

MAUSER RIFLE

Related objects:

Asgard, Ammunition Pouch (Pearse),
Homemade Bomb (Cocoa Tin), Razor (Clarke)



CURRICULUM LINKS

History

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, culture and religion (identity)

Key concepts: physical force, IRB

Movements for political and social reform, 1870-1914

Key concepts: militarism, political agitation

Geography

THINGS TO THINK AND TALK ABOUT

Militarism and the use of physical force

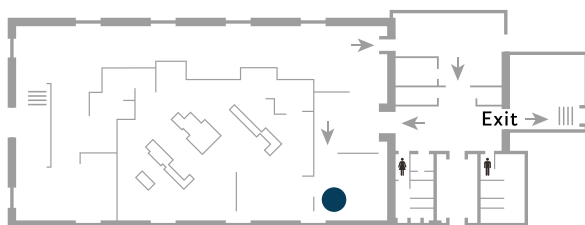
- Discuss the choice of the rebels to use physical force and weapons to fight for Irish Independence. What other options did they have?

ACTIVITY

- Students debate from different perspectives whether (and if so, how) independence should be achieved (Home Rule, Irish Republican Brotherhood, National Volunteers, Unionist etc.)
- The rise of militarism was widespread in Europe in the early 20th century. Discuss how it influenced Irish society, e.g. fashion and the foundation of military organisations such as the Irish Republican Brotherhood, the Irish Volunteers or Fianna Éireann.

ACTIVITY

- Students can research and mark on a world map other examples of rebellions where physical force was used in the early 20th century. Identify what the aims of these rebellions were, for example, some sought to gain independence from colonial rule, others to change the political system within a country.
- Compare locations of these rebellions on historic and contemporary maps to trace changing borders.



YOU CAN VIEW THIS OBJECT IN THE PROCLAIMING A REPUBLIC EXHIBITION

**COLLINS BARRACKS,
BENBURB ST, DUBLIN 7**



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HISTORY

RISINGS IN OTHER PARTS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

The British Army used Lee-Enfield rifles during the 1916 Easter Rising and to put down rebellions in other parts of the Empire.

1906: Bambatha Uprising, Zulu revolt against British rule and taxation in Natal, South Africa.

1913-14: Kenyan women leader Mekatilili Wa Menza (or Makatilili) led the Giriama people who inhabit the Kenyan coast in a rebellion against the British Colonial Administration and policies.

1914: Maritz Rebellion (Afrikaner Rebellion) against the government of the Union of South Africa.

1915: Chilembwe uprising against British colonial rule in Nyasaland (modern-day Malawi) in January 1915 which was put down.

Bussa (Boussa) rebellion, insurrection in the town of Bussa against the policy of indirect rule in British-controlled Nigeria in June 1915.

Singapore Mutiny, Indian soldiers ('sepoys') of the 5th Native Light Infantry rose against the British in Singapore during the First World War.

IN OTHER EMPIRES

German colonies

1905-1907: Maji Maji Rebellion (Swahili: Vita vya Maji Maji), against German colonial rule in German East Africa (modern-day Tanzania).

1910/11: Sokehs Rebellion - uprising of the Sokehs tribe against local German rule that started on Sokehs Island off the main island of Pohnpei in the Eastern Caroline Islands.

Ottoman Empire

Albanian rebellions 1910, 1911, 1912 against the Young Turk Ottoman Government

1916: Arab revolt led by Sherif Hussein bin Ali with the aim to secure an independent unified Arab state

French colonies

The Kaocen Revolt was a Tuareg rebellion against French colonial rule of the area around the Aïr Mountains of northern Niger during 1916-17.

A number of revolutions in Europe, China, Russia, the United States and elsewhere were precipitated by the end of World War One:

1917 Russian (October) Revolution, including armed insurrection in Petrograd (today St Petersburg)

Austro-Hungarian Empire

1918: Aster Revolution or Chrysanthemum Revolution in Hungary, led by socialist count Mihály Károlyi, who founded the Hungarian Democratic Republic just before the end of the First World War.

End of German Empire

1918-1919: German (November) Revolution resulted in the replacement of Germany's imperial government with a republic at the end of the First World War.

1918-1919: Greater Poland Uprising, military insurrection of Poles in the Greater Poland region (called by the Germans the Grand Duchy of Poznań) against Germany.

MAP

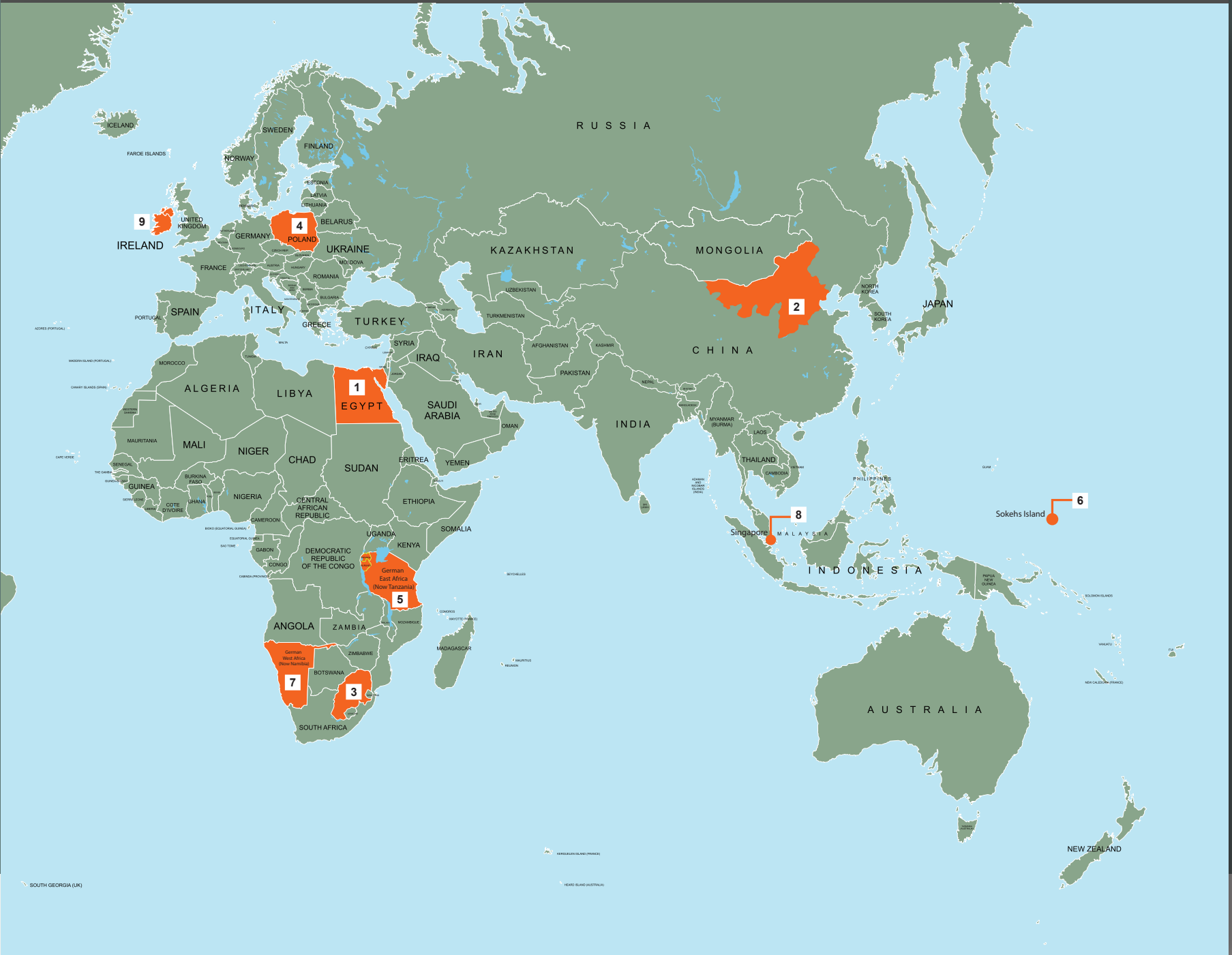
EXECUTIONS OF INSURGENTS ALSO TOOK PLACE AFTER REBELLIONS ELSEWHERE AS THE MAP ON THE FOLLOWING PAGE SHOWS.

ÉIRÍ AMACH AGUS CUR CHUN BÁIS:

fasaigh idirnáisiúnta

REBELLION AND EXECUTION:

international precedents



- 1

1882

Éirí Amach Urabi in aghaidh thionchar na Breataine agus na Fraince san Éigipt: **níor cuireadh duine ar bith chun báis.**
Urabi Revolt against British and French influence in Egypt: **no executions.**
- 2

1899-1901

Éirí Amach na mBocsar in aghaidh riail impiriúil eachtrach sa tSín: **cuireadh deichniúr chun báis.**
Boxer Rebellion against foreign imperial rule in China: **10 executions.**
- 3

1899-1902

Dara Cogadh na mBórach in aghaidh riail na Breataine san Afraic Theas: **cuireadh 44 dhuine chun báis.**
Second Boer War against British rule in South Africa: **44 executions.**
- 4

1905-1908

Éirí Amach na bPolannach in aghaidh riail na Rúise sa Pholainn: **cuireadh 120 duine ar a laghad chun báis.**
Polish Insurrection against Russian rule in Poland: **at least 120 executions.**
- 5

1905-1906

Éirí Amach Maji-Maji in aghaidh riail na Gearmáine in Afraic Thoir na Gearmáine: **cuireadh 100 duine ar a laghad chun báis.**
Maji-Maji Rebellion against German rule in German East Africa: **at least 100 executions.**
- 6

1910-1911

Éirí Amach Sokehs in aghaidh riail na Gearmáine i Nua-Ghuine na Gearmáine: **cuireadh 15 dhuine chun báis.**
Sokehs Rebellion against German rule in German New Guinea: **15 executions.**
- 7

1914-1915

Éirí Amach Maritz in aghaidh riail na Breataine-na hAfraice Theas san Afraic Theas: **cuireadh duine amháin chun báis.**
Maritz Rebellion against British-South African rule in South Africa: **1 execution.**
- 8

1915

Ceannairc Sepoy i Singeapór in aghaidh riail na Breataine san India: **cuireadh 47 nduine chun báis.**
Sepoy Mutiny in Singapore against British rule in India: **47 executions.**
- 9

1916

Éirí Amach Poblachtach Éireannach in aghaidh Riail na Breataine in Éirinn: **cuireadh 16 dhuine chun báis.**
Irish Republican Rising against British rule in Ireland: **16 executions.**