The cottier class may have been destroyed by the potato blight and the Great Famine, 1845-49, but the Irish peasantry remained. What was rural life like in Ireland between 1840 and 1900? Compare and contrast what *Paddy's Lament* and *The Burning of Bridget Cleary* tell us (and do not tell us) about 19th-century Irish rural society. If possible, use the two books to analyze the role of class (social hierarchy), the role of gender (the respective positions and activities of women and men), and the role of culture (as opposed to social or economic relations) in the making of late 19th-century rural lives. Also, are the differences between the two works because they cover different periods (1840s and 1890s) or because they have different approaches? Compare and contrast the type of evidence used. Finally, use the film *Man of Aran* (1934) to indicate what this early 20th-century “documentary” about the peasantry on the Aran Islands, can tell us about late-19th century Irish peasant life. (In other words what insight does it bring? Be specific.)

You should construct a coherent, focused essay, and should buttress it with specific evidence and quotes from the two works. For context, use Thomas E. Hachey, Joseph M. Hernon, Jr., and Lawrence J. McCaffrey, *The Irish Experience: A Concise History*, rev. ed. (Armonk, NY: M.E. Sharpe, 1996); and Alan J. Ward, *The Easter Rising: Revolution and Irish Nationalism*, 2nd ed. (Wheeling, WV: Harlan Davidson, 2003). Graduate students (hi, Nick) should also place the two works in the historiography of studies of 19th century Irish rural life by finding and incorporating the discussion in book reviews of six additional works (from *Irish Historical Studies, Albion, American Historical Review, History Today*, or other journals [if you run the latter by me first]).

The essay (5 pages, 15% of your grade; graduate students 7 pages) should be typed, double-spaced, 12 pt font, and use a clear and consistent form of referencing (preferred citation guide at http://ux1.eiu.edu/~cfnek/citate.htm).