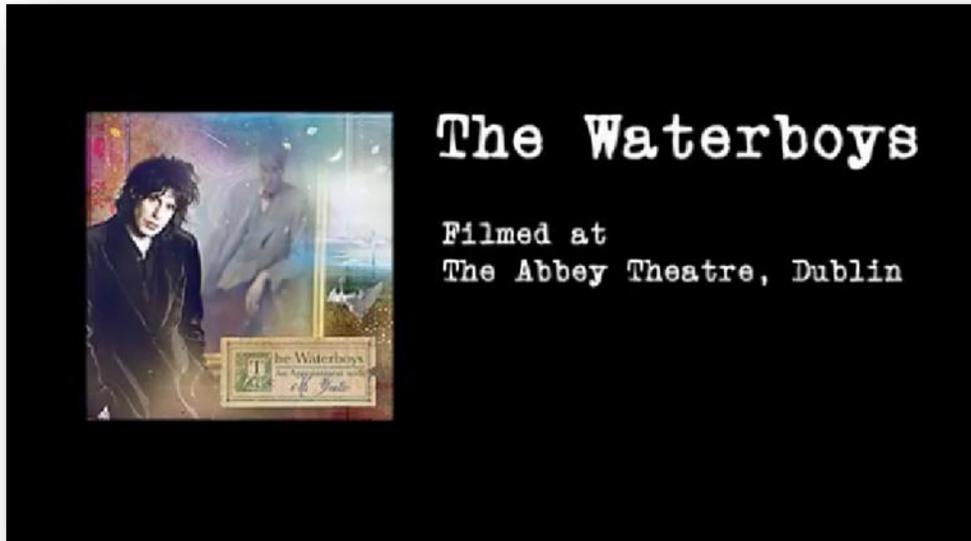
Sean O'Casey, last night, paid the following tribute to Mr. Larkin.— "It is hard to believe that this great man is dead, that this 'lion' of the Irish Labour movement will roar no more. When it seemed that every man's hand was against him, the time he led workers through the tremendous days of 1913 he wrested tribute of Ireland's greatest and most prominent men. Years, George Russell, O'Connell and George Bernard Shaw proclaimed him to be the greatest Irishman since Parnell. And so he was; for all thoughts and all activities surged in the soul of this Labour leader. He was far and away above the orthodox Labour leader, for he combined within himself the imagination of the artist, with the fire and determination of a leader of a down-trodden class.

"He was the first man in Ireland—and, perhaps, in England, too—who brought poetry into the workers' fight for a better life. Lectures and concerts, and other activities, he brought into Liberty Hall, and the social centre he organised in Claydon Park coloured the life of the Dublin workers, and was a joyous experience they had never known before, and was for Jim the admiration of many who had but scanty interest in the labour movement.

FORESEER
"Before all others, Jim Larkin brought into the Dublin labour strife an interest in the hearts of humanity never associated before with the life of those who had to work hard and long for a living; and to-day this interest has grown to tremendous proportions, and the workers are swarming to enjoy and to understand the finer things of life.

"So Jim Larkin, as well as being a great leader of men, and an imaginative critic himself, was a foreseer of things to come. He was the man who first introduced to me the great name of Eugene O'Neill post-er that playwright had had his 'Hairy Ape' produced in New York. He fought for the loaf of bread as no man before him had ever fought; but, with the loaf of bread, he also brought the flask of wine and the book of verse. He had the eloquence of an Elizabethan, fascinating to all who heard him, and irresistible to the workers. He was familiar with the poetry of Shakespeare, Whitman, Shelley and Omar Khayyam, and often quoted them in his speeches. In all his imaginative speeches

(See also Page 4)



Cliceáil chun breathnú

Athinsint nua-aimseartha ar 'September 1913' le W.B. Yeats, a rinne na Waterboys in 2011



Oide

Taighde Cultúrtha

Céim 1 - Roghnaigh príomhphearsa a luaitear sa dán

Céim 2 - Mínigh cén fáth ar roghnaigh tú an duine seo

Céim 3 - Déan taighde ar an méid a chuireann siad le stailc agus frithdhúradh

Ainm an duine:

An méid a chuir siad le stailc agus frithdhúradh

Foinsí ar phléigh mé leo mar chuid de mo chuid taighde

Amhráin/dánta/ athfhriotal eile



Tacaíochtaí chun Foinsí a Anailísiú agus a Chur i gComparáid lena chéile

Gluais

- **Fáthscéal** - léiriú firinní nó ginearáluithe faoi eisint an duine trí phearsana ficseanúla siombalacha agus a ngníomhartha
- **Analach** - cosúlacht idir gnéithe comhchosúla dhá rud, ar a bhféadfadh comparáid a bhunú
- **Claonadh** - claonadh chun duine nó rud amháin a roghnú thar dhuine nó rud eile, agus fabhar a thabhairt don duine nó don rud sin
- **Fotheideal** - teideal nó míniú ar phictiúr nó ar léaráid, mar atá in iris, nuachtán, nó leabhar
- **Scigléiriú** - pictiúr, cur síos, nó aithris ar dhuine ina ndéantar áibhéil ar thréithe suntasacha áirithe chun éifeacht grinn nó uafar a chruthú
- **Áibhéil** - (rud éigin) a léiriú ar bhealach níos mó, níos fearr, nó níos measa ná mar atá sé i ndáiríre
- **Fáthchiallach** - ráiteas nó frása nach bhfuil sé i gceist é a thuiscint go litriúil
- **Scailéathan** - úsáid na háibhéile mar ghléas reitriciúil nó mar nath cainte
- **Tátal** – teacht ar chonclúid trí úsáid a bhaint as an bhfianaise
- **Litriúil** - focail bunfhoinsé a leanúint go han-dlúth agus go díreach, ní go fíortha ná go meafarach
- **Meafar** - fíor chainte a chuireann síos ar rud nó ar ghníomh ar bhealach nach bhfuil fíor go litriúil ach a chabhraíonn le smaoinéamh a mhíniú nó comparáid a dhéanamh
- **Pearsanú** - tréithe an duine a chur i leith rudaí, smaointe teibí, srl., ar mhaithe le héifeacht liteartha nó ealaíonta

Focail agus frásaí úsáideacha chun foinsí a chur i gcomparáid

Cosúil lena chéile	Ar nós	Ní féidir iad a aithint ó chéile	Difriúil	A mhalairt ar fad	Éagsúil
Mar an gcéanna	Díreach mar a chéile	Cóngarach	A mhalairt do	Difriúil le	Mar sin féin
I ndeireadh na dála	Comhionann	Ar a bharr sin	Ar leith	Neamhréireach	Easaontú
Comhfhreagrach	Comhthreomhar	Is léir arís			
Bainteach le	Teacht le chéile	Lena chois sí			
Anuas air sin	Go sonrach	Dá bhri sin			
Tugann sé le tuiscint	Díospóidí	Ina theannta sí			
Chomh maith leis sin	Cé go	Araon			

Focail Úsáideacha chun Anailís a dhéanamh ar Fhoinsí

Bailí	Teoranta	Cothrom	Aontaobhach	Faisnéiseach
Claonta	Áibhéileach	Corraitheach	Fágtha ar lár	Cinealach
Oibiachtúil	Úsáideach	Míthreorach	Amhrasach	Neamhchlaonta
Suibhachtúil	Inchreidte	Iontaofa	Áititheach	Cruinn
Macánta	Mímhacánta	Neamhiontaofa	Mionsonraithe	Iontaofa
Fealltach	Réalaíoch	Ar fheabhas	Drámatúil	Ton
Barántúil	Pragmatach	Oscailte	Bolscaireacht	Doiléir
Sonrach	Criticiúil	Léirsteanach	Dearcadh	Barúil
Malartach	Bréagaisnéis	Fíorasach	Fíoraigh	Comhthéacs
Neamhiomlán	Aorach	Scaipthe	Fíor	Géarchúiseach

Foinsí a Aimsiú



Oide

Irish Independent

"MASS PICKETING,"

**LARKINITE REJOICING AT
A HOME RULER'S
DEFEAT,**

VIOLENT SUFFRAGETTES.

**INCITEMENT: ATTACKS ON
THE CLERGY.**

The new tactics of the strikers—mass picketing—are to commence to-day, and Mr. Connolly advised the workers to assemble in large numbers "to watch the 'scabs' going



ROINN COSANTA.

BUREAU OF MILITARY HISTORY, 1913-21.

STATEMENT BY WITNESS.

DOCUMENT NO. W.S. 906

Witness

James Larkin, T.D.,
5a College St.,
Dublin.

Identity.

Son of the late James Larkin, T.D.,
who was a founder member of the Irish
Transport and General Workers' Union
and founder of the Workers' Union of
Ireland.

Subject.

Labour in Dublin, 1913,
and the genesis of the Irish Citizen Army.

Conditions, if any, Stipulated by Witness.

Nil

File No. S.2211

Form B.S.M. 2



An Chartlann Mhíleata
The Military Archives

THE DUBLIN STRIKE.

By "Æ" (GEORGE W. RUSSELL).

I. A PLEA FOR THE WORKERS.

A Speech delivered in the Royal Albert Hall, London,
November 1, 1913, to an audience of 12,000 persons.

I stand for the first time on a public platform in this country. The great generosity of English to Irish workers has obliterated the memory of many an ancient tale of wrong. I come from Dublin, where most extraordinary things have been happening. Humanity long dumb there has found a voice, it has its prophet and its martyrs. We no longer know people by the old signs and the old shams. People are to us either human or sub-human. They are either on the side of those who are fighting for human conditions in labour or they are with those who are trying to degrade it and thrust it into the abyss.

Ah! but I forgot; there has sprung up a third party, who are super-human beings, they have so little concern for the body at all, that they assert it is better for children to be starved than to be moved from the Christian atmosphere of the Dublin slums. Dublin is the most Christian city in these islands. Its tottering tenements are holy. The spiritual atmosphere which pervades them is ample compensation for the diseases which are there and the food which is not there. If any poor parents think otherwise, and would send their children for a little from that earthly paradise, they will find the docks and railway stations barred by these super-human beings and by the police, and they are pitched headlong out of the station, set upon and beaten, and their children snatched from them. A Dublin labourer has no rights in his own children. You see if these children were even for a little out of the slums, they would get discontented with their poor homes, so a very holy man has said. Once getting full meals, they might be so inconsiderate as to ask for them all their lives. They might destroy the interesting experiments carried on in Dublin for generations to find out how closely human beings can be packed together, on how little a human being can live, and what is the minimum wage his employer need pay him. James Larkin interrupted these inter-



ILHS
Irish Labour History Society

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Ghairmiúil i measc Ceannairí
Scoile agus Múinteoirí

Supporting the Professional
Learning of School Leaders
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Padlet chun Tacaíochtaí Breise a Roinnt



Oide

The Padlet board is titled "1913 Lockout" and is organized into several columns. The top left corner shows "Oide + 2 • 5d". The main content is divided into five categories, each with a menu icon (three dots) and a plus sign below it:

- National Library of Ireland/NCCA documents pack:** Contains a PDF titled "LEAVING CERTIFICATE HISTORY CASE STUDY" about the Dublin 1913 strike and lockout, with logos for the National Library of Ireland and NCCA.
- Articles:** Contains a PDF titled "Chronology of the 1913 Strike and Lockout" with sub-sections for "26th August 1913" and "30th August 1913".
- Dictionary of Irish Biography:** Contains a card for "Larkin, James" with a photo of him and the URL "dib.ie".
- Podcasts:** Contains a card for "Citizens Lockout 1913-2013" with the URL "www.rte.ie".
- Audio visual:** Contains a PDF titled "u3.-poster-1913-strike-and-lockout" with various charts and a video titled "Recalling Jim Larkin" with the URL "rte.ie".

At the bottom of the board, there are two more cards:

- A PDF titled "Document 4 Amalgamated Society of Tailors (Dublin Branches)" with the URL "Dublin 1913 images".
- A PDF titled "The-Dublin-1913-Lockout" with a photo of a large crowd and the URL "dib.ie".

Tacú leis an bhFoghlaim Ghairmiúil i measc Ceannairí Scoile agus Múinteoirí Supporting the Professional Learning of School Leaders and Teachers

Tacaí Breise



Oide



Oide History Home Sessions Leagan Gaeilge

Enhancing Student Engagement with Historical Sources



Click for Session Activities and Supports

Tacú leis an bhFoghlaim
Ghairmiúil i measc Ceannairí
Scoile agus Múinteoirí

Supporting the Professional
Learning of School Leaders
and Teachers