

- i. March 1920, first of some 1,200 Black and Tans (ultimately, some 2,300 former officers as auxiliary police) arrive
 - ii. reprisals
 - iii. Cabinet adheres to “murder gang” theory about the nationalists
 - c. war escalates
 - i. by April 1921, IRA initiating 300 operations/week; by May, 500/week
 - ii. British suffer 1/4 casualties in May, June, and early July 1921 (truce July 11)

	dead	wounded
soldiers/police	230	369
IRA	752	866
 - iii. or, according to another tally: 18 deaths (1919), 282 (1920, plus 82 in Ulster’s sectarian riots), 1,086 (1921), with about half = soldiers/police; or another, at least 1,200 deaths
- 4. Peace
 - a. Truce 11 July; talks between de Valera and Lloyd George begin 14 July
 - i. Lloyd George prepared to offer Dominion status
 - ii. de Valera wants a treaty of Association
 - iii. stalls on issues of partition and loyalty to Crown
 - b. Negotiations continue in October 1921: not de Valera, but Griffith, Collins, 3 others, and Erskine Childers as sec.
 - i. split among Irish
 - ii. split among British?
 - c. 6 Dec., Anglo-Irish Treaty, agreement reached
 - i. Irish Free State, 26-county, dominion status, gov. gen., UK naval facilities; boundary commission
 - d. Elections 21 June 1922

Party	votes	seats
Sinn Féin (pro-treaty)	620,283 58%	
antitreaty	133,864 35%	
Labour/indepens/others	247,226 28%*	
majority pro vs. anti	6.5/1	2.5/1

 *voted with pro-treaty
- 5. Civil War
 - a. even before elections, and outside control of de Valera, anti-treaty (republican) extremists take over Four Courts in Dublin in April
 - i. elections mean country is behind pro-treaty Sinn Fein
 - ii. 22 June, British Field Marshall assassinated in London
 - iii. 28 June, Collin decides to dislodge them with guns and cannon fire
 - b. Irish Free State Army (formed out of same IRA as their opponents) battles anti-treaty Republicans in gruesome year-long war
 - i. (5-800 dead officially [probably 1,600 unofficially], 77 executions, 3,000 wounded, 13,000 prisoners [10,000 held without trial])
 - ii. conflict mainly in hills and bogs
 - iii. deaths include Collins and Brugha
 - iv. de Valera (in prison until 1924) sends a note to “legion of the rearguard” to stop fighting; ends 24 May 1923
 - c. de Valera held to republican ideal of Pearse and Connolly
 - i. but changes, small only republican rump in IRA and Sinn Fein to keep on the struggle
- 6. Effects
 - a. independence struggle had dissolved into Civil War
 - i. the dream of Pearse–independent, republican, Gaelic, and united Ireland–had not been achieved.
 - ii. cult of revolutionary violence continues (cult of the gunman)
 - iii. first successful 20th-century war of liberation
 - iv. economy shattered, railways disrupted
 - v. creates new police force (An Garda Síochána) an unarmed force
 - vi. continued process begun with Gladstone of turning tenants into small proprietors

- b. odd polarization not between left and right, but between pro and anti-treaty forces
 - i. protreaty Sinn Fein becomes Cumann na nGaedheal (“Community of Irishmen”, 1923-33, then Fine Gael, one of two contemporary parties in Ireland
 - ii. de Valera forms new party, 1926, Fianna Fáil (“warriors of Fál”); takes oath, but says it is just meaningless words), reenters politics and, next year, parliament
- c. Northern Ireland question unsolved
 - i. NI Parliament opened by King George V, 22 June 1921
 - ii. continued sectarian violence (mainly Protestant) in Six counties
 - iii. Boundary Commission, 1925, comes close to actually moving some parts of Southern 26 counties into North; Free State responds by accepting existing boundaries