

Make me this in form of easy summarized lecture with clear language I'm sick I don't have time to memorize all things so focus on important ideas that can be in exam Britain's inconsistency, however, was not lost on Irish nationalists. Three-quarters of the IRA, however, rejected the treaty, leading to the Irish Civil War (1922-1923). The Free State Army, supported by Britain, defeated the IRA, but the IRA leadership ordered its units to place their weapons in secret arms depots and to disperse without surrender. The defeated republicans embodied in the self-described "semi-constitutional" political party Fianna Fáil ("soldiers of destiny") and with IRA electoral support, gained control of the Irish Free State in the 1932 election. Although Griffith had nothing to do with the Easter Rising, the British termed it "the Sinn Féin Rebellion," as Sinn Féin had become a pejorative term to describe all nationalists who rejected home rule. In 1917 a new "Republican Sinn Féin" emerged, led by Eamon de Valera (1882-1975), the highest-ranking Irish Volunteer to survive the Easter Rising and the subsequent executions. Britain later executed some of its leaders.