Map Easter Rising Fatalities – ArcGIS Online

Before you create a web app or story map, you'll first create a map of fatalities that occurred during the 1916 Easter Rising in Dublin. To do so, you'll first download a spreadsheet of fatalities. This spreadsheet, sourced from Glasnevin Cemetery burial records, national census records, historical newspapers, and historical street directories, contains not only the names and locations of people who died during the Rising but also their affiliation, be it civilian, military, or paramilitary.

Download the data

First, you'll download the data and familiarize yourself with the information it contains.

1. Download the Easter Rising Fatalities 1916 comma-separated values (CSV) file. http://downloads.esri.com/learnarcgis/tell-the-story-of-irish-public-history/easter rising fatalities 1916.csv

2. Locate the downloaded file on your computer and open it.

The spreadsheet contains a wide variety of information regarding fatalities during the 1916 Easter Rising.

Scroll to the right of the spreadsheet until you locate the Place of Death Latitude and Place of Death Longitude fields.

Place of Death Latitude	Place of Death Longitude
53.337917	-6.258565
53.351104	-6.276413
53.335837	-6.257492
53.352548	-6.263586
53.359895	-6.26699
53.350463	-6.27337
53.349581	-6.252748
53.339448	-6.267758

These fields give the geographic coordinates of each fatality. You'll use these fields when geocoding the spreadsheet to display the fatality locations on a map.

3. Close the spreadsheet

Creating the Map!

Next, you'll create a map of the 1916 Easter Rising fatalities. Your map will represent all fatalities where there is extant geographic information about the place of death. First, you'll begin a new map. Then, you'll navigate to your area of interest: Dublin, Ireland.
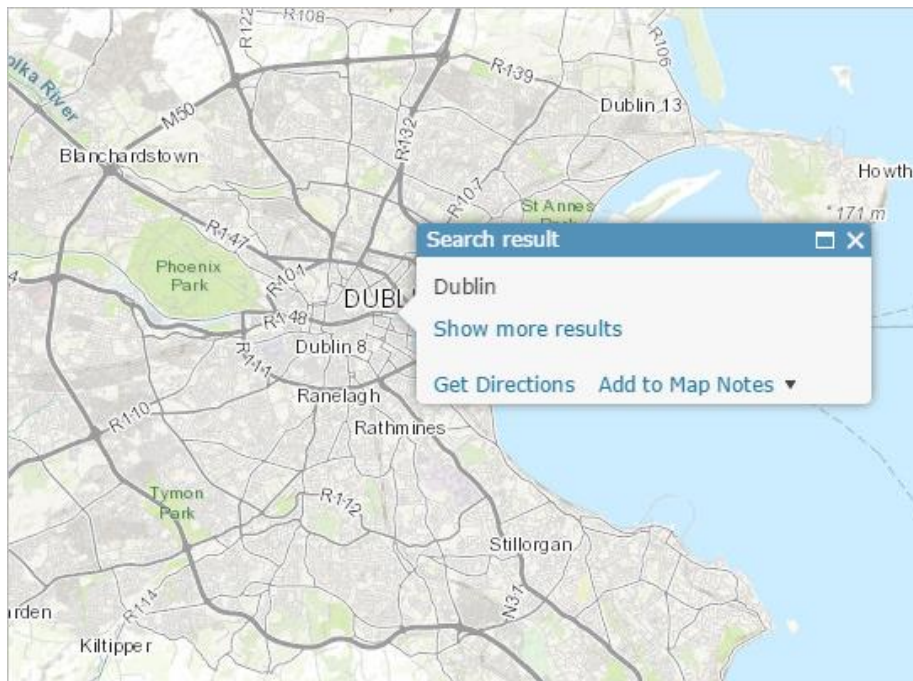
1. Sign in to your ArcGIS organizational account.

   If you don't have an organizational account, you can sign up for an ArcGIS free trial.

2. At the top of your organization home page, click **Map**.

3. To the upper right of the map, in the search box, type Dublin, Ireland and press Enter.

   The map zooms to current map of Dublin, the capital of Ireland.

4. Close the **Search result** pop-up.
5. If you want, explore the city using the Pan and Zoom tools.

Let's create a map layer

Next, you'll create a new layer based on the spreadsheet of fatalities you opened earlier. To do so, you'll geocode the spreadsheet based on its coordinate information. Geocoding takes a table of data that contains geographic information (either geographic coordinates or addresses) and converts the table into a data layer that can be added to a map.

1. On the ribbon, click **Add** and choose **Add Layer from File**.
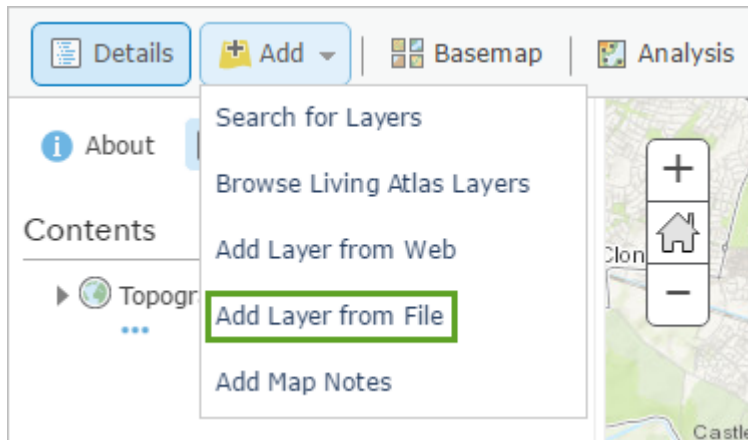
2. In the **Add Layer from File** window, click the **Choose File** button.

   Another window opens, showing your computer's file directory.

3. Browse to and choose the **Easter Rising Fatalities 1916** CSV file.
4. Click **Import Layer**.

   The **Add CSV Layer** window opens. This window allows you to choose which fields in the CSV file will be used to determine the location of features. As you learned when you explored the file earlier, you want to use the Place of Death Latitude and Place of Death Longitude fields.

5. For **Locate features by**, confirm that **Coordinates** is chosen.
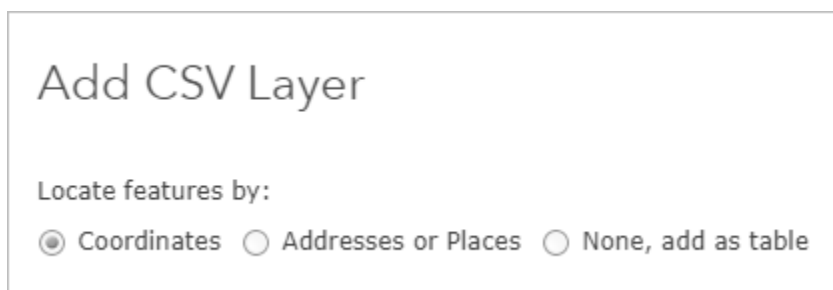
6. In the list of fields, scroll until you locate the Place of Death Latitude and Place of Death Longitude fields. For each field, in the **Location Fields** column, click **Not used** and choose the corresponding **Latitude** or **Longitude** location type.


7. Click **Add Layer**.

   The map zooms out to show most of Ireland and Great Britain, and the **Change Style** pane opens. Additionally, a window warns you that some features have not been added to the map because they are missing location data. You already learned that some of the data was missing when you explored the spreadsheet.

8. In the **Warning** window, click **OK**.

   Because most of the fighting and fatalities occurred in Dublin, you'll return the map extent to where it was previously.

9. Use the mouse scroll wheel or **Zoom In** button to zoom back to Dublin.
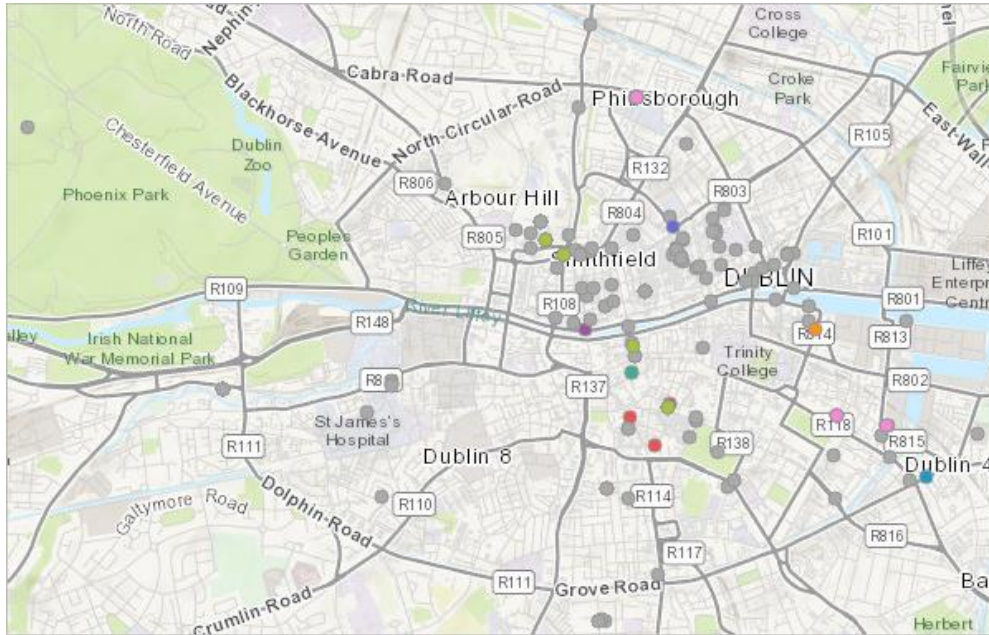
The fatalities are primarily clustered around the center of the city, where most of the population lived in 1916. However, the current symbology makes it difficult to determine spatial patterns other than where the fatalities tended to occur.

Symbolize the layer

Next, you'll change the symbology of the Easter Rising Fatalities 1916 layer. One of the main elements of the Easter Rising you want to examine is how civilians were affected during the event compared to actual combatants (Irish rebels, British military, and Dublin police or constabulary forces). To visualize this comparison, you'll symbolize the layer based on the affiliation of each fatality. The pane that allows you to change the style of a layer was automatically opened when you geocoded the CSV file.
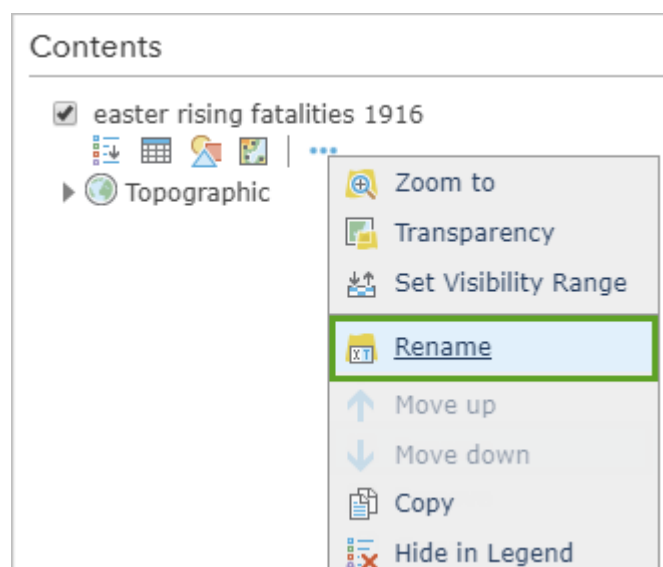
1. In the **Change Style** pane, for **Choose an attribute to show**, click the menu and choose **Affiliation**.

The symbols on the map and the map legend change automatically.
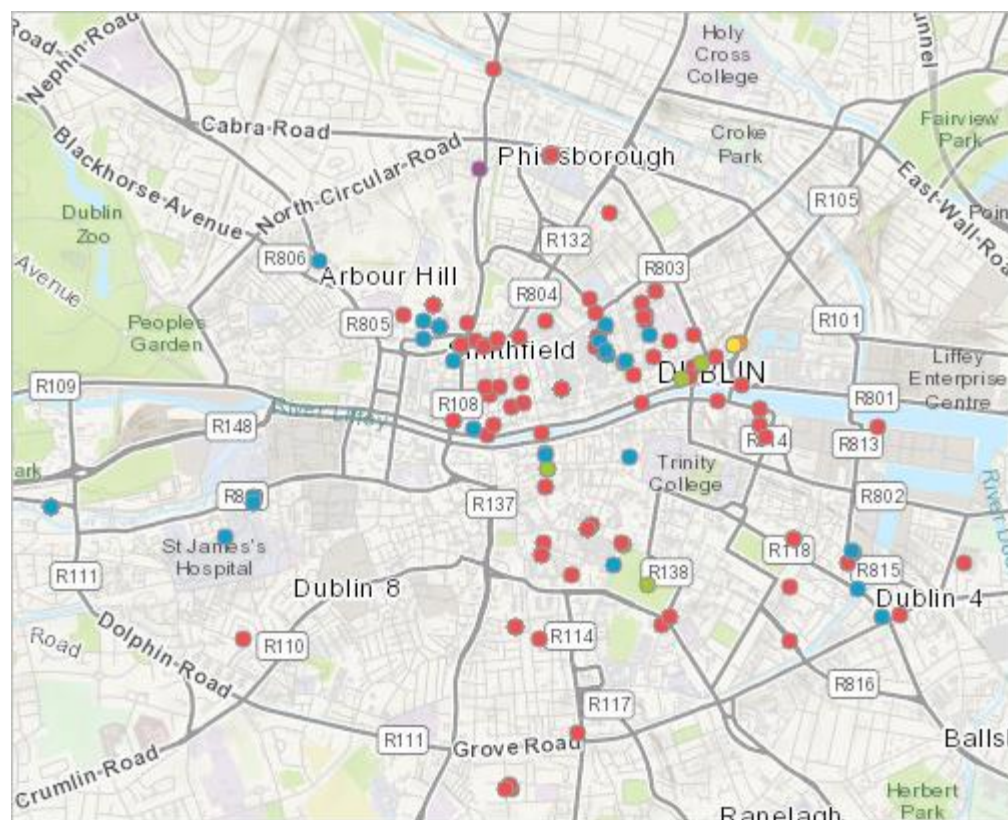
2. At the bottom of the pane, click **Done**.
3. In the **Contents** pane, point to the **easter rising fatalities 1916** layer, click the **More Options** button, and choose **Rename**.

4. Change the name to Easter Rising Fatalities 1916 and click **OK**.

5. In the **Contents** pane, click the **Show Map Legend** button.

Contents

☑ Easter Rising Fatalities 1916

The map's legend, which is based on the new symbology, opens.

Legend

Easter Rising Fatalities 1916

- Civilian
- Irish Volunteers
- Irish Citizen Army
- Na Fianna Eireann
- British Army
- Unknown
- Dublin Metropolitan Police

You can also symbolize the fatalities as a heat map. Doing so will call attention to the locations with the highest density of fatalities.

In the **Legend** pane, click the **Show Contents of Map** button.

Contents

6. In the **Contents** pane, point to the **Easter Rising Fatalities 1916** layer and click the **Change Style** button.

The **Change Style** pane reopens. The settings are the same as you input previously.

7. For **Select a Drawing Style**, select **Heat Map**.
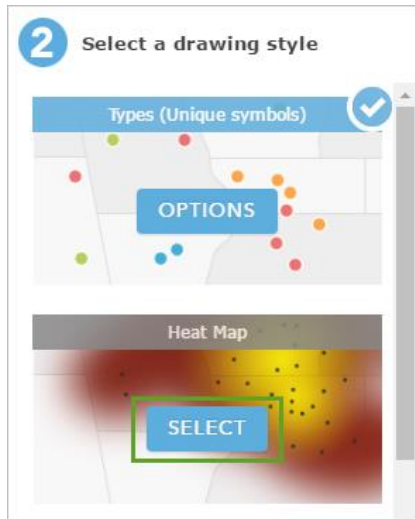
The map symbology changes automatically.
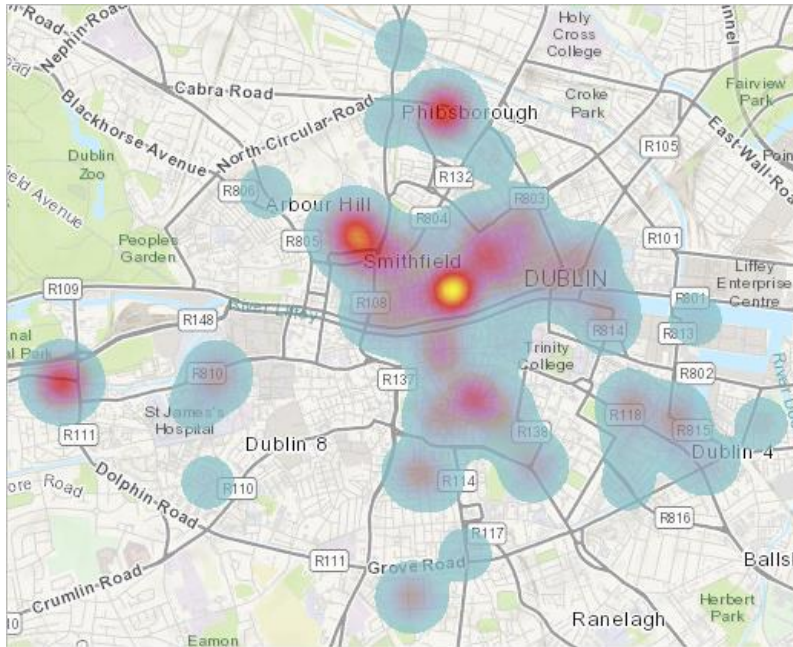
The heat map represents the concentration of fatalities in certain areas, with red and yellow areas having a higher concentration. Many of the highest-density areas correspond to key locations during the Easter Rising, such as rebel garrisons

In the **Change Style** pane, select **Types (Unique Symbols)**.

The symbology changes back to showing individual fatalities based on affiliation.

8. Click **Done**.

Configure pop-ups

Before you ask some more in-depth questions about the data you've mapped, you'll configure pop-ups for the layer. Pop-ups are windows of information that appear when you click a feature on a web map. By narrowing down the information that appears, you can improve your map's use as an information resource for both yourself and others who view it.

1. On the map, click any feature to open its pop-up.
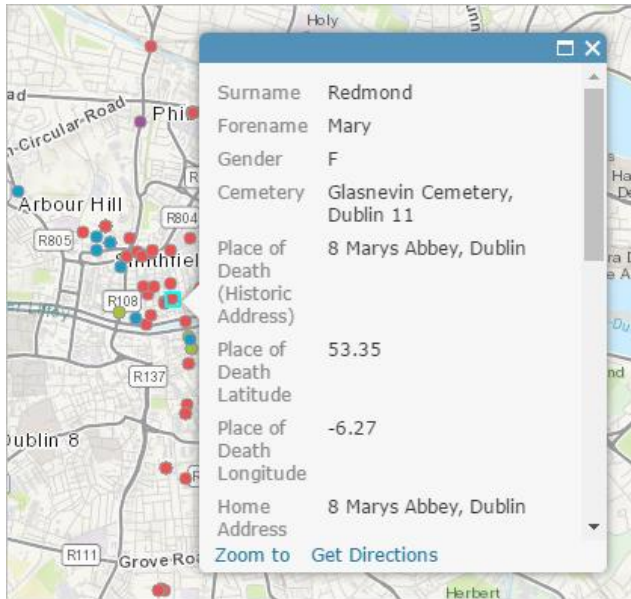
The default pop-up contains all of the attribute fields that were in the original Easter Rising Fatalities 1916 CSV file.

Close the pop-up.

2. In the **Contents** pane, point to the **Easter Rising Fatalities 1916** layer, click the **More Options** button, and choose **Configure Pop-up**.
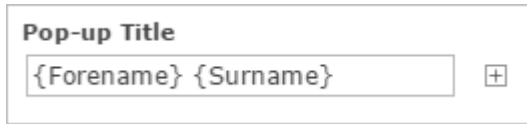
   The **Configure Pop-up** pane opens. You'll give your pop-up a title that contains the name of the person who was killed. Then, you'll change the pop-up contents to show a smaller list of field attributes.
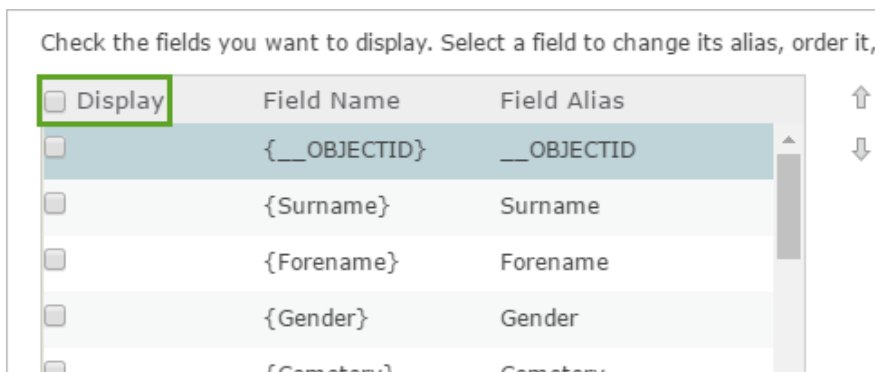
3. For **Pop-up Title**, click the **Add Field Name** button (the plus sign) and choose **Forename {Forename}**.
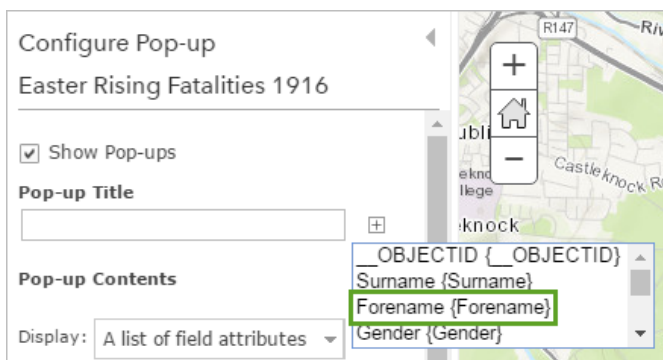
The word Forename, in brackets, is added to the text box.

4. Click the text box and add a space after {Forename}. Then, click the **Add Field Name** button and choose **Surname {Surname}**.

Now, the pop-up will display the fatality's first and last name as the title. Next, you'll configure the attributes that appear in the pop-up.

5. For **Pop-up Contents**, click **Configure Attributes**.

The **Configure Attributes** window opens. This window contains a list of all attribute fields in the layer. You'll remove most of the attributes, leaving only some basic information about the person who was killed, such as their age and biography.

6. Check the **Display** box to check all fields. Then, check the box again to uncheck all fields.
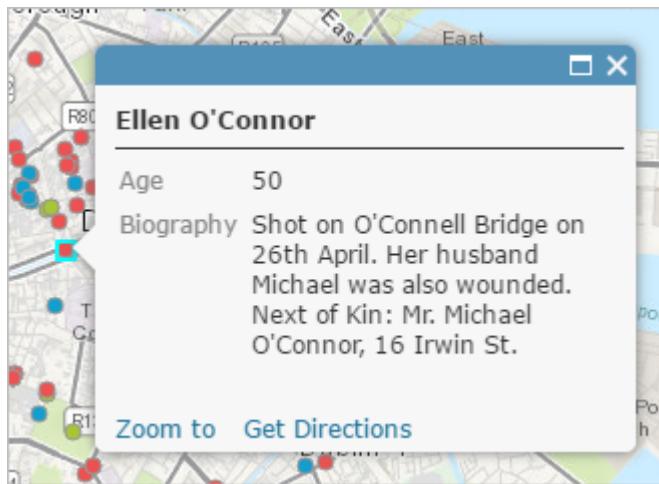

7. Scroll through the list of fields and check the **Age** and **Biography** fields.

Display	Field Name	Field Alias
☐	{Date_of_Death}	Date of Death
☐	{Occupation}	Occupation
☑	{Age}	Age
☐	{Religion}	Religion
☐	{Unit}	Unit
☑	{Biography}	Biography
☐	{Grave_Number}	Grave Number

8. Click **OK**. In the **Configure Pop-up** pane, click **OK**.
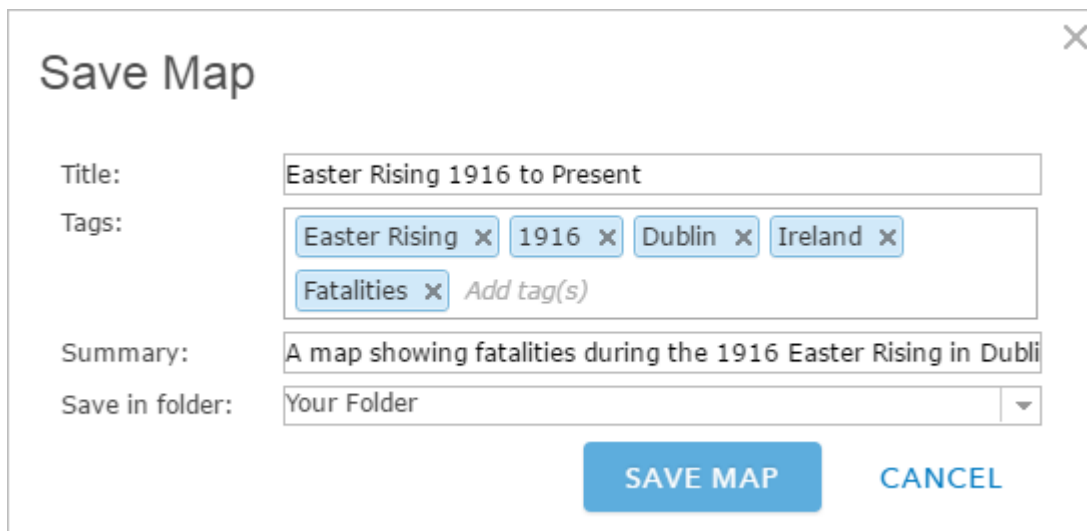9. Click any feature on your map.

10. Close the pop-up.

Lastly, you'll save the map.

11. On the ribbon, click **Save** and choose **Save As**.

The **Save Map** window opens.

12. For **Title**, type Easter Rising 1916 to Present.
13. For **Tags**, type Easter Rising, 1916, Dublin, Ireland, and Fatalities (press Enter between each tag).
14. For **Summary**, copy and paste the following text: A map showing fatalities during the 1916 Easter Rising in Dublin.

15. Click **Save Map**.

Lesson Adapted from ESRI's Lesson Gallery and Charles Travis and Hannah Smyth. The Easter Rising fatalities were compiled by Hannah Smyth in conjunction with Conor Dodd and Isobel Leo of the Glasvenin Trust.