

Change in Land Ownership

Plantation in Ireland

What You Need to Know

- A Special Study on **ONE Plantation** in Ireland
- **Why** the Land Changed Hands
- **How** the Land Changed Hands
- **Main Results**, Immediate and Long-Term
e.g. politics, culture and religion

16th Century Government in Ireland

Norman Lords lived alongside of the Native Irish

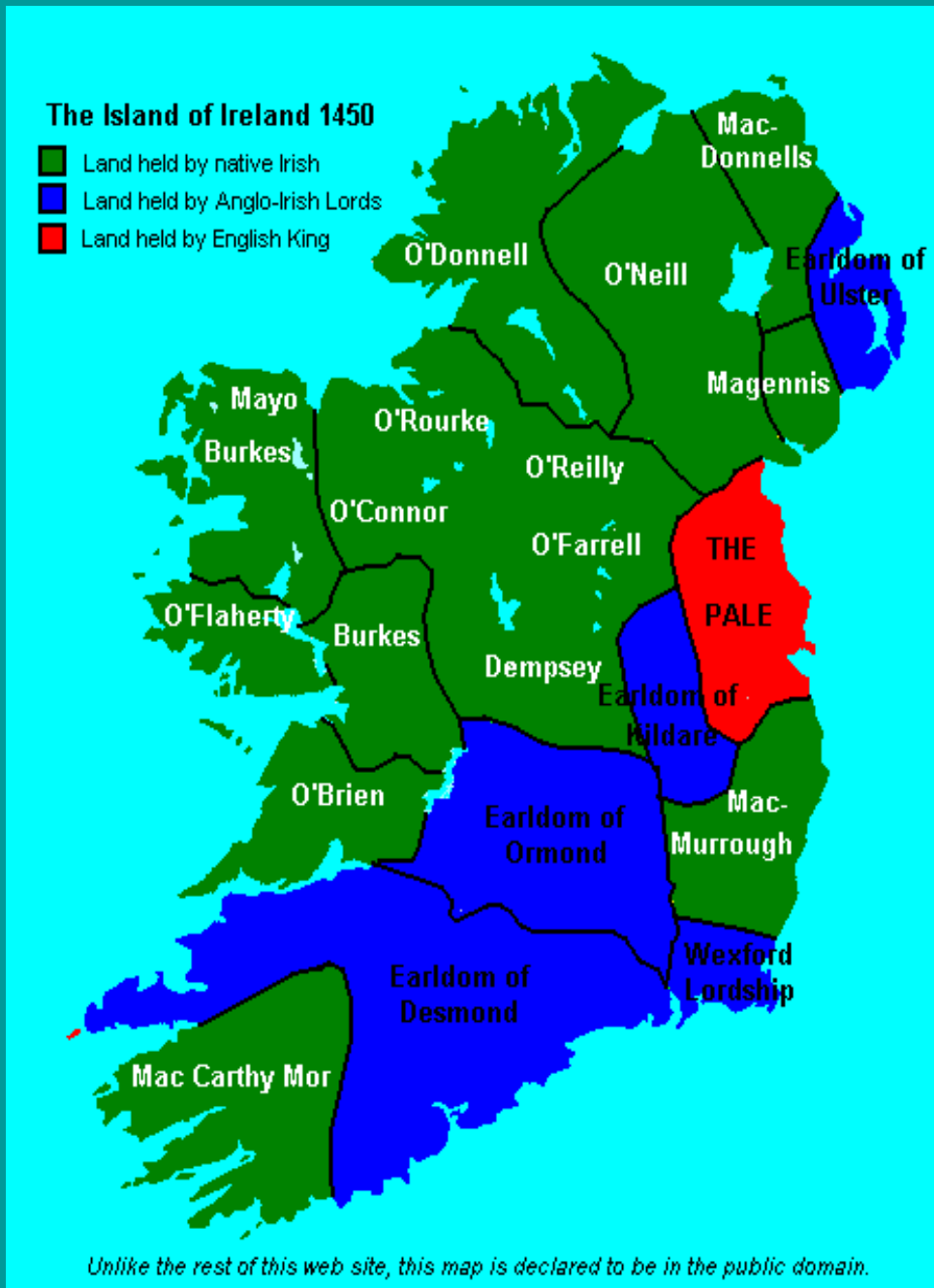
Normans adopted the customs and language of the Irish

Normans (Old English) & Native Irish (Old Irish) paid some dues to English Kings

Only The Pale under English control

Map locates prominent Irish families at the end of the 16th century.





Ireland in 1450

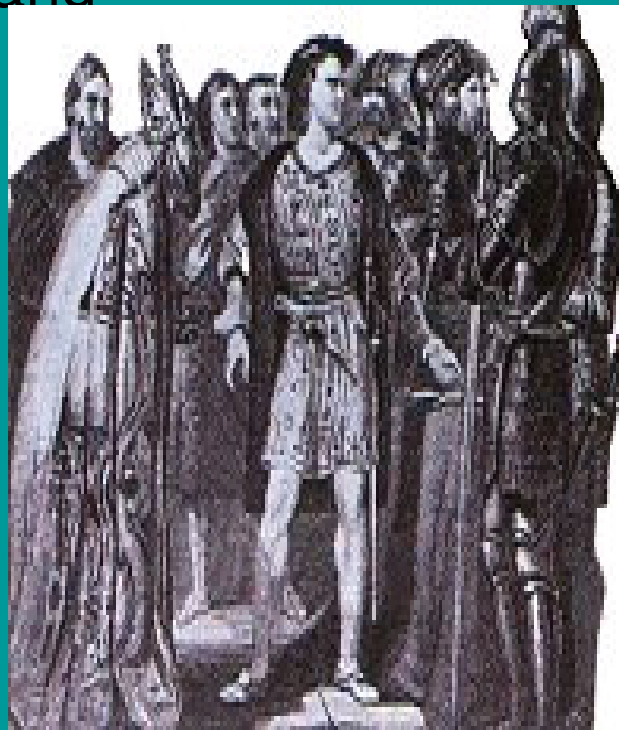
Territories of the
 Norman
 (Old English)
 Irish (Old Irish)
 and the English Pale

The English King Henry VII chose the Old English Earls of Kildare as his Lord Deputy to ensure that taxes were paid etc.

In 1535, Silken Thomas, the Earl of Kildare's son rebelled and Henry VIII declared that he was now King of England and Ireland



Henry VII 1457-1509



Silken Thomas



Henry VIII

Henry VIII introduced the policy of
Surrender and Regrant

Old English and Irish Lords were
encouraged to accept English
titles and **laws**.

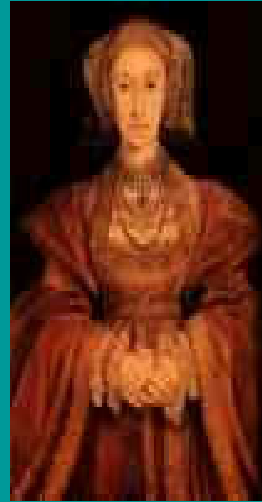
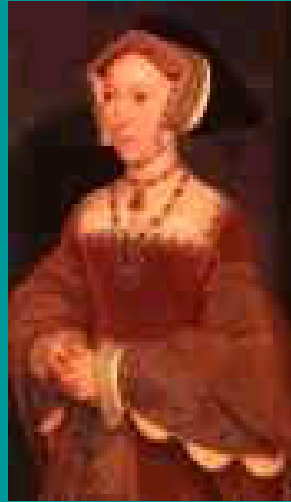
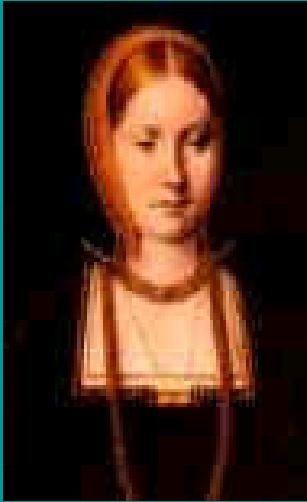
Later under **Queen Mary I** the **O'Connor**
and **O'More** families rebelled and their
lands were taken from them

Their lands were given to loyal English
settlers in the Plantation of Laois-Offaly

Henry VIII

- Henry VIII became **King of England** in **1509**
- He was a **loyal Catholic** and was given the title **Defender of the Faith** by Pope Leo X
- **Catherine of Aragon**, his first wife, did not provide him with an **heir** (a son) to the throne so he wanted to divorce her.
- **Pope Clement VII** did not allow this divorce
- Henry VIII makes himself **Head of the English Church**

- In **1529** Henry VIII set up a **Reformation Parliament** whose head was the **Archbishop of Canterbury, Thomas Cranmer**
- The Parliament granted Henry a divorce in **1533**
- In 1534 the Act of Supremacy declared Henry VIII the Head of the Church of England
- In 1536 by the Act of Dissolution Henry VIII shut all monasteries that did not accept him as Head of the Church in England and he sold their lands
- Henry married 6 times and had 3 children.



The Wives of Henry VIII

Catherine of Aragon - Henry VIII's first wife and mother of Mary I

Anne Boleyn - Henry VIII's second wife and mother of Elizabeth.

Jane Seymour - Henry VIII's third wife and mother of Edward VI

Anne of Cleves, Henry VIII's fourth wife. She was divorced after six months.

Kathryn Howard, Henry VIII's fifth wife. She was executed for adultery after two years of marriage

Katherine Parr, Henry VIII's sixth wife. She outlived Henry and died in 1548.

Edward VI



- Edward VI became King of England at the age of 9
- He was a committed Protestant
- Edward introduced the Book of Common Prayer, replaced the Mass and 42 Articles of the Lutheran-style practices
- Edward died in 1553.

Mary I



- Mary I was a committed Catholic and restored Catholicism in England.
- She executed Archbishop Cranmer and others
- Mary died in 1558

Elizabeth I



- Elizabeth I restored Protestantism in England
- Elizabeth's Church was called the Anglican Church – which made concessions to Catholics
- She fought off Catholic opposition and defeated the Spanish Armada in 1588



Thomas More

In 1529 More became Lord Chancellor, he disapproved of Henry's stance toward the Church. In April, 1534, More refused to swear to the Act of Succession and the Oath of Supremacy, and was committed to the Tower of London on April 17. More was found guilty of treason and was beheaded on July 6, 1535.



Thomas Cranmer

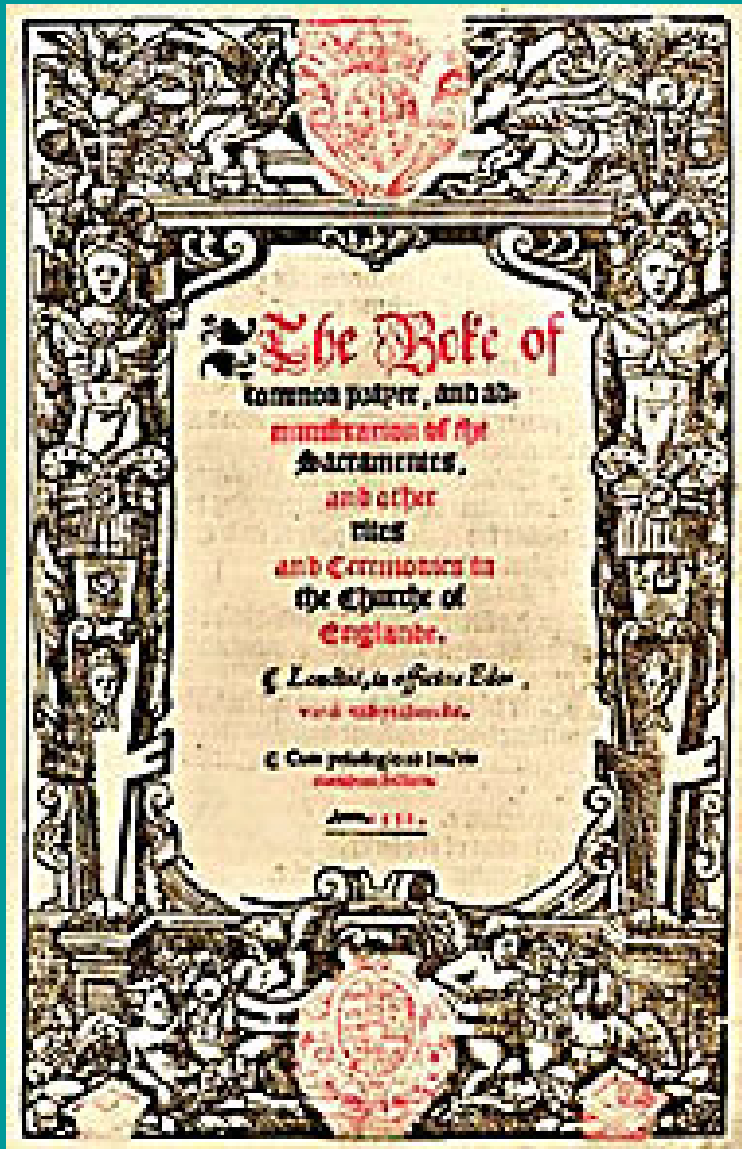
**Considered to be the creator of the
English Reformed Church.**

The King and his councillors found Cranmer a willing advocate for Henry's desired divorce from Catherine of Aragon. Cranmer argued the case as part of the embassy to Rome in 1530, and in 1532 became ambassador to Holy Roman Emperor Charles V.

**In 1533, Cranmer was chosen to be
Archbishop of Canterbury**

The Roman Catholic Queen Mary, who tried him for treason. After a long trial and imprisonment, he was forced to proclaim to the public his error in the support of Protestantism, an act designed to discourage followers of the religion.

The Book of Common Prayer



The Ratification.

HIS Book of Articles before rehearsed, is again approved, and allowed to be holden and executed within the Realm, by the assent and consent of our Sovereign Lady *ELIZABETH*, by the grace of God, of England, France, and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c. Which Articles were deliberately read, and confirmed again by the subscription of the hands of the Archbishop and Bishops of the Upper-house, and by the subscription of the whole Clergy of the Nether-house in their Convocation, in the Year of our Lord 1571.

The Spanish Armada 1588

- **The invasion that nearly succeeded - how the Army of Flanders almost conquered England**
In 1588 the most powerful, best-organised, best-equipped army in Europe - the Spanish 'Army of Flanders' - had almost crushed the Dutch revolt in the northern provinces of the Spanish Netherlands. Their commander, the respected and feared **Duke of Parma** was poised ready to embark his troops to cross the narrow end of the North Sea.
- They would land in the Deal - Sandwich area. England's land defences were poor: troops were hastily recruited volunteers with little equipment or training; there were no modern fortifications, and Henry VIII's 50-year old coastal castles were already vulnerable to modern guns. It is likely that the battle-hardened Spanish troops with their powerful artillery would have swept through Kent overwhelming the opposition, and have captured London within a week.



Philip II of Spain



The Spanish Armada 1588



Duke of Parma



16th Century Religion and Ireland

- Strong Catholic tradition
- Henry VIII was made Head of the Irish Church in 1536 and closed Monasteries in Ireland
- Edward VI and Elizabeth I made the Church of Ireland identical to the Anglican Church
- Monasteries remained open and the Gaelic-Irish did not understand the English ministers and prayer books
- The Catholic faith remained strong in Ireland

The Plantation of Ulster 1609

Background

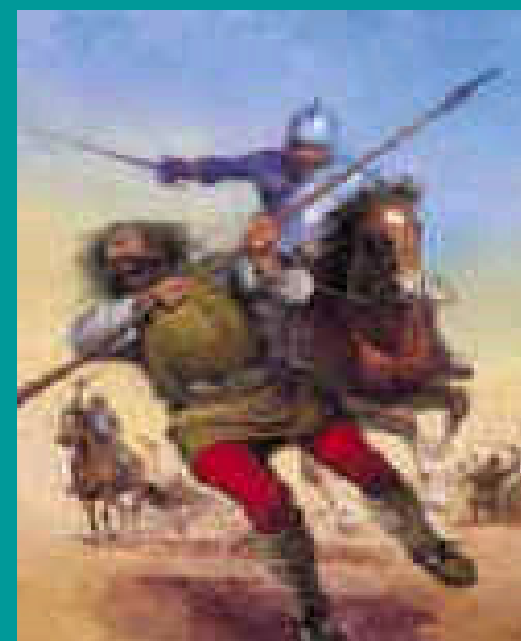
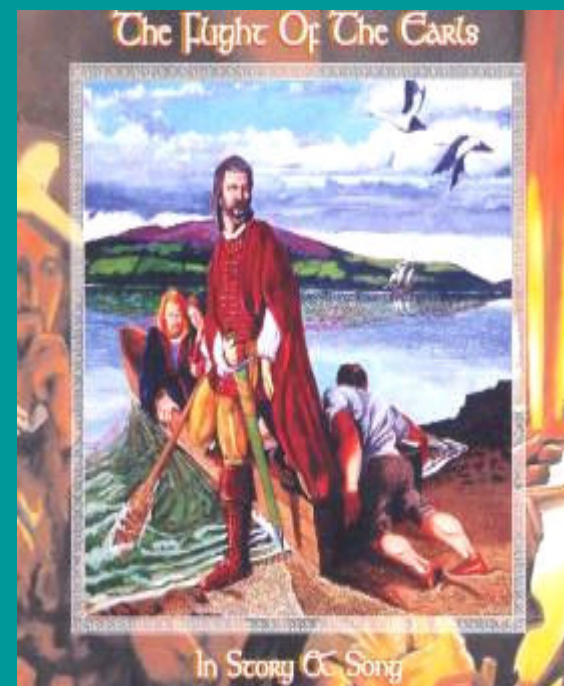
- The most Gaelic and Catholic part of Ireland in 1590
- O'Neill and O'Donnell resented English interference in their lands
- Nine Year War – rebellion – 1594 to 1603
- Leading Ulster Chieftains flee Ireland in 1607 – ‘The Flight of the Earls’



Hugh O'NEILL
(2nd Earl of Tyrone)
1550 - 1616



Red Hugh
O'Donnell
1572 - 1602



1609 Ulster Plantation in Action

6 Counties

Donegal; Derry; Tyrone; Armagh; Fermanagh and Cavan

1.6 million hectares in total



Who Were Those Given Land?

Undertakers

400 – 900 hectares at low rent

Non-Irish tenants only

Servitors

Crown Officials and soldiers

Paid higher rent and allowed to have Irish tenants

Native Irish

Land at very high rent but they had to swear loyalty to the English Crown

London Guilds

Land in and near the City of Londonderry

Types of Homes / Settlements



Simple Stone Enclosure

Tower House



Advanced Enclosure



Conditions

All planters had to :

Adopt English farming methods

Adopt to English Law

To build fortified homes

Consequences of the Ulster Plantation

1000's of new settlers from England and Scotland formed the majority population of Ulster

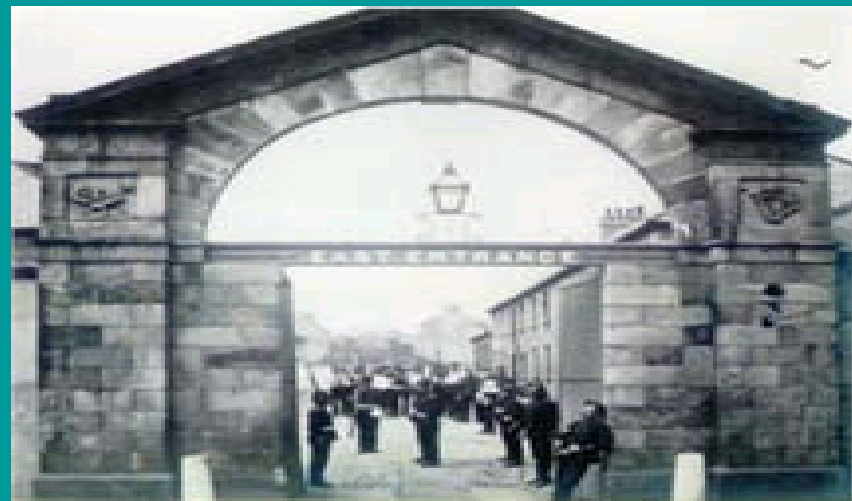
Anglicanism and Presbyterianism main faiths of the new settlers

Crop growing replaced traditional cattle rearing

Flax was grown throughout Ulster – Ulster Linen Industry

New towns – Plantation Towns – Enniskillen, Londonderry
And older towns were redesigned also

Ulster Linen



Plantation Towns



LondonDerry Guild Hall



Enniskillen Castle

Long-Term Consequences of Plantations

Political and Religious

- **By 1700 c. 90% of Irish land owned by English / Scottish people**
- **Reduced the chances of an Irish rebellion**
- **Landowners were the wealthy (ascendancy)**
- **Only Church of Ireland members could sit in Irish Parliament or in Westminster**
- **Ulster was particularly loyal to the English Crown**
- **Disputes arose between the new settlers and the native Irish because of religious differences**

Long-Term Consequences of Plantations

Cultural and Economic

- **English language began to replace Irish**
- **Connaught Province was still strong in Gaelic language and culture**
 - **English farming methods became widespread**
- **The potato became the staple diet of the poorest of the population**
- **Ulster became an area of industrial activity**