

Ireland's History: Prehistory to the Present

Suggestions for Further Reading

Chapter 15 The Republic of Ireland and the European Union, 1973-2000

Among the general works that include the closing decades of the twentieth century in the Republic of Ireland are the following: 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); Alvin Jackson, (2010), *Ireland, 1798—1998: War Peace and Beyond*, 2nd ed. (Oxford: Wiley-Blackwell); Dermot Keogh and Andrew McCarthy, (2005), *Twentieth-Century Ireland: Revolution and State Building*, rev. ed., (Dublin: Gill and MacMillan); Diarmaid Ferriter, (2004), *The Transformation of Ireland* (Woodstock and New York: The Overlook Press) and Diarmaid Ferriter, (2009), *Occasions of Sin: Sex and Society in Modern Ireland* (London: Profile Books); 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); David Harkness, (1996), *Ireland in the Twentieth Century: Divided Ireland* (Houndmills, Basingstoke, Hampshire: Macmillan). See also Cormac Ó Gráda, (1997), *A Rocky Road: The Irish Economy since the 1920s* (Manchester: Manchester University Press).

More specific works on this period include: Diarmaid Ferriter, (2012), *Ambiguous Republic: Ireland in the 1970s* (London: Profile Books); Richard B. Finnegan and Edward T. McCarron, (2000), *Ireland: Historical Echoes, Contemporary Politics* (Boulder: Westview Press); Maura Adshead and Jonathan Tonge, (2009), *Politics in Ireland: Convergence and Divergence on a Two-Polity Island* (Houndmills: Palgrave Macmillan); J.H. Whyte, (2011), 'Ireland, 1966—82', in T.W. Moody, F.X. Martin, and Dermot Keogh with Patrick Kiely (eds),

The Course of Irish History, 5th ed. (Lanham, MD: Roberts Rhinehart), pp. 299—316 and Richard English, (2011), ‘Ireland: 1982—94’ in T.W. Moody, F.X. Martin, and Dermot Keogh with Patrick Kiely (eds), *The Course of Irish History*, 5th ed. (Lanham, MD: Roberts Rhinehart), pp. 317—332. See also and Richard Breen, Damian F. Hannan, David B. Rottman, and Christopher T. Whelan, (1990), *Understanding Contemporary Ireland: State, Class, and Development in the Republic of Ireland* (New York: St. Martin’s Press).

Works by and about Irish political figures from this period include: Garret Fitzgerald (2011), *Just Garret: Tales from the Political Front Line* (Dublin: Liberties Press); Bertie Ahern (2009), *Bertie Ahern: The Autobiography* (London: Hutchinson Random House); Michael Clifford and Shane Coleman, (2009), *Bertie Ahern and the Drumcondra Mafia* (Dublin: Hachette Books Ireland); John Horgan, (1998), *Mary Robinson: A Woman of Ireland and the World* (Niwot, CO: Roberts Rinehart); Bruce Arnold (1993), *Unlucky Deeds: Life and Times of Charles Haughey* (New York: HarperCollins). For the Anglo-Irish relations and the Agreement of 1985, see Margaret Thatcher, (1993), *The Downing Street Years* (New York: HarperCollins).

Other recommended books on specific topics related to Irish society are: John Cunningham, (2009), *Unlikely Radicals: Irish Post-Primary Teachers and the ASTI, 1909—2009* (Cork: Cork University Press); Bryan Fanning, (2002), *Racism and Social Change in the Republic of Ireland* (Manchester: Manchester University Press); Steve Garner, (2004), *Racism in the Irish Experience* (London: Pluto Press); Patrick Fitzgerald and Brian Lambkin, (2008). *Migration in Irish History, 1607—2007* (London: Palgrave Macmillan); Tom Garvin, (2011), ‘Turmoil in the Sea of Faith: The Secularization of Irish Social Culture, 1960—2007’, in Thomas E. Hachey (ed), *Turning Points in Twentieth-Century Irish History* (Dublin: Irish Academic

Press), pp. 155—166; and Garth Stevenson, (2004), ‘The Politics of Remembrance in Irish and Quebec Nationalism’. *Canadian Journal of Political Science*, 37, 903—925.

On the Travellers, see Jane Helleiner, (2003), *Irish Travellers: Racism and the Politics of Culture* (Toronto: University of Toronto Press) and Jim Mac Laughlin, (1995), *Travellers and Ireland: Whose Country, whose history?* (Cork: Cork University Press) and (1996), ‘The evolution of anti-Traveller racism in Ireland’, *Race and Class*, 37, 47—63.

On health and medical issues, see especially Sara Burke, (2009), *Irish Apartheid: Healthcare Inequality in Ireland* (Dublin: New Island); Tony Farmar, (2004), *Patients, Potions, & Physicians: A Social History of Medicine in Ireland, 1654-2004* (Dublin: A. and A. Farmar in association with the Royal College of Physicians of Ireland); and Anne MacFarlane and Tomas de Brún, (2010), ‘Medical Pluralism in the Republic of Ireland: Biomedicines as Ethnomedicines’ in Ronnie Moore and Stuart McClean (eds), *Folk Healing and Health Care Practices in Britain and Ireland: Stethscopes, Wands, and Crystals* (New York: Berghan Books), pp. 181—199.

Twentieth-century Irish literature is exceedingly rich, but a good starting place would be the major works of James Joyce mentioned in the text, *The Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man* (1916), *Ulysses* (1922), and *Dubliners* (1914), all of which are available in multiple editions. Modern novels mentioned in this chapter include Jennifer Johnston, (1985), *The Railway Station Man* (New York: Viking) and (1972), *The Captains and the Kings* (London: Hamilton) and Colm Toibin (1993), *The Heather Blazing* (New York: Viking), (2000), *The Blackwater Lightship* (New York: Scribner), and (2009), *Brooklyn* (New York: Scribner). Also recommended are the short story collections by Ita Daly (1996 ed.), *The Lady with the Red Shoes* (Dublin: Poolbeg Press) and Mary Lavin (1985), *A Family Likeness and Other Stories* (London:

Constable). Frank McCourt's 1996 autobiography, *Angela's Ashes* (New York: Scribner) enjoyed tremendous success in the late 1990s.