

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

### **Suggestions for Further Reading**

#### **Chapter 9 The Rebellion of 1798 and the Impact of the French Revolution**

The impact of the French Revolution in Ireland can be assessed largely through the responses of Edmund Burke in his 1790 *Reflections on the Revolution in France* and Thomas Paine's *Rights of Man* (1791—2), both of which seem to have been extremely popular in Ireland. Both are available in various editions. But see also David Dickson, (1993), 'Paine and Ireland' in D. Dickson, D. Keogh, and K. Whelan (eds), *The United Irishmen: Republicanism, Radicalism, and Rebellion* (Dublin: Lilliput Press), pp. 135—150.

For the United Irishmen, see Kevin Whelan, (1998), *Fellowship of Freedom: The United Irishmen and 1798* (Cork: Cork University Press); Nancy J. Curtin, (1994), *The United Irishmen: Popular Politics in Ulster and Dublin, 1791—1798* (Oxford: Clarendon Press); Marianne Elliott, (1982), *Partners in Revolution: The United Irishmen and France* (New Haven: Yale University Press); and John Killen, (ed), (1997), *The Decade of the United Irishmen: Contemporary Accounts, 1791—1801* (Belfast: The Blackstaff Press). For more on Theobald Wolfe Tone, see Tone's own autobiography: Theobald Wolfe Tone, (1998), *The Life of Theobald Wolfe Tone*, edited by Thomas Bartlett (Dublin: Lilliput Press and his collected writings in Theobald Wolfe Tone, (1998—2007), *The Writings of Theobald Wolfe Tone*, 3 volumes, edited by T.W. Moody, R.B. McDowell, and C.J. Woods (Oxford: Clarendon Press). Secondary works and biographies include Sean McMahon, (2001), *Wolfe Tone* (Cork: Mercier Press) and Sean Cronin, (1991), *For Whom the Hangman's Rope was Spun: Wolfe Tone and the United Irishmen* (Dublin: Repsol).

For more on the background to 1798, see Stephen Small, (2002), *Political Thought in Ireland 1776-1798: Republicanism, Patriotism, and Radicalism* (Oxford: Clarendon Press);

Stella Tillyard, (1997), *Citizen Lord: The Life of Edward Fitzgerald, Irish Revolutionary* (New York: Farrar, Straus and Giroux); and R.B. McDowell, (1979), *Ireland in the Age of Imperialism and Revolution, 1760—1801* (Oxford: Clarendon Press).

Works abound on the 1798 rebellion and the preservation of the memory of it in Irish history. On the rebellion itself, see Thomas Pakenham, (1970), *The Year of Liberty: The Story of the Great Irish Rebellion of 1798* (Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall); Dáire Keogh and Nicholas Furlong (eds), (1996), *The Mighty Wave: The 1798 Rebellion in Wexford* (Blackrock, Ireland: Four Courts Press), especially the essays by A. Kinsella, D. Gahan, and K. Whelan; Ciarán Priestley, (2009), *Clonsilla and the Rebellion of 1798* (Dublin: Four Courts Press); and Thomas Bartlett, (1996), 'Defence, Counter-insurgency and rebellion: Ireland, 1793—1803', in T. Bartlett and K. Jeffery (eds), *A Military History of Ireland* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press), pp. 247—293. On the rebellion and Irish historical memory, see Guy Beiner, (2007), *Remembering the Year of the French: Irish Folk History and Social Memory* (Madison: University of Wisconsin Press) and (2000), 'Negotiations of Memory: Rethinking 1798 Commemoration', *Irish Review*, 26, 60—70; Andrea Hüther (2005), 'Writing the 1798 Bicentenary', *Eighteenth-Century Studies*, 38, 336—339; Peter Collins, (2004), *Who Feels to Speak of '98? Commemoration and the Continuing Impact of the United Irishmen* (Belfast: Ulster Historical Foundation); Thomas Bartlett, David Dickson, Daire Keogh and Kevin Whelan (eds), (2003), *1798: A Bicentenary Perspective* (Dublin: Four Courts Press); Brian Walker, (2000), *Past and Present, History, Identity and Politics in Ireland* (Belfast: Institute of Irish Studies, Queen's University); Stephen Howe, (1999), 'Speaking of '98: History, Politics and Memory in the Bicentenary of the 1798 United Irish Uprising', *History Workshop Journal*, 47, 222—239; and Tom Dunne, (2004), *Rebellions: Memoir, Memory and 1798* (Dublin: Lilliput).

Thomas Flanagan's 1979 novel, *The Year of the French* (New York: Holt, Rinehart, and Winston) is also recommended.

Recommended works on the Act of Union include: Patrick Geoghegan, (1999), *The Irish Act of Union: A Study in High Politics, 1799—1801* (Dublin: Gill and Macmillan) and (2001), 'The Making of the Union', in D. Keogh and K. Whelan (eds), *Acts of Union: The Causes, Contexts and Consequences of the Act of Union* (Dublin: Four Courts Press), pp. 34—45; James Kelly, (2001), 'The Act of Union: Its Origin and Background' in D. Keogh and K. Whelan (eds), *Acts of Union: The Causes, Contexts and Consequences of the Act of Union* (Dublin: Four Courts Press), pp. 48—61 and (2000), 'Popular Politics in Ireland and the Act of Union', *Transactions of the Royal Historical Society*, 4<sup>th</sup> series, X, 259—87; James Livesey, (2001), 'Acts of Union and Disunion: Ireland in Atlantic and European Context' in D. Keogh and K. Whelan (eds), *Acts of Union: The Causes, Contexts and Consequences of the Act of Union* (Dublin: Four Courts Press), pp. 95—105; Gillian O'Brien, (2001), 'Camden and the Move towards Union, 1795—1798', in D. Keogh and K. Whelan (eds), *Acts of Union: The Causes, Contexts and Consequences of the Act of Union* (Dublin: Four Courts Press), pp. 106—125; Daniel Mansergh, (2001), 'The Union and the Importance of Public Opinion', in D. Keogh and K. Whelan (eds), *Acts of Union: The Causes, Contexts and Consequences of the Act of Union* (Dublin: Four Courts Press), pp. 126—139; S.J. Connolly, (2000), 'Reconsidering the Irish Act of Union', *Transactions of the Royal Historical Society*, Sixth Series, 10, 399—408; David Wilkinson, (1997). "'How did they Pass the Union?": Secret Service Expenditure in Ireland, 1799—1804', *History*, 83, 223—251; and W.J. McCormack, (1996), *The Pamphlet Debate on the Union between Great Britain and Ireland, 1797—1800* (Dublin: Irish Academic Press).