

[PDF] Atlas Of The Irish Revolution

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Atlas of the Irish Revolution—John Crowley 2017-09-01 The Atlas of the Irish Revolution is a definitive resource that brings to life this pivotal moment in Irish history and nation-building. Published to coincide with the centenary of the Easter Rising, this comprehensive and visually compelling volume brings together all of the current research on the revolutionary period, with contributions from leading scholars from around the world and from many disciplines. A chronological and thematically organized treatment of the period serves as the core of the Atlas, enhanced by over 400 color illustrations, maps and photographs. This academic tour de force illuminates the effects of the Revolution on Irish culture and politics, both past and present, and animates the period for anyone with a connection to or interest in Irish history.

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A Short History of the Irish Revolution, 1912 to 1927—Richard Killeen 2007-04-10 The years of the Irish revolution were the crucible of modern Ireland. Richard Killeen’s authoritative survey of the period is an ideal introduction to this tumultuous time. The Irish revolution began with the Ulster crisis of 1912 followed by the Irish Nationalist Party securing the passage of the Home Rule Act in 1914. By then, however, the Great War had broken out: the Act was suspended for the duration of the war, with the violent Ulster opposition to it still unresolved. But the war changed everything. Over thirty thousand Irish troops died. A radical nationalist minority rebelled against British rule at Easter 1916, an event that established itself as the foundation date of a new, more assertive nationalism. In 1918 Sinn Féin supplanted the old Nationalist party and formed its own assembly in Dublin. At the same time the IRA began an armed campaign against British Rule. By 1922, Britain had withdrawn from twenty-six of the thirty-two counties of Ireland which now constituted the Irish Free State. The Ulster problem had, however, never been resolved. The result was partition and the establishment of two states on the island — something unthinkable fifteen years earlier. A Short History of the Irish Revolution, 1912 to 1927: Table of Contents Ulster Crisis Nationalism Before 1916> The Rising and the War From the Rising to Partition Partition and the Treaty Two States

An Atlas of Irish History—Ruth Dudley Edwards 2005 Fully revised and updated with over 100 beautiful maps, charts and graphs, and a narrative packed with facts this outstanding book examines the main changes that have occurred in Ireland and among the Irish abroad over the past two millennia.

Atlas of the Great Irish Famine, 1845-52—John Crowley 2012 The Great Irish Famine is the most pivotal event in modern Irish history, with implications that cannot be underestimated. Over a million people perished between 1845-1852, and well over a million others fled to other locales within Europe and America. By 1850, the Irish made up a quarter of the population in Boston, New York City, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. The 2000 US census had 41 million people claim Irish ancestry, or one in five white Americans. This book considers how such a near total decimation of a country by natural causes could take place in industrialized, 19th century Europe and situates the Great Famine alongside other world famines for a more globally informed approach. It seeks to try and bear witness to the thousands and thousands of people who died and are buried in mass Famine pits or in fields and ditches, with little or nothing to remind us of their going. The centrality of the Famine workhouse as a place of destitution is also examined in depth. Likewise the atlas represents and documents the conditions and experiences of the many thousands who emigrated from Ireland in those desperate years, with case studies of famine emigrants in cities such as Liverpool, Glasgow, New York and Toronto. The Atlas places the devastating Irish Famine in greater historic context than has been attempted before, by including over 150 original maps of population decline, analysis and examples of poetry, contemporary art, written and oral accounts, numerous illustrations, and photography, all of which help to paint a fuller picture of the event and to trace its impact and legacy. In this comprehensive and stunningly illustrated volume, over fifty chapters on history, politics, geography, art, population, and folklore provide readers with a broad range of perspectives and insights into this event. -- Publisher description

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The Irish War of Independence and Civil War—John Gibney 2020-05-30 In the aftermath of the First World War, a political revolution took place in what was then the United Kingdom. Such upheavals were common in postwar Europe, as new states came into being and new borders were forged. What made the revolution in the UK distinctive is that it took place within one of the victor powers, rather than any of their defeated enemies. In the years after the Easter Rising of 1916 in Ireland, a new independence movement had emerged, and in 1918-19 the political party Sinn Féin and its paramilitary partner, the Irish Republican Army, began a political struggle and an armed uprising against British rule. By 1922 the United Kingdom has lost a very substantial portion of its territory, as the Irish Free State came into being amidst a brutal Civil War. At the same time Ireland was partitioned and a new, unionist government was established in what was now Northern Ireland. These were outcomes that nobody could have predicted before 1914. In The Irish War of Independence and Civil War, experts on the subject explore the experience and consequences of the latter phases of the Irish revolution from a wide range of perspectives.

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Atlas of the Great Irish Famine—John Crowley 2012-08-01 Best Reference Books of 2012 presented by Library Journal The Great Irish Famine is the most pivotal event in modern Irish history, with implications that cannot be underestimated. Over a million people perished between 1845-1852, and well over a million others fled to other locales within Europe and America. By 1850, the Irish made up a quarter of the population in Boston, New York City, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. The 2000 US census had 41 million people claim Irish ancestry, or one in five white Americans. Atlas of the Great Irish Famine (1845-52) considers how such a near total decimation of a country by natural causes could take place in industrialized, 19th century Europe and situates the Great Famine alongside other world famines for a more globally informed approach. The Atlas seeks to try and bear witness to the thousands and thousands of people who died and are buried in mass Famine pits or in fields and ditches, with little or nothing to remind us of their going. The centrality of the Famine workhouse as a place of destitution is also examined in depth. Likewise the atlas represents and documents the conditions and experiences of the many thousands who emigrated from Ireland in those desperate years, with case studies of famine emigrants in cities such as Liverpool, Glasgow, New York and Toronto. The Atlas places the devastating Irish Famine in greater historic context than has been attempted before, by including over 150 original maps of population decline, analysis and examples of poetry, contemporary art, written and oral accounts, numerous illustrations, and photography, all of which help to paint a fuller picture of the event and to trace its impact and legacy. In this comprehensive and stunningly illustrated volume, over fifty chapters on history, politics, geography, art, population, and folklore provide readers with a broad range of perspectives and insights into this event.

Global Foodscapes—Alistair Fraser 2016-07-22 What we eat – as well as how it is produced, processed, moved, sold, and used by our bodies seems to matter like never before. Global Foodscapes takes on this topicality and asks readers to think about how we are all involved in the making of an odd and, in many ways, troubling and contested food economy. It explores how food is conceived, traded, grown, reared, processed, sold, and consumed; investigates what goes wrong along the way; and assesses what diverse people around the world are doing to fix these faults. The text uses a carefully-crafted framework that explores the interaction of five forms of oppression and five means of resistance as they are worked out over five stages in the food economy. It draws on case studies from around the world that illuminate key issues about food in today’s world; examines how oppression affects diverse people caught up in the food economy; and highlights how individuals, groups, and institutions such as governments, but also firms, are trying to improve how we interact with the food system. Global Foodscapes is a highly accessible and useful text for undergraduate students interested in the global food economy. The global range of case studies, examples, and reference points, as well as its original framework allows the text to speak to diverse audiences and generate debate about whether anything – and if so, what – needs to be done about the food system we depend upon so heavily. Additional materials such as suggested readings and discussion points help students consider the issues at hand and conduct initial and more detailed research on today’s food economy.

The Cambridge History of Ireland: Volume 3, 1730-1880—James Kelly 2018-02-28 The eighteenth and nineteenth centuries was an era of continuity as well as change. Though properly portrayed as the era of ‘Protestant Ascendancy’ it embraces two phases - the eighteenth century when that ascendancy was at its peak; and the nineteenth century when the Protestant elite sustained a determined rear-guard defence in the face of the emergence of modern Catholic nationalism. Employing a chronology that is not bound by traditional datelines, this volume moves beyond the familiar political narrative to engage with the economy, society, population, emigration, religion, language, state formation, culture, art and architecture, and the Irish abroad. It provides new and original interpretations of a critical phase in the emergence of a modern Ireland that, while focused firmly on the island and its traditions, moves beyond the nationalist narrative of the twentieth century to provide a history of late early modern Ireland for the twenty-first century.

Irish Nationalism and the British State—Brian Jenkins 2006-05-12 Drawing on an immense body of literature and research, Brian Jenkins analyses the forces that shaped mid-nineteenth century Irish nationalism in Ireland and North America as well as the role of the Roman Catholic Church. He outlines the relationship between newly arrived Irish Catholic immigrants and their hosts and the pivotal role of the church in maintaining a sense of exile, particularly among those who had fled the famine. Jenkins also explores the essential “Irishness” of the revolutionary movement and the reasons why it did not emerge in the two other “nations” of the United Kingdom, Scotland and Wales.

Mapping the Great Irish Famine—Liam Kennedy 1999 This book represents cartographically the dramatic impact that the Great Potato Famine had on Ireland. Based largely on the enormous body of statistics contained in the Database of Irish Historical Statistics at the Queen’s University of Belfast, the authors present a picture of Ireland before, during and after the Great Famine.

The Iveragh Peninsula—John Crowley 2009 The Iveragh Peninsula, often referred to as the ‘Ring of Kerry’, is one of Ireland’s most dramatic and beautiful landscapes. This cultural atlas provides the reader with a broad range of cultural perspectives on the peninsula and the human interactions with it from prehistoric times to the present day.

Dublin Rising—Joseph E. A. Connell 2015 This book helps the reader to begin the process of getting to know those whose dedication, industry and life’s blood made modern Ireland during the Rising of 1916. Whether the Rising advanced or hindered Irish independence is open to question, but as Charles Townsend stated it most simply, it ‘quickened the pulse of the separatist movement.’ Knowledge of the places that played a part in the lives of those who led and participated in the Rising helps us to understand them better. Thus, this is a book as much about backstage Dublin as it is about front-stage Dublin- not just the high streets, but also the byways and boreens. These featured streets and buildings make the characters real by associating them with what is still visible before us today, and walking in their steps humanizes those who participated in the Rising. -- Publisher description

Atlas of Irish History—Seán Duffy 2012 The Atlas of Irish History tells the story of the Irish past in graphic cartography, beautifully rendered and augmented by an authoritative text. It is an essential basic reference tool for any student of the Irish past.

Mr Bligh’s Bad Language—Greg Dening 1994-03-25 An acclaimed and intriguing new interpretation of the mutiny on the Bounty.

The Columbia Guide to Irish American History—Timothy J. Meagher 2005-09-14 Once seen as threats to mainstream society, Irish Americans have become an integral part of the American story. More than 40 million Americans claim Irish descent, and the culture and traditions of Ireland and Irish Americans have left an indelible mark on U.S. society. Timothy J. Meagher fuses an overview of Irish American history with an analysis of historians’ debates, an annotated bibliography, a chronology of critical events, and a glossary discussing crucial individuals, organizations, and dates. He addresses a range of key issues in Irish American history from the first Irish settlements in the seventeenth century through the famine years in the nineteenth century to the volatility of 1960s America and beyond. The result is a

definitive guide to understanding the complexities and paradoxes that have defined the Irish American experience. Throughout the work, Meagher invokes comparisons to Irish experiences in Canada, Britain, and Australia to challenge common perceptions of Irish American history. He examines the shifting patterns of Irish migration, discusses the role of the Catholic church in the Irish immigrant experience, and considers the Irish American influence in U.S. politics and modern urban popular culture. Meagher pays special attention to Irish American families and the roles of men and women, the emergence of the Irish as a “governing class” in American politics, the paradox of their combination of fervent American patriotism and passionate Irish nationalism, and their complex and sometimes tragic relations with African and Asian Americans.

Atlas of Early Modern Britain, 1485-1715—Christopher Daniell 2013-10-30 First published in 2013. Routledge is an imprint of Taylor & Francis, an informa company.

Lethal Allies: British Collusion in Ireland—Anne Cadwallader 2013-10-25 Farmers, shopkeepers, publicans and businessmen were slaughtered in a bloody decade of bombings and shootings in the counties of Tyrone and Armagh in the 1970s. Four families each lost three relatives; in other cases, children were left orphaned after both parents were murdered. For years there were claims that loyalists were helped and guided by members of the RUC and Ulster Defence Regiment. But, until now, there was no proof. Drawing on 15 years of research, and using forensic and ballistic information never before published, this book includes official documents showing that the highest in the land knew of the collusion and names those whose fingers were on the trigger and who detonated the bombs. It draws on previously unpublished reports written by the PSNI’s own Historical Enquiries Team. It also includes heartbreaking interviews with the bereaved families whose lives were shattered by this cold and calculated campaign.

Born Fighting—Jim Webb 2005-10-11 In his first work of nonfiction, bestselling novelist James Webb tells the epic story of the Scots-Irish, a people whose lives and worldview were dictated by resistance, conflict, and struggle, and who, in turn, profoundly influenced the social, political, and cultural landscape of America from its beginnings through the present day. More than 27 million Americans today can trace their lineage to the Scots, whose bloodline was stained by centuries of continuous warfare along the border between England and Scotland, and later in the bitter settlements of England’s Ulster Plantation in Northern Ireland. Between 250,000 and 400,000 Scots-Irish migrated to America in the eighteenth century, traveling in groups of families and bringing with them not only long experience as rebels and outcasts but also unparalleled skills as frontiersmen and guerrilla fighters. Their cultural identity reflected acute individualism, dislike of aristocracy and a military tradition, and, over time, the Scots-Irish defined the attitudes and values of the military, of working class America, and even of the peculiarly populist form of American democracy itself. Born Fighting is the first book to chronicle the full journey of this remarkable cultural group, and the profound, but unrecognized, role it has played in the shaping of America. Written with the storytelling verve that has earned his works such acclaim as “captivating . . . unforgettable” (the Wall Street Journal on Lost Soliders), Scots-Irishman James Webb, Vietnam combat veteran and former Naval Secretary, traces the history of his people, beginning nearly two thousand years ago at Hadrian’s Wall, when the nation of Scotland was formed north of the Wall through armed conflict in contrast to England’s formation to the south through commerce and trade. Webb recounts the Scots’ odyssey—their clashes with the English in Scotland and then in Ulster, their retreat from one war-ravaged land to another. Through engrossing chronicles of the challenges the Scots-Irish faced, Webb vividly portrays how they developed the qualities that helped settle the American frontier and define the American character. Born Fighting shows that the Scots-Irish were 40 percent of the Revolutionary War army; they included the pioneers Daniel Boone, Lewis and Clark, Davy Crockett, and Sam Houston; they were the writers Edgar Allan Poe and Mark Twain; and they have given America numerous great military leaders, including Stonewall Jackson, Ulysses S. Grant, Audie Murphy, and George S. Patton, as well as most of the soldiers of the Confederacy (only 5 percent of whom owned slaves, and who fought against what they viewed as an invading army). It illustrates how the Scots-Irish redefined American politics, creating the populist movement and giving the country a dozen presidents, including Andrew Jackson, Teddy Roosevelt, Woodrow Wilson, Ronald Reagan, and Bill Clinton. And it explores how the Scots-Irish culture of isolation, hard luck, stubbornness, and mistrust of the nation’s elite formed and still dominates blue-collar America, the military services, the Bible Belt, and country music. Both a distinguished work of cultural history and a human drama that speaks straight to the heart of contemporary America, Born Fighting reintroduces America to its most powerful, patriotic, and individualistic cultural group—one too often ignored or taken for granted.

A Pocket History of Ireland—Joseph McCullough 2010 From prehistoric times to the present day this comprehensive history presents the story of Ireland in bite-size chunks. With illustrations throughout this is an attractive and practical guide to Ireland’s colorful history.

Unmanageable Revolutionaries—Margaret Ward 1983

NAMA-Land—Frank Connolly 2017-11-03 The National Asset Management Agency (NAMA) was created in 2009 to contain the spiralling fallout from Ireland’s property crisis. Its job as Ireland’s ‘bad bank’ was to act impartially to get the maximum return from the sale of assets for the Irish people and help pay down the state’s massive debts. Now, after NAMA has presided over the transfer of €70 billion in assets, the Irish economy is once again beginning to recover. But the basic arithmetic of assets valued and assets sold hides a multitude of sins. Beneath NAMA’s veneer of impartiality lies a world built on political patronage and nepotism, rife with conflicts of interest and vulnerable to shocking instances of corruption. Here, and for the first time, bestselling investigative journalist, Frank Connolly, unravels the scandal at the heart of NAMA’s mission. Based on exclusive interviews with a wide range of interested parties, NAMA-land is the shocking story of how the sale of public assets conspired to disinherit the Irish people and enrich a new elite. ‘Frank Connolly’s careful and penetrating investigative research has exposed critical truths about malfeasance in high places and the often ugly workings of political power generally, actions that have caused great harm to the general population.’ Noam Chomsky ‘Without Frank Connolly we would not know about the scale of corruption that has infected Irish political and business life. He is the best investigative journalist we’ve had in this country.’ Eamon Dunphy

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Fair and Unfair Trials in the British Isles, 1800-1940—David Nash 2020-11-12 Adopting a microhistory approach, Fair and Unfair Trials in the British Isles, 1800-1940 provides an in-depth examination of the evolution of the modern justice system. Drawing upon criminal cases and trials from England, Scotland, and Ireland, the book examines the errors, procedural systems, and the ways in which adverse influences of social and cultural forces impacted upon individual instances of justice. The book investigates several case studies of both justice and injustice which prompted the development of forensic toxicology, the implementation of state propaganda and an increased interest in press sensationalism. One such case study considers the trial of William Sheen, who was prosecuted and later acquitted of the murder of his infant child at the Old Bailey in 1827, an extraordinary miscarriage of justice that prompted outrage amongst the general public. Other case studies include trials for treason, theft, obscenity and blasphemy, Nash and Kilday rot each of these cases within their relevant historical, cultural, and political contexts, highlighting changing attitudes to popular culture, public criticism, protest and activism as significant factors in the transformation of the criminal trial and the British judicial system as a whole. Drawing upon a wealth of primary sources, including legal records, newspaper articles and photographs, this book provides a unique insight into the evolution of modern criminal justice in Britain.

Beckett and the Modern Novel—John Bolin 2013 John Bolin challenges the notion that Beckett’s fiction is best understood through philosophical or Anglo-Irish literary contexts.

The Commissariat of Enlightenment—Sheila Fitzpatrick 2002-06-06 A study of Lunacharsky’s commissariat which ran both education and the arts in Bolshevik Russia.

T. S. Eliot and Ideology—Kenneth Asher 1995 ‘A valuable contribution to the discussion of the politics of modernism and to the ongoing debate about Eliot’s political, religious, and social ideals.’ Choice

The Immortal Irishman—Timothy Egan 2016-03-01 "An old-fashioned tale of tall talk, high ideals, and irresistible appeal . . . You will not read a historical thriller like this all year. . . [Egan] is a master storyteller." —Boston Globe "Egan has a gift for sweeping narrative . . . and he has a journalist’s eye for the telltale detail. . . This is masterly work." — New York Times Book Review In this exciting and illuminating work, National Book Award winner Timothy Egan delivers a story, both rollicking and haunting, of one of the most famous Irish Americans of all time. A dashing young orator during the Great Hunger of the 1840s, Thomas Francis Meagher led a failed uprising against British rule, for which he was banished to a Tasmanian prison colony for life. But two years later he was “back from the dead” and in New York, instantly the most famous Irishman in America. Meagher’s rebirth included his leading the newly formed Irish Brigade in many of the fiercest battles of the Civil War. Afterward, he tried to build a new Ireland in the wild west of Montana—a quixotic adventure that ended in the great mystery of his disappearance, which Egan resolves convincingly at last. “This is marvelous stuff. Thomas F. Meagher strides onto Egan’s beautifully wrought pages just as he lived—powerfully larger than life. A fascinating account of an extraordinary life.” — Daniel James Brown, author of The Boys in the Boat “Thomas Meagher’s is an irresistible story, irresistibly retold by the virtuosic Timothy Egan. . . A gripping, novelistic page-turner.” — Wall Street Journal

National Cleansing—Benjamin Frommer 2005 National Cleansing, first published in 2005, examines the prosecution of suspected war criminals in Czechoslovakia after World War II.

The Dynamics of War and Revolution—John Borgonovo 2013 “The city of Cork experienced a political odyssey between Easter 1916 and the end of 1918. Irish Republicans evolved from a marginalized minority into Cork’s unquestioned political masters. The First World War created the context for this political transformation in Ireland’s third-largest city. Wartime policies conceived in London manifested themselves unexpectedly in Cork: the Defence of the Realm Act was used to repress political speech; deficit spending generated massive inflation; mandatory arbitration encouraged workers to join trade unions; food rationing panicked a country scarred by the Potato Famine; and military conscription generated virtual rebellion. As a result, the Cork public increasingly turned against the war. The book examines the political situation in Cork prior to the Easter Rising; local reactions to the rebellion; the rapid creation of the Republican mass movement; the dramatic decline of the Irish Party; the explosion of anti-authority street rioting; the mobilisation of women in the independence struggle; disturbances against venereal disease treatments and visiting American sailors; the emergence of radical trade unionism; agitation over the retention of local food supplies; the nationalist mobilisation during the Conscription Crisis; and Sinn Féin’s triumph in the 1918 General Election. While previous scholarship has analysed these themes in isolation, this study synthesises different strands into a single compelling narrative that explains the war’s destabilising effects on one Irish city during 1916-1918.”—Publisher’s website.

The Whiskey Rebellion—William Hogeland 2015-09-15 A gripping and sensational tale of violence, alcohol, and taxes, The Whiskey Rebellion uncovers the radical eighteenth-century people’s movement, long ignored by historians, that contributed decisively to the establishment of federal authority. In 1791, on the frontier of western Pennsylvania, local gangs of insurgents with blackened faces began to attack federal officials, beating and torturing the tax collectors who attempted to collect the first federal tax ever laid on an American product—whiskey. To the hard-bitten people of the depressed and violent West, the whiskey tax paralyzed their rural economies, putting money in the coffers of already wealthy creditors and industrialists. To Alexander Hamilton, the tax was the key to industrial growth. To President Washington, it was the catalyst for the first-ever deployment of a federal army, a military action that would suppress an insurgency against the American government. With an unsparing look at both Hamilton and Washington, journalist and historian William Hogeland offers a provocative, in-depth analysis of this forgotten revolution and suppression. Focusing on the battle between government and the early-American evangelical movement that advocated western secession, The Whiskey Rebellion is an intense and insightful examination of the roots of federal power and the most fundamental conflicts that ignited—and continue to smolder—in the United States.

The Black and Tan Summer—C. A. Powell 2013-04-10 Ireland: Summer of 1920 Father John wanted to keep his village of Caggarven free from trouble but the surrounding countryside was in the grip of a rebellion against Great Britain’s Crown forces. He found himself caught up in the horrid conflict of tit-for-tat murder when two individuals from either side of the struggle came to him for help. One was a Fenian rebel from a decimated flying column; the other was a young English Black and Tan.

The Catholic Church and the Foundation of the Northern Irish State—Mary Harris 1993 This original and important work examines the response of the Catholic Church to the partition of Ireland and the establishment of a separate northern state. Based on ecclesiastical archives in Ireland, Britain and Rome, and public records in Belfast, Dublin and London, it is presented against a background of antagonism between the Catholic Church and Ulster Unionists in the early part of the twentieth century. The Church’s response was one of concern for both the religious and political rights of Catholics, and they took upon themselves the role of spokesmen for a beleaguered Catholic community. The book explores the difficulties of the Catholic Church in coming to terms with the existence of the northern state, examines the inter-relationship between religious, political and personal factors and highlights the varying attitudes of leading church figures. It assesses the political implications of humanitarian gestures, and the significance of the Church’s statements in promoting certain views of the northern state and how such statements were perceived. Mary Harris argues that the Church developed as an integral part of northern political culture. Significant religious issues, such as education, were instrumental in detaching Catholics from the northern community at large, and in creating a self-contained Catholic community.

The Country of the Young—John Countryman 2013 “Throughout the history of modern Ireland, cultural representations of youth and childhood have served as focal points for discussions of social and political issues. Topics for the essays in this collection range from Famine-era women’s autobiographies to filmic portrayals of post-Good Friday Northern Ireland; from considerations of Patrick Pearse and Máiráin Cregan to Anne Enright and Claire Keegan. The result is a complex and provocative view of childhood experiences in modern Ireland, and of the ways in which youth and childhood have been interpreted in the work of Irish writers, politicians, dramatists and filmmakers.”--Publisher’s website.

Financial Economics—Zvi Bodie 2012

The Republic—Charles Townshend 2013 The protracted, terrible fight for independence pitted the Irish against the British, and the Irish against themselves. It was both a physical battle of shocking violence against a regime increasingly seen as alien and unacceptable, and an intellectual battle for a new sort of country. The damage done, the betrayals and grim compromises put the new nation into a state of trauma for at least a generation, but at a high cost the struggle ended: a new republic was born. Charles Townshend’s Easter 1916 opened up the astonishing events around the Rising for a new generation, and in The Republic he deals, with the same unflinchingly wish to get to the truth behind the legend, with the most critical years in Ireland’s history. There has been a great temptation to view these years through the prisms of martyrdom, stereotypes and simple good-and-evil. The picture painted by Townshend is far more nuanced and sceptical - but also never loses sight of the ordinary forms of heroism performed by Irish men and women trapped in extraordinary times.

The Book in Ireland-Jacqueline Genet 2008 This volume on the Book in Ireland, originally published in France, brings together contributions by scholars in Irish studies from both countries and by Irish professionals in the field such as writer-publishers and curators. In three different sections, it explores the relation between Irish people and the printed word in various contexts, beginning with the emergence of private presses which, from the late 19th century onwards, and following the example of William Morris's Kelmscott Press in England, renewed a time-honoured editorial and typographical tradition. It highlights the importance of the printed word in the passing on and circulating of ideas, through translation, teaching, political propaganda, or the publishing of literary anthologies. It emphasizes the major role played by periodicals in Irish cultural life and the building of an Irish identity in a country where, for a variety of reasons, people were in the habit of reading more newspapers and magazines than books. Significantly originating from France, where the conceptual framework of the history of the book was devised, this volume brings under scrutiny many previously unexplored aspects of the field. Praise for the book: 'These are all scholarly essays of real rigour and originality. The collection is a commendably bold and wide-ranging introduction to the Irish book in its many guises and languages.' Declan Kiberd, Professor of Anglo-Irish Literature and Drama UCD School of English and Drama Inspired by William Morris, and carried along by the impetus of the Arts and Crafts Movement and the Celtic Revival, a great many publishing houses came into being at the beginning of the 20th century in Ireland. Most of them pursued the ideal of the "Book Beautiful" and devoted themselves to the cause of a literature of quality. Between 1967 and 1974, the Irish University Press continued to shape the publishing landscape; the Raven Arts Press stood out for its non-conformist spirit, rejecting the values of the Irish Renaissance, but discovering young talents and reprinting forgotten authors. One consequence of this effervescence was to stimulate readership. The study of the production and circulation of publications reveals both the desire to assert a national identity, including a renewed interest in the Gaelic language, and the wish to spread ideas, as shown, for example, by the propaganda newspaper published by the Sinn Féin Printing and Publishing Company. Encouraged by the creation of Aosdána, Irish writing showed a diversity eminently illustrated by the authors of The Field Day Anthology. From as

early as 1830, periodicals took advantage of the increasing habit of reading and developments in printing: as they were cheaper than books, they became a principal means of access to literature for Irish people. The abundance of magazines such as The Dublin University Magazine, Studies and The Honest Ulsterman were ample testimony to the variety of social and cultural preoccupations. The Book in Ireland, edited by Jacqueline Genet, Sylvie Mikowski and Fabienne Garcier, explores these various enterprises and their impact.

The Assassination of Michael Collins-S. M. Sigerson 2013-11-15 Non-fiction Biography / history Ireland - War of Independence/Civil War Description: An in-depth study of the death of Michael Collins, hero of the 1916 Easter Rising, and leader of Ireland's War of Independence. This book offers a startling new perspective on one of history's most notorious unsolved mysteries: his fatal shooting in 1922, while Commander-in-Chief of newly-independent Ireland. Its controversial reconstruction of events at Beal na mBlath may be shocking to some: yet demonstrably fits the known facts and eyewitness accounts. This is the first book on this famous "cold case" in decades; carrying on where John Feehan's landmark edition of 1991 left off. It presents the most complete overview of the evidence ever published; as well as an itemized catalogue of the various witnesses' mutual contradictions and corroborations."