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# Easter Rising An Irish American Coming Up From Under Michael Patrick Macdonald

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All Souls Wiley-Blackwell

This utterly unconventional narrative of reinvention begins with the young MacDonald's first forays outside the soul-crushing walls of Southie's Old Colony housing project. He provides one-of-a-kind 1980s social history and

a powerful glimpse of what punk music was for him.

*Patrick Pearse and the Politics of Redemption* Penguin Press

This lavishly illustrated book presents an informed history of the Easter Rising, one of the most significant political episodes in 20th century Irish history.

The Irish-American Experience in New Jersey and Metropolitan New York Penguin

An “ alternately funny and heartbreaking ” memoir of leaving—and finding—home, by the author of *All Souls: A Family Story* from

Southie (Newsweek). In *All Souls*, Michael Patrick MacDonald told the story of the loss of four of his siblings to the violence, poverty, and gangsterism of Irish South Boston. In *Easter Rising*, he tells the story of how he got out. Desperate to avoid the “ normal ” life of Southie, Michael first reinvents himself in the burgeoning punk rock movement and the thrilling vortex of Johnny Rotten, Mission of Burma, and the Clash. At nineteen, he escapes further, to Paris and then London. Finally, out of money, he contacts his Irish immigrant grandfather—who offers a loan, but only if Michael will visit Ireland. It is on this reluctant journey to his ancestral land that Michael will

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find a chance at reconciliation—with his heritage, his neighborhood, and his family—and, ultimately, a way forward.

The Rising McGill-Queen's Press - MQUP  
Tells the story of the Easter Rising from the perspective of the rank and file revolutionaries, based on a recently-discovered collection of over 1700 eye-witness statements.

Making the Irish American University of Chicago Press

25 scholars excavate the ways in which the US was a critical theatre of war during the Irish fight for independence. It is the first work to assess the range and depth of US interest in self-government for Ireland preceding the Easter Rising.

The Rising CUA Press

On Saturday night 22 April 1916, a tense meeting in Dublin went on into the small hours to decide whether or not the Easter Rising would go ahead. Present at that meeting were Pádraig Pearse, Tomás MacDonagh, Joseph Plunkett and Seán MacDiarmada. The fifth man present at the all-night session, Diarmuid Lynch, was the only one still alive a month later. It is difficult to understand how Lynch, a member of the Supreme Council of the IRB, has been forgotten so completely. Lynch was at the heart of plans for the Rising and was aide-de-camp to James Connolly in the GPO.

Initially sentenced to death, his sentence was commuted to ten years penal servitude because he was an American citizen. However, he was released on 16 June 1917. Immediately following his release, Lynch became active again, and along with Michael Collins and Thomas Ashe, participated in the reorganisation of the IRB. After the 1917 Sinn Féin Ard Fheis, Lynch, like Collins, held three senior posts: in the IRB, Sinn Féin and in the Irish Volunteers. He was again arrested and deported to America in 1918. Lynch was elected, although still in the US, as a TD for the constituency of Cork South-East in the 1918 elections. In America he was working frenetically as the national secretary of the FOIF (Friends of Irish Freedom) organisation, but later sharp differences arose between De Valera and the FOIF about how funds raised in America should be spent. Lynch did not take part in the Civil War, but made several unsuccessful attempts to stop it.

*Irish-American Diaspora Nationalism*  
iUniverse

The Easter Rising of 1916 not only destroyed much of the centre of Dublin — it changed the course of Irish history. But why did it happen? What was the role of ordinary people in this extraordinary event? What motivated them and what were their aims? These basic questions continue to divide historians of modern Ireland. The Rising is the story of Easter 1916 from the perspective of those

who made it, focusing on the experiences of rank and file revolutionaries. Fearghal McGarry makes use of a unique source that has only recently seen the light of day — a collection of over 1,700 eye-witness statements detailing the political activities of members of Sinn Féin and militant groups such as the Irish Republican Brotherhood. This collection represents one of the richest and most comprehensive oral history archives devoted to any modern revolution, providing new insights on almost every aspect of this seminal period. The Rising shows how people from ordinary backgrounds became politicized and involved in the struggle for Irish independence. McGarry illuminates their motives, concerns, and aspirations, highlighting the importance of the Great War as a catalyst for the uprising. He concludes by exploring the Rising's revolutionary aftermath, which in time saw the creation of the independent state we see today. This edition includes a new preface which reflects on the continuing importance of the Easter Rising as a symbol of Irish nationhood, and which looks at the 2016 centenary commemorations in both Ireland and the UK within the wider context of the 'Decade of Centenaries.'  
The Irish Way Literary Licensing, LLC  
"A WORK OF GREAT DRAMATIC POWER climaxing in the final hundred pages where he writes a full, searing narrative of the patriot leaders' last days . . . It's powerful stuff." --The

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Sunday Press (Ireland) On Easter Monday of 1916, a thousand Irish men and women, armed with pikes and rifles, took over the center of Dublin and proclaimed a republic. It was a rash, doomed, symbolic uprising, and the rebel leaders knew it. Crack British troops killed and wounded hundreds of the rebels in the week of fighting, and British artillery shells left Dublin's city center in ruins. But the Rising of 1916 was not in vain. The short-lived insurrection and the subsequent executions of sixteen rebel leaders galvanized the Irish people. The overthrow of seven centuries of British rule in Ireland began on Easter Monday, 1916. In *Rebels*, Peter de Rosa, author of the bestselling *Vicars of Christ*, tells the story of the 1916 Rising in all its terror and beauty. With the dramatic flair of a novelist and the scrupulous accuracy of a professional historian, de Rosa brings to life the people, passions, politics, and repercussions of this historic event.

Voices from the Easter Rising CUA Press  
In this important work of deep learning and insight, David Brundage gives us the first full-scale history of Irish nationalists in the United States. Beginning with the brief exile of Theobald Wolfe Tone, founder of Irish republican nationalism, in Philadelphia on the eve of the bloody 1798 Irish rebellion, and concluding with the role of Bill Clinton's White House in the historic

1998 Good Friday Agreement in Northern Ireland, Brundage tells a story of more than two hundred years of Irish American (and American) activism in the cause of Ireland. The book, though, is far more than a narrative history of the movement. Brundage effectively weaves into his account a number of the analytical themes and perspectives that have transformed the study of nationalism over the last two decades. The most important of these perspectives is the "imagined" or "invented" character of nationalism. A second theme is the relationship of nationalism to the waves of global migration from the early nineteenth century to the present and, more precisely, the relationship of nationalist politics to the phenomenon of political exile. Finally, the work is concerned with Irish American nationalists' larger social and political vision, which sometimes expanded to embrace causes such as the abolition of slavery, women's rights, or freedom for British colonial subjects in India and Africa, and at other times narrowed, avoiding or rejecting such "extraneous" concerns and connections. All of these themes are placed within a thoroughly transnational framework that is one of the book's most

important contributions. Irish nationalism in America emerges from these pages as a movement of great resonance and power. This is a work that will transform our understanding of the experience of one of America's largest immigrant groups and of the phenomenon of diasporic or "long-distance" nationalism more generally. Easter Rising Cambridge University Press  
The perfect gift for parents this Father's Day: a beautiful, gut-wrenching memoir of Irish identity, fatherhood, and what we owe to the past. "A heartbreaking and redemptive book, written with courage and grace." –J.D. Vance, author of *Hillbilly Elegy* "...a lovely little book." –Ross Douthat, *The New York Times*  
The child of an Irish man and an Irish-American woman who split up before he was born, Michael Brendan Dougherty grew up with an acute sense of absence. He was raised in New Jersey by his hard-working single mother, who gave him a passion for Ireland, the land of her roots and the home of Michael's father. She put him to bed using little phrases in the Irish language, sang traditional songs, and filled their home with a romantic vision of a homeland over the horizon. Every few years, his father returned from Dublin for a visit, but those encounters were never long enough. Devastated by his father's departures, Michael eventually consoled himself by believing that fatherhood

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was best understood as a check in the mail. Wearing by the Irish kitsch of the 1990s, he began to reject his mother's Irish nationalism as a romantic myth. Years later, when Michael found out that he would soon be a father himself, he could no longer afford to be jaded; he would need to tell his daughter who she is and where she comes from. He immediately re-immersed himself in the biographies of firebrands like Patrick Pearse and studied the Irish language. And he decided to reconnect with the man who had left him behind, and the nation just over the horizon. He began writing letters to his father about what he remembered, missed, and longed for. Those letters would become this book. Along the way, Michael realized that his longings were shared by many Americans of every ethnicity and background. So many of us these days lack a clear sense of our cultural origins or even a vocabulary for expressing this lack--so we avoid talking about our roots altogether. As a result, the traditional sense of pride has started to feel foreign and dangerous; we've become great consumers of cultural kitsch, but useless conservators of our true history. In these deeply felt and fascinating letters, Dougherty goes beyond his family's story to share a fascinating meditation on the meaning of identity in America.

Legacy of the Easter Rising Merrion Press

During their long struggle for independence from British rule, Irish republicans looked west

for hope, and with cause. By the turn of the 20th century, the Irish-American population in the United States was larger than the population of Ireland itself, and the bond between the two cultures was profound, even visceral. The Irish in America provided financial support but also the inspiration of example, proof that a national identity independent of England was achievable. The moment of crisis came in the armed insurrection during Easter week in 1916, when republican leaders rose up in a foredoomed effort to gather international sympathy for their cause. In "The Proclamation of the Provisional Government of the Irish Republic" that was read and circulated in Dublin on the first day of the Rising, The United States was the only country specifically singled out for offering help.

*Between Raid and Rebellion* Oxford University Press

The book begins with a survey of the hatred between England and Ireland, dating back to the time of Queen Elizabeth, and then is followed by references to the Irish potato famine. American President Wilson was against Ireland in the Rising, even leaking information to the British. This book reports on the turmoil of the 1916 Easter Rising in Dublin and focuses on an English killer, Major Browne, and an Irish soldier, Jerry Murphy. They encounter one another in Dingle again where the Englishman murders the Irish rebel

and sets in motion a trail of revenge with the Irishman's younger brother Bart killing Major Browne. After learning of his brother's death, Percival Browne begins his pursuit of Bart Murphy who has become a teaching Christian Brother. Murphy feels guilt over the shooting of the Englishman, and this follows him all his life. Murphy's superiors assign him to a school in New York with Browne still hunting him and taking a shot at him while he's on vacation. An Irish nurse cares for Murphy and is also attacked by Browne. Another brother wounds Browne. When the killer learns that Brother Murphy will go on a sabbatical to Dingle, he plans on shooting him there. An FBI agent with an Irish background gets interested in the case and travels to Ireland to safeguard Murphy.

**War in the Shadows** NYU Press

"Easter Dawn charts the story of the 1916 Rising, from the landing of the guns at Howth for the Irish Volunteers in 1914 to the arrests and executions that followed it. The battlegrounds that erupted across Dublin city and elsewhere in Ireland form the stage upon which a remarkable cast assembled." -- Book jacket

*America and the Making of an Independent Ireland* Rowman & Littlefield Publishers

Townshend traces the dramatic events of the Easter Rebellion in Dublin in 1916, the actions and aims of the rebels, the British

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response to the revolt and the consequences, politically and culturally, of the uprising.

**The Rising (New Edition) HMH**

A study of the clandestine activities of Sir Roger Casement in Imperial Germany from 1914 to 1916. Radical Irish-American leaders were behind his mission to Berlin but it became apparent that the German powers were unwilling to lend military support for the planned Easter Rising.

Rebels NYU Press

A vivid collection of dramatic eyewitness accounts of the events of Easter Week 1916, which detail how the Rising unfolded in Dublin and in a range of other Irish cities, towns and villages. Extraordinary first-hand testimonies from the ranks of the Irish Volunteers, the Irish Citizen Army, Cumann na mBan, the British Army, members of the public and civil servants reveal how, in the streets of Dublin and around the country, the lives of its citizens were changed forever. Drawn from previously unpublished letters, diaries, memoirs, statements from the Bureau of Military History and contemporary publications, these moving narratives undercut divisions of nation, rank, and gender, and provide an invaluable insight

into this period of conflict. They also provide the reader with a direct and immediate portrayal of the actions and emotions of the revolutionaries and the forces they raged against. Giving voice once more to the protagonists beyond the pantheon of martyrs, for those seeking an accurate understanding of how the events of Easter Week actually took place, this is essential reading. -- Publisher description  
*Blood Upon the Rose* Oxford University Press

The year 1916 witnessed two events that would profoundly shape both politics and commemoration in Ireland over the course of the following century. Although the Easter Rising and the Battle of the Somme were important historical events in their own right, their significance also lay in how they came to be understood as iconic moments in the emergence of Northern Ireland and the Irish Republic. Adopting an interdisciplinary approach drawing on history, politics, anthropology and cultural studies, this volume explores how the memory of these two foundational events has been constructed, mythologised and revised

over the course of the past century. The aim is not merely to understand how the Rising and the Somme came to exert a central place in how the past is viewed in Ireland, but to explore wider questions about the relationship between history, commemoration and memory.

*It's the Irish* Oxford University Press  
Described by Padraig Pearse as the "greatest of the Fenians", John Devoy was born before the Famine and lived to see the Irish tricolour flying from Dublin Castle. The descendent of a rebel family, he was an avowed Fenian who went into exile in New York in 1871. Over the next half-century he was the most-prominent leader of the Irish-American nationalist movement. Every Irish leader from Parnell to Pearse sought his counsel. He organised a dramatic rescue of Fenian prisoners from Australia, rallied Irish America behind the Land War, served as a middle man between the Easter rebels and the German government, and helped move Irish-American opinion in favour of the Treaty. When

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he died in 1928, Devoy was accorded a state funeral and a hero's burial in Ireland. This new revised edition of the acclaimed biography of this overlooked architect of the Irish independence movement is also the story of Ireland, and of Irish-America, from the Famine to Freedom, examining the extraordinary cloak-and-dagger planning of the Easter Rising and the critical role of America in its outcome. "The Devoy story, in Terry Golway's hands, combines wide scholarship and adventure: it reads like a novel. Get a comfortable chair when you read this book: you won't be able to put it down." – Frank McCourt "Terry Golway tells the story of this exceptional man with affection and deft narrative sense...this book will charm and enlighten readers." – Thomas Keneally  
*Easter Rising 1916* Penguin  
During the first quarter of the twentieth century, the intersection of support for Irish freedom and the principles of Catholic social justice transformed Irish ethnicity in Boston. Prior to World War I, Boston's middle-class Irish

nationalist leaders sought a rapprochement with local Yankees. However, the combined impact of the Easter 1916 Rising and the postwar campaign to free Ireland from British rule drove a wedge between leaders of the city's two main groups. Irish-American nationalists, emboldened by the visits of Irish leader Eamon de Valera, rejected both Yankees' support of a postwar Anglo-American alliance and the latter groups' portrayal of Irish nationalism as a form of Bolshevism. Instead, ably assisted by Catholic Church leaders such as Cardinal William O'Connell, Boston's Irish nationalists portrayed an independent Ireland as the greatest bulwark against the spread of socialism. As the movement's popularity spread locally, it attracted the support not only of Irish immigrants, but also that of native-born Americans of Irish descent, including businessman, left-leaning progressives, and veterans of the women's suffrage movement. For a brief period after World War I, Irish-American nationalism in Boston became a vehicle for the

promotion of wider democratic reform. Though the movement was unable to survive the disagreements surrounding the Anglo-Irish Treaty of 1921, it had been a source of ethnic unity that enabled Boston's Irish community to negotiate the challenges of the postwar years including the anti-socialist Red Scare and the divisions caused by the Boston Police Strike in the fall of 1919. Furthermore, Boston's Irish nationalists drew heavily on Catholic Church teachings such that Irish ethnicity came to be more clearly identified with the advocacy of both cultural pluralism and the rights of immigrant and working families in Boston and America.  
**1916** Osprey Publishing  
Examines how the Irish American community, the American public, and the American government played a crucial role in the making of a sovereign independent Ireland On Easter Day 1916, more than a thousand Irishmen stormed Dublin city center, seizing the General Post Office building and reading the Proclamation for an independent Irish Republic. The

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British declared martial law shortly afterward, and the rebellion was violently quashed by the military. In a ten-day period after the event, fourteen leaders of the uprising were executed by firing squad. In New York, news of the uprising spread quickly among the substantial Irish American population. Initially the media blamed German interference, but eventually news of British-propagated atrocities came to light, and Irish Americans were quick to respond. *America and the Making of an Independent Ireland* centres on the diplomatic relationship between Ireland and the United States at the time of Irish Independence and World War I. Beginning with the Rising of 1916, Francis M. Carroll chronicles how Irish Americans responded to the movement for Irish independence and pressuring the US government to intervene on the side of Ireland. Carroll's in-depth analysis demonstrates that Irish Americans after World War I raised funds for the Dáil Éireann government and for war relief, while shaping public opinion in favor of an independent

nation. The book illustrates how the US government was the first power to extend diplomatic recognition to Ireland and welcome it into the international community. Overall, Carroll argues that the existence of the state of Ireland is owed to considerable effort and intervention by Irish Americans and the American public at large.