

CONFLICT AND ASCENDANCY

DATE: 1641–1691 **LOCATION:** Dublin

Civil war, Cromwellian conquest, and Williamite victory transformed Dublin's political and religious order.

KEY FACTS

- Rebellion began in Ireland in 1641.
- Cromwell arrived in Ireland in 1649.
- Williamite victory secured Protestant rule.

WHY IT MATTERS

The era strengthened the Protestant Ascendancy in Dublin.

INTERESTING FACT

Dublin changed hands peacefully after James II fled Ireland.



GEORGIAN DUBLIN

DATE: c. 1714–1800

LOCATION: College Green and the new Georgian squares

Dublin became a fashionable parliamentary capital filled with elegant townhouses, public buildings, theaters, and intense inequality.

KEY FACTS

- The Irish Parliament met at College Green.
- The Wide Streets Commission began reshaping Dublin in 1757.
- Merrion and Mountjoy squares were developed.

WHY IT MATTERS

The Georgian era created much of Dublin's celebrated architectural identity.

INTERESTING FACT

Handel's *Messiah* premiered in Dublin in 1742.



Rebellion and Union

Date: 1798–1801

Location: Dublin Castle and College Green

The United Irishmen challenged British rule, but defeat was followed by the abolition of Ireland's separate parliament.

Key Facts

- The 1798 Rebellion was suppressed.
- The Act of Union took effect in 1801.
- Political power shifted from Dublin to London.

Why It Matters

Union transformed Dublin from a parliamentary capital into a provincial city.

Interesting Fact

The former Parliament House later became the Bank of Ireland.



VICTORIAN DUBLIN

DATE: 1845–1900
LOCATION: Inner-city Dublin

Famine migration and limited industry drove overcrowding as former Georgian houses became unhealthy tenements.

KEY FACTS

- Famine survivors came to the city seeking relief.
- Many families rented a single tenement room.
- Brewing, distilling, and printing provided work.

WHY IT MATTERS

Victorian Dublin exposed the deep inequality beneath the imperial city.

INTERESTING FACT

Guinness grew into one of Dublin's largest employers.



THE DUBLIN LOCKOUT

DATE: August 1913–January 1914
LOCATION: O'Connell Street and working-class Dublin

Workers led by James Larkin confronted employers in one of the harshest labor disputes in Irish history.

KEY FACTS

- About 20,000 workers were locked out.
- More than 300 employers joined the dispute.
- Families endured months of hunger.

WHY IT MATTERS

The Lockout transformed Irish labor politics and influenced James Connolly.

INTERESTING FACT

Police charged crowds on Dublin's Bloody Sunday, 31 August 1913.



REVOLUTIONARY DUBLIN

DATE: 1916–1922

LOCATION: The GPO, Croke Park, and the Four Courts

Rebellion, guerrilla war, and civil conflict made Dublin the decisive stage in Ireland's struggle for independence.

KEY FACTS

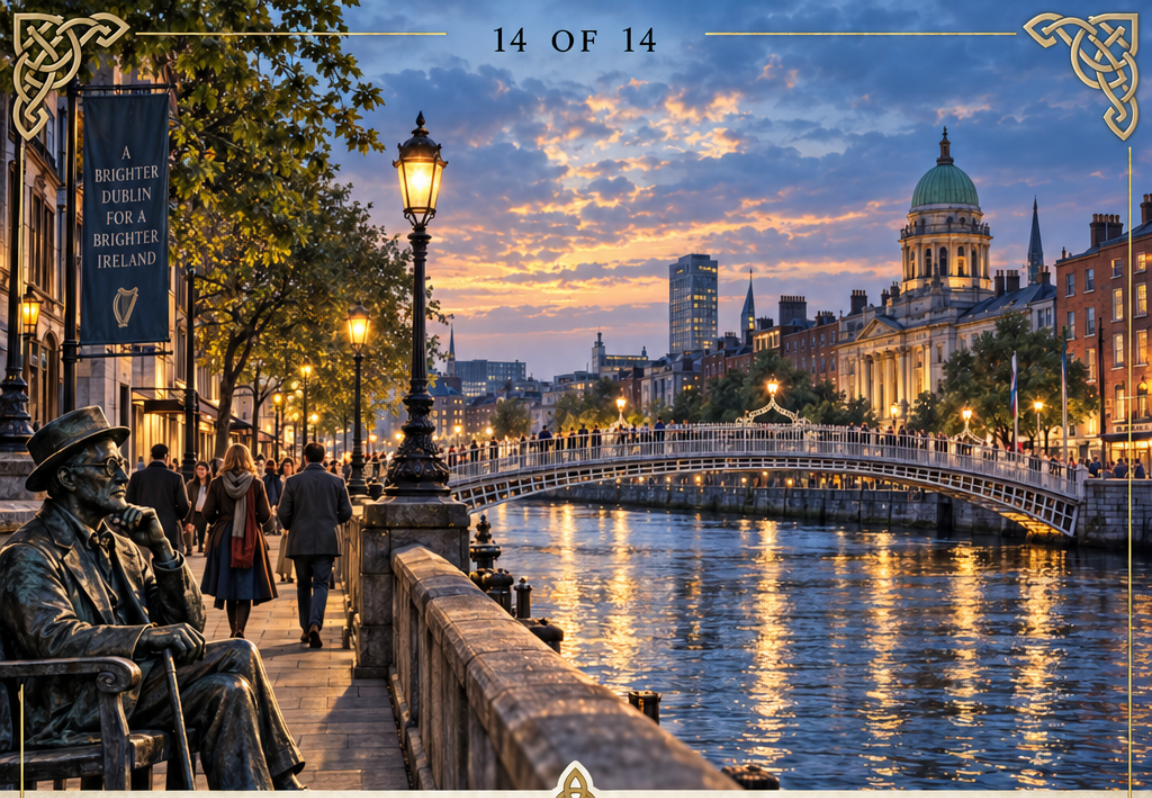
- The Easter Rising began on 24 April 1916.
- Bloody Sunday struck Dublin in 1920.
- Civil War fighting reached the Four Courts in 1922.

WHY IT MATTERS

These years ended British administration across most of Ireland.

INTERESTING FACT

Bullet marks from 1916 remain on the GPO's columns.



CAPITAL OF MODERN IRELAND

DATE: 1922–Present
LOCATION: Dublin, Republic of Ireland

From a divided postwar city, Dublin developed into Ireland's political, cultural, educational, and economic center.

KEY FACTS

- Dublin became the Free State capital in 1922.
- Ireland became a republic in 1949.
- European membership began in 1973.

WHY IT MATTERS

Dublin connects Ireland's ancient past with its modern global identity.

INTERESTING FACT

Bloomsday celebrates James Joyce's Dublin every 16 June.