

Delivering the History curriculum through Ireland

Year 8

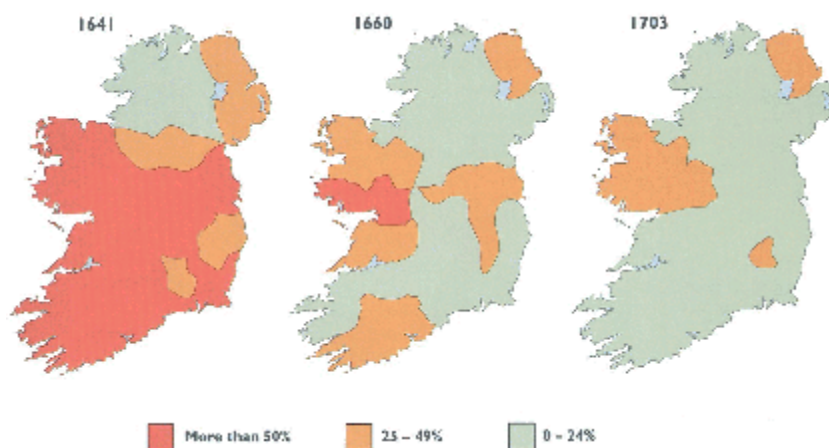
Britain 1500-1750



Was the United Kingdom made or forced? Ireland as a case study

by

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Maps showing lands owned by Catholics in 1641, 1660 and 1703

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The unit

Lesson	Content	Knowledge	Skills	Activities	Resources	Assessment
1	Why did the Tudors make changes in Ireland?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ireland in 1500 Tudor monarchs Early plantation 	2a, 2b, 2c	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Worksheet with questions 	Worksheet	
2	How successful was the Ulster plantation?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plantation towns Key words: servitors, bawn etc. 	2c, 2d, 3a, 4b	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Source based question Diagram labelling 	Worksheet	
3	How did plantation change Ulster?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impact of plantation on (a) planters, (b) Irish 	2a, 2b, 3a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Question on poem Hot seating exercise 	Task sheet	
4	What was the Ulster rebellion and how was it stopped?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some events of the rebellion Cromwell's campaign in Ireland 	2c, 2e, 3a, 4b	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Source based question 	Worksheet	
5	How did the Cromwellian settlement change Ireland?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Details of Cromwell's settlement Re-distribution of land 	2c, 2e	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Source based question 	Worksheet	
6	How did the 1688 revolution affect Ireland?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Events of the war in Ireland, 1688-92 Treaty of Limerick 	1, 2a, 3a, 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sequencing exercise Written letter 	Task sheets	
7	Assessment: Was the United Kingdom made or forced, using Ireland as a case study?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> From above 	5 and above	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Short tasks Essay 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pupil's work Task sheets 	Was the UK made or forced?

1. Why did the Tudors make changes in Ireland?

Tudor changes

In 1500, only a small area around Dublin, called The Pale, was ruled directly by England. Most of the rest was ruled either by Gaelic Irish Lords or Anglo- Irish Lords.

- In 1541, Henry VIII took the title, 'King of Ireland' and wanted all of Ireland to be under English control and be like the rest of his kingdom.
- At the same time, England became a Protestant country whereas Ireland remained Catholic.
- Sometimes, the Tudor monarchs sent armies to crush rebellions but they also encouraged English and Scottish Protestants to settle on Irish land, driving the Irish off it. This system was called 'plantation'.

Solving problems?

Below is a list of problems the Tudors believed they had with Ireland, and a list of ways that plantation was meant to solve them.

1. Match the two.

1. Irish lords rebelled against English rule.	A. The planters were Protestants like the English.
2. The Irish were Catholic.	B. A larger area would be under English rule.
3. English people thought the Irish were savages.	C. The planters brought civilisation.
4. Armies to crush rebellions were costly.	D. Planters used English laws.
5. Spain might use Ireland to launch an attack on England.	E. Plantations meant fewer raids on the Pale.
6. The Pale was only a small area of Ireland.	F. The planters, as Protestants, were no friends of the Spanish.
7. The Irish used their own laws.	G. The planters spoke English.
8. Irish landowners raised rebel armies.	H. Planters obeyed English rule.
9. The Irish spoke Gaelic.	I. Plantation meant fewer Irish lords could afford to raise armies.

2. Use a different colour to shade in those problems and solutions that are to do with SECURITY, RELIGION and CONTROL.
3. Write a short paragraph explaining how it was hoped plantation would help to give England more control over Ireland.
What problems would the planters face?

2. How successful was the Ulster plantation?

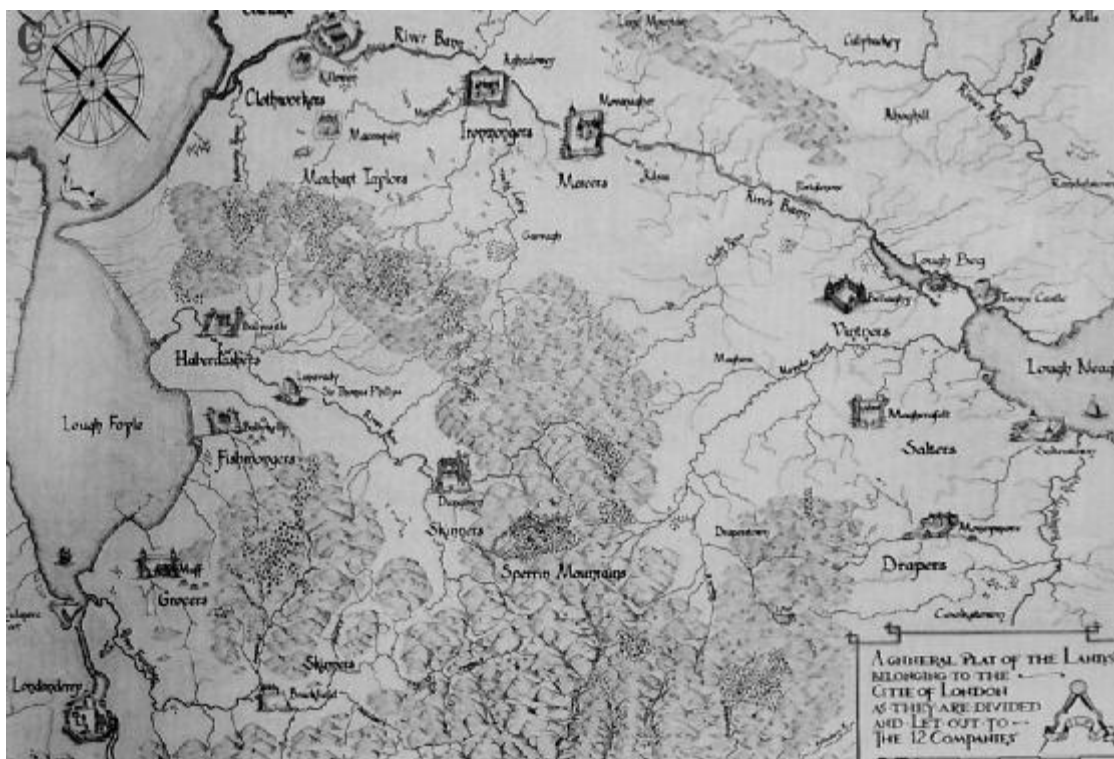
- Plantations occurred in Laois-Offaly (1556), Down (1570), Antrim (1573) and Munster (1586). Despite this, rebellions against the Tudors occurred by Irish lords, such as Hugh O'Neill, the Earl of Tyrone.
- When the latter was defeated and fled abroad, the new king, James decided to carry out a further plantation, this time in Ulster.

The Ulster plantation

The arrangements were as follows:

Type of Settler	Cost of land	Duties
English/Scottish Undertakers	£5.33 per 1000 acres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ To bring only English/Scottish tenants ■ To build defences: 1000 acres = a bawn 1500 acres = a bawn and castle
Servitors	£8.00 per 1000 acres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Could have Irish tenants ■ Otherwise, as above
Irishmen 'of good merit'	£10.66 per 1000 acres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Got 10% of plantation land ■ Had to use English farming style ■ Otherwise, as above

1. What do you notice about the different costs of the land?
2. What do you think Irishmen 'of good merit' means?
3. Why do you think the government wanted the planters to build bawns and castles?
4. One county in Ulster was given to rich merchants or traders. Study the map and make a list of the trades that are shown.

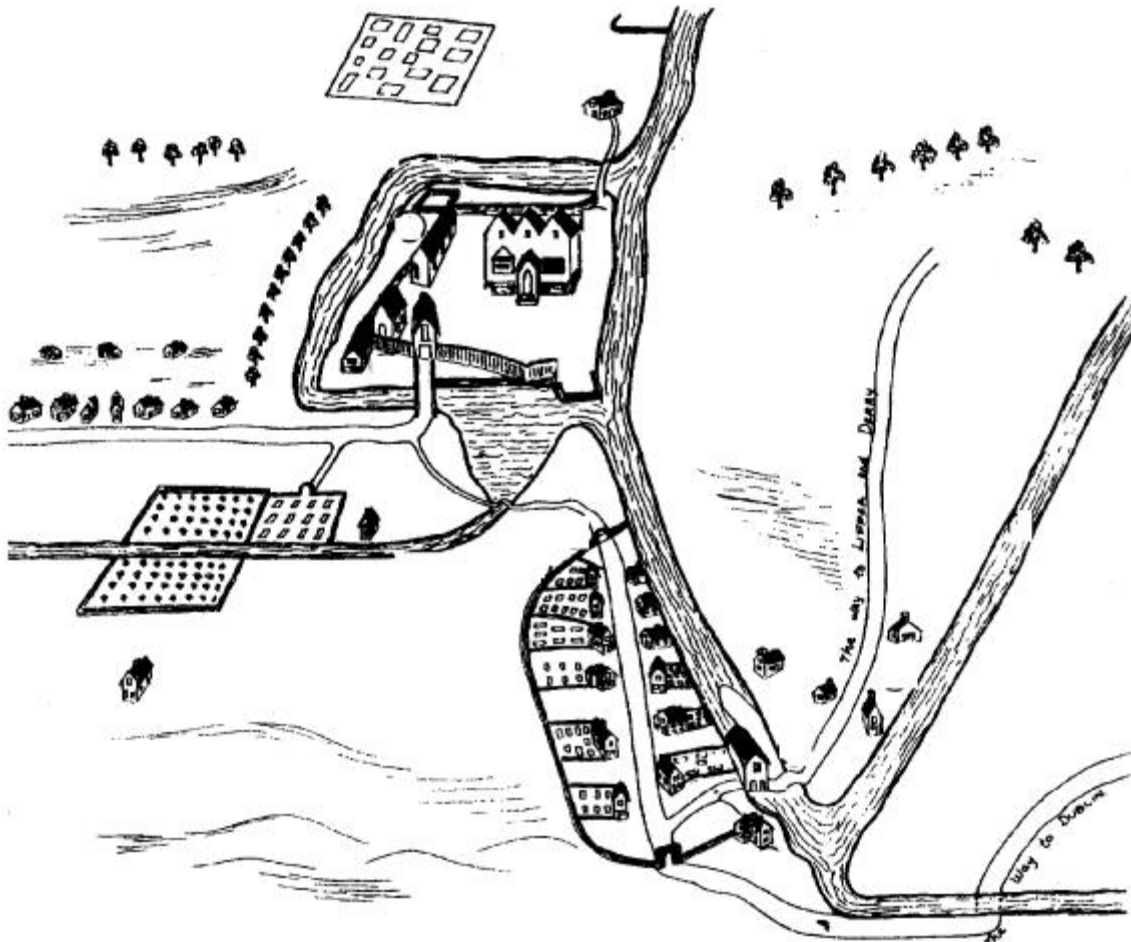


The plantation in Co. Londonderry
The Race to Rule. Ireland and Europe 1500-1700 by A.M. Hodge, Colourpoint Books, 1-89839-249-8, 44

Omagh

Look at the picture and description of Omagh. (In the source it is called Omye).

Put the number by the feature described in the source near the feature on the picture, e.g., 1 = the fort.



The earliest map of Omagh, 1610
The Race to Rule. Ireland and Europe 1500-1700
by A.M. Hodge, Colourpoint Books, 1-89839-249-8, 47

The Fort of Omye. Here is a good fort (1) fairly walled (2) with lime and stone about thirty feet high above the ground with a parapet, the river (3) on one side and a large deep ditch (4) about the rest; in which is built a fair house (5) of timber after the English manner. Begun by Captain Edmund Leigh and finished by his brothers, at their own charge [expense], upon the lands of the Abbey of Omye, at which place are many families of English and Irish, who have built them good dwelling houses (6) which is a safety and comfort for passengers between Dungannon and the Liffer. The fort is a place of good import upon all occasions of service and fit to be maintained.

Lord Carew, writing in 1611
The Race to Rule. Ireland and Europe 1500-1700
by A.M. Hodge, Colourpoint Books, 1-89839-249-8, 46

Sourcework

The sources below are descriptions of the Ulster plantation. Read the sources and then answer the questions that follow:

Source A

Sir George Hamilton has built a good house of timber for his wife and family. He has brought over some Scottish families who have built a bawn and houses. Sir John Drummond, with 1000 acres has one Scotsman on his land, James Clapham, with 2000 acres is resident, and is ready to put people on his land. Sir Claude Hamilton has 2000 acres but has not appeared and has done no work.

(Strabane survey, 1611)

Source B

Sir George Hamilton has built 60 houses for his tenants. They have good stores of cattle and plenty of weapons. Sir John Drummond has his wife and servants in the country. Nine or ten households are settled with goods and cattle. James Clapham has a good house and bawn, but only half of his tenants are on his land. He has asked for the king's mercy for being slow to carry out his conditions. Sir Claude Hamilton has poor land. There is nothing built and few or no tenants on his land.

(Strabane survey, 1613)

Source C

The Earl of Castlehaven has 3000 acres on which there is no building at all. There are few English families on the land. On the Earl's other 2000 acres, there is a ruined house. The rest of the land is rented to 20 Irish Gentlemen, who have about 3000 people of all sorts on the land.

(Description of Lord Castlehaven's estate at Forkhill, Armagh, 1619)

1. Do Sources A and B suggest that plantation is working? Give examples.
2. What evidence is there in all three sources that there were some problems? Give examples.

Key words

Undertaker = settlers who 'undertook' to follow the conditions of plantation.

Servitors = soldiers who had fought against the Irish.

Bawn = a large fortified house to defend the new settlers.

Woodkerne = native Irish who attacked the settlers.

3. How did plantation change Ulster?

Dispossession of the O’Cahan clan

Read the poem by Alice Milligan about the O’Cahan clan, then answer the questions that follow:

There is not one acre left to him, nor to any lord of his line.
No house at Enagh, or Faughan Vale, no cattle in Glenkonkeine.

1. List three things that the O’Cahans have lost due to plantation.
2. What other reasons would clans like the O’Cahans have for hating the planters?

Interpretation exercise

(Pairwork, written work, ‘hot seating’ activity, debate as appropriate)

The following columns give you information about the planters (settlers) and the Irish after the Ulster plantation. What would their points of view be?

Planters

Spoke English
Protestant religion
Got cheap land
New start in life
Good quality land
Potential to become wealthy
Some protection
Unknown country
Could be attacked by rebels
Hated by many Irish.

Irish

Spoke Gaelic
Catholic religion
Had land taken away
Forced onto poor land
Attacked planters
Became workers or tenants on the planters’ lands

4. What was the Ulster Rebellion and how was it stopped?

Rebellion

In 1641, the Irish rebelled against the planters and attacked their farms and settlements. Between 10,000 and 15,000 Protestant settlers were killed, some in ways described below at Portadown, Armagh, in November, 1641.

A The historian Robert Kee wrote a book in 1980 called *Ireland. A History*. In it he wrote:

On a cold November day in 1641 ... some 100 Protestant men, women and children, who had been seized from their homes, robbed and stripped of most of their clothes, were hoarded together onto the bridge at Portadown. They were thrown or driven over the parapet into the water below, where they were drowned, or if they could swim, were shot or knocked on the head as they came ashore.

1. List the facts that are described in both sources, A and B.
2. Is Source B biased? Explain your answer.

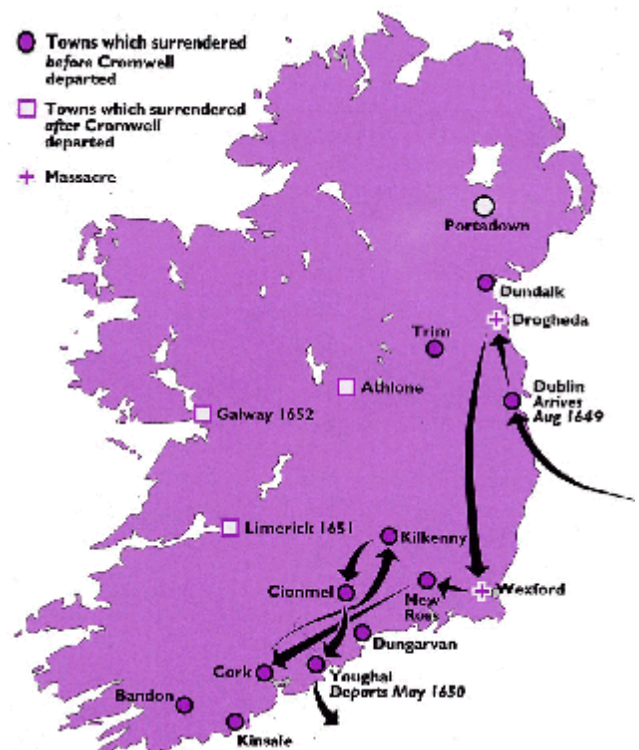
B The picture comes from a book about an Irish rebellion by an English Protestant and published soon after the rebellion.



Cromwell's Irish campaign

Civil War in England between the King and Parliament from 1642 meant that only a small army could be sent to Ireland, so for a while there was a stalemate between the Irish rebels and the Protestants. However, in 1649, with Parliament's victory and Charles I's execution, Oliver Cromwell, Parliament's leader, brought an army of 12,000 men to re-conquer Ireland. At Drogheda and Wexford, soldiers massacred the townsfolk.

3. Study the map showing Cromwell's campaign. Why did some towns surrender without Cromwell going to them?
4. Look at Source C. Was this written by an Irish Catholic or an English Protestant? Explain your answer by referring to the source.



The Race to Rule. Ireland and Europe 1500-1700
by A.M. Hodge, Colourpoint Books,
1-89839-249-8, 62

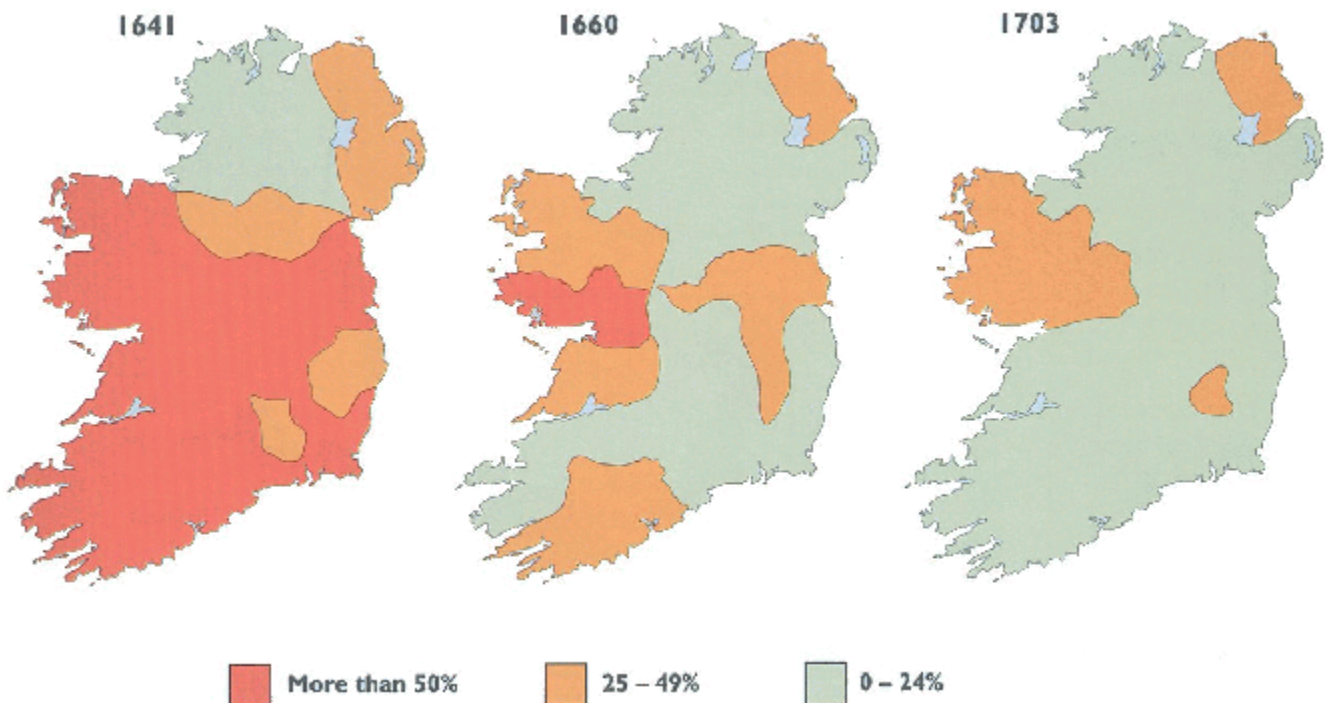
C
When the city was captured by the heretics, the blood of the Catholics was mercilessly shed in the streets, in the dwelling houses and in the open fields. To none was mercy shown; not to women, nor to the aged, nor to the young. The majority of the citizens became the prey of the parliamentary troops.

5. How did the Cromwellian settlement change Ireland?

The following list of changes are part of the rules that were forced on Ireland after Cromwell's campaign:

- Land was confiscated from Irish Catholic landowners.
- This land was given to Cromwell's soldiers and other Protestant landowners.
- Catholic landowners were moved to Connaught and Clare. (See map)
(Connaught and Clare had poor quality land generally)
- No Catholic sent to those areas above could live in towns or within three miles of the sea. This area was given to Cromwell's soldiers.
- Many Catholics were executed, imprisoned or forced to leave the country.
- 1000 Catholic priests were made to leave Ireland.

1. What effect would each of these points have on people in Ireland? Use the maps below.
2. Why do you think Catholics were not allowed to live near the sea?
3. Why were certain areas not part of the settlement?
4. How did the Cromwellian settlement change Ireland?



Maps showing lands owned by Catholics in 1641, 1660 and 1703

The Race to Rule. Ireland and Europe 1570-1700 by A.M. Hodge,
Colourpoint Books, 1-89839-249-8, p. 65

6. How did the 1688 revolution affect Ireland?

Events - sequencing

Cut out each of the following events and then re-arrange them in the order that they took place.

Another battle was lost by the Jacobites in July 1691, when the Williamites defeated them at Aughrim.

The siege of Derry was followed by the capture of Carrickfergus.

The English Parliament became increasingly suspicious of James II, because he was a Catholic and they thought he was trying to make England a Catholic country again.

A treaty ending the war was signed at Limerick in October, 1691.

One of James's first actions in Ireland was to try to capture Derry. The city was besieged for 105 days but it survived and the siege ended in July, 1689. Both sides had heavy casualties.

To prevent this, Parliament invited James II's daughter, Mary and her husband, William of Orange, to take the throne. William arrived in 1688 and they were crowned William III and Mary II in February, 1689.

In June, 1690, William II arrived in Carrickfergus. From there, he marched south and faced James's army at the River Boyne.

After this defeat, James went with his bodyguard to Dublin and then fled to France.

Though William's army was unable to capture Limerick, the Jacobite leaders surrendered in September, 1691.

James fled initially to France, but arrived in Ireland in March, 1689, because there were many Catholics there who supported him. Protestants in Ireland supported William and Mary, and prepared to fight for them.

The Battle of the Boyne lasted for two hours and resulted in defeat for the heavily outnumbered Jacobite army.

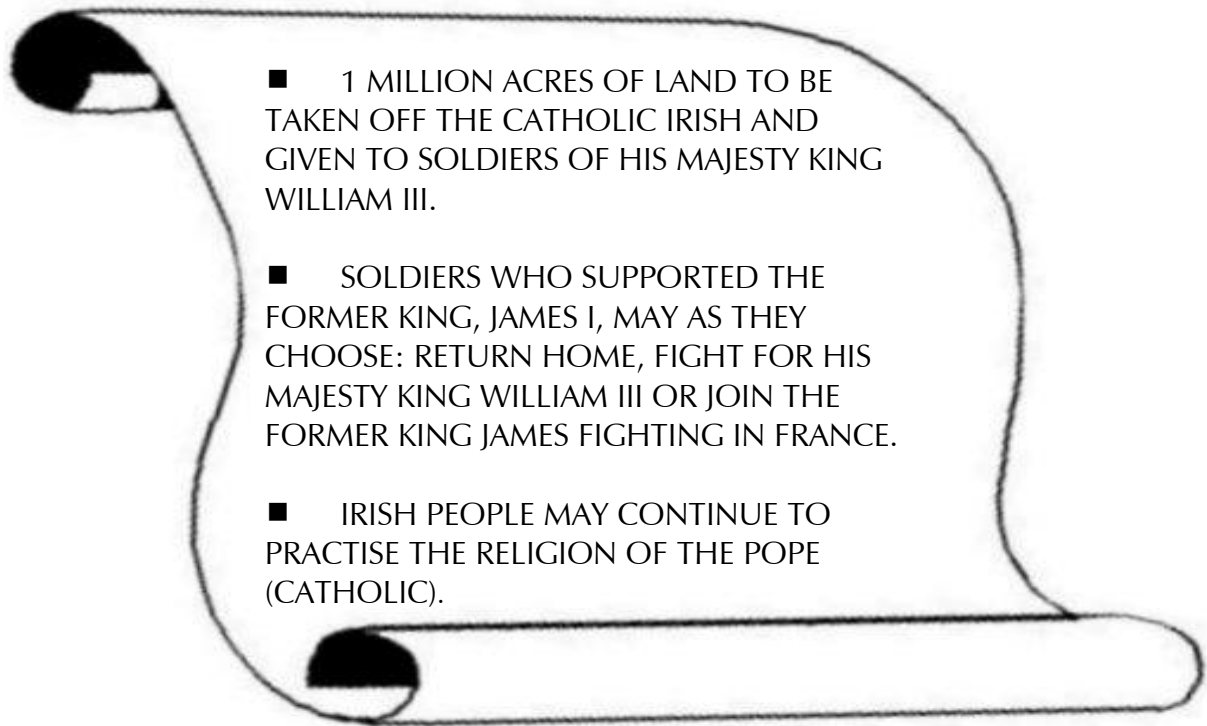
The Jacobite leader, Marquis St Ruth, was killed at Aughrim, and this setback was followed by the failure of the French to send help and the sudden death of another leading Jacobite, the Earl of Tyrconnell.

Key words

Jacobite = James's supporters.

Williamite = William II's supporters

Treaty of Limerick



Penal laws

The Treaty of Limerick was followed by a series of laws called the PENAL LAWS (Penal = punishment).

These penal laws included the following:

- An effort to convert Irish Catholics to the Protestant religion.
- Catholics could not
 - carry weapons
 - have professional jobs other than as doctors
 - have political power
 - own land except for a short period
 - receive education except about Protestantism
 - own a house worth more than £5
 - vote (after 1728).

1. Write a letter to the government starting:
'I think that the Penal Laws are very unfair because ...
2. What might the government's response to such a letter be?

Lesson 7
Assessment

Question (Basic)

Was the United Kingdom made or forced?

Objectives

ke2 Knowledge & understanding

ke5 Organisation & communication

ke3 Interpretation

Complete all the tasks below on A4 paper.

1. Make a list of things Tudor kings tried to change about Ireland.
2. Sketch and label a plantation bawn.
3. Complete these sentences:
 - a. Settlers came to Ireland because ...
 - b. Irish lords hated these settlers because ...
4. Find out what these people did and whether their actions changed Ireland:
 - a. Hugh O'Neill
 - b. Cromwell
 - c. King James II
 - d. King William III.
5.
 - a. Make a list of FIVE changes in Ireland between 1500 and 1700.
 - b. Make a list of FIVE ways in which people in Ireland had suffered losses, 1500-1700.
6.
 - a. Did anyone approve of changes in Ireland in this time?
 - b. Did rulers have to use force to make changes or did people want them?

Explain your answers by using facts.

Question (Core)

Was the United Kingdom made or forced?

Objectives

ke2 Knowledge & understanding

ke5 Organisation & communication

ke3 Interpretation

Complete all the tasks below on A4 paper.

Introduction

Write this as a beginning:

‘Before 1500 only a small part of Ireland was ruled directly by the English king.’

Write briefly about how Ireland was ruled and what Henry VIII and other Tudors did.

Paragraph 1

Begin by writing:

‘English rulers wanted to make Ireland more like England, partly to make it safe from invasion.’

Then comment on plantation in parts of Ireland to gain more land, make Ireland more Protestant and change the language.

Paragraph 2

Begin by writing:

‘Plantation increased and in 1609 Ulster was prepared for plantation.’

Go on to describe how this took place, whether it was successful and whether it achieved its aims. Give examples from the sources you used.

Paragraph 3

Begin by writing:

‘Irish landowners and people resented the takeover of their land and sometimes rebelled by attacking plantation.’

Give examples of these attacks and explain why they took place.

Paragraph 4

Begin by writing:

‘Sometimes the English government had to use force to put down rebellion.’

Go on to give examples of these and describe any change of laws that followed them, e.g., in 1652 and 1692.

Conclusion

This is where you sum up and state your opinion. Was the United Kingdom made or forced with regard to Ireland?

Think of people who were encouraged and those who were forced. Was Ireland a willing or unwilling part of the United Kingdom?

Question (Extension)

Was the United Kingdom made or forced?

Objectives

ke2 Knowledge & understanding

ke5 Organisation & communication

ke3 Interpretation

Complete all the tasks below on A4 paper.

Introduction

Refer to Ireland before 1500 and comment on the relationship with England and how this changed under the Tudors.

Paragraph 1

In this paragraph, describe what English rulers wanted to achieve in Ireland, e.g., greater control, Protestant religion.

Paragraph 2

In this paragraph, describe the plantations and how they tried to achieve the rulers' aims. Describe how they were organised, who was involved and what were the results of the plantations.

Paragraph 3

In this paragraph, describe opposition to the plantations and English attempts to gain control of Ireland. Mention specific revolts and why they occurred.

Paragraph 4

Mention in this paragraph the use of force by the English to put down the revolts referred to in paragraph 3. Mention also the harsh laws that often followed such acts of force.

Conclusion

So, was the United Kingdom made or forced with regard to Ireland? Consider the encouragement given to planters who went to Ireland voluntarily. But what about the Irish landowners? Also, why was force necessary? Try and answer the question by looking at different points of view.