

## *Ireland's History: Prehistory to the Present*

### **Suggestions for Further Reading**

#### **Chapter 6 Ireland and the Reformation**

General treatments of the period include: Steven G. Ellis, (1998), *Ireland in the Age of the Tudors, 1447—1603: English Expansion and the End of Gaelic Rule* (London and New York: Longman) and (1999), “The Collapse of the Gaelic World, 1450-1650,” *Irish Historical Studies*, 31, 449-60; Colm Lennon, (1995), *Sixteenth-century Ireland: The Incomplete Conquest* (New York: St. Martin's Press); Nicholas Canny, (1989), ‘Early Modern Ireland, c. 1500—1700’, in Roy Foster (ed.), *The Oxford Illustrated History of Ireland* (Oxford: Oxford University Press); and T.W. Moody, F.X. Martin, and F.J. Byrne (eds.), (1976), *A New History of Ireland III: Early Modern Ireland 1534—1691* (Oxford: Clarendon Press).

On Ireland and the Wars of the Roses, see Steven G. Ellis, (1986), *Reform and Revival: English Government in Ireland, 1470—1534* (Woodbridge: Palgrave Macmillan) and Christine Carpenter, (1997), *The Wars of the Roses: Politics and the Constitution in England, c. 1437—1509* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press). The standard of biography of Henry VII is S.B. Chrimes, (1972), *Henry VII*, (Berkeley: University of California Press), while a more recent treatment is provided in Thomas Penn, (2011), *Winter King: The Dawn of Tudor England* (London and New York: Allen Lane).

On political history, see especially Anthony M. McCormack, (2005), *The Earldom of Desmond, 1463—1583: The Decline and Crisis of a Feudal Lordship* (Dublin: Four Courts Press) and Brendan Bradshaw (1979), *The Irish Constitutional Revolution of the Sixteenth Century* (New York: Cambridge University Press). See also Christopher Maginn (2004), ‘The Baltinglass Rebellion, 1580: English Dissent or a Gaelic Uprising?’ *Historical Journal*, 47,

205—232 and Ciaran Brady, (1999), ‘Shane O’Neill Departs from the Court of Elizabeth: Irish, English, Scottish Perspectives and the Paralysis of Policy, July 1559 to April 1562’, in S.J. Connolly (ed.), *Kingdoms United? Great Britain and Ireland since 1500: Integration and Diversity*, Dublin: Four Courts Press, pp. 13—28.

Recommended works on Ireland and the Reformation include: Henry A. Jefferies, (2010), *The Irish Church and the Tudor Reformations* (Dublin: Four Courts Press); James Murray, (2009), *Enforcing the English Reformation in Ireland: Clerical Resistance and Political Conflict in the Diocese of Dublin, 1534—1590* (New York: Cambridge University Press); W. Ian P. Hazlett, (2003), *The Reformation in Britain and Ireland: An Introduction* (London: T & Clark); Felicity Heal, (2003), *The Reformation in Britain and Ireland* (New York: Oxford University Press); Alan Ford (1997), *The Protestant Reformation in Ireland, 1590—1641* (Portland, OR: Four Courts Press); David Edwards, (2001), ‘Collaboration with Anglisation: The MacGiollapadraig Lordship and Tudor Reform’, in P.J. Duffy, D. Edwards, and E. Fitzpatrick (eds), *Gaelic Ireland, c.1250—c.1650: Land, Lordship and Settlement* (Dublin: Four Courts Press), pp. 77—97; Thomas G. Connors (2001), ‘Surviving the Reformation in Ireland (1534—80): Christopher Bodkin, Archbishop of Tuam, and Roland Burke, Bishop of Clonfert’, *Sixteenth Century Journal*, 32, 335—55; Henry A. Jefferies (1997), *Priests and Prelates of Armagh in the Age of Reformation, 1538—1558* (Dublin and Portland, OR: Four Courts Press); Andrew Hadfield, (1993), ‘Translating the Reformation: John Bale’s Irish *Vocacyon*’, in B. Bradshaw, A. Hadfield and W. Maley (eds.), *Representing Ireland: Literature and the Origins of Conflict, 1534—1660* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press), pp. 43—59; and John Bossy, (1970), ‘The Counter-Reformation and the People of Catholic Ireland, 1596—1641’, *Historical Studies*, 8, 153—170. Also still valuable, especially from a historiographical perspective, are Miles V.

Ronan, (1926), *The Reformation in Dublin, 1536—1558* (London: Longmans, Green, and Co.) and (1930), *The Reformation in Ireland under Elizabeth, 1558—1580* (London: Longmans, Green, and Co.).

On colonization and conquest under Elizabeth, see Nicholas Canny, (2000), *Making Ireland British, 1580—1650* (Oxford: Oxford University Press) and (1988), *Kingdom and Colony: Ireland in the Atlantic World, 1560—1800* (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press).

A good primary source for English attitudes toward Ireland in the period of colonization, is Edmund Spenser, (1997), *A View of the State of Ireland*, Andrew Hadfield and Willy Maley (eds.), from the printed edition of 1633 (Oxford: Blackwell). Spenser's long poem, *The Faerie Queene* is also valuable, but is best read along with a guide such as Andrew Zurcher, (2011), *Edmund Spenser's The Fairie Queene: A Reading Guide* (Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press). On Elizabeth's attitudes toward Ireland, see Hiram Morgan, (2004), "'Never Any Realm Worse Governed: Queen Elizabeth and Ireland', *Transactions of the Royal Historical Society*, Sixth Series, 14, 295—308. For more on Spenser's views on Ireland can be found in Benjamin Myers, (2006), "'Such is the Face of Falshood": Spenserian Theodicy in Ireland', *Studies in Philology*, 103, 383—416 and Ciaran Brady, (1986), "Spenser's Irish Crisis: Humanism and Experience in the 1590s," *Past and Present*, 111, 16-49.