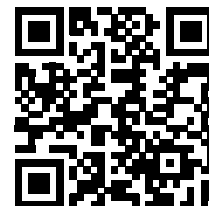


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The Irish Home Rule Movement



The Irish Home Rule movement was a significant political campaign in _____. It aimed to gain autonomy for Ireland within the United _____. The movement began in earnest in the 19th _____, spearheaded by leaders like Daniel O'Connell and Charles Stewart Parnell. They sought to establish an _____ Parliament, which would handle Ireland's domestic affairs while remaining under British _____.

The movement was met with resistance, especially from _____ in Northern Ireland, who were predominantly Protestant and feared losing their cultural _____. Major events in the movement included the introduction of the _____ Rule Bill in 1886. However, it was defeated in Parliament, largely due to opposition from the _____ Party.

The Second Home _____ followed in 1893, passing the House of Commons but was vetoed by the House of _____. This bill's failure led to growing frustration among Irish nationalists. The struggle for Home Rule intensified with the formation of the Irish _____, a group that aimed to ensure the implementation of Home Rule.

World _____ I temporarily halted the Home Rule campaign, as attention shifted to the war effort. The Easter _____ in 1916 marked a pivotal moment, with Irish republicans launching an armed uprising against _____ rule. Though the uprising was suppressed, it fueled Irish nationalist sentiment.

The _____ Rule Bill was passed in 1914 but its implementation was delayed due to the war. Eventually, the Irish War of _____ (1919-1921) led to the Anglo-Irish Treaty, which created the Irish Free State, a self-governing _____ within the British Empire. This marked the end of the Home Rule movement and the beginning of a new chapter in _____ history.

Conservative

War

Irish

rule

Rule Bill

century

Volunteers

Kingdom

identity

Independence

Lords

unionists

Irish

British

Ireland

Rising

dominion

Third Home

First Home