IRISH HISTORY & LITERATURE
HUMANITIES 111

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Texts:
The Course of Irish History, Moody & Martin, Roberts Rinehart Publishers, Boulder, Colorado
The Playboy of the Western World and Two Other Irish Plays, intro by W.A. Armstrong, J.M. Synge, W.B. Yeats, Sean O’Casey, Penguin Books, London
Catalog Description:

Irish History, Literature, and Culture from the Beginning to the Present 3 Units

Humanities 111 is a broad-based, interdisciplinary course that covers the entire history of Ireland: its mythology, folklore, art, music, literature, and major political events. The course also focuses on the impact of Irish culture on England, Europe, Spain, Canada, and the United States through the centuries. Through assigned readings, discussions, and writing, the students gain critical insights into the causes and consequences of Ireland's turbulent history and struggle for independence as well as its literary and sociopolitical contributions to world culture and civilization.

Lecture 3 hours. Recommended preparation: Eligibility for English 101. Transfer credit: CSU, UC, USC

Registration and drops:
....It is your responsibility to see that you are officially registered or dropped from a class. If you stop coming to class without dropping officially, you may fail this class. You may also be dropped by the teacher for excessive absences.

Expectations:

There will be six essays on various subjects, six quizes, and mid-term and a final exam.

You cannot pass if you miss too many classes, fail the tests or fail to complete the written assignments. We expect you to show that you are serious about the class by having your textbooks, being respectful of the learning environment, and showing up to every class (no matter how late you were out the previous night) unless you are seriously ill. Make arrangements with the instructor before class time if you need to leave early or miss class time for any reason. The instructors follow the official college policy concerning cheating and plagiarism.
A Timeline of Irish History: http://www.rootsweb.com/~fianna/history/
Ireland’s History in Maps: http://www.rootsweb.com/~irlkik/ihm/
Irish Literature Overview: http://www.irelandinformationguide.com/Irish_literature
Irish Electronic Ancient Texts Online:  http://celt.ucc.ie/
from the Independent Guide to Ireland

http://www.roadtoireland.eu/
Prehistoric Ireland & Early Irish Society to the 4th Century

Text assignments
The Course of Irish History: Chapters 2+3
The New Oxford Book of Irish Verse:
From the Ulster Cycle: Two Poems of Derdriu, The Two Bulls, The Armies Enter Cuailnge, Before the Last Battle, Amergin's Poems, Hero's Portion

On the Internet:
Táin Bo Cualgne  http://adminstaff.vassar.edu/sttaylor/Cooley/
The Story of MacDatho's Pig
http://adminstaff.vassar.edu/sttaylor/MacDatho/
Myths and Legends of Ireland  http://irelandnow.com/myths.html

Timeline
15,000 BC  End of the Ice Age
10,000 BC  Earliest settlers arrived in Ireland, in the Mesolithic or -8000 BC  Middle Stone Age period. They crossed by land bridge from Scotland. These people were mainly hunters.
7000 BC  neolithic mound builders, dolmans, agriculture
6000 BC  mesolithic period
3000 BC  Megalithic tombs first constructed. passage graves, Newgrange,
Colonists of the neolithic, or new stone-age period reached Ireland. These people were farmers. Remnants of their civilization have been excavated at Lough Gur in Co. Limerick. They traded in a limited form in products, such as axe-heads. One of their monuments, a megalithic tomb at Newgrange in Co. Meath, has survived.

2500 BC  beakers, stone henges, copper work
2000 BC  Prospectors and metalworkers arrived. Metal deposits were discovered, and soon bronze and gold objects were made.
1750 BC  Bronze age in Ireland, souterrains, clochán
1699 BC  Beginning of the MILESIAN GENEALOGIES
1200 BC  More people reached Ireland, producing a greater variety of weapons and artifacts. A common dwelling of this period was the "crannog", an artificial island, constructed in the middle of a lake.
900-700 BC  Irish golden age
500-300 BC  Celts arrive from parts of Gaul and Britain with complex artwork
500 BC  Iron age, hill forts (Tara built upon one), ring forts
100-200  Assumed time of Finn McCool and the Fiana if they existed
300  Earliest examples of ogham
350-450  Early Gaulish and British missionary activity
377-405  Neill of the Nine Hostages, High King

**Christianity reaches Ireland. (Historical Period Begins)**

431  Palladius sent from Auxerre to Ireland by Pope Celestine
387-461  Life of Patrick
432  Start of Patrick's mission to the Irish (the same year that Mary is declared the "Mother of God" by the Council of Ephesus)

**Outline of unit:**

A. The historical past and development of ancient Irish culture
   1. Introduction to the Celts and their impact on the ancient European world
   2. Development of the native Irish culture; the Brehon Laws; music
   3. Irish mythology; similarities to Indian and Greco/Roman mythologies
   4. Oral tradition in Irish literature; its differences from European traditions; its importance to Irish cultural and social development
Important Concepts:

La Téne culture hierarchical society, chariot culture, túath and túatha
-a bronze-age to iron-age cattle-culture
-largely, agrarian economy.
-which was a nomadic, warrior, heroic, tribal, hierarchical and aristocratic society.
-fosterage of children.
-oral word-based culture; most of the people illiterate but had great memorization skills.
-they loved to hear great stories.
-equality for women.
-a sense of closeness and immanence between the natural and supernatural.
-a mandate for hospitality.
-emphasis on family and kinship ties
-polygamy.
-high respect for the learned and the artisans, with a strong politically powerful group, the "Aos Dana", composed of druids, brehons, poets and bards.
-payment of fines to forgive crimes.
-Roman historians said that they were boastful threateners, given to loud bombastic self-dramatization, yet quick of mind, and naturally talented in music and art.
-people spoke Old Irish

Oral Tradition of the Bards: Fili, bard, reciter

From the Book of Invasions (written down in the 9th century):
The Ulster Cycle: Táin Bo Cuailnge, King Conchobar of Ulster, Medh of Connacht and her husband Ailill, Cu Chulainn
Tales of the Traditional Kings Cycle of Fionn, Ossian and their Companions Diurmuid and Grainne's Beds
On Baile's Strand
Who will carve the Pig?
Cuchulainn and Other Heroes from the Irish Epic Tain Bo Cuailnge
in Thomas Kinsella's translation:
The Tain.

Cuchulainn going into his "warp spasm":

"The first warp-spasm seized Cuchulainn, and made him into a monstrous thing, hideous and shapeless, unheard of. His shanks and his joints, every knuckle and angle and organ from head to foot, shook like a tree in the flood or a reed in the stream. His body made a furious twist inside his skin, so that his feet and shins and knees switched to the rear and his heels and calves switched to the front.

The balled sinews of his calves switched to the front of his shins, each big knot the size of a warrior's bunched fist. On his head the temple-sinews stretched to the nape of his neck, each mighty, immense, measureless knob as big as the head of a month-old child. His face and features became a red bowl: he sucked one eye so deep into his head that a wild crane couldn't probe it onto his cheek out of the depths of his skull; the other eye fell out along his cheek. His mouth weirdly distorted: his cheek peeled back from his jaws until the gullet appeared, his lungs and liver flapped in his mouth and throat, his lower jaw struck the upper a lion-killing blow, and fiery flakes large as a ram's fleece reached his mouth from his throat.

His heart boomed loud in his breast like the baying of a watch-dog at its feed or the sound of a lion among bears. Malignant mists and spurts of fire--the torches of the Badb--flickered red in the vaporous clouds that rose boiling above his head, so fierce was his fury. The hair of his head twisted like the tangle of a red thorn bush stuck in a gap; if a royal apple tree with all its kingly front were shaken above him, scarce an apple would reach the ground but each would be spiked on a bristle of his hair as it stood up on his scalp with rage.

The hero-halo rose out of his brow, long and broad as a warrior's whet-stone, long as a snout, and he went mad rattling his shields, urging on his charioteer and harassing the hosts. Then, tall and thick, steady and strong, high as the mast of a noble ship, rose up from the dead center of his skull a straight spout of black blood darkly and magically smoking like the smoke form a a royal hostel when a king is coming to be cared for at the close of a winter day."

(Kinsella 152-153)
The Early Christian Period & the Golden Age of Christian Ireland - 5th-8th Centuries

Text assignments
The Course of Irish History: Chapters 4+5
The New Oxford Book of Irish Verse:
To the 6th Century: He is coming, Azdehead, The Boyhood of Christ, St. Patrick's Breastplate, Monastic Poems, A Poem In Praise Of Colum Cille by Dallan Forgaill, A Boat Song by Columban, If I Owned All Of Alba by Columcille, Mary Mild, Good Maiden by Columcille, My Claw Is Tired Of Scribing! by Columcille, O Son Of God, It Would Be Sweet by Columcille, Three Places Most Loved I Have Left by Columcille
On the Internet:
Celtic Christian Spirituality  http://english.glendale.cc.ca.us/christ.html
The Confessions of St.Patrick
http://www.ccel.org/ccel/patrick/confession.html
The Carmina Gaedelica Online
http://www.smo.uhi.ac.uk/gaidhlig/corpus/Carmina/
The Book of Kells
http://www.regent.edu/general/library/about_the_library/news_publications/2006_03.cfm

Timeline
300  Earliest examples of ogham
350-450  Early Gaulish and British missionary activity
431  Palladius sent from Auxerre to Ireland by Pope Celestine
387-461  Life of Patrick
432  Traditional date for the arrival of St. Patrick in Ireland and the start of the historical period
445  Armagh taken over as Christian religious site
452-524  Life of Brigid
486-578  Life of Brendan the Voyager (Clonfert)
400-500  Other 5th century missions: St. Secundus, St.Auxilius, St.Iserninus
500-900  Old Irish written
500  Monastery of Kildare founded
521-597  Life of Colmcille
521  ColmCille born at Gartan in Tyreconnell. He became a priest and became first Abbot of a church at Derry.
520  Monastery of Monasterboice founded
546  Monastery of Derry founded
560  Monastery of Kells and Durrow founded
561  Battle of Culdremna.
563  Columcille sails to Iona, where he Christianised Scotland and much of England.
558-618  Life of Kevin
590  Glendalough founded by Kevin
597  Columcille dies.
c600  Book of Durrow
c600-c1100  Celtic Crosses
664  Synod of Whitby
700-800  Irish monasticism reaches its zenith.
795  Viking invasions start
c800  Book of Kells
908  The Eoganachta were defeated, when they tried to subject Leinster to Cashel's rule. Their king, Cormac MacCullenan, was killed.
914  Vikings established settlements at Waterford.
916  Vikings established settlements at Dublin.
920  Vikings established settlements at Limerick.
940  Brian Boru was born. Son of a leader of one of the royal free tribes of Munster.
c900-c1100  round towers
968  Brian defeats the Norse at Sulcoit
976  Brian succeeded his brother Mahon, as King of Munster until 1014.
1002  Brian Boru wins recognition as king of all Ireland
1014  Brian Boru, killed at Battle of Clontarf.

Outline of unit:
5. Advent of Christianity; significant differences from the impact of Christianity in Europe.

Important Concepts:
Úi Néill (O’Neill) clan dominant in the north

Christian Ireland:
- love of nature and a passion for the wild and elemental as a reminder of God's gift. - love and respect for art and poetry. - love and respect for the great stories and "higher learning". - sense of God and the saints as a continuing, personal, helpful presence. - theologically orthodox, yet with heavy emphasis on the Trinity, and a love and respect for Mary and the Incarnation of Christ. - no boundaries between the sacred and the secular - unique Church structure: - there were originally no towns, just nomadic settlements, hence the church was more monastic rather than diocesan, resulting in quite independent rules and liturgies. - also, Ireland was very isolated and it was hard to impose outside central Roman authority. - influenced much by middle-eastern monasticism.
- they celebrated Easter and Lent according to the ancient calendar
system.
-Irish tonsure shaved the front of the head (like the druids).
-abbots had more power than the bishops.
-monasteries often huge theocratic villages often associated with a clan with the same kinship ties, along with their slaves, freemen, with celibate monks, married monks, professed lay people, men and women living side by side. (Sometimes monasteries "raided" other monasteries.)
-while some monasteries were in isolated places, many more were were at the crossroads of provincial territories.
-women had more equal footing in ancient Irish law, thus had more equal say in church government. (Did St. Bridget receive Holy Orders and act as an Abbot?)
-developed the idea of having a "soul friend" (anmchara) to help in spiritual direction.
-invented personal confession.
-monks traveled as "Peregrinari Pro Christ" (White Martyrdom).
-many pagan practices were "Baptized" such as St. Stephen's Day, and the resorting to holy wells, and many monasteries were built on pagan sacred site (as evident in the names Derry, and Durrow).

Brehon Law:
Brehon Law is actually a common term for the law tracts which are called Fenechas. This literally means the Law of the Freemen. Traditionally, the Brehon Law was held to have been codified in 438CE by order of Laighaire, High King of Ireland. This work was done by three kings, three Brehons and three Christian missionaries. The earliest written law tracts date only from late 6th through the 8th century AD. The majority of the texts that are still available however, date from the 14th to the 16th century.

Art:
-hand illustrated gospel books: (The Book of Kells and Durrow, the Cathach)
-Celtic high crosses
-gold and silver and bronze jewelry, chalices and other church furnishings.

Education
-preservation of classical learning during the "dark ages". 
Added Latin and Greek derived words into Irish. 
-the arrival of literacy to Ireland and other Celtic lands.

Literature
Old Irish, Latin, literacy more common, Confessions of St. Patrick, Letter to Corrocticus monastic marginalia, ogham marking on monuments
500-900  Old Irish spoken

Music  Deus Meus Adivua Me
The Confession of St. Patrick

Transcribed from the Latin by Ludwig Bieler

I am Patrick, a sinner, most unlearned, the least of all the faithful, and utterly despised by many. My father was Calpornius, a deacon, son of Potitus, a priest, of the village Bannavem Taburniæ; he had a country seat nearby, and there I was taken captive.

I was then about sixteen years of age. I did not know the true God. I was taken into captivity to Ireland with many thousands of people—and deservedly so, because we turned away from God, and did not keep His commandments, and did not obey our priests, who used to remind us of our salvation. And the Lord brought over us the wrath of his anger and scattered us among many nations, even unto the utmost part of the earth, where now my littleness is placed among strangers.

And there the Lord opened the sense of my unbelief that I might at last remember my sins and be converted with all my heart to the Lord my God, who had regard for my abjection, and mercy on my youth and ignorance, and watched over me before I knew Him, and before I was able to distinguish between good and evil, and guarded me, and comforted me as would a father his son.
The Viking Wars & Brian Boru
9th - 12 Century Ireland

Text assignments
The Course of Irish History: Chapters 6 & 7
The New Oxford Book of Irish Verse:
9th-12th Century Poems, the Land Called Scotia by Donatus

On the Internet:
The Vikings: http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/ancient/vikings/index.shtml

Timeline
795 Full-scale Viking invasion.
c800 Book of Kells
908 The Eoganachta were defeated, when they tried to subject Leinster to Cashel's rule. Their king, Cormac MacCullenan, was killed.
914 Vikings established settlements at Waterford.
916 Vikings established settlements at Dublin.
920 Vikings established settlements at Limerick.
940 Brian Boru was born. Son of a leader of one of the royal free
tribes of Munster.
c900-c1100 round towers
968 Brian defeats the Norse at Sulcoit
976 Brian succeeded his brother Mahon, as King of Munster until 1014.
999 Brian Boru defeats Vikings in Leinster.
1002 Brian Boru wins recognition as king of all Ireland
1014 High King Brian Boru, killed at Battle of Clontarf.
1066 Norman invasion of England by William the Conqueror
1166 Flight of Dermot MacMurrough

Outline of unit:
B. Invasions and occupations
1. Viking invasions; Viking contributions to Irish culture: Viking assimilation

Important Concepts:
The monastic culture was in decline, but Ireland was still peaceful and had not been invaded since prehistoric times and had been Christian 3 centuries. Iona raided in 795, 802, 806 in which 68 monks were killed. The remnants go to Kells. The Book of Kells likely started in Iona. The Vikings raided not only Ireland but all of Europe, even into Russia. The set up settlements from which to raid the inland. Their favorite weapon: the iron axe, besides various swords. Ireland was the Vikings favorite raiding place. Much evidence of Irish metal work in Viking graves in Scandinavia. Many books were brought to the continent for safekeeping; many more were lost, destroyed because the Vikings couldn’t read, were Pagan, and only valued the book covers. This marks the beginning of the building of actual stone and mortar churches and round towers instead of wood, probably in response to the Vikings. More stone carving from this period and it was the height of High Cross building and carving. At the same time, Irish scholars were teaching in continental Europe

The Irish didn’t put up much resistance because they were busy fighting among themselves. There was no real dominant high king, the Ui Neil in the North and the Eoganacht in the South fighting each other, with the Leinstermen in between. Sometimes the Norse fought among themselves. Dublin became at times it’s own small independent kingdom, but always Norse.
In 908 the Eoganachta of Cashel and their King Cormac MacCullean killed trying to take high kingship. Cashel never recovers as an important center. Tara/Armagh becomes the dominant political center.

From 914 the Viking threat become even worse, with them founding Waterford, Limerick and Galway.

The small tribe, the Dál Cais emerged from Ireland’s war wreckage, raiding Vikings in Limerick, defeating the Eoganacht of Cashel, Dal Cais clan of Clare challenged the Uí Néill for dominance of Ireland eventually all of Ireland. By this time the Irish had learned from the Vikings. Brian Boru called himself the “emperor of the Irish” and defeated the Vikings and their Leinster Irish allies decisively in 1014, but died himself in battle.

The first Irish coinage were made in Dublin by the Norse. The first real towns and seaports were Norse outposts.

Brian was the first real high king since prehistoric times. This tended to unify the country better. He rehabilitated church and scholarly institutions, built bridges and roads.

After the death of Brian, the heirs are too weak to control Ireland. There is much disunity. There are “high-kings with opposition”. In this context Normans find Ireland easy pickings.

Rory O’Connor and Dermot MacMurrough fight for the high kingship. Dermot is exiled to France where he seeks the help of Henry II. He is responsible for bringing the Normans to Ireland so they call his Diamuid na nGall “Dermot of the Strangers”.

Literature:
added many Scandinavian words into the Irish language and Irish place names. Blasketts, Saltee, Wexford, Wicklow
900-1169 Middle Irish Period
The Viking Terror
The Origin of the Battle of Clontarf
The Return from Fingal
Kinkora
In the 11th through 12th century many of the great stories were written down by monks. It was a period of much book production.
Illuminated books
tales and historical poems
lives of saints, sermons, biblical histories, devotional songs
The Viking Terror

Since tonight the wind is high,
The sea's white mane a fury
I need not fear the hordes of Hell
Coursing the Irish Channel
The Normans: Arrival and Settlement (1169-1300)
Medieval Ireland
The Gaelic Resurgence & the Geraldine Supremacy
(1400-1534)

Text assignments
The Course of Irish History: Chapters 8-10
The New Oxford Book of Irish Verse:
9th-12th Century Poems

On the Internet:
The Norman Invasion of Ireland
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Norman_Ireland
Trim Castle http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Trim_Castle

Timeline
1066 Normans defeat Saxons in England
1166-1175 Reign of Rory O'Connor, Last native High King of Ireland
1167-69 Dermot MacMurrough, exiled king of Leinster, invites help from 'Strongbow', Richard de Clare.
1170 Arrival of Richard de Clare, known as Strongbow.
Strongbow becomes king of Leinster.

1171 Dermott dies and Strongbow marries his daughter Aoife. English King Henry II sends an army fearing that Strongbow with start an independent Norman kingdom. Strongbow turns over Ireland to Henry in return for ruling Leinster in the King's name.

1172 Pope Adrian IV (English) decrees that Henry II of England is feudal lord of Ireland. He allows invasion to root out vice and corruption.

1230 Full scale invasion of Connacht by the Normans
1235 Richard de Burgo conquered Connacht.
1258 Gallowglasses (mercenary soldiers) come to Ulster from Scotland
1264 Walter de Burgo was made Earl of Ulster.

1274-1329 Robert the Bruce
1297 Insurrection in Scotland lead by William Wallace
1305 William Wallace captured and executed.
1314 Robert the Bruce leads the Scots in a victory against the English at Bannockburn. He has plans for a pan-Celtic Kingdom

1315-1318 Robert’s brother Edward invades Ireland. Outbreaks of opposition to Norman rule in Connacht

1315-1317 Major famine
1317 Pope John XXII excommunicates the Celtic rebels in support of the Edward II.
1318 Defeat of Edward Bruce in Dundalk
1348-1349 Black Death
1366 Statutes of Kilkenny belatedly forbid intermarriage of English and Irish. Irish dress, Irish language forbidden the English. Irish couldn’t enter walled cities.

1394 October. King Richard II, landed at Waterford, and marched up to Dublin.
1399 Richard II deposed, consequently, Ireland was pretty much left to itself and the semi-loyal ruling families, the Butlers and the Fitzgeralds.

1470-1534 Fitzgerald family, the Earls of Kildare control most of Leinster
Outline:
2. The English occupation and its consequences under Henry II and Strongbow
   C. Irish scholarship during the Dark Ages
     1. Establishment of secular schools in Ireland and Europe
     2. Importance of Irish men of learning in the courts of Europe

Concepts:
The English Pope Adrian IV gave the Normans permission ex post facto permission to invade Ireland because of the need to "reform" the Irish church with its many pagan practices. Normans are sophisticated militarily, built motes and stockades and then later castles wherever they conquered. The Normans were responsible for the creating of many of the inland towns (Carrigfergus, Kildare, Nenagh, Athenry, Athlone). They could conquer and hold land with a relatively small number of soldiers, using archers, recon, cavalry, and armored troops whereas the natives had numbers, but no strategy or technology. The English King balanced off his barons and native Gaelic so they were at odds with each other, granting some things, taking back others.

The fast assimilation of Ireland and all things Irish by the Normans meant that in due course, the Normans became 'more Irish than the Irish themselves'. Overall, the Normans had a huge effect on the country, implementing a system of parliament, law and administration which was based on the English model.

Norman conquest actually quite fragile with Normans in a sea of Gaelic peoples. Often even the Normans took on Irish customs. The Bruce family of Scotland invades, wreaks havoc, but is unable to hold land. Gaelic Lords in constant contention in Connacht and throughout Ireland. Gaelic culture unsuccessfully suppressed by the Statues of Kilkenny. England controlled the Pale around Dublin and much of Leinster, while Connacht and Ulster stayed Gaelic. Norman became more Irish than the Irish. Revival of Gaelic culture: poetry, law, language, customs, genealogies and history. Much religious revival with the founding of many Franciscan monasteries.

Gerald of Wales’s Topographia Hibernica sought to compare unfavorably the sophistication of the Normans with the barbarous Gaelic.
Literature
Gerald of Wales: Topographia Hibernica
The Unforgiven Crime, Languages spoken in Ireland: Irish, Norman-French, Latin, and English
1169-1650 Early Modern Irish
By 1500 almost everyone on the island speaks Irish.

Music
Rosin Dubh (My Dark Rosaleen)

I Am of Ireland

Icham of Irlaunde
Ant of the holy londe of irlonde
Gode sir pray ich ye
for of saynte charite,
come ant daunce wyt me,
in irlaunde
Tudor Conquest (1534-1603)
Colonization of Ulster and the Rebellion of 1641
The Restoration & the Jacobite War (1660-1691)

Text assignments
The Course of Irish History: Chapters 11-13
The New Oxford Book of Irish Verse:
16th-17th Century Poems

On the Internet:
Early Modern Ireland:
The Wild Geese  http://indigo.ie/~wildgees/
Timeline

1470-1534 Fitzgerald family, the Earls of Kildare control most of Leinster
1509-1547 Rule of Henry VIII.
1515 Anarchy in Ireland.
1529-36 Henry VIII breaks with the Vatican and starts the Church of England
1534-40 Kildare rebellion Failed insurrection by Lord Offaly (Silken Thomas).
1541 Henry VIII proclaimed king (rather than feudal lord) of Ireland
1545-63 The Catholic Ecumenical Council meets in response to the Protestant Reformation
1547 Henry VIII dies, succeeded by the boy king Edward VI.
1553 Mary ascends the Throne.
1558-1603 Reign of Elizabeth I. Policy of Plantation begins.
   System of counties adopted.
1562 Elizabethan Wars in Ireland.
1579 Failed Fitzgerald uprising in Munster
1588 Survivors of the Spanish Armada wash up in Ireland
1592 Foundation of Trinity College as a Reformation seminary
1595-1603 Failed uprising of Hugh O'Neill an Ulster Earl.
   The Spanish land and hold Kinsale but his army is demolished by better trained forces.
1599-1658 Oliver Cromwell
1601 Battle of Kinsale marks ultimate defeat of O'Neill and O'Donnell and other Gaelic lords
   Enforcement of English Law in Ireland.
1606 Settlement of Scots in Ards Peninsula.
   Land in six counties of Ulster consfiscated by English.
1607 Flight of the Earls; leading Ulster families go into exile (O'Neill & O'Donnell and 90 of the leading men of Ulster)
1608 Plantation of Derry and others confiscated counties planned.
1631 Three Shafts of Death by Geoffrey Keating
1634 Foras Feasa ar Éirinn by Geoffrey Keating
1641 Charles I's policies cause insurrection in Ulster lead by Phelim O'Neill and Civil War in England. Owen Roe O'Neill returns from the continent to lead.
1642 The Confederation of Kilkenny, an alliance of Catholic church, Irish and Old English Lords.
1649 Cromwell lands at Dublin with a Puritan army bent on revenge, destroys the garrison of Drogheda, indiscriminate killing of any defender, esp in Wexford. "To Hell or to Connacht!" He set up a policy of execution, forced relocation, and English colonialization in Ireland.
1650 Catholic landowners exiled to Connaught.
1653 Under the Act of Settlement Cromwell's opponents stripped of land.
1660 By this time, the greater amount of land in Ireland was in Protestant hands. Charles II sought to restore some of the lost lands to Old English who were damaged because of royalty to the King, but no one was thoroughly satisfied.
1661-68 The Duke of Ormond ruled Ireland as Viceroy.
1667-1745 Jonathan Swift
1670-1738 Life of Turlough O’Carolan
1685 Catholic James II becomes king
1688 Glorious Revolution in England against James II. William of Orange invited by Parliament to over through James II. He hides in France.
1689 Deposed James II lands in Kinsale, Ireland; calls a patriot's parliament, granting religious liberty and confiscating Cromwellian settlers of land. Siege and relief of Derry.
1690 James defeated at the Battle of the Boyne by the forces of William II (William of Orange).
1691 Catholic defeat at Aughrim and surrender at Limerick. Treaty of Limerick give generous terms to the Irish. 14,000 "WILD GEESE soldiers sail for France.

Concepts
At the start of Henry's rule very little of Ireland was really under his control. By the reign of Elizabeth, the whole country was under an English central government. Henry needed to control Ireland so it would not harbor his enemies. He advanced more central control through his proxy in Dublin.
Silken Thomas rebellion put down violently with the "pardon of Maynooth" (i.e.execution) From then on, there always was an English army in Dublin. Henry breaks with the Catholic Church; Ireland stays
Catholic. Henry breaks the power of the FitzGeralds
The Tudors worked to bring the Old English and Gaelic Lords to submit to British rule and then in turn were regranted their lands as feudal nobility; part of the agreement was to give up Gaelic ways and live like the English. (Surrender and Regrant)...not always successful.

Battle of Kinsale marked the ultimate overthrow of the old Gaelic Lords
First attempt to kill the Gaelic culture as well as the people.

Flight of the Earls; leading Ulster families go into exile (O'Neill & O'Donnell and 90 of the leading men of Ulster), resulting in the destruction of the basis for the bardic schools and Gaelic culture. The patronage system was brought to an abrupt end when poets and scholars were forced to change their style or starve. The transition from the Irish way of life to the enforcement of an English system of living, language and beliefs prompted writers to write down and record Irish history and events.

There was now almost uninterrupted progress in "planting" Ulster with loyal protestants.

Insurrection starts in 1641, taking advantage of Charles I weaknesses. The Old Catholics want assurances that they will have some independence to practice their faith, the dispossessed Irish want their lands back, The Papacy wants Ireland independent and Catholic, the Scot Irish want to defend their holdings in the north, the kings' people want to defend the king from parliament and the parliamentary armies want to defeat the king. The trial and execution of Charles, frees up Cromwell to take revenge on Ireland. He lands at Dublin with a Puritan army bent on revenge, destroys the garrison of Drogheda, indiscriminate killing of any defender, esp. in Wexford. Most important thing: the wealth of country changes hands in one generation from most Gaelic Catholics to English Protestants. Charles II "restoration" give back some of the land to the Old Catholics and royal loyalists, but the Irish Gaels get the worst of the deal as usual.

Catholic James II becomes king, but in spite of hopes to the contrary, does not immediately change the terms of the Act of Settlement because it would undermine English power in Ireland. Instead, Protestants are replaced by Catholics in key power positions. Things look good for Catholics, but the revolt in England starts against him when he has a son. William of Orange invited by Parliament to overthrow James II. He hides in France. Deposed James II lands in Kinsale, Ireland; calls a
patriot's parliament, granting religious liberty and confiscating Cromwellian settlers of land James defeated at the Battle of the Boyne by the forces of William II (William of Orange). William controls all of the east of Ireland. He goes back to England.

The Irish people saw this as Irish Catholic vs. Protestant England, but in fact, the Catholic church was an ally of William and were enemies of French power who supported the Irish. It wasn't a very decisive battle. The Catholics weren't completely wiped out.

The War keeps going under Patrick Sarsfield fighting William's General Ginkel. French help from Louis XIV is too little, too late. Sarsfield surrenders at the Treaty of Limerick which give what is seen as "generous" terms to the Irish. Catholics were allowed the right to worship. People were promised their property, but that didn't happen. Most were allowed to leave. Sarsfield and 14,000 others leave Ireland for France and become the "Wild Geese" and fight in European wars. Then came the punishment.

Literature  The Jacobite War
1650-1900  Post Classical Irish Period

Music
Mo Ghile Mear, The Wild Geese
The Penal Laws and the Protestant Ascendancy (1691-1800)

Text assignments
The Course of Irish History: Chapters 14-15
The New Oxford Book of Irish Verse:
17th-19th Century Folk Poetry

On the Internet:
The Protestant Ascendancy:
The Famine of 1740:
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Great_Irish_Famine_(1740-1741)

Timeline
1667-1745 Jonathan Swift
1670-1738 Turlough O'Carolan
1680-1756 Cathal Buí MacGiólla Ghuna
1688 Glorious Revolution in England against James II
1689 Siege of Derry; Deposed James II flees to Ireland;
1690 James II defeated at the Battle of the Boyne by the forces of William II (William of Orange).
1691 Jacobite defeat at the Battle of Aughrim; Treaty of Limerick promised Catholic Irish rights, but lead to the Penal Laws;
Flight of the Earls soon follows

1695-1704 Penal Codes enacted; Catholics barred from voting, education, the public practice of their religion, and the military. The Ascendancy develops, a class of elites based upon wealth and membership in the Anglican religion.

1728-1774 Oliver Goldsmith
1740 The First Major Irish Famine
1766 Fr. Nicholas Sheehy hanged, drawn and quartered for White Boys activities in Munster. First legal acts against the White Boys, Hearts of Oak, Hearts of Steel (in Ulster)
1775 Henry Gratten, becomes leader of "Patriot Party". Daniel O'Connell born at Derrynane, Co. Kerry. Received early schooling from Parish Priest, then sent to France to receive further instruction at St. Omer and Douai.
1776 American War of Independence foments Irish unrest.
1778 Restoration of some Catholic rights by Britain
1779 Anthony Raftery was born in Kiltymagh, Co. Mayo
1782 Grattan's Parliament persuades British to provide some legislative Irish independence.
1791 Wolf Tone influential in forming the United Irishmen in Belfast and Dublin as debating societies.
1792 Catholics once again allowed to practice law.
1793 Catholic Relief Act gave Catholics the right to vote
1795 Rural rioting between Catholic and Protestant lead to the foundation of the Orange Order after the 'battle of the diamond'.
1798 Year of the French: United Irishmen of Dublin betrayed by informers. French land at Killala under French General Humbert, Battle of Antrim, Battle of Vinegar Hill. Wolfe Tone's United Irishmen uprising crushed by Cornwallis (the same who lost America).

Outline:
D. Repression and rebellion
1. Flight of the Wild Geese;" their contribution to political and cultural developments in France, Spain, South and North America
2. Cromwell and the Penal Laws: The Protestant Ascendancy
3. Cultural deprivation and its effect on the Irish people
4. The Uprising of 1798; French involvement
5. English reaction; Act of Union of 1800

3. Irish writers of the period achieve international fame
   a. Jonathan Swift
   b. Maria Edgeworth
   c. Thomas Moore
   d. Playwrights: Farquhar, Goldsmith, Sheridan

Concepts:
The Penal Laws enacted after the Treaty of Limerick, in which was pledged faith and honour of the English crown, that the Irish Catholics were to be "protected in the free and unfettered exercise of their religion", provided amongst other things that:

- The Irish Catholic was forbidden the exercise of his religion,
- He was forbidden to receive education.
- He was forbidden to enter a profession.
- He was forbidden to hold public office.
- He was forbidden to engage in trade or commerce.
- He was forbidden to live in a corporate town or within five miles thereof.
- He was forbidden to own a horse of greater value than five pounds.
- He was forbidden to purchase land.
- He was forbidden to lease land.
- He was forbidden to vote.
- He was forbidden to keep any arms for his protection.
- He was forbidden to hold a life annuity.
- He could not be guardian to a child.
- He could not attend catholic worship.
- He could not himself educate his child.
- The law soon came to recognize an Irishman in Ireland only for the purpose of repressing him.
The laws were barely enforced after 1716 because, after all, the majority of the people were Irish Catholics, and only the heartless and obsequious would enforce those laws. Many landlords didn't enforce the laws and while all church property went to the Church of Ireland, many new "chapels" opened up, esp. outside of town. Also, the Church of Ireland did not attempt to convert people because they had a good thing going already and more converts would make it so that they would need to share the power.

The Ascendancy developed, a class of elites based upon wealth and membership in the Anglican religion.

By the 1750's the respectable Catholic middle classes and remaining lords were seeking mitigation of the penal laws, but White Boy violence tended to justify Protestant fears against any break for Catholics. The White Boys fought to redress injustices which they could not get in court. Dublin's harsh response tended to solidify regional acceptance of the secret societies.

Wandering Gaelic poets were the propagandists of a dreamy new society in which Irish Catholics were on top. The American revolutionary war made England push for more civil rights for Catholics to prevent unrest while they fought France. This was over the backs of Ascendancy Protestants who wildly objected.

1775-1800 years of much political debate moved toward greater Catholic emancipation and more Irish parliamentary independence. Voluntary militias form throughout the island to defend Ireland from the French. These militias for the heart of many a debating group and later, a political group. England does too little too late.

1795 Agrarian fighting: The Protestant Peep O' Day Boys fighting the Defenders or Ribbonment Catholics. Rural rioting between Catholic and Protestant lead to the foundation of the Orange Order after the 'battle of the diamond'. The roots of the Ancient Order of the Hibernians come from the Defenders.

Wolf Tone influential in forming the United Irishmen in Belfast and Dublin as debating societies.


Literature: A Modest Proposal,
A Shionann Bhriain Bhóroimhe

(Oh, Shannon of Brian Boroma)

Diarmaid Ó Bhriain .cc.

Meter: ae freislighe

Diarmaid Ó Bhriain probably wrote this around AD 1600. It was part of a poetic contest with Tadhg Óg Ó Huiginn over which part of Ireland owns the River Shannon. The O'Briens traditionally claimed the Shannon for Thomond (North Munster); the river was also claimed for Desmond (South Munster) and the city of Limerick. This is also a travelogue and praise of the Shannon that follows it from the borders of Munster to the sea. Notes on the geographical features listed appear after the literal and poetic translations. Honest. Just keep scrolling down! The text came from the manuscripts RIA 3 C 13 and 23 I 40; and when I find out what institution holds them, I'll tell you. It was first published in modern times in the _Irish Review_ in March 1913 in an article by Osborn Berin.

Middle Irish

A Shionann Bhriain Bhóroimhe, *
iongnadh is méad do gháire,
mar sguire do ghlóraighe
ag dol siar isin sáile.
---
Gluaise láimh ré Bóroimhe,
téighe láimh ré Ceann Choradh, *
ag moladh Mheic mhórMhuire,
Mary,
go bráth bráth is binn t'fhoghar.
--
An port asa dtéighisi,
ó shliabh larainn 'ga neimhcheilt;
lór a luaithe téighisi
tré Loch Ribh,tré Loch nDeirdheirc. *

English translation

Oh, Shannon of Brian of Boroma,
very wonderful, {with} your laugh's greatness,
how you cease from noisy mirth
where you stretch toward the sea in comfort.
---
You go to touch on Boroma;
you reach to finger Kincora;
at the recommendation of the Son of great
you are tuneful of sound till eternity.
--
The place where you go
you do not hide -- from Slieve Anerin
you go quickly enough
through Loch Ree, through Loch Derg. *
Ag dol tar Eas nDanainne *
nocha nféadthar do chuibhreach;
is ann do-ní an ramhaille,
ag dola láimh ré Luimneach.

At the loop towards the Danaans' Waterfall *
you may not overflow your shackles;
there you go the more slowly --
at departure, you touch near Limerick.

Ó Luimneach an mhearsháile
go dtéighe i nLnis Cathaigh
láimh ré port ar Seanánne,*
caidhe th'imtheacht 'na dheaghaidh.

From Limerick, quick and easy
to reach into Scattery Island,
touch near our Seanan's harbor, *
holy the great approach afterwards.

Fa imlibh ar bhfearainne
meinic théighe in gach ionam,
ar ais tar Eas nDanainne, *
ag dul san bhfairrge, a Shionann.

You were bordered by lands
often going into each,
back towards the Danaans' Waterfall,*
at departure into waiting, oh Shannon.

Bóinn is Siúir is seinLeamhain
agus Suca nach sriobhmall --
adeirid na deighleabhair
gurab uaisle tú, a Shionann.

The Boyne, the Suir, the slim Elm River *
and the Suck are not slow streams --
it says in noble books
that they are not as noble as you, oh Shannon.

*Bhoroiimhe/of Boroma: Boroma(sp?) is a place along the River Shannon where Brian Boru/Boroimhe, high king of Ireland, was supposed to have been
born. This constitutes a sort of O'Brien claim, or so the poet implies.

*Céann Choradh/Kincora: Brian's fort and the seat of his power. Literally, the Head of the Weir.

*Loch nDeirgdheirc/Loch Derg: St. Patrick's Purgatory, a world-famous pilgrimage site in the Middle Ages, is located on an island in the middle of the lake.

*Port ar Seanáinne/our Seanan's harbor: St. Seanán had a monastic community (and harbor, of course) on Scattery Island.

*Leamhain/Elm River: Nobody knows what Irish river this is; it may be the upper Erne.
A Modest Proposal
by Jonathan Swift  First Published in 1729

A MODEST PROPOSAL FOR PREVENTING THE CHILDREN OF POOR
PEOPLE IN IRELAND FROM BEING A BURDEN TO THEIR PARENTS
OR COUNTRY, AND FOR MAKING THEM BENEFICIAL TO THE PUBLIC

It is a melancholy object to those who walk through this great town or travel in the
country, when they see the streets, the roads, and cabin doors, crowded with beggars
of the female sex, followed by three, four, or six children, all in rags and importuning
every passenger for an alms. These mothers, instead of being able to work for their
honest livelihood, are forced to employ all their time in strolling to beg sustenance for
their helpless infants: who as they grow up either turn thieves for want of work, or
leave their dear native country to fight for the Pretender in Spain, or sell themselves to
the Barbadoes.

I think it is agreed by all parties that this prodigious number of children in the arms, or
on the backs, or at the heels of their mothers, and frequently of their fathers, is in the
present deplorable state of the kingdom a very great additional grievance; and,
therefore, whoever could find out a fair, cheap, and easy method of making these
children sound, useful members of the commonwealth, would deserve so
well of the public as to have his statue set up for a preserver of the nation.

But my intention is very far from being confined to provide only for the children of
professed beggars; it is of a much greater extent, and shall take in the whole number
of infants at a certain age who are born of parents in effect as little able to support
them as those who demand our charity in the streets.

As to my own part, having turned my thoughts for many years upon this important
subject, and maturely weighed the several schemes of other projectors, I have always
found them grossly mistaken in the computation. It is true, a child just dropped from
its dam may be supported by her milk for a solar year, with little other nourishment; at
most not above the value of 2s., which the mother may certainly get, or the value in
scraps, by her lawful occupation of begging; and it is exactly at one year old that I
propose to provide for them in such a manner as instead of being a charge upon their
parents or the parish, or wanting food and raiment for the rest of their lives, they shall
on the contrary contribute to the feeding, and partly to the clothing, of many thousands.

There is likewise another great advantage in my scheme, that it will prevent those
voluntary abortions, and that horrid practice of women murdering their bastard
children, alas! too frequent among us! sacrificing the poor innocent babes I doubt
more to avoid the expense than the shame, which would move tears and pity in the
most savage and inhuman breast.
The number of souls in this kingdom being usually reckoned one million and a half, of these I calculate there may be about two hundred thousand couple whose wives are breeders; from which number I subtract thirty thousand couples who are able to maintain their own children, although I apprehend there cannot be so many, under the present distresses of the kingdom; but this being granted, there will remain an hundred and seventy thousand breeders. I again subtract fifty thousand for those women who miscarry, or whose children die by accident or disease within the year. There only remains one hundred and twenty thousand children of poor parents annually born. The question therefore is, how this number shall be reared and provided for, which, as I have already said, under the present situation of affairs, is utterly impossible by all the methods hitherto proposed. For we can neither employ them in handicraft or agriculture; we neither build houses (I mean in the country) nor cultivate land: they can very seldom pick up a livelihood by stealing, till they arrive at six years old, except where they are of towardly parts, although I confess they learn the rudiments much earlier, during which time, they can however be properly looked upon only as probationers, as I have been informed by a principal gentleman in the county of Cavan, who protested to me that he never knew above one or two instances under the age of six, even in a part of the kingdom so renowned for the quickest proficiency in that art.

I am assured by our merchants, that a boy or a girl before twelve years old is no salable commodity; and even when they come to this age they will not yield above three pounds, or three pounds and half-a-crown at most on the exchange; which cannot turn to account either to the parents or kingdom, the charge of nutriment and rags having been at least four times that value.

I shall now therefore humbly propose my own thoughts, which I hope will not be liable to the least objection.

I have been assured by a very knowing American of my acquaintance in London, that a young healthy child well nursed is at a year old a most delicious, nourishing, and wholesome food, whether stewed, roasted, baked, or boiled; and I make no doubt that it will equally serve in a fricassee or a ragout.

I do therefore humbly offer it to public consideration that of the hundred and twenty thousand children already computed, twenty thousand may be reserved for breed, whereof only one-fourth part to be males; which is more than we allow to sheep, black cattle or swine; and my reason is, that these children are seldom the fruits of marriage, a circumstance not much regarded by our savages, therefore one male will be sufficient to serve four females. That the remaining hundred thousand may, at a year old, be offered in the sale to the persons of quality and fortune through the kingdom; always advising the mother to let them suck plentifully in the last month, so as to render them plump and fat for a good table. A child will make two dishes at an
entertainment for friends; and when the family dines alone, the fore or hind quarter will make a reasonable dish, and seasoned with a little pepper or salt will be very good boiled on the fourth day, especially in winter.

I have reckoned upon a medium that a child just born will weigh 12 pounds, and in a solar year, if tolerably nursed, increaseth to 28 pounds.

I grant this food will be somewhat dear, and therefore very proper for landlords, who, as they have already devoured most of the parents, seem to have the best title to the children.

Infant's flesh will be in season throughout the year, but more plentiful in March, and a little before and after; for we are told by a grave author, an eminent French physician, that fish being a prolific diet, there are more children born in Roman Catholic countries about nine months after Lent than at any other season; therefore, reckoning a year after Lent, the markets will be more glutted than usual, because the number of popish infants is at least three to one in this kingdom: and therefore it will have one other collateral advantage, by lessening the number of papists among us.

I have already computed the charge of nursing a beggar's child (in which list I reckon all cottagers, laborers, and four-fifths of the farmers) to be about two shillings per annum, rags included; and I believe no gentleman would repine to give ten shillings for the carcass of a good fat child, which, as I have said, will make four dishes of excellent nutritive meat, when he hath only some particular friend or his own family to dine with him. Thus the squire will learn to be a good landlord, and grow popular among his tenants; the mother will have eight shillings net profit, and be fit for work till she produces another child.

Those who are more thrifty (as I must confess the times require) may flay the carcass; the skin of which artificially dressed will make admirable gloves for ladies, and summer boots for fine gentlemen.

As to our city of Dublin, shambles may be appointed for this purpose in the most convenient parts of it, and butchers we may be assured will not be wanting; although I rather recommend buying the children alive, and dressing them hot from the knife, as we do roasting pigs.

A very worthy person, a true lover of his country, and whose virtues I highly esteem, was lately pleased in discoursing on this matter to offer a refinement upon my scheme. He said that many gentlemen of this kingdom, having of late destroyed their deer, he conceived that the want of venison might be well supplied by the bodies of young lads and maidens, not exceeding fourteen years of age nor under twelve; so great a number of both sexes in every country being now ready to starve for want of work and service; and these to be disposed of by their parents, if alive, or otherwise by
their nearest relations. But with due deference to so excellent a friend and so deserving a patriot, I cannot be altogether in his sentiments; for as to the males, my American acquaintance assured me, from frequent experience, that their flesh was generally tough and lean, like that of our schoolboys by continual exercise, and their taste disagreeable; and to fatten them would not answer the charge. Then as to the females, it would, I think, with humble submission be a loss to the public, because they soon would become breeders themselves; and besides, it is not improbable that some scrupulous people might be apt to censure such a practice (although indeed very unjustly), as a little bordering upon cruelty; which, I confess, hath always been with me the strongest objection against any project, however so well intended.

But in order to justify my friend, he confessed that this expedient was put into his head by the famous Psalmanazar, a native of the island Formosa, who came from thence to London above twenty years ago, and in conversation told my friend, that in his country when any young person happened to be put to death, the executioner sold the carcass to persons of quality as a prime dainty; and that in his time the body of a plump girl of fifteen, who was crucified for an attempt to poison the emperor, was sold to his imperial majesty's prime minister of state, and other great mandarins of the court, in joints from the gibbet, at four hundred crowns. Neither indeed can I deny, that if the same use were made of several plump young girls in this town, who without one single groat to their fortunes cannot stir abroad without a chair, and appear at playhouse and assemblies in foreign fineries which they never will pay for, the kingdom would not be the worse.

Some persons of a desponding spirit are in great concern about that vast number of poor people, who are aged, diseased, or maimed, and I have been desired to employ my thoughts what course may be taken to ease the nation of so grievous an encumbrance. But I am not in the least pain upon that matter, because it is very well known that they are every day dying and rotting by cold and famine, and filth and vermin, as fast as can be reasonably expected. And as to the young laborers, they are now in as hopeful a condition; they cannot get work, and consequently pine away for want of nourishment, to a degree that if at any time they are accidentally hired to common labor, they have not strength to perform it; and thus the country and themselves are happily delivered from the evils to come.

I have too long digressed, and therefore shall return to my subject. I think the advantages by the proposal which I have made are obvious and many, as well as of the highest importance.

For first, as I have already observed, it would greatly lessen the number of papists, with whom we are yearly overrun, being the principal breeders of the nation as well as our most dangerous enemies; and who stay at home on purpose with a design to deliver the kingdom to the Pretender, hoping to take their advantage by the absence of so many good protestants, who have chosen rather to leave their country than stay at
home and pay tithes against their conscience to an episcopal curate.

Secondly, The poorer tenants will have something valuable of their own, which by law may be made liable to distress and help to pay their landlord's rent, their corn and cattle being already seized, and money a thing unknown.

Thirdly, Whereas the maintenance of an hundred thousand children, from two years old and upward, cannot be computed at less than ten shillings a-piece per annum, the nation's stock will be thereby increased fifty thousand pounds per annum, beside the profit of a new dish introduced to the tables of all gentlemen of fortune in the kingdom who have any refinement in taste. And the money will circulate among ourselves, the goods being entirely of our own growth and manufacture.

Fourthly, The constant breeders, beside the gain of eight shillings sterling per annum by the sale of their children, will be rid of the charge of maintaining them after the first year. Fifthly, This food would likewise bring great custom to taverns; where the vintners will certainly be so prudent as to procure the best receipts for dressing it to perfection, and consequently have their houses frequented by all the fine gentlemen, who justly value themselves upon their knowledge in good eating; and a skillful cook, who understands how to oblige his guests, will contrive to make it as expensive as they please.

Sixthly, This would be a great inducement to marriage, which all wise nations have either encouraged by rewards or enforced by laws and penalties. It would increase the care and tenderness of mothers toward their children, when they were sure of a settlement for life to the poor babes, provided in some sort by the public, to their annual profit instead of expense. We should see an honest emulation among the married women, which of them could bring the fattest child to the market. Men would become as fond of their wives during the time of their pregnancy as they are now of their mares in foal, their cows in calf, their sows when they are ready to farrow; nor offer to beat or kick them (as is too frequent a practice) for fear of a miscarriage.

Many other advantages might be enumerated. For instance, the addition of some thousand carcasses in our exportation of barreled beef, the propagation of swine's flesh, and improvement in the art of making good bacon, so much wanted among us by the great destruction of pigs, too frequent at our tables; which are no way comparable in taste or magnificence to a well-grown, fat, yearling child, which roasted whole will make a considerable figure at a lord mayor's feast or any other public entertainment. But this and many others I omit, being studious of brevity.

Supposing that one thousand families in this city would be constant customers for infants flesh, besides others who might have it at merry meetings, particularly weddings and christenings; I compute that Dublin would take off annually about twenty thousand carcasses, and the rest of the kingdom (where probably they will be
sold somewhat cheaper) the remaining eighty thousand.

I can think of no one objection that will possibly be raised against this proposal unless it should be urged that the number of people will be thereby much lessened in the kingdom. This I freely own, and it was indeed one principal design in offering it to the world. I desire the reader will observe, that I calculate my remedy for this one individual Kingdom of Ireland, and for no other that ever was, is, or, I think, ever can be upon earth. Therefore, let no man talk to me of other expedients: Of taxing our absentees at five shillings a pound: Of using neither clothes, manufacture: Of utterly rejecting the materials and instruments that promote foreign luxury: Of curing the expensiveness of pride, vanity, idleness, and gaming in our women: Of introducing a vein of parsimony, prudence, and temperance: Of learning to love our country, wherein we differ even from Laplanders, and the inhabitants of Topinamboo: of quitting our animosities and factions, nor act any longer like the Jews, who were murdering one another at the moment their city was taken: Of being a little cautious not to sell our country and consciences for nothing: Of teaching landlords to have at least one degree of mercy towards their tenants. Lastly, of putting a spirit of honesty, industry, and skill into our shopkeepers, who if a resolution could now be taken to buy only our native goods, would immediately unite to cheat and exact upon us in the price, the measure and the goodness, nor could ever yet be brought to make one fair proposal of just dealing, though often and earnestly invited to it. Therefore, I repeat, let no man talk to me of these and the like expedients, till he hath at least a glimpse of hope that there will ever be some hearty and sincere attempt to put them in practice. But as to myself, having been wearied out for many years with offering vain, idle, visionary thoughts, and at length utterly despairing of success, I fortunately fell upon this proposal, which, as it is wholly new, so it hath something solid and real, of no expense and little trouble, full in our own power, and whereby we can incur no danger in disobliging England. For this king of commodity will not bear exportation, the flesh being of too tender a consistence to admit a long continuance in salt, although perhaps I could name a country which would be glad to eat up our whole nation without it.

After all, I am not so violently bent upon my own opinion as to reject any offer proposed by wise men, which shall be found equally innocent, cheap, easy, and effectual. But before something of that kind shall be advanced in contradiction to my scheme, and offering a better, I desire the author or authors will be pleased maturely to consider two points. First, as things now stand, how they will be able to find food and raiment for an hundred thousand useless mouths and backs. And secondly, there being a round million of creatures in human figure throughout this kingdom, whose whole subsistence put into a common stock would leave them in debt two millions of pounds sterling, adding those who are beggars by profession to the bulk of farmers, cottagers, and laborers, with their wives and children who are beggars in effect: I desire those politicians who dislike my overture, and may perhaps be so bold as to attempt an answer, that they will first ask the parents of these mortals, whether they
would not at this day think it a great happiness to have been sold for food, at a year old in the manner I prescribe, and thereby have avoided such a perpetual scene of misfortunes as they have since gone through by the oppression of landlords, the impossibility of paying rent without money or trade, the want of common sustenance, with neither house nor clothes to cover them from the inclemencies of the weather, and the most inevitable prospect of entailing the like or greater miseries upon their breed for ever.

I profess, in the sincerity of my heart, that I have not the least personal interest in endeavoring to promote this necessary work, having no other motive than the public good of my country, by advancing our trade, providing for infants, relieving the poor, and giving some pleasure to the rich. I have no children by which I can propose to get a single penny; the youngest being nine years old, and my wife past child-bearing.(1729)
I am Raftery the poet
full of hope and love
With eyes without light
quiet without annoyance

Going down my path
with the light of my heart
weak and tired
to the end of my way.

I am now
with my face to the wall
playing music
to empty pockets.
Daniel O'Connell and the Great Famine (1800-1850)

Text assignments
The Course of Irish History: Chapters 16-17
The New Oxford Book of Irish Verse:
17th-19th Century Folk Poetry

On the Internet:
Views of the Famine  http://adminstaff.vassar.edu/sttaylor/FAMINE/
The Act of union and the Famine:

Timeline
1769-1849  Maria Edgeworth
1775-1847  Daniel O'Connell (The Liberator)
1784-1835  Antoine Raifteiri
1790-1866  George Petrie
1794-1852  Thomas Moore
1794-1869  William Carleton

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1795  Rural rioting between Catholic and Protestant lead to the foundation of the Orange Order after the 'battle of the diamond'.
1798  Year of the French: United Irishmen of Dublin betrayed by informers. French land at Killala under French General Humbert. Wolfe Tone's United Irishmen uprising crushed by Cornwallis (the same who lost America).
1800  Ireland becomes part of Britain under the Act of Union with direct rule from Westminster
1803  Robert Emmett's rising, trial and execution.
1803-1849  James Mangan
1810-1886  Samuel Ferguson
1814-1845  Thomas Davis
1823  O'Connell forms the Catholic Association to work for Catholic emancipation
1824-1889  William Allingham
1829  Catholic Emancipation Act passed after Daniel O'Connell elected as MP. He was elected to a seat for Clare, though at the time, he could not hold the seat in Parliament.
1836-1848  The Nation Magazine
1837  Accession of Queen Victoria.
1840  O'Connell founded the Repeal Association to repeal the Act of Union with Britain and to give Ireland her own Parliament back.
1842-1848  The Great Famine.
1843  O'Connell began to call "monster meetings", with hundreds of thousands attending all across the country and calling for Repeal of the Union.
1845-48  Head of Treasury, Sir Robert Peel, Prime Minister, imports Indian Corn.
1846  April. Treveyan opens depots for sale of Indian corn, but closes them later in summer. Repeal of Corn Laws.
1847  Fever spreading. Treveleyan winds up Soup Kitchen Act, and retires to write history of famine. Worst year of famine. "Black '47"
1848-49 By 1848 through emigration and deaths by famine, Ireland's population decreased by more than 2 million people (8.5 to 6.5).

1846-1928 Standish O'Grady
1848 The Young Irelanders Insurrection fails. Smith O'Brien (Young Ireland Leader) arrested. James Stephens flees to France.
1850 Year the Doyle Family comes to America

Concepts

6. Daniel O'Connell as Irish leader and world figure
7. Uprising of 1848 and its consequences for the Irish and English

F. The Great Famine and its consequences
   1. Causes of the famine
   2. English laissez faire policy
   3. The great "exodus," mainly to the United States
   4. The native Irish psychologically maimed

G. Dawn of the literary revival
   1. New interest in Ireland's heroic past
   2. Major precursors of the revival
      a. James Mangan
      b. James Macpherson
      c. James Ferguson
      d. Joseph Sheridan LeFanu
      e. William Carleton
      f. Standish O'Grady

Daniel O'Connell was one of the first Catholic lawyers after the liberalization of the Penal laws, became a popular and effective lawyer and one of the most successful politicians in Ireland.

Ireland at this time experience rapid increase in population (about 6.5 million...now about 3.5 million) with land scarce and valuable. After the recent close call from the French, Ireland becomes part of Britain under the Act of Union with direct rule from Westminster.

O'Connell formed the Catholic Association to work for Catholic emancipation. It's membership dues (i.e. the Catholic rent) was one
penny a month and thousands joined and became politically active. They can now vote, so now they vote for people who will aid in Catholic emancipation. 1826 was a significant election in which many MP's were turned out because they opposed emancipation. The Catholic clergy actually start helping out also as local agents and propagandists for the movement. The clergy canvassed and lead bands of people to the polls. The people marched into the towns carrying green boughs and leaves. (Ironically, this helped in the de-Gaelicisation of Ireland. English was the language of power.)

Catholic Emancipation Act passed after Daniel O'Connell elected as MP. He was elected to a seat for Clare, though at the time, he could not hold the seat in Parliament. Prime Minister Wellington and Home Secretary Peel did not want Catholic emancipation, but they went along because it was politically expedient (and many Irishmen were in the police and army).

O'Connell began to call "monster meetings", with hundreds of thousands attending all across the country and calling for Repeal of the Union. But this time, he had very little support in Parliament and had the Conservative Peel in power. The Repeal movement galvanized new leaders, the Young Irelanders, including people associated with the Nation magazine:

Thomas Davis: "Irish Nationality-Anyone who lives in Ireland regardless of origin or creed."
Charles Gaven Duffy: editor of the Nation and developed parliamentary tactics of rejecting all appointments of British officers.
John Mitchel: advocated complete separation from England using force if necessary.
James Fintan Lalor: said that the main issue that would fire the masses was land reform.

The Young Irelanders broke with O'Connell in 1844, then launched their own rebellion in 1848

Before the Famine there was over 8 million people. At this time most of the people had adopted the use of the potato which, along with milk provided a decent diet for the first time in many years. There was relative peace and the population soared.

The Famine is caused by a combination of political, ecological, and natural disasters. The potato blight was a type of fungus brought from the USA. About 1.5 million die in the Famine and about 1.5 million
emigrate to England, USA and Canada, thus establishing a built-in group of people who really hate the English. There was enough food in Ireland to feed everyone, but the land was encumbered by land speculators and distant land-lords who took the food out of the country to pay their own expenses. Food production actually rose during the famine years. Heavy reliance on the potato was also caused by penal laws which required farmers to split their holding among their children unless one because Protestant. Then he would get it all. The famine deaths were due more to wasting diseases typhus and relapsing fever, dysentery from eating seaweed, scurvy, dropsy, though outright starvation was a major cause at it’s peek. Coffin ships came to the Americas. Some landlord “shoved-out” i.e. paid for passage oversees for entire groups of tenants on coffin ships.

Peel’s government actually did quite alot, setting up relief committees, loaning money, setting up make-work jobs and importing indian corn, but not stopping the export of food from Ireland. The next government was more into Laissez faire capitalists and was much more crueler. The indian corn was called Trevelian corn after the Secretary of the Treasury. This policy failed as the famine got worse and the English government direct relief to the poor, opened up soup kitchens augmented by volunteers, esp. from the Quakers. Black ‘47= the worst year of the famine. Private donations from Quakers, Americans, even US Indians outpaced English support. About 1.4 million die in the Famine
Fenianism, Home Rule and the Land War (1850-1891)  
From Parnell to Pearse (1891-1921)

Charles Stewart Parnell

On the Internet:
Parnell:http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charles_Stewart_Parnell

Timeline
1846-1891   Charles Stewart Parnell
1846-1906   Michael Davitt
1848   The Young Irelanders Insurrection fails. Smith O'Brien (Young Ireland Leader) arrested. James Stephens flees to France.
1852-1933   George Moore
1852-1932   Lady Gregory
1856   Stephens returns from France.
1858   Stephens founds Irish Republican Brotherhood. Fenian Brotherhood founded in America.
1860-1949   Douglas Hyde
1861   Beginning of American Civil War.
1863   "Irish People" newspaper founded.
End of American Civil War.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tr>
<td>1865</td>
<td>Arrest of editorial board of &quot;Irish People&quot;. James Stephens arrested, and escapes from Richmond Jail. February: Abortive raid on Chester Castle.</td>
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<td>1865-1939</td>
<td>W.B.Yeats</td>
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<td>1867-1935</td>
<td>George Russell &quot;AE&quot;</td>
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<td>1869</td>
<td>Gladstone, Prime Minister, dis-establishes Protestant Church in Ireland.</td>
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<td>1870</td>
<td>Gladstone's first Land Act.</td>
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<td>1871-1901</td>
<td>John M.Synge</td>
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<td>1875</td>
<td>Charles Stewart Parnell elected MP for Co Meath.</td>
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<td>1877</td>
<td>The Home Rule MP's elected Charles Stewart Parnell as their representative. Parnell wished to combine agrarian and political concerns together within the Home Rule Movement.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1879-1916</td>
<td>Pádraic Pearse</td>
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<td>1881</td>
<td>Gladstone's 2nd Land Act. Parnell imprisoned.</td>
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<td>1881-1972</td>
<td>Pádraic Colum</td>
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<td>1882-1941</td>
<td>James Joyce</td>
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<td>1884-1964</td>
<td>Sean O'Casey</td>
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<td>1886</td>
<td>First home Rule Bill.</td>
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<td>1887-1917</td>
<td>Francis Ledwidge</td>
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<td>1891</td>
<td>Parnell exposed in divorce scandal, loses three by-elections in Ireland. Parnell dies in October.</td>
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<td>1896-1974</td>
<td>Austin Clarke</td>
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<td>1896</td>
<td>James Connolly founds the Irish Socialist Revolutionary Party</td>
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<td>1903</td>
<td>Land Purchase Act (Wyndham Act).</td>
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<td>1904-1967</td>
<td>Patrick Kavanagh</td>
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<td>1906-</td>
<td>Samuel Beckett</td>
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<td>1906</td>
<td>Liberals win General Election.</td>
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<td>1907</td>
<td>Riots over the production of Synge's &quot;Playboy of the Western World&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>1909</td>
<td>Land Purchase Act.</td>
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1912-14  Third Home Rule Bill. Home Rule crisis, Formation of Irish Volunteers, Home Rule Act passes but is not put into effect due to World War I, Ulster "Solemn League and Covenant" signed by nearly 500,000 in protest of Home Rule movement.

1914  Implementation of Home Rule postponed because of outbreak of World War I.

1916  April 24--Easter Rising in Dublin; Proclamation of the Irish Republic read by Patrick Pearse

May 3 - 12--Fifteen leaders of Rising are shot in Kilmainham Jail, After the leaders are executed public opinion backs independence.

August 3--Sir Roger Casement hanged in London

Outline of Unit:

E. Beginning of cultural and literary nationalism
   1. Popular literature; its dissemination and influence in other countries, especially the United States
   2. The Nation and the beginning of "cultural nationalism"

H. History repeats itself: repression and rebellion
   1. English repressive measures
   2. Catholic/Protestant divisions widen
   3. Fenians form in America
   4. John Stewart Parnell and the beginning of Home Rule agitation
   5. Irish Party formed under Parnell
   6. Parnell and Kitty O'Shea; Parnell's fall

I. The Literary Renaissance
   1. Irish literature achieves international fame
   2. The Abbey Theatre: Yeats, Lady Gregory, George Moore, Synge, O'Casey
   3. Major prose writers: Joyce, O'Flaherty, Trevor, O'Connor, O'Faolain, J.P. Donleavy, Edna O'Brien
   4. Major poets: Yeats, Austin Clark, Pádraic Colum, Patrick Kavanagh, Louis MacNeice, Thomas Kinsella, Seamus Heaney
Important Concepts:

Michael Davitt (1846-1906)
Born at Straide, County Mayo in 1846. Son of a small farmer, he was imprisoned between 1870 and 1877 for his political activities. In 1879, he founded the Land League, with Parnell as President. As a result of Land League agitation, the British government began a process to end landlordism in Ireland. Davitt served as an MP for Co. Meath, North Meath and South Mayo and was a patron of the GAA from its foundation.

Charles Stewart Parnell (1846-1891)
Charles Stewart Parnell was the son of a Protestant landowner who organized the rural masses into agitation against the ruling Landlord class to seek the 3 Fs:
- Fixity of Tenure,
- Freedom to Sell and
- Fair Rent.
Violence flared in the countryside but Parnell preferred to use parliamentary means to achieve his objectives and the result was a series of Land Acts which greatly improved the conditions under which the Irish agricultural class toiled.
Parnell's main ambition was Home Rule for Ireland (local Government) and he led the Irish Party, deposing Isaac Butt in the process to achieve this aim. He and colleagues such as Joseph Biggar made a science out of 'filibustering' and delayed the English parliament by introducing amendments to every clause of every Bill and then discussing each aspect at length. His popularity in Ireland soared to great heights.
Trouble loomed for Parnell however, in his private life. He had secretly courted a married woman, Kathleen O'Shea, the husband of whom filed for divorce, naming Parnell as the co-repsondent. He tried to ignore the scandal and continued his public life. Public pressure in Ireland and from Gladstone in England eventually brought his downfall and he died shortly afterwards, in 1891. The Home Rule Bill that he had forced Gladstone into introducing was passed in the House of Commons, but defeated in the House of Lords. In his last speech in Kilkenny in 1891 he said: 'I don't pretend that I had not moments of trial and of temptation, but I do claim that never in thought, word, or deed, have I been false to the trust which Irishmen have confided in me'.
While most Irish saw the Union with England as a disaster, prosperous factions in the North (where there was shipbuilding and the linen trade and better tenant farming relationships) clung to preserving the Union. The idea of Ireland as a united independent nation was growing.

There were two courses toward independence: a constitutional strategy and a revolutionary strategy.

The Irish Tenant League was formed by Charles Gavan Duffy for the three F’s: fair rent, fixity of tenure, freedom for the tenant to sell his interest in the holdings. The failure of this movement to effect anything in Parliament caused distrust in parliamentary methods.

Thus the Irish Republican Brotherhood was started 1858 in New York and Dublin. They were known as the Fenians. Fenians were strong nationalists and mostly Catholic, though the Church condemned their activities. They drew support from American Fenians. A rising was put down in 1867 with the leaders imprisoned but the movement lived on even as the constitutional approach seemed to work. There were still old Fenians in the 1916 Rising.

Gladstone’s reforms as a result of the Fenian rising: equality of religions, land reform, an attempt at establishing University College, Dublin. In 1870 Isaac Butt starts a home rule movement which was quite conservative, seeking only a local Irish legislature and cooperation with the British; it was soon taken over by those with a harder line who sought to use legislation to tie up the British parliament. Parnell was the epitome of this. The Fenians supported the Parnell faction. Davitt founds the National Land League; Parnell becomes it’s president. This was a great collaboration of Fenian organizing energy and Parnell’s leadership and reputation. It attracted support from many faction of Irish and Irish Americans. The League was an agency that organized boycotts, resistance to landlords, resistance to evictions and political action as well as providing relief to people risking another famine. It had a lot of clerical support. The government arrested all the leaders, but eventually gave in. This lead to gradual land reform between 1880 to 1885 due to legislation encouraging absentee landlords to sell their properties.

Parnell moved on to working for home rule with Gladstone’s support. Named in a lawsuit for divorce, he was hounded out of leadership and died a broken man.

In the light of the failure of a political solution, a new nationalistic
cultural revival took place with Yeats, Lady Gregory, Synge, Douglas Hyde et others. The Gaelic League founded by Douglas Hyde and Eoin MacNeill. They sought to bring back a unique “Irishness” of language, dance, theatre, music, religion. Though publicized as strictly cultural, they planted the seed of nationalistic fervor and many Fenians were part of the movement. It propagated national self reliance and self-respect.

Sinn Féin started in 1899. Arthur Griffith, writing in their paper, United Irishman proposes separation from England as the Act of Union was illegal. He suggests that the Irish start their own institutions and that those elected to Parliament don’t participate in an illegal practice.

Five factions somewhat closely related, but still separate:
- The Irish Party home rulers who didn’t want complete separation and waned to work toward a cooperative legislative solution,
- Sinn Féin, which had a policy of passive resistance and would have settled for a dual monarchy, and
- The Irish Republican Brotherhood, which wanted a military revolutionary solution. 
  - a Socialist labor movement under James Connolly helped militarize citizens, forming a Citizen’s Army.
- the figures in the Gaelic literary revival.

All these factors lead up to the Rising of 1916.

Meanwhile, in the north, a pro-British group, the Ulster Volunteers openly drilled, collected weapons to fight a separation. Their leader was Edward Carsen. Implementation of Home Rule postponed because of outbreak of World War I. 300,000 Irishmen fight for the British with the support of John Redmond, the Irish Party leader.

1916 April 24--Easter Rising in Dublin; Proclamation of the Irish Republic read by Patrick Pearse
May 3 - 12--Fifteen leaders of Rising are shot in Kilmainham Jail, August 3--Sir Roger Casement hanged in London.

After the leaders are executed public opinion backs independence and backs Sinn Féin.

Literature: My Dead King
From “Portrait of an Artist”  
James Joyce “A Change of Heart”

He was alone. He was unheeded, happy and near to the wild heart of life. He was alone and young and wilful and wildhearted, alone amid a waste of wild air and brackish waters and the sea-harvest of shells and tangle and veiled grey sunlight and gayclad lightclad figures of children and girls and voices childish and girlish in the air.

A girl stood before him in midstream, alone and still, gazing out to sea. She seemed like one whom magic had changed into the likeness of a strange and beautiful seabird. Her long slender bare legs were delicate as a crane’s and pure save where an emerald trail of seaweed had fashioned itself as a sign upon the flesh. Her thighs, fuller and soft-hued as ivory, were bared almost to the hips, where the white fringes of her drawers were like feathering of soft white down. Her slate-blue skirts were kilted boldly about her waist and dovetailed behind her. Her bosom was as a bird’s, soft and slight, slight and soft as the breast of some dark-plumaged dove. But her long fair hair was girlish: and girlish, and touched with the wonder of mortal beauty, her face.

She was alone and still, gazing out to sea; and when she felt his presence and the worship of his eyes her eyes turned to him in quiet sufferance of his gaze, without shame or wantonness. Long, long she suffered his gaze and then quietly withdrew her eyes from his and bent them towards the stream, gently stirring the water with her foot hither and thither. The first faint noise of gently moving water broke the silence, low and faint and whispering, faint as the bells of sleep; hither and thither, hither and thither; and a faint flame trembled on her cheek.

-- Heavenly God! cried Stephen’s soul, in an outburst of profane joy.

He turned away from her suddenly and set off across the strand. His cheeks were aflame; his body was aglow; his limbs were trembling. On and on and on and on he strode, far out over the sands, singing wildly to the sea, crying to greet the advent of the life that had cried to him.

...“My Dead King”

They are the Lord's anointed, Dante said. They are an honour to their country.

-- Tub of guts, said Mr Dedalus coarsely. He has a handsome face, mind you, in repose. You should see that fellow lapping up his bacon and cabbage of a cold winter's day. O Johnny!
He twisted his features into a grimace of heavy bestiality and made a lapping noise with his lips.

-- Really, Simon, you should not speak that way before Stephen. It’s not right.

-- O, he'll remember all this when he grows up, said Dante hotly - the language he heard against God and religion and priests in his own home.

-- Let him remember too, cried Mr Casey to her from across the table, the language with which the priests and the priests' pawns broke Parnell’s heart and hounded him into his grave. Let him remember that too when he grows up.

-- Sons of bitches! cried Mr Dedalus. When he was down they turned on him to betray him and rend him like rats in a sewer. Low-lived dogs! And they look it! By Christ, they look it!

-- They behaved rightly, cried Dante. They obeyed their bishops and their priests. Honour to them!

-- Well, it is perfectly dreadful to say that not even for one day in the year, said Mrs Dedalus, can we be free from these dreadful disputes!

Uncle Charles raised his hands mildly and said:

-- Come now, come now, come now! Can we not have our opinions whatever they are without this bad temper and this bad language? It is too bad surely.

Mrs Dedalus spoke to Dante in a low voice but Dante said loudly:

-- I will not say nothing. I will defend my church and my religion when it is insulted and spit on by renegade catholics.

Mr Casey pushed his plate rudely into the middle of the table and, resting his elbows before him, said in a hoarse voice to his host:

-- Tell me, did I tell you that story about a very famous spit?

-- You did not, John, said Mr Dedalus.

-- Why then, said Mr Casey, it is a most instructive story. It happened not long ago in the county Wicklow where we are now.

He broke off and, turning towards Dante, said with quiet indignation:
-- And I may tell you, ma'am, that I, if you mean me, am no renegade catholic. I am a catholic as my father was and his father before him and his father before him again, when we gave up our lives rather than sell our faith.

-- The more shame to you now, Dante said, to speak as you do.

-- The story, John, said Mr Dedalus smiling. Let us have the story anyhow.

-- Catholic indeed! repeated Dante ironically. The blackest protestant in the land would not speak the language I have heard this evening.

... He was for Ireland and Parnell and so was his father: and so was Dante too for one night at the band on the esplanade she had hit a gentleman on the head with her umbrella because he had taken off his hat when the band played God save the Queen at the end.

Mr Dedalus gave a snort of contempt.

-- Ah, John, he said. It is true for them. We are an unfortunate priest-ridden race and always were and always will be till the end of the chapter.

Uncle Charles shook his head, saying:

-- A bad business! A bad business!

Mr Dedalus repeated:

-- A priest-ridden Godforsaken race!

He pointed to the portrait of his grandfather on the wall to his right.

-- Do you see that old chap up there, John? he said. He was a good Irishman when there was no money in the job. He was condemned to death as a whiteboy. But he had a saying about our clerical friends, that he would never let one of them put his two feet under his mahogany.

Dante broke in angrily:

If we are a priest-ridden race we ought to be proud of it! They are the apple of God's eye. Touch them not, says Christ, for they are the apple of My eye.

-- And can we not love our country then? asked Mr Casey. Are we not to follow the man that was born to lead us?

-- A traitor to his country! replied Dante. A traitor, an adulterer! The priests were right
to abandon him. The priests were always the true friends of Ireland.

-- Were they, faith? said Mr Casey.

He threw his fist on the table and, frowning angrily, protruded one finger after another.

-- Didn't the bishops of Ireland betray us in the time of the union when Bishop Lanigan presented an address of loyalty to the Marquess Cornwallis? Didn't the bishops and priests sell the aspirations of their country in 1829 in return for catholic emancipation? Didn't they denounce the fenian movement from the pulpit and in the confession box? And didn't they dishonour the ashes of Terence Bellew MacManus?

His face was glowing with anger and Stephen felt the glow rise to his own cheek as the spoken words thrilled him. Mr Dedalus uttered a guffaw of coarse scorn.

-- O, by God, he cried, I forgot little old Paul Cullen! Another apple of God's eye!

Dante bent across the table and cried to Mr Casey:

-- Right! Right! They were always right! God and morality and religion come first.

Mrs Dedalus, seeing her excitement, said to her:

-- Mrs Riordan, don't excite yourself answering them.

-- God and religion before everything! Dante cried. God and religion before the world.

Mr Casey raised his clenched fist and brought it down on the table with a crash.

-- Very well then, he shouted hoarsely, if it comes to that, no God for Ireland!

-- John! John! cried Mr Dedalus, seizing his guest by the coat sleeve.

Dante stared across the table, her cheeks shaking. Mr Casey struggled up from his chair and bent across the table towards her, scraping the air from before his eyes with one hand as though he were tearing aside a cobweb.

-- No God for Ireland! he cried. We have had too much God In Ireland. Away with God!

-- Blasphemer! Devil! screamed Dante, starting to her feet and almost spitting in his face.

Uncle Charles and Mr Dedalus pulled Mr Casey back into his chair again, talking to
him from both sides reasonably. He stared before him out of his dark flaming eyes, repeating:

-- Away with God, I say!

Dante shoved her chair violently aside and left the table, upsetting her napkin-ring which rolled slowly along the carpet and came to rest against the foot of an easy-chair. Mrs Dedalus rose quickly and followed her towards the door. At the door Dante turned round violently and shouted down the room, her cheeks flushed and quivering with rage:

-- Devil out of hell! We won! We crushed him to death! Fiend!

The door slammed behind her.

Mr Casey, freeing his arms from his holders, suddenly bowed his head on his hands with a sob of pain.

-- Poor Parnell! he cried loudly. My dead king!

He sobbed loudly and bitterly.

Stephen, raising his terror-stricken face, saw that his father's eyes were full of tears.
Formation of Northern Ireland
The Irish Free State &
the Republic of Ireland
(1916-1966)

On the Internet
Eamon de Valera http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eamon_de_Valera
Michael Collins http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Michael_Collins_%28Irish_leader%29

Timeline
1916 April 24--Easter Rising in Dublin; Proclamation of the Irish
Republic read by Patrick Pearse
May 3 - 12--Fifteen leaders of Rising are shot in Kilmainham
Jail, After the leaders are executed public opinion backs
independence.
August 3--Sir Roger Casement hanged in London
1917 De Valera wins East Clare.
1918 November: end of First World War.
1919 Beginning of Anglo-Irish War
January 21--First meeting of Dáil Éireann, including Ulster Unionist representatives; Dáil declared illegal by British
1920-21 War between Britain and Ireland;
1920 Burning of Cork by “Black & Tan” Auxiliaries.
1921 December 6--Anglo-Irish Treaty is signed; Ireland receives dominion status; partition creates Northern Ireland
December 8--Eamon de Valera publicly repudiates treaty
1922 British pass Civil Authorities (Special Powers) Act; will be renewed to 1933
Royal Ulster Constabulary established
January 4--Dáil Éireann ratifies Treaty
April--Civil War begins in Ireland
June 18--Irish Free State is established; New Dáil is elected
August--Michael Collins Assassinated
1923 May--End of Irish Civil War in Ireland
1926 De Valera founds Fianna Fail.
1927- Richard Murphy
1928- Thomas Kinsella
1932 General Election. Fianna Fail victory. De Valera elected head of state.
Economic war between Britain and Free State governments.
Army Comrades Association is founded in the Free State.
General Eoin O'Duffy dismissed as commissioner of the Garda Síochána (police force). The Army Comrades Association under O'Duffy adopts uniform of blue shirt and black beret. The association is renamed the National Guard. The National Guard is declared illegal. United Irish Party (later Fine Gael) is founded with O'Duffy as president.
1934 O'Duffy resigns from Fine Gael.
1935  Further disturbances in Belfast.
1936  IRA is declared illegal in the Irish Free State. General O'Duffy and his followers leave for Spain to fight in the Civil War for Franco's rebels. Edward VII abdicates and is succeeded by George VI. All references to the Crown removed the constitution of the Irish Free State. Irish left-wing unit under Frank Ryan joins the pro-Government forces in Spain.
1937  Constitution of Ireland; replaces initial Constitution of 1922; asserts jurisdiction over entire island and removes all references or hints of British sovereignty. The Irish Free State becomes "Eire."
1938  Agreement between de Valera and British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain on the return of the "Treaty Ports," the last British outposts in Eire.
1939  IRA bombing offensive in Britain. Second World War. Ireland remains neutral. Northern Ireland, as part of the UK, is at war with Germany.
1939-  Seamus Heaney
1941-  Seamus Deane
1940  Viscount Craigavon (Sir James Craig), dies and is succeeded as Prime Minister of Northern Ireland by Mr. J.M. Andrews.
1941  German air raid on Belfast. 700 killed. German bombs on Dublin kill 34. Smaller bombing raids in counties Carlow, Kildare, Louth, Meath, Wexford and Wicklow.
1942  De Valera protests at the arrival of US troops in Northern Ireland. Minor IRA attacks in Northern Ireland.
1943  J.M. Andrews resigns as Northern Ireland Prime Minister and is replaced by Sir Basil Brooke (later Lord Brookeborough).
1945  De Valera at the end of the War expresses formal condolences at the German Legation in Dublin on the death of Hitler. Winston Churchill in his victory speech praises Northern Ireland's war effort and attacks neutrality in Eire. De Valera replies in his own radio address.
1948  De Valera is defeated in general election and is replaced as Taoiseach by John A Costello (Fine Gael). In September Costello announces that Eire is to become the Republic of Ireland outside the British Commonwealth.
1949  The Republic of Ireland is formally declared on April 18th and
British Prime Minister Clement Attlee's government passes the Ireland Act which declares the Republic of Ireland not to be part of the British dominions and that Northern Ireland should not cease to be part of the United Kingdom without the consent of the Northern Ireland parliament. Repeal of External Relations Act.

Outline

J. More repression and rebellion
1. The Easter Uprising of 1916; German involvement
2. The Anglo/Irish War
3. The Civil War
4. Founding of the Irish Republic and separation of Northern Ireland

Concepts

1916 April 24--Easter Rising in Dublin; Proclamation of the Irish Republic read by Patrick Pearse
May 3 - 12--Fifteen leaders of Rising are shot in Kilmainham Jail, After the leaders are executed public opinion backs independence.

The killing of the leaders of ‘16 turns public opinion strongly against the British as well as against parliamentary solutions. British brithish tactics, i.e. using irregular army troops back from war, the Black & Tans make matters worse. Sinn Fein wins many more seats in the next election. The Sinn Fein MP’s start their own parliament, the Dáil and war breaks out between Britain and Ireland. England backs down in the face of pressure from their own people, Liberals, and international pressure, esp.. the USA.

What they couldn’t win in battle, they took in the Anglo-Irish Treaty. There is an immediate split between “Free-Staters” lead by Michael Collins and the IRA lead by Eamonn de Valera. The Dáil goes with signing the treaty. Immediately there is a bitter civil war ending with the killing of Michael Collins.

De Valera bides his time, mellows, forms the Fianna Fail party, builds a consensus to cut the last trappings of British rule and spearheads a new constitution. He keeps Ireland neutral during the war, but finds ways to help the allies, for example, sending fire brigades to help put out
fire in Belfast after German bombing.

Music
Get out You Back & Tans, The Teddybear's Head, Off to Dublin and the Green, The Boys of the Old Brigade, Foggy Dew.

The Lake Isle of Innisfree

I will arise and go now, and go to Innisfree,
And a small cabin build there, of clay and wattles made:
Nine bean-rows will I have there, a hive for the honeybee,
And live alone in the bee-loud glade.

And I shall have some peace there,
for peace comes dropping slow
Dropping from the veils of the morning to where the cricket sings;
There midnight's all a glimmer, and noon a purple glow,
And evenings full of the linnet's wings.

I will arise and go now, for always night and day
I hear the lake water lapping with low sounds by the shore;
While I stand on the roadway, or on the pavements gray,
I hear it in the deep heart's core.

-- William Butler Yeats
THE PROCLAMATION OF
POBLACHT NA H EIREANN.
THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT
OF THE
IRISH REPUBLIC
TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND.

IRISHMEN AND IRISHWOMEN: In the name of God and of the dead generations
from which she receives her old tradition of nationhood, Ireland, through us, summons
her children to her flag and strikes for her freedom.

Having organised and trained her manhood through her secret revolutionary
organisation, the Irish Republican Brotherhood, and through her open military
organisations, the Irish Volunteers and the Irish Citizen Army, having patiently
perfectioned her discipline, having resolutely waited for the right moment to reveal
itself, she now seizes that moment, and, supported by her exiled children in America
and by gallant allies in Europe, but relying in the first on her own strength, she
strikes in full confidence of victory.

We declare the right of the people of Ireland to the ownership of Ireland, and to
the unfettered control of Irish destinies, to be sovereign and indefeasible. The long
aspiration of that right by a foreign people and government has not extinguished the
right, nor can it ever be extinguished except by the destruction of the Irish people. In
every generation the Irish people have asserted their right to national freedom and
sovereignty; six times during the past three hundred years they have asserted it in
arms. Standing on that fundamental right and again asserting it in arms in the face
of the world, we hereby proclaim the Irish Republic as a Sovereign Independent State,
and we pledge our lives and the lives of our comrades-in-arms to the cause of its freedom
of its welfare, and of its exaltation among the nations.

The Irish Republic is entitled to, and hereby claims, the allegiance of every
Irishman and Irishwoman. The Republic guarantees religious and civil liberty, equal
rights and equal opportunities to all its citizens, and declares its resolve to pursue
the happiness and prosperity of the whole nation and of all its parts, cherishing all
the children of the nation equally, and oblivious of the differences carefully fostered
by an alien government, which have divided a minority from the majority in the past.

Until our arms have brought the opportune moment for the establishment of a
permanent National Government, representative of the whole people of Ireland and
elected by the suffrages of all her men and women, the Provisional Government, hereby
constituted, will administer the civil and military affairs of the Republic in trust for
the people.

We place the cause of the Irish Republic under the protection of the Most High God,
Whose blessing we invoke upon our arms, and we pray that no one who serves that
cause will dishonour it by cowardice, inhumanity, or rapine. In this supreme hour
the Irish nation must, by its valour and discipline and by the readiness of its children
to sacrifice themselves for the common good, prove itself worthy of the august destiny
to which it is called.

Signed on Behalf of the Provisional Government,

THOMAS J. CLARKE.
SEAN Mac DIARMADA. THOMAS MacDONAGH.
P. H. PEARSE. EAMONN Ceannt.
JAMES CONNOLLY. JOSEPH FLUNKEET.
The “Troubles” (1950-1994)

On the Internet
The IRA: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Irish_Republican_Army

Timeline:
1951-62 IRA campaign in North. 1951: John A Costello succeeded as Taoiseach by De Valera after general election.
1954 Costello succeeds De Valera as Taoiseach following general election. Flags and Emblems Act is passed in Northern Ireland banning interference with the British flag and effectively prohibiting the public display of the Irish tricolour. IRA raid Gough Military Barracks in Armagh.
1955 IRA breakaway group Saor Uladh (Free Ulster) attacks Royal Ulster Constabulary (RUC) barracks at Rosslea in County Fermanagh.
Ireland joins the United Nations.
1956 A fifteen-year old Catholic girl is made a ward of court after she had appeared at the house of the Rev Ian Paisley who had converted her to Protestantism. IRA campaign in Northern Ireland begins. Internment without trial is introduced in Northern Ireland.
1959 Sean Lemass (Fianna Fail) succeeds De Valera as Taoiseach after De Valera becomes President of Ireland.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1962</td>
<td>IRA campaign in Northern Ireland is called off due to a lack of support.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1963</td>
<td>Captain Terence O'Neill becomes Prime Minister of Northern Ireland in succession to Lord Brookeborough.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1964</td>
<td>Campaign for Social Justice in Northern Ireland begins</td>
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<tr>
<td>1965</td>
<td>First Republican Club set up in Belfast O'Neill and Lemass hold meetings in Belfast and Dublin. Anglo-Irish free trade agreement is signed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1966</td>
<td>Ulster Volunteer Force founded. Ian Paisley demonstrates against the &quot;Romeward trend&quot; of the Presbyterian Church. Gusty Spence and associates in the Ulster Volunteer Force (UVF) are convicted of the murder of Peter Ward an 18-year-old Catholic barman in Malvern Street in Belfast. Sean Lemass retires as Taoiseach and is replaced by Jack Lynch (Fianna Fail). Ulster Volunteer Force declares war on IRA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1967</td>
<td>Northern Ireland Civil Rights Association formed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1968</td>
<td>Civil Rights demonstrations throughout Northern Ireland meet with strong and violent resistance from loyalists--October 5th march to Derry is especially violent November 22--O'Neill announces reforms December 11--William Craig, Minister of Home Affairs, dismissed from NI cabinet December 20--People's Democracy (PD) announce Belfast - Derry March</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1969</td>
<td>Rioting between Catholics and Protestants. British troops called in. January 4--PD march attacked at Burntollet by loyalists April 28--O'Neill resigns May 1--James Chichester-Clark becomes Prime Minister August 12--Apprentice Boys' march in Derry attacked by nationalists; RUC storm Bogside, leading to the Battle of the Bogside October 10--Announcement is made that B-Specials will be replaced December--Split between members of IRA produces Provisional and Official IRA; Provos take over armed struggle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>January 1--Ulster Defense Regiment replaces 'B' Specials January 11--Sinn Féin delegates walk out of Dublin meeting</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
and form Provisional SF; An Phoblacht first published soon afterwards as newspaper of Provisional SF and IRA
April 17--Ian Paisley is elected to Stormont
April 21--Alliance Party is formed
June 18--Edward Heath (Tory) becomes Prime Minister of England
July 3 - 5--Falls Road Curfew in Belfast
SDLP is formed by Hume, Fitt, P. Devlin, Curris, Cooper and O'Hanlon

1971
Provisional IRA begins campaign to oust British troops from Ireland.
February--Chichester-Clark announces "Northern Ireland is at war with the IRA Provisionals." Chichester-Clark resigns soon afterwards
March 23--Brian Faulkner is elected leader of Unionist Party--believer in internment
August 9--Internment introduced in Northern Ireland; 300 arrests made
October 30--Democratic Unionist Party is formed

1972
UK and Republic of Ireland join European Community. 'Bloody Sunday' in Derry.
January 30--Bloody Sunday; 13 unarmed and non-threatening protesters against internment are killed by British troops in Derry
May--Hunger strike by Northern Ireland prisoners; demands include political status; led by Billy McKee; Official IRA declares end to military action
June 13 & 14--Provisional IRA proposes cease fire; SDLP as intermediaries make offer to British, who accept terms
June 20--hunger strikers end strike
July 7--Secret meeting in London between British and members of IRA and Sinn Féin, including Gerry Adams
July 9--End of British - IRA cease fire
July 31--Operation Motorman begins--British Army moves into Bogside and Andersontown
December 20--Diplock presents Report to English Parliament; internment changed to "detention"
1973
April 2--Special Powers Act replaced by Northern Ireland (Emergency Provisions) Act
June 28--Elections to NI Assembly
July 18--Northern Ireland Constitution Act--authorizes end of Stormont
December 9--Sunningdale Agreement

1974
January 1--NI Executive takes office
January--Ulster Unionists reject Faulkner's power-sharing policies; OUP and DUP withdraw delegates from Assembly
February--Harold Wilson (Labour) becomes Prime Minister in England
March 5--Merlyn Rees becomes Secretary of State for Northern Ireland
May 14--Ulster Workers' Council declares general strike against Executive
May 17--Loyalist car bombs in Monaghan and Dublin kill 28
May 28--General strike leads all Unionists to resign from Executive, which then collapses, returning Northern Ireland to Direct Rule
June--Price sisters end 206-day hunger strike (which included 167 days of force-feeding) for transfer to Northern Ireland from English jail; transferred 15 December
October 15--Republican prisoners attack guards and set fire to huts in Long Kesh
October 16--Republican women prisoners in Armagh hold prison governor and 3 guards hostage
November 21--Bombings of Birmingham, England pubs which kill 21 people and injure 162 others and which leads to the (wrongful) convictions of the Birmingham Six the following year
November 27--Prevention of Terrorism Act passes
December 8--Irish Republican Socialist Party forms
December 22--Second cease-fire between IRA and British; lasts until approximately April 1975

1975
January 30--Gardiner Report is published; said Special Category Status was a mistake

1976
Wilson resigns
James Callaghan (Labour) becomes British Prime Minister
Roy Mason becomes Northern Ireland Secretary of State
March 1--all convicted after this date treated as ordinary criminals-- date is established by Rees
September 14--Ciaran Nugent is first IRA man to be admitted to Maze (Cellular) without Special Category Status; becomes first blanketman
October--Maire Drumm killed by Loyalists

1978
Start of dirty and no-wash protests

1979
March 30--Conservative Northern Ireland spokesman Airey Neave is killed by INLA bomb in British House of Commons car park
August 27--IRA kills Lord Mountbatten at holiday home in Irish Republic

1980
January 1--First National H-Block March
October 27--Seven Republican prisoners go on hunger strike in H-Blocks
December 15 - 16--Thirty more Republicans join hunger strike
December 18--Sean McKenna becomes critically ill as a result of hunger strike; belief that a settlement is imminent brings end to strike

1981
February 5--Announcement made about second hunger strike
March 1--Beginning of second Hunger strike; Bobby Sands first to begin fast
March 15--Frances Hughes joins hunger strike
Sands runs for Parliament & wins
March 22--Raymond McCreeesh and Patsy O'Hara join hunger strike
May 5--Bobby Sands dies "If I die, God will understand."
May 12--Francis Hughes dies
May 21--Raymond McCreeesh and Patsy O'Hara die
July 8--Joe McDonnell dies (joined May 9)
July 13--Martin Hurson dies (joined May 29)
August 1--Kevin Lynch dies (joined May 23)
August 2--Kieran Doherty dies (joined May 22)
August 8--Thomas McElwee dies (joined June 8)
August 20--Micky Devine dies (joined June 22)
September--Families of Matt Devlin, Laurence McKeown, Liam McCloskey persuade or force sons off strike
October 3--Hunger strike officially over

1982
December--Provisional and INLA prisoners agree to do prison
work

1983  Gerry Adams becomes President of Sinn Féin and MP for West Belfast

1984  Assassination attempt on Gerry Adams
      Joe Doherty's trial (over extradition) begins in New York; lasts until 1986 when it is decided that he should not be extradited to Britain
      October 12--IRA bomb narrowly misses killing Margaret Thatcher in Brighton

1985  November 15--Anglo-Irish Agreement signed by Garrett FitzGerald and Margaret Thatcher

1987  November 8--IRA bomb explodes during Remembrance Day celebration in Enniskillen, Northern Ireland, killing 11 people

1988  March--IRA members on mission in Gibraltar shot by SAS; at their funeral in Milltown Cemetery, Belfast, Loyalist Michael Stone kills three people; at the funeral of the three killed by Stone, two non-uniformed Army personnel attacked and killed by mourners after being pulled from vehicle

1989  Guildford Four released

1990  Mary Robinson elect President of Ireland.

1993  Downing Street Declaration; British Government accepts the right of the people of Ireland to self-determination.

1994  IRA declares cease-fire

Outline:

K. Contemporary events
   1. Repressive censorship sends best of Irish writers into self-imposed exile in England, Europe, and America
   2. Animosity between Northern Ireland and the Republic escalates
   3. Today, passions run high and the situation seems an insoluble problem
   4. Recent easing of literary censorship has produced a new generation of distinguished writers, poets, and dramatists in Ireland
Concepts
Since the beginning of the century, Irish writers have shone in their exposition of literary excellence, whether that has been in the short story form (Liam O'Flaherty, Edna O'Brien, Mary Lavin and many more) the novel (James Joyce, Brian Moore, Joyce Cry, James Plunkett, Brian O'Nolan and a plethora of new writers), plays (Seán O'Casey, George Bernard Shaw, Samuel Beckett, Brian Friel and a myriad of later playwrights) or poetry (Séamus Heaney, Evan Boland, John Montague and more).

Lately, Irish writers such as Neil Jordan and Roddy Doyle have also hit the international film world and some very successful Irish films are: In The Name of the Father, My Left Foot, Some Mother's Son and The Commitments.

Music:
Take Me Home to Mayo
The Path to Peace (1991-1998)

March of Orangemen

On the Internet:
Northern Ireland Peace Process:
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Northern_Ireland_peace_process

Timeline
1991
January 31st: Northern Secretary, Peter Brooke, says peace talks are "a possibility, not a probability".
February 7th: IRA launches three mortars at 10 Downing Street while British cabinet ministers are in session.
March 25th: DUP, UUP, Alliance Party and SDLP agree a new talks formula.
March--Birmingham Six released
April 22nd: The UVF and UFF announce a joint cease fire for the duration of the talks.
April 30th: Bilateral party meetings with Peter Brooke begin, but fail to resolve impasse over venue for North-South talks.
May 25th: The UFF breaches its cease fire by killing Sinn Féin counselor, Eddie Fullerton, in Co Donegal.
May 30th: Three UDR soldiers killed in IRA lorry bomb in Glenanne, Co Armagh.
June 14th: An Australian diplomat, Sir Ninian Stephen, is named independent chairman for North-South strand of talks.
June 17th: Stormont talks begin and end on July 3rd.
July 5th: Combined Loyalist Military Command ends its cease fire.
September 16th: Brooke meets local party leaders over four days in an attempt to restart talks, but with a Westminster election looming in November, no progress is made.
1992 January 17th: Eight Protestant workmen die following an IRA bomb in a minibus at Teebane crossroads, Co Tyrone. Brooke shocks the community in Northern Ireland by singing "My Darling Clementine" on the Late, Late Show.

February 4th: Three men shot dead at Sinn Féin office on Falls Road, Belfast, by an off-duty RUC officer who later shoots himself.

February 5th: Loyalist gunmen shoot dead five Catholics at a bookmakers on the Lower Ormeau Road, Belfast.

February 19--Joe Doherty extradited back to Northern Ireland

March 9th: Delegates from North's four main parties meet at Stormont for first plenary meeting of the first strand of new talks.

June 12th: Deadlock on Strand One talks, (internal government of NI) but parties to move on to next stages. Strand Two talks later adjourn for summer with no real sign of any meeting of minds.

August 10th: The Ulster Defense Association (UDA) is banned.

September 2nd: Strand Two talks reconvene and DUP leaders, Ian Paisley and Peter Robinson, walk out a week later but return within three weeks to discuss Articles 2 and 3.

September 23rd: Amid indications that talks are grinding to a halt, a 2,000 lb IRA bomb destroys the forensic science laboratories in south Belfast.

November 10th: Unionists withdraw from the talks and Sir Ninian Stephen reports diplomatically that they have not led to accommodation of deep-seated problems.


April 10th: Hume and Adams meet for talks arranged by a priest, Fr Alex Reid, and later issue a joint statement excluding an internal settlement and asserting the right to "national self-determination" of the Irish people as a whole.

October 7th: Hume gives document containing broad principles of his agreement with Adams to the Tanaiste, Dick Spring and Taoiseach, Albert Reynolds.

October 23rd: Ten people are killed following an IRA bomb at a fish shop on the Shankill Road in Belfast. Gerry Adams later
carries the bomber's coffin. 

October 30th: Seven people killed in UFF gun attack in a bar in Greysteel, Co Derry. 

November 28th: The Observer reveals that a channel of communication has existed between the IRA and the British government for years. 

December 15th: The Downing Street Declaration published by Reynolds and Major. It includes a commitment that the people of Northern Ireland will decide its future and a demand that the IRA permanently renounces violence. 

1993 Downing Street Declaration--Britain commits itself to the search for an answer to the problems in Northern Ireland; Republicans see it as not going far enough while Loyalists fear they have been sold out. 

1994 January 19th: The Irish Government removes the Section 31 broadcasting ban. 
January--Gerry Adams granted visa to visit United States 
June 18th: Six Catholic men shot dead by loyalist paramilitaries in a pub in Loughinisland, Co Derry. 
August 31st: IRA announces a complete cessation of violence. 
September 1--IRA cease fire 
September 6th: Reynolds, Hume and Adams shake hands on steps of Government buildings. 
October--Loyalist cease fire 
October 13th: The Combined Loyalist Military Command calls a cease fire. December 9th: First official meeting between Government officials and Sinn Féin. Decommissioning is a major stumbling block. Peace Declaration and IRA cease fire. 

1995 January 12th: British army ends daytime patrols in Belfast. 
June 17th: Sinn Féin pulls out of talks with the Government. Four weeks later Gerry Adams tells party rally the "IRA has not gone away". 
November 30th: President Clinton shakes Adams by hand in Falls Road cafe during his visit to Belfast. Divorce referendum approved. 
December 5th: The head of the International Body on Decommissioning, former US senator George Mitchell, invites submissions on arms decommissioning from all parties.
1996
January 26th: The Mitchell report is published, laying down six principles of non-violence for entry into all-party talks.

February 9th: The IRA cease fire ends after around 16 months with a one ton bomb in London's Canary Wharf district (left) which kills two people.

May 30th: In the Northern Ireland Forum elections to all-party talks, Sinn Féin polls a record vote.

June 7th: Det Garda Jerry McCabe is shot dead during a post office raid in Adare, Co Limerick, which Gardaí say had the hallmarks of an IRA raid.

June 10th: Sinn Féin are barred from the opening of inter-party talks.

June 15th: A 1.5 ton van bomb rips through Manchester city centre.

July 7th: A Catholic taxi-driver, Michael McGoldrick, is shot dead near Lurgan, Co Armagh by the UVF.

July 13th: A 1,200 lb car bomb devastates the Killyhevlin Hotel at Enniskillen, Co Fermanagh, injuring 40 people following a week of rioting after the RUC forced an Orange march down the Garvaghy Road in Portadown following a standoff. Security sources blame the INLA.

October 7th: Two IRA bombs at British army's Northern Ireland HQ, Thiepval Barracks in Lisburn, Co Antrim, kills one soldier.

1997
April 5th: IRA bomb threats forced the postponement of the Aintree Grand National. A blitz of IRA bomb threats in Britain ensue.

May 1st: Results in the British General Election puts the Labour party leader, Tony Blair, in 10 Downing Street and returns Gerry Adams and party colleague, Martin McGuinness, to Westminster.

May 16th: Blair visits Northern Ireland and gives the go ahead for exploratory contacts between government officials and Sinn Féin.

June 16th: Blair bans further contact between senior civil servants and Sinn Féin following IRA shooting of two RUC men in Lurgan, Co Armagh.

July 6th: Violence erupts in Portadown, and later spreads, after RUC move in early hours to seal off Garvaghy Road
Orange march.
July 20th: Following a request from Gerry Adams, the IRA declares a renewal of its cease fire.
August 26th: International decommissioning body set up to oversee the hand over of weapons. The coming months are to see no progress on the arms issue.
August 29th: Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, Mo Mowlam, announces IRA cease fire has been sufficiently well observed for Sinn Féin to enter talks.
September 9th: Sinn Féin signs up to the Mitchell Principles and enters all party-talks, setting in train the process which culminated yesterday.
September 17th: The Ulster Unionists join the talks. The DUP stays away.
October 13th: Adams and McGuinness meet Blair for the first time at Stormont’s Castle buildings.

1998
April 10, Belfast Multiparty Agreement signed.
Friday, June 26, As part of the Belfast Agreement, elections to a new Northern Ireland Assembly.

Belfast AGREEMENT Summary

The agreement signed yesterday by the Taoiseach and the Prime Minister runs to some 10,000 words, MARK BRENNOCK summarizes the main points

The agreement yesterday between the British and Irish governments and the political parties in Northern Ireland aims to end almost 30 years of bitter civil and sectarian conflict and lay the foundations of peaceful coexistence between the two communities in Northern Ireland, and between the North and the South.

Running to well over 10,000 words, the agreement seeks to address relationships within Northern Ireland; between Northern Ireland and the Republic; and between the two jurisdictions on this island, England, Scotland and Wales; the so-called three strands of the settlement.

It also contains measures on human and civil rights, policing, prisoners and other issues that have been sources of tension and conflict between the two main traditions in the North. The following is a summary of the document.
CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES

THE agreement recognizes the consent principle: that change in the status of Northern Ireland can only come about with the consent of a majority of its people. It acknowledges that while a substantial minority in the North and a majority on the island want a united Ireland, the majority in the North currently wishes to maintain the Union.

It says that if that situation changes, there is a binding obligation on both governments to give effect to whatever wish the people of the North express.

It also recognizes "the birthright of all the people of Northern Ireland" to identify themselves and be accepted as Irish, British or both. Their right to hold both British and Irish citizenship remains, and would not be changed even if the status of Northern Ireland changed.

A number of concrete legislative and constitutional changes are proposed:

The Government of Ireland Act, claiming British jurisdiction over all of Ireland, is to be repealed.
Provision is made for future polls in the North on its status, to be held on the order of the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland. Such polls must be at least seven years apart.
The Irish Government is to hold a referendum to amend Articles 2 and 3 of the Constitution; to allow the State to be bound by this new Agreement and to allow the proposed new North-South bodies exercise powers in the island without constitutional impediment.

STRAND ONE:

There will be a 108-member assembly elected by proportional representation. There are a number of measures to ensure this assembly will not simply be dominated by the likely unionist majority.

Committee chairs, ministerial posts and committee places will be allocated in proportion to party strength. Key decisions of the assembly must be taken on a cross-community basis. For a decision to be made by simple majority, there must be a majority among both nationalist and unionist members. Alternatively a decision can be passed with just 40 per cent of nationalist or unionist votes, but only if its support amounts to 60 per cent of the total voting.

Such key decisions will include the election of a chair of the Assembly, the First
Minister and Deputy First Minister, standing orders and budget allocations.

Committees will be established for each of the main executive functions of the present administration of Northern Ireland currently carried out by the Northern Ireland Office. In addition, other standing committees may be established from time to time. The committees will have a policy development, advisory and scrutinizing role.

There will be an Executive Authority, with a First Minister, Deputy First Minister and up to 10 ministers with departmental responsibilities. The ministerial posts will also be allocated on a proportional basis.

All ministers must affirm an oath of office undertaking to discharge effectively and in good faith all their responsibilities.

The Assembly will have authority to pass legislation for Northern Ireland in areas of policy devolved to it. It can legislate in other "reserved" areas subject to approval by the British Secretary of State.

This assembly will meet first as an interim body without legislative and executive powers. During this interim period it will agree its standing orders and working practices and prepare for the establishment of the new North-South and east-west institutions. There will also be an interim executive during this period.

**STRAND TWO**

A North-South Ministerial Council will be established under legislation at Westminster and the Oireachtas, to bring together ministers from the North and the Republic. This Council is to: "develop consultation, co-operation and action within the island of Ireland - including through implementation on an all-island and cross Border basis - on matters of mutual interest within the competence of the administrations, North and South".

The Council decisions will be made by agreement between the two sides, and the ministers involved will be accountable to the Oireachtas and the Northern Ireland Assembly respectively. Participation in the Council will be an essential responsibility attaching to relevant posts in the two administrations.

The Council will have a plenary meeting each year, with the Northern Ireland First Minister and Deputy First Minister leading a Northern team, and the Taoiseach leading the Republic's delegation. Otherwise relevant ministers will have bilateral meetings "on a regular and frequent basis".
The Council must exchange information, discuss, consult, try its best to reach agreement and make determined efforts to overcome disagreements.

Each side at such meetings must be in a position to take decisions "within the defined authority of those attending" while remaining accountable to the Assembly and Oireachtas whose approval is required for decisions beyond the "defined authority" of those attending each meeting.

A number of measures are included to ensure that the North-South Council is actually set up, and is not emasculated by those opposed to the concept:

Inaugural meetings of the North-South Ministerial Council, the British-Irish Council and the Assembly in their transitional forms must take place as soon as practically possible after the Assembly elections.

During the transitional period the Council must draw up a work programme covering at least 12 subject areas, with a view to identifying by October 31st areas where mutual co-operation and implementation would benefit both sides. These areas include: animal and plant health; teacher qualifications; transport planning; environmental protection; tourism; social security fraud; and certain EU programmes.

The two governments will take measures to ensure "as an absolute commitment" that bodies to implement cross-Border co-operation actually function at the time of the formal inception of the new Agreement.

It is stated explicitly that the Assembly cannot function without the North-South Council.

The Council can be developed further with the approval of the Assembly and Oireachtas.

A joint Secretariat made up of members of the Northern Ireland Civil Service and the Irish Civil Service will support the Council.

**STRAND THREE:**

A British-Irish Council will be established consisting of representatives of the British and Irish governments, devolved institutions in Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales, the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands. It will hold summit meetings twice a year, and regularly at other times to discuss particular policy sectors.

The Council will "exchange information, discuss, consult and use best
endeavours to reach agreement on co-operation on matters of mutual interest within the competence of the relevant administrations". Suitable issues for discussion are listed as transport links, agriculture, environmental, cultural, health and education issues as well as approaches to EU matters.

The Council can agree on common policies and actions, but any individual participant can opt not to participate in such common policies or actions.

The elected parliaments and assemblies of the Council members will be encouraged to develop inter-parliamentary links, perhaps building on the existing British-Irish Parliamentary Body.

**BRITISH-IRISH INTERGOVERNMENTAL CONFERENCE**

A new British-Irish Agreement will establish an new British-Irish Conference, which will subsume the inter-governmental machinery established under the 1985 AngloIrish Agreement.

The new Conference will take on the role of the one established in 1985, which is being formally abolished. It will meet sometimes at Summit level (Prime Minister to Taoiseach) and otherwise at the level of various ministers to discuss matters of mutual interest.

These matters include specifically: "nondevolved Northern Ireland matters, on which the Irish Government may put forward views and proposals". It will keep the workings of the new institutions established by the new agreement under review.

**RIGHTS, SAFEGUARDS AND EQUALITY OF OPPORTUNITY**

The incorporation of the European Convention on Human Rights into Northern Ireland law will be completed.

A new Northern Ireland Human Rights Commission will be established by Westminster legislation.

A new statutory Equality Commission will replace the Fair Employment Commission, Equal Opportunities Commission, Commission for Racial Equality and Disability Council in Northern Ireland. It would be open to the new Assembly to consider grouping responsibility for these matters into a Department of Equality.

The Irish Government will also establish a Human Rights Commission; proceed as quickly as possible to ratify the Council of Europe framework Convention on
National Minorities; implement enhanced employment equality legislation; introduce equal status legislation; and "continue to take further active steps to demonstrate its respect for the different traditions in the island of Ireland".

A joint committee of the two human rights commissions will be established.

A new economic development strategy for Northern Ireland is to be developed by the British government.

The importance of respect for and tolerance of the Irish language, Ulster-Scots "and the languages of the various ethnic communities" is explicitly recognized. The British government is to take "resolute action" to promote the Irish language.

DECOMMISSIONING

The participants reaffirm their commitment to the total disarmament of all paramilitary organizations, and confirm their intention to work constructively with the Independent Commission on Decommissioning. They are "to use any influence they may have to achieve the decommissioning of all paramilitary arms within two years following endorsement in referendums North and South of the agreement and in the context of the implementation of the overall settlement". The two governments will take the steps needed to bring the relevant decommissioning schemes into force by June.

Meanwhile, the British government is committed to reducing the numbers and role of the security forces in the North, removing security installations, ending emergency powers and taking other measures to normalize the level of security in society.

The Irish Government is to review the Offenses Against the State Act with a view to reform and to dispensing with elements of it no longer required.

POLICING, JUSTICE AND PRISONERS

An independent commission will be established to make recommendations for future policing arrangements in the North. The Commission will have expert and international representation and must report by summer 1999.

There will also be a review of criminal justice carried out by the British government with an independent element.

Implementation of the recommendations of both commissions will be discussed with the political parties and the two governments.
The British government also states it remains ready in principle to devolve responsibility for policing and justice issues with the broad support of the political parties and after consultation with the Irish Government.

The two governments will put in place mechanisms for the accelerated release of paramilitary prisoners. However those attached to organizations which have not established a complete and unequivocal cease fire will not benefit from this. Release dates will be set for all qualifying prisoners.