ireland_week1-2outline.wpd

1. Geography and Irish History
   a. Republic of Ireland, 27,136 sq. miles, consists of Munster, Leinster, Connacht and three counties of Ulster
      i. 302 miles at its greatest length and 189 miles at its widest
      ii. [Illinois is 390 miles long and 210 miles wide. Illinois covers 57,918 sq. miles, 25th largest state.]
   b. lakes and bogs
   c. the Pale
   d. the Gaeltacht

2. Christianity and Irish History
   a. Irish monasticism and ascetic spiritualism
   b. Irish monasticism and missionaries

3. Conquest and Irish History
   a. series of incomplete conquests (Celtic / Viking / Anglo-Norman / Tudor / Scots-English)

4. When does Modern Irish history begin?
   a. [C]ertainly Ireland belongs to the Crown of England. For, not to insist upon King Arthur’s Claim...; Or upon King Edgar’s Conquest...; We all know that King Henry the Second reduc’d them to Obedience above Five Hundred Years ago; and Charters of Submission to him were voluntarily signed and delivered by the seven Kings of the Country...; to which both Clergy and Laity did...sware Home and Fealty to him in a Publick convention at Lismore, where the Laws of England were also thankfully received.... And in the Synod at Cashell, they did unanimously...acknowledge the King’s Ancient Right to Ireland. / And [by] 11 of Queen Eliz. [1569] her Title to that Kingdom is recogniz’d in Parliament, and declar’d to be very Ancient, and derived from Gurmund (Son of Belin, King of Brittain) Lord of Bayon in Spain: some of whose Subjects he permitted to live in that Island, and sent Guides with them to settle them in it; who, with their Posterity, ought therefore to be subject unto England, as the Inhabitants of the English Plantations in America now are. (Tenison, A Sermon Preach’d to the Protestants of Ireland in the city of London at St. Helens, Octob. 23, 1690)

5. Background: *Hibernicus ipsis hiberniores*
   a. Hiberno-Norman Lords
      i. Actors
         (1) Dermot Mac Murrough, King of Leinster
         (2) “Strongbow,” earl of Pembroke (Norman Welsh Marcher Lords)
         (3) Henry II
      ii. Old Irish (Gaelic), Anglo-Normans → Hiberno-Normans (Old “English”)
         (1) Wars of the Roses
         (2) Poyning’s Law, 1494
            (a) Viceroy to Ireland and Lord-Deputy, appointed by Henry VII, placed Irish Parliament under the English one and P.C.
      b. Henry VIII, “King of Ireland,” 1541; the “surrender and regrant”
      c. Reformation and the Church of Ireland from 1537
         i. restoration of Catholicism, 1553-58
      d. exile of the great Hugh O’Neill, and “the flight of the earls,” 1607
         i. 9 Year’s War and search for Ulster palatinate
II. Ulster plantations and the Scots-Irish

6. 17th Century: Rebellion, Religion, War, Religion, War
a. Background: Nobles, the Church, Plantations
   i. Henry VIII, “King of Ireland,” 1541; the “surrender and regrant”
   ii. Reformation and the Church of Ireland from 1537, restoration of Catholicism, 1553-58
   iii. plantations under Mary and Philip, Elizabeth, James VI & I
b. Ireland under the early Stuarts
   i. 9 Year’s War and search for Ulster palatinate
   ii. Ireland before 1640 was the poster child for the success of Charles’s personal rule.
   iii. 1641, native Irish, esp. in Ulster, rise up against new plantation settlers
       (1) (massacre of some 4,000–12,000 settlers magnified across the Irish Sea as 200,000)
       (a) Derry and the Pale hold out

c. Civil War, Cromwell, and Restoration
   i. 1640s, Gaelic and Old English Confederates joined forces with the Royalists under Ormond to seize control of Ireland.
   ii. Cromwell and the New Model Army landed in August 1649 and began to take the island back town by town,
   iii. Some 40,000 Catholic landowners and their families were evicted from their land and forced to move to the stony, infertile west of the island
       (1) In 1641 Catholics had owned 60% of the land in Ireland;
       (2) By 1660 they own perhaps 5%, rising (because of the Restoration Irish land settlement) by 1665 to 20%.

d. Revolution of 1688-89 (England) or 1689-92 (Ireland) and the Legacy of Limerick
   i. James VII & II (King of England, Scotland, and Ireland, 1685-88), gave control of Irish army and, later, the deputy lieutenancy to Richard Talbot, earl of Tyrconnell (1630-91), a Roman Catholic
       (1) Fled England from Williamite army end of 1688; first to France
   ii. James II landed at Kinsale, with French support, in the spring of 1689
       (1) Protestants retreat to the heavily Protestant Ulster,
   iii. Relief by sea from England
       (1) William III spends 1689 establishing the new English regime; only during the summer of 1690 does he command of forces into Ireland (landed with 35,000 troops, including battle-hardened Dutch).
       (2) The Battle of the Boyne, 1 July 1690: William/Dutch/English/others faced James/French/Irish/English
           (a) Jacobites broke and ran. James fled Ireland for France.
           (3) James’s Irish army would regroup and fight on until it was smashed at Aughrim, Galway on 12 July 1691.
           (4) William’s victory in Ireland confirmed the Protestant ascendancy and spelled disaster for the Catholic population.