

Chapter 1 : Royalists at War in Scotland and Ireland, 1649-1651 1st Edition (Hardback) - Routledge

Cromwellian conquest of Ireland; Part of the Eleven Years' War and Wars of the Three Kingdoms: Oliver Cromwell, who landed in Ireland in to re-conquer the country on behalf of the English Parliament.

This article is also available in PowerPoint format here. He was a dedicated Puritan, deeply and fervently devoted to carrying out the will of God. He was relentless in battle, brilliant in organization and with a genius for cavalry warfare. With a Psalm on his lips and a sword in his hand he led his Ironsides to victory after victory first against the Royalists in England, then against the Catholics of Ireland, and finally against the rebellious Scots. Oliver Cromwell pursued religious toleration which helped to stabilize the fragile country after the King was executed. His foreign policy in support of beleaguered Protestants in Europe and against Muslim pirates in the Mediterranean was successful and he restored the supremacy of the seas to England. A Distinguished Family Oliver Cromwell was one of the few people who could trace his family origins to pre-Norman Conquest times. His family were frequently active in the fight for liberty. Six of his cousins were imprisoned for refusing the Forced Loan of 1627. When he was first elected as Member of Parliament from Huntingdon, in 1629, nine of his cousins were Members of Parliament. Seventeen of his cousins and nine other relatives served at one time or another as Members of the Long Parliament. His mother, his wife and one of his daughters were all named Elizabeth. King James had left his realm embroiled in the conflict in Europe against Spain that launched The Thirty Years War, the Crown was bankrupt and England was universally disgraced. All of England had been against a Catholic marriage but Charles evidenced contempt for the opinions of all. He lied, entered into war without Parliamentary approval, made secret concessions with the Catholics, undermined and interfered in the Churches, sent out his agents to collect Forced Loans, bypassing Parliament, and sent rich people to prison until they paid the ransom he demanded. Under a Tyrannical King Land confiscations multiplied under Charles, and an increasing number of men were sent to prison for refusing to hand money over to the Crown. Arbitrary imprisonments and depriving men of property without any semblance of the Law jeopardized the rights of everyone in the realm. Charles summarily dissolved Parliament whenever it interfered with his will. He scorned a Petition of Rights and said that Parliament had no rights, merely privileges granted by the Crown! The King did not seem to consider himself to be bound by any promise nor subject to any law. Eliot remained in prison for the rest of his life, dying in the Tower of London in December 1633. Charles appointed and dismissed judges at will. His appointed Archbishop Laud banned the publication of Calvinist sermons that had been collected since the time of Elizabeth and Edward VI. Leighton was chained in solitary confinement until his hair fell out and his skin fell off. He was tied to a stake and flogged until his back was raw. He was branded in the face, had his nose slit and his ears cut off and was condemned to life imprisonment. War Against Calvinism From the moment that Laud was consecrated Archbishop of Canterbury in 1633, the Arminians assumed full control over the Church of England and declared war on Calvinism. Calvinist pastors were dismissed from their parishes. Calvinist writers and speakers were excommunicated, placed in the stocks and had their ears cut off. The Arminians had also accused the Calvinists of being in favour of a Theocracy, in which the church ruled the state. They claimed to be less ambitious, but in practice these Arminians ruled the people through the state. All this because of one book he had written. Ruling Without Parliament All of these abuses took place during the eleven years that Charles ruled England without Parliament. These eleven years were the longest years without Parliament in English history. The Scots Rebel However, when the Scottish rebelled against the imposition, of what they saw as Roman Catholic superstition and ritual on their churches in Scotland, Charles was forced to recall Parliament to raise new taxes and an army. This Parliament lasted only 23 days before the King dissolved it 5 May. A Kingdom in Crisis A whole series of crisis situations compelled Charles to call a new parliament. Turkish pirates were raiding the Irish and Cornish coasts and carrying Christians off into Islamic slavery. English settlers were being slaughtered by the Catholics in Ireland. A Scottish army had seized Northern England. There was a general belief that a Catholic conspiracy was at work to destroy English liberties and to install an absolutist Catholic monarchy. The secret circulation of pamphlets helped keep people informed. King Charles

was being out-manuevered and cornered. The House of Commons also charged that the Arminian changes in the Canons of the Church of England were illegal and impeached Laud, the Archbishop of Canterbury, of popery and treason. He ended up in the same tower to which he had consigned so many others. London became a fountain of Puritan publications dealing with God and government, faith and morals. Systematically Parliament dismantled the instruments by which the King had oppressed the nation. No taxes could be levied without Parliamentary consent. The Star Chamber, and its tortures, was abolished. The Privy Council was deprived of its powers. The Court of High Commission was abolished. And the King left financially dependent on Parliament. Parliament also took control of the militia. Oliver Cromwell played an increasingly pivotal role in Parliament. Cromwell had been in two previous Parliaments which had been summarily dissolved by King Charles. The Puritan Politician Oliver Cromwell was described as having penetrating eyes of steely blue, being profoundly religious, well-read, eloquent, full of fervour, and with an iron conviction - which his character turned to steel. In Oliver had married Elizabeth Bourchier. Cromwell proved himself an affectionate husband with a deep love towards his children. When he was 28, Cromwell was elected to Parliament as a Member for Huntingdon. This Parliament lasted less than five months before the King dissolved it. It was eleven years before the Short Parliament was summoned. By the time the Long Parliament was summoned 3 November, , Oliver Cromwell was nearly 42 years old. Up to this point he had no military experience, but that was about to change. The Royalist officers were experienced at fencing and riding. Prince Rupert had brought over professional officers experienced in the Dutch and German wars. This gave Captain Cromwell the opportunity to counter-attack with his cavalry and halt the Royalist effort to march on London. Oliver Cromwell declared that he was going to set out to find honest men who feared God and were full of the Holy Spirit. Battles In May Cromwell, heavily outnumbered, attacked a Royalist force at Belton and killed over a hundred at a cost of only two men. In October Cromwell won a victory at Winceby. Religious Freedom Cromwell rose in Parliament in December to propose a self-denying ordinance in which all members should resign their military commands. He argued for religious freedom: All that believe have the real unity, which is most glorious because inward and Spiritualâ€¦As for being united in forms, commonly called uniformity, every Christian will, for peace sake, study and do as far as conscience will permit; and from brethren, and things of the mind, we look for no compulsion but that of light and reason. Baptists, Congregationalists, Anglicans and other Believers had fought on the field of battle for religious freedom, against Catholicism and Episcopal tyranny. Were they now going to replace that with Presbyterian tyranny? Cromwell demanded the restructuring of the Army. He castigated those sections of the Army where: He argued for a New Model Army. Cromwell was appointed second-in-command of the Parliamentary Forces, under Lord Fairfax. Out of the total Parliament Forces of over 88,, Cromwell selected and trained a quarter 22, as a New Model Army. By now Cromwell was a Lieutenant-General and his disciplined Bible-reading, Psalm-singing troops won the day. This ended the first civil war. Presbyterian Tyranny Meanwhile Parliament established the Church of England as Presbyterian, with orders to persecute Baptists, Congregationalists and other non-conformists who were to be imprisoned for life, and on some occasions, to even be put to death! No laymen were to be allowed to preach or expound on the Scriptures. Liberty of Conscience Oliver Cromwell was horrified. This was not what his army had been fighting for! He argued most passionately for religious freedom and liberty of conscience. The Army did not want to see Arminian absolutism replaced with a Presbyterian version. The Independents no longer wanted a national church but all varieties of the Protestant Faith to be free of state interference and limitations. Cromwell then became the power-broker between the army, Parliament and the captive Charles in an attempt to restore a constitutional basis for government. Defeating the Royalist Welsh and Scottish rebels in , Cromwell supported a trial for treason of the King which ended in the execution of Charles on 30 January In 17 August , Cromwell achieved a tremendous victory at Preston. He quickly broke up the Royalist Army and seized 10, prisoners. As on any other occasion Cromwell was always very careful to give all the glory to God. Despite the illusions of the Presbyterians in Parliament, the Army knew that it alone had defeated the King. The Army included officers and men who had previously been excluded from the religious and political consensus. And they were determined not to have Parliament send them back to the pattern of the past that they had so successfully fought against. Independent Congregations and a Qualified Franchise Cromwell

emerged as the Leader of the Independents, favouring freedom of religion for all Protestants. Therefore they advocated a qualified franchise based upon the ownership of property. Treachery and Duplicity While Parliament was arguing over the form of their future Faith and freedoms, King Charles was negotiating with the Scots, promising to accept and impose Presbyterianism over England, suppressing all non-conformists.

Chapter 2 : The Life of Poor Irish in the s | The Classroom

The Irish Confederate Wars, also called the Eleven Years' War (derived from the Irish language name Cogadh na hAon Bhliana D'Éag), took place in Ireland between 1641 and 1653. It was the Irish theatre of the Wars of the Three Kingdoms - a series of civil wars in the kingdoms of Ireland, England and Scotland (all ruled by Charles I).

Bring fact-checked results to the top of your browser search. It was broadened in with the foundation of the Gaelic League Conradh na Gaeilge , which promotes the Irish language and Irish folklore. Temple Bar has been developed with a mix of boutiques, galleries, and studios. Statue of James Joyce, Dublin. In addition to producing their works, the Abbey later staged the first performances of major plays. The old theatre burned down in the early s, but with government help a new theatre was opened in ; it houses both the main Abbey stage and the smaller, experimental Peacock Theatre. Orson Welles and James Mason began their acting careers there. The state-sponsored Arts Council, with headquarters in Dublin, subsidizes the Abbey, the Gate, and a number of small theatrical groups in the region. Abbey Theatre, Dublin, In the National Concert Hall was opened, finally giving the capital, after decades of unsuccessful attempts, a major concert venue. A number of small but influential literary and current affairs magazines are published, both in Irish and in English. Since the s there has been an increase in the number of publishing houses devoted to literature, especially poetry. Sports Phoenix Park holds annual motor races. Horse racing flourishes at Leopardstown in South Dublin , about 6 miles 10 km from the city centre, and at Fairyhouse, about 15 miles 24 km from the city centre in County Meath. The traditional Gaelic games of hurling and Gaelic football are played at Croke Park, on the north bank of the Royal Canal. International rugby and football soccer matches are held at Lansdowne Road, and Belfield at University College Dublin attracts major competitions. Yet, despite indications of habitation 2, years ago, the first settlement for which there is historical proof was not Celtic but Norse. That it was Norsemen who established the city suggests that there was remarkably little intercourse between Ireland and the rest of Europe during the so-called Dark Ages and later. The Vikings , or Norsemen, invaded in the 9th century c. They nevertheless reoccupied the town, and Norse Dublin survived and grew, although eventually the Norse kings were reduced to being earls under Irish overlords. Norse Dublin was a prosperous settlement; excavations begun in the s revealed a wealth of archaeological evidence from that period. In the late s the decision by Dublin Corporation to build civic offices on the early Norse riverbank site at Wood Quay provoked bitter opposition. Dermot returned in with an army of Anglo-Normans from Wales and retook Dublin. Alarmed lest his Anglo-Norman vassals should claim Ireland for their own, King Henry II of England hurried over with an army to affirm his sovereignty. In the years to , three uprisings in the city were suppressed, a Scottish siege was forestalled, and the ravages of the Black Death were endured. At the time of the Reformation, Dublin had become Protestant. By the end of the Cromwell era, Dublin was a town of only 9, inhabitants. Flemish weavers came in their wake, and soon the cloth trades were flourishing. In the course of the 18th century, economic prosperity led to the development of Georgian Dublin. Growth extended beyond the old medieval walls; more bridges were erected over the Liffey; and splendid new suburbs arose to the north and east. The city that emerged was, in essence, the Dublin of today. Jonathan Swift was dean of St. For the Ascendancy , as the English Protestant establishment was called, Dublin was a colourful, fashionable city of elegance and wit. Courtesy of The National Portrait Gallery, London It was something less than that, however, for Roman Catholics , who constituted the majority of the population. In the Irish Parliament, dominated by the Ascendancy, passed the first of the Penal Laws â€”a series of harsh discriminatory measures against Catholics and Presbyterians in Ireland. These laws disenfranchised Catholics, placed restrictions on their ownership of property, hindered them from entering the professions, and obstructed their education. As a result, the majority of the population was impoverished and degraded. With no governmental duties to compel their presence in Dublin, the leading figures of the Ascendancy returned to England. The city fell into a decline from which it did not recover until years later. Dispossessed peasants crowded into the Georgian houses that owners rented piecemeal, which reduced these once elegant structures to slums. Overcrowding and even greater poverty were results of the collapse of smallholdings during the Irish Potato Famine â€”49 , when

tens of thousands flocked into the city from the countryside. Emigration, a major element in Irish life throughout the 19th and 20th centuries, mounted after 1845, with England and the United States being the principal destinations of those leaving Dublin. Population changes in Ireland from 1845 to 1855 as a result of the Great Potato Famine. For the first time in years, Roman Catholic churches and schools were built, and in the 1850s the Catholic University of Ireland now University College Dublin opened on St. As a result, suburbs began to grow up along the coast to the south. Suburban development around the city continued and intensified over the next 70 years. Although Dublin remained modestly prosperous on the surface, it was festering underneath. The city had some of the worst slums in Europe. Infant and child mortality rates were uncommonly high, with tuberculosis constituting a particular scourge; sanitation and hygiene were practically nonexistent. An investigation in 1855 revealed that 20 families were each living in just one room. A two-week survey of 22 public houses, or taverns, disclosed more than 46 women and 28 children among the customers. As the 20th century opened, political tensions increased. For some years before the outbreak of the war, the Irish Republican Brotherhood IRB; popularly known as Fenians, who had been quiescent since the failure of their rebellion in 1805, had been secretly reorganizing. When war came they made plans for another rebellion against the British. Leaders of the movement proclaimed an Irish Republic and formed a provisional government. The rebels occupied buildings in the centre of the city, which they held for a week. Defeated, the surviving rebels were marched through the streets of Dublin to the jeers and abuse of the populace. But the establishment of martial law in Dublin, the execution of the leaders within 10 days, and the mass imprisonment of those thought to be implicated in the uprising roused Irish public opinion as the rebellion itself had not. Guerrilla warfare by the Irish Republican Army IRA spread through the country in 1919, continuing through two years of terror and counterterror. Dublin was one of the worst-affected areas in Ireland and for much of those two years was subject to martial law. A compromise treaty was concluded in 1921 establishing the Irish Free State, but an antitreaty contingent of the IRA opposed it and took possession of the Four Courts building in 1922. That summer the rebels were driven out by force, an event that marked the start of 11 months of bloody civil war between the factions that were for and against the treaty. Once again Dublin suffered heavily in the conflict. The end of the civil war in 1924 did not mean the end of gunfire in the streets, however. Political assassinations and armed raids continued into the early 1930s, and hostilities remained a marked feature of Dublin life for more than a generation. Irish civil war Scenes of Dublin, including views of the shelled Four Courts building and wounded Free State soldiers, after the start of the Irish civil war in June 1922. Stock footage courtesy The WPA Film Library After national independence Between 1922 and the first administrations of the new Irish Free State were preoccupied with trying to establish new government institutions and to repair the damage inflicted on the economy by the Troubles of 1922. The outbreak of World War II halted housing construction because of a shortage of building material, much of which was imported. As Ireland remained neutral, Dublin escaped the worst effects of the war, although there were isolated German bombing incidents. Food, with some exceptions, was plentiful, but the scarcity of gasoline made private transportation nonexistent and severely limited public transportation. After the war, as shortages eased, new suburbs began to spread. In high-rise apartment blocks were built in new satellite developments in the towns of Ballymun and Ballyfermot; unfortunately, these proved no more immune to the crime and vandalism that plagued such buildings practically everywhere. Recognizing this, in the early 21st century Dublin City Council approved the demolition of nearly all the tower buildings in Ballymun as part of a new civic development. Fighting in Northern Ireland in the 1970s spilled over to Dublin in February when a crowd protesting the Bloody Sunday killings in Londonderry burned down the British embassy in Merrion Square. In July the British ambassador and a young assistant were murdered in Sandyford by the IRA as they drove to work. Development slowed with the onset of the economic recession in the early 1980s, but it quickened again as the economy improved later in the decade. The social and economic changes that came about after the end of World War II inevitably put pressure on historic Dublin, and an energetic conservation movement developed. In Dublin celebrated its millennium, arousing much thought and comment about its past and future, especially concerning the quality of its urban life.

Chapter 3 : BBC - History - British History in depth: Ireland and the War of the Three Kingdoms

The Whale Theatre in Greystones is set to host a Royal wedding viewing party tomorrow, but has come under fire from some local anti-royalist groups. Anti-Imperialist Action Ireland (AIAI) has.

Northern Ireland actor who received loyalist death threat to open Broadway play BelfastTelegraph. Glenn, who is flying to New York next month with the cast of the controversial play about Ulster, *The Ferryman*, was told to take the threat seriously. The bar where Glenn was the head doorman had been trying to attract a different clientele in the town which was a stronghold for the UDA. So I quit there and then. Glenn had been raised on the loyalist Killicomaine estate in Portadown where he says he had a "great childhood", even as the Troubles were starting to create havoc. He was the singer in the group, who were playing soul music after watching the *Commitments* movie. And Glenn never imagined that a couple of decades later he would end up in a West End show based on the Roddy Doyle story. I blew my redundancy money in six months of partying and I went into a succession of jobs. It was great craic. After leaving Northern Ireland, he headed to Dublin where he worked as a car cleaner during the day and as a bouncer at night in a bar. It was there that he met a girl from Zimbabwe who was to become his wife and "changed my life completely". After a year in South Africa, Glenn and his new wife Jacqui returned to Ireland where he enrolled in a four-month acting course after spotting a flyer about it. It was like an epiphany. I got a bit of extra work and I did a few advertisements and even a training video for the Garda. I had no contacts, no agent, no job, no nothing. Things trundled along but I was getting work and building up my CV. Everyone else at the audition had sheet music with them and were doing vocal exercises, running up the scales. Jude Law was there and Russell Crowe bought us all a pint in the pub next door after a show. Glenn played an IRA man called Malone, but stood in for local actor Stuart Graham in the bigger role of a Republican leader for 26 shows. I spend 10 minutes looking at the audience before I deliver the first line in the play. I was a huge fan," he says. *The Ferryman* opens on Broadway in October. For more information, visit www.

In late , with the confederate/royalist peace talks stalled on the issue of religious concessions to catholics, a papal nuncio, Giovanni Battista Rinuccini, arrived in Ireland advocating a.

Overview[edit] The war in Ireland began with the Rebellion of in Ulster in October, during which many Scots and English Protestant settlers were killed. The rebellion spread throughout the country and at Kilkenny in the Association of The Confederate Catholics of Ireland was formed to organise the Catholic war effort. The Confederation was essentially an independent state and was a coalition of all shades of Irish Catholic society, both Gaelic and Old English. The Confederates ruled much of Ireland as a de facto sovereign state until , and proclaimed their loyalty to Charles I. The Confederates, in the context of the English Civil War , were loosely allied with the English Royalists, but were divided over whether to send military help to them in the war there. Ultimately, they never sent troops to England , but did send an expedition to help the Scottish Royalists, sparking the Scottish Civil War. The wars produced an extremely fractured array of forces in Ireland. The Protestant forces were split into three main factions English Royalist, English Parliamentary and Scottish Covenanter as a result of the civil wars in England and Scotland. The Catholic Confederates themselves split on more than one occasion over the issue of whether their first loyalty was to the Catholic religion or to King Charles I see the principal factions in the war. The wars ended in the defeat of the Confederates. The ultimate winner, the English parliament, arranged for the mass confiscation of land owned by Irish Catholics as punishment for the rebellion and to pay for the war. Although some of this land was returned after on the Restoration of the monarchy in England , the period marked the effective end of the old Catholic landed class. The plot, October [edit] See also: Since there were only a small number of English soldiers stationed in Ireland, this had a reasonable chance of succeeding. Had it done so, the remaining English garrisons could well have surrendered, leaving Irish Catholics in a position of strength to negotiate their demands for civil reform, religious toleration and Irish self-government. However, the plot was betrayed at the last minute and as a result, the rebellion degenerated into chaotic violence. Following the outbreak of hostilities, the resentment of the native Irish Catholic population against the British Protestant settlers exploded into violence. He claimed that he was acting on the orders of Charles I. The Rebellion, â€”42[edit] From to early , the fighting in Ireland was characterised by small bands, raised by local lords or among local people, attacking civilians of opposing ethnic and religious groups. At first, Irish Catholic bands, particularly from Ulster, took the opportunity given them by the collapse of law and order, to settle scores with Protestant settlers who had occupied Irish land in the plantations of Ireland. Initially, the Irish Catholic gentry raised militia forces to try and contain the violence [4] but afterwards, when it was clear that the government in Dublin intended to punish all Catholics for the rebellion, [5] participated in the attacks on Protestants and fought English troops sent to put down the rebellion. In areas where British settlers were concentrated, around Cork , Dublin , Carrickfergus and Derry , they raised their own militia in self-defence and managed to hold off the rebel forces. All sides displayed extreme cruelty in this phase of the war. Around 4, Protestants were massacred and a further 12, may have died of privation after being driven from their homes. Massacres of Catholic civilians occurred at Rathlin Island and elsewhere. King Charles I sent a large army to Ireland in to put down the rebellion, as did the Scottish Covenanters. The Scottish army quickly drove the Irish rebels out of Ulster and the English force drove them back from around Dublin. In self-defence, Irish Catholics formed their own government, the Catholic Confederation, with its capital at Kilkenny and raised their own armies. The Confederates also held important port towns at Waterford and Wexford through which they could receive aid from Catholic powers in Europe. The Confederates controlled two thirds of Ireland and commanded the allegiance of most Irish Catholics, with the enthusiastic support of the Catholic clergy. However, their support was weakest among the Catholic upper classes, who were often reluctant to disobey Royal authority and who feared losing their own lands if the plantation settlements were overturned. Some of them fought against the Confederation, while others like the Earl of Clanricarde , stayed neutral. However, they were saved from defeat by the outbreak of the English Civil War. Most of the English troops in Ireland were recalled to fight on

the Royalist side in the civil war. The Irish Confederates mopped up the remaining garrisons within their territory, leaving only Ulster, Dublin and Cork in Scottish and English hands. Garret Barry , a returned Irish mercenary soldier, took Limerick in , while the townspeople of Galway forced the surrender of the English garrison there in . The remaining British forces were disunited by the events in England. The Scottish Covenanter army, based around Carrickfergus, pursued the agenda of the Edinburgh based Scottish government, allied with the English Parliament up to . Stalemate[edit] This gave the Confederates breathing space they needed to create regular, full-time armies. They supplied these by creating an extensive system of taxation throughout the country, centred on their capital at Kilkenny. They also received modest subsidies of arms and money from France , Spain and the Papacy. In total, the Confederates managed to put around 60,000 men into the field in different armies in the course of the war. The Confederates arguably squandered the military opportunity presented to them by the English Civil War to conquer and reorganise all of Ireland. They signed a truce with the Royalists that was effective from 15 September known then as the "cessation" , and spent the next three years in abortive negotiations with them. It was not until that they launched a determined offensive on the Protestant enclaves in Ireland. Between and , the war in Ireland was dominated by raids and skirmishes. All sides tried to starve their enemies by burning the crops and supplies in their territory. This fighting caused great loss of life, particularly among the civilian population, but saw no significant battles between and . The Confederates mounted an expedition against the Scots in Ulster in , but failed to capture any significant territory. However, an attempt by a combined Munster and Leinster force, commanded by Preston and Castlehaven, to follow up this success by besieging Youghal ended in failure. In the initial phase of the rebellion in , the vulnerable Protestant settler population fled to walled towns such as Dublin , Cork and Derry for protection. Others fled to England. When Ulster was occupied by Scottish Covenanter troops in , they retaliated for the attacks on settlers by attacks on the Irish Catholic civilian population. As a result, it has been estimated that up to 30,000 people fled Ulster in , to live in Confederate held territory. Outside of Ulster, the treatment of civilians was less harsh, although the "no-mans-land" in between Confederate and British held territory in Leinster and Munster was repeatedly raided and burned, with the result that it too became de-populated. Victory and defeat for the Confederates[edit] Bunratty Castle, besieged and taken by the Irish Confederates from an English Parliamentary force in . One of a string of Confederate victories in that year. However, the stalemate in Ireland was broken in , with the end of the first English Civil War. The Confederates, after their military ousted the Confederate Supreme Council who had signed a peace Treaty with the Royalists, abandoned further negotiations with the defeated Royalists and tried to re-take all of Ireland before the English Parliament could launch an invasion of the country. They were bolstered by the arrival in Ireland of the Papal Nuncio , Rinuccini , who brought with him large amounts of money and arms. They managed to capture a Parliamentary stronghold at Bunratty castle in Clare and to smash the Scottish Covenanter army at the battle of Benburb and also take Sligo town. However Ormonde had devastated the land around the capital and the Confederates, unable to supply their troops, had to lift the siege. In hindsight, this was the high tide for the Irish Confederates. Ormonde, who said that he "preferred English rebels to Irish ones", left Dublin and handed it over to a Parliamentary army sent from England under Michael Jones. Further Parliamentary reinforcements were sent to Cork in southern Ireland. In , these Parliamentary forces inflicted a shattering series of defeats on the Confederates, ultimately forcing them to join a Royalist coalition to try to hold off a Parliamentary invasion. This was the best trained and best equipped Confederate army and the loss of its manpower and equipment was a body blow to the Confederation. In September, they stormed Cashel , not only taking the town but also massacring its garrison and inhabitants, including several Catholic clerics. When the Irish Munster army brought them to battle at Knocknauass in November, they too were crushed. The battles in this phase of the war were exceptionally bloody: This string of defeats forced the Confederates to come to a deal with the Royalists , and to put their troops under their command. Amid factional fighting within their ranks over this deal, the Confederates dissolved their association in and accepted Ormonde as the commander in chief of the Royalist coalition in Ireland. The Confederates were fatally divided over this compromise. Rinuccini, the Papal Nuncio, threatened to excommunicate anyone who accepted the deal. Particularly galling for him was the alliance with Inchiquin, who had massacred Catholic civilians and

clergy in Munster in . During this divisive period the Confederates missed a second strategic chance to reorganise while their opponents were engaged in the Second English Civil War 1648–49 , which was lost by their royalist allies. The Cromwellian War, 1649–53 [edit] Main article: Cromwellian conquest of Ireland Oliver Cromwell landed in Ireland in 1649 to re-conquer the country on behalf of the English Parliament. He left in 1650 , having taken eastern and southern Ireland 1649–50 passing his command to Henry Ireton. Belatedly, in summer 1650 , Ormonde tried to take Dublin from the Parliamentarians, and was routed by Michael Jones at the battle of Rathmines. Oliver Cromwell landed shortly afterwards with the New Model Army. Whereas the Confederates had failed to defeat their enemies in eight years of fighting, Cromwell was able to succeed in three years in conquering the entire island of Ireland, because his troops were well supplied, well equipped especially with artillery , and well trained. Moreover, he had a huge supply of men, money and logistics to fund the campaign. The Cromwellian Conquest [edit] His first action was to secure the east coast of Ireland for supplies of men and logistics from England. To this end, he took Drogheda and Wexford , perpetrating massacres of the defenders of both towns. Those settlers who supported the Scots and Royalists were defeated by the Parliamentarians at the battle of Lisnagarvey. Ormonde signally failed to mount a military defence of southern Ireland. He based his defences upon walled towns, which Cromwell systematically took one after the other with his ample supply of siege artillery. The Irish and Royalist field armies did not hold any strategic line of defence and instead were demoralised by a constant stream of defeats and withdrawals. Only at the siege of Clonmel did Cromwell suffer significant casualties although disease also took a very heavy toll on his men. His losses were made good by the defection of the Royalist garrison of Cork, who had been Parliamentarians up to 1649 , back to the Parliament side. Cromwell returned to England in 1650 , passing his command to Henry Ireton. Ireton besieged Limerick while the northern Parliamentarian army under Charles Coote besieged Galway. Muskerry made an attempt to relieve Limerick, marching north from Kerry, and was routed by Roger Boyle at the battle of Knocknaclashy. Limerick and Galway were too well defended to be taken by storm, and were blockaded until hunger and disease forced them to surrender, Limerick in 1650 , Galway in 1650 . Waterford and Duncannon also surrendered in 1650 . Guerrilla War [edit] The heavily fortified city of Galway in 1650 . It was the last Irish stronghold to fall to the Parliamentarians, surrendering in 1652 . This was the end of formal Irish resistance. Because the Cromwellian surrender terms were so harsh, many small units of Irish troops fought on as guerrillas , or Tories as they were called at the time.

Chapter 5 : Irish theatre - Wikipedia

A theatre at Smock Alley stayed in existence until the 18th century and new theatres, such as the Theatre Royal, Queens' Theatre, and The Gaiety Theatre opened during the 19th century. However, the one constant for the next years was that the main action in the history of Irish theatre happened outside Ireland itself, mainly in London.

Catholics should be royalists and protestants republicans BelfastTelegraph. Besides, the fact that the populace as a whole including which is regrettable officialdom has decided that she and no other is The Queen, actually proves a point I will come to later on. Anyway, wherever she is Queen of she will be greeted in those places where people are allowed to get near her with immense zest, curiosity and enthusiasm. This will be interpreted by a small handful of people as nostalgia for the royal connection and the wish that it could be resumed. They will be wrong. The Irish, or at least the Southern preponderantly Catholic Irish, have, or at least for a long time had deep royalist instincts. From their very beginnings Calvinism and republicanism have gone hand in hand. Wherever Calvinism went republics sprang up like tents to accommodate and shelter the preachers. As soon as they obtained power the Calvinist and Low Church elements in England were not loth to chop off the head of Charles I. A century and a half before the French Revolution they proclaimed that it was not only possible to live without a king but a divine command that one should do so. Yet it was this very dynasty that the Catholic Irish took to their hearts and kept there even after all chance of its restoration had been swept away at the Battle of Culloden. The poets continued to pour forth their love for it in the shape of innumerable aislings. Eoghan Rua O Suilleabhain was born three years after Culloden and died three years before the French Revolution, yet he wrote a famous poem in which a beautiful but sorrowful maiden when questioned reveals that she is Erin and that the reason for her distress is that she is in mourning for her true mate who is exiled beyond the seas. He had never set foot in Ireland, and he had cynically destroyed the Gaelic civilisation of the Scottish Highlands in a desperate bid for the Scottish throne. But no matter, the poets loved him. WB Yeats too had strong if wholly unfocussed monarchical leanings. But the poets were not alone in cherishing such. As late as the supposedly hard-headed Arthur Griffith canvassed the importation of a German princeling who would be elevated to a national throne as similar princelings had been in the emergent countries of the Balkans. Failing that he thought the Irish and British should share a monarch as the Hungarians and Austrians were sharing one with apparent success. There was said to be a monarchist plot among Free State officers in the Twenties. But, with the exception of Griffith, the only dynasty none of these royalists, poetic or political, had time for was the Hanoverian, which began with George I and from which the present Queen, through Queen Victoria, descends. It seemed to them to be prosaic, Germanic and bourgeois. To them some degree of romance necessarily attached to the idea of royalty. When the Queen steps on Irish soil she will step not as the representative of some romantic royal line or some lost cause but as the quintessential representative of two specifically modern things. These are celebrity and the real-life soap opera, the latter played out daily before a gigantic audience in newspapers and other media with dialogue and even states of mind supplied by "royal watchers" who understand the part and how it should be developed, coherently and in character over a period of time through various vicissitudes and triumphs. Now, I am not suggesting that the Queen or even her advisers actively sought that this should be the case. Neither am I claiming that the complexities and depths of character which she as a human being undoubtedly possesses are deliberately ironed out or constrained by her to fit within the necessarily simple limitations of a soap-opera role. The Queen is doubtless up to a point an interesting woman and she has had up to a point at least an interesting life, even though the constitutional role of the monarchy has now been reduced to almost complete insignificance. But no other monarch has ever been followed by the cameras and reporters for so long with such apparent intimacy. And what we could not deduce from the image the commentators have readily supplied. There has never so long as I can remember been any widespread and deep anti-English feeling in the Irish psyche, except for a short period of time and as a result of some specific occurrence. Indeed, it says a great deal for us as well as something for our neighbour that we should have emerged from so much friction, conflict, and misunderstanding with such cordiality and affection for each other. Long may it continue.

Chapter 6 : Oliver Cromwell - The Protector - Reformation Society

THE CAMPAIGN OF THE IRISH ROYALIST ARMY IN CHESHIRE, NOVEMBER JANUARY BY JOHN LOWE, B.A., Ph.D. Read 16 April A T Dublin, in November , royalist troops in Ireland.

Despite alterations to the interior, structurally the building remains exactly as it was designed and first constructed, and it is thus considered the oldest purpose-built theatre building in Ireland. Mountjoy started a fashion, and private performances became quite commonplace in great houses all over Ireland over the following thirty years. The Werburgh Street Theatre in Dublin is generally identified as the "first custom-built theatre in the city," "the only pre- Restoration playhouse outside London," and the "first Irish playhouse. Many of them went to Kilkenny to join a confederacy of Old English and Irish that formed in that city. Kilkenny had a tradition of dramatic performance going back to , and the Dublin company, much attenuated, set up in their new home. Ogilby was reinstated as Master of the Revels and returned to Dublin to open a new theatre in Smock Alley. Although starting well, this new theatre was essentially under the control of the administration in Dublin Castle and staged mainly pro-Stuart works and Shakespearean classics. As a result, Irish playwrights and actors of real talent were drawn to London. The Restoration[edit] An early example of this trend is William Congreve , one of the most important writers for the late 18th London stage. After graduating, Congreve moved to London to study law at the Temple and pursue a literary career. His first play, *The Old Bachelor* was sponsored by John Dryden , and he went on to write at least four more plays. The last of these, *The Way of the World* is the one Congreve work regularly revived on the modern stage. However, at the time of its creation, it was a relative failure and he wrote no further works for the theatre. With the accession to the throne of William of Orange , the whole ethos of Dublin Castle, including its attitude to the theatre, changed. However, the one constant for the next years was that the main action in the history of Irish theatre happened outside Ireland itself, mainly in London. The 18th century[edit] Oliver Goldsmith The 18th century saw the emergence of two major Irish dramatists, Oliver Goldsmith and Richard Brinsley Sheridan , who were two of the most successful playwrights on the London stage in the 18th century. Goldsmith " was born in Roscommon and grew up in extremely rural surroundings. He entered Trinity College in and graduated in . This latter was a huge success and is still regularly revived. Sheridan " was born in Dublin into a family with a strong literary and theatrical tradition. His mother was a writer and his father was manager of Smock Alley Theatre. His first play, *The Rivals* , was performed at Covent Garden and was an instant success. He went on to become the most significant London playwright of the late 18th century with plays like *The School for Scandal* and *The Critic*. The theatre burned down in , and Sheridan lived out the rest of his life in reduced circumstances. The 19th century[edit] After Sheridan, the next Irish dramatist of historical importance was Dion Boucicault " Boucicault was born in Dublin but went to England to complete his education. At school, he began writing dramatic sketches and soon took up acting under the stage name of Lee Morton. His first London production was *London Assurance* This was a great success and he seemed set to become the major writer of comedies of his day. However, his next few plays were not as successful and Boucicault found himself in debt. He recovered some of his reputation with *The Corsican Brothers* , a well constructed melodrama. These plays tackled issues such as urban poverty and slavery. Boucicault was also involved in getting the law on copyright passed through Congress. He wrote several more successful plays, including *The Shaughran* and *Robert Emmet* These later plays helped perpetuate the stereotype of the drunken, hotheaded, garrulous Irishman that had been common on the British stage since the time of Shakespeare. Boucicault is widely regarded as the wittiest Irish dramatist between Sheridan and Oscar Wilde " Wilde was born in Dublin into a literary family and studied at Trinity College, where he had a brilliant career. In he won a scholarship to Magdalen College, Oxford. Here he began his career as a writer, winning the Newdigate Prize for his poem *Ravenna*. His studies were cut short during his second year at Oxford when his father died leaving large debts. During a short but glittering literary career, Wilde wrote poetry, short stories, criticism and a novel, but his plays probably represent his most enduring legacy. He remains one of the great figures in the history of Irish theatre and his plays are frequently performed all over the English-speaking world. Born in

Dublin, Shaw moved to London in intending to become a novelist. Here he became active in socialist politics and became a member of the Fabian Society. He was also a very public vegetarian. His writing for the stage was influenced by Henrik Ibsen. Shaw was extremely prolific, and his collected writings filled 36 volumes. Many of his plays are now forgotten, but a number, including *Major Barbara*, *Saint Joan* usually considered his masterpiece and *Pygmalion* are still regularly performed. *Pygmalion* was the basis for the movie *My Fair Lady*, a fact which benefitted the National Gallery of Ireland as Shaw had left the royalties of the play to the gallery. A statue to the playwright now stands outside the gallery entrance. He won the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1925. A sea change in the history of the Irish theatre came with the establishment in Dublin in 1904 of the Irish Literary Theatre by W. B. Yeats. Equally importantly, through the introduction by Yeats, via Ezra Pound, of elements of the Noh theatre of Japan, a tendency to mythologise quotidian situations, and a particularly strong focus on writings in dialects of Hiberno-English, the Abbey was to create a style that held a strong fascination for future Irish dramatists. Indeed, it could almost be said that the Abbey created the basic elements of a national theatrical style. This period also saw a rise in the writing of plays in Irish, especially after the formation, in 1907, of *An Taidhbhearc*, a theatre dedicated to the Irish language. Mid 20th century[edit] The twentieth century saw a number of Irish playwrights come to prominence. Samuel Beckett is probably the most significant of these. Beckett had a long career as a novelist and poet before his first play, *Waiting for Godot* made him famous. This play, along with his second, *Endgame*, is one of the great works of absurdist theatre. Beckett was awarded for the Nobel Prize in 1969. The Damer produced both professional and amateur Irish language theatre. The theatre closed in 1982. Recent developments[edit] In general, the Abbey was the dominant influence in theatre in Ireland across the 20th century. Behan, in his use of song and direct address to the audience, was influenced by Bertolt Brecht and Denis Johnston used modernist techniques including found texts and collage, but their works had little impact on the dramatists who came after them. These companies nurtured a number of writers, actors, and directors who went on to be successful in London, Broadway and Hollywood or in other literary fields. In the 1970s and 1980s a new wave of theatre companies arrived. A number of these companies had a significant portion or, in some cases, all of their Arts Council funding cut at the beginning of 1982 and it remains to be seen if they will continue to operate.

Chapter 7 : Cromwellian conquest of Ireland - Wikipedia

Galway city sightseeing and what to see in Galway city Ireland, visitor attractions and tourist attractions in Galway Ireland and a theatre, as well as cafes and.

Print this page Introduction The growth of central government, as a result of economic expansion and the demands of early modern warfare, created new tensions. The situation in Ireland, where England had recently completed a military conquest, was further complicated by the official policy of plantations. In the early decades of the seventeenth century, a large number of native Irish landholders particularly in Ulster had been replaced by New English and Scottish protestant settlers, who totally dominated the colonial administration in the kingdom. They viewed their catholic neighbours with distrust and disdain, and actively discriminated against them. However, they had remained catholic, and as such were out of favour at the protestant Stuart court. Already excluded from public office by a series of penal laws, they faced the prospect of losing their valuable estates, along with any remaining political influence, through a renewed policy of plantation. At the upper levels of society, the Old English, as they now called themselves, increasingly made common cause with their native Irish co-religionists. This alliance, cemented through inter-marriage, gradually blurred the ethnic distinctions between the two groups. By the early s, the insecurity of catholic landholders combined with the common threat to their religion, helped them overcome many traditional ethnic and political boundaries, to forge a new sense of national identity. Catholic peasants, already in difficulties as a result of the economic slump of the late s, vented their frustrations at a system which discriminated against them on many different levels. The colonial administration in Dublin responded with savage attacks on the civilian population, which exacerbated an already volatile situation. In , the landowners, assisted by the clergy, created an alternative power base in Kilkenny. The primary function of this confederate association was to restore order, and negotiate a settlement with the king. For the next six years the confederates functioned as the de facto government of Ireland, controlling vast tracts of the island, apart from enclaves in Dublin, Cork and north-east Ulster. For the next six years the confederates functioned as the de facto government of Ireland Administrative structures They established elaborate administrative structures at national, provincial and local levels. Ultimate authority lay with the legislative general assembly, but the executive supreme council, whose membership consisted primarily of lords, large landowners, lawyers and catholic bishops, gradually assumed a dominant role. The peasantry, who provided the backbone of the confederate forces, were to be controlled and exploited, not liberated. Despite the conservative nature of their aims, the war in Ireland forced the confederate leadership to adopt increasingly radical measures, with the association in effect functioning as an independent state. Top Scottish covenanters Developments in the other two Stuart kingdoms also impacted on events in Ireland. From , the armed opposition of Scottish Presbyterians known as covenanters to the religious and political policies of Charles I helped destabilise both England and Ireland. The anti-catholic posturing of the covenanters, however, intensified feelings of insecurity among Irish catholics, particularly in Ulster where large numbers of Scots had recently settled. After the outbreak of the Ulster rebellion, and the subsequent reports of large-scale massacres of protestants in the province, the covenanters decided to intervene militarily in Ireland. The army of 10, men, which arrived from Scotland during the course of commanded by Robert Monroe, soon emerged as the single greatest threat to the new confederate association. English civil war Developments in the other two Stuart kingdoms also impacted on events in Ireland. Meanwhile, from Charles I faced growing opposition from the parliament at Westminster to the authoritarian nature of his rule in England. The two sides clashed on the issue of who was to control the army being raised to subdue the rebellion in Ireland. The outbreak of the English civil war in August forced the king, initially hostile towards Irish catholics, to moderate his position. He hoped that a compromise settlement with the confederates might enable him to utilise Irish military resources in England. Parliamentary leaders, however, espoused an uncompromising anti-catholic position and advocated total victory in Ireland, using confiscated catholic land in that kingdom to pay for the cost of the war. Throughout the s, both royalists and parliamentarians maintained armed forces in Ireland, primarily in Dublin and Cork, while the Scots controlled north-east Ulster.

Top Confederate campaigns From the confederate perspective, the war from until the Cromwellian invasion in can be divided into a number of distinct phases. The first stage consisted of a confused populist uprising, which rapidly spread throughout the country. After some initial success, the rebels soon found themselves on the defensive as a result of a savage counter-offensive by the colonial administration in Dublin. Confederate fortunes improved with the outbreak of the English civil war in August , which diverted military supplies away from Ireland. In early confederate and royalist representatives initiated talks, which resulted in a cessation agreement in September. Thereafter, the bulk of royalist troops were shipped to England, and those who remained did not engage in further fighting. Confederate fortunes improved with the outbreak of the English civil war in August September also witnessed the signing of the Solemn League and Covenant between the Scottish covenanters and the English parliamentarians. The covenanters committed themselves to intervening in the English civil war against the king. They also rejected the cessation agreement in Ireland. He also brought much needed cash to re-energise the war effort. At this very moment, the confederates were plunged into crisis over the proposed peace terms with Charles I. The king had surrendered to the Scots earlier in , bringing to an end the first English civil war. Nonetheless, the confederate leadership in Kilkenny, anxious to rid itself of the stigma of rebellion, finally agreed to a treaty with Ormond which simply ignored the contentious issue of religion. The dominant peace faction hoped that a grateful monarch would grant generous concessions after he had recovered his authority in England. Rinuccini and the catholic bishops condemned the treaty and excommunicated those who supported it. The nuncio decided to attack the royalist headquarters at Dublin in an effort to bring the war in Ireland to a rapid conclusion. This would have enabled the confederates to negotiate from a position of strength with whoever controlled England. Top War and peace With the clerical faction temporarily thwarted, a group of moderates in Kilkenny took control of the executive supreme council and attempted to re-open negotiations with Ormond. The marquis, however, surrendered Dublin to the forces of Westminster under Colonel Michael Jones in June , and eventually fled to France. The confederates now faced a dual threat from English parliamentary forces in Cork and Dublin and decided once more to take the offensive. In desperation, the confederates signed a truce in May with Inchiquin, who had switched sides to the royalists. The Scottish covenanters, disillusioned with Westminster over the peace talks with the king, also abandoned the parliamentarians. They launched an invasion of England that summer to coincide with various local royalist uprisings, in what became known as the second English civil war. The parliamentarians emerged victorious and in December decided to put the king on trial. They feared - with some justification - that the truce was the pretext for another unsatisfactory peace with the royalists. News of the impending trial of the king speeded up the negotiations between the confederate peace faction and the royalists, represented once more by Ormond. On 17th January, , two weeks before the execution of the king, the two sides signed a second peace treaty. Ormond now directed his forces against the sole remaining parliamentarian stronghold in Ireland, at Dublin, but on 2nd August, Colonel Jones defeated his army at Rathmines, on the outskirts of the city.

Chapter 8 : Ireland Travel | Adventure Travel with O.A.T.

The go-to resource for theatre in Ireland, North and South.

Book Now Guide to tourist attractions, points of interest and sightseeing in Galway City. Book a sightseeing tour of Galway City with Lally Tours here. Explore Galway with their friendly, knowledgeable guides to learn about this colourful city and see it from the best perspective, their open top bus! Tour tickets are valid for 24 hours, during which time you can hop-on and off as often as you like. With regular departures from Eyre Square and Salthill you can explore our favorite city at your own pace. The early sections of the church date from , although tradition tells us that St. A tour through the Church will allow you to glimpse the part of its rich history. The church is open all day, every day, and visitors are most welcome. Despite this the interior is still extremely impressive with coats of arms, stone fireplaces and a separate exhibition room which opens from Monday to Wednesday and on Fridays. The Lynches were a wealthy family, many of whom served as Galway mayor. One of the mayors, James Lynch Fitzstephen, actually pronounced his own son guilty of the murder of a Spanish sailor who became involved with a female family member in Lynch hanged his son Walter himself when everyone else refused to participate. The old prison on Market Street in Galway City displays a black marble plaque marking the actual spot of the execution. Construction of the Cathedral began in and was completed in It is located on the site of the former city jail and features a dome at a height of ft. It was the last large church in Ireland to be made from stone, and features a huge octagonal dome that complements the skyline of the City of Galway. Inside the visitor will find the rose windows and wall paintings, which echo the broad tradition of Christian art, particularly impressive. A ten minute walk from the city centre, the University plays an important role in the cultural life of Galway. It is the venue for many musical, literary and sporting events. The campus houses a museum, an art gallery, and a theatre, as well as cafes and restaurants. Eyre Square Eyre Square is the centre piece to Galway City and was officially presented to the city in by Mayor Edward Eyre, from whom it took its name. Originally surrounded with a wooden fence, it was enclosed with iron railings in the late s. Kennedy, who visited here shortly before his assassination in The Browne doorway is another notable feature in Eyre Square as it was originally the doorway of the Browne families home on Lower Abbeygate Street and it was moved in from Abbeygate street to Eyre Square. The Claddagh The name of the Claddagh area is based on the Irish word "cladach", meaning a stony beach. People have been gathering seafood and fishing from here for millennia. Historically, its existence has been recorded since the arrival of Christianity in the 5th century. Throughout the centuries, the Claddagh people kept Galway City supplied with fish, which they sold on the square in front of the Spanish Arch. The area has been immortalized through its traditional jewellery, the Claddagh Ring, which is worn by people all over the world. At this time, it was known as Ceann an Bhalla Head of the Wall. Its current name "Spanish Arch" refers to former merchant trade with Spain, whose galleons often docked here. In , the arches were partially destroyed by the tidal wave generated by the Lisbon earthquake. In recent times part of the Arch has been converted into the Galway City Museum. Many people gather on this bridge in summer to see the shoals of salmon make their way up the Corrib river to spawn. During the salmon season, people stop to watch anglers fishing in the waters below, applauding each catch. There is a magnificent view of the Cathedral from the bridge itself, and the view remains impressive all the way down to Wolfe Tone Bridge. The Franciscans later held the fisheries until the suppression of the monasteries under Henry VIII, when they were given to the Lynch family. It is now the property of the state. It is at the centre of the area that was originally within the city walls, and is named after one of Galways fourteen "tribes" - the families who ruled the town for several centuries. It is now home to many bohemian styles cafes, restaurants, bars and craft-shops. According to local tradition, the mayor of Galway, James Lynch FitzStephen, hanged or lynched as the practice became known after this event his son from the window of his home in Next door is the former Town Hall, which was originally used as a courthouse. In it became the Town Hall, Theatre and occasional cinema. More recently it was used as a cinema but now it houses the Town Hall Theatre, the most popular theatre in the city. Restored a few years ago with high regard for its aesthetic and historical features, the year old Bridge Mills is now a

centre for languages, art, culture and specialised skill-based commercial projects within Galway City. Visitors and locals alike delight in the distinctive, finely crafted gifts, clothing, cuisine on offer. It is now a small private museum, faithfully restored to its former character. It is open to the public during the summer months, with guides available to show you around. It contains many interesting photographs, objects and articles. The title of the garden, "Circle of Life", takes its name from its centrepiece which consists of five 2 metre tall standing stones positioned in a circle and each with a carving and inscription symbolising the connectivity and interdependence of man at the different stages of his journey through life. The garden is a wonderful space to relax and reflect during your visit to Galway. Menlo Castle Menlo Castle is a picturesque ruin of a 16th century castle but the serenity of its surroundings do not reveal its colourful and tragic history, which is surrounded by folklore and mystery. Just outside Galway near the scenic village of Menlo on the banks of the River Corrib, the castle was home to the Blake family who lived there from to Menlo Castle is a very well known local landmark and this magnificent ivy covered ruin sits in a beautiful location and it is well worth a visit if you are in the Galway area. Fitzwilliam perpetrated these murders as a result of not finding gold or silver in possession of the sailors. The purpose of the fort was to protect the town and its harbour while also dominating its citizens. The fort was dismantled by the townspeople in for fear of reprisals on the largely Catholic and pro-Royalist townspeople by the Protestant and pro-Parliamentarian commander of the garrison. Having been originally been used by the Augustinians the local Catholic population regarded the site as sacred and gradually began to use it as a place of burial in the 18th century. Erected in by members of the La Orden Del Tercio Viejo Del Mar Oceano, the oldest marine corps in the world, the memorial is only written in the Irish and Spanish language as an intended snub to the language of the perpetrator. [Click here for some interesting facts about Galway.](#)

Chapter 9 : Battle of Rathmines - Wikipedia

Northern Ireland actor who received loyalist death threat to open Broadway play Known as the accidental actor, Portadown man Glenn Speers had a succession of jobs before finding his vocation.

The first and most pressing was an alliance that was signed in between the Irish Confederate Catholics , Charles II the exiled son of the executed Charles I and the English Royalists. Their aim was to invade England and restore the monarchy there. This was a threat which the new English Commonwealth could not afford to ignore. Secondly however, the Parliament also had a longstanding commitment to re-conquer Ireland dating back to the Irish Rebellion of 1641. Even if the Irish Confederates had not allied themselves with the Royalists, it is likely that the English Parliament would have eventually tried to invade the country to crush Catholic power there. They viewed Ireland as part of the territory governed by right by the Kingdom of England and only temporarily out of its control since the Rebellion of 1641. Many Parliamentarians wished to punish the Irish for atrocities against English Protestant settlers during the Uprising. Furthermore, some Irish towns notably Wexford and Waterford had acted as bases from which privateers had attacked English shipping throughout the 1640s. To repay these loans, it would be necessary to conquer Ireland and confiscate such land. The Parliamentarians also had internal political reasons to send forces to Ireland. Finally, for some Parliamentarians, the war in Ireland was a religious war. Cromwell and much of his army were Puritans who considered all Roman Catholics to be heretics , and so for them the conquest was partly a crusade. The Irish Confederates had been supplied with arms and money by the Papacy and had welcomed the papal legate Pierfrancesco Scarampi and later the Papal Nuncio Giovanni Battista Rinuccini in 1649. Battle of Rathmines By the end of the period, known as Confederate Ireland , in the only remaining Parliamentarian outpost in Ireland was in Dublin , under the command of Colonel Michael Jones. A combined Royalist and Confederate force under the Marquess of Ormonde gathered at Rathmines , south of Dublin, to take the city and deprive the Parliamentarians of a port in which they could land. Jones, however, launched a surprise attack on the Royalists while they were deploying on 2 August, putting them to flight. Jones claimed to have killed around 4, Royalist or Confederate soldiers and taken 2, prisoners. With Admiral Robert Blake blockading the remaining Royalist fleet under Prince Rupert of the Rhine in Kinsale , Cromwell landed on 15 August with thirty-five ships filled with troops and equipment. Henry Ireton landed two days later with a further seventy-seven ships. They were badly demoralised by their unexpected defeat at Rathmines and were incapable of fighting another pitched battle in the short term. Drogheda was garrisoned by a regiment of 3, English Royalist and Irish Confederate soldiers, commanded by Arthur Aston. Many civilians also died in the sack. Aston was beaten to death by the Roundheads with his own wooden leg. In Cromwell was Framed , he claims that civilians were not targeted. He sent a detachment of 5, men north under Robert Venables to take eastern Ulster from the remnants of a Scottish Covenanter army that had landed there in 1649. They defeated the Scots at the Battle of Lisnagarvey 6 December and linked up with a Parliamentarian army composed of English settlers based around Derry in western Ulster, which was commanded by Charles Coote. Wexford, Waterford and Duncannon[edit] Kilkenny Castle. The Irish Confederate capital of Kilkenny fell to Cromwell in 1649. Wexford was the scene of another infamous atrocity , when Parliamentarian troops broke into the town while negotiations for its surrender were ongoing, and sacked it, killing about 2, soldiers and 1, townspeople and burning much of the town. He did not order the attack on the town, and had been in the process of negotiating its surrender when his troops broke into the town. On the other hand, his critics point out that he made little effort to restrain his troops or to punish them afterwards for their conduct. Arguably, the sack of Wexford was somewhat counter-productive for the Parliamentarians. The destruction of the town meant that the Parliamentarians could not use its port as a base for supplying their forces in Ireland. Secondly, the effects of the severe measures adopted at Drogheda and at Wexford were mixed. To some degree they may have been effective in discouraging future resistance. On the other hand, the massacres of the defenders of Drogheda and Wexford prolonged resistance elsewhere, as they convinced many Irish Catholics that they would be killed even if they surrendered. Such towns as Waterford , Duncannon , Clonmel , Limerick and Galway only

surrendered after determined resistance. Cromwell was unable to take Waterford or Duncannon and the New Model Army had to retire to winter quarters, where many of its men died of disease, especially typhoid and dysentery. The port city of Waterford and Duncannon town eventually surrendered after prolonged sieges in Clonmel and the conquest of Munster[edit] Main article: Siege of Clonmel Henry Ireton. Cromwell passed the command of Parliamentary forces in Ireland to Ireton in The New Model Army met its only serious reverse in Ireland at the Siege of Clonmel , where its attacks on the towns walls were repulsed at a cost of up to 2, men. The town nevertheless surrendered the following day. Despite the fact that his troops had suffered heavy casualties attacking the former two, Cromwell respected surrender terms which guaranteed the lives and property of the townspeople and the evacuation of armed Irish troops who were defending them. The change in attitude on the part of the Parliamentary commander may have been a recognition that excessive cruelty was prolonging Irish resistance. The British Protestant troops there had been fighting for the Parliament up to and resented fighting with the Irish Confederates. Their mutiny handed Cork and most of Munster to Cromwell and they defeated the local Irish garrison at the Battle of Macroom. The Irish and Royalist forces retreated behind the River Shannon into Connacht or in the case of the remaining Munster forces into the fastness of Kerry. Cromwell published generous surrender terms for Protestant Royalists in Ireland and many of them either capitulated or went over to the Parliamentary side. This left in the field only the remaining Irish Catholic armies and a few diehard English Royalists. He passed his command onto Henry Ireton. Scarrifholis and the destruction of the Ulster Army[edit] Main article: However the army was now commanded by an inexperienced Catholic bishop named Heber MacMahon. The Ulster army was routed and as many as 2, of its men were killed. This eliminated the last strong field army opposing the Parliamentarians in Ireland and secured for them the northern province of Ulster. The Sieges of Limerick and Galway[edit] Main articles: Ireton took Limerick in after a long siege The Parliamentarians crossed the Shannon into the western province of Connacht in October An Irish army under Clanricarde had attempted to stop them but this was surprised and routed at the Battle of Meelick Island. Ormonde was discredited by the constant stream of defeats for the Irish and Royalist forces and no longer had the confidence of the men he commanded, particularly the Irish Confederates. These cities had built extensive modern defences and could not be taken by a straightforward assault as at Drogheda or Wexford. Ireton besieged Limerick while Charles Coote surrounded Galway, but they were unable to take the strongly fortified cities and instead blockaded them until a combination of hunger and disease forced them to surrender. An Irish force from Kerry attempted to relieve Limerick from the south, but this was intercepted and routed at the Battle of Knocknaclashy. Limerick fell in and Galway the following year. Disease however killed indiscriminately and Ireton, along with thousands of Parliamentary troops, died of plague outside Limerick in It was the last Irish stronghold to fall to the Parliamentarians, surrendering in The fall of Galway saw the end of organised resistance to the Cromwellian conquest, but fighting continued as small units of Irish troops launched guerrilla attacks on the Parliamentarians. The guerrilla phase of the war had been going since late and at the end of , despite the defeat of the main Irish or Royalist forces, there were still estimated to be 30, men in arms against the Parliamentarians. Ireton mounted a punitive expedition to the Wicklow mountains in to try to put down the Tories there, but without success. By early , it was reported that no English supply convoys were safe if they travelled more than two miles outside a military base. In response, the Parliamentarians destroyed food supplies and forcibly evicted civilians who were thought to be helping the Tories. The result was famine throughout much of Ireland, aggravated by an outbreak of bubonic plague. This phase of the war was by far the most costly in terms of civilian loss of life. The combination of warfare, famine and plague caused a huge mortality among the Irish population. Of these, he estimated that over , were Catholics, , killed directly by war or famine, and the remainder by war-related disease. Most went to France or Spain. However, up to 11, men, mostly in Ulster , were still thought to be in the field at the end of the year. However, low-level guerrilla warfare continued for the remainder of the decade and was accompanied by widespread lawlessness. Undoubtedly some of the Tories were simple brigands , whereas others were politically motivated. The Cromwellians distinguished in their rewards for information or capture of outlaws between "private Tories" and "public Tories". Act for the Settlement of Ireland and Act of Settlement Cromwell imposed an extremely

harsh settlement on the Irish Catholic population. This was because of his deep religious antipathy to the Catholic religion and to punish Irish Catholics for the rebellion of 1641, in particular the massacres of Protestant settlers in Ulster. Also he needed to raise money to pay off his army and to repay the London merchants who had subsidised the war under the Adventurers Act back in 1642. Those who participated in Confederate Ireland had all their land confiscated and thousands were transported to the West Indies as indentured labourers. Those Catholic landowners who had not taken part in the wars still had their land confiscated, although they were entitled to claim land in Connacht as compensation. In addition, no Catholics were allowed to live in towns. Irish soldiers who had fought in the Confederate and Royalist armies left the country in large numbers to find service in the armies of France and Spain. William Petty estimated their number at 54,000 men. The practice of Catholicism was banned and bounties were offered for the capture of priests, who were executed when found. In addition, Parliamentary soldiers who served in Ireland were entitled to an allotment of confiscated land there, in lieu of their wages, which the Parliament was unable to pay in full. As a result, many thousands of New Model Army veterans were settled in Ireland. Moreover, the pre-war Protestant settlers greatly increased their ownership of land see also: Even after the Restoration of 1660, Catholics were barred from all public office, but not from the Irish Parliament. Cromwell himself argued that his severity when he was in Ireland applied only to "men in arms" who opposed him. Accounts of his massacres of civilians are still disputed. I do hereby warn It is worth noting that the Parliamentary Colonel Daniel Axtell was court-martialled by Ireton in 1652 as a result of atrocities committed by his soldiers during the Battle of Meelick Island. An Honourable Enemy London, but this has been largely rejected by other scholars. So the Drogheda massacre does stand out for its mercilessness, for its combination of ruthlessness and calculation, for its combination of hot- and cold-bloodiness". In 1642 Irish insurgents in Ulster killed between 4,000 and 12,000 Protestant settlers who had settled on land where the former Catholic owners had been evicted to make way for them.