

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: *Hibernicis 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.