

## An Irish Party In Third Class

*The Irish Establishment examines who the most powerful men and women were in Ireland between the Land War and the beginning of the Great War, and considers how the composition of elite society changed during this period. Although enormous shifts in economic and political power were taking place at the middle levels of Irish society, Fergus Campbell demonstrates that the Irish establishment remained remarkably static and unchanged. The Irish landlord class and the Irish Protestant middle class (especially businessmen and professionals) retained critical positions of power, and the rising Catholic middle class was largely-although not entirely-excluded from this establishment elite. In particular, Campbell focuses on landlords, businessmen, religious leaders, politicians, police officers, and senior civil servants, and examines their collective biographies to explore the changing nature of each of these elite groups. The book provides an alternative analysis to that advanced in the existing literature on elite groups in Ireland. Many historians argue that the members of the rising Catholic middle class were becoming successfully integrated into the Irish establishment by the beginning of the twentieth century, and that the Irish revolution (1916-23) represented a perverse turn of events that undermined an otherwise happy and democratic polity. Campbell suggests, on the other hand, that the revolution was a direct result of structural inequality and ethnic discrimination that converted well-educated young Catholics from ambitious students into frustrated revolutionaries. Finally, Campbell suggests that it was the strange intermediate nature of Ireland's relationship with Britain under the Act of Union (1801-1922)-neither straightforward colony nor fully integrated part of the United Kingdom-that created the tensions that caused the Union to unravel long before Patrick Pearse pulled on his boots and marched down Sackville Street on Easter Monday in 1916.*

*There is a widely held notion that, except for the elections of 1928 and 1960, the Irish have primarily influenced only state and local government. The Irish and the American Presidency reveals that the Irish have had a consistent and noteworthy impact on presidential careers, policies, and elections throughout American history. Using US party systems as an organizational framework, this book examines the various ways that Scots-Irish and Catholic Irish Americans, as well as the Irish who remained in eire, have shaped, altered, and sometimes driven such presidential political factors as party nominations, campaign strategies, elections, and White House policymaking. The Irish seem to be inextricably interwoven into important moments of presidential political history. Yanoso discusses the Scots-Irish participation in the American Revolution, the Whiskey Rebellion, and the War of 1812. She describes President Bill Clinton's successful Good Friday Agreement that brought peace and hope to Northern Ireland. And finally, she assesses the now-common presidential visits to Ireland as a strategy for garnering Irish-American support back home. No previous work has explored the impact of Irish and Irish-American affairs on US presidential politics throughout the entire scope of American history. Readers interested in presidential politics, American history, and/or Irish/Irish-American history are certain*

*to find The Irish and the American Presidency enjoyable, informative, and impactful.*

*This title is part of UC Press's Voices Revived program, which commemorates University of California Press's mission to seek out and cultivate the brightest minds and give them voice, reach, and impact. Drawing on a backlist dating to 1893, Voices Revived makes high-quality, peer-reviewed scholarship accessible once again using print-on-demand technology. This title was originally published in 1980.*

*Dictionary of National Biography*

*Making the Irish American*

*The Irish and the American Presidency*

*A History of the Irish Parliamentary Party ...*

*A Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, Literature and General Information*

**Eight essays examine the experience and role of the Irish in the British empire during the 19th and 20th centuries, based on the understanding that, Ireland being less integrated, it differed from that of the other Celtic nations submerged in the United Kingdom. They discuss film, sport, India, the Irish military tradition, Irish unionists, Empire Day in Ireland from 1896 to 1962, Northern Irish businessmen, and Ulster resistance and loyalist rebellion. Distributed in the US by St. Martin's Press. Annotation copyright by Book News, Inc., Portland, OR**

**The first detailed analysis of the legacy of the Irish Parliamentary Party in independent Ireland. Providing statistical analysis of the extent of Irish Party heritage in each Dáil and Seanad in the period, it analyses how party followers reacted to independence and examines the place of its leaders in public memory.**

**This book examines the rapidly evolving relationship between the British Labour Party and the emerging Irish nationalist forces, from which was formed the first government of the Irish Free State as both metamorphosed from opposition towards becoming the governments of their respective states.**

**The Encyclopædia Britannica**

**Southern Irish Loyalism, 1912-1949**

**The Parnellite Split: Or, The Disruption of the Irish Parliamentary Party. From The Times, with an Introduction**

**The Century Illustrated Monthly Magazine**

**Or, a Supplement to Irish Pedigrees**

First published in 1987. This examination of the career of John Wheatley indicates the way in which one Irishman – Liberal and Radical coal miners and taught by Roman Catholic priests and nationalist leaders to regard obedience to Church and promotion of Home Rule as the vital interests for Irish Catholics – became a Socialist and adapted his R

views and devotional Roman Catholic convictions to a Parliamentary and Catholic Socialism. This title will be of interest to scholars and students of British and Labour history.

When John Redmond declared 'No Irishman in America living 3,000 miles away from the homeland ought to think he can dictate to Ireland' the Irish leader unwittingly made a rod for his own back. In denying the newly-established United States of America any input into party policy formulation, Redmond risked alienating the nation's largest diaspora should a homecoming ever occur. That such a situation developed in 1914 is an established fact. That it was the product of Redmond's own policy is to conjecture. 'Home Rule from a Transnational Perspective: The Irish Parliamentary Party and the United Irish League, 1901-1918' explores the Irish Party's subordination of its American affiliate in light of the ultimate demise of constitutional nationalism in Ireland. This book fills a void in Irish American studies. To date, research in this field has been dominated by the Gael and the Irish Revolutionary Brotherhood, particularly the transatlantic links that underpinned the Easter Rising in 1916. Attention has been paid to the Irish party's efforts to manage the diaspora in the years preceding the insurrection of 1916. This book offers individuals and organisations that proffered a more moderate solution to the age-old Irish Question. Breaking new ground, it offers a fresh and interesting perspective on the fall of the Home Rule Party and helps to explain the seismic shift towards a more radical approach to gaining independence. This book is essential reading for anyone interested in Irish America, diaspora studies, independence, and/or home rule. It complements the existing historiography and enhances our knowledge of a largely neglected aspect of Irish nationalism.

The many dimensions of the Irish Question, 1800-1922, constituted the most emotion-laden problem in British political history to the detriment of other imperial interests—a Gordian knot only severed by the establishment of the Irish Free State in 1922. Lawrence J. McCaffrey presents a coherent view of the evolution of Irish nationalism since 1800 and the impact of the Irish Question on British culture, politics, and institutions. The emotional nexus of the Irish Question was the religious issue, but it was not that nationalism emerged from the attempt of the Irish Protestant minority, supported by Britain, to maintain religious, economic, and social ascendancy over a deprived and resentful majority. Although British concessions to Irish agitation addressed many grievances—granting to Ireland virtual religious equality, along with substantial social, economic, and political reforms—nationalism, often frustrated in its attempts to secure reform and freedom, assumed an increasingly rigid character. Nationalists were not willing to settle for less than self-government, and as constitutional methods failed to achieve their goals, violence seemed the only other alternative. The bitter dissensions created by the Irish Question left permanent marks on British politics and institutions. The efforts of two Prime Ministers, Peel and Gladstone, to resolve the conflict split their parties, contributing to political confusion and instability. But the Irish nationalist-British Liberal alliance achieved improvements in the condition of Ireland and speeded advancement of democracy in Britain. And the attempt of British politicians to deal

economic and social aspects of the Irish Question undermined laissez faire and encouraged the progress of the welfare islands. On the other hand, the challenge of Irish nationalism sustained and stimulated the no-Popery roots of British making it an influential factor in politics until early in the twentieth century. The Irish Question, McCaffrey believes, relevance in our contemporary world of emerging nations, wars of liberation, and tensions between majorities and minorities Ireland offers an early example of the dreams of cultural nationalists becoming realities and of the sobering fact that revolutionaries often make poor practical politicians.

John Wheatley, Catholic Socialism, and Irish Labour in the West of Scotland, 1906-1924

Aspects of Ireland and the British Empire

First (-Third) historical reader. [With] Home-lesson book to the First (-Third) historical reader

The Saturday Review of Politics, Literature, Science and Art

The Politics of Terrorism, Third Edition,

"Most will find this book alone as satisfying as a plate of praties or an endearing tin-whistle tune." --Foreword Magazine "This lavish compendium looks at the Irish and America from a variety of perspectives." --USA Today "For anyone with the slightest interest in the history of Irish immigrants in America, Lee and Casey's book is a wonderful foundation on which to build a knowledge base." --Northeast Book Reviews "From the double-meaning of its title to its roster of impressive contributors, Making the Irish American is destined for the bookshelves of all readers who aim to keep up on Irish-American history." --Irish America "For the astute editorial selection of the number of general and somewhat specialized articles, expertise of the authors, and documentation in articles and appendices plus notes and biographies, Making the Irish American is a major text tying together this field of ethnic studies with American history and social history." --Midwest Book Review Irish America- a land of pubs, politics, music, stories and St. Patricks Day. But of course, it's also so much more.... Making the Irish American is one of the most comprehensive books of its kind." --NYU Today "In Making the Irish American, editors J.J. Lee and Marion R. Casey have compiled an illustrated 700-page volume that traces the history of the Irish in the United States and shows the impact America has had on its Irish immigrants and vice versa. The book's 29 articles deal with various aspects of Irish-American life, including labor and unions, discrimination, politics, sports, entertainment and nationalism, as well as the future of Irish America. Among the contributors are Calvin Trillin, Pete Hamill, Daniel Patrick Moynihan and the editors." --Associated Press "This massive volume, copublished The aim of this book is to explain this anomaly, how and why independents can endure in a democracy that is one of the oldest surviving in Europe and has historically had one of the most stable party systems.

This book brings together new research on loyalism in the 26 counties that would become the Irish Free State. It covers a range of topics and experiences, including the Third Home Rule crisis in 1912, the revolutionary period, partition, independence and Irish participation in the British armed and colonial service up to the declaration of the Republic in 1949. The essays gathered here examine who southern Irish loyalists were, what loyalism meant to them, how they expressed their loyalism, their responses to Irish independence and their experiences afterwards. The collection offers fresh insights and new perspectives on the Irish Revolution and the early years of southern independence, based on original archival research. It addresses issues of particular historiographical and political interest during the ongoing 'Decade of

Centenaries', including revolutionary violence, sectarianism, political allegiance and identity and the Irish border, but, rather than ceasing its coverage in 1922 or 1923, this book - like the lives with which it is concerned - continues into the first decades of southern Irish independence. CONTRIBUTORS: Frank Barry, Elaine Callinan, Jonathan Cherry, Seamus Cullen, Ian d'Alton, Sean Gannon, Katherine Magee, Alan McCarthy, Pat McCarthy, Daniel Purcell, Joseph Quinn, Brian M. Walker, Fionnuala Walsh, Donald Wood

The Irish landed gentry when Cromwell came to Ireland

The Encyclopaedia Britannica

The Parnellite Split

An Introduction

'An Irish empire'?

*Between 1916 and 1923, Ireland experienced rebellion and mass mobilization, guerrilla and civil war, partition and ethnic conflict, and the transfer of power from British to Irish governments. The essays in The I.R.A. at War propose a new history of this Irish revolution: one that encompasses the whole of the island as well as Britain, all of the violence and its consequences, and the entire period from the Easter Rising to the end of the Civil War. When did the revolution start and when did it end? Why was it so violent and why were some areas so much worse than others? Why did the I.R.A. mount a terror campaign in England and Scotland but refuse to assassinate British politicians? Where did it get its guns? Was it democratic? What kind of people became guerrillas? What kind of people did they kill? Were Protestants ethnically cleansed from southern Ireland? Did a pogrom take place against Belfast Catholics? These and other questions are addressed using extensive new data on those involved and their actions, including the first complete figures for victims of the revolution. These events have never been numbered among the world's great revolutions, but in fact Irish republicans were global pioneers. Long before Mao or Tito, Sinn Fein and the Irish Republican Army were the first to use a popular political front to build a parallel underground state coupled with sophisticated guerrilla and international propaganda and fund-raising campaigns. Ireland's is also perhaps the best documented revolution in modern history, so that almost any question can be answered, from who joined the I.R.A. to who ordered the assassination of Sir Henry Wilson. The intimacy and precision with which we are able to reconstruct and analyse what happened make this a key site for understanding not just Irish, but world, history.*

*"Reaching as far back in genealogical records as the second century AD, this weighty edition of Irish and Anglo-Irish pedigrees contains detailed family histories and a thirty-seven subject appendix with footnotes full of intriguing facts and anecdotes about the exploits of the earliest recorded natives of Ireland. The Irish ancestries of Allens, Arundells, Butlers, Crawfords, Fitzpatricks, Gladstones, Harts, O'Briens, O'Rourkes, O'Tooles, Parsons, Parnells, Sweneys, Warrens and many others have been collected from over fifty references, alphabetically arranged, and include (when applicable), a*

*description of the family coat of arms. As the subtitle, "When Cromwell Came to Ireland," suggests, the appendix deals with documents related to that most tragic time in Irish history including, Regicides of Charles I; Persons Transplanted in Ireland in 1653 and 1654; Inrolments [sic] of the Certificates for Adventurers, Soldiers, etc., in Ireland, in the Commonwealth Period; and, Purchasers of Estates forfeited in Ireland under the Williamite Confiscations. For those seeking family ties many of these records locate displaced Irishmen in other parts of the world, including some who came to America. For the historian, this "work of marvelous research and industry," as a contemporary of the author's called it, illuminates a time whose influence is still felt in the modern world and for the genealogist it may provide the link between families found in the old world and the new."--Page 4 of cover.*

*Published since 1928, the Political Handbook of the World provides timely, thorough, and accurate political information with more in-depth coverage of current political controversies and political parties than any other reference guide. The updated 2016–2017 Edition continues this legacy as the most authoritative source for finding complete facts and analysis on each country's governmental and political makeup. Political science and international relations scholars have revised this edition, and made understanding complex foreign affairs and political situations easy and accessible. With more than 200 entries on countries and territories throughout the world, housed in one place, these volumes are renowned for their extensive coverage of all major and minor political parties and groups in each political system. They also provide names of key ambassadors and international memberships of each country, plus detailed profiles of more than 30 intergovernmental organizations and United Nations agencies. This comprehensive update will include coverage of current events, issues, crises, and controversies from the course of the last two years, including: The closely-watched U.S. presidential election The effect of the Brexit referendum and installment of a new British prime minister The extensive investigation and subsequent impeachment of Brazil's president The far-reaching impact of the "Panama Papers" scandal Changes in U.S.–Cuba diplomatic relations and the reopening of their embassies The unconstitutional declaration of Gambia as an Islamic State Sentiments about the migrant and refugee crisis across Europe and the influence on policy Also, the new "For Further Reference" feature included for every country entry directs readers to additional resources to continue their research.*

*The Constitutional History of England Since the Accession of George the Third*

*Or, the Disruption of the Irish Parliamentary Party, with an Introduction*

*The Butte Irish*

*The Irish Question*

*The Century*

*Explains how the leadership of the IPP operated, taking the concepts of oligarchy and collegiate governance and applying them to*

*the Home Rule case more comprehensively than ever before*

*An authoritative and extensive resource for British and Irish history Quickly access basic information on the history of the British Isles from this reliable resource. A Dictionary of British and Irish History provides concise information covering all periods of prehistory and history for every part of the British Isles. Within this one book, you'll find summary accounts of events, biographies, definitions of terms, and far more. Using alphabetically organized headwords, readers will easily locate the content and details they seek. A Dictionary of British and Irish History not only serves as a reference tool, but also stimulates broader learning. Entries are interrelated and cross-referenced to help you expand your knowledge of different areas of history. Discover comparable entries on England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales See overviews of major topics and historical events Get facts instantly or browse entries Use the Dictionary as an information source or a launch point for expanding knowledge This reference book will become an essential resource for students of British and Irish history as well as for professionals, journalists, teachers, and those who use historical information in their work. Further, anyone wanting to establish the basics of the history of the British Isles will find this a valuable addition to their library.*

*As a contribution to cultural policy studies, this book offers a uniquely detailed and comprehensive account of the historical evolution of cultural policies and their contestation within a single democratic polity, while treating these developments comparatively against the backdrop of contemporaneous influences and developments internationally. It traces the climate of debate, policies and institutional arrangements arising from the state's regulation and administration of culture in Ireland from 1800 to 2010. It traces the influence of precedent and practice developed under British rule in the nineteenth century on government in the 26-county Free State established in 1922 (subsequently declared the Republic of Ireland in 1949). It demonstrates the enduring influence of the liberal principle of minimal intervention in cultural life on the approach of successive Irish governments to the formulation of cultural policy, right up to the 1970s. From 1973 onwards, however, the state began to take a more interventionist and welfarist approach to culture. This was marked by increasing professionalization of the arts and heritage, and a decline in state support for amateur and voluntary cultural bodies. That the state had a more expansive role to play in regulating and funding culture became a norm of cultural discourse.*

*The San Francisco Irish, 1848-1880*

*The I.R.A. at War, 1916-1923*

*In Independent Ireland, 1922-1949*

*The Irish Experience Since 1800: A Concise History*

*The Irish Establishment 1879-1914*

**From the mid-1860s to 1914 the Irish problem was frequently the prime issue in British politics. Quantitatively it absorbed more time and energy than any other question. There was little about Ireland which was not aired at length in the press, in Parliament and at the dinner tables of the**

**British political elite. Fenianism obsessed British minds at the beginning of the period while at the end it seemed all too possible that Irish home rule would spark off the largest civil disruption in the British Isles since the seventeenth century. Throughout the late Victorian and Edwardian eras Ireland never drifted far from political consciousness. The importance of the Irish question in modern British history is undeniable. It remains a staple of schools and university history syllabuses. For many William Gladstone's long career, most of which had little connection with Ireland, was bound up with his mission to pacify the Emerald Isle. Charles Stewart Parnell, the Protestant nationalist who guided an essentially Catholic movement so triumphantly, has inspired the best in poetry and the worst of Hollywood. The Irish problem, understandably, has continued to excite interest and passion beyond any other issue of the time. Its ramifications are with us even today. Failure to resolve the Irish problem by 1914 left a bitter legacy and was a major factor in giving birth to the contemporary Northern Ireland violence. That the Irish question played so considerable a part in later nineteenth and early twentieth century Britain is at initial glance very curious. Ireland was a small, relatively poor backwater on the fringe of the British Isles and western Europe. It possessed few significant resources and had little intrinsic importance. Scotland and Wales, lands of infinitely more value to Britain, attracted little concern by comparison though both had grievances and aspirations similar to those in Ireland. Moreover, neither the industrial workers of Britain's cities or the agricultural classes of the countryside were given the consideration devoted to the humblest of Ireland's Catholic peasantry. Ireland's centrality is explicable in three principle ways. First, there was a range of outstanding Irish grievances which public opinion had been educated to understand demanded attention if the Catholics of the country were to consent freely to be part of a unified kingdom. Certain issues, then, were ripe for legislation. Secondly, a movement emerged which was able to galvanise the Catholic masses. It also proved effective in keeping Ireland to the fore in British life over an extended time.**

**Irish Civilization provides the perfect background and introduction to both the history of Ireland until 1921 and the development of Ireland and Northern Ireland since 1921. This book illustrates how these societies have developed in common but also those elements where there have been, and continue to be, substantial differences. It includes a focus on certain central structural aspects, such as: the physical geography, the people, political and governmental structures, cultural contexts, economic and social institutions, and education and the media. Irish Civilization is a vital introduction to the complex history of Ireland and concludes with a discussion of the present state of the**

**relationship between them. It is an essential resource for students of Irish Studies and general readers alike.**

**This rich and readable history of modern Ireland covers the political, social, economic, intellectual, and cultural dimensions of the country's development from the origins of the Irish Question to the present day. In this edition, a new introductory chapter covers the period prior to Union and a new concluding chapter takes Ireland into the twenty-first century. All material has as been substantially revised and updated to reflect more recent scholarship as well as developments during the eventful years since the previous edition. The text is richly supplemented with maps, photographs, and an extensive bibliography. There is no comparable brief, multidimensional history of modern Ireland.**

**An Irish Empire?**

**The Irish And Anglo-Irish Landed Gentry, When Cromwell Came to Ireland**

**Two Centuries of Conflict**

**The British Labour Party and the Establishment of the Irish Free State, 1918-1924**

**Class and Ethnicity in an American Mining Town, 1875-1925**

*This concise study of Ireland's revolutionary years charts the demise of the home rule movement and the rise of militant nationalism that led eventually to the partition of Ireland and independence for southern Ireland. The book provides a clear chronology of events but also adopts a thematic approach to ensure that the role of women and labour are examined, in addition to the principal political and military developments during the period. Incorporating the most recent literature on the period, it provides a good introduction to some of the most controversial debates on the subject, including the extent of sectarianism, the nature of violence and the motivation of guerrilla fighters. The supplementary documents have been chosen carefully to provide a wide-ranging perspective of political views, including those of constitutional nationalists, republicans, unionists, the British government and the labour movement. The Irish Revolution 1916-1923 is ideal for students and interested readers at all levels, providing a diverse range of primary sources and the tools to unlock them.*

*In this pioneering study, David Emmons tells the story of Butte's large and assertive population of Irish immigrants. He traces their backgrounds in Ireland, the building of an ethnic community in Butte, the nature and hazards of their work in the copper mines, and the complex interplay between Irish nationalism and worker consciousness. From a treasure trove of "Irish stuff," the reports, minutes, and correspondence of the major Irish-American organizations in Butte, Emmons shows how the stalwart supporters of the RELA and the Ancient Order of Hiberians marched and drilled for Irish freedom---and how, as they ran the town, the miners' union, and the largest mining companies, they used this tradition*

*of ethnic cooperation to ensure safe and steady work, Irish mines taking care of Irish miners. Butte was new, overwhelmingly Irish, and extraordinarily dangerous---the ideal place to test the seam between class and ethnicity.*

*Placing terrorists and terrorist activities within their sociopolitical settings, this volume contains essays by 16 experts on the major theories, typologies, concepts, strategies, tactics, ideologies, practices, implications of, and responses to contemporary political terrorism. New to this edition are essays on typologies and state terrorism in international affairs, and terrorism within Latin America, the Middle East, the United States, Western Europe, and sub-Saharan Africa. The authors demystify the myths of contemporary political terrorism, and conclude with discussions of the interrelationship among political terrorism, the media and civil liberties; counterterrorism policies; the threat that terrorists will go nuclear; and the international terrorist network. ISBN 0-8247-7814-6: \$45.00.*

*History and Heritage of the Irish in the United States*

*The Legacy of the Irish Parliamentary Party*

*Home Rule from a Transnational Perspective: The Irish Parliamentary Party and the United Irish League of America, 1901-1918*

*The Irish Jurist*

*The Irish Parliamentary Party at Westminster, 1900-18*