



- 3.0 Iad Siúd a raibh tionchar acu ar an Éirí Amach: Réamhrá**
- 3.1 Iad siúd a bhí bainteach leis an Rialtas Dúchais (ar a shon agus ina choinne)**
- 3.1.4 Carson agus na hAontachtaithe Uladh**
- Bhí baint ag Carson agus na haontachtóirí leis an Éirí Amach trí bhaol foréigin a chothú i saol poiblí na hÉireann agus léirigh siad go raibh a leithéid de mhodhanna táirgíúil.
- Murach na forbairtí in Ulaidh, seans nach mbunófaí Óglaigh na hÉireann an chéad lá: ní bheadh a leithéid d'fhórsa paraímíleatach a bhí chomh éifeachtach ag na scarúnaithe poblachtacha chun borradh a chur faoi Éirí Amach 1916. Ba Bhaile Átha Cliathach é Edward Henry Carson (1854-1935), rugadh é i dteaghlach gairmiúil ag 4 Sráid Fhearchair. Fuair sé a chuid oideachais i Scoil Chúil an tSúdaire, Coláiste na Tríonaíde agus Óstaí an Rí, chleachtaigh sé ag Barra na hÉireann. Ag túis a ghairm bheatha, bhí sé ag déanamh ionadaíochta d'fheirmeoírí tionóntachta a bhí ag déanamh éilimh ar laghduithe faoi Acht na Talún, 1881 de chuid Gladstone; bhain na tiarnaí talún tairbhe as a chuid seirbhísí nuair a thug sé cásanna os comhair na cúirte a d'eascair as an bPlean Beartaíochta agus é mar abhcóide na Corónach. Ceapadh é ina Ard-Aighne ar Éirinn in 1892. Chleachtaigh sé ag an mbarra i Sasana áit ar éirigh leis in go leor cásanna iomráiteacha, amhail an cosaint a rinne sé ar Mharcas Queensbury san agra leabhair a thug Oscar Wilde, a chomhaoiseach ag Coláiste na Tríonaíde. Rinneadh Ard-Aighne Shasana de sa bhliain 1900, oifig aireachta lenar bhain ridireacht.

3.1.3

Carson agus na hAontachaithe Uladh

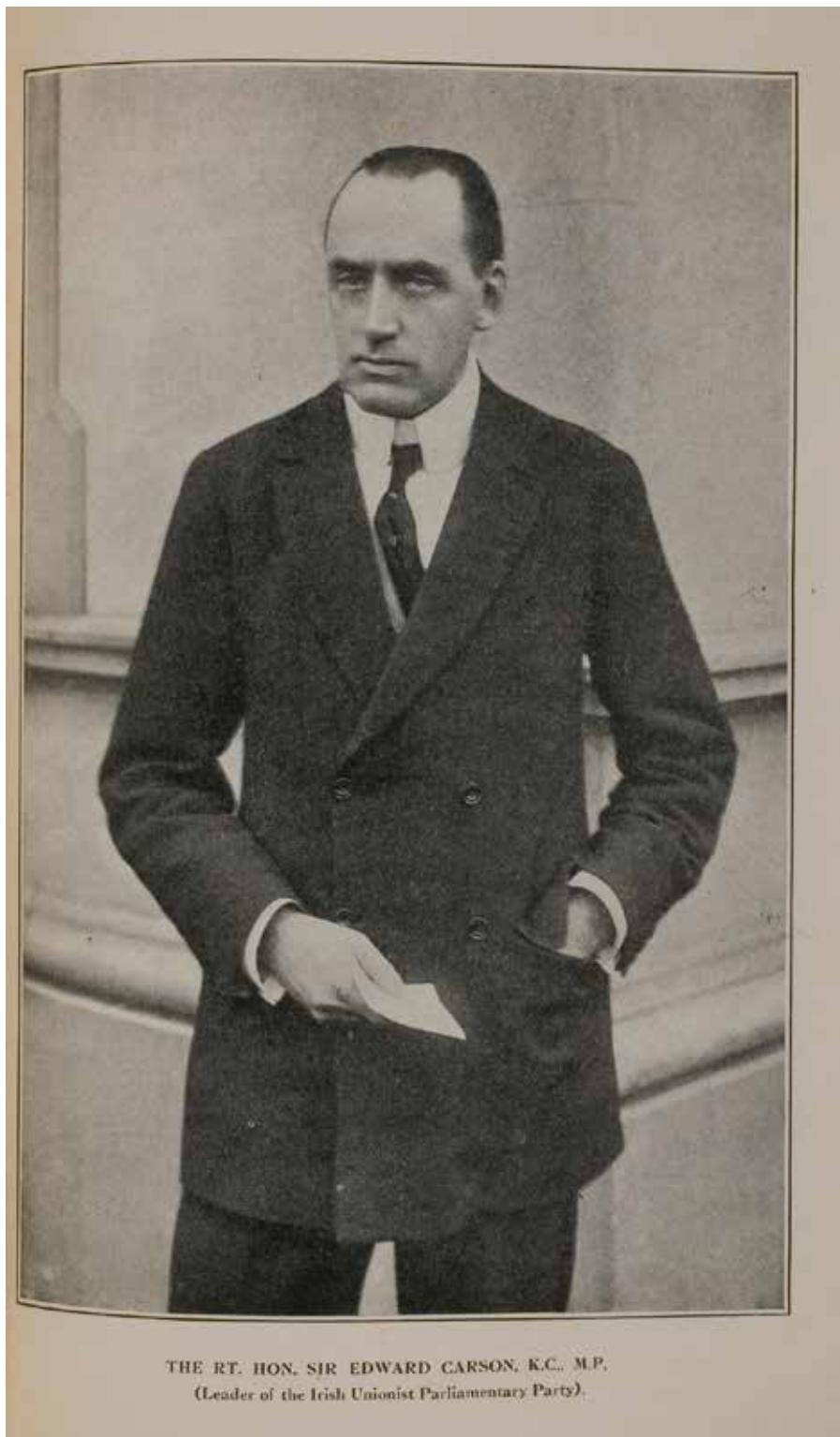
Idir an dá linn, ghlac Carson páirt sa pholaitíocht, d'éirigh sé ina Theachta Parlaiminte do Choláiste na Tríonóide in 1892. Bhí sé tiomanta do leasa na hÉireann a chur chun cinn, ag tabhairt rabhadh d'Airí na Breataine i gcoinne 'a n-iarracht síoraí síocháin a dhéanamh in Éirinn trí rud a thabhairt do pháirtí amháin, agus an páirtí eile thíos leis. I mí na Feabhra 1910, d'éirigh sé ina cheannaire ar na Teachtaí Parlaiminte Aontachtacha Éireannacha in Westminster, bhí fiche acu ann ag an am. Seachas cúpla áit sa Deisceart amhail Coláiste na Tríonóide agus Deisceart Bhaile Átha Cliath, bhí formhór na dtoghcheantar Aontachtach in Ulaidh.

Bhí gné láidir aontachtach in Ulaidh, daoine de bhunadh coilíneach Sasanach agus Albanach, a tháinig chun na hÉireann sa seachtú haois déag. Chuir a ndlús (thart ar 900,000 in 1911 - an cúigiú cuid de dhaonra na hÉireann) ar a gcumas a bhféiniúlacht eitneach, a reiligiún (Preispitéirigh agus Anglacánaigh don chuid is mó), a gcuid traidisiún cultúrtha agus a ndlíseacht le Córón na Breataine a choimeád - dílseacht nach raibh neamhchoinníollach áfach: ag deireadh an ochtú haois déag, ghlac líon mór acu san Éirí Amach de chuid na nÉireannach Aontaithe sa tsúil go mbeadh poblacht Éireann mar thoradh air. Ba lucht meánaicmeach nó lucht oibre iad den chuid is mó agus bhí eacnamaíocht tionsclaíoch acu a bhí faoi bhláth; ba iad na tionscail línéadacha agus longthógála a bhí láidir ach go háirithe. Seachas go raibh bá ag Aontachaithe Ulaidh leis an aontachas, níor theastaigh ó Phrotastúnaigh Uladh go rialódh parlaimint Rialtas Dúchais ina mbeadh an ceannas ag Caitlicigh iad, léirigh an mana 'Home Rule is Rome Rule' go maith an eagla a bhí orthu. Ba é an straitéis a bhí ag Carson leas a bhaint as cur i gcoinne Aontachaithe Uladh chun críocha stop a chur leis an Rialtas Dúchais agus Éire uile a choimeád laistigh den Aontas. Chreid sé mura bhéadfaí iallach a chur ar Ulaidh glacadh leis an Rialtas Dúchais, chaithfí an beartas i dtraipisí. Bhain sé úsáid as cur i gcoinne na nAontachaithe lena leas féin dá réir, a d'eagraigh James Craig go stuama: thacaigh sé leis an gConradh agus Cúnant Sollúnta, cheadaigh sé bunú Óglaigh Uladh in 1912 agus a n-armáil in 1914 agus bhí sé ullmhaithe le bheith ina cheannaire ar rialtas sealadach Uladh a mbeadh mar aidhm aige smacht a ghlacadh ar achtú an Rialtas Dúchais. Bhain sé leas as an mbunbhagairt foréigin agus cogaidh chathartha chun iallach a chur ar rialtas na Breataine teacht aníos le comhaontú a mbeadh glacadh ag Ulaidh leis; níor sheas rialtas Asquith ina choinne.

3.1.3 Carson agus na hAontachtaithe Uladh

Nuair a bhí sé soiléir go raibh Rialtas Dúchais dosheachanta, dhírigh sé ar na contaetha sin ina raibh daonra suntasach Aontachtaithe a chur as a dhlínse, rud a d'fhágfadh líon suntasach Aontachtaithe a bhí sna contaetha a bhí le cur san áireamh ar lá. Ar bhriseadh amach an chogaidh, cuireadh achtú an Rialtais Dúchais ar leataobh, thacaigh Carson go fonnmar leis an iarracht cogaidh, gheall sé tacaíocht Óglaigh Uladh i gcomhair seirbise thar lear. I ndiaidh Éirí Amach 1916, thairg sé seirbhísí Óglaigh Uladh 'd'fhoinn údarás an Rí a chothábháil.' I dTeach na dTeachtaí, phléadáil sé thar ceann na gceannairí; is mar seo a leanas a chuir sé deireadh le ceann dá ráiteas: 'Whatever is done, let it be done not in a moment of temporary excitement, but with due deliberation in regard both to the past and to the future.'

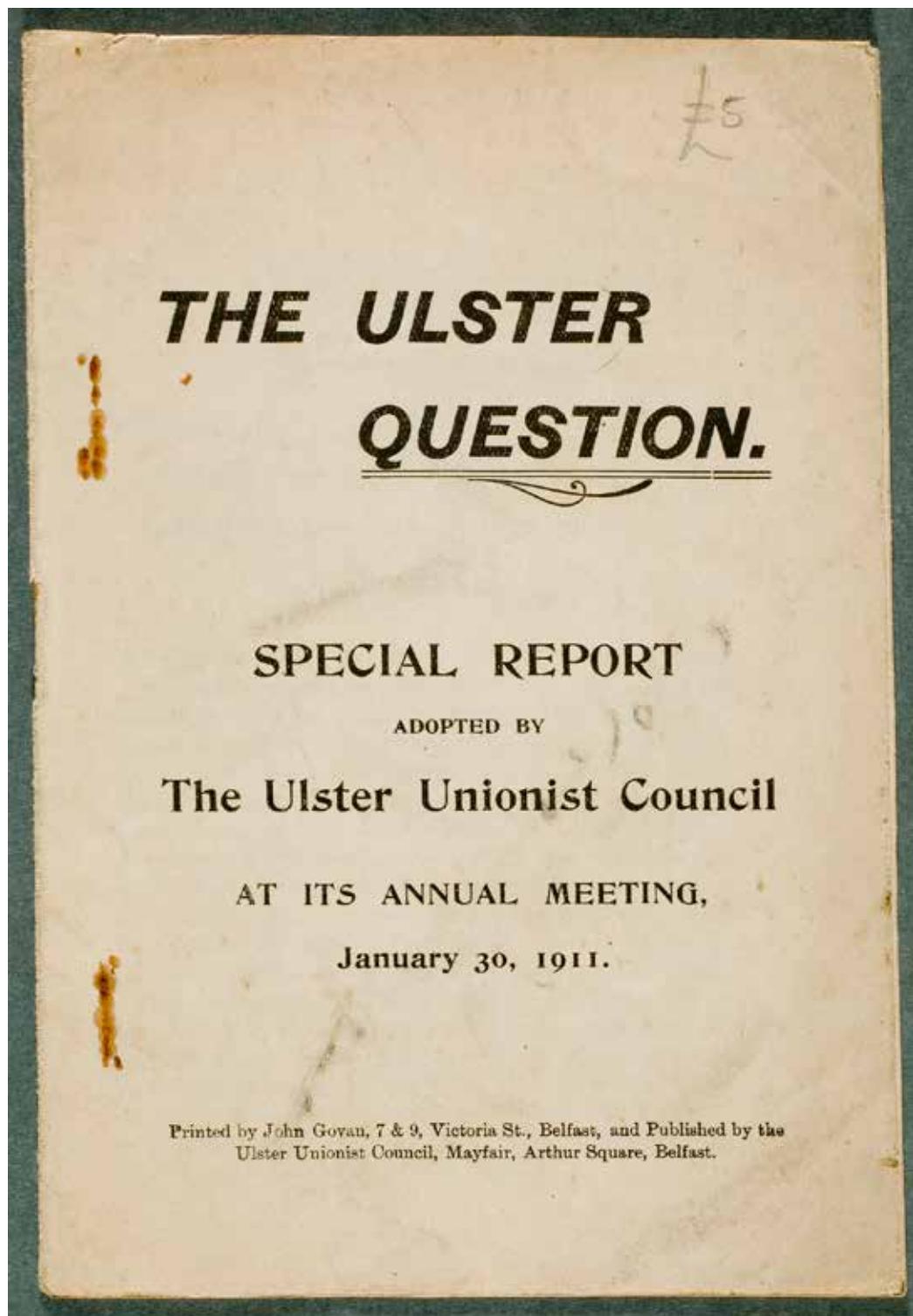
3.1.3 Carson agus na hAontachaithe Uladh



THE RT. HON. SIR EDWARD CARSON, K.C., M.P.
(Leader of the Irish Unionist Parliamentary Party).

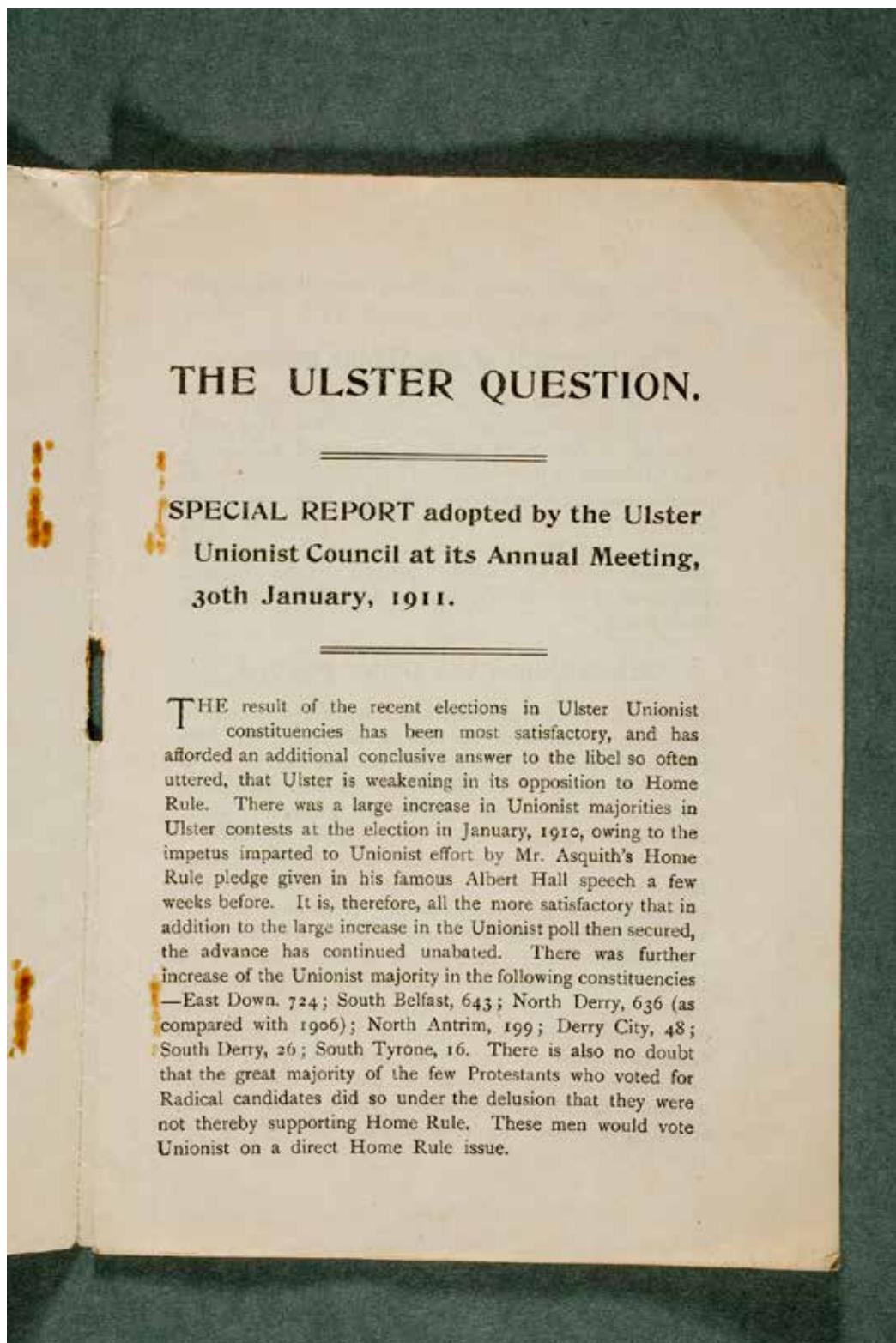
Sir Edward Carson MP, leader of the Irish Unionist Parliamentary Party.
(Ulster's Covenant. The Great Resolve, 1912).

3.1.3 Carson agus na hAontachaithe Uladh



The Ulster Unionist Council was established in 1904-5 as a co-ordinating body for various unionist organisations.

3.1.3 Carson agus na hAontachaithe Uladh



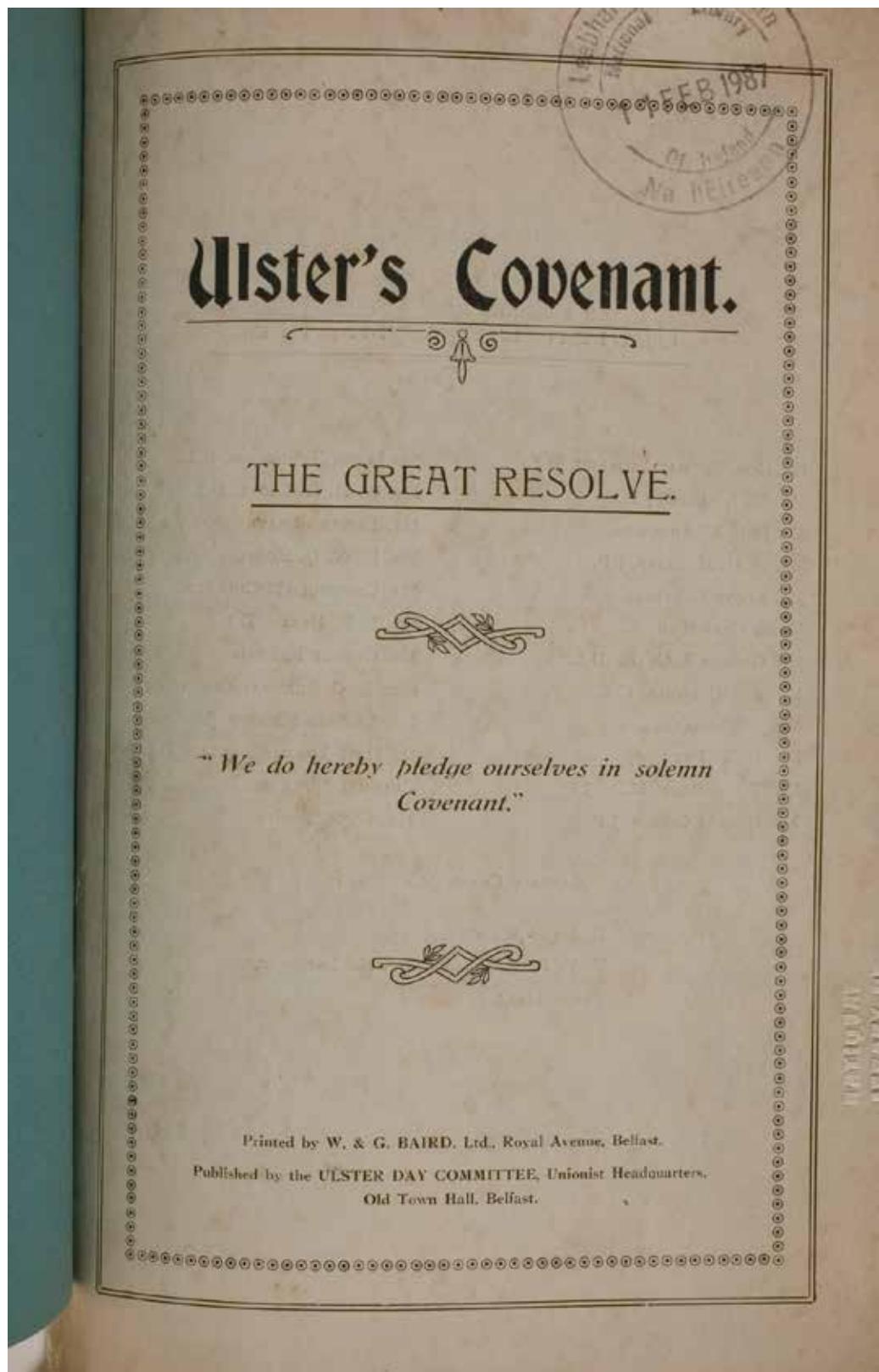
The Ulster Unionist Council was established in 1904-5 as a co-ordinating body for various unionist organisations.

3.1.3 Carson agus na hAontachaithe Uladh



Beck's Linen Factory, Belfast; in contrast to the rest of Ireland which was industrially under-developed, Ulster had a flourishing economy as evidenced by such great factories. The economic disparity was one of the reasons why many Ulster people opposed Home Rule. (Lawrence R2414).

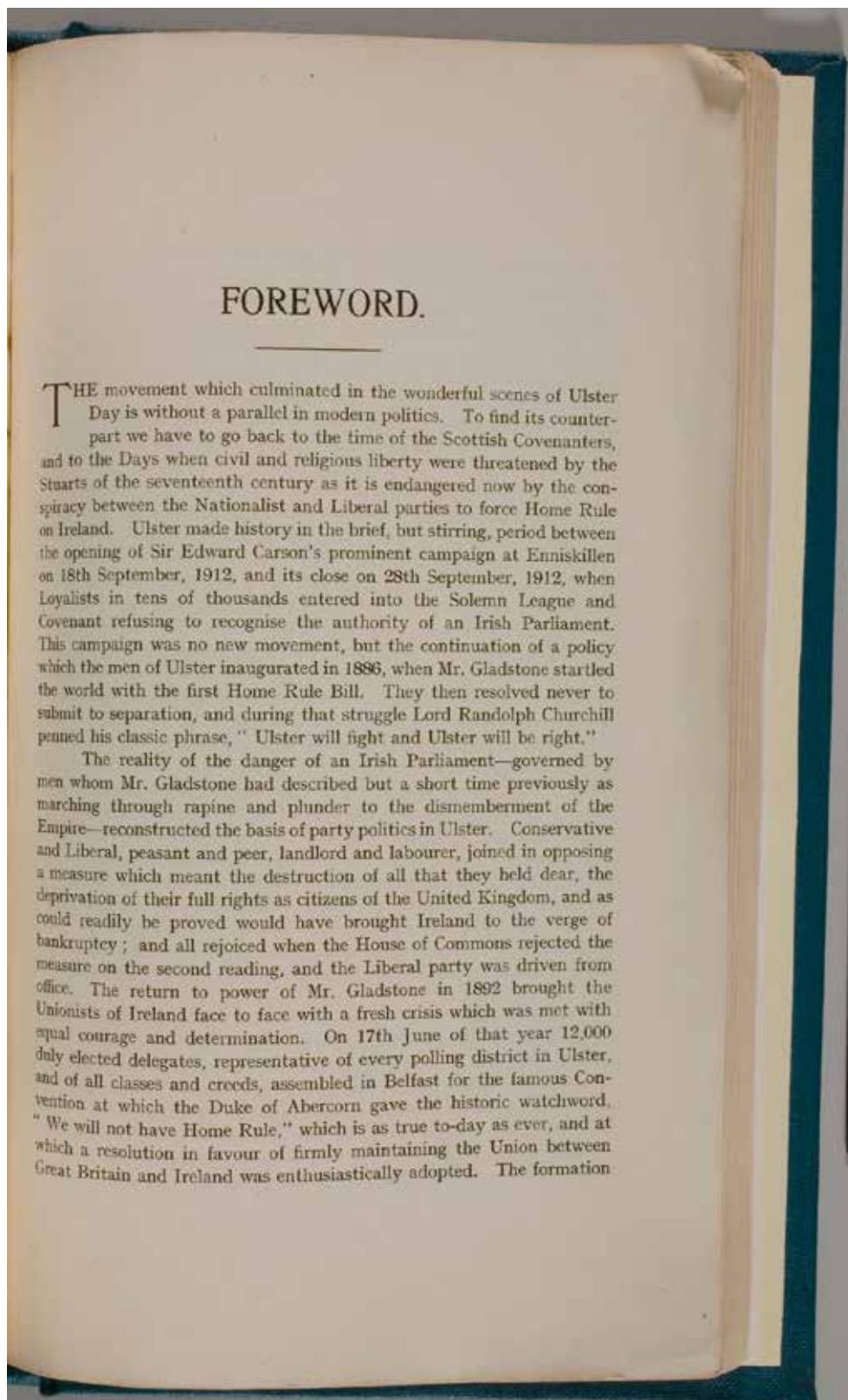
3.1.3 Carson agus na hAontachaithe Uladh



The text of a major speech by Carson, 27 Sept. 1912, the eve of the signing of Ulster's Solemn League and Covenant. (Ulster's Covenant. The Great Resolve, 1912).

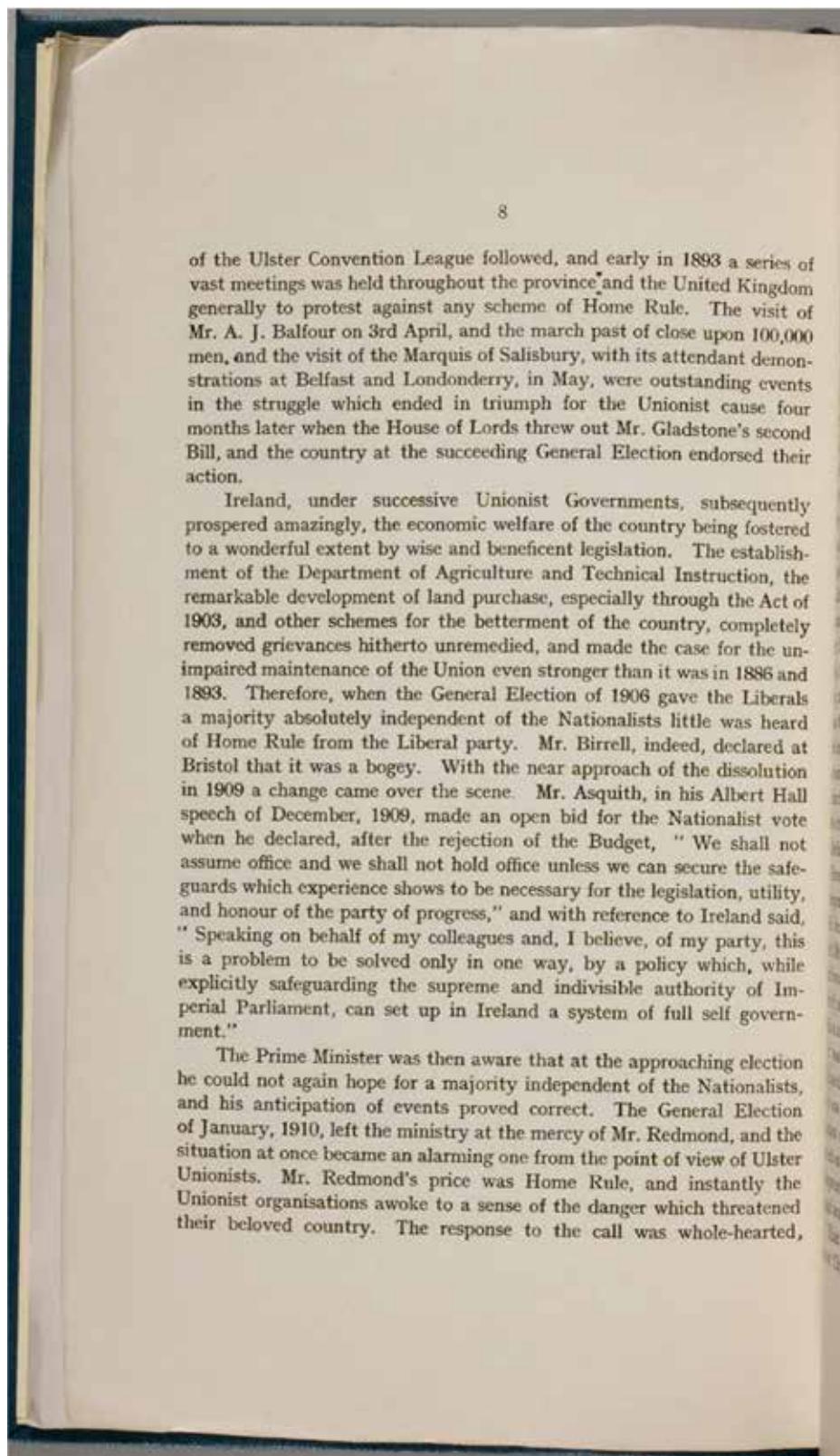
3.1.3

Carson agus na hAontachaithe Uladh



The text of a major speech by Carson, 27 Sept. 1912, the eve of the signing of Ulster's Solemn League and Covenant. (Ulster's Covenant. The Great Resolve, 1912).

3.1.3 Carson agus na hAontachaithe Uladh



of the Ulster Convention League followed, and early in 1893 a series of vast meetings was held throughout the province, and the United Kingdom generally to protest against any scheme of Home Rule. The visit of Mr. A. J. Balfour on 3rd April, and the march past of close upon 100,000 men, and the visit of the Marquis of Salisbury, with its attendant demonstrations at Belfast and Londonderry, in May, were outstanding events in the struggle which ended in triumph for the Unionist cause four months later when the House of Lords threw out Mr. Gladstone's second Bill, and the country at the succeeding General Election endorsed their action.

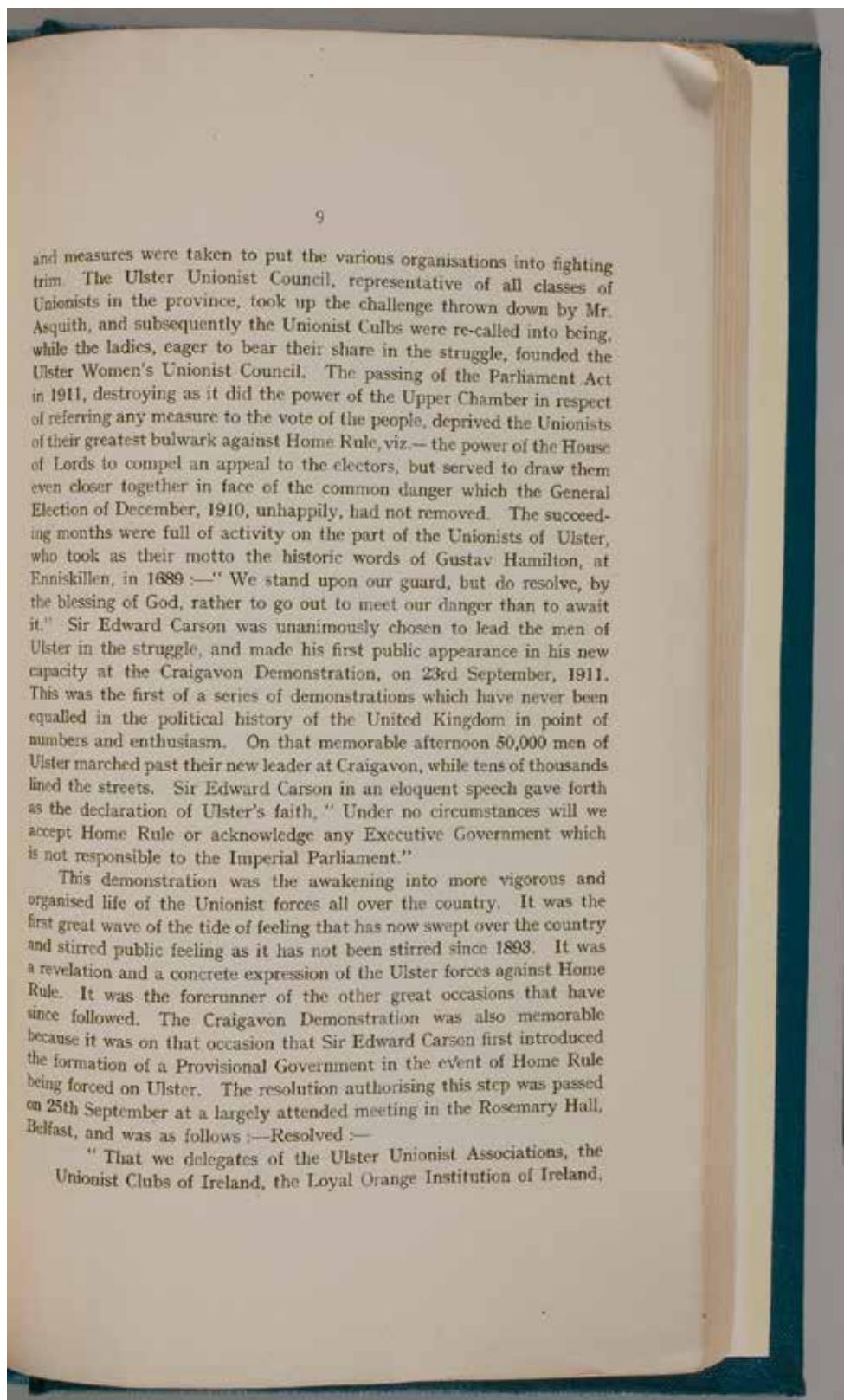
Ireland, under successive Unionist Governments, subsequently prospered amazingly, the economic welfare of the country being fostered to a wonderful extent by wise and beneficent legislation. The establishment of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction, the remarkable development of land purchase, especially through the Act of 1903, and other schemes for the betterment of the country, completely removed grievances hitherto unremedied, and made the case for the unimpaired maintenance of the Union even stronger than it was in 1886 and 1893. Therefore, when the General Election of 1906 gave the Liberals a majority absolutely independent of the Nationalists little was heard of Home Rule from the Liberal party. Mr. Birrell, indeed, declared at Bristol that it was a bogey. With the near approach of the dissolution in 1909 a change came over the scene. Mr. Asquith, in his Albert Hall speech of December, 1909, made an open bid for the Nationalist vote when he declared, after the rejection of the Budget, "We shall not assume office and we shall not hold office unless we can secure the safeguards which experience shows to be necessary for the legislation, utility, and honour of the party of progress," and with reference to Ireland said, "Speaking on behalf of my colleagues and, I believe, of my party, this is a problem to be solved only in one way, by a policy which, while explicitly safeguarding the supreme and indivisible authority of Imperial Parliament, can set up in Ireland a system of full self-government."

The Prime Minister was then aware that at the approaching election he could not again hope for a majority independent of the Nationalists, and his anticipation of events proved correct. The General Election of January, 1910, left the ministry at the mercy of Mr. Redmond, and the situation at once became an alarming one from the point of view of Ulster Unionists. Mr. Redmond's price was Home Rule, and instantly the Unionist organisations awoke to a sense of the danger which threatened their beloved country. The response to the call was whole-hearted,

The text of a major speech by Carson, 27 Sept. 1912, the eve of the signing of Ulster's Solemn League and Covenant. (Ulster's Covenant. The Great Resolve, 1912).

3.1.3

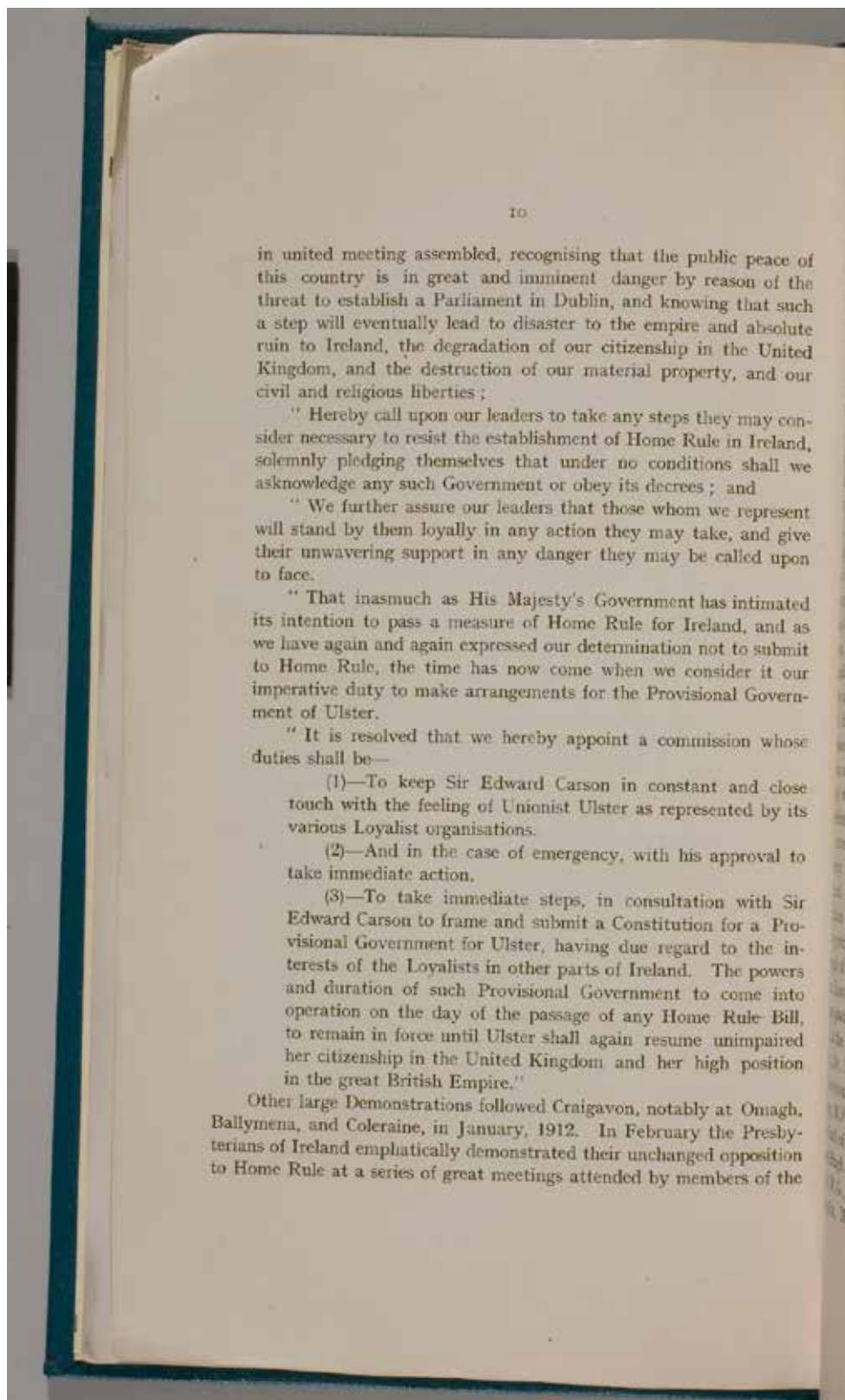
Carson agus na hAontachaithe Uladh



The text of a major speech by Carson, 27 Sept. 1912, the eve of the signing of Ulster's Solemn League and Covenant. (Ulster's Covenant. The Great Resolve, 1912).

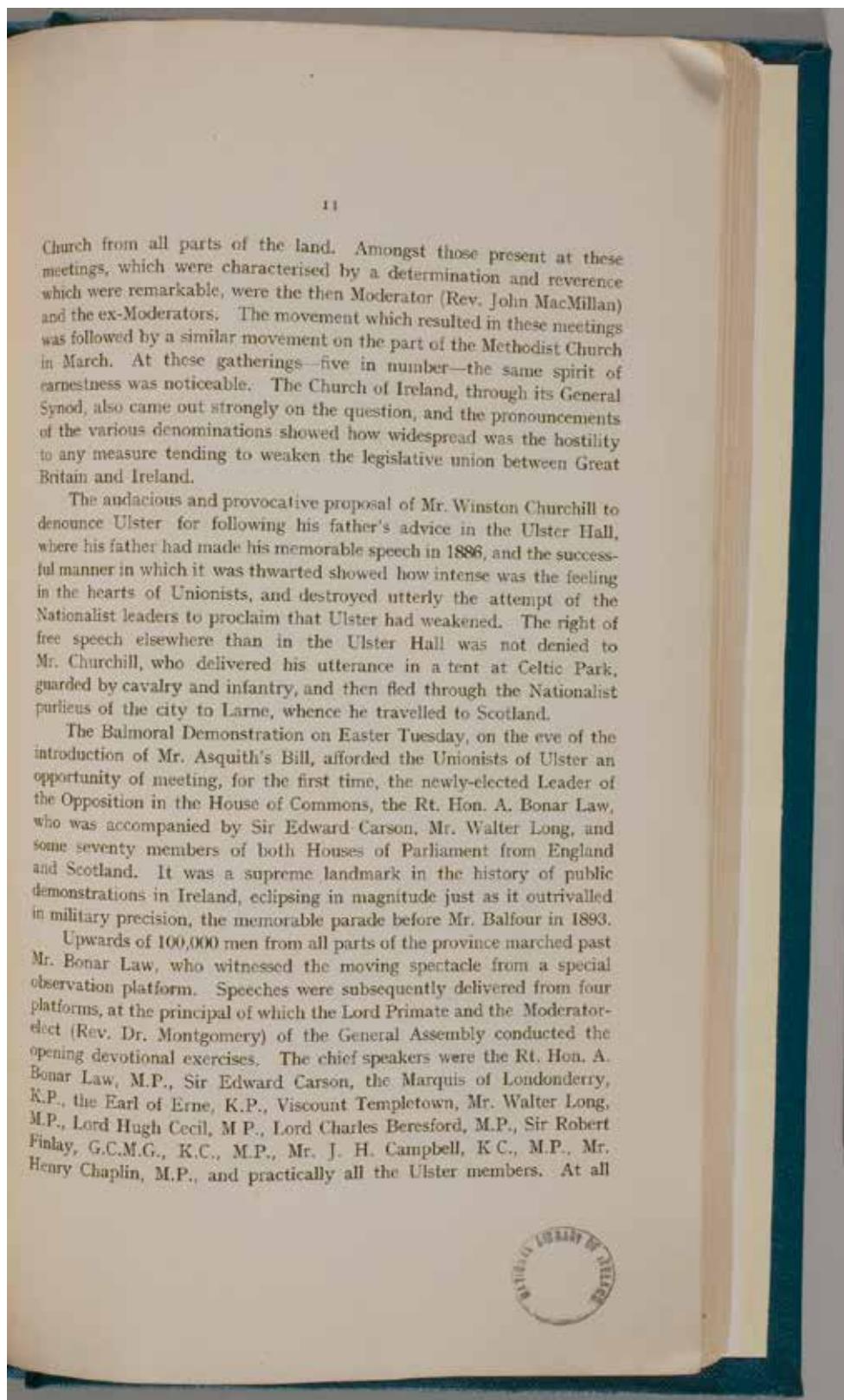
3.1.3

Carson agus na hAontachaithe Uladh



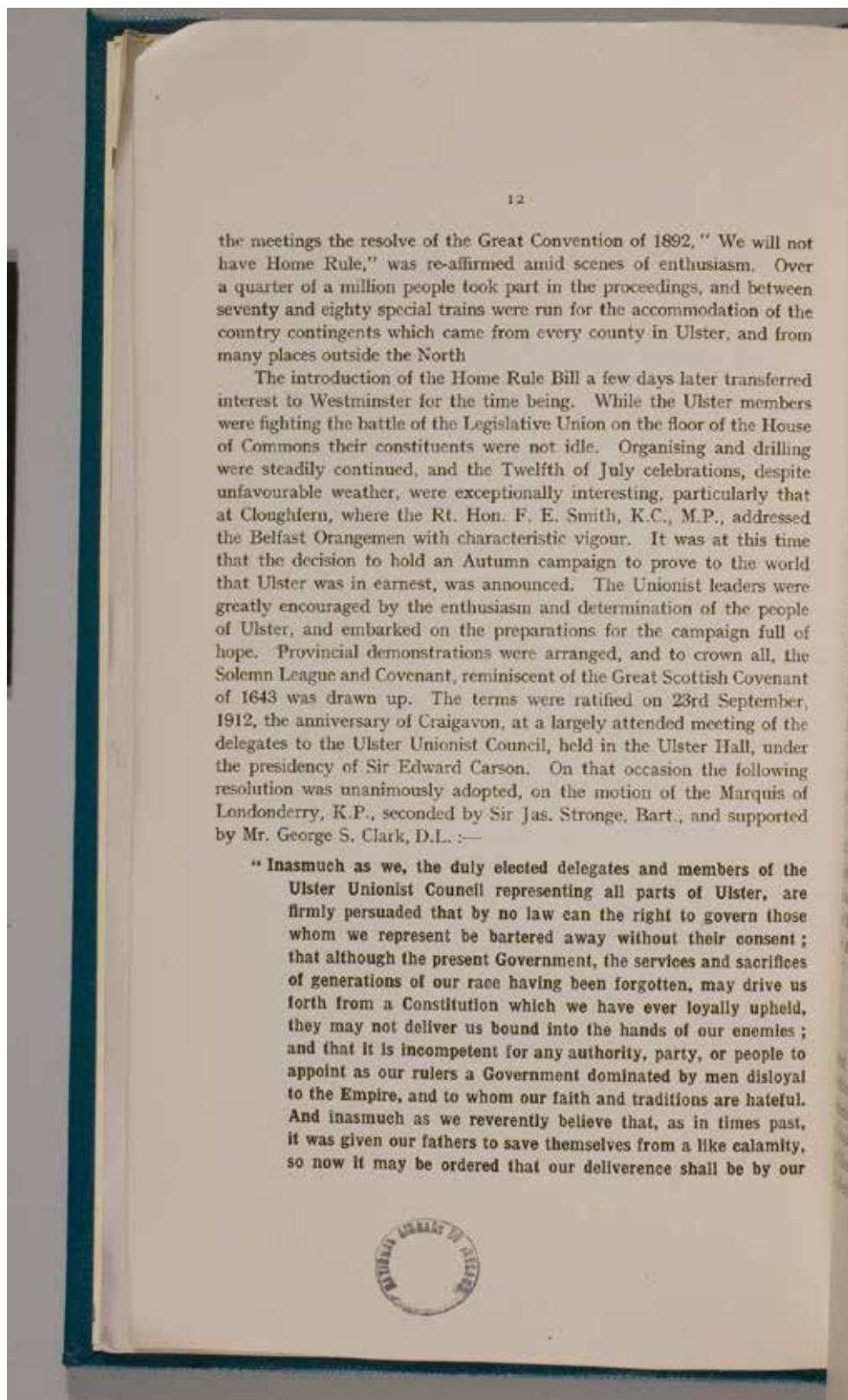
The text of a major speech by Carson, 27 Sept. 1912, the eve of the signing of Ulster's Solemn League and Covenant. (Ulster's Covenant. The Great Resolve, 1912).

3.1.3 Carson agus na hAontachaithe Uladh



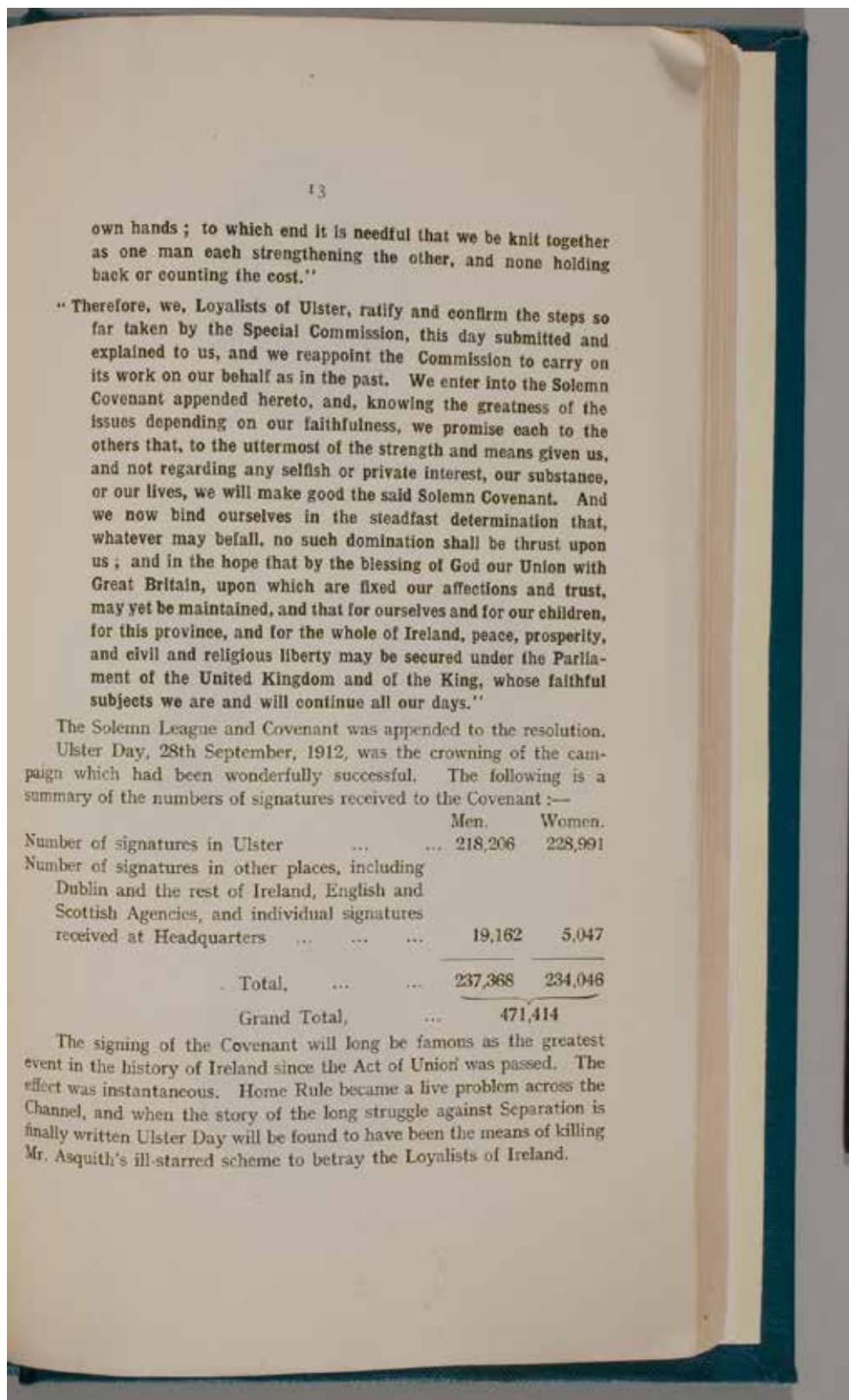
The text of a major speech by Carson, 27 Sept. 1912, the eve of the signing of Ulster's Solemn League and Covenant. (Ulster's Covenant. The Great Resolve, 1912).

3.1.3 Carson agus na hAontachaithe Uladh



3.1.3

Carson agus na hAontachaithe Uladh



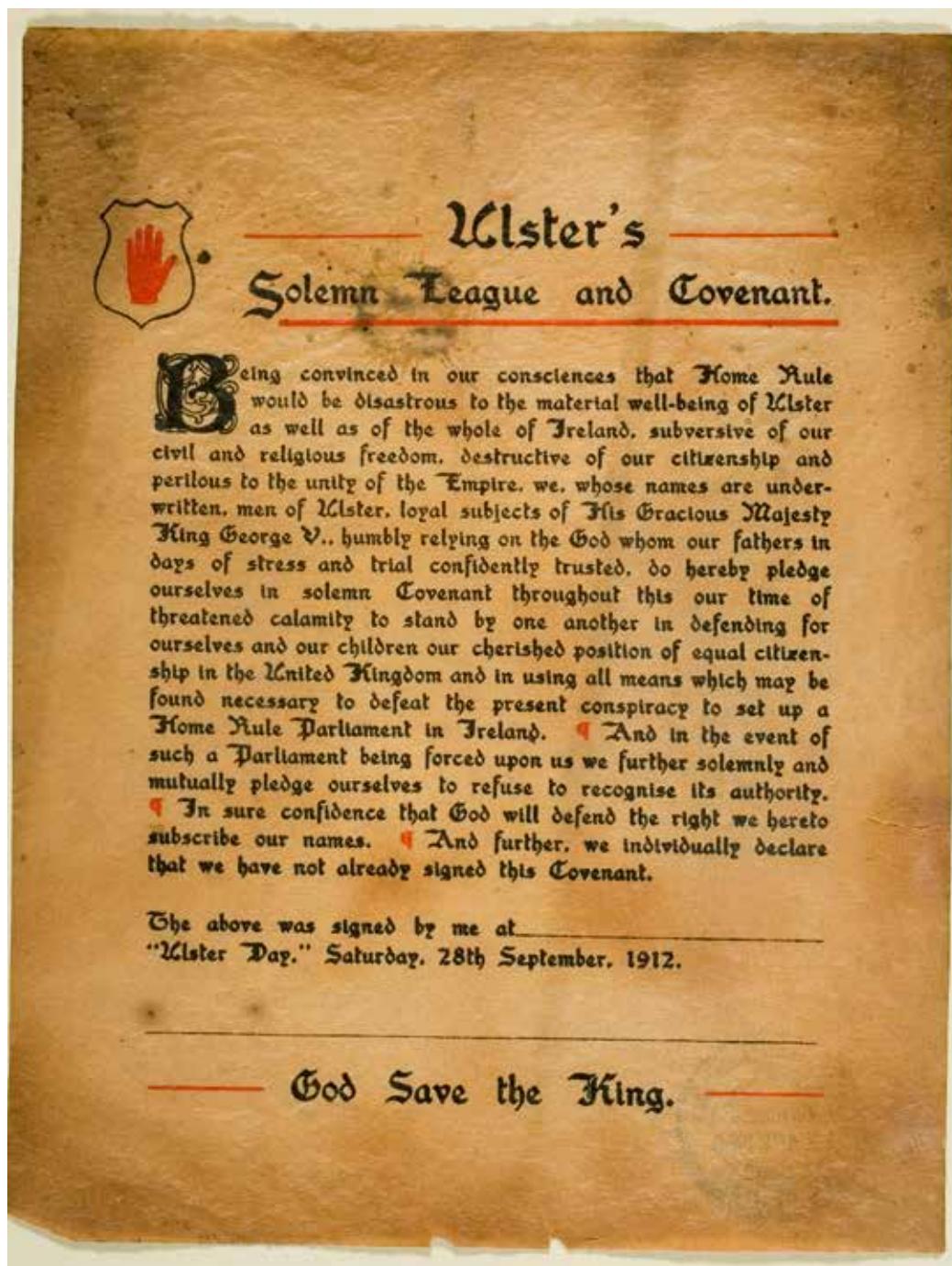
The text of a major speech by Carson, 27 Sept. 1912, the eve of the signing of Ulster's Solemn League and Covenant. (Ulster's Covenant. The Great Resolve, 1912).

3.1.3 Carson agus na hAontachaithe Uladh



Carson signing the Covenant, Belfast City Hall, 28 Sept. 1912.

3.1.3 Carson agus na hAontachaithe Uladh



Certificate issued to signatories of Ulster's Solemn League and Covenant.(Proclamations).