

The Wider World: Ireland and Beyond in 1913

The Dublin Lockout took place in a climate of social and political change in Ireland and beyond.

Radical thinkers were questioning tradition, labour movements were growing worldwide, and the fight for votes for women was becoming increasingly militant. Nations were seeking independence from imperial powers, while war in militarised Europe seemed increasingly likely.

All of these issues found resonance and expression in Ireland, which

remained governed by Britain via administration in Dublin Castle.

Seats of Power Governance AND decision-makers

Day-to-day governance was implemented from Dublin Castle, under the direction of Chief Secretary for Ireland, Augustine Birrell. Lord Aberdeen was Viceroy or Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and Sir Arthur Paget served as the military's Commander in Chief in Ireland.

Dublin City Council was led by nationalist Lord Mayor, Lorcan Sherlock. William Martin Murphy was President of the Dublin Chamber of Commerce and founder of the Dublin Employers' Federation. Public health was the responsibility of Dublin's Medical Officer, Sir Charles Cameron. Dr William Walsh was Catholic Archbishop of Dublin.

Tharla Frithdhúnadh Bhaile Átha Cliath i dtimpeallacht athraithe shóisialta agus pholaitiúil in Éirinn agus thar lear.

Bhí smaointeoirí radacacha ag cur amhrais ar thraidisiúin, bhí gluaiseachtaí lucht oibre ag fás ar fud an domhain, agus bhí an troid ar son an ceart vótála a thabhairt do mhná ag éirí níos míleataí. Bhí náisiúin ag lorg neamhspleáchais ó chumhachtaí impiriúla, agus bhí sé ag éirí níos dóchúla go mbeadh cogadh san Eoraip a bhí armtha.

Glacadh le gach ceann de na ceistanna sin agus cuireadh in iúl iad in Éirinn, a bhí fós faoi riail na Breataine trí riarachán i gCaisleán Bhaile Átha Cliath.

Suíocháin Chumhachta: Rialachas agus an Lucht Déanta Cinntí

Cuireadh rialachas laethúil i bhfeidhm ó Chaisleán Bhaile Átha Cliath, faoi threoir an Ard-Rúnaí Augustine Birrell. Ba é Tiarna Aberdeen Fear Ionaid an Rí, nó Ard-Leifteanant na hÉireann, agus d'fhóin Sir Arthur Paget mar Ard-Cheannasaí Airm in Éirinn.

Bhí Comhairle Cathrach Bhaile Átha Cliath faoi stiúir an Ard-Mhéara Náisiúnaigh Lorcan Sherlock. Bhí William Martin Murphy ina Uachtarán ar Chomhlachas Tráchtála Bhaile Átha Cliath agus bhunaigh sé Cónaidhm Fostóirí Bhaile Átha Cliath.

Bhí Sir Charles Cameron, Oifigeach Leighis Bhaile Átha Cliath, freagrach as sláinte phoiblí. Ba é an Dr William Walsh Ard-Easpag Caitliceach na hÉireann.

Women's Suffrage

The Irish 'Votes for Women' campaign was led by figures such as Hanna and Francis Sheehy-Skeffington. 1913 saw militant tactics such as hunger strikes become more common, as recorded in *The Irish Citizen*, the movement's newspaper.

Threat of War

European powers continued to arm themselves, and the naval race was keenly followed in the popular press. War in the Balkans (1912 -13) provided a foretaste of the horrors which lay ahead from 1914 -1918.

Labour Movement

Union leaders Larkin, Connolly and O'Brien had been central in founding the Irish Labour Party in 1912. Larkin's sister, Delia, led the Irish Women Workers' Union. The Irish Transport and General Workers' Union experienced successes in early 1913.

Self-determination

The struggle for Irish self-determination took many forms, but in 1913, 'Home Rule' – self-governance within Britain – appeared to be imminent. Anti-Home Rule Ulster Unionists prepared for armed resistance by forming the Ulster Volunteer Force in January 1913.

Radical Thinkers

Some members of the Irish establishment, and intelligentsia questioned the political and social system. Their status made them ideally placed to reach a wide and influential audience.

Ceart Vótála do Mhná

Bhí an feachtas 'Vótaí do Mhná' in Éirinn faoi stiúir daoine ar nós Hanna agus Francis Sheehy-Skeffington. Bhí beartaíocht mhíleata amhail stailceanna ocrais an-choitianta i 1913, mar a taifeadadh in *The Irish Citizen*, nuachtán na gluaiseachta.

Bagairt Chogaidh

Lean Cumhachtaí na hEorpa le hiad féin a threalmhú le hairm, agus bhí an Rás Cabhlaigh á leanúint go géar sa phreas. Sholáthair an Cogadh sna Balcáin (1912 -13) réamhbhlas de na huafáis a bhí le teacht ó 1914 -1918.

Gluaiseacht an Lucht Oibre

Bhí ról lárnach ag ceannairí ceardchumann Larkin, Connolly agus O'Brien maidir le Páirtí Lucht Oibre na hÉireann a bhunú i 1912. Bhí deirfiúr Larkin, Delia, i gceannas ar Cheardchumann Banoibrithe na hÉireann. Bhain Ceardchumann Oibrithe Iompair agus Ilsaothair na hÉireann rath suntasach amach go luath i 1913.

Féinchinntiúchán

Bhí an choimhlint ar son féinchinntiúcháin i mórán foirmeacha, ach, sa bhliain 1913, bhí 'Rialtas Dúchais', is é sin féinrialachas laistigh den Bhreatain, ar tí a bheith i bhfeidhm de réir cosúlachta. D'ullmhaigh Aontachtaithe Uladh a bhí in aghaidh Rialtas Dúchais le haghaidh frithbheartaíocht armáilte trí Óglaigh Uladh a chur ar bun i mí Eanáir, 1913.

Smaointeoirí Radacacha

Chuir roinnt ball de bhunaíocht na hÉireann agus an lucht intleachta amhras ar an gcóras polaitiúil agus sóisialta. Mar gheall ar an stádas a bhí acu, bhí siad ábalta teagmháil a dhéanamh le lucht féachana leathan agus éifeachtach.