

## *The Irish Plantations*

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

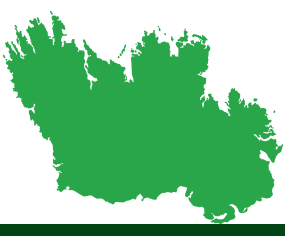


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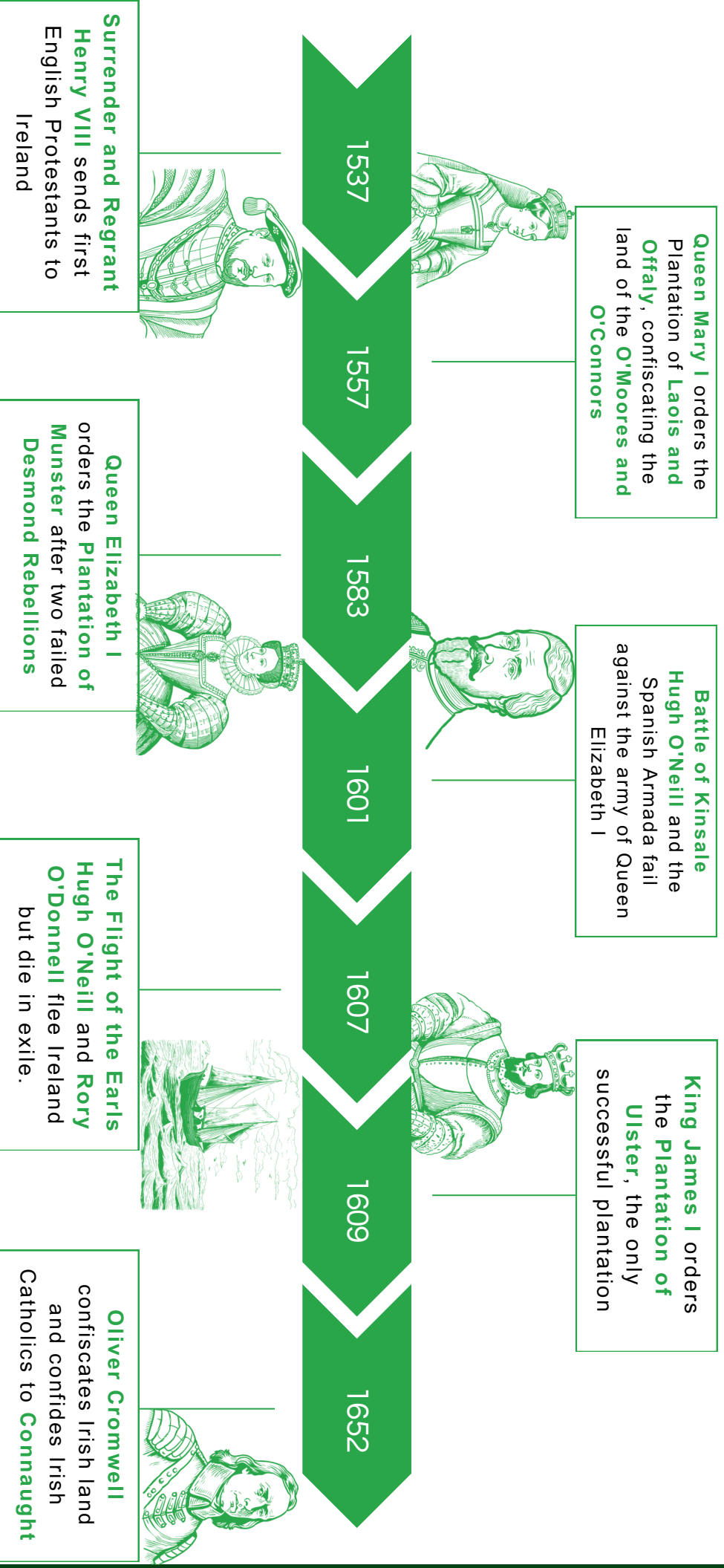
In this chapter, you'll learn about the colonization and settlement of Ireland by English and Scottish Protestants, the impact on Irish society, and the resistance to plantation policies.



# The Irish Plantations



**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 Irish Plantations

Headings	Notes
THE IRISH PLANTATIONS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>The Irish Plantations</b> is the name given to the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries in Irish history when Irish land was confiscated by the English Crown and then colonised by British settlers which coincided with the British Reformation.</li> </ul>
IRELAND IN THE 1500S	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ireland was home to three major groups of people:</li> <li>• <b>The Old English</b> – people living in the <b>Pale</b> who were loyal to the English Crown. As a result of the Reformation, tensions between the Gaelic Irish and the Old English increased.</li> <li>• <b>The Anglo-Irish</b> – Anglo-Norman descendants who adopted many Gaelic customs and laws into English ways of life. Powerful Anglo-Irish families included the <b>Fitzgeralds</b> of Kildare, the <b>Fitzgeralds</b> of Munster and the <b>Butlers</b> of Ormond/Kilkenny.</li> <li>• <b>The Gaelic Irish</b> – The Gaelic Chieftains who followed Irish <b>Brehon Law</b> which dated back to the Iron Age and did not recognise the English king as ruler of Ireland. Powerful Gaelic Irish families included the <b>O'Neills</b> of Tyrone, the <b>O'Donnells</b> of Donegal and the <b>MacCarthys</b> of Cork.</li> </ul>
THE TUDORS AND IRELAND	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Henry VII came to power in England in 1485, beginning the reign of the <b>Tudor Era</b>. The Tudors had several reasons for wanting to fully conquer Ireland: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to expand their territory</li> <li>• to spread English customs, culture and laws</li> <li>• to prevent the Gaelic lords forming alliances with other Catholic countries (France and Spain) against England.</li> <li>• to spread their new religion (Protestantism)</li> <li>• to prevent further rebellions</li> <li>• to save money in the long term</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
HENRY VIII (1509-1547): SURRENDER AND REGRANT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Henry VIII initially tried to control Ireland through peaceful means through the policy of <b>surrender and regrant</b>. This meant that Anglo-Irish and Gaelic Irish lords would “surrender” themselves and their property to Henry VIII and he would “grant” them their land back along with and <b>English title</b> (lord, earl or baron).</li> <li>• Some families gained wealth and power under this policy.</li> <li>• Many Anglo-Irish and Gaelic Irish lords now accepted Henry VIII's rule over Ireland.</li> <li>• Irish lands were now passed down under English system of <b>succession</b> (father to oldest son)</li> </ul>
Keywords	Summary
Irish Plantations Old English Anglo Irish Gaelic Irish Tudor Era Surrender and regrant English title Succession	<p>The <b>Irish Plantations</b> was the period of Irish history when Irish land was colonised by British settlers. The <b>Old English</b> who were loyal to the English Crown and resided in the <b>Pale</b> while the Anglo-Irish combined English and Irish traditions in their ways of life. The <b>Gaelic Irish</b> continued to follow <b>Brehon Law</b> from the Iron Age and did not recognise the English king as ruler of Ireland. The <b>Tudor Era (1485 – 1603)</b> saw the English Crown begin its consolidation of control over the island of Ireland. This process began initially under Henry VIII who wanted to use a peaceful approach; through the policy of <b>surrender and regrant</b>. This gave some families English titles while introducing the system of <b>succession</b> to the island.</p>

# The Irish Plantations

Headings	Notes
THE POLICY OF PLANTATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>When the king confiscated Irish lands, he allowed them to be rented by or sold to English settlers (<b>plantation</b>).</li> <li>The new settlers (<b>planters</b>) spread English language, customs, law and religion while also defending their new land from the Gaelic Irish.</li> </ul>
THE EARLY PLANTATIONS EDWARD VI (1547-1553)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Henry VIII's only son, <b>Edward VI</b>, became king in 1547 when he was only nine years old. He died because of tuberculosis six years later in 1553. Edward was succeeded by his eldest half-sister <b>Mary I</b> who was a Catholic like her mother, <b>Catherine of Aragon</b>.</li> </ul>
QUEEN MARY I (1554 – 1558): THE LAOIS-OFFALY PLANTATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Gaelic Irish lords of Laois (the <b>O'Moores</b>) and Offaly (the <b>O'Connors</b>) raided the Pale for cattle and other resources frequently.</li> <li><b>Queen Mary I</b> confiscated their lands before she had them divided into estates of between 350 and 1000 acres to loyal Englishmen who were born in England or Ireland.</li> <li><b>Laois</b> was renamed <b>Queen's County</b> while <b>Offaly</b> was renamed <b>King's County</b>.</li> <li>The first plantation was a <b>failure</b>, mainly due to the fact it did not attract enough planters.</li> </ul>
QUEEN ELIZABETH I (1558-1603): THE MUNSTER PLANTATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Queen Mary I died in 1558 with no heirs. Her younger half-sister <b>Elizabeth I</b> succeeded her. Elizabeth was Protestant like her father and mother, <b>Anne Boleyn</b>.</li> <li><b>Adventurers</b> claimed land in Munster, declaring themselves to be descendants of Anglo-Normans who had been granted land in Munster by Henry II.</li> <li>Elizabeth I appointed <b>presidents</b> in the region as well; they were tasked with imposing English law, language and customs as well as spreading the Protestant religion.</li> <li>The Irish lords (the Catholic <b>Fitzgeralds of Desmond</b>) were angered by this, resulting in two failed rebellions (the <b>Desmond Rebellions</b>).</li> <li>Desmond lands were given to <b>undertakers</b> who agreed to do as they were told with the land given to them such as dividing land into estates of 4,000 – 12,000 acres, hire English tenants, import English cattle, sheep and horses.</li> <li>Not a complete failure; new towns like Mallow, Tralee, and Ennis set up but not enough planters.</li> </ul>
Keywords	Summary
Plantation Planters Edward VI Mary I Elizabeth I Adventurers Presidents Undertakers	<p>The policy of surrender and regrant was followed by the policy of <b>plantation</b>. <b>Planters</b> did not arrive in Ireland under the reign of <b>Edward V</b> but did under the reign of <b>Catholic Queen Mary I</b>. The Gaelic Irish Clans of Laois and Offaly had their lands confiscated by Queen Mary I who then granted their lands to English planters. The <b>Laois-Offaly Plantations</b> were a failure due to not enough planters arriving from England. Mary I was succeeded by her half-sister, Protestant <b>Queen Elizabeth I</b> who oversaw the <b>Munster Plantation</b> which saw the <b>adventurers</b>, <b>presidents</b> and <b>undertakers</b> plant previously owned Gaelic Irish land, spreading English laws, customs &amp; language. The Munster Plantation had more success than the Laois-Offaly Plantations.</p>



# The Irish Plantations

Headings	Notes
<b>KING JAMES I (1603 – 1625); THE PLANTATION OF ULSTER</b>  <b>BACKGROUND</b>          <b>HOW THE ULSTER PLANTATION WAS ORGANISED</b>          <b>RESULTS OF THE ULSTER PLANTATION</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The most powerful Gaelic Irish clans in Ulster were the <b>O'Neills of Tyrone</b> and the <b>O'Donnells of Donegal</b>. In the <b>Nine Years War (1594-1603)</b>, the Ulster chiefs fought against the spread of English law, religion, language and customs with the support of <b>King Phillip II of Spain</b>. O'Neill and O'Donnell were defeated at the <b>Battle of Kinsale (1601)</b>.</li> <li>The <b>Treaty of Mellifont</b> was signed in <b>1603</b> to end the war, under terms that meant that the Gaelic Irish lords had to accept English control.</li> <li>In <b>1607</b>, O'Neill and other Ulster chiefs fled to Europe (<b>the Flight of the Earls</b>) with hopes of returning with troops to take back control.</li> <li><b>Queen Elizabeth I</b> died in <b>1603</b>, also with no heirs, marking the end of the <b>Tudor Era</b>. Her cousin, James Stuart, succeeded her as <b>King James I</b>, marking the start of the <b>Stuart Era</b>. He would be responsible for the <b>Plantation of Ulster</b> after his successful plantation of Scotland.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Ulster Plantation took place in <b>Armagh, Cavan, Derry, Donegal, Fermanagh</b> and <b>Tyrone</b>.</li> <li>Land was divided into smaller estates than in Munster with no bigger than 2,000 acres.</li> <li>Estates were given to three kinds of planters:             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Undertakers</b>: English or Scottish planters – received most of the land.</li> <li><b>Servitors</b>: English or Scottish soldiers who had fought for the Crown.</li> <li><b>Loyal Irish</b>: native Irish who had stayed loyal to the English during the Nine Years War.</li> </ol> </li> <li>The entire county of Derry was reserved for <b>London craft guilds</b> and renamed <b>Londonderry</b>. Each section of land in the county was given to a guild e.g. blacksmiths and goldsmiths.</li> <li>Catholics had to live in <b>The Bogside</b> (the boggy area outside Derry's town walls)</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Ulster Plantation was a success, resulting in the following:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Large numbers of planters arrived.</li> <li>Protestantism rose leading to religious division and tensions between Catholic natives and Protestant settlers.</li> <li>New towns with markets, English style houses and stone castles were built.</li> <li>Ulster became the most loyal to the Crown</li> <li>The 1641 rebellion and massacre of Protestants led to <b>Oliver Cromwell's</b> violent conquest of Ireland.</li> <li>New farming methods were introduced and <b>tillage</b> (crop) farming increased.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Keywords</b>  Nine Years War Battle of Kinsale Treaty of Mellifont The Flight of the Earls James I      Londonderry Undertakers      The Bogside Servitors      Oliver Cromwell Loyal Irish	<b>Summary</b>  The Ulster Chiefs, O'Neill and O'Donnell rebelled against the spread of English control during the <b>Nine Years War</b> before they were eventually defeated at the <b>Battle of Kinsale</b> in 1601. The war officially came to an end with the <b>Treaty of Mellifont</b> that forced Gaelic Irish chiefs to accept English rule in Ireland. The O'Neills and O'Donnells fled during <b>the Flight of the Earls</b> . In 1603, Elizabeth I died and was succeeded by <b>James I</b> who would organise the <b>Ulster Plantation</b> . Land was divided up between undertakers, servitors and loyal Irish. English way of life spread while <b>Londonderry</b> became home to English Guilds while the <b>Bogside</b> was home to the Catholic Irish. <b>Oliver Cromwell</b> would go on to violently consolidate English control over the island of Ireland.

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Headings	Notes		
<b>THE EFFECT OF PLANTATION ON IRISH IDENTITY</b> <b>RELIGIOUS IDENTITY</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Protestant planters became the <b>ruling social class</b>.</li> <li>Lands of Catholic Gaelic Clans were taken over by Protestant British Planters.</li> <li><b>Religious divisions</b> mirrored colonised/coloniser divisions, especially in Ulster.</li> <li>The majority of Ireland's population remained Catholic but by 1700 owned 85% of the land, becoming the <b>Protestant Ascendancy</b>.</li> <li>Anger and mistrust between Catholics and Protestants grew more and more violent over the next few centuries, later developing into <b>the Troubles</b> in the late twentieth century.</li> </ul>		
<b>POLITICAL CONFLICT</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Power difference between Catholics and Protestants added to the religious tensions.</li> <li>Protestants consolidated their power and control by the introduction of the <b>Penal Laws</b> in <b>1603</b>. These laws suppressed the status of Catholics by forbidden Catholics from <i>buying or inheriting land; owning a good weapon or horse; working in government; attending Mass; voting</i>.</li> <li>The Penal Laws would greatly affect Irish identity and shape people's <b>political beliefs</b>.</li> </ul>		
<b>CULTURAL CHANGE</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Gaelic Irish language</b> and <b>culture</b> decline sharply – by 1700, <b>English</b> was the main language of trade and power on the island.</li> <li><b>Gaelic Brehon Law</b> was replaced by <b>English Common Law</b>.</li> <li>English farming methods replaced the Gaelic ways in many areas as <b>tillage farming</b> increased.</li> </ul>		
<b>GROWTH OF PLANTATION TOWNS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Many new towns were planned and built all over Ireland during the Plantations: <b>Birr, Tullamore, Derry, Portlaoise</b> and <b>Portlinton</b></li> <li>Plantation towns were very different to the medieval housing and had the following features: <table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Square layout with defensive walls.</li> <li>Market square “the Diamond”</li> <li>Protestant Church</li> <li>Well</li> </ul> </td><td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Wide straight streets.</li> <li>Courthouse</li> <li>A gaol</li> <li>Cannons on the walls</li> </ul> </td></tr> </tbody> </table> </li> <li>Gaelic-style houses stayed outside the walls, usually on poorer quality land.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Square layout with defensive walls.</li> <li>Market square “the Diamond”</li> <li>Protestant Church</li> <li>Well</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Wide straight streets.</li> <li>Courthouse</li> <li>A gaol</li> <li>Cannons on the walls</li> </ul>
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Keywords	Summary		
Protestant Ascendancy The Troubles Penal Laws Gaelic Brehon Law English Common Law Diamond Gaol Tillage farming	<p>The <b>Protestant Ascendancy</b> became the ruling social class on the island of Ireland, owning <b>85%</b> of Irish land while making up 15% of the population. Religious divisions and political differences between the native Irish Catholics and Protestant British settlers would lead to rising tensions that would sometimes boil over into violence and conflict such as <b>the Troubles</b>. <b>Penal Laws</b> discriminated against Catholics while the <b>English Common Law</b> replaced the <b>Gaelic Brehon Law</b>. Plantation towns, particularly those in Ulster such as Derry, were very well planned and organised. Each plantation town contained features such as a <b>diamond</b> (market square), a <b>gaol</b>, Protestant church and large defensive walls. <b>Tillage</b> farming grew in these plantation towns.</p>		

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Headings	Notes
<b>CASE STUDY: THE PLANTATION TOWN OF DERRY (LONDONDERRY)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Derry stands on a monastic settlement from the sixth century, founded by St. Colmcille.</li> <li>• Derry grew rapidly during the late sixteenth century and early seventeenth century.</li> <li>• During the Nine Year War, the English placed a garrison here then gave it the status of city.</li> <li>• After coming to power, James I needed funding to plant Ulster. To do this, he offered the county of Derry to the London guilds in exchange for funding; the guilds accepted and renamed the county 'Londonderry'.</li> <li>• From 1610 to 1618, the guilds spent 8 years building a fortified city which was planned in a grid pattern – which still remains today (best seen through aerial photography). High defensive walls were built around the city to protect it from Gaelic Irish attacks which still stand today.</li> <li>• Derry is the only remaining walled city on the island of Ireland that remains intact.</li> </ul>
<b>PLANTATION AS A CONTENTIOUS ISSUE</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Irish Plantations are an example of a <b>contentious issue</b> in Irish history.</li> <li>• The Plantations directly contributed to deep <b>religious divisions</b> (especially in Ulster) and a <b>power difference</b> between <b>native Irish Catholics</b> and <b>British Protestant descendants</b>. By the start of the eighteenth century, <b>Protestants</b> owned <b>85% of land</b> while only making up <b>15% of the population</b>, leading to growing anger and mistrust with occasional outbreaks of violence.</li> <li>• The <b>Penal Laws</b> of 1603 helped Protestants consolidate their position of power and control as they denied Catholics the opportunity to escape poverty or achieve social/economic security; this <b>discrimination</b> inflicted on Irish Catholics would forever shape their political beliefs in the centuries to follow with the rise of <b>nationalism</b> and <b>unionism</b>.</li> <li>• Differences between the two would lead to rising tensions, discrimination, conflict and violence across the island, particularly in Northern Ireland.</li> <li>• Derry became a recurring flashpoint of these increasing tensions and conflicts.</li> <li>• The <b>Siege of Derry (1688-1689)</b> saw Protestant supporters of <b>King William of Orange</b> resist a siege by the supporters of <b>Catholic King James II</b>; it is still <b>commemorated</b> each year.</li> <li>• The 1969 Commemoration of the Siege of Derry would spark three days of rioting that would become known as the <b>Battle of the Bogside</b> – one of the <b>first conflicts of three decades of The Troubles</b>.</li> </ul>
<b>Keywords</b>	<b>Summary</b>
Contentious Issue Religious Divisions Penal Laws    James II Discrimination    Siege of Derry Nationalism    Battle of the Bogside Unionism William of Orange Commemoration	<p>The Irish Plantations are an example of a <b>contentious issue</b> in Irish history. The plantations led to <b>religious divisions</b> on the island of Ireland and created a <b>political power difference</b> between <b>native Irish Catholics</b> and <b>British Protestant descendants</b>. The <b>Penal Laws</b> were an example of discrimination between the two religious groups which mirror their political status.</p> <p>This discrimination would later lead to the rise of <b>nationalism</b> and <b>unionism</b> on the island. Derry would become a recurring representation of the boiling tensions with the <b>commemoration</b> of the <b>1688-89 Siege of Derry (William of Orange vs James II)</b> leading to the <b>1969 Battle of the Bogside</b> during <b>the Troubles</b>.</p>

# The Irish Plantations

Keywords	Definitions
Anglicisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Becoming more English in a language and culture.</li> </ul>
Anglo-Irish	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A group of people descended from the Anglo-Normans. Most had adopted the Gaelic Irish way of life by the 1500s.</li> </ul>
Anglo-Normans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A group of English people descended from the Normans. They invaded Ireland in the twelfth century. They spoke English and followed English common law.</li> </ul>
Bawn	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A defensive stone wall around a house or castle.</li> </ul>
Brehon laws	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gaelic Irish laws dating back as far as the Iron Age.</li> </ul>
Colonisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Where a country takes over another country, spreads its culture and settles its people there.</li> </ul>
Colonist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A person who settles in a country that is under the control of their mother country.</li> </ul>
Contentious Issue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>An issue that people are likely to argue about.</li> </ul>
Flight of the Earls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The event in 1607 when Hugh O'Neill and other Ulster chiefs left Ireland.</li> </ul>
Gaelic Irish	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A group of Irish people descended from the ancient people of Ireland. They spoke Irish and followed Brehon Law.</li> </ul>
Identity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The characteristics or features that make a person or people who they are.</li> </ul>
Lord deputy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The English Crown's highest representative in Ireland.</li> </ul>
Lordship of Ireland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Parts of Ireland that accepted the rule of the English Crown.</li> </ul>
Loyal Irish	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Native Irish who had stayed loyal to the Crown during the Nine Years War.</li> </ul>
Nine Years' War	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A failed rebellion (1593-1603) against English rule in Ireland. It was led by Hugh O'Neill, Earl of Tyrone.</li> </ul>
Old English	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A group of people in the Pale who were loyal to the King and descended from the Anglo-Saxons.</li> </ul>
Penal Laws	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Laws that suppressed the status of Catholics in Ireland</li> </ul>
Protestant Ascendancy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Servitors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>English soldiers and government officials who served in the Nine Years' War and were rewarded with land in the Ulster Plantation.</li> </ul>
Surrender and regrant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
The Pale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The area within and around Dublin where English rule was at its strongest.</li> </ul>
The Plantations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A policy of control that replaced disloyal people in an area of land with loyal planters (settlers).</li> </ul>
Undertakers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>English and Scottish settlers who came to Ireland during the Plantations.</li> </ul>
Wattle and Daub	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Woven mesh plastered with a mixture of mud, dung, sand and straw.</li> </ul>





# The Irish Plantations



## Chapter 11

Definition	
<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
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.
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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

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:

**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.

**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.

**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.

**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.

### The Laois-Offaly Plantation

**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.

### The Munster Plantation

**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.

### The Ulster Plantation

**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.

### The Cromwellian Plantation

**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.

### Consequences

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. 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. 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.





# The Irish Plantations

**Doodle Revision Page or Sketch Notes**  
Include heading(s), short notes, keywords, timelines,  
images (maps, drawings, diagrams) as needed

## IRELAND IN THE 1500S

- **The Old English:** Lived in the **Pale** (Dublin and surrounding areas), loyal to the English Crown.
- **The Anglo-Irish:** Descendants of the **Anglo-Normans**, living independently of the English Crown.
  - Powerful families: **Fitzgeralds of Kildare, Butlers of Ormond.**
- **The Gaelic Irish:** Irish chieftains following **Brehon law**, did not recognise the English King.
  - Powerful clans: **O'Neills of Tyrone, O'Donnells of Donegal.**

## THE TUDORS AND IRELAND

- **Henry VIII** broke with the **Catholic Church** and declared himself **Head of the Church of England**.
- **Reasons for the Tudors' Conquest:**
  - Expand their **territory**.
  - Spread **English customs** and **Protestantism**.
  - Prevent alliances between Catholic **Ireland** and **France** or **Spain**.
- **Surrender and Regrant:** Irish lords surrendered their land to Henry VIII and were granted it back with English titles.

## EARLY PLANTATIONS

- **Laois-Offaly Plantation (1550s):** Led by **Queen Mary I**, the lands of the **O'Moores** and **O'Connors** were confiscated.
  - The plantation failed due to lack of settlers and constant **Gaelic Irish attacks**.
- **Munster Plantation (1580s):** Led by **Queen Elizabeth I** after the **Desmond Rebellions**.
  - Large estates were given to **undertakers** (English settlers).
  - The plantation struggled due to attacks and low numbers of settlers.

## THE ULSTER PLANTATION

- **Background:** **Hugh O'Neill** and **Red Hugh O'Donnell** led the **Nine Years War** (1594-1603) against English rule but were defeated at the **Battle of Kinsale**.
- **Flight of the Earls (1607):** Irish lords fled to Europe after losing support.
- **Ulster Plantation (1609):** Led by **King James I**, covering **Donegal, Derry, Tyrone, Armagh, Fermanagh, and Cavan**.
  - **Types of Planters:**
    - **Undertakers:** Wealthy English and Scottish settlers.
    - **Servitors:** Former soldiers.
    - **Loyal Irish:** Native Irish who supported the English during the war.
  - New towns like **Derry** were built, Protestant settlers increased, and **Gaelic Irish** were pushed out.

## LATER PLANTATIONS

- **Cromwell's Plantation (1650s):** After the **1641 rebellion**, **Oliver Cromwell** confiscated **Catholic-owned land** and sent many Irish to **Connaught** or **deported** them.
  - By **1652**, most Irish land was in **Protestant hands**.

## IMPACT OF THE PLANTATIONS

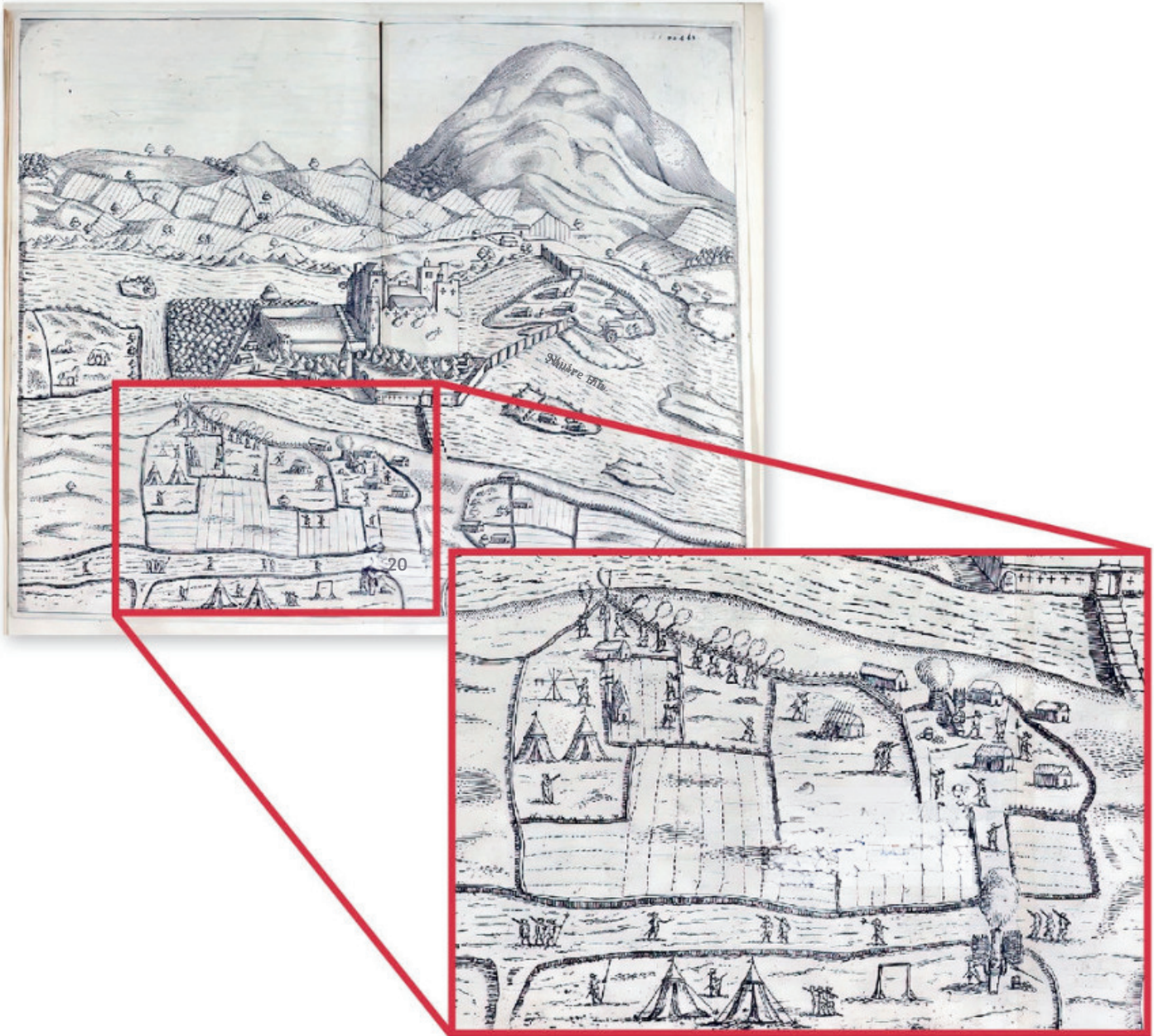
- **Religious Identity:**
  - Ireland's ruling classes became **Protestant**, while the majority of the population remained **Catholic**.
  - By **1700**, **Protestants** owned 85% of the land, creating divisions between **Catholic Irish** and **Protestant settlers**.
- **Penal Laws:** Restricted **Catholic rights**, including land ownership, education, and holding public office.
- **Cultural Change:**
  - **English** became the dominant language.
  - **English Common Law** replaced **Brehon Law**.
  - **Tillage farming** replaced traditional **cattle farming**.

## THE GROWTH OF TOWNS

- New **Plantation towns** like **Derry** were built with **wide streets** and a **market square**.
  - **Derry** became a fortified city, renamed **Londonderry** by **King James I**.
- The **Plantations** contributed to the growth of Irish towns and influenced the layout and infrastructure of urban areas.

# Ch. 11 - The Irish Plantations

Study this 1599 engraving of the Castle of Cahir and its estates below (the picture on the right is a close-up) and answer the questions that follow.



- (a) What type of source is this engraving?
- (b) Give one benefit of this source and one limitation.
- (c) What new farming methods can you identify in this source?
- (d) From your study of the Plantations, describe two features of a plantation town.
- (e) Name a plantation you studied as part of your Junior Cycle History course.
- (f) Who ordered this plantation to take place?
- (g) What changes occurred in Ireland as a result of the plantation that you studied?
- (h) Derry is an example of a plantation town. Name a type of source (other than engravings) that could be used to research a plantation town, and explain why this type of source might be useful.



#### Question 4

Read this account of the plantation of Co. Leitrim and answer the questions which follow. The account was written in 1683, sixty years after the plantation began.

The chief town is Jamestown, a well-walled town standing on the river Shannon. The town consists of about 60 families but most of them live outside the walls. There is a good weekly market, four fairs every year and a company of foot soldiers as garrison.

It is very well planted with Protestant inhabitants. The natives or Irish inhabitants are civil, hospitable and intelligent. The Irish women are handsome, and both sexes speak reasonably proper English.

This county has very good pasture, and is far more proper for feeding and rearing cattle than for grain. In it are vast woods, full of large and excellent timber. There are many herds of red deer. The wolves, which were very numerous are now very few. There are several eyries of eagles. Lough Melvin is well stored with salmon.

(a) In what decade did the plantation of Leitrim begin? Tick (✓) one of the following:

1600s ☐

1620s ☐

1640s ☐

(b) Name three features of a plantation town that were evident in Jamestown.

1.
2.
3.

(c) Do you think the person who wrote this account was from an Irish background or an English background? Give reasons for your answer based on the document.


- (d)** Did the writer believe that the plantation of Leitrim was successful or unsuccessful? Give reasons for your answer based on the document.


- (e)** Name a plantation you studied as part of your Junior Cycle history course.

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- (f)** Who ordered this plantation to take place?

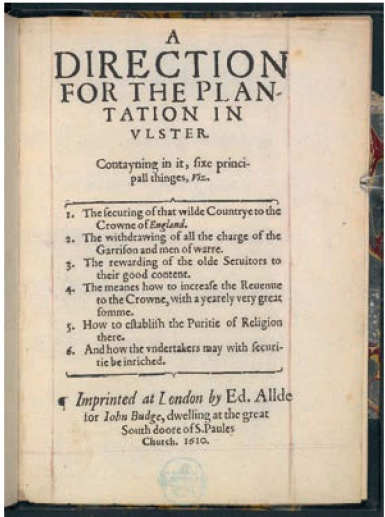
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- (g)** What changes occurred in Ireland as a result of the plantation which you studied?




Question 4

Throughout the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries, Ireland was colonised by English settlers. This time period became known as 'the plantations'. The following source relates to the plantation of Ulster. It is a catalogue description by librarians in the British Library of a book written in 1610. Examine the first page of the book, read the description, then answer the questions which follow.



5

This book, *A Direction for the Plantation in Ulster (1610)*, is part of the propaganda used to promote the colonisation of Ireland in the reign of James I. Written by the English politician Thomas Blennerhasset, it aims to entice English and Scottish Protestants to settle in the Irish province of Ulster, by rewarding them with land confiscated from Gaelic chiefs.

Ireland, like America, is presented as ‘our new world’ – a land of opportunity and self-transformation.

Ulster had been the stronghold of Hugh O’Neill, the leader of the Irish rebellion, who surrendered after the Nine Years’ War (1594–1603) and left Ireland in 1607. James I aimed to subdue (tame) this ‘wilde’, largely Catholic, Gaelic-speaking region by filling it with loyal English-speakers. Blenerhasset promises ‘rich’ settlers the means to get even richer, and tradesmen the chance to ‘feed’ their ‘whole family’.

(a) Which monarch was reigning at the time of this plantation?

(b) Who was Thomas Blennerhasset trying to entice to Ulster?



(c) What description is given of the native Irish?


(d) Name a plantation you studied as part of your Junior Cycle History course.

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(e) Outline **three** changes that occurred in Ireland as a consequence of the plantation you studied.


(f) The librarians in the British Library who categorised this book referred to it as 'propaganda'. Explain what this term means.


(g) Outline **two** functions of a library.


Question 4

Study the map below, which shows the scheme for the plantation of Ulster.



(a) According to the map, from which two countries did most of the planters come?


(b) Name three towns which were **not** part of the official plantation of Ulster.

1.
2.
3.

(c) According to the map, the county of Tyrone was assigned to Scottish Undertakers under the plantation scheme. True or false? Tick (✓) the correct box.

True ☐ False ☐

- (d) During the Ulster Plantation, the English government granted land to three different groups of people: undertakers, servitors and native Irish.  
Match **each** of the terms to the correct description in the table below.

Term	Description
A. Undertakers	1. The second largest group to receive land. They were loyal to the King, and many of them had been captains or lieutenants in the army.
B. Servitors	2. The smallest group to receive land. They were local people who had not been involved in the rebellion and would be loyal to the King.
C. Native Irish	3. The largest group to receive land. They were granted estates in Ulster and were usually already rich landowners in Britain.

A.		B.		C.	
----	--	----	--	----	--

- (e) Name a plantation you studied as part of your Junior Cycle history course.  
Briefly describe how this plantation was established in Ireland.

Name:
Description:

- (f) What were the consequences of this plantation? In your answer you may wish to refer to: the growth of towns, changes to land ownership, changes to religion, etc.






### Question 3

This question is on the Plantations of the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries which changed the course of Irish history. Look at the sources below and answer the questions which follow.

**Source 1:** Paintings of three British monarchs



**James 1<sup>st</sup>**



**Mary 1<sup>st</sup>**



**Elizabeth 1<sup>st</sup>**

- (a) Match each of the named king and queens pictured above to the Irish Plantations that they promoted.

<b>The Munster Plantation</b>	
<b>The Ulster Plantation</b>	
<b>The Laois-Offaly Plantation</b>	

**Source 2:** This is an edited extract from *A History of Ulster* by Jonathan Bardon, describing the Plantation of Ulster. Read it and answer the questions which follow.

Underpopulated and underdeveloped Ulster offered prospective colonists a secure title to cheap land, bountiful fisheries and great tracts (areas) of valuable woodland.

The great migration to Ulster began, drawn from class of British society, servitors (soldiers) who had long sought a share in the province they conquered, younger sons of gentlemen eager for lands to call their own, relatives, neighbours and dependents of undertakers. Most came from south-west Scotland.



(b) From Source 2, what advantages did Ulster offer for settlers during the Plantation?


(c) Using Source 2, name **three** types of people who settled in Ulster during the Plantation.


(d) In Ireland, in the time before the Plantations, what did the term 'the Pale' refer to?

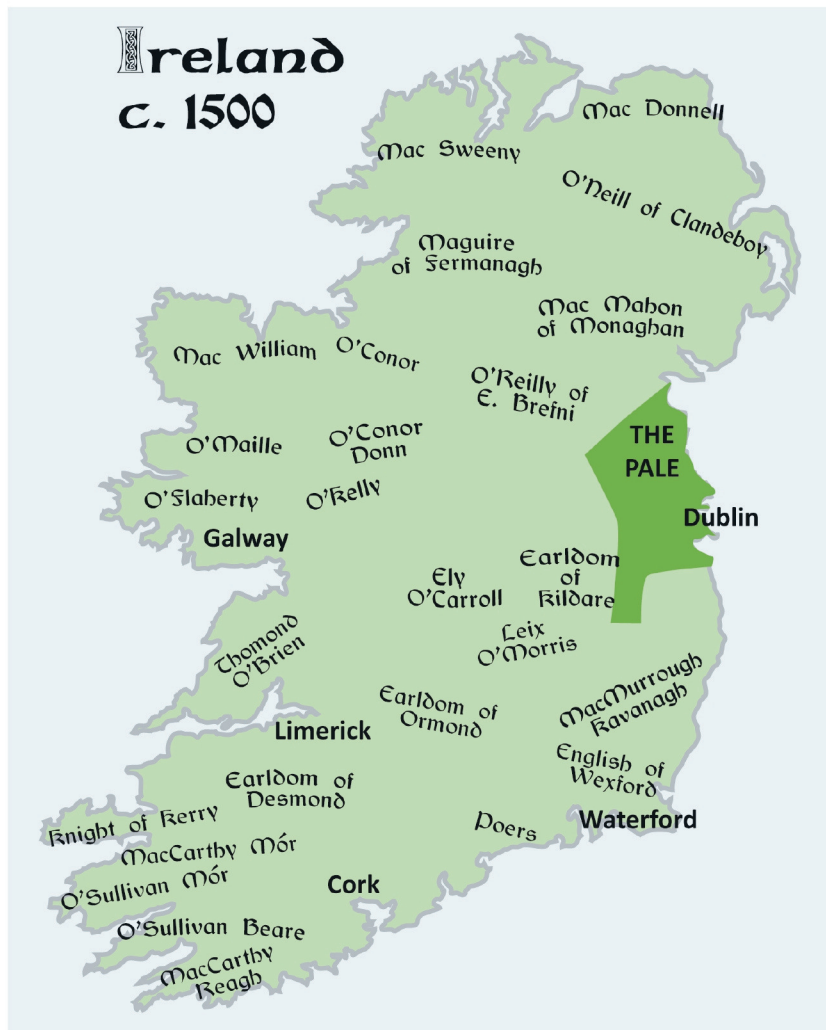

(e) Identify the plantation that you have studied and explain **three** ways that this plantation influenced identity on the island of Ireland.

Plantation:



#### Question 4

The map below relates to Ireland in the sixteenth century.



- (a) This map is dated 'c. 1500'.  
What does the abbreviation 'c.' stand for and what does it mean?


- (b) Based on the information given in the map, name **two** influential families in Ireland during the sixteenth century.


- (c) The map shows an area in Ireland called 'The Pale'.  
What have you learned about this area?


The following source is an extract from an essay by historian Raymond Gillespie on the development of plantation towns. Read the extract and answer the questions which follow.

Central authority needed a network of local agents, and towns served as places where local government was based: proclamations were read out, inquisitions were taken and local courts met. An increasingly commercialised economy also needed marketplaces for buying and selling and these were usually based in larger towns. Some new towns, such as Armagh and Derry-Londonderry, were formally organised as part of plantation schemes, with regular street patterns. Such towns were not usually built on green-field sites, but were located at older, often monastic, sites. This was particularly true of Derry-Londonderry, which became the model of an Irish planned town with its grid network of streets and its walls.

- (d) According to the extract, what government functions took place in these towns?


- (e) What reason is given for the location of Derry-Londonderry?


- (f) What other features of Derry-Londonderry were used in later Irish planned towns?




- (g)** Name a plantation you have studied as part of your Junior Cycle History course. Was this plantation a success or a failure?

Name of plantation:
Success or failure?

- (h)** Describe the impact of your chosen plantation on life on the island of Ireland. In your answer, you may wish to consider some of the topics in the word bank below.

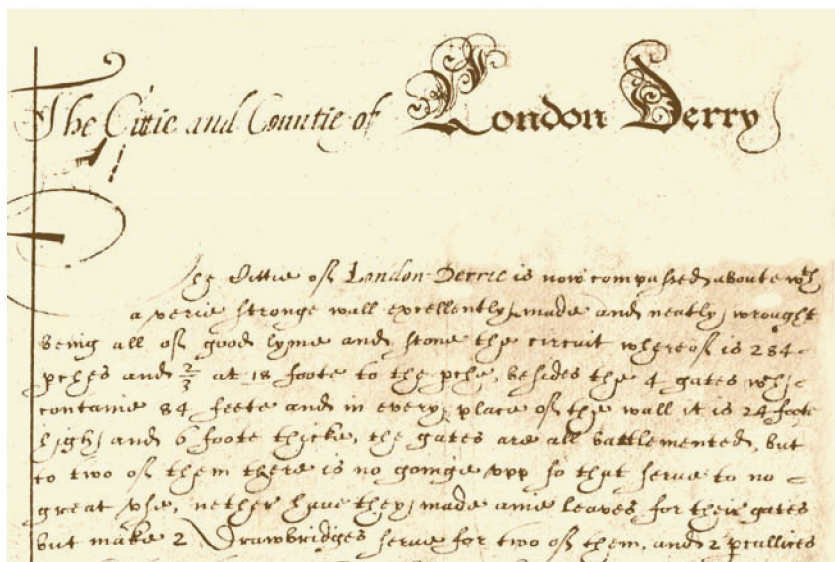
Religion	Language	Conflict	Law
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[illegible]

## Question 6

This question contains extracts from three documents written at the time of the Ulster Plantation. Read the extracts and answer the questions which follow.

Extract 1: From Nicholas Pynnar's survey of 1618-19 describing the new city of Londonderry.



The City of London Derry is now compassed about with a very strong wall excellently made and neatly wrought being all of good lime and stone...in every place of the wall it is 24-foot high and 6-foot thick, the gates are all battlemented.

(a) In Extract 1, what now surrounds the City of Londonderry?


(b) Why did the City of Londonderry need to be protected from attack?




Extract 2: An inscription in the top right-hand corner of a map of the new city of Londonderry made by Thomas Raven for Sir Thomas Phillips in 1622.



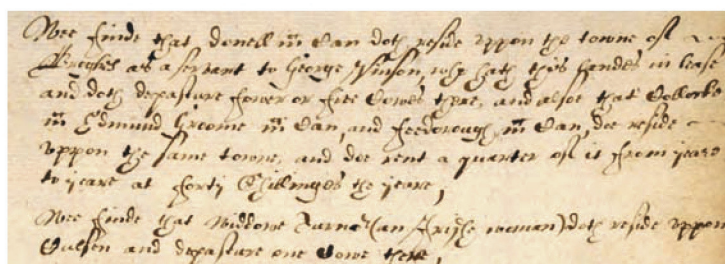
The number of families now inhabiting in the City of Londonderry, soldiers and others, do make 109. These families dwell in stone houses slated. Families of poor soldiers and poor labouring men dwelling within the walls in cabins — 12. So the whole number of families dwelling within the walls of the city — 121. The number of men present well armed within the City of Londonderry — 110. Presented by the Mayor in a scroll of dwellers near the town — 63.

(c) From Extract 2, how many families were living inside the walls of Londonderry?

(d) Give two pieces of evidence from the map and/or the inscription to show that Londonderry was a well-planned town.

1.
2.

Extract 3: From the report of commissioners of inquiry appointed in 1624 to look into the number and condition of the native Irish on the undertakers' land.



We find that Donell McCan doth reside upon the town of Broghes as a servant to George Pinson, who hath these lands in lease and doth pasture four or five cows there, and also that Collocke McEdmund Groome McCan and Feedoroagh McCan do reside upon the

same town, and do rent a quarter of it from year to year at forty shillings per year. We find that Widow Turnor (an Irish woman) doth reside upon Culson and pasture one cow there.

(e) Where did Donell McCan live?

(f) How much rent did Collocke McEdmund Groome McCan and Feedoroagh McCan pay?

(g) What evidence is there to suggest that Widow Turnor was poorer than the other tenants referred to in Extract 3?

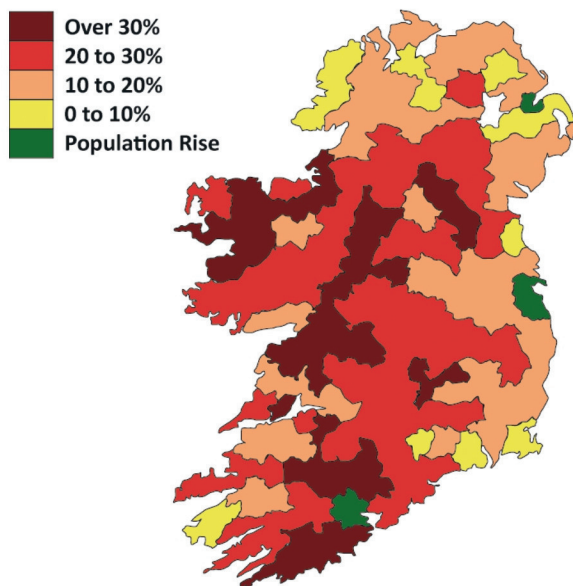

(h) How did the plantations in Ireland impact on the identity of Irish people in the long term?




## Question 5

Examine the map below relating to population changes in Ireland, 1841-1851 and the table showing the total population of selected Irish counties, 1841-1991.

**Population in Ireland 1841-1851**



**Population of selected Irish counties  
(in thousands), 1841-1991**

Year	Mayo	Louth	Dublin	Leitrim
1841	389	128	373	155
1861	255	91	410	112
1881	245	78	419	90
1901	199	66	448	69
1926	173	63	506	56
1946	148	66	636	45
1961	123	67	718	33
1981	115	89	1003	28
1991	110	91	1025	25

- (a) Name two counties which have shown a constant decline in population from 1841 to 1991.

1.
2.

- (b) Why do you think Dublin is the only county to show consistent growth in population for the same period?

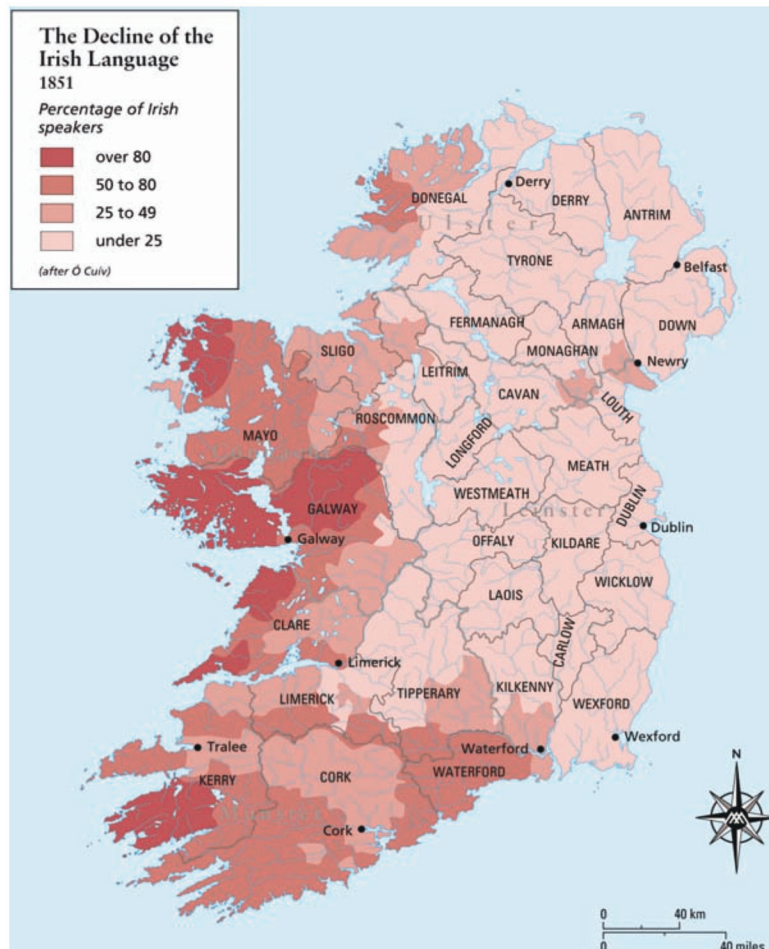

- (c) From your study of history, why does the map show a decline in population for most of Ireland during the period, 1841-1851?


- (d) Give two reasons for the decline in population between 1841 and 1851.

1.
2.

- (e) Explain one source that a historian could use to analyse changes in population for a given area over a period of time.


Study the map below and answer the questions which follow.



(f) Name two counties where the percentage of Irish speakers was over 80% and two counties where the percentage of Irish speakers was under 25%, according to this source.

Over 80% of population speaking Irish	1.
	2.
Under 25% of population speaking Irish	1.
	2.

(g) Give one reason why the decline of the Irish language was slower in certain parts of Ireland.