

Ireland's History: Prehistory to the Present

Suggestions for Further Reading

Chapter 10 Union, the Famine, and the Rise of Irish Nationalism

General works that cover the first half of the nineteenth-century and the rise of Irish nationalism include: Alvin Jackson, (2010), *Ireland, 1798—1998: War Peace and Beyond*, 2nd ed. (Oxford: Wiley-Blackwell); Hugh F. Kearney (2007), *Ireland: Contested Ideas of Nationalism* (New York: New York University Press); Brian Jenkins, (2006), *Irish Nationalism and the British State: From Repeal to Revolutionary Nationalism* (Montreal: McGill-Queen's University Press); D. George Boyce, (1995), *Nationalism in Ireland*, (London: Routledge); and George Dangerfield, (1976), *The Damnable Question: A Study in Anglo-Irish Relations* (Boston: Little, Brown and Company).

On the immediate effects of the union, see Allan Blackstock, (2000), 'The Union and the Military, 1801—c.1830', *Transactions of the Royal Historical Society*, Sixth Series, 10, 329—351 and Frank Geary, (1995). 'The Act of Union, British-Irish Trade, and Pre-Famine Deindustrialization', *Economic History Review*, 48, 1, 68—88. On Daniel O'Connell, see Fergus O'Ferrall, (1985), *Catholic Emancipation: Daniel O'Connell and the Birth of Irish Democracy* (Dublin: Gill and Macmillan); Patrick Geoghegan, (2009), 'Daniel O'Connell and the Irish Act of Union, 1800—29,' in James Kelly, John McCafferty, and Charles Ivar McGrath (eds), *People, Politics and Power: Essays on Irish History 1660—1850 in Honour of James I. McGuire* (Dublin: University College Dublin Press), pp. 175—189; and Robert Dudley Edwards, (1975), *Daniel O'Connell and His World* (London: Thames and Hudson).

The Captain Rock phenomenon can be studied through Thomas Moore (ed), *Memoirs of Captain Rock, the Celebrated Irish Chieftain* (Dublin: Field Day); James S. Donnelly, (2009),

Captain Rock: The Irish Agrarian Rebellion of 1821-1824 (Cork: Collins Press) and (1983), ‘Pastorini and Captain Rock: Millenarianism and Sectarianism in the Rockite Movement of 1821—1824’ in James S. Donnelly and Samuel Clark (eds), *Irish Peasants: Violence & political unrest, 1780-1914* (Madison: University of Wisconsin Press), pp. 102—139; and Stephen Randolph Gibbons, ed. (2008), *Captain Rock: Night Errant: The Threatening Letters of Pre-Famine Ireland, 1801—1845* (Dublin: Four Courts Press).

Other useful works on pre-famine Ireland include: Stiofán Ó Cadhla, (2007), *Civilizing Ireland: Ordinance Survey 1824—1842: Ethnography, Cartography, Translation* (Dublin: Irish Academic Press); Cormac O’Gráda, (1988), *Ireland before and after the Famine: Explorations in Economic History, 1800—1925* (Manchester: Manchester University Press); S.J. Connolly, (1982), *Priests and People in Pre-Famine Ireland, 1780—1845* (Dublin: Gill and Macmillan); and Emmet Larkin (trans. and ed.) (1990), *Alexis de Toqueville’s Journey in Ireland, July-August 1835* (Washington, DC: The Catholic University of America Press).

For Thomas Davis and Young Ireland, see Christine Kinealy, (2009), *Repeal and Revolution: 1848 in Ireland* (Manchester: Manchester University Press); Richard Davis, (1987), *The Young Ireland Movement* (Dublin: Gill and MacMillan); Thomas Davis, (1915), *Selections from his Prose and Poetry* (New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company). Recent editions of John Mitchel’s works include Patrick Maume (ed), (2005), *The Last Conquest of Ireland* (Dublin: University College Dublin Press) and (1978), *An Apology for the British Government in Ireland* (New York: AMS Press). See also John Morrow, (2008), ‘Thomas Carlyle, “Young Ireland” and the “Condition of Ireland Question”’, *The Historical Journal*, 51, 3, 643—67.

A large number of works have been devoted to the subject of the Great Famine, also known as the Potato Famine, of the 1840s. The classic work is Cecil Woodham-Smith, (1962),

The Great Hunger: Ireland 1845—49 (New York: Harper and Row). Subsequent works include Christine Kinealy, (2002), *The Great Irish Famine: Impact, Ideology, and Rebellion* (Houndmills, Hampshire and New York: Palgrave) and (1995), *This Great Calamity: The Irish Famine, 1845—52* (Boulder, CO: Robert Rhinehart); Frank Neal, (1998), *Black '47: Britain and the Famine Irish* (Houndsmills and London: MacMillan); Cormac Ó Gráda (2000), *Black '47 and Beyond: The Great Irish Famine in History, Economy, and Memory* (Princeton: Princeton University Press); Patrick Brantlinger (2004), 'The Famine', *Victorian Literature and Culture*, 32, 193-207; Tim Pat Coogan, (2012), *The Famine Plot: England's Role in Ireland's Greatest Tragedy* (New York: Palgrave Macmillan); and John Kelly, (2012), *The Graves are Walking: The Great Famine and the Saga of the Irish People* (New York: Henry Holt and Co.).

More specialized studies include: Leslie Williams, (2003), *Daniel O'Connell, the British Press, and the Irish Famine: Killing Remarks* (Aldershot, England; Burlington, VT: Ashgate); Edward G. Lengel, (2002), *The Irish through British eyes: perceptions of Ireland in the Famine era* (Westport, CT: Praeger); Catherine Marshall, (2010), "History and Memorials: Fine Arts and the Great Famine in Ireland" in Ciara Breathnach and Catherine Lawless (eds.), *Visual, Material and Print Culture in Nineteenth-Century Ireland* (Dublin: Four Courts Press), pp. 20—29; Ignatius Murphy, (1996), *A Starving People: Life and Death in West Clare, 1845—1851* (Dublin: Irish Academic Press); and Eileen Moore Quinn,, (2001), 'Entextualizing Famine, Reconstituting Self: Testimonial Narratives from Ireland', *Anthropological Quarterly*, 74, 72—88.

See also John Crowley, William J. Smith, and Mike Murphy, (eds), (2012), *Atlas of the Great Irish Famine* (Cork: Cork University Press) and Robert James Scally, (1995), *The End of Hidden Ireland: Rebellion, Famine, and Emigration* (New York: Oxford University Press). For a specific treatment of the impact of the Famine on emigration, see especially Patrick Fitzgerald

and Brian Lambkin, (2008), *Migration in Irish History, 1607—2007* (London: Palgrave Macmillan).

.

.