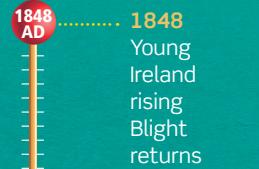


IRISH HISTORY

12

CHRONOLOGICAL AWARENESS



1845
First blight recorded in Ireland (August/September)
Indian corn (maize) imported from America (November)
Public works schemes set up

1846
Robert Peel resigned as Prime Minister
Lord John Russell and Whigs formed new government
Public works extended
Blight on new potato crop

1847
Public works ended
Soup kitchens brought in
Small potato crop, little blight
Soup kitchens closed down
All relief through the workhouses
Increased emigration

1848
Young Ireland rising
Blight returns

1849
Less blight

1850
Some blight

1851
Country largely blight-free

INVESTIGATING THE CAUSES, COURSE AND CONSEQUENCES OF THE GREAT FAMINE

L.O. 2.7

The Nature of History: 1.1,

1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 1.6, 1.7,

1.8, 1.9, 1.10, 1.11

CBA1

CBA2



You will learn to ...

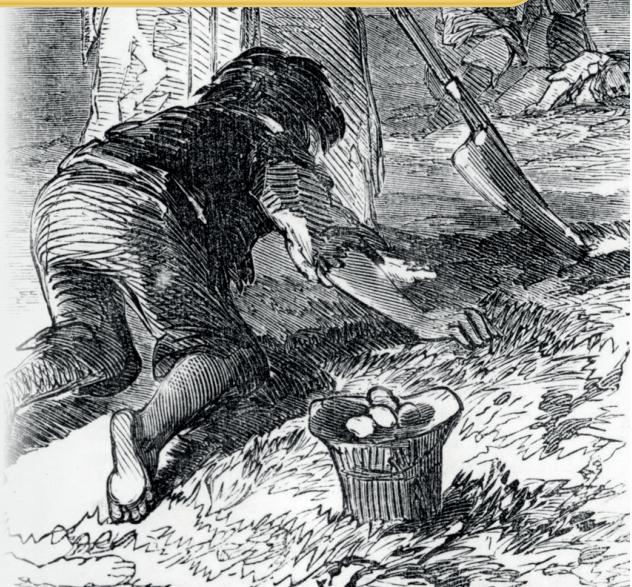
- ⦿ Investigate the causes, course and consequences of the Great Famine
- ⦿ Examine the significance of the Irish Diaspora
- ⦿ Explore the Nature of History

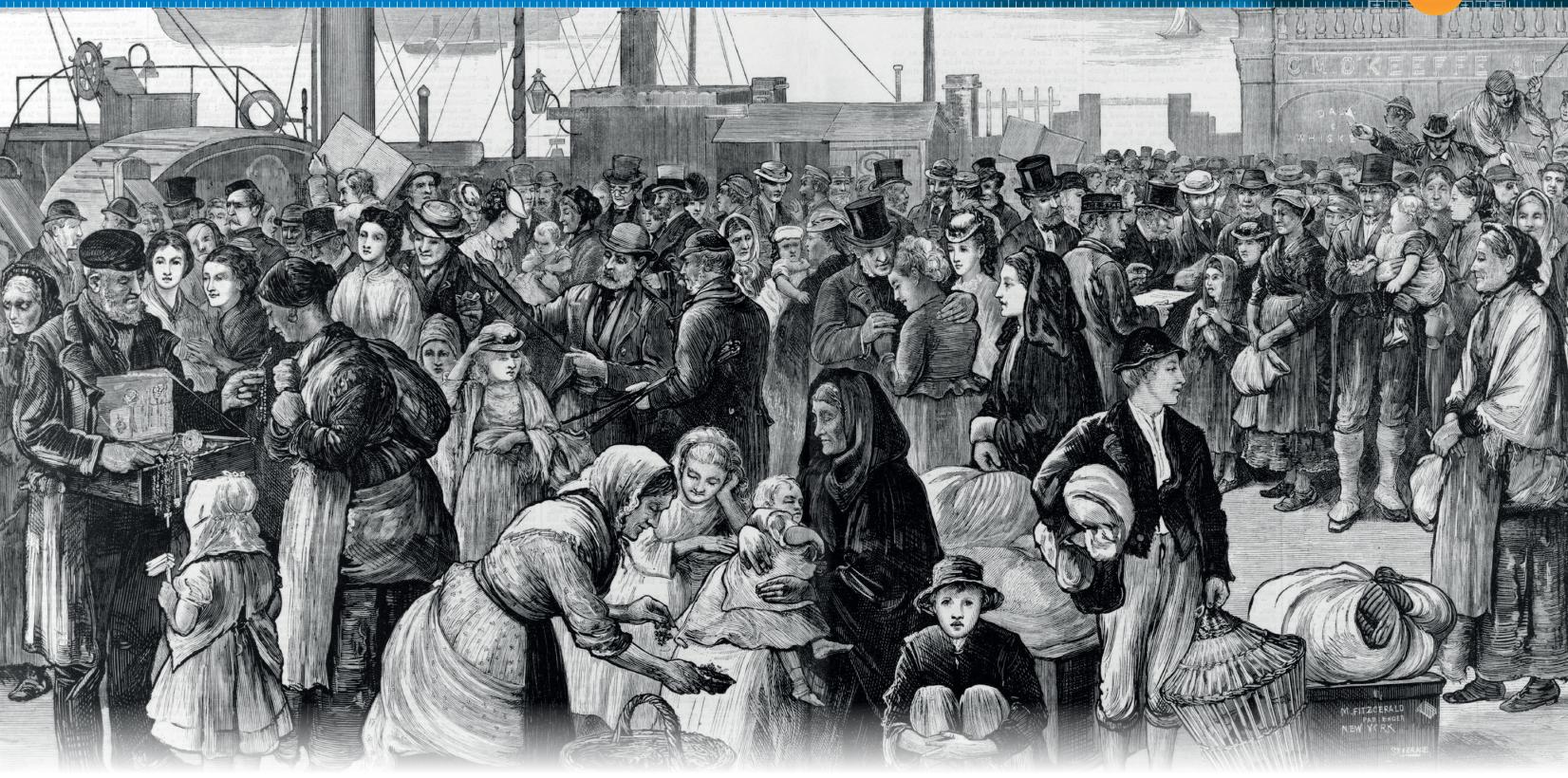


KEY WORDS

- | | | |
|------------------|----------------|---------------|
| • Cause | • Course | • Consequence |
| • Famine | • Empathy | • Source |
| • Evidence | • Bias | • Chronology |
| • Irish Diaspora | • Significance | • Blight |
| • Emigration | • Workhouse | • Coffin Ship |

Q
What do you know about the Great Famine?





Preparing to emigrate

Ireland in 1840

In 1840, Ireland was ruled directly from London. The British government ruled through a **Lord Lieutenant** in the Vice-regal Lodge in the Phoenix Park, and a **Chief Secretary** in Dublin Castle.

Ireland's population grew rapidly in the 18th and early 19th centuries. In 1841, there were 8.2 million people living in the country. Most of the people lived in the countryside. Only three cities had populations of more than 50,000 – Dublin, Cork and Belfast. Of these, only Belfast was industrialised, like cities in England.

The land

Landlords owned most of the land. They were descended from the **planters** who received land in the plantations of the 16th and 17th centuries. They rented the land to **tenant farmers**. In turn, these farmers worked their land, and some employed **labourers** to help them.

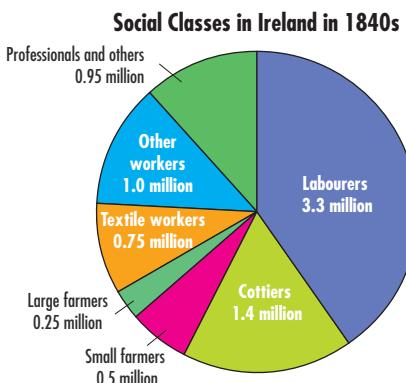
The **landlord's agent** collected rent twice a year. Tenants could be **evicted** for any reason, but they were usually only evicted for non-payment of rent.

Some labourers were **cottiers**. Cottiers rented a small plot of ground – called **conacre** – from a farmer. In return they worked on the farm to pay off the rent. Other labourers were **landless**. These were the poorest people, living in mud cabins on the edge of towns, or renting rooms in lodging houses.

Examine the causes of the Great Famine



Example of a mud cabin, as painted by the artist William Evans of Eton, Killary, near the Mouth of the Bundoracha River, Co. Galway



Poverty in the country

There was much **poverty** in the country in the 1840s. The growing population, failed harvests and dependence on farming were all causes of poverty. Many people **emigrated** as a result of the poverty. In all, 1.5 million people emigrated from Ireland to the United States, Canada and more so to England, in the thirty years **before** the Great Famine.

For poor people who lived in Ireland, there was the **workhouse**. The British government passed a **Poor Law Act** in 1838. This set up **Poor Law Unions** (or districts), each with a **workhouse**. People who needed help had to move to the workhouse.

Poor Law Unions and Workhouses in Ireland. In which Poor Law Union is your school located? Do you know where the workhouse for your area was located? What use is being made of the building now?

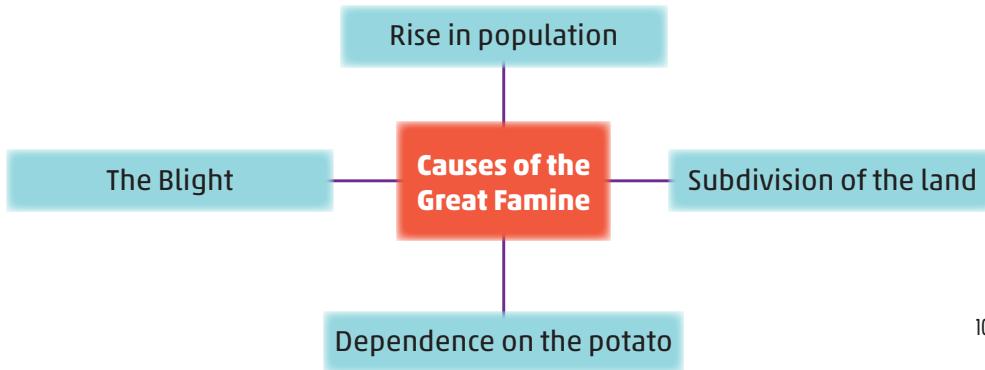
- ```
graph TD; A[Cause of poverty] --> B[Growth of population]; A --> C[Failing harvests]; A --> D[Dependence on farming]; D --> E[Poverty in Ireland]; E --> F[Emigration]; E --> G[Workhouse]
```

The diagram illustrates the causes of poverty in Ireland, which are interconnected. The primary causes listed are 'Cause of poverty', 'Growth of population', 'Failing harvests', and 'Dependence on farming'. 'Dependence on farming' further leads to 'Poverty in Ireland', which then branches into 'Emigration' and 'Workhouse'.



## The causes of the Great Famine

Ireland experienced the Great Famine between 1845 and 1850. The principal causes of the famine were:



### Rise in population

The population of Ireland grew from 6.8 million in 1821 to 8.2 million in 1841, in spite of emigration. Some areas of the country, such as counties in Connacht, were **more densely populated** than others. As the population increased, people became **poorer**. The poorest were the labourers, cottiers and small farmers with less than five acres. (See pie chart p. 188)

### Subdivision of the land

Most of the people depended on farming because the manufacturing industry was not developed like in Britain. As the population grew, fathers **subdivided** their land between their sons, and gave a dowry to their daughters. Other farmers sublet their land as **conacre** to pay for labourers. As the farms got smaller, families became **poorer**.

### Dependence on the potato

Poorer families **depended** on the potato to live. Their three meals a day consisted of potatoes only. By the 1840s, the potato was almost the only food for about 4 million families.

| Daily diet of the poorer classes in Ireland in the 1840s – adult males |                                    |                                                           |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| Breakfast                                                              | Dinner                             | Supper                                                    |
| 2 kgs of potatoes and skinned milk                                     | 2 kgs of potatoes and skinned milk | 2 kgs of potatoes and skinned milk – none in a bad season |

### Blight

Blight is a **disease** that attacks and rots potatoes. When the blight destroyed the potato crop, those who depended on the potato had no other food and so they starved.



A potato with blight

## The progress of the famine

The blight was reported in America in 1843. By the autumn of 1845, it was in Ireland. Only some areas were affected, and the early crop had escaped. For this reason, very few people died.

The blight hit again in 1846. This time the entire crop was destroyed so starvation and hardship affected many people. The blight was less severe in 1847. However, the seed potatoes used for planting had been eaten so the crop was smaller. Starvation was widespread.

In 1848, the blight struck again with greater force. People had planted extra potatoes, but the potatoes rotted. Many people who had survived the earlier years died or emigrated. The blight struck again in 1849 and 1850, but the worst effects of the famine were over.



# Analysing Sources

## Famine in Skibbereen

### HISTORICAL EMPATHY



Investigate the course of the Great Famine

#### Q Source 1

##### Letter describing a visit to Skibbereen

Being aware that I should have to witness scenes of frightful hunger, I provided myself with as much bread as five men could carry, and on reaching the spot I was surprised to find the wretched hamlet (village near Skibbereen) apparently deserted. I entered some of the hovels to find out the cause, and the scenes that presented themselves were such no tongue or pen can convey the slightest idea of. In the first, six famished and ghastly skeletons, to all appearance dead, were huddled in a corner on some filthy straw, their sole covering what seemed a ragged horse-cloth, naked above the knees. I approached in horror, and found by a low moaning they were alive, they were in fever – four children, a woman, and what had once been a man. It is impossible to go through the details, suffice to say, that in a few minutes I was surrounded by at least 200 of such phantoms (ghosts). By far the greater number were delirious (feverish), either from famine or fever. Their demonic (crazed) yells are still yelling in my ears, and their horrible images are fixed upon my brain.

(N. M. Cummins, J.P, Cork, 17 December 1846)

**QSource 2**

Funeral at Skibbereen



1. Why did the writer in Source 1 find the village 'apparently deserted'?
2. What did he find in one of the hovels?
3. Is the writer of Source 1 **shocked** at what he saw?
4. How is his **evidence** supported by the drawing of the funeral in Source 2?
5. How many people are buried in the famine grave, according to the plaque in Source 3?
6. What was the **percentage decline** in the population of Skibbereen Union between 1841 and 1851, based on Source 4?
7. Are these sources **primary** or **secondary** sources?
8. What, do you think, would be the impact of Sources 1 and 2 on the people who read and saw them at the time?
9. Identify **one fact** and **one opinion** in Source 3.
10. What is the **purpose** of the plaque in Source 3?

Explain your answers in each case by referring to evidence in the sources.

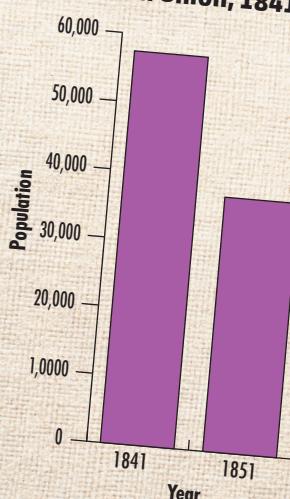
**QSource 3**

Plaque to famine dead in Abbeystrowry Cemetery in Skibbereen

COMMEMORATION

**QSource 4**

**The population of Skibbereen Union, 1841–51**





1. Why did the father in the verse of *Dear Old Skibbereen* say he left the town?
2. What is the reaction of the son?
3. Google the words of the rest of the song, and listen to a recording of it on YouTube. What is the **purpose** of the song, do you think? What impact/influence would the words and music of the song have on its listeners?
4. Is the song in Source 5 **propaganda**? Explain your answers in each case, by referring to evidence in the source.

**Q Source 5****Dear Old Skibbereen** (a song probably composed in America about 1880)

*My son, I loved our native land with energy and pride  
Until a blight fell on my crops, my sheep and cattle died,  
The rents and taxes were too high, I could not them redeem,  
And that's the cruel reason why I left Old Skibbereen.*

.....  
*Oh father dear, the day will come when in answer to the call  
Each Irishman with feelings stern will answer one and all,  
I'll be the man to lead the van, beneath our flag of green,  
And loud and high we'll raise the cry, 'Remember Skibbereen!'*



Consider how the British government coped with the Great Famine

## What did the British Government do?

The government of Sir Robert Peel acted quickly in 1845 when reports of the blight came in. Peel ordered the importation of £100,000 (the equivalent of €10.2 million in 2018) worth of **Indian corn** (or maize), enough to feed 1 million people. This was sold through government depots. It helped to reduce the impact of the famine in 1845. Peel also set up **public works schemes** so that poor people could earn money by working on roads and piers.

British government policy towards the Great Famine **changed** when Lord John Russell replaced Peel as Prime Minister in 1846. The new government believed in a **policy of laissez-faire**.

They believed that the government should **not interfere** in the workings of the economy. Government interference, they said, would only make matters worse because it would encourage landlords and tenants to do little to improve the situation. They also believed that '**Irish property (the landlords) should pay for Irish poverty**'.

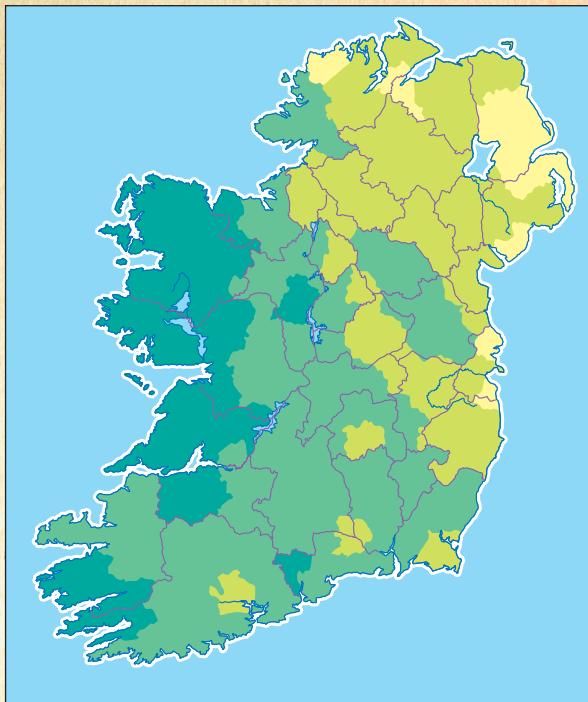
### Government relief

- **1845** Government bought Indian corn and set up public works
- **1846** Laissez-faire policy; public works schemes; workhouses
- **1847** Soup Kitchen Act; workhouses
- **1848** Workhouses; public works; outdoor relief
- **1849** Workhouses; public works; outdoor relief
- **1850** Workhouses; public works; outdoor relief

Russell's government expanded the **public works schemes** for roads and piers. By 1847, 750,000 people were employed in these schemes. The government also passed the **Soup Kitchen Act** (1847), after seeing the success of the **Quakers' soup kitchens**. Soup was cooked in large boilers and given to the people. Three million people were fed each day. But the government closed down the soup kitchens after six months, in September 1847. They said all relief (help) would be provided through the **workhouses**.

## Famine relief

Map showing the percentage of people taking up rations in the summer of 1847



p. 111



- Which area of the country had the highest percentage of people taking up rations in 1847?
- Name three counties in that area.
- How many counties had over 30% of the people taking up rations in 1847?
- Which areas had less than 5% of the people taking up rations in 1847?
- What was the percentage in your locality or county?
- According to the poster, how should children be fed?
- How should 'grown people' be fed?
- According to the poster, is Indian meal better than wheaten bread?
- Is this a primary or secondary source?
- Was the poster a good way for telling people about Indian meal?
- From the graph, in what years were grain imports greater than grain exports?  
Explain your answers.

## THE USE OF Indian Meal as an article of Food

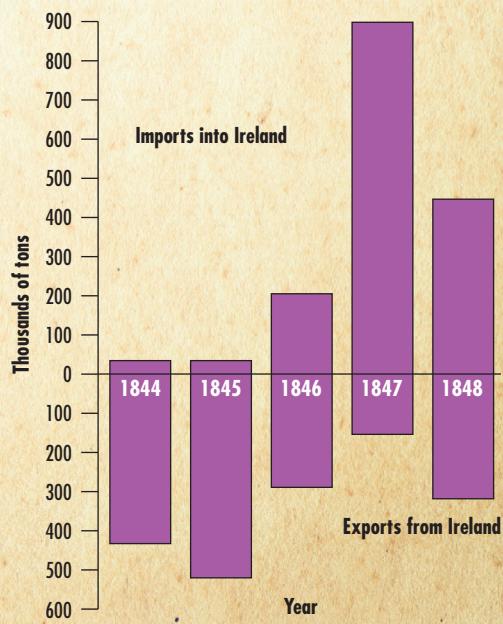
*Various Manners of using Indian Meal, as Human Food.*

**Suppawm, or Porridge**, that is to say, boiling milk, or water, thickened with Indian Corn meal. Put into water, this is a breakfast, supper, or dinner for little children; put into milk, it is the same for grown people. In milk it is a good strong meal, sufficient for a man to work upon.

It takes about three pounds and a half of Indian corn flour to make porridge for ten persons, less than half a pound of corn flour for a meal for one man, and a warm comfortable meal that fills and strengthens the stomach. Three pounds and a half of wheaten flour would make four pounds and a half of bread, but it would be dry bread, and bread alone; and not affording half the sustenance or comfort of the porridge.

NUMERACY

Grain Imports and Exports in Ireland 1844–1848





# Soup kitchens recipes

- Which of these recipes would you prefer and why?
- Would you consider soup kitchens the 'best solution' to the Great Famine? Explain your answers.

100 gallons of water

75 lbs of meat (salt beef or pork)

35 lbs of dried peas

21 lbs each of oatmeal and barley

1½ lbs pepper

14 lbs of salt

## Recipe for Government Soup

21½ lbs beef

6¼ lbs dripping

25 lbs each of flour and barley

9 lbs salt

100 onions

1½ lbs brown sugar

## DID YOU KNOW?

Between 1848 and 1850, over 4,000 orphaned girls from workhouses around Ireland emigrated to Australia under the Earl Grey Scheme.



## Workhouses

Workhouses had been set up before the famine to help poor people. By 1848, there were almost 200,000 people in the workhouses, built for about 100,000 people. Although new workhouses were opened, overcrowding continued, conditions were bad and disease spread quickly. The government also provided 'outdoor relief' for another 800,000 people.

Overall, the British government's response was influenced by the view that local authorities should only look for government help when they really needed it. Many government ministers also blamed Irish landlords and they felt the landlords should pay for sorting out the problems. But the government could have continued to import Indian corn and keep the soup kitchens open.



- What did Trevelyan mean when he said, 'Local distress (suffering) cannot be helped out of national (government) funds without great abuses and evils'?
- What did Trevelyan mean when he said, 'All (people) are interested in getting as much as they can'?
- What does 'make a poor mouth' mean?
- What do you think Trevelyan is most concerned about?
- Do you think Trevelyan favoured helping people with government spending during the Great Famine? Explain your answers using evidence from the document.



### Charles Trevelyan was the most senior civil servant who made decisions about famine relief in Ireland

Local distress (suffering) cannot be helped out of national (government) funds without great abuses and evils ... All (people) are interested in getting as much as they can. It is nobody's concern to put a check on the spending. ... Ireland is not the only country which would have been thrown off its balance by the attraction of 'public money'. All classes 'make a poor mouth,' as it is called in Ireland. They conceal (hide) their advantages, exaggerate their difficulties, and relax their effort. The cottier does not sow his holding (land), the proprietor (owner) does not employ his poor in improving his estate, because by doing so they would disentitle themselves to (forfeit) their 'share of the relief.'

*(Charles Trevelyan, 'The Irish Crisis', Edinburgh Review, January 1848)*

## Disease

The weakened people suffered from many diseases. Indeed, more died from disease than from starvation. **Typhus** and **relapsing fever**, or 'yellow fever', were the most serious sicknesses. Where starvation affected the poor, these diseases affected everybody, rich and poor alike.

## Emigration

Thousands emigrated each year during the famine to **Britain**, the **United States** and **Canada**. About 215,000 people left for America in 1847, and over 200,000 emigrated each year for the next five years. Landlords who wanted to clear their estates helped some. Others, sent one family member over to work in order to pay for the passage of the rest of the family later.

The ships were often unsuitable for the difficult voyage to North America. Conditions were so bad on some ships that they were called 'coffin ships'.



**The Jeanie Johnston** made her maiden voyage on 24 April 1848 from Blennerville, Co. Kerry to Quebec with 193 passengers. Over the next seven years, the ship made 16 voyages to North America carrying over 2,500 emigrants without loss of life to the New World. A replica of the original **Jeanie Johnston** is docked in Custom House Quay, Dublin.

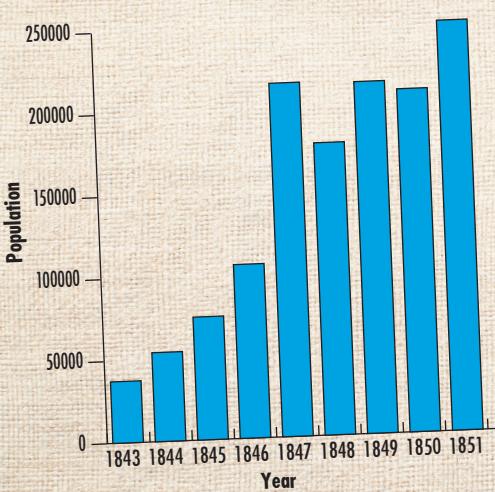


# Analysing Sources

## Emigration

### Source 1

#### Emigration from Ireland, 1843–1851



### HISTORICAL JUDGEMENT

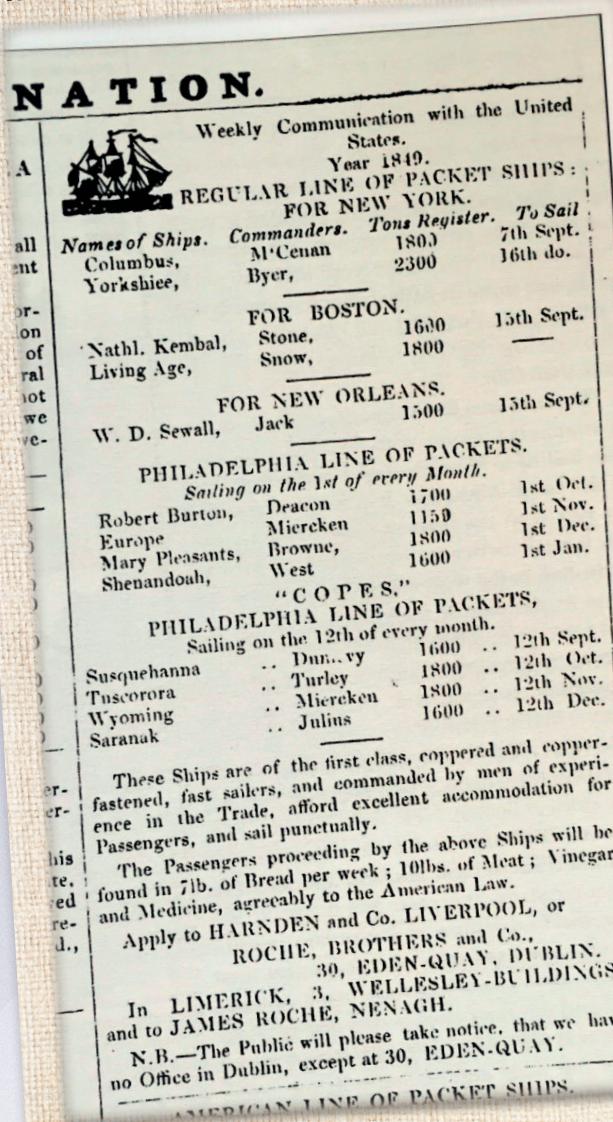
### Source 2

#### Emigration from Cork



### Q Source 3

Advertisement for Packet Ships



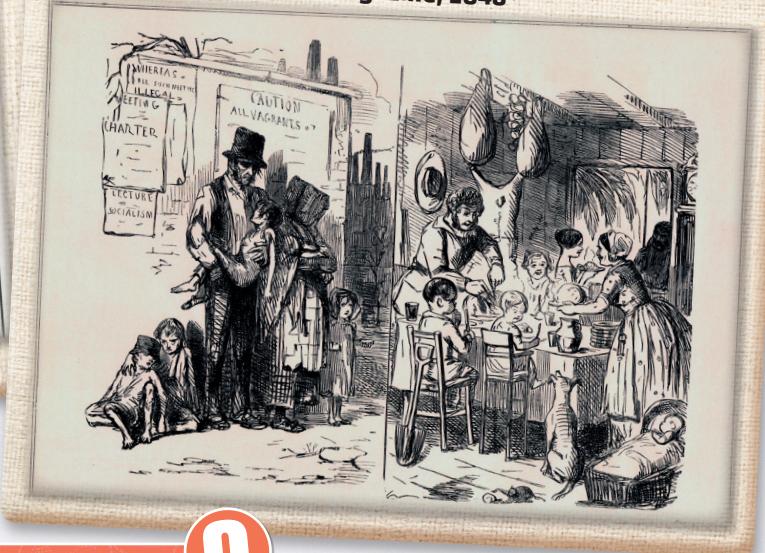
### Q Source 4

Stephen de Vere who travelled on a ship to Canada

Before the emigrant has been a week at sea he is an altered man. How could it be otherwise? Hundreds of poor people men, women, and children of all ages from the driveling idiot of ninety to the babe just born, huddled together without light, without air, wallowing in filth and breathing a fetid atmosphere, the fever patients lying between the sound. The meat was of the worst quality. The supply of water shipped on board was abundant, but the quantity served out to the passengers was so scanty that they were frequently obliged to throw overboard their salt provisions and rice, because they had not water enough both for the necessary cooking and the satisfying of their raging thirst afterwards. No cleanliness was enforced; the beds never aired; the food contracted for was supplied, though at irregular times; but false measures were used to measure out the food.

### Q Source 5

A cartoon from Punch magazine, 1848



1. Are each of the sources here **primary** or **secondary** sources?
2. Which source would you consider the most **reliable**?
3. In Source 1, which year had the **highest** emigration figures?
4. How do the emigration figures in Source 1 compare with the progress of the blight?
5. How would you describe the people leaving Cork in Source 2?
6. What **cities** are they emigrating to?
7. How do the names of the cities in Source 2 compare with the names in Source 3?
8. What does the **advertisement** in Source 3 say about its ships?
9. How are the people fed on board?
10. How does the account in Source 4 **compare** with the advertisement in Source 3?
11. What **message** is Source 5 giving to those who might be thinking of emigrating?  
Explain your answers using evidence from the sources.

## Q An emigrant's experience



### Isabella McDougall:

Born in 1832, Isabella McDougall was just one of a huge number who left Ireland during the famine years. As a 16-year-old orphan in a workhouse in Banbridge, County Down, Isabella sailed for Australia aboard one of the first of Earl Grey's orphan ships, a scheme to transport orphaned girls from Irish workhouses to Australia. Many of the Earl Grey orphans became known as 'workhouse sweep-ins' by those already there. She landed in Sydney in 1848, and was then transferred to Maitland. She began work as a nursery maid until her marriage to Edward Spicer, an ex-convict, in 1849. Together, they travelled to Armidale, and later Inverell, where Edward worked as a shepherd. They had 13 children before Edward died in 1872, at which point Isabella had to find a way to support herself and her large family. Luckily, she found work as a boarding house mistress in Inverell, until she married for a second time – this time to Angus Mackay, a farmer from Swan Vale. Isabella died in 1904, while on a visit to Glen Innes.

- How do the experiences of Isabella McDougall and Thomas Quinn differ?
- What aspects of famine emigration are illustrated by their life stories?

### Thomas Quinn:

As a child, he was one of many to have been affected by the Famine. His family were tenant farmers on the Strokestown Estate in Roscommon, owned by Major Denis Mahon. When Quinn was seven years old, Mahon forced over 3,000 of his starving tenants to emigrate, paying their passage to the cheapest destination – Canada. Travelling in 1847 on the so-called 'coffin ships' with no money and barely any clothes, they were easy victims for disease. Quinn's own parents died of typhus on the journey, just two amongst the 196 other passengers on board who did not survive the journey. The ship was quarantined at Grosse Ile in Quebec, which had become overwhelmed by sick and destitute arrivals from Ireland. Quinn and his brother were fortunate enough to be adopted by a French-Canadian family and both went on to become priests with Thomas Quinn rising to high office. He was adamant to defend his roots through religion, remembering some of his father's last words: 'Remember your soul, and your liberty.'

(Source: EPIC, Irish Emigration Museum, Dublin)



Go onto 'YouTube' and look up Miss Stout's History Class 'The Famine'.



Explore the consequences of the Great Famine

# The Consequences of the Famine

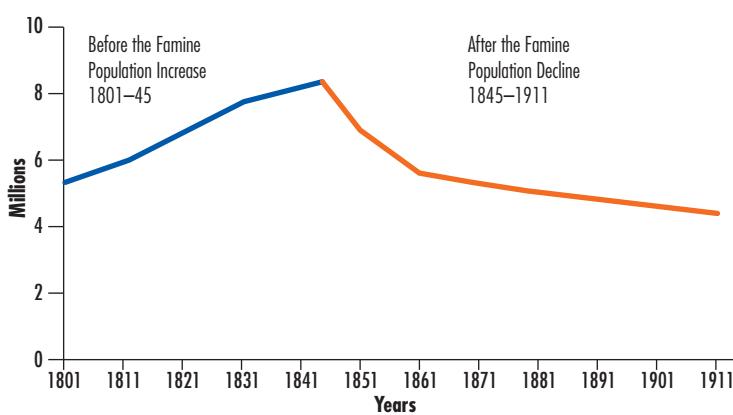
## Fall in population

The population of Ireland fell by at least two million between 1845 and 1851. In all, one million died from hunger and disease, while one million emigrated.

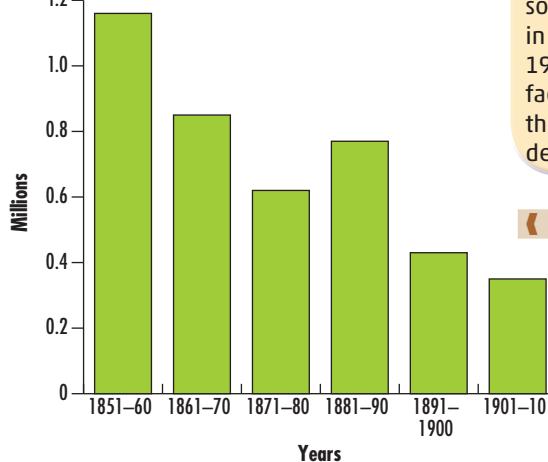
The cottiers and agricultural labourers were worst hit. The counties along the western seaboard suffered the greatest fall in population. The population continued to decline after the famine due to emigration and a low birth rate.

Emigration continued to America, Canada and Britain, and this along with earlier emigration created the **Irish Diaspora** – the scattering of the Irish population around the world.

Ireland's Population, 1801–1911



Irish emigration, 1851–1910



What **conclusions** can you draw from the graph on Ireland's population from 1801 to 1911? How does the information on Irish emigration **explain** some of the decline in population up to 1911? What other factors caused the population to decline after 1851?

p. 115

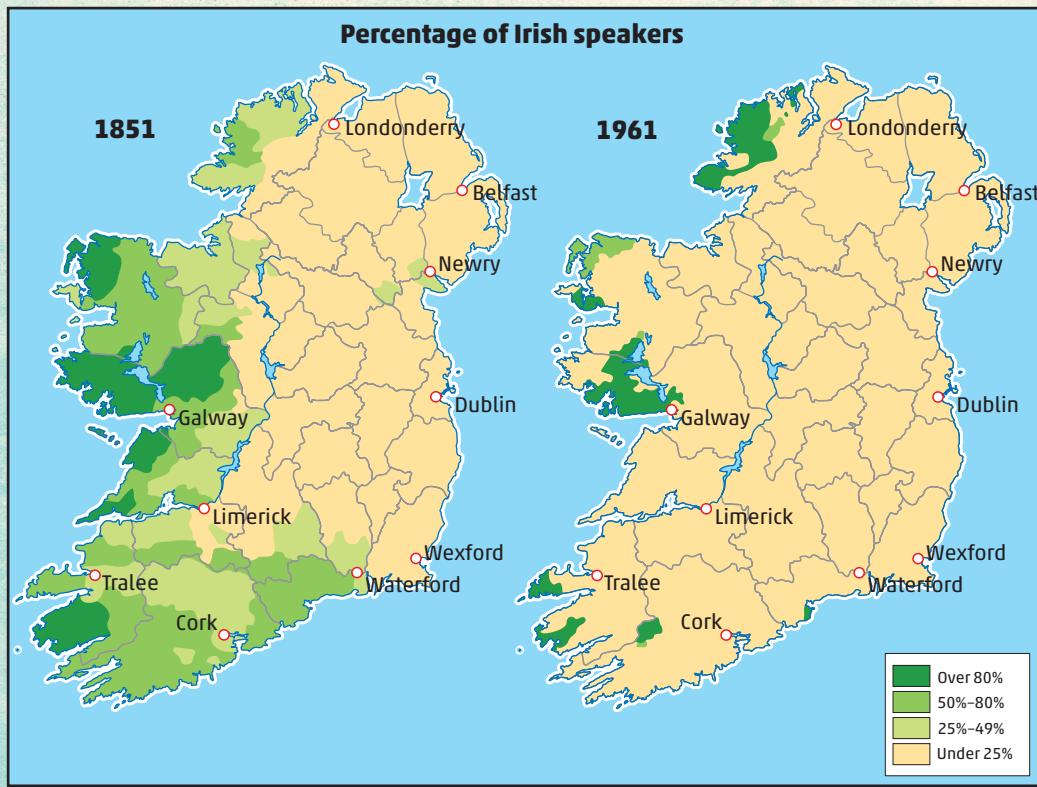
## Subdivision ended

The practice of subdividing the land ended. Instead, the eldest son got the land, and other sons and daughters were forced to **emigrate**. The eldest son only got the farm when his father died, so he married late. This reduced the **birth rate** in Ireland. There was also **clearance of estates** during the famine and this, combined with the ending of subdivision, resulted in larger farms.

## Decline in the Irish language

The Irish-speaking areas in the West and South-West of Ireland were the worst hit by death and emigration. This contributed to the decline of the Irish language.

1. Which areas had the **highest percentage** of Irish speakers in 1851?
2. Identify **three differences** between the percentage of Irish speakers in 1851 and 1961.
3. Why do you think, the numbers of Irish speakers continued to decline after the famine?



## Politics

The English government was **blamed** for the famine. Emigrants took their hatred of England with them to America. They later supported the Fenians, the Land League, Home Rule, the rebels in the 1916 Rising and the IRA when these groups opposed the British government.

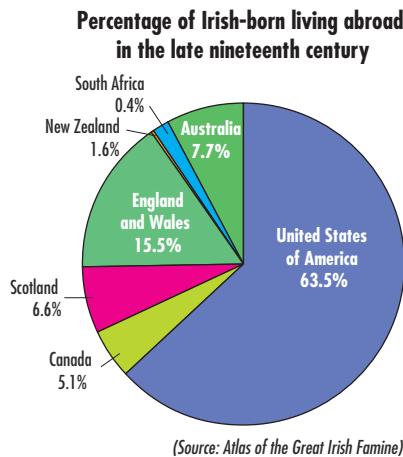
Evaluate the significance of the Irish Diaspora

# Significance of the Irish Diaspora

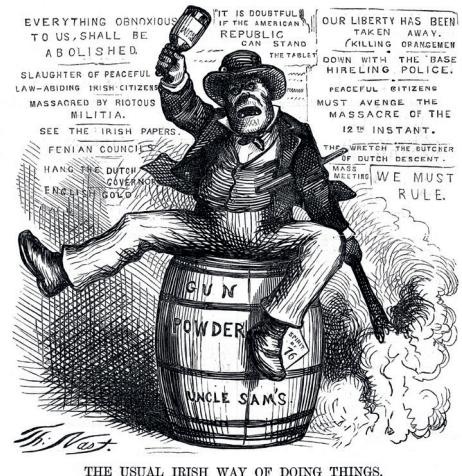
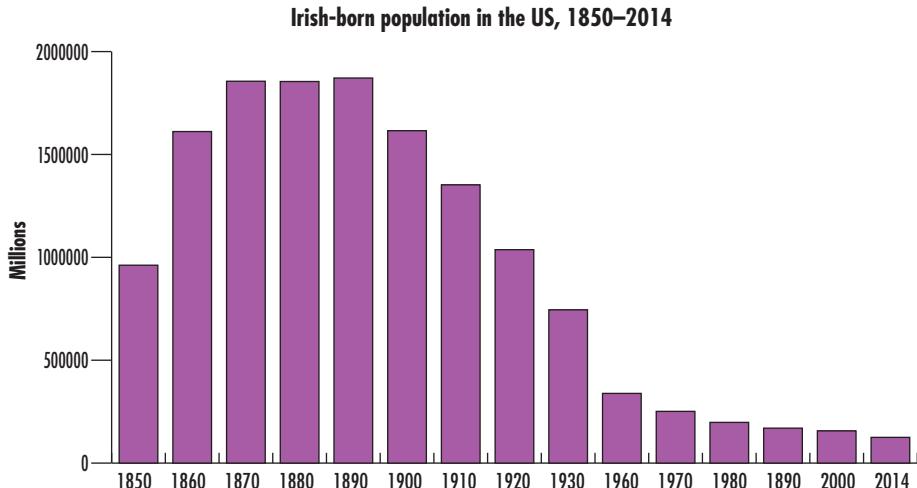
The Irish Diaspora 'comprises emigrants from Ireland and their descendants around the world'.

During and after the Great Famine, the bulk of Irish emigration went to America. Irish emigrants there poured into east coast cities such as New York and Boston. They lived in crowded tenements, cellars and attics. They experienced diseases such as typhus and cholera from bad living conditions. They worked in poorly paid jobs; women worked as domestic servants and men worked in hard-labouring jobs such as canal and railroad construction. They also suffered from discrimination and anti-Irish hatred.

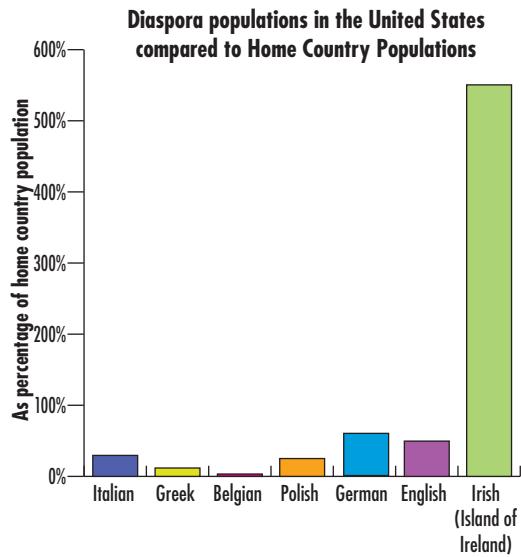
However, within a generation the Irish had climbed the social ladder. The next generation availed of jobs such as policemen, firefighters and teachers. They were better educated and more successful. They laid the foundation for the future success of the Irish in America. The links between the Irish-Americans and Ireland remain strong in modern times, through politics, tourism and culture.



## NUMERACY



'The Usual Irish Way of Doing Things' (1871), an American cartoon showing the Irish as drunken and violent, with ape-like features. This shows the racist feelings against the Irish in America in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.



What conclusions can you draw from the information in these graphs about Irish emigration? Include information from the graphs in support of your answer.

*'When my great grandfather left here to become a cooper in East Boston, he carried nothing with him except two things: a strong religious faith and a strong desire for liberty. I am glad to say that all of his great-grandchildren have valued that inheritance.'*

(President Kennedy, visiting his ancestral home in Wexford in 1963)

Irish-Americans increased their influence in American politics through the Democratic Party, one of America's two main political parties. President Kennedy was the first Catholic Irish-American president. Name some of the other Irish-American presidents before and after Kennedy. What province in Ireland can claim the most of these? Why?



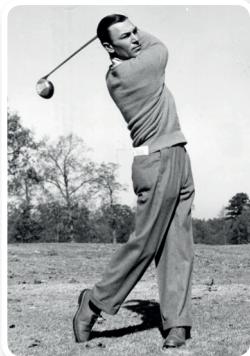
Tom Brady



John McEnroe



Jack Dempsey

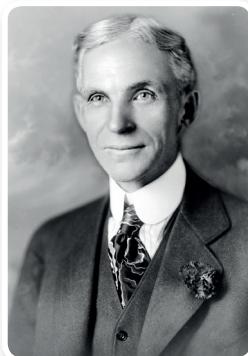


Ben Hogan

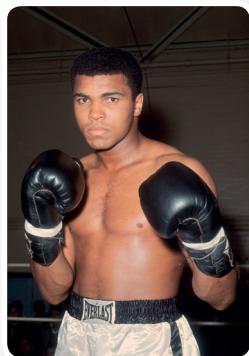


Maureen O'Hara

Irish-born and people of Irish descent have contributed to many aspects of life in other countries, particularly America, Australia and Britain. The early emigrants often suffered discrimination in these countries – 'No Irish Need Apply' – but later generations contributed to politics, music and entertainment, art and literature, the sciences and engineering, and sport. Investigate the Irish ancestry of one of the people pictured here.



Henry Ford



Muhammad Ali



Georgia O'Keeffe



Anne Rice

## INVESTIGATING A REPOSITORY OF HISTORICAL EVIDENCE FOR THE GREAT FAMINE

**The Irish Emigration Museum,**  
[www.epicchq.com](http://www.epicchq.com)  
**The Jeanie Johnston,**  
[www.jeaniejohnston.ie](http://www.jeaniejohnston.ie)  
**Dunbrody Famine Ship Experience,**  
[www.dunbrody.com](http://www.dunbrody.com)

### ➤ Preparing for CBA1

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



#### LOCAL PROJECTS FROM THE GREAT FAMINE

- Emigration in your locality during the Great Famine
- Famine Population in your locality
- Government famine schemes in your locality
- A local workhouse
- Experiences of a notable local person who helped in the Great Famine
- The Earl Grey Scheme in your locality
- Landlords and the famine in your locality
- Emigration from your locality in later years
- How newspapers reported the Great Famine in your locality (for a short period)

Your locality can include your county

**Visit ...**  
 The Strokestown Park, Cobh, The Queenstown Story, Irish National Famine Museum, Roscommon and the Skibbereen Heritage Centre to learn more about the Great Famine.  
 Epic, The Irish Emigration Museum, Custom House Quay, Dublin; The Jeanie Johnston, Custom House Quay, Dublin; and the Dunbrody Emigrant Ship, New Ross to see how Irish emigrants made the journey to America.

### ➤ Preparing for CBA2

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



#### PERSONS OF INTEREST FROM THE GREAT FAMINE

- |                               |                             |                     |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| ● Sir Robert Peel             | ● Rev. Robert Traill        | ● Charles Trevelyan |
| ● Dr Dan Donovan (Skibbereen) | ● Patrick Kennedy (Wexford) | ● Joseph Bewley     |
| ● Jonathan Pim                | ● Lord John Russell         | ● Queen Victoria    |
| ● Archbishop MacHale, Tuam    | ● Archbishop Murray, Dublin | ● Asenath Nicholson |

### Focus Task



#### Historical Investigation

- Investigate songs of Irish emigration, in Irish or in English. Select five of those songs.
- When were they composed and who composed them?
- What are their themes?
- Are there themes not mentioned which you would expect from emigrant songs?
- Are those songs still popular today?