Rural Life: Early 1900s

- Most people lived in countryside
- Many people involved in farming
  - Many people were poor
  - Many were seasonal migrants to Scotland or England
- Many forced to emigrate to USA or UK
Rural Life: Early 1900s Housing

• Lived in small, thatched 3-roomed cottages
• Kitchen was main room - open hearth fire
• Very little furniture - wooden tables, chairs and dresser
• No piped water supply - relied on pump or a well
• Lighting was either oil lamps or candles
• No electricity
• Main fuel was turf or wood
• Cooking done on open fire - iron pots and pans
• More prosperous farmers lived in 2 storey houses with slate roofs
Rural Life: Changes in Housing

- More modern bungalows were built
- Many houses built by local county councils
- Nearly all houses had running water, bathrooms etc.
Rural Life: Electrification

• Electricity brought everywhere in 1950's

• ESB set up to do this

• More electrical equipment in houses and on farm

• Life made somewhat easier for women
Rural Life: Early 1900s Work

- Work was done mainly by hand or with horses
- Women played a very important role
- Cooking, churning, ironing, looking after children and elderly relatives
- Helped at harvest, gathered seaweed
Rural Life: Changes in Farming

- Very little work done by hand or by horse
- Large scale use of machinery and tractors
- Farming became more efficient
- Large co-ops formed in rural areas
- Aid from EU to rural areas very important in period after 1973
- Also a decline in number of small farms
The Golden Years of Farming
Urbanisation

- Large number of people moved to city from countryside since 1960's - new jobs
- Major move from rural to urban areas
- Rural depopulation and isolation a big issue in 1990’s
Urban life 1900s: Housing

- Poorest people had very bad housing called tenements
- Nearly 30% of Dublin population
- One family often lived in a single room
- No heating, lighting or inside toilets

- Tenements were often dirty, noisy, unsafe and overcrowded
- 7-8 families often shared one outside toilet and cold-water tap
- Wealthy and middle class people often lived in suburbs
- Many had servants (eg. A maid or cook etc..)
Ireland in 1900s: Disease and illness

• Nearly 25% of babies died from disease and poor diet

• The worst disease was T.B. which killed adults and children
Urban life 1900s: Work

• Difference between skilled and unskilled workers
• Majority of men were unskilled labourers
• Many worked on the docks but only on a casual basis

• Many women also worked as domestic servants or in factories like Jacob's in Dublin
• Skilled workers and Guinness workers had better housing
Dublin City

• Trams were most common form of transport

• Boundary of city of Dublin was North Circular Rd and South Circular Rd

• Middle-class lived in the suburbs such as Rathmines

• Population around 250,000
Urban life: Changes in housing

- Tenements have all been demolished
- People moved into Corporation flats and to new estates such as Crumlin, Ballyfermot
- Huge housing development of Ballymun in 1960’s - copied UK and USA
- Suburbs of Dublin have grown rapidly eg. Tallaght - over 100,000 people
Urban life: problems

• Unions and social welfare system have improved the quality of people's lives

• Still have problems in inner-city areas esp. unemployment

• Also a growing problem of crime and drug abuse in many cities

• Problems are lack of amenities in some areas esp. for young
Other problems

- Also a growing problem of waste disposal as cities grow
- Problem of transport congestion
- Air pollution also problem in modern city
Changes in urban areas

• 1st shopping centre opened 1967 in Stillorgan
• Many large new shopping centres and cinemas built
• Urban renewal schemes very important in late 1980’s eg. Temple Bar
• Huge increase in number of apartments built
• Boundary of Dublin city continues to expand
Role of Women: Early 1900's

• Women had very few rights (no vote until 1918)

• Often treated as second class citizens

• Women expected to stay at home and rear children

• Many women married young - large families common
Women in the early 1900s: Political Rights

- Women not allowed to vote in general elections
- Minority of women began to demand equality - called the Suffragettes
The suffragists also argued that they had a valuable contribution to make in parliament.
What a Woman may be, and yet not have the Vote

Mayor  Nurse  Mother  Doctor or Teacher  Factory Hand

What a Man may have been, & yet not lose the Vote

Convict  Lunatic  Proprietor of white Slaves  Unfit for Service  Drunkard
CONVICTS AND LUNATICS HAVE NO VOTE FOR PARLIAMENT. Should all Women be classed with these?
VOTES FOR WOMEN
1d
WANTED EVERYWHERE!

A PROCESSION OF SUFFRAGISTS
DOWN WITH THE MEN AND UP WITH THE WOMEN
A SUFFRAGETTE'S HOME

VOTES FOR WOMEN!

AFTER A HARD DAY'S WORK!

Published by the Campaign Committee, National League for Opposing Woman Suffrage, Caxton House, Westminster. JOIN!
MRS. PARKHURST ARRESTED AT THE GATES OF BUCKINGHAM PALACE IN TRYING TO PRESENT A PETITION TO THE KING.
TORTURING WOMEN IN PRISON

VOTE AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT

THE MODERN INQUISITION
TREATMENT OF POLITICAL PRISONERS UNDER A LIBERAL GOVERNMENT

ELECTORS!
Put a stop to this Torture by voting against THE PRIME MINISTER
Women in the early 1900s: Changes in Political Rights

• Finally got right to vote 1918 (Women over 30, men over 21)
• First women elected MP was from Ireland - Countess Markievicz
• Got same voting rights as men in 1922
Women in the 1960s and 1970s

• Women’s Rights Movement (Feminism) spread to Ireland in 1960’s

• Women began to demand greater equality

• Women no longer had to give up their jobs in civil service when they married ('marriage bar' abolished)
Women's rights:

Changes in the late 1900s

- Employment Equality Agency set up 1977
- Ensures there’s no discrimination against women in work
- Women are entitled to equal pay as men
- However, there are still relatively few women on the boards of major companies, banks, state agencies, or in high ranks in the Civil Service
Women: Changes in Politics in the late 1900s

• More women entering politics for first time

• First woman leader of an Irish political party in 1990’s (Mary Harney-PDs)

• First woman President in 1990, Mary Robinson, Mary MacAleese in 1997
Women in the early 1900s:

Education

● Most women only went to primary school
● Only a small % went to second or third level
Changes in Women's lives: Education

- Free education arrived in 1960’s
- Girls had option to do science subjects for first time
- Large number of women go on to 3rd level education from 1970’s on
Women in the early 1900s: work and careers (urban areas)

- Very few women had careers outside the home
- Women trained to be nurses, teachers or joined civil service
- In cities women also worked in factories and as domestic servants
- Women were often the sole wage earner in the family
Women in the early 1900s: work and careers (rural areas)

- In rural areas women had a very important role
- Often sold eggs, did knitting, packed fish to make extra money
Transport: Early 1900's

- **Trains:** many lines built in 1800s and early 1900s
- **Trams:** widely used in cities in early 1900s
- **Walking:** the number 1 form of transport
- **Cycling:** became popular in early 1900s
- **Horses and carriages:** used to transport goods and people in rural and urban areas. Rich had their own carriages
Changes in transport: Early 1900s

- Electric trams widely used in cities e.g. Dublin
- Large network of railroads all over Ireland - most built in 1890’s
- Cheap means of travel all over Ireland
- Many people went on day-trips to the sea
- Very few people could afford holidays
Road transport in the early 1900s

• Very few motor-cars... 1st one imported into Ireland in 1899 by a Dublin doctor

• 1904 - 38 cars in Dublin

• Only the very rich could afford cars - cost around £400

• Break down was expensive to repair
Changes in road transport

• Cars became more affordable e.g. Model T Ford 1908

• Cars began to be mass produced around 1910

• More and more ordinary people could afford cars

• Petrol stations opened for first time

• Buses and lorries became common on roads

• CIE set up in 1940's...buses and trains
Road transport in the late 1900s

- Huge increase in number of private cars in 1960's
- Many new and improved roads built
- Huge amount of money comes from EU funds
- Problem of traffic congestion and air pollution in 1990’s
Transport: ships and planes in early 1900s

• Travel abroad: steamship the only option

• Steamships left from Dublin, Cork, Belfast

• Could cross Atlantic in 5-8 days

• Planes developed in early 1900s

• But air travel very expensive for transporting people or goods
Changes in transport in 1900s

• Aer Lingus set up 1936

• First trans-Atlantic flights to USA were by flying-boats in 1937

• Airports built at Shannon, Dublin and Cork

• Shannon Airport was first in world to have a duty-free zone

• Many new smaller airports built in recent years

• Air travel much cheaper and more popular in late 1900s (replaced ship as main means of foreign travel)
AER LINGUS
Irish Air Lines
Summer Timetable
SUMMER 1952

AER LINGUS
Irish Air Lines
Summer Timetable
SUMMER 1952

Effective from 1st April 1960

Effective from 20th April 1952
Communication in the early 1900s

- Most communication via telegram or by letter
- Very few phones available in early 1900s
- Phone calls expensive
- Radio developed in late 1800s
- 1st radio station set up in Ireland in 1926 (2RN) (later called Radio Eireann)
- Radios very expensive
Changes in Mass Communications

- Radios became cheaper and by 1970s most homes had one and more stations set up.
- Television developed in 1930s: BBC began broadcasting in 1940s but TV sets were very expensive.
- 1st Irish TV station set up in 1961 (RTE).
- By late 1900s most homes had a TV and many more stations available.
THE THREE BIG NEWS IN TELEVISION

The New Look: as individual as your home, your taste, your price. A spectrum of styles and finishes, each with General Electric's renowned picture quality. This year, there's triple the sensitivity for distant reception.

The New Sound: teaming the biggest speaker in TV, a 21 x 9-inch woofer with a high-frequency electrostatic tweeter. It's a Hi-Fi speaker system in itself, or, if you look at it this way, it can be the other half of your stereo set.

The New Control: new Four-way Wireless Remote Control not only turns your set on and off and changes channels, but gives you infinite command of volume control.

The three big TV News await you at your General Electric dealer's now. General Electric Company, Television Receiver Department, Syracuse, New York.

GENERAL ELECTRIC TV 1960 STYLE

DANISH WALNUT: richly worked in fine veneers and solids, 21 x 9-inch woofers with electrostatic tweeters. Stereo-Phono Jacks. With or without Wireless Remote Control. All sets shown have 292 sq. inch visible picture area - 21" overall diagonal tube measurement.

FRENCH PROVINCIAL: has two 21 x 9-inch woofers with two electrostatic tweeters. Handsomely crafted in cherry veneers and solids. Stereo-Phono Jacks. With or without Four-way Wireless Remote Control.


1960 GE (USA)
Changes in personal communication

• Phones became more common in 1960s
• By 1970s most home in Ireland had a phone
• Mobile phones became popular in 1990s
• Fax also used especially by businesses
• Email and Internet also widely used for communication by 1990s
• Satellites used for communication
Leisure and Entertainment

- Sports
- Entertainment
- Holiday
Women: changes in fashion and leisure

- Women also prominent in world of sport in 1990’s
Changes in Fashion