

Ireland's History: Prehistory to the Present

Suggestions for Further Reading

Chapter 1 Irish History—Introduction and Overview

Others survey texts on Irish history include: Thomas Bartlett, (2010), *Ireland: A History* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press); T.W. Moody, F.X. Martin, and Dermot Keogh with Patrick Kiely (eds), (2011), *The Course of Irish History*, 5th ed. (Lanham, MD: Roberts Rhinehart); Paul F. State, (2009). *A Brief History of Ireland* (New York: Checkmark Books); James Lydon, (1998), *The Making of Ireland from Ancient Times to the Present* (London and New York: Routledge); and Roy Foster, (1988), *Modern Ireland, 1600—1972* (London: Allen Lane). See also S.J. Connolly, (2002), *The Oxford Companion to Irish History* (Oxford: Oxford University Press). Somewhat dated but still an interesting and useful overview, especially on earlier periods is Liam De Paor, (1986), *The Peoples of Ireland: From Prehistory to Modern Times* (London: Hutchinson). The same is true for John Ranelagh, (1983), *A Short History of Ireland*. (Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press). For a more detailed survey, see the multi-volume work edited by T.W. Moody, F.X. Martin, and F.J. Byrne, (1976--), *A New History of Ireland* (New York: Oxford University Press).

On historiography, see especially M. Williams and S.P. Forrest (eds), *Constructing the Past: Writing Irish History, 1600—1800* (Woodbridge: The Boydell Press); W.E.H. Lecky, (1919—1923), *A History of Ireland in the Eighteenth Century* (London and New York: Longmans, Green, and Co.). Works by Robert Dudley Edwards include *Church and State in Tudor Ireland: A History of Penal Laws against Irish Catholics, 1534—1603* (London: Longmans, Green and Co., 1935); *Daniel O'Connell and His World* (London: Thames and Hudson, 1975); and *Ireland in the Age of the Tudors: The Destruction of Hiberno-Norman*

Civilization, (London: Croom Helm, 1977). T.W. Moody is the author of *The Fenian Movement* (Cork: Mercier Press, 1968) and *Davitt and the Irish Revolution* (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1981). Other works mentioned in Chapter 1 of historiographical significance include Thomas Cahill, (1995), *How the Irish Saved Civilization: The Untold Story of Ireland's Heroic Role from the Fall of Rome to the Rise of Medieval Europe*, (New York: Doubleday); Tim Pat Coogan, (2012), *The Famine Plot: England's Role in Ireland's Greatest Tragedy* (New York: Palgrave Macmillan); Michael Hopkinson, (2002), *The Irish War of Independence* (Montreal and Kingston: McGill-Queen's University Press); and D.M. Leeson, (2011), *The Black and Tans: British Police and Auxiliaries in the Irish War of Independence, 1920—1921* (Oxford: Oxford University Press). For additional reading on the Great Famine, see the suggestions for Chapter 10. For additional readings on the War for Independence, see the suggestions in Chapter 12. 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) covers the entire twentieth century and is highly recommended.

Margaret Macmillan (2009), *Dangerous Games: The Uses and Abuses of History* (New York: Modern Library) is of special relevance for Irish history and historiography, even though she only devotes a few pages of the book to it.

On the relationship between literature and Irish history, see especially the works of Declan Kiberd, including (1989), 'Irish Literature and Irish History', in R. Foster (ed), *The Oxford Illustrated History of Ireland* (Oxford: Oxford University Press), p. 278; (2001), *Irish Classics* (Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press); and (2005), *The Irish Writer and the World* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press).