Ireland from the Rising to the Famine: 1798-1845

1. What is the context of the early 19th century?
   a. Nationalism?
   b. Universal rights?
   c. Industrial Revolution?

2. French Revolution and the end of Irish independence
   a. Regency crisis and refusal to coordinate military policy
   b. French Revolutionary sentiments of men like Theobald Wolfe Tone
   c. continued sectarian secret societies
   d. 3 risings of 1798
   e. 1798 and Memory
   f. Post script: abortive rebellion against British rule in 1803

3. Catholic Emancipation contextualized
   a. Act of Union, 1800, comes into effect Jan. 1801 (Irish in Westminster, but still rule by the Castle: lord lieutenant)
   b. the land question
      i. landlords and absenteeism
   c. Population question
      i. potato and the Ice Age of the 18th century
      ii. c. 4,000,000 (1780); 8,000,000 (1840)
   d. religion
      i. massive expansion of Catholic religiosity of the Irish only in the mid-19th century with work of Paul Cullen
      ii. Protestant industrial North (pockets of Catholics in cities)

4. Daniel O’Connell (the Liberator, 1775-1847)
   a. Possible views
      i. a nationalist answer to the Irish Question?
      ii. a “Catholic Grattan”?
   b. Background
      i. schooling in St. Omer, 1791, witnesses increasing radicalism of French Rev.
   c. Catholic Association, created 1823
      i. members for a guinea, assoc. members for a shilling
      ii. mass agitation, religious legitimization of drive
      iii. defeat of landlord strengths in election of 1826
      iv. 1828 by-election (against a pro-emancipation Gov’t. supporter)
      v. how to govern? (Wellington’s dilemma);
   d. the Nation and cultural nationalism
      i. Young Ireland movement and new newspaper from 1842
   e. O’Connell and constitutional nationalism
   f. 1843, the “Repeal Year” (note two repeals, Union, and Corn Laws, 1846)
      i. not independence but restoration of Dublin Parliament
      ii. like Catholic Association, modern democratic organization
      iii. Monster meetings
      iv. Sir Robert Peel’s refusal to abandon the Union