

Twenty First Century Ireland Irish Research

Eighteenth-Century Ireland (New Gill History of Ireland 4) Was Ireland a Colony? Urban Spaces in Nineteenth-century Ireland Nineteenth-century Ireland Popular Catholicism in 20th-Century Ireland Eighteenth Century Ireland, Georgian Ireland Consumption and Culture in Sixteenth-century Ireland Turning Points in Twentieth Century Irish History Ireland's History Conquest and Resistance Nineteenth-Century Ireland (New Gill History of Ireland 5) Growing Up in Nineteenth-century Ireland Population Growth and Agrarian Change Everyday Life in 19th-Century Ireland Ireland in the Twentieth Century Shaping Jacobitism, 1688 to the Present Archaeology and Ideology in Nineteenth Century Ireland Contesting Ireland Ireland in the Nineteenth Century Local Government in Nineteenth-century Ireland Ian McBride Terrence McDonough Georgina Laragy Laurence M. Geary Síle de Cléir Desmond Keenan Susan Flavin Thomas E. Hachey Kenneth L. Campbell Pádraig Lenihan D. George Boyce Mary Hatfield David B. Grigg Ian Maxwell Tim Pat Coogan Kevin J. James Janis M. McEwan T. O. McLoughlin Leon Litvack Virginia Crossman

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the eighteenth century is in many ways the most problematic era in Irish history traditionally the years from 1700 to 1775 have been short changed by historians who have concentrated overwhelmingly on the last quarter of the period professor Ian McBride's survey the fourth in the new Gill History of Ireland series seeks to correct that balance at the same time it provides an accessible and fresh account of the bloody rebellion of 1798 the subject of so much controversy the eighteenth century was the heyday of the Protestant ascendancy professor McBride explores the mental world of Protestant patriots from Molyneux and Swift to Grattan and Tone uniquely however McBride also offers a history of the eighteenth century in which Protestant Catholic and

dissenter all receive due attention one of the greatest advances in recent historiography has been the recovery of catholic attitudes during the zenith of the protestant ascendancy professor mcbride's eighteenth century ireland insists on the continuity of catholic politics and traditions throughout the century so that the nationalist explosion in the 1790s appears not as a sudden earthquake but as the culmination of long standing religious and social tensions mcbride also suggests a new interpretation of the penal laws in which themes of religious persecution and toleration are situated in their european context this holistic survey cuts through the clichés and lazy thinking that have characterised our understanding of the eighteenth century it sets a template for future understanding of that time

eighteenth century ireland table of contents
introduction part i horizons english difficulties and irish opportunities the irish enlightenment and its enemies ireland and the ancien régime part ii the penal era religion and society king william's wars what were the penal laws for how catholic ireland survived bishops priests and people part iii the ascendancy and its world ascendancy ireland conflict and consent queen's side and captain's right agrarian rebellion part iv the age of revolutions the patriot soldier a brotherhood of affection 1798

the nineteenth century history of irish economics politics and culture cannot be properly understood without examining ireland's colonial condition recent political developments and economic success have revived interest in the study of the colonial relationship between britain and ireland that is more nuanced than the traditional nationalist or academic revisionist view of irish history this new approach has arisen in several fields of historical investigation notably culture economics and political history

urban spaces in nineteenth century ireland offers new insights on the irish urban experience by exploring the ways in which urban spaces from individual buildings to streets and districts were constructed and experienced during the nineteenth century

a guide to contemporary approaches to studying ireland in the nineteenth century

for much of the 20th century catholics in ireland spent significant amounts of time engaged in religious activities this book documents their experience in limerick city between the 1920s and 1960s exploring the connections between that experience and the wider culture of an expanding and modernising urban environment síle de cléir discusses topics including ritual activities in many contexts the church the home the school the neighbourhood and the workplace the supernatural belief underpinning these activities is also important along with creative forms of resistance to the high levels of social control exercised by the clergy in this environment de cléir uses a combination of in depth interviews and historical ethnographic sources to reconstruct the day to day religious experience of limerick city people during the period studied this material is enriched by ideas drawn from anthropological studies of religion while perspectives from both history and ethnology also help to contextualise the discussion with its unique focus on everyday experience and combination of a traditional worldview with the modernising city of limerick all set against the backdrop of a newly independent ireland

popular catholicism in 20th century ireland presents a fascinating new perspective on 20th century irish social and religious history

the 18th century tended to be neglected by irish historians in the 20th century irish achievements in the 18th century were largely those of protestants so catholics tended to disregard them catholic historians concentrated on the grievances of the catholics and exaggerated them the penal laws against catholics were stressed regardless of the fact that most of them affected only a small number of rich catholics the catholic landowners who had sufficient wealth to raise a regiment of infantry to fight for the catholic stuart pretenders the practice of the catholic religion was not made illegal catholic priests could live openly and have their own chapels and mass houses as was the law at the time the ordinary workers catholic or protestant had no vote and so were ignored by the political classes nor had they any ambitions in the direction of taking control of the state if they had local grievances and in many places they had especially with regard to rents and tithes they dealt with them locally and often brutally but they were not trying to overthrow the government if some of them looked for a french invasion it was in the hope that the french would bring guns and powder to assist them in their local disputes it is a peculiarity as yet unexplained that most of the catholic working classes by the end of the century had names that reflected their ancestry as minor local chiefs the question remains where did the descendants of the former workers the villeins and betaghs go the answer seems to be that in times of war and famine the members of even the smallest chiefly family stood a better chance of surviving this would explain the long standing grievance of the catholic peasants that they were unjustly deprived of their land we will perhaps never know the answer to this question penal laws against religious minorities were the norm in europe the religion of the state was decided by the king according to the adage cuius regio eius religio each king decides the state religion for his own kingdom at the end of the 17th century the catholic landowners fought hard for the catholic james ii but in the 18th century they lost interest and preferred to come to terms with the actually reigning monarch and became protestants to retain their lands and influence unlike in scotland support for the catholic stUARTS remained minimal nor was there any attempt to establish an independent kingdom or republic when such an attempt was made at the very end of the century it was led by protestant gentlemen in imitation of their american cousins ireland in the 18th century was not ruled by a foreign elite like the british raj in india it was an aristocratic society like all the other european societies at the time some of these were descendants of gaelic chiefs some were descendants of those who had received grants of confiscated land some were descendants of the moneylenders who had lent money to improvident gaelic chiefs together these formed the ruling aristocracy who controlled parliament and made the irish laws controlled the army the judiciary and the executive access to this elite was open to any gentleman who was willing to take the oath of allegiance and conform to the state church the established church but not the nonconformists british kings did not occupy ireland and impose foreign rule ireland had her own government and elected parliament by a decree of king

john in the 12th century the lordship of ireland was annexed to the person of the king of england when not present in ireland in person and he rarely was his powers were exercised by a lord lieutenant to whom considerable executive power was given he presided over the irish privy council which drew up the legislation to be presented to the irish parliament one restraint was imposed on the irish parliament by poynings law it was not allowed to pass legislation that infringed on the rights of the king or his english privy council the british parliament had no interest in the internal affairs of ireland the irish council were free to devise their own legislation and they did so the events in irish republican fantasy are examined in detail there was no major rebellion against alleged british rule the vast majority of catholics and protestants rallied to the support of their lawful government the were local uprisings easily suppressed by the local militias and yeomanry atrocities were not all on one side ireland at last enjoyed a century of peace with no wasteful and destructive wars within its bounds no longer were its crops burned its buildings destroyed its cattle driven off its population reduced by fever and famine its trade was resumed and gradually wealth accumulated and was no longer dispersed on local wars gentlemen as in england could afford to build great country and town houses the arts flourished as never before skilled masons could build great houses stone cutters could carve sculptures the most delicate mouldings could be applied to ceilings the theatre flourished while some gentlemen led the life of wastrels others devoted themselves to the promotion of agriculture and industry everywhere mines were dug to exploit minerals ireland had not the same richness of minerals as england but every effort was made to find and exploit them roads were improved canals dug rivers deepened and ports developed market towns spread all over ireland which provided local farmers with outlets for their produce and increased the wealth of the landlords this wealth was however very unevenly spread the population was ever increasing and the poor remained miserably poor in a bad year hundreds of thousands of the very poor could perish through cold and famine but the numbers of the very poor kept on growing only among the presbyterians in ulster was there emigration on any scale even before the american revolution they found a great freedom and greater opportunities in the american colonies catholics were born lived and died in the same parish altogether it was a century of great achievement

a detailed study of changing patterns of consumption showing how these related to wider political social and economic developments this book based on extensive original research argues that everyday irish consumption underwent major changes in the 16th century the book considers the changing nature of imported goods in relation especially to two major activities of daily living dress and diet it integrates quantitative data on imports with qualitative sources including wills archaeological and pictorial evidence and contemporary literature and legislation it shows that changes in irish consumption mirrored changes occurring in england and across europe and that they were a function of broader developments in the irish economy including the increasing participation of irish merchants in european markets the book also discusses how consumption was related to wider political economic and cultural developments in ireland showing how

the acquisition and interpretation of material goods were key factors in the mediation of political and social boundaries in a semi colonised and contested society susan flavin completed her doctorate in early modern history at the university of bristol

what did the easter rising really change peter hart ending war in a sportsmanlike manner the milestone of revolution 1919 23 anne dolan women s political rhetoric and the irish revolution jason knirck the problem of equality women s activist campaigns in ireland 1920 40 maria luddy nuanced neutrality and irish identity an idiosyncratic legacy thomas e hachey modernity the past and politics in post war ireland enda delaney ireland is an unusual place president kennedy s 1963 visit and the complexity of recognition mike cronin sex and the archbishop john charles mcquaid and social change in 1960s ireland diarmaid ferriter turmoil in the sea of faith the secularization of irish social culture 1960 2007 tom garvin the irish catholic narrative reflections on milestones louise fuller some fitting and adequate recognition a new direction for civic portraiture in nineteenth century ireland s industrial capital gillian mcintosh the origins of the peace process thomas hennessey

ireland s history provides an introduction to irish history that blends a scholarly approach to the subject based on recent research and current historiographical perspectives with a clear and accessible writing style all the major themes in irish history are covered from prehistoric times right through to present day from the emergence of celtic christianity after the fall of the roman empire to ireland and the european union secularism and rapprochement with the united kingdom by avoiding adopting a purely nationalistic perspective kenneth campbell offers a balanced approach covering not only social and economic history but also political cultural and religious history and exploring the interconnections among these various approaches this text will encourage students to think critically about the past and to examine how a study of irish history might inform and influence their understanding of history in general

these ten thematic essays examine the three irish wars of the seventeenth century in relation to each other thereby yielding important comparative insights the military potential of england and later an emergent britain was immeasurably greater than that of irish catholics john mcgurk james scott wheeler and paul kerrigan evaluate the logistical and naval strategies exploiting this advantage such was the disparity that an effective irish military response to conquest and colonisation was only feasible in the favourable archipelagic and continental european circumstances explored by john young and tadhg Ó hannracháin defeat or victory ultimately depended on relative military performance in manoeuvre battle and siege operations evaluated by pádraig lenihan donal o carroll and james burke bernadette whelan examines the role of women as victim survivor and occasionally combatant you cannot carry fire in a sack raymond gillespie notes the impact of war especially on urban ireland

the elusive search for stability is the subject of professor d george boyce s nineteenth

century ireland the fifth in the new gill history of ireland series nineteenth century ireland began and ended in armed revolt the bloody insurrections of 1798 were the proximate reasons for the passing of the act of union two years later the long nineteenth century lasted until 1922 by which the institutions of modern ireland were in place against a background of the great war the ulster rebellion and the armed uprising of the nationalist ireland the hope was that in an imperial structure the ethnic religious and national differences of the inhabitants of ireland could be reconciled and eliminated nationalist ireland mobilised a mass democratic movement under daniel o connell to secure catholic emancipation before seeing its world transformed by the social cataclysm of the great irish potato famine at the same time the protestant north east of ulster was feeling the first benefits of the industrial revolution although post famine ireland modernised rapidly only the north east had a modern economy the mixture of protestantism and manufacturing industry integrated into the greater united kingdom and gave a new twist to the traditional irish protestant hostility to catholic political demands in the home rule period from the 1880s to 1914 the prospect of partition moved from being almost unthinkable to being almost inevitable nineteenth century ireland collapsed in the various wars and rebellions of 1912 22 like many other parts of europe than and since it had proved that an imperial superstructure can contain domestic ethnic rivalries but cannot always eliminate them nineteenth century ireland table of contents introduction the union prelude and aftermath 1798 1808 the catholic question and protestant answers 1808 29 testing the union 1830 45 the land and its nemesis 1845 9 political diversity religious division 1850 69 the shaping of irish politics 1 the making of irish nationalism 1870 91 the shaping of irish politics 2 the making of irish unionism 1870 93 from conciliation to confrontation 1891 1914 modernising ireland 1834 1914 the union broken 1914 23 stability and strife in nineteenth century ireland

a comprehensive cultural history of childhood in nineteenth century ireland which explores how the notion of childhood fluctuated depending on class gender and religious identity and presents invaluable new insights into irish boarding schools the material culture of childhood and the experience of boys and girls in education

this book first published in 1980 suggests some ways of looking at the interrelationships between population growth and agrarian change and uses these approaches to consider the demographic and agrarian problems of various parts of europe in the past in the fourteenth century the sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries and in the early nineteenth century

to victorian visitors ireland was a world of extremes luxurious country houses to one room mud cabins in 1841 forty percent of irish housing was the latter this thorough and engaging social history of ireland offers new insights into the ways in which ordinary people lived during this dramatic moment in ireland s history from 1800 1914 it covers wide range of aspects of everyday lives from work on the many wealthy country estates to grinding poverty in the towns it covers the transformative effects of the railway development and ireland s first tourist boom workhouse life and the new poor law

system which incarcerated entire families behind forbidding walls as well as religious divisions educational boycotts customs and superstitions

this history of ireland in the 20th century written by tim pat coogan covers the 1916 rebellion the sinn fein movement the ira the anglo irish war and the civil war as well as the partitioning of the country

this book is a multi disciplinary exploration of jacobitism and its cultural legacy chapters in the book examine the early history of the jacobite movement analysing how adherents of the stuart cause used new and existing networks of ideas people goods and activities to promote and circulate their ideas engaging with media and nineteenth century literary networks the book considers the ways jacobitism itself became an object of interest within a range of disciplines including antiquarianism song collection and literature chapters on jacobitism and networks of modern cultural memory reflect on twentieth century popular cultural representations of jacobites they demonstrate innovative opportunities to engage with the subject matter of jacobitism in the present day through transnational collaboration and digital humanities the book presents important new multi national and multi lingual perspectives on jacobite studies and the persistence of cultural engagement with the jacobites

as mcewan argues the past is well suited to manipulation and can be used to uphold particular ideologies for example those dictated by the state this discussion of the development of archaeology in ireland in the 19th century places it within an intellectual and historical context to determine the inherent and external factors at work in directing and influencing its progress with foucault as the starting point mcewan assesses a range of important ideological concepts including romanticism nationalism imperialism and individualism and asks whether archaeology and those individuals within it chose to embrace or resist them concluding that ireland s past is both complex and contradictory she reaffirms that irish archaeology of the 19th century was essentially contrived to serve the people rather than always upholding the power structure

looking at a range of writers from molyneux through to the mid century catholic historian charles o connor this text explores how they each resisted english images of who constituted the irish

hooper irish and scottish studies u of aberdeen uk and litvack english queens u ireland present 13 interdisciplinary contributions from the fields of law politics english anthropology and history which explore the interactions between urban core regions rural peripheral areas and the larger national structure for the constructions of identity organized along the lines of the above categories topics include the irish imitation of britain s great exhibition of 1851 the level of support that the young ireland movement hoped to receive from germany in their bid for national independence in the 1840s the rise of literary regionalisms and the relationship of land distribution to regional concerns

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