



Dissect (analyze in different categories) those whom we often leave undifferentiated: the Irish poor. Using Part I of *A Star Called Henry (The Last Roundup)* by Roddy Doyle (2005), a fictional story of a self-titled Dublin “street arab” born about 1902 (based on numerous histories, see acknowledgments at end); and *The Burning of Bridget Cleary: A True Story* by Angela Bourke (2006), an anthropological-historical analysis of trial of a poor woman killed in rural Ireland in 1895, break down this one category—the Irish poor circa 1900—by **age, gender, literacy, location, religion, even subclass**. Use at least four quotes each from the two works and analyze how they tell us about differences in the story of Irish poverty focusing on **two** categories.

1. For example, let’s say you wanted to focus on **gender** and distinguish male versus female experience of poverty. That is fine as a start, and you can probably find a lot of material to differentiate those two experiences (different thoughts/activities of women and men).
  - a. But then I want you to add a second category, say **location**. Does that distinction between male and female experience of poverty change when you move from rural Ireland to the city (Dublin)? What evidence from the two works can you bring?
  - b. Or, can you further breakdown that gender experience by age or **life-status**? Does a single woman have a different experience of being poor than a married one? A woman with children versus a woman without? A widow?

Overall, I am seeking specific evidence about what we *can* know and think about categories of the Irish poor. I am especially interested in the “voice” of the poor, for example quotes from what was stated at the Cleary trial would be great (but you need to analyze/explain quotes). Perhaps at the end, you might return to the question of what category you think helps explain the issue best. (But you need not focus on **every** category; you don’t have the time or space.) **[Be sure to give some examples of what you think poor—or poverty, or sub-working class, or peasant, or whatever category of poverty you are using—actually is.]** This paper does not require additional primary sources. But I would like to see use of secondary works (historians), especially as follows:

2. For context
  - a. Senia Pašeta, *Modern Ireland: A Very Short Introduction* (2003)
  - b. Thomas E. Hachey and Lawrence J. McCaffrey, *The Irish Experience Since 1800: A Concise History*, 3<sup>rd</sup> ed. (2010)
3. For rural Ireland
  - a. “Multitext – Ireland: society & economy, 1870-1914,”  
[http://multitext.ucc.ie/d/Ireland\\_society\\_economy\\_1870-1914](http://multitext.ucc.ie/d/Ireland_society_economy_1870-1914)
4. For Dublin poverty ca. 1900-1914
  - a. “Exhibition–Poverty and Health,”  
[http://www.census.nationalarchives.ie/exhibition/dublin/poverty\\_health.html](http://www.census.nationalarchives.ie/exhibition/dublin/poverty_health.html)
  - b. P. Rose, “People and Place: Dublin in 1911,”  
<http://www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/obj/033001/f2/033001-1402.5-e.pdf>
  - c. “Multitext – “Impressions of a Dublin Medical Officer,””  
[http://multitext.ucc.ie/d/Impressions\\_of\\_a\\_Dublin\\_Medical\\_Officer](http://multitext.ucc.ie/d/Impressions_of_a_Dublin_Medical_Officer)