



Thomas Meagher was one of many Irish revoltionaries who strived to change the course of our history. In this lesson plan, explore those figures and the impact they made



Lesson 2: People in History: Thomas Meagher and other Irish Revolutionaries		
Lesson section	Specifications and methodologies SOL 24: The student uses technology and digital media tools to learn, communicate, work and think collaboratively and creatively in a responsible and ethical manner.	Time Allocated
Initial Stimulus Material	Project images of Irish revolutionaries on the whiteboard. To differentiate, ask stronger students to name the historical figures and the weaker students to match their faces to a list of names.	10 minutes
People in history	Literacy: Distribute a handout on Thomas Meagher (http://tfmfoundation.ie/about/thomas-f-meagher/44-meaghers-life) Students select the most important four words from each sentence and compare their answers. Ask students if this is a primary or secondary source? Would it be found in an archive or museum? Explain. Class discussion: How do you think the Irish Famine would have created an anti-British bias? How do they think the Irish were treated abroad? Source: The Story of Ireland (Youtube) Famine 13:45 – 23:30; Irish in New York 25:45 – 27:14; 27:50 Thomas Meagher image. Explain how Meagher introduced the flag to Waterford and rebelled against the British. Students explain the differences between nationalism and republicanism. Ask students to name any others who were also sentenced to death for fighting against the British for Ireland, e.g Wolfe Tone, Padraig Pearse, and Eamonn de Valera. Homework: Students explain on a PowerPoint slide which Irish figure they think had the greatest influence.	20 minutes
Student assessment on learning Plenary	Home research: Go to https://www.scoilnet.ie/irishflag/post-primary/stories/stories/osullivans-role-in-raising-the-tricolour/ and discuss the importance of the flag in 1916. Then complete the 'In your opinion' section. Then go to https://www.scoilnet.ie/irishflag/post-primary/stories/stories/eamon-bulfin-on-the-green-bannerette/ Read this and then go to http://www.bureauofmilitaryhistory.ie/reels/bmh/BMH.WS0120.pdf and compile a list of buildings where the tricolour was flown. The War of Independence: Direct students to https://www.scoilnet.ie/irishflag/post-primary/stories/stories/terence-macswiney-honouring-the-flag/ Complete the 'In Your Opinion' questions. Students create timelines to show understanding of chronology and the 'big picture' of dates including: 1798 United Irishmen, 1845 The Irish Famine, 1848 The Young Irelanders, 1916.	10 minutes

POBLACHT NA H EIREANN. THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT IRISH REPUBLIC TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND.

IRISHMEN AND IRISHWOMEN: In the name of God and of the dead generations from which she receives her old tradition of nationhood, Ireland, through us, summons her children to her flag and strikes for her freedom.

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Having organised and trained her manhood through her secret revolutionary-organisation, the Irish Republican Brotherhood, and through her open military organisations, the Irish Volunteers and the Irish Citizen Army, having patiently perfected her discipline, having resolutely waited for the right moment to reveal itself, she now seizes that moment, and, supported by her exiled children in America and by gallant allies in Europe, but relying in the first on her own strength, she strikes in full confidence of victory.

We declare the right of the people of Ireland to the ownership of Ireland, and to the unfettered control of Irish destinies, to be sovereign and indefeasible. The long usurpation of that right by a foreign people and government has not extinguished the right, nor can a ever be extinguished except by the destruction of the Irish people. In every generation the Irish people have asserted their right to national freedom and sovereignty: six times during the past three hundred years they have asserted it in arms. Standing on that fundamental right and again asserting it in arms in the face of the world, we hereby proclaim the Irish Republic as a Sovereign Independent State, and we pledge our lives and the lives of our comrades-in-arms to the cause of its freedom, of its welfare; and of its exaltation among the nations.

The Irish Republic is entitled to, and hereby claims, the allegiance of every Irishman and Irishwoman. The Republic guarantees religious and civil liberty, equal rights and equal opportunities to all its citizens, abd declares its resolve to pursue the happiness and prosperity of the whole nation and of all its parts, cherishing all the children of the nation equally, and oblivious of the differences carefully fostered by an alien government, which have divided a minority from the majority in the past.

Until our arms have brought the opportune mom

Until our arms have brought the opportune moment for the establishment of a permanent National Government, representative of the whole people of Ireland and elected by the suffrages of all her men and women, the Provisional Government, hereby constituted, will administer the civil and military affairs of the Republic in trust for

We place the cause of the Irish Republic under the protection of the Most High God.
Whose blessing we invoke upon our arms, and we pray that no one who serves that
cause will dishonour it by cowardice, inhumanity, or rapine. In this supreme hour
the Irish nation must, by its valour and discipline and by the readiness of its children
to sacrifice themselves for the common good, prove itself worthyof the august destiny
to which it is called

Signed on Behalf of the Provisional Government,
THOMAS J. CLARKE,
SEAN Mac DIARMADA, THOMAS MacDONAGH,
P. H. PEARSE, EAMONN CEANNT,
JAMES CONNOLLY. JOSEPH PLUNKETT



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