Proclamation of 1916

What is the proclamation?

The Proclamation of the Republic is also known as the 1916 Proclamation or Easter Proclamation. The document was issued by the Irish Volunteers and Irish Citizen Army during the Easter Rising in Ireland, which began on 24 April 1916.

Easter 1916.

The Gaelic American stated President Wilson knew of Casement’s intentions to land arms nominal leader of the group had arranged for a parade to be held on Easter Sunday. He later found out the parade was to be the base of the rebellion and cancelled the event. By this time, the promised aid from Germany had fallen through. In spite of MacNeill’s order, a few Irish decided to go ahead with the rising. James Connolly and Patrick Pearse were the leaders of the 1,000 man force. On April 24, 1916, the Monday after Easter, the small group took over several buildings in Dublin. Despite the great odds against them, the Irish patriots held out for about a week.

Who were the men involved?

The seven signatories of the Irish Proclamation Padraig Pearse, James Connolly, Thomas Clarke, Thomas MacDonagh, Sean MacDermott, Joseph Plunkett & Eamonn Ceannt. At four minutes past noon on Easter Monday, April 24th, 1916, from the steps of the General Post Office Patrick Pearse read the Proclamation. All the men were executed by the British Government for their efforts in trying to secure a free Ireland.

Protocol of the Irish Flag

* When displayed on a platform, the National Flag should not be used to cover the speaker’s desk, nor should it be draped over the platform.
* When the National Anthem is played in the presence of the National Flag, all present should face the National Flag, stand to attention and salute it, remaining at the salute until the last note of the music.
* In raising or lowering, the National Flag should not be allowed to touch the ground. When being hoisted to half-mast,

The Flag should first be brought to the peak of the staff and then lowered to the half-mast position. It should again be brought to the peak of the staff before it is finally lowered.

* The Irish Flag has to be flown above all the other flags.

Conclusion

2016 is a very special year’s it marks the 100th anniversary of the 1916 Rising that took place Easter 1916 in Dublin. At 4 minutes past noon on Easter Monday, from the steps of the GPO Patrick Pearse read the Proclation . Thomas Clarke one of the signatories of the proclamation, was actually born on the Isle of Wight off the west coast of England. The Tricolour became the official national flag after 1916 Rising. The National Flag is an important part of protocol and this means standing at attention in the right way.

Questions

* Where do you come from?
* Do you like your job?
* Why did it take from1916 to 1921 to get our independence?

Irish patriots held out for about a week.