

## Postwar (post 1923) Ireland

1. Effects of Civil War
  - a. odd polarization not between left and right, but between pro and anti-treaty forces
2. Northern Ireland question unsolved
  - a. NI Parliament opened by King George V, 22 June 1921
  - b. continued sectarian violence (mainly Protestant) in Six counties
  - c. Orange Order and marches by Apprentice Boys celebrating 12 July (Battle of the Boyne, Relief of Derry) becomes public holiday
3. Politics, Economics and Life in the South
  - a. de Valera resigns from Sinn Féin and forms new party, 1926
    - i. Fianna Fáil (“warriors of Fál”)
  - b. election of 1927: return of two-party system
    - i. election of 1932 (in bleak Depression years): Fianna Fáil wins 72 seats and able to govern in coalition with Labour
  - c. 1932 de Valera has Governor-General replaced; 1937 adopts republican constitution, changes name to Eire
    - (1) de Valera seeks Irish-Ireland
      - (a) expand the Gaeltacht
      - (b) promote Catholic values
      - (c) seek to limit outside influence
    - (2) sectarian violence in North 1934-35, but last for next three decades
  - d. 40s Ireland “the Emergency” and end of the Commonwealth
    - i. pro-British isolationism, infuriates Churchill
    - ii. 1949, Republic of Ireland, withdraws from Commonwealth
  - e. Ireland in the 1950s experience “a dark night of the soul in which doubts were prevalent as to whether the achievement of political independence had been futile,” according to one observer
    - i. movements for change in South
  - f. development in 1960s, leads to modern “Celtic Tiger” economy of Southern Ireland