Ireland's History: Prehistory to the Present

Suggestions for Further Reading

Chapter 7 Seventeenth-Century Ireland

On the seventeenth century as a whole, see Bernadette Cunningham, (2000), *The World of Geoffrey Keating: History, Myth and Religion in Seventeenth-Century Ireland* (Dublin: Four Courts Press); J.H. Ohlmeyer (ed), (2000), *Political Thought in Seventeenth-Century Ireland: Kingdom or Colony* (Cambridge: Cambridge University 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). For the period after 1641, see T.C. Barnard, (2004), *Irish Protestant Ascents and Descents, 1641—1770* (Dublin: Four Courts Press).

For a good overview of the historiography of James VI and I, see Ralph Houlbrooke, (2006), 'James's Reputation, 1625—2005', in R. Houlbrooke (ed), *James VI and I: Ideas, Authority and Government*, Aldershot: Ashgate, 169—190. On English colonization and policy in Ireland in the first half of the seventeenth century, see Jane H. Ohlmeyer, (1998), '"Civilizing of those rude partes": Colonlization within Britain and Ireland, 1580s—1640s', in Nicholas Canny (ed.), *The Oxford History of the British Empire: Volume I: The Origins of Empire: British Overseas Enterprise to the Close of the Seventeenth Century* (Oxford: Oxford University Press), pp. 124—147; 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); and Steven G. Ellis, (1999), "The Collapse of the Gaelic World, 1450-1650," *Irish Historical Studies*, 31, 449-60; Victor Treadwell, (1998),

Buckingham and Ireland 1616—1628 (Dublin: Four Courts Press); and Jerrold Casway, (1984), *Owen Roe O'Neill and the Struggle for Catholic Ireland* (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press).

On Thomas Wentworth, see Peter Lake, (1996), 'Retrospective: Wentworth's Political World in Revisionist and Post-Revisionist Perspective', in J.F. Merritt (ed), *The Political World of Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford, 1621—1641*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, pp. 252—283 and H.F. Kearney, (1959), *Strafford in Ireland 1633-41: A Study in Absolutism* (Manchester: Manchester University Press).

Works on the 1641 rebellion include Joseph Cope, (2003), 'The Experience of Survival in the 1641 Irish Rebellion', *The Historical Journal*, 46, 295—316; Ethan Shagan, (1997), 'Constructing Discord: Ideology, Propaganda, and English Responses to the Irish Rebellion of 1641', *Journal of British Studies*, 36, 4—34; Nicholas Canny, (1995), 'What Really Happened in Ireland in 1641?', in Jane H. Ohlmeyer (ed), *Ireland From Independence to Occupation, 1641—1660* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press)

For the civil wars and the 'three kingdoms approach, see especially Conrad Russell, (1991), *The Fall of the British Monarchies, 1637—1642* (Oxford: Clarendon Press), as well as Peter Lake's 1994 review article on Russell's work in *The Huntington Library Quarterly*, 57, 167—197. Other works on the period subject include: Martyn Bennett, (2000), *The Civil Wars Experienced: Britain and Ireland, 1637—1661* (London: Routledge); and Jane H. Ohlmeyer, (ed), (1995), *Ireland from Independence to Occupation, 1641—1660* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press) and (1993), *Civil War and Restoration in the Three Stuart Kingdoms: The Career of Randall MacDonnell, Marquis of Antrim 1609—1683* (Cambridge: Cambridge

University Press). See also Tadgh Ó Hannracháin, (2002), *Catholic Reformation in Ireland: The Mission of Rinuccini (1645—1649)* (Oxford: Oxford University Press).

On Cromwell and Ireland, see R. Scott Spurlock, (2010), 'Cromwell and Catholics: Towards a Reassessment of Lay Catholic Experience in Interregnum Ireland', in M. Williams and S.P. Forrest (eds), *Constructing the Past: Writing Irish History, 1600—1800*. Woodbridge: The Boydell Press, pp. 157—179; Patrick Little, (2009), 'Cromwell and Ireland before 1649', in P. Little (ed), *Oliver Cromwell: New Perspectives* (New York: Palgrave Macmillan), pp. 116—141 and (2001), 'The Irish "Independents" and Viscount Lisle's Lieutenancy of Ireland', *The Historical Journal*, 44, 941—961; MacKenzie, Kirsteen M. (2009), 'Oliver Cromwell and the Solemn League and Covenant of the Three Kingdoms' in P. Little (ed), *Oliver Cromwell: New Perspectives* (New York: Palgrave Macmillan), pp. 142—167; Michéal Ó Siochrú, (2008), *God's Executioner: Oliver Cromwell and the Conquest of Ireland* (London: Faber and Faber); James Scott Wheeler, (1999), *Cromwell in Ireland* (New York : St. Martin's Press); Jane Ohlmeyer, (1996), 'The Wars of Religion, 1603—1660', in T. Bartlett and K. Jeffery (eds), *A Military History of Ireland* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press), p. 160—187; Norah Carlin, (1993), 'Extreme or Mainstream?: the English Independents and the Cromwellian Reconquest of Ireland, 1649—1651', in A. Hadfield and W. Maley (eds.), *Representing Ireland: Literature and the Origins of Conflict, 1534—1660* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press), pp. 209—226. For more on Cromwell in Scotland, see R. Scott Spurlock, (2007), *Cromwell and Scotland: Conquest and Religion, 1650—1660* (Edinburgh: Birlinn Ltd).

. Works on the period after the civil wars that cover the years from 1658 to 1688 include: David Dickson, (2000), *New Foundations: Ireland, 1660—1800* (Dublin: Irish Academic Press)

and S.J. Connolly, (1992), *Religion, Law, and Power: The Making of Protestant Ireland, 1660—1760* (Oxford: Clarendon Press)

On 1688 and its aftermath, see Richard Ansell, (2010), 'The Revolution in Ireland and the Memory of 1641', in M. Williams and S.P. Forrest (eds), *Constructing the Past: Writing Irish History, 1600—1800* (Woodbridge: The Boydell Press), pp. 73—93; Pádraig Lenihan, (2011), 'The Impact of the Battle of Aughrim (1691) on the Irish Catholic Elite' in Brian Mac Cuarta (ed), *Reshaping Ireland, 1550—1700: Colonization and its Consequences: Essays Presented to Nicholas Canny* (Dublin: Four Courts Press), pp. 300—325; and David Armitage, (2000), 'The Political Economy of Britain and Ireland after the Glorious Revolution', in J.H. Ohlmeyer (ed), *Political Thought in Seventeenth-Century Ireland: Kingdom or Colony* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press), pp. 221—243.

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