

Ireland's History: Prehistory to the Present

Suggestions for Further Reading

Chapter 12 The Easter Uprising and the Anglo-Irish Treaty of 1921: Ireland in the first half of the Twentieth Century

General works on twentieth-century Ireland include: Diarmaid Ferriter, (2004), *The Transformation of Ireland* (Woodstock and New York: The Overlook Press); Terence Brown, (2004), *Ireland: A Social and Cultural History, 1922-2002* (Ithaca: Cornell University Press); Tim Pat Coogan, (2004), *Ireland in the Twentieth Century* (New York: Palgrave Macmillan); Mary Kenny, (1997), *Goodbye to Catholic Ireland: A Social, Personal and Cultural History from the Fall of Parnell to the Realm of Mary Robinson* (London: Sinclair-Stevenson); David Harkness, (1996), *Ireland in the Twentieth Century: Divided Ireland* (Houndmills, Basingstoke, Hampshire: Macmillan); and David Fitzpatrick, (1998), *The Two Irelands, 1912—1939* (Oxford: Oxford University Press) and (1989), 'Ireland Since 1870', in Roy Foster (ed.), *The Oxford Illustrated History of Ireland* (Oxford: Oxford University Press), pp. 213—274. For valuable source material, see Alan O'Day and John Stevenson, eds. (1992), *Irish Historical Documents Since 1800* (Dublin: Gill and Macmillan) and Arthur Mitchell and Pádraig Ó Snodaigh (eds), (1985), *Irish Political Documents 1916—1949* (Dublin: Irish Academic Press).

For Irish drama in the early twentieth century, see James Moran, (ed), (2007), *Four Irish Rebel Plays* (Dublin: Irish Academic Press). The works of J.M. Synge, including *Playboy of the Western World* are available in various editions. Sean O'Casey's *The Plough and the Stars* is also available in multiple editions.

The Gaelic Athletic Association is treated definitively in Mike Cronin, Mark Duncan, and Paul Rouse, (2009), *The GAA: A People's History* (Cork: Collins).

The Home Rule Crisis in British politics is treated most famously in George Dangerfield, (1980; 1935), *The Strange Death of Liberal England* (New York: Perigree), but see also more recent works that respond to Dangerfield's work, especially Timothy Bowman, (2007), *Carson's Army: The Ulster Volunteer Force, 1910—1922* (Manchester: Manchester University Press); R.J.Q.Adams, (1999), *Bonar Law* (Edinburgh: John Murray); Jeremy Smith, (2000), *The Tories and Ireland, 1910—1914: Conservative Party Politics and the Home Rule Crisis* (Dublin: Irish Academic Press); and Thomas C. Kennedy, (2007), 'Troubled Tories: Dissent and Confusion concerning the Party's Ulster Policy', *Journal of British Studies*, 46, 570—593. See also Alan O'Day, (1998), *Irish Home Rule, 1867-1921* (Manchester: Manchester University Press) and Eunan O'Halpan, (1987), *The Decline of the Union: British Government in Ireland 1892—1920* (Dublin: Gill and Macmillan). On John Redmond see Joseph P. Finnan, (2004), *John Redmond and Irish Unity, 1912--1918* (Syracuse: Syracuse University Press) and Denis Gwyn, (1971; 1932), *The Life of John Redmond* (Freeport, NY: Books for Libraries Press).

On Ireland and the First World War, see Catriona Pennell, (2012), *A Kingdom United: Popular Responses to the Outbreak of the First World War in Britain and Ireland* (Oxford: Oxford University Press; Philip Orr, (2008), *The Road to the Somme: Men of the Ulster Division Tell Their Story*, 2nd ed. (Belfast: Blackstaff Press); and Catherine Switzer, (2007), *Unionists and Great War Commemoration in the North of Ireland, 1914—1918* (Dublin: Irish Academic Press).

The period from the Easter Rising through the Civil War is treated in David Fitzgerald, (ed), (2012), *Terror in Ireland, 1916—1923* (Dublin: Lilliput Press) and (2003), *Harry Boland's Irish Revolution* (Cork: Cork University Press); Francis Costello, (2003), *The Irish Revolution and its Aftermath, 1916-1923: Years of Revolt* (Dublin: Irish Academic Press); Michael Laffan, (1999), *The Resurrection of Ireland: The Sinn Fein Party 1916—1923* (Cambridge: Cambridge

University Press); and Tom Garvin, (1987), *Nationalist Revolutionaries in Ireland, 1858—1928* (Oxford: Clarendon Press).

.On the Easter Rising and its background, see Charles Townshend, (2006), *Easter 1916* (Chicago: Ivan R. Dee); Eoin Neeson, (2007), *Myths from Easter 1916* (Aubane, Co. Cork: Aubane Historical Society); Ruth Dudley Edwards, (2006), *Patrick Pearse: The Triumph of Failure* (Dublin: Irish Academic Press); and Desmond Fitzgerald, (1968), *Desmond's Rising: Memoirs 1913 to Easter 1916* (Dublin: Liberties Press). The war for independence is covered in D.M. Leeson, (2011), *The Black and Tans: British Police and Auxiliaries in the Irish War of Independence, 1920—1921* (Oxford: Oxford University Press); Maurice Walsh, (2008), *The News from Ireland: Foreign Correspondents and the Irish Revolution* (London: I.B. Tauris); and Michael Hopkinson, (2002), *The Irish War of Independence* (Montreal and Kingston: McGill-Queen's University Press). The origins of the IRA are treated in Richard English, (2003), *Armed Struggle: The History of the IRA* (Oxford: Oxford University Press). For de Valera, see The Earl of Longford and Thomas P. O'Neill, (1971), *Eamon de Valera* (Boston: Houghton Mifflin).

For Ireland in the 1920s and 1930s, in addition to the surveys mentioned above, see especially the opening chapters in Mary E. Daly, (2006), *The Slow Failure: Population Decline and Independent Ireland, 1922—1973* (Madison: University of Wisconsin Press). On Ireland's role and experience in the Second World War, see Michael Kennedy, (2008), *Guarding Neutral Ireland: The Coast Watching Service and Military Intelligence, 1939—1945* (Dublin: Four Courts Press); R.M. Douglas, (2006), 'The Pro-Axis Underground in Ireland, 1939—1942'. *Historical Journal*, 49, 1155—1183; and Brian Barton, (1995), *Northern Ireland in the Second World War* (Belfast: Ulster Historical Foundation).