

WAR / COGADH



Irish soldiers of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers fighting in South Africa (1899)
Saighdiúirí Éireannacha de chuid Fhíúsailéirí Ríoga Bhaile Átha Cliath san Afraic Theas (1899)

Generals often focus on the outcome of previous wars. In the case of the French Army this was the Franco Prussian war in 1870, in which they lost the province of Alsace Lorraine. The French Army spent many years reequipping and getting ready to regain this lost territory.

The generals of the British Army focused on the Second Anglo-Boer War in South Africa in 1899. The poor performance of their army in this war led to major reforms in 1907. Irish soldiers served in both these wars.

Is gnách do ghinearáil aird a thabhairt ar na torthaí a bhí ar chogaí roimhe seo. I gcás Arm na Fraince, ba é sin an cogadh Franc-Phrúiseach i 1870, inar ghéill siad cúige Alsace Lorraine. Chaith Arm na Fraince blianta fada ag atrealmhú agus ag ullmhú chun an críoch ghéillte sin a fháil ar ais.

Dhírigh ginearáil Arm na Breataine ar an Dara Cogadh Angla-Bórach san Afraic Theas i 1899. Rinneadh athchóiriú ar an arm i 1907 de bharr a neamhshásúla a bhí feidhmíocht an airm sa chogadh sin. Bhí saighdiúirí Éireannacha ar fiannas sa dá chogadh sin.

The Franco-Prussian War (1870)

During the Franco-Prussian War, a large group of Irish medical volunteers embarked for France. Organised as the *Ambulance Irlandaise*, they collected wounded soldiers from the battlefields, returned them to the Irish casualty station, where doctors treated their wounds and operated if necessary. The Irish Ambulance left for home on January 5th 1871, having earned a good reputation for their battlefield medical skills.

An Cogadh Franc-Phrúiseach (1870)

Chuaigh líon mór saorálaithe leighis chun na Fraince le linn an Chogaidh Franc-Phrúisigh. An *Ambulance Irlandaise* a tugadh air. Bhailigh siad saighdiúirí gonta ón láthair chatha agus thug ar ais iad chuig stáisiún Éireannach do thaismigh, mar ar chuir dochtúirí cóir leighis ar a gcreachtaí agus chuir faoin scian iad dá mba ghá. D'fhág an tOtharcharr Éireannach chun dul abhaile an 5 Eanáir 1871 agus dea-cháil bainte amach aige as a scileanna leighis ar an láthair chatha.



Clash of the French and Prussian armies during the Battle of Bapaume (1871)

Caismirt idir arm na Fraince agus arm na Prúise le linn Chath Bapaume (1871)



Members of the Irish Transvaal Brigade in South Africa
Baill de Bhriogáid Transvaal na hÉireann san Afraic Theas

The Second Anglo-Boer War (1899-1902)

During the Second Anglo-Boer War the British Army fought its biggest conflict since the Crimean War in the 1850s. Thirteen Irish regiments fought there, including an Irish Brigade which suffered heavy casualties at the disastrous Battle of Colenso in December 1899. Many Irish nationalists were outraged that the British Government did not respect Boer independence, and some went to South Africa to fight against the British forces.

An Dara Cogadh Angla-Bórach (1899-1902)

Ba le linn an Dara Cogadh Angla-Bórach a throid Arm na Breataine an cath ba mhó ó aimsir an Chogaidh Chriméigh sna 1850idí. Throid trí cinn déag de reisimintí Éireannacha ann, lena n-áirítear Briogáid Éireannach as a cailleadh líon mór fear ag cath tubaisteach Colenso i Nollaig 1899. Bhí uafás ar mhórchuid náisiúnach Éireannach a laghad meas a léirigh Rialtas na Breataine ar neamhspleáchas na mBórach, agus chuaigh cuid acu chun na hAfraice Theas chun troid in aghaidh fhórsaí na Breataine.