

Related Objects:

Half Proclamation, Type, Brass "Shooter", Photograph of Printers

CURRICULUM LINKS

Junior Cycle
Political developments in Ireland
in the late 19th century and the
20th century

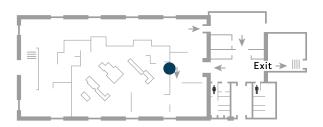
Leaving Certificate
The pursuit of sovereignty and the impact of partition 1912-1949:

Perspectives: politics and administration, society and economy Key personalities: Patrick Pearse Key concepts: sovereignty, republic

Movements for political and social reform, 1870-1914

Key concepts: Democracy, political agitation

Art: Print and Design



YOU CAN VIEW THIS OBJECT IN THE PROCLAIMING A REPUBLIC EXHIBITION

COLLINS BARRACKS, BENBURB ST, DUBLIN 7

POBLACHT NA H EIREANN. THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE IRISH REPUBLIC TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND. HISHWOKEN In the name of for and of the dead generations from which the receives her old tradition of antionhood, freind, theough us summons her children to the first and statics for her friedom. Having organisation, the Irish Volunteers and the Irish Citizen Army, having patiently organisation, the Irish Volunteers and the Irish Citizen Army, having patiently perfected her dicepline, having resolutely walled for the right moment to reveal isself; she now science that moment, and, supported by her eathed children in America series in full confidence of victory. We declare the right of the people of Ireland to the ownership of Ireland, and to the unferteend control of Irish destinate, to be sovereign and indefinable. The long usurpation of that right by a foreign people and government has no excipcibled except by the destruction of the Irish people. In every generation the firsh people have asserted their right to antional freedom and arms. Standing on that frandamental right and gar your they have sacred it in every generation the firsh people have asserted their right to antional freedom and arms. Standing on that frandamental right and gar your they have sacred it in every generation the firsh people have asserted their right to actual of the world, we hereby proclaim the Irish Republic as a Sovereign Independent State, and we place our live and the lives of our commends—in-arms to the cause of its freedom, of its welfare, and of list exaltation among the inations. The Irish Republic is entitled it, and brevely chilams, the allegiance of every pristiman and Irishwoman. The Republic guarantees religious and civil liberty, equal-rights and equal opportunities to allite citizens, and declares the remove the provision of the action equally, and obbrinuer, and declare the remove the provisional deveration, the height of the nation equality, and obbrinuery affairs of the Republic is travel to the people. We pla

THINGS TO THINK AND TALK ABOUT

 Reflect on the ephemerality of posters like the Proclamation – it was printed to be read in April 1916 and the paper was not very durable. Can you think of posters that have a short life span and are displayed in public spaces today with the intention of transporting a message?

OBJECT STUDY

Examining the Proclamation

There are several ways in which an authentic Proclamation can be differentiated from a reproduction. One would measure the total length and the total width of the paper and the total width of line. The type, of which you see some original pieces on display in the Museum, can also be used to assure that it is an original Proclamation. There are little flaws in the font. For example, the "C" in the heading "Irish Republic" has been produced from the letter "O". In the first line of the last paragraph it reads

"We place the cause of the Irish Republic under the protection of the [inverted "e"] protection of the Most High God...".

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DEBATING KEY TERMS AND GOALS OUTLINED IN THE PROCLAMATION

FREEDOM

REPUBLIC

OWNERSHIP OF IRELAND

RELIGIOUS AND CIVIL LIBERTY

EQUAL RIGHTS AND EQUAL
OPPORTUNITIES TO ALL ITS CITIZEN

- Organise a debate where students take sides, discussing whether the above aims have been achieved (or not).
- The leaders of the Rising did not have the support of the majority of the public when it started on Easter Monday 1916. Why do you think this was? What would people have thought of these relatively unknown men, seeking to be the Government running Ireland? Debate whether the leaders should have secured a public mandate or not.
- Women did not have the vote for British Parliament in 1916. Can you find the part of the Proclamation which promises votes for women? ["elected by the suffrages of all her men and women", second last paragraph].

POBLACHT NA H EIREANN. THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC TO THE PROPIE OF IRELAND. IRISHMA AND IRISIWOREN: In the name of God and of the dune generations from which she receives her old tradition of nationhood, Ireland, through in ammonsher eithiers to the first and settions for her friends, the tradition of nationhood. Ireland, through in ammonsher eithiers to the first and settions for her friends, and trained her manhood through her accret revolutionary organisation, the Irish Volunteers and the Irish (Rubine) her open military organisation, the Irish Volunteers and the Irish (Rubine) her open military organisation, the Irish Volunteers and the Irish (Rubine) her open military organisation, the Irish Volunteers and the Irish (Rubine) her one of the open strength, the setting is the least of the own strength, the setting is the least one own strength, the setting is the least of the least one own strength, the setting is the least of the least one of the least one own strength, the setting is the setting in the setting of the least of th

CROSS-CURRICULAR ART AND/OR TRANSITION YEAR PROJECT

- Discuss ways in which posters combine text and visual image and how the text of the Proclamation became an easily recognisable visual image in itself in Irish society.
- Design, print and display a vision for your school.

RESOURCES

- Visit the National Print Museum where you find a Wharfedale Stop Cylinder Press, the machine similar to that the Proclamation was printed on. http://www.nationalprintmuseum.ie/
- A Junior-cycle lesson plan on the halfcopy of the 1916 Proclamation can be found on RTE's Century Ireland website:

http://www.rte.ie/centuryireland/index. php/articles/object-half-copy-of-the-1916-proclamation