



Easter Rising Timeline

November 28th, 1905

Easter Rising 1916

Arthur Griffith, who had been a member of the IRB, founds Sinn Féin to demand independence from Britain.

2

1912

Easter Rising 1916

The Irish Republican Brotherhood (IRB), which had been first established in the 1850s, began to make plans for the Rising. It was a secret organisation which believed in the use of physical force to achieve its aims.

3

1912

Easter Rising 1916

The Irish Republican Brotherhood (IRB), formed a Military Council to make concrete plans for the Rising.

Pádraig Pearse, Thomas Clarke, Joseph Plunkett, Éamonn Ceannt and Seán Mac Diarmada were members of the Council.

4

August 26th 1913 – 18th January, 1914

Easter Rising 1916

Workers who wished to remain in a Trade Union were locked out of their jobs by employers. This became known as the 1913 Lockout.

5

November 23rd, 1913

Easter Rising 1916

James Connolly formed the Irish Citizen Army to protect workers who were being attacked as they demonstrated against the Lockout.

6

1912-1914

Easter Rising 1916

Home Rule for Ireland is debated in the British Parliament with a Home Rule Bill eventually passed in 1913.

7

January, 1913

Easter Rising 1916

Edward Carson and James Craig establish the Ulster Volunteer Force (UVF) to prevent Home Rule being introduced in Ireland.

8

November, 1913

Easter Rising 1916

Eoin MacNeill establishes the Irish Volunteers in response to the growing numbers in the Ulster Volunteer Force (UVF).

9

April 2nd, 1914

Easter Rising 1916

A group of women founded Cumann na mBan to support the Irish Volunteers. Branches of the organisation were established throughout the country.

10

July 28th, 1914

Easter Rising 1916

World War I commences,
forcing Britain to withdraw most
of its troops from Ireland to
concentrate on the war effort.

11

February, 1916

Easter Rising 1916

Roger Casement travelled to Berlin to acquire guns and ammunition to help with the planned Rising. The shipment was to arrive in Tralee Bay on a boat called the Aud.

12

April, 1916

Easter Rising 1916

The Aud arrives late and is captured by the British Navy. The crew scuttles the ship and all of the arms are lost. Roger Casement is arrested.

13

April, 1916

Easter Rising 1916

The Military Council of the IRB attempted to trick Eoin MacNeill, leader of the Irish Volunteers, into supporting the Rising. They forged a letter claiming that the leaders of the Volunteers were to be arrested.

14

April, 1916

Easter Rising 1916

The Military Council of the IRB decided that Easter Sunday 1916 was the perfect opportunity to stage a Rising.

15

22nd April, 1916

Easter Rising 1916

Eoin MacNeill discovers that he has been tricked by the IRB. He places a notice in the Sunday Independent instructing Volunteers to cancel all arrangements for Easter Sunday.

16

22nd April, 1916

Easter Rising 1916

The Military Council of the IRB decide to change the date of the Rising from Easter Sunday to Easter Monday, despite losing arms on the Aud and the decision of Eoin MacNeill to withdraw support for the Rising.

17

Easter Monday, April 24th, 1916

Easter Rising 1916

Just after midday, a group led by Pádraig Pearse and James Connolly, march from Liberty Hall to the General Post Office (GPO) on Sackville St. (now O'Connell St.). The rebels take over the GPO as the HQ of the Rising.

18

Easter Monday, April 24th, 1916

Easter Rising 1916

Pádraig Pearse appears outside the GPO and reads the Proclamation of the Irish Republic. It is signed by seven leaders of the Rising.

19

Easter Monday, April 24th, 1916

Easter Rising 1916

Rebels make their way to the roof of the GPO, remove the British flag and raise the Tricolour flag and the flag of the Irish Republic.

20

Easter Monday, April 24th, 1916

Easter Rising 1916

Rebels take over the Four Courts, Jacob's Biscuit Factory, St. Stephen's Green, Boland's Flour Mills, the South Dublin Union, City Hall and the GPO.

21

Tuesday, April 25th, 1916

Easter Rising 1916

British reinforcements arrive into Dublin, bringing with them machine guns to use against the rebels. The gunboat Helga arrives on the River Liffey and shells Boland's Flour Mills.

22

Wednesday, April 26th, 1916

Easter Rising 1916

Fighting intensified at the GPO and the Four Courts. The gunboat Helga bombards Liberty Hall. The British Army suffer great losses in a battle at Mount St. Bridge.

23

Thursday, April 27th, 1916

Easter Rising 1916

Most of the fighting takes place in and around the GPO. James Connolly is famously shot in the shoulder and later in the ankle.

24

Friday, April 28th, 1916

Easter Rising 1916

Under sustained attack from the British army, the GPO is on fire. The rebels try to escape to other buildings in nearby Moore St., however they are now surrounded by British forces.

25

Saturday, April 29th, 1916

Easter Rising 1916

Pádraig Pearse decides that, in order to prevent further bloodshed, it is time to surrender.

Nurse Elizabeth O' Farrell accompanies Pearse when he surrenders to General Lowe of the British army.

26

April/May 1916

Easter Rising 1916

Many ordinary Dubliners are horrified at the death and destruction on the streets of Dublin and are angry with the rebels for instigating an uprising.

27

April 1916

Easter Rising 1916

The Rising has resulted in 590 deaths – 374 civilians (of which 38 were children under the age of 16), 116 British soldiers, 77 rebels and 23 police officers.

28

August 3rd, 1916

Easter Rising 1916

Roger Casement is convicted of treason for his part in the attempted importation of arms for the Rising. He is hanged in Pentonville Prison in England.

29

May 3rd-12th, 1916

Easter Rising 1916

Fourteen leaders of the Rising are executed by Firing Squad at Kilmainham Gaol, including all seven of the signatories of the Proclamation.

30

May 1916

Easter Rising 1916

Other rebels were sentenced to death but were not executed – eg. Countess Markievicz, because she was a woman, and Éamon de Valera, because he was born in USA.

31

May 1916

Easter Rising 1916

In the aftermath of the executions, Irish people changed their minds about the rebels and now wished to gain full independence from British rule.

32

For Your Information

Thank you for downloading this Seomra Ranga resource. We hope that you find it practical and useful in your classroom.

Please be aware of the following conditions before using this resource.

Please DO:

- * Print and copy this resource so that you can use it with your pupils.
- * Make this resource available to your pupils in a private enclosed online space eg. Google Classroom, Seesaw, Edublogs etc.
- * Tell others if you have found it useful.

Please DO NOT:

- * Copy or share this resource (in part or whole) with others who have not joined our website. By becoming a member for themselves, they will help the site develop into the future.
- * Make this resource available on your school website for anyone to download.

Kind regards, Seomra Ranga

Resources used in this file from:



<https://www.teacherspayteachers.com/Store/Jax-And-Jake>



<https://www.teacherspayteachers.com/Store/Hello-Literacy>



<https://depositphotos.com/>