It was a Seanad Éireann amendment that resulted in a name change from the Civil Guard to An Garda Síochána in 1923.

The amendment was put to the Senators and agreed, and Senator MacLysaght moved one more amendment.

"I beg to move: Section 22, line 29, after the words "police force" to add the words "and every mention or reference contained in any Act of the Oireachtas passed or to be passed in the present Session, or to the Civic Guard shall, where the context so admits or requires, be construed and take effect as including a mention of or reference to the Garda Síochána established under this Act."

These Seanad Éireann amendments and the passing of the Bill by Dáil Éireann paved the way for the name change and the Irish police force we know today.

The tradition of organised policing in Ireland can be traced back to the establishment of the County Constabulary in 1822. The County Constabulary was a uniformed police force formed on a regional basis.

Before this there was police force known as The Peace Preservation Force. This had been set up in 1816 through an act of the Westminster Parliament.

In 1836 the Irish Constabulary (later to be known as the Royal Irish Constabulary (RIC)) and the Dublin Metropolitan Police were established to replace the County Constabulary.

Following the Civil War and the truce of July 1921 the RIC disbanded and a planned new police force, "The Civic Guard", amended to the Garda Síochána na hÉireann on 8 August 1923 by the passing of the An Garda Síochána Act in both Houses of the Oireachtas, and was formed by Michael Collins and the Irish Government. The Dublin Metropolitan Police merged with An Garda Síochána in 1925.