



The Irish Plantations

Term	Definition
Anglicisation	Becoming more English in a language and culture.
Anglo-Irish	A group of people descended from the Anglo-Normans. Most had adopted the Gaelic Irish way of life by the 1500s.
Anglo-Normans	A group of English people descended from the Normans. They invaded Ireland in the twelfth century. They spoke English and followed English common law.
Bawn	A defensive stone wall around a house or castle.
Brehon laws	Gaelic Irish laws dating back as far as the Iron Age.
Colonisation	Where a country takes over another country, spreads its culture and settles its people there.
Colonist	A person who settles in a country that is under the control of their mother country.
Contentious Issue	An issue that people are likely to argue about.
Flight of the Earls	The event in 1607 when Hugh O'Neill and other Ulster chiefs left Ireland.
Gaelic Irish	A group of Irish people descended from the ancient people of Ireland. They spoke Irish and followed Brehon Law.
Identity	The characteristics or features that make a person or people who they are.
Lord deputy	The English Crown's highest representative in Ireland.
Lordship of Ireland	Parts of Ireland that accepted the rule of the English Crown.
Loyal Irish	Native Irish who had stayed loyal to the Crown during the Nine Years War.
Nine Years' War	A failed rebellion (1593-1603) against English rule in Ireland. It was led by Hugh O'Neill, Earl of Tyrone.
Old English	A group of people in the Pale who were loyal to the King and descended from the Anglo-Saxons.
Penal Laws	Laws that suppressed the status of Catholics in Ireland
Protestant Ascendancy	Members of the Anglican elite. They made up 15% of the population but owned 80% of the land. They were the only people allowed to take seats in the Irish parliament.
Servitors	English soldiers and government officials who served in the Nine Years' War and were rewarded with land in the Ulster Plantation.
Surrender and regrant	A policy of control that avoided warfare. A Gaelic chief surrendered his land to the English Crown. The Crown regranted the land back to the chief in return for a promise of loyalty.
The Pale	The area within and around Dublin where English rule was at its strongest.
The Plantations	A policy of control that replaced disloyal people in an area of land with loyal planters (settlers).
Undertakers	English and Scottish settlers who came to Ireland during the Plantations.
Wattle and Daub	Woven mesh plastered with a mixture of mud, dung, sand and straw.

2.1 RECOGNISE how a pattern of settlement and plantation influenced identity on the island of Ireland, referring to one example of a pattern of settlement, such as the growth of towns, and one plantation

The Stone Age		
<p>The Irish Plantations were a series of colonization schemes undertaken by the English and Scottish governments in Ireland from the 16th to the 17th century, leading to significant cultural, social, and economic changes. They were driven by four main causes:</p> <p>Control: The English government wanted to establish control over Ireland by redistributing land to English and Scottish settlers and suppressing the native Irish culture, language, and traditions.</p> <p>Religious conflict: The English government viewed the Catholic Irish population as a potential threat to their control, which led to significant religious conflict between Protestants and Catholics in Ireland. The plantations were used to establish Protestant control over the country by settling Protestant English and Scottish settlers on land taken from Catholic Irish landowners.</p> <p>Economic gain: The English government saw the potential for economic growth in Ireland through the establishment of new industries and farming methods. The new settlers brought with them new methods of farming and industry, which created economic competition and to further impoverishment of the native Irish population.</p> <p>Land availability: The English government saw the opportunity to acquire land in Ireland, which was largely owned by native Irish landowners. The redistribution of land was seen as a way to both establish English control over the country and to acquire new land for economic gain.</p>		
The Laois-Offaly Plantation	The Munster Plantation	The Ulster Plantation
<p>The Laois-Offaly Plantation was a land confiscation and settlement scheme undertaken in Ireland by the English crown in the mid-16th century, the first large scale confiscation of land in Ireland. In 1556, Mary I authorized the plantation and granted lands to English settlers, while confiscating the property of Irish chieftains who resisted English authority. It established a precedent for the confiscation of land and the displacement of Irish people, which continued with subsequent plantations throughout the country. It also led to increased English influence in Ireland and helped to establish English control over large parts of the island.</p>	<p>The Munster Plantation was officially authorized by Elizabeth I in 1586 and was carried out by English administrators such as Sir Walter Raleigh and Richard Boyle. The plantation was a brutal process, involving the displacement of many Irish people from their land and the suppression of any resistance to English authority. The plantation also involved the introduction of English laws, language, and customs to the area, which further established English control over Munster. The plantation had a lasting impact on Irish history. It helped to establish English control over a significant part of Ireland and paved the way for subsequent plantations in other parts of the country. The plantation also contributed to the tensions between the native Irish population and English settlers, which would continue to fuel conflicts in Ireland for centuries to come.</p>	<p>The Ulster Plantation was officially authorized by James I in 1609, and it involved the confiscation of land from native Irish chieftains and the redistribution of that land to English and Scottish settlers. The plantation was carried out over several decades and was marked by violence, with many native Irish people forcibly removed from their land. The plantation also led to the introduction of English laws, language, and customs to the area, which further established English control over Ulster. The Ulster Plantation had a lasting impact on Irish history. It helped to establish English control over a significant part of Ireland, and it played a significant role in the centuries-long conflict between Ireland and England. The plantation also contributed to the sectarian divisions in Northern Ireland that continue to this day, as the Scottish and English settlers who were brought to Ulster were overwhelmingly Protestant, while the native Irish population was largely Catholic.</p>
The Cromwellian Plantation		Consequences
<p>The Cromwellian Plantation was a brutal process that involved the confiscation of land from native Irish landowners and the redistribution of that land to English and Scottish settlers. The plantation was marked by extreme violence and oppression, with many Irish people forcibly removed from their land and subjected to harsh treatment. The plantation also involved the suppression of the Irish language, culture, and traditions in favor of English customs. It had a lasting impact on Irish history. It helped to establish English control over a significant part of Ireland, and it contributed to the centuries-long conflict between Ireland and England. The plantation also had a significant impact on the population of Ireland, with many Irish people being forced to leave their ancestral homes and settle elsewhere and its legacy can still be seen today in the cultural, social, and political divisions that continue to affect Ireland.</p>		<p>The Irish Plantations had many consequences and a significant impact on the identity of the island of Ireland. The redistribution of land from native Irish landowners to English and Scottish settlers. This created a divide between the Protestant and Catholic communities in Ireland, with the majority of settlers being Protestant and the native Irish population being largely Catholic. This divide has continued to shape the political and social landscape of Ireland and has often led to conflict and tension.</p> <p>The plantations also had a significant impact on the Irish language, which was largely suppressed during this period. The language became associated with the native Irish population, and its use was discouraged by the English authorities. This helped to create a sense of Irish identity that was separate from English identity, with the Irish language often seen as a symbol of resistance and cultural heritage.</p> <p>The economic consequences of the plantations were also significant, with many native Irish people losing their land and livelihoods. The new settlers often brought with them new methods of farming and industry, which created economic competition and often led to further impoverishment of the native Irish population.</p>

