

The Plantation of Ulster and the Growth of Towns – Influencing Identity





What Will I Learn?

- Recognise how the Plantation of Ulster **influenced identity** in Ireland
- Explore the **Nature of History** and the **job of the historian**
- Recognise how the **growth of towns** influenced identity in Ireland





Sources for the Ulster Plantation



Written

Advertisement for
the Plantation



Visual

Maps and plans of
plantation towns
(pp. 141–2)



Aural

Ulster-Scots songs
(Skills Book, p. 90)



Oral

Interview with an
Ulster-Scots poet
(Skills Book, p. 90)

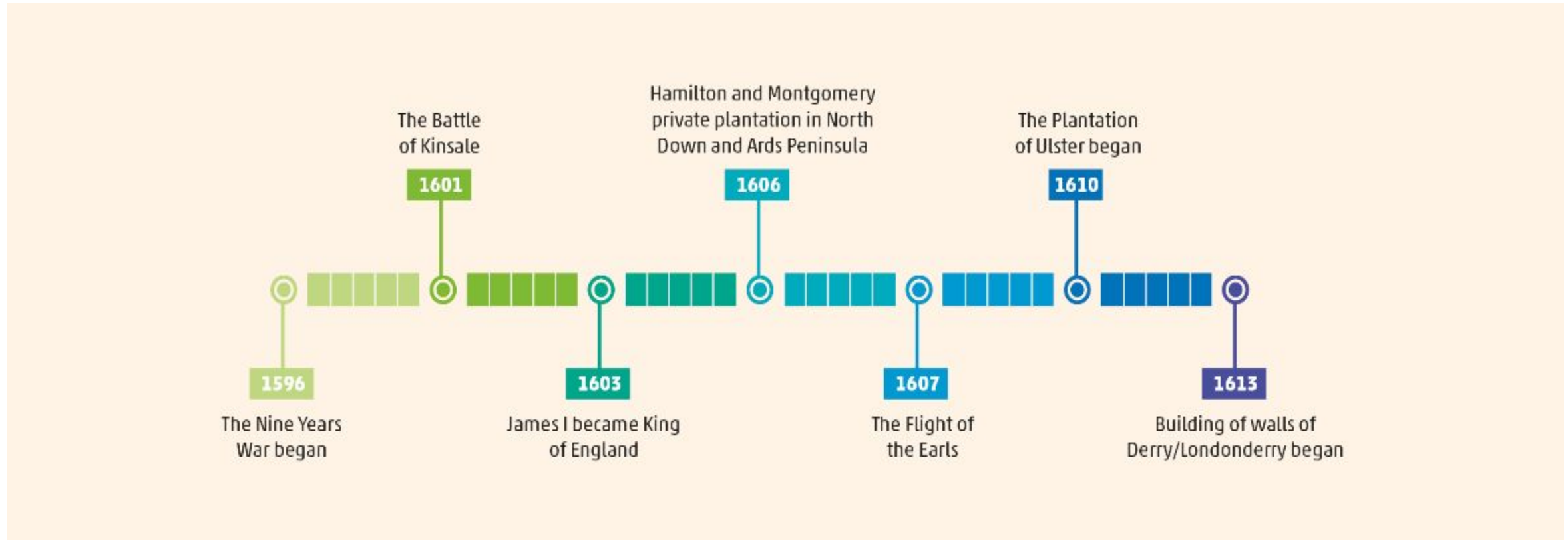


Tactile

Fife and drum,
Sash,
Bellaghy Bawn
(Skills Book, p. 90)



Timeline of the Plantation of Ulster



Chronological awareness



Key Words

Apprentice Boys	a Protestant society based in Derry/Londonderry which commemorates the actions of apprentice boys closing the gates of the city during the Siege of Derry in 1689
Bawn	a fortified or walled enclosure used in the Plantation of Ulster
Confiscation	the taking over of other people's property
Conquest	where a people of country takes control of another people or country usually by military force
Culture	the language, traditions and customs of a people
Nationalist	person who believes in nationalism, and, in Ireland, the independence of the country from Britain
Orange Order	Protestant organisation that commemorates the Battle of the Boyne on 12 July annually





Key Words

Plantation	policy of English Government to bring in English and Scottish planters to Ireland to establish English authority
Sectarian	caused by strong support for a particular religious or political group
Symbol	a design or figure that represents ideas or identities
The Troubles	a period of violence and unrest in Northern Ireland beginning in 1968 and continuing until the mid-1990s
Undertakers	English planters who got land during the Plantation of Munster, or English and Scottish planters who got land during the Plantation of Ulster
Unionist	a supporter in Ireland (and later Northern Ireland) of the union between Ireland (and later Northern Ireland) with Britain



Ireland in the 16th Century

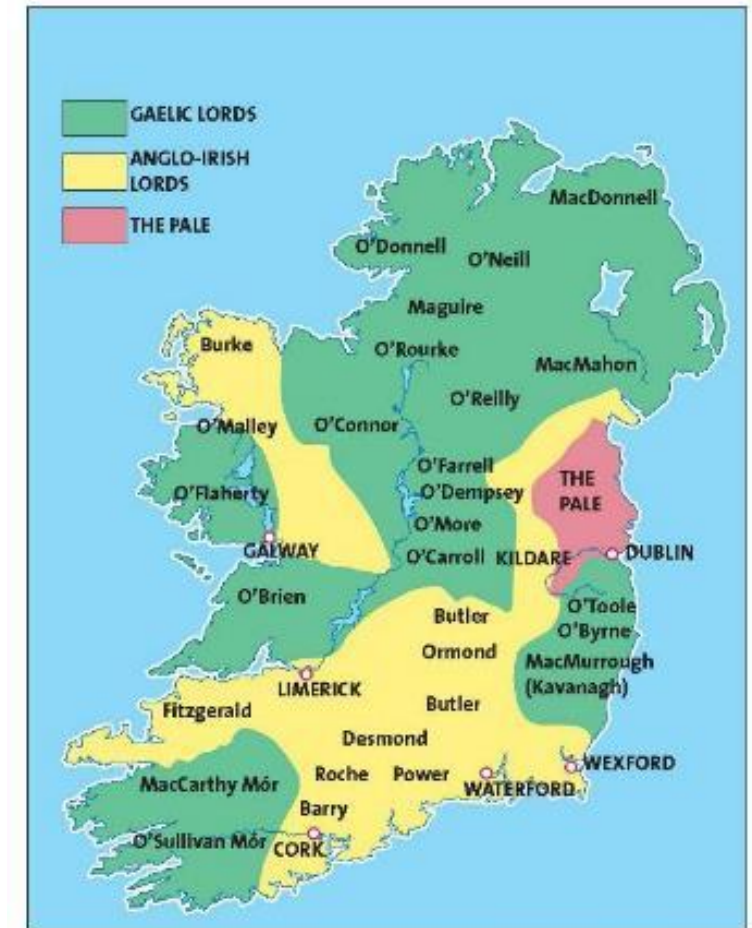
- The Pale
- Anglo-Irish lordships
- Gaelic Irish lordships





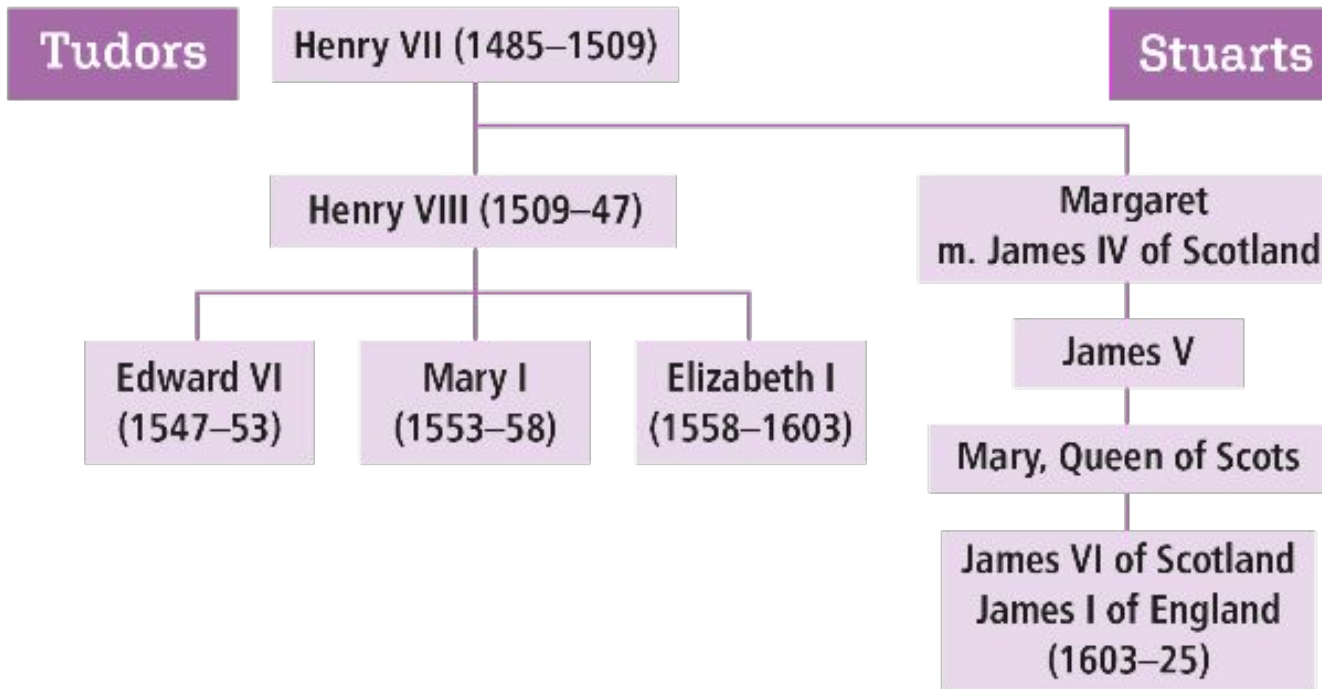
Why Did England Want to Conquer Ireland?

- **Defence** – Ireland could be used as a stepping stone to invade England
- **Civilise the Irish** – believed English culture was superior
- To exploit Ireland's **natural resources**
- Individual Englishmen wanted to get **rich**
- To **convert** the Irish Catholics to the **Protestant religion**
- To **expand** England's power





Efforts to Conquer Ireland



Military Conquest:

- Tudors reduced the power of Anglo-Irish lords, e.g. Fitzgeralds of Kildare
- War was very expensive
- Also families rose up again in later years
- There was a need for a new policy



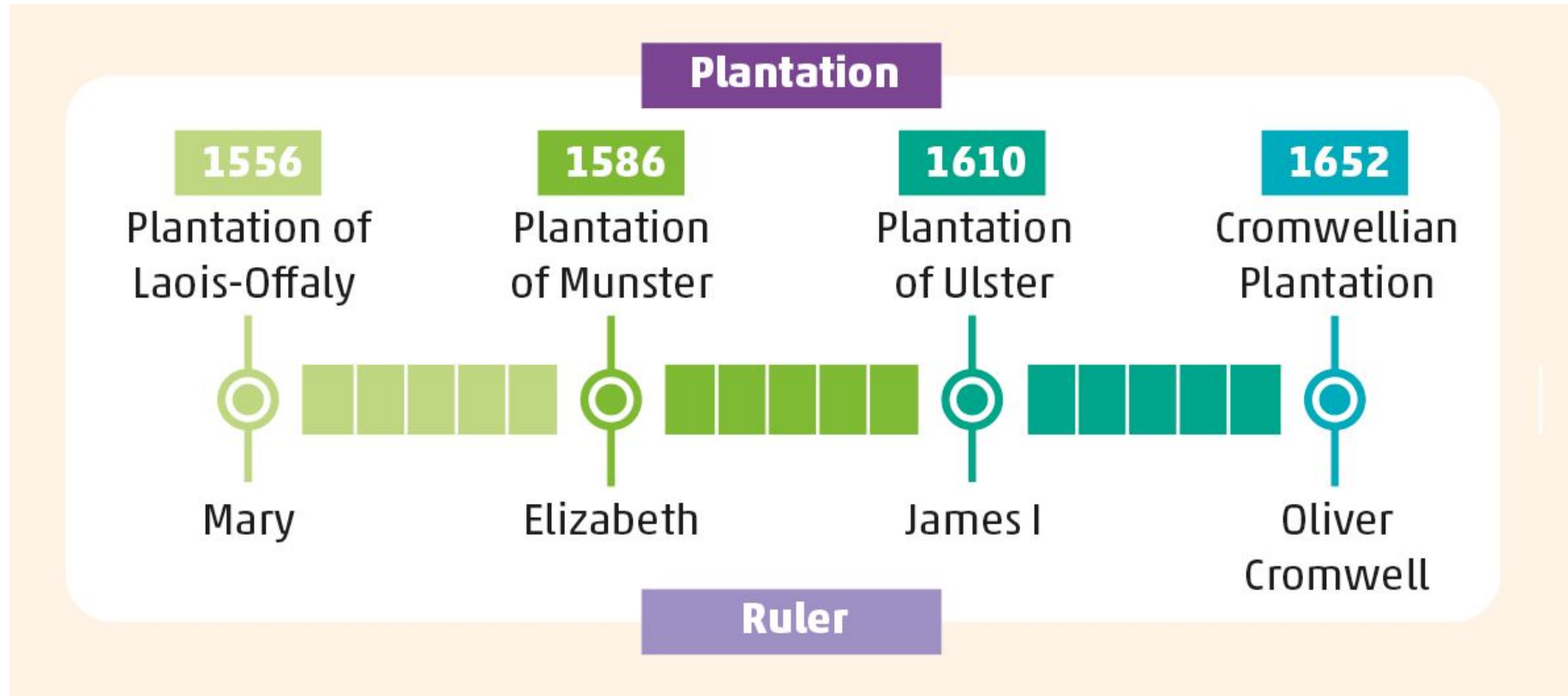
A New Policy to Conquer Ireland: Plantation

- Defeat lords and chiefs
- Confiscate lands
- Introduce 'loyal' settlers or planters
- Use English law, language and customs
- Planters defend their new lands





Timeline of Plantations



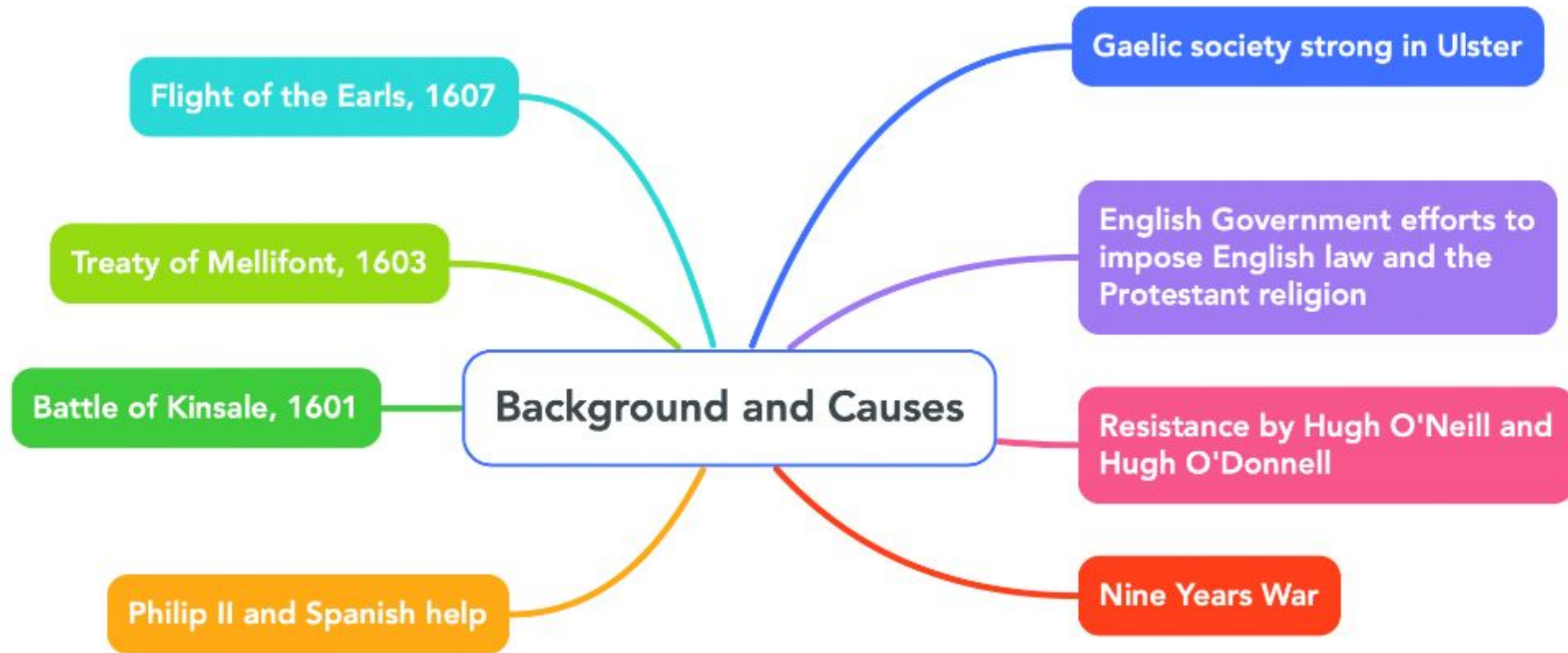


Assessing Your Learning

1. What family ruled in England in the 16th century?
2. Name one king or queen from that family.
3. Explain 'military conquest'.
4. What weakness had military conquest as a policy of the English Government?
5. What was the policy of plantation?
6. Name one plantation before the Plantation of Ulster.
7. Explain 'identity'.



The Plantation of Ulster





The Plantation of Ulster

Reasons for the plantation

- Create a loyal and Protestant population
- Protect England
- Spread the Protestant religion to Ireland
- Spread English culture
- Money for Crown from rents
- Pay soldiers and officials involved in Nine Years War



King James I



Assessing Your Learning

1. Name two Gaelic families in Ulster in the 16th century.
2. What was the name of the rebellion organised by the Ulster chiefs?
3. Who led the rebellion?
4. Where did Spanish help land in Ireland?
5. What was the name of the battle that ended the rebellion?





Assessing Your Learning

6. Why did the Ulster chiefs flee Ireland for the Continent?
7. What happened to their land?
8. What king organised the Plantation of Ulster?
9. Explain one of the reasons why he organised the plantation.



Plan of Ulster Plantation

- Survey six counties
- Commission of Enquiry
- Crown and church lands
- Towns and schools



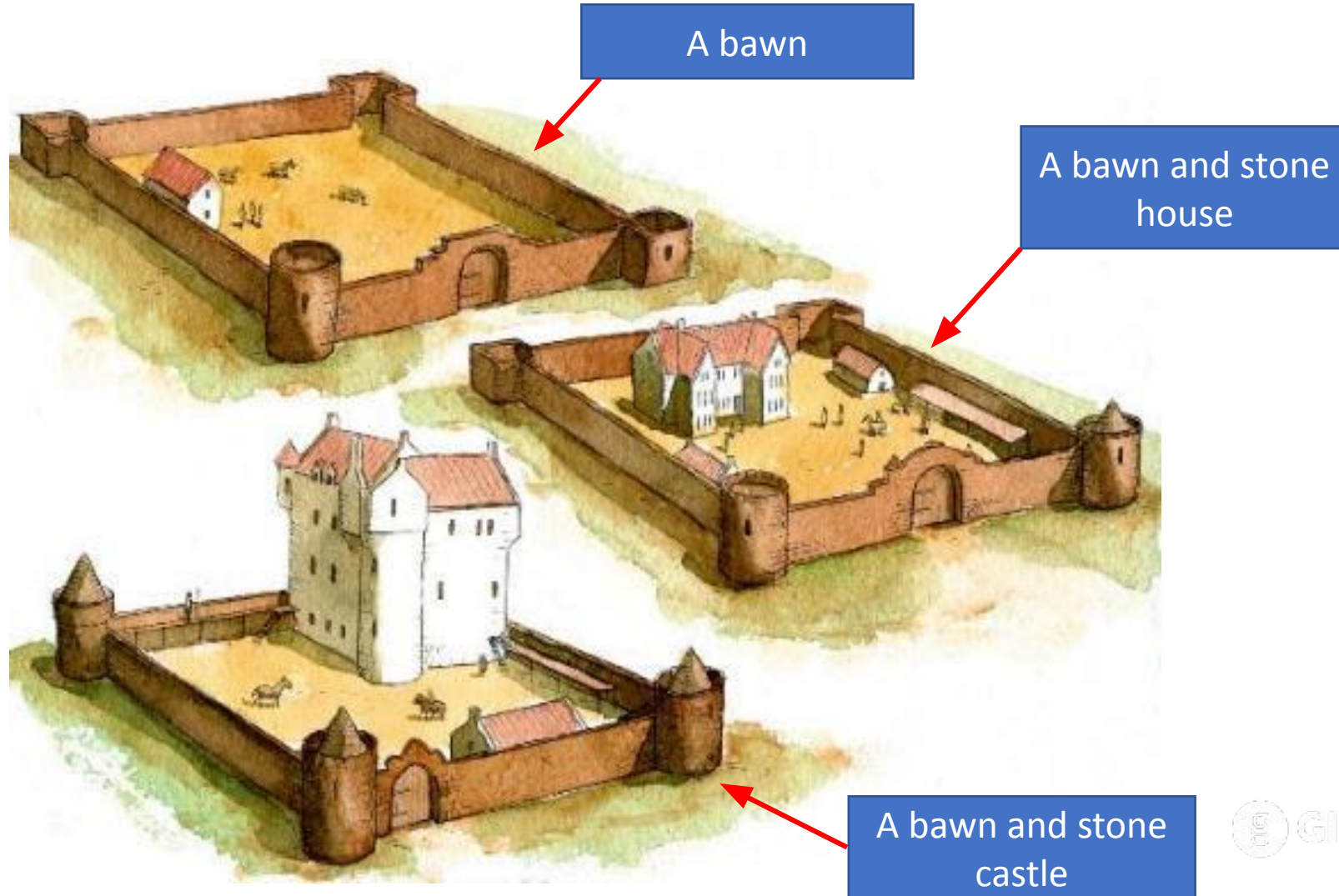


Plantation in Action – Conditions

Conditions of Plantation		
Planters	Who Were They?	Conditions
Undertakers	English and Scottish planters	Not allowed to have Gaelic tenants Rent: £5.33 (€5.97) per 1,000 acres
Servitors	English soldiers and officials who were owed money after the Nine Years War and afterwards	Could take some Gaelic tenants Rent: £8 (€8.96) per 1,000 acres
Loyal Irish	Irish of 'good merit': Gaelic Irish who had not taken part in the rebellion	Could take Gaelic tenants Rent: £10.46 (€11.71) per 1,000 acres



Plantation in Action – Defence





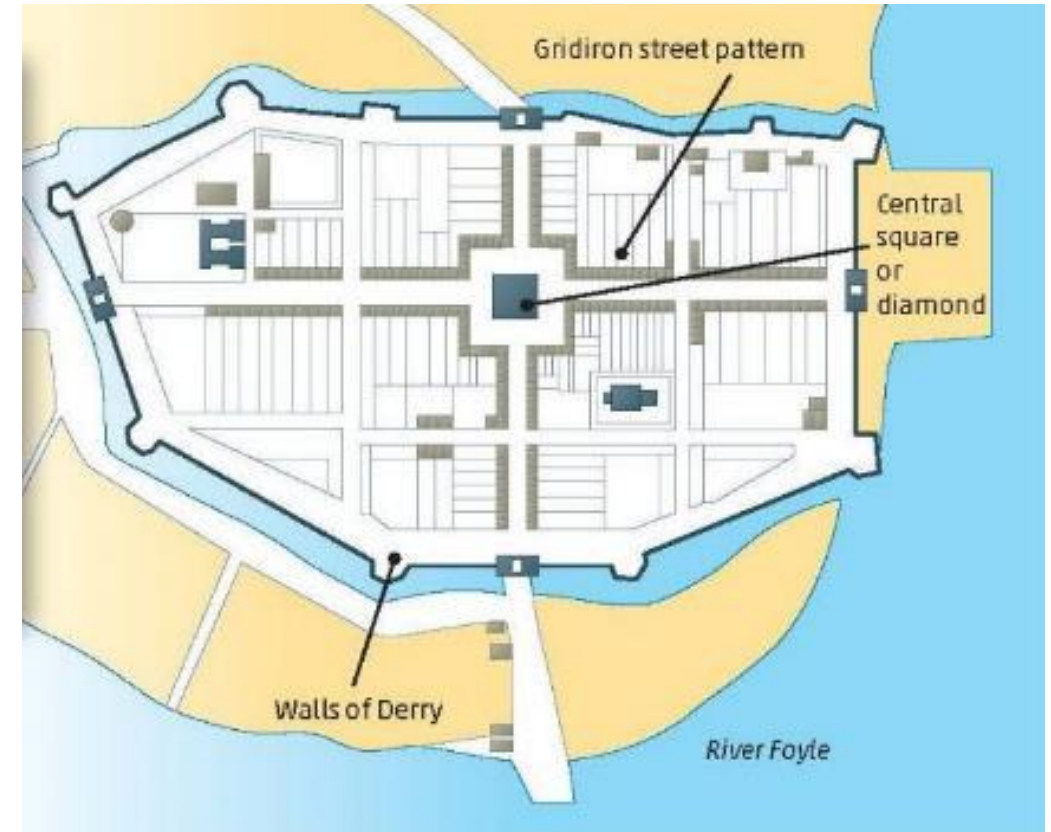
Plantation of Londonderry



How was the area of Londonderry planted?



The Plantation of Londonderry



Walled town with central square and grid street pattern



Analysing Sources – Usefulness of Sources



Thomas Raven's map of the county of Londonderry, 1622, showing how the land in the plantation of Co. Londonderry was divided.



How Successful Was the Ulster Plantation?

- English law, language and farming methods
- Loyal population
- Protestant religion

‘It will secure the peace of Ireland, assure it to the crown of England for ever; and finally, make it a civil and a rich, a mighty, and a flourishing Kingdom.’

(Extract from Sir John Davies, *A Discovery of True Causes Why Ireland was Never Entirely Subdued*, written in 1612. Davies was an English nobleman who gained from the Plantation of Ulster. [The British Library])



Assessing Your Learning

1. How many counties were part of the Plantation of Ulster?
2. Which of these counties of Ulster were not part of the Plantation of Ulster?
 - (i) Antrim
 - (ii) Donegal
 - (iii) Tyrone
 - (iv) Down
3. Which of these counties were part of the Plantation of Ulster?
 - (i) Derry/Londonderry
 - (ii) Monaghan
 - (iii) Fermanagh
4. An undertaker was
 - (i) Someone who buried dead people
 - (ii) An English or Scottish planter
 - (iii) A government official





Assessing Your Learning

5. Servitors
 - (i) Could take Irish tenants
 - OR**
 - (ii) Could not take Irish tenants.

6. True or false?
 - (i) The loyal Irish paid highest rent
 - (ii) A bawn was a large field
 - (iii) Derry/ Londonderry was planted by 12 merchant companies from London

7. Give one reason why the English Government thought the Plantation of Ulster was more successful than other plantations.



Analysing Sources – Bias

An English View of Plantation

Extract from Sir John Davies, *A Discovery of True Causes Why Ireland was Never Entirely Subdued*, written in 1612. Davies was an English nobleman who gained from the Plantation of Ulster. [The British Library]

'The lands of the Irish in Ulster were the most rude [crude, rough] and unreformed [not made better] part of Ireland, and the centre of the last great rebellion. They are now better organised and established, than any of the lands in the other provinces ... The organisation of those lands happened with the special providence [guidance, care] of God, who cast out those wicked and ungrateful traitors, the enemies of the Reformation in Ireland ...



How does this extract show bias against the Gaelic Irish?



How Did the Plantation of Ulster Influence Identity?

New Population

- Planters from Scotland and England
- Presbyterians and Church of England (Anglicans)
- 1641 – 40,000 planters (settlers)
- 1690–98 – 80,000 more Scottish emigrants



Identity

- The characteristics determining who or what a person is.
- The characteristics, such as language and customs, that make one group of people different from another.



How Did the Plantation of Ulster Influence Identity?



English names	Scottish names
Babingtons, Blennerhassetts, Bartons, Flowerdews, Parkes	Adams, Armstrongs, Beattys, Crawfords, Cunninghams, Elliotts, Grahams, Humes, Hamiltons, Johnstons, Stewarts



What does this list of names and the maps tell you about the new planters in Ulster?



Land and Religion

- Planters – Presbyterians and Church of England
- Gaelic Irish – Catholic, tenants of planters

• Conflict over land and religion

• Some Gaelic Irish became 'tories' or outlaws

• Gaelic culture and laws declined

- 1641 – native Irish attacked planters in rebellion
- 12,000 planters killed

• Conflict continued into later centuries



New Towns

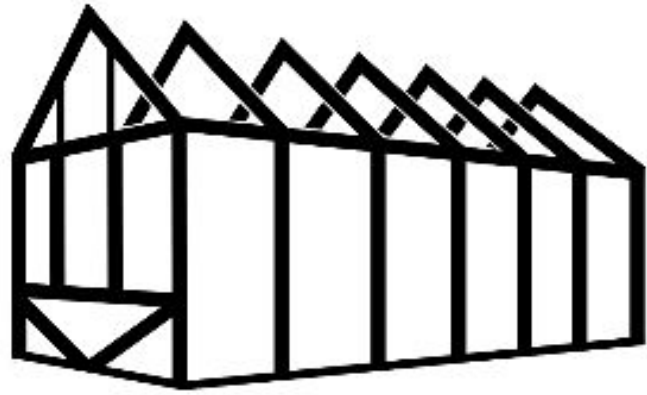


Planned town of Donegal – central diamond

- First towns in Ulster
- 20 new planned towns
- Straight, wide streets
- Central square or diamond
- Stone walls
- Centres of local government and business
- e.g. Derry/Londonderry, Coleraine, Dungannon



Houses and Castles



New style house



Enniskillen Castle – Scottish style

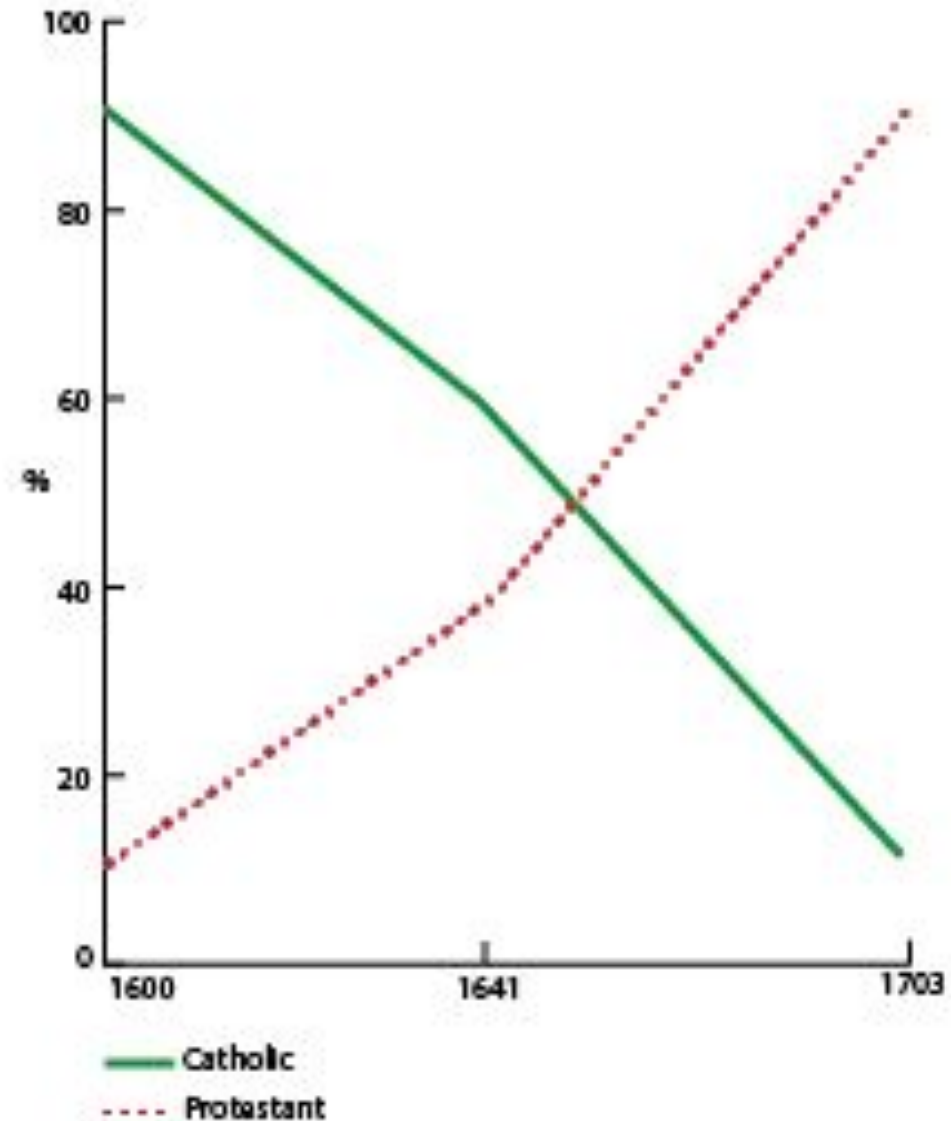


The Economy and Farming

- New farming methods
- More crops, rather than cattle
- Developed field system, rather than open grazing
- Woods cut down
- Timber exported
- Roads, inns and mills
- Trade prospered



Impact of the Plantations – The Transfer of Land from Catholic to Protestant Ownership





Differences Between the Planters and the Gaelic Irish

During the 17th century, **two hostile groups or communities** developed in Ulster with different identities.

- The new planters **did not intermarry** with the native Irish.
- The planters and the native Irish were **divided** by religion, language and culture.
- The planters were Protestant, spoke English or Ulster-Scots and had a **very different way of life**.
- The planters **feared** the native Irish would attack them.
- The native Irish **resented** the planters who had got their land.

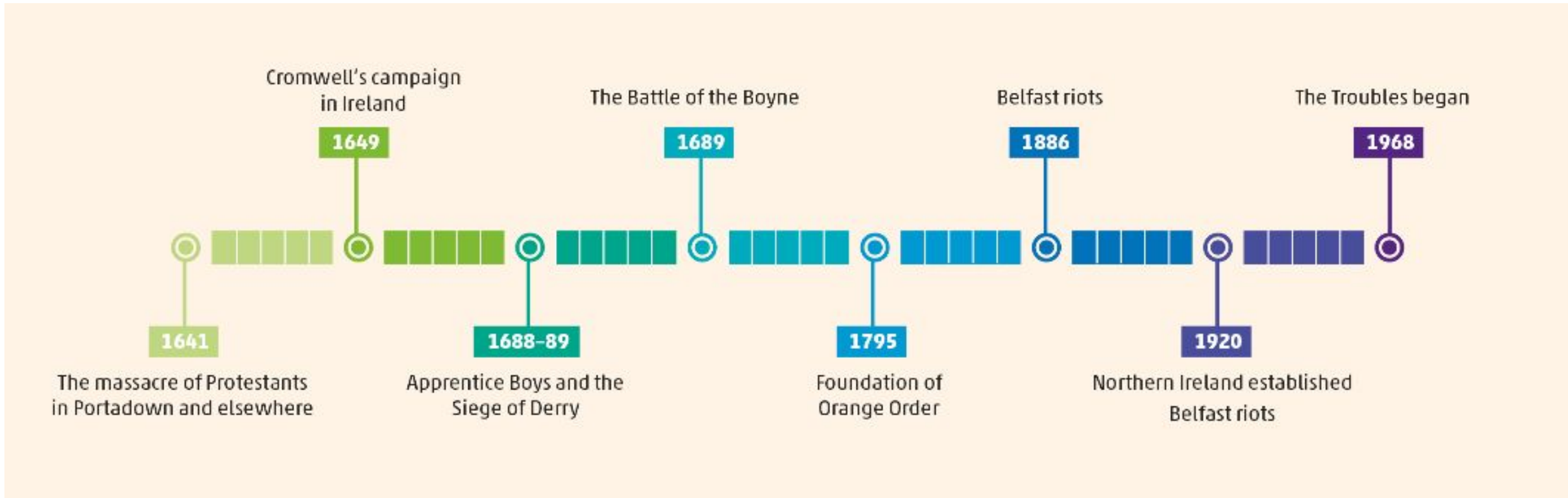


Differences Between the Planters and the Gaelic Irish

- The native Irish felt they had **lost out**.
- Planters and their descendants were **better-off** than poorer Catholics.
- The planters were **loyal** to the English/British Government.
- The planters wanted England/Britain to **protect** them.
- The planters and the native Irish were driven further apart by **conflicts based on identity**.



Conflicts Based on Identity





Assessing Your Learning

1. From where did the planters come to Ulster for the Plantation of Ulster?
2. Which of the following were English names and which of the following were Scottish names that came to Ulster?
 - (i) Parkes
 - (ii) Blennerhasset
 - (iii) Hamilton
 - (iv) Hume
3. Which of the following were new towns founded in the Plantation of Ulster?
 - (i) Coleraine
 - (ii) Letterkenny
 - (iii) Longford
 - (iv) Dungannon
4. What was the diamond in the new towns?
5. Give one difference between the planters farming methods and the farming methods of the Gaelic Irish.





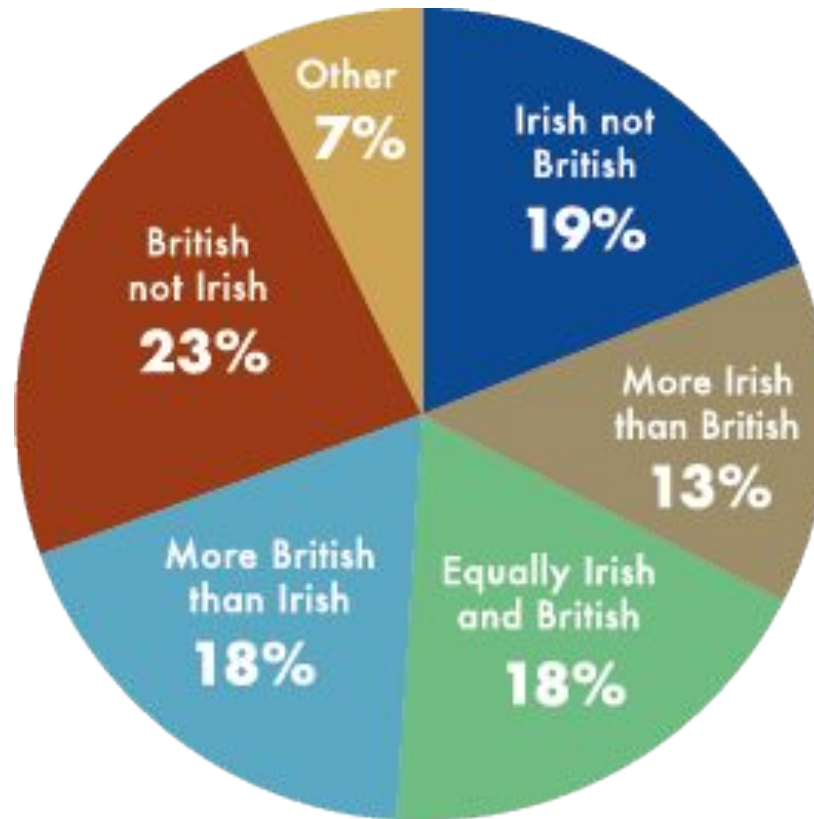
Assessing Your Learning

6. Who were the 'tories'?
7. What event occurred during 1641 that created mistrust and hatred between the native Irish and the planters?
8. List two differences between the planters and the Gaelic Irish.
9. What happened during each of the following?
 - (i) Cromwell at Drogheda
 - (ii) The Siege of Derry
 - (iii) The Battle of the Boyne
10. What was the main difference between nationalists and unionists?



Divided Identities and Loyalties in Modern Ireland

Survey on identity



National identities in Northern Ireland: British, Irish or both. (%) (Don't know: 2)



What conclusions can you draw from this survey about identity?



Unionist Symbols

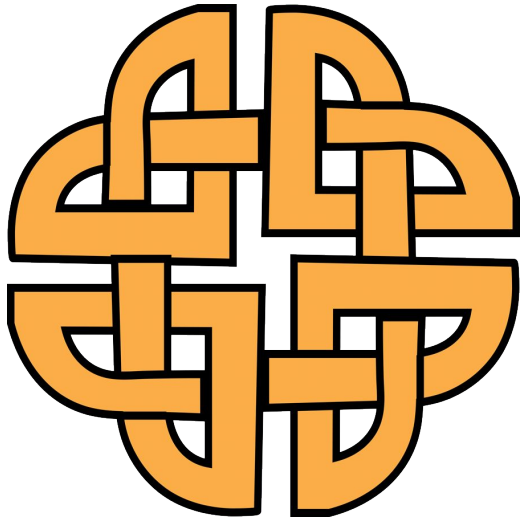


What do these symbols mean to unionists?





Nationalist Symbols



What do these symbols mean to nationalists?



Common Symbols, Different Identities

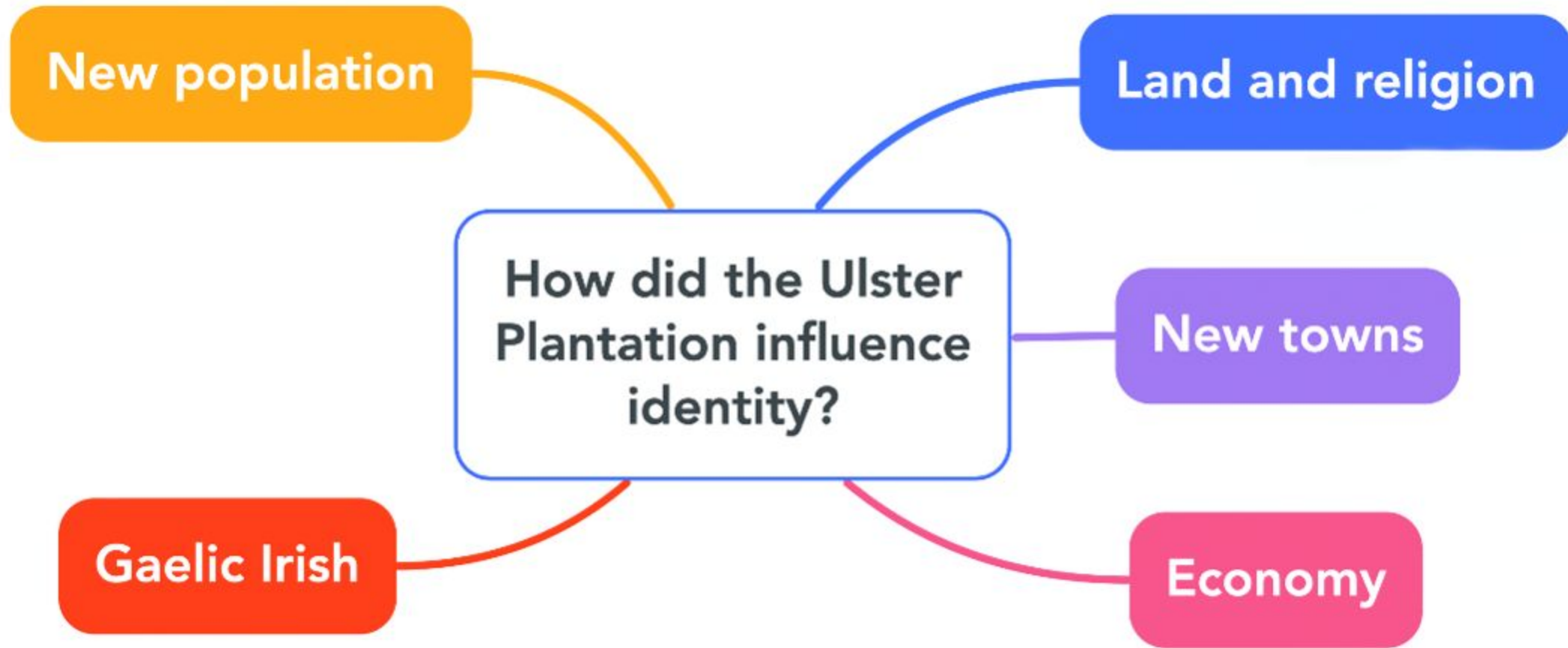


How do nationalists and unionists view these symbols differently?



Assessing Your Learning

1. In the survey on identities, what percentage of people identify themselves as:
 - (i) Irish not British
 - (ii) British not Irish
2. What do the following symbols represent?
 - (i) Sash
 - (ii) Crown
 - (iii) Easter Lily
 - (iv) Celtic pattern
3. Which of these symbols are nationalist, which are unionist, or both?
 - (i) Red hand
 - (ii) Irish flag
 - (iii) Orange ribbon
4. What is the importance of symbols?





Assessing Your Learning

Match the key words with the correct explanation:

Key words	Explanation
Plantation	The taking of other people's property
Confiscation	Taking over another country or people by military force
Sectarian	Person who believes that the world is divided into nations which should have their own governments
Identity	Supporter of the union between Britain and Ireland
Culture	Policy of English Government to bring English and Scottish planters to Ireland
Unionist	Resulting from differences between religions
Symbol	The language, traditions and customs of a people
Nationalist	The characteristics that make a people who they are
Conquest	A mark or sign that stands for something else



Preparing for CBA 1

A project related to an aspect of the history of your locality or place (or personal/family history)

Local projects from the Plantations

The experience of plantation in your locality

How plantation in your locality influenced identity

How plantation influenced the development of towns in your locality

Symbols of identity in your locality

**Your locality can
include your county**

****Note your choices****



Preparing for CBA 2

A project on the life and experiences of a person of historical interest

Persons of interest from the Plantation of Ulster and other plantations

Queen Mary I

Queen Elizabeth I

King James I

Hugh O'Neill

Hugh O'Donnell

Arthur Chichester

Randal MacDonnell

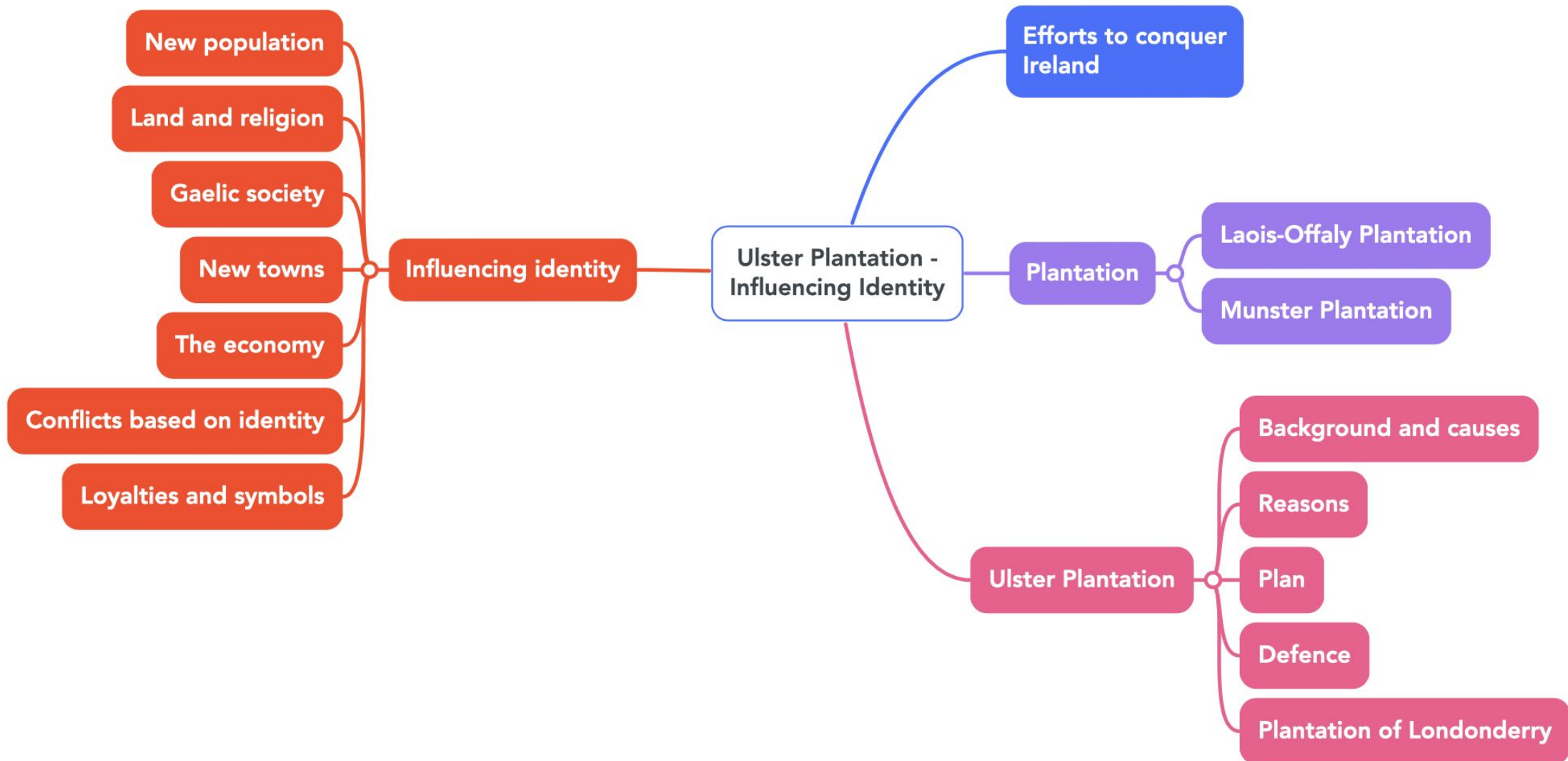
Hugh Montgomery

James Hamilton

Charles Mountjoy

Cahir O'Doherty

****Note your choices****





Exam Question

- i. Name a plantation you studied as part of your Junior Cycle history course.
- ii. Who ordered this plantation to take place?
- iii. What changes occurred in Ireland as a result of the plantation which you studied?

(SEC Sample Exam Paper)



A Pattern of Settlement – The Growth of Towns and Identity

Early Christian Ireland	Monastic towns such as Clonmacnoise, Cashel, Cork and Kells
Vikings	Coastal towns, e.g. Dublin, Cork, Waterford, Wexford, Wicklow, Limerick
Anglo-Normans	Extensions of Viking settlements and development of new urban centres, often on monastic sites, e.g. Kilkenny, Trim, Athenry, Fethard
Plantation towns	Munster Plantation – e.g. Bandon, Co. Cork; Killarney, Co. Kerry Ulster plantation – e.g. Omagh, Co. Tyrone; Londonderry (or Derry); Donegal town
18th-century estate towns and new towns	Abbeyleigh, Birr, Kenmare, Middleton, Mitchelstown, Westport, Prosperous



Kenmare, Co. Kerry



Key Words

Anglicisation	Becoming more English in language and culture
Colonisation	where a country takes over another country, spreads its culture and settles its people
Colonist	a person who settles in a colony that is under the control of the mother country
Identity	the characteristics or features that make a person or people who they are
Medieval times	centuries between Ancient Rome and the Renaissance



Early Monastic Towns



Clonmacnoise

Question: How did monastic towns influence identity in Ireland?



Identity:

The characteristics or features that make a person or people who they are.



Viking and Anglo-Norman Towns

Features of town life

Non-farming work

Greater variety of jobs and trades

Denser population

Centre of trade

Centre of government



How did Viking and Norman towns influence identity in Ireland?





Plantation Towns



Question:
How did Plantation towns influence identity in Ireland?





The 18th Century



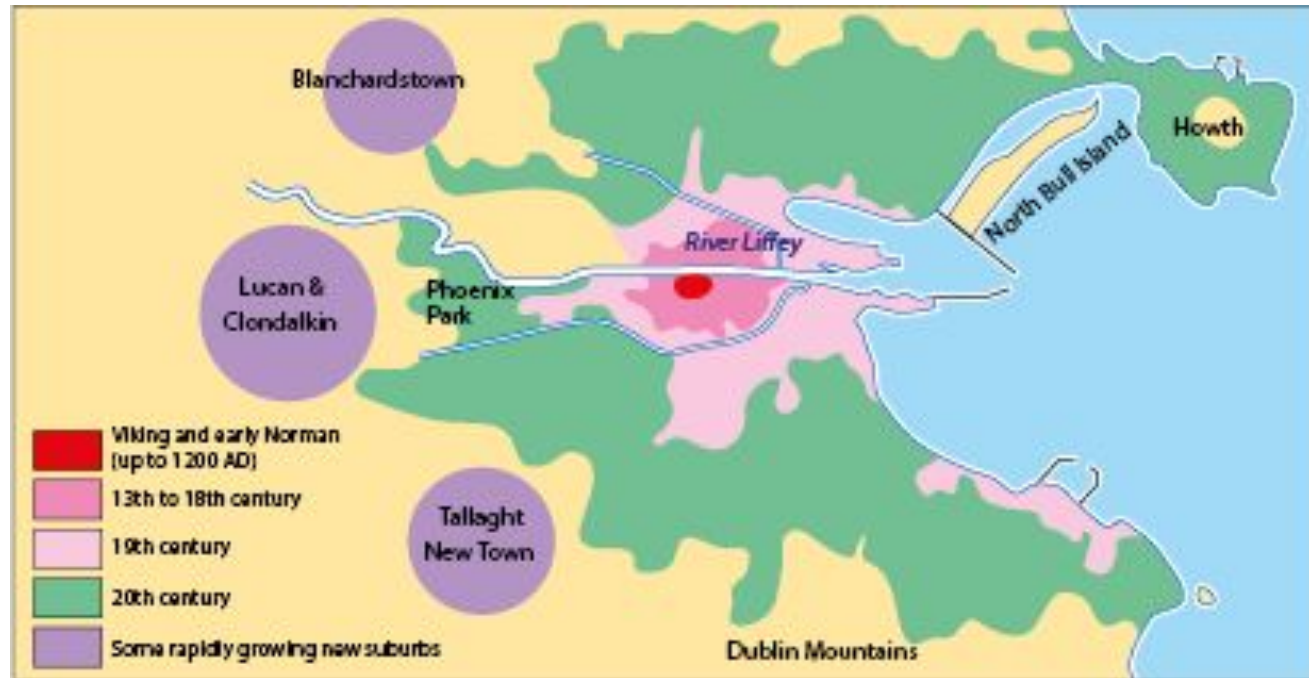
Landlord estate towns – Kenmare,
Co. Kerry

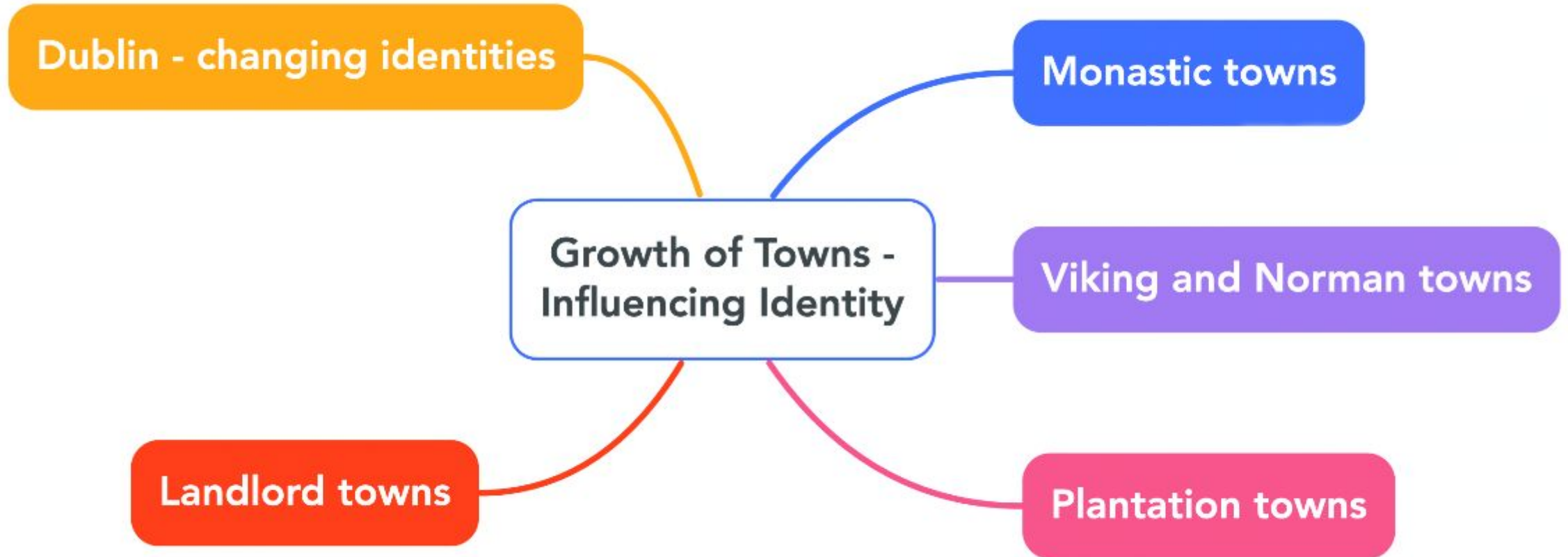


Dublin – Many Identities



How did Dublin experience a changing identity over the centuries?







Assessing Your Learning

1. How were plantation towns centres of government?
2. Name (i) two towns in the Munster Plantation and (ii) two towns in the Ulster Plantation.
3. What were the features of the planned towns in the Ulster Plantation?
4. List two features of English and Scottish culture that characterised these towns.
5. What were estate towns?
6. How did they influence identity?



Assessing Your Learning

1. Which of the following are features of town life?

A. Non-farming work

B. Greater variety of jobs and trades

C. Scattered population

2. Which of the following are features of town life?

A. Forestry work

B. Centre of trade

C. Centre of government

3. Which of the following were founded as monastic towns?

A. Kenmare, Co. Kerry

B. Omagh, Co. Tyrone

C. Clonmacnoise, Co. Offaly





Assessing Your Learning

4. Which of the following were founded as Viking towns?

A. Midleton, Co. Cork

B. Killarney, Co. Kerry

C. Wicklow town

5. Which of the following were founded as Anglo-Norman towns?

A. Cashel, Co. Tipperary

B. Trim, Co. Meath

C. Donegal town

6. Which of the following were founded as Ulster plantation towns?

A. Bandon, Co. Cork

B. Derry/Londonderry

C. Omagh, Co. Tyrone



Exam Question

As part of your Junior Cycle History course, you studied a pattern of settlement.

- i. Name the pattern of settlement that you studied.
- ii. Identify and explain **three examples** to show how that pattern of settlement influenced identity on the island of Ireland.