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The Plantation of Ulster and the Growth of Towns

- You will learn to ...**
- ✔ Recognise how the Plantation of Ulster influenced identity in Ireland
 - ✔ Explore the Nature of History and the job of the historian

L.O. 2.1: Recognise how a pattern of settlement influenced identity on the island of Ireland, refer to a pattern of settlement, such as the growth of towns

Differentiated learning intentions

Students must be able to:

- *Recognize how the plantation of Ulster influenced identity in Ireland
- *Explore the nature of History and the job of the historian
- *Recognise how a pattern of settlement such as the growth of towns influenced identity on the island of Ireland

Students should be able to:

- *Describe Ireland in the 16th century
- *Consider the reasons for the policy of plantation

Students could be able to:

- *Explain the background and causes of the Plantation of Ulster
- *Explain how the Plantation of Ulster was organised

of the historian

Ireland in the 16th century

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- Population = **750,000**
- Very few towns, most people lived in the countryside.
- King of England = **Lord of Ireland** but he had very little control outside **the Pale**.
- In the Pale, people spoke English, followed **English common law** and English customs.



Why did Ireland matter?

The Plantation



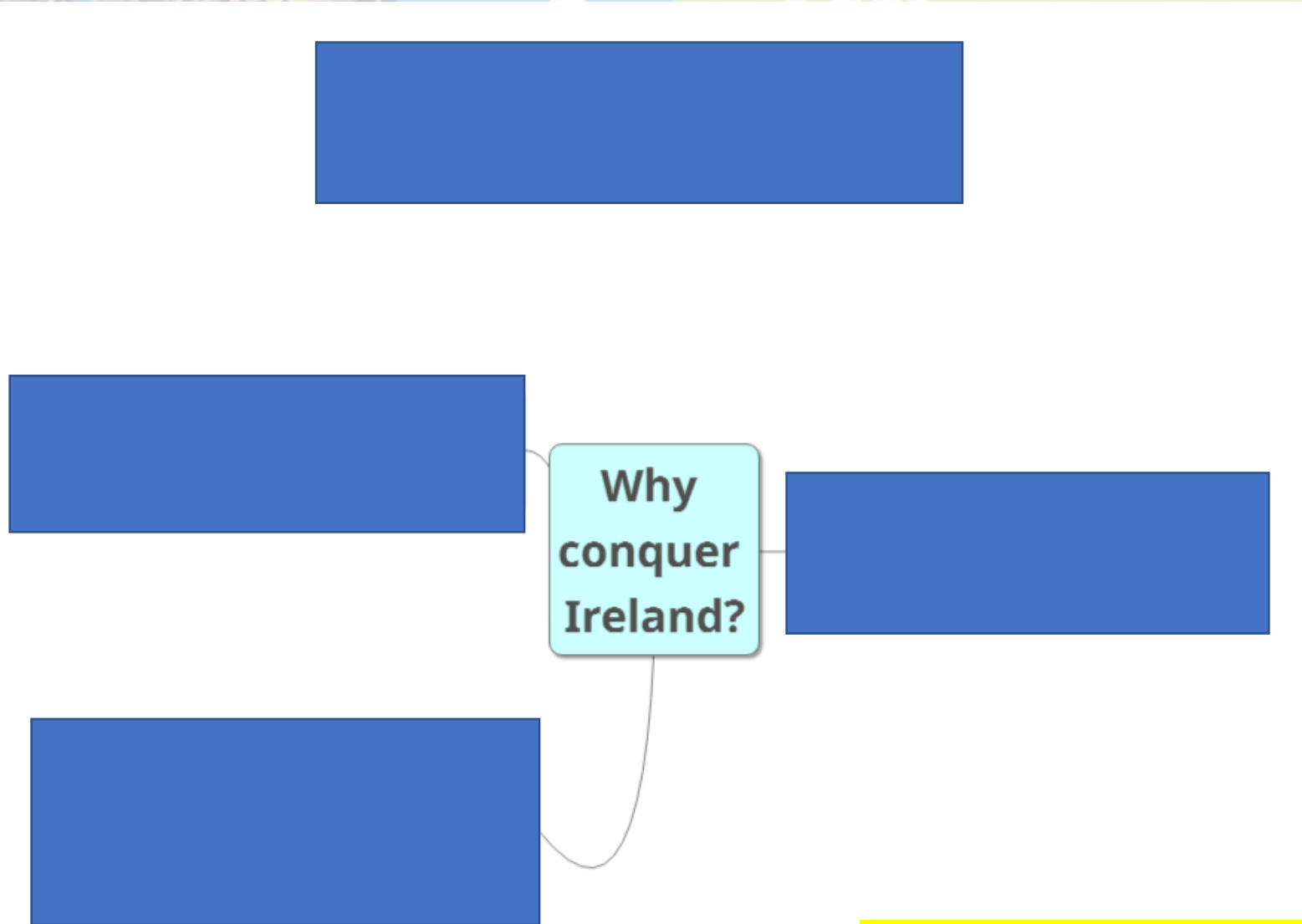
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Efforts to conquer Ireland



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1. **Military conquest.** Expensive.

2. **Plantation.**

- Land was **confiscated** from rebellious chiefs and lords.
- The land was given to **loyal settlers or planters** often brought over from England.
- The planters would use English law, languages and customs.



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- There were 3 plantations carried out by English monarchs:

Plantation	Monarch	Date	Results	Success/failure
Laois-Offaly	Mary 1 	1556	Planters attacked by native Irish.	Failure
Munster	Elizabeth 1 	1586	New towns like Bandon were created. New farming methods introduced. Few planters came from England.	Both
Ulster	James 1 	1610	Northern Ireland exists because a majority of people in Ulster see themselves as British, not Irish.	Success

Plantation of Ulster

- Gaelic society dominated Ulster.
- Gaelic chiefs and clans were the main rulers, e.g. the **O'Neills** of Tyrone and the **O'Donnells** of Donegal.
- In 1594, the **Nine Years War** began when the Ulster chiefs rebelled against efforts by the English Government to impose English law and the Protestant religion.
- In 1607, O'Neill and the other Ulster chiefs decided to leave Ireland and go to continent -> the **Flight of the Earls**.
- James I **confiscated** their land.



The Plan of Plantation

- Land was confiscated in 6 counties:
Fermanagh, Armagh, Tyrone, Cavan, Derry and Donegal.
- The land was divided into **estates** of 1,000, 1,500 and 2,000 acres.

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Explore the Nature of
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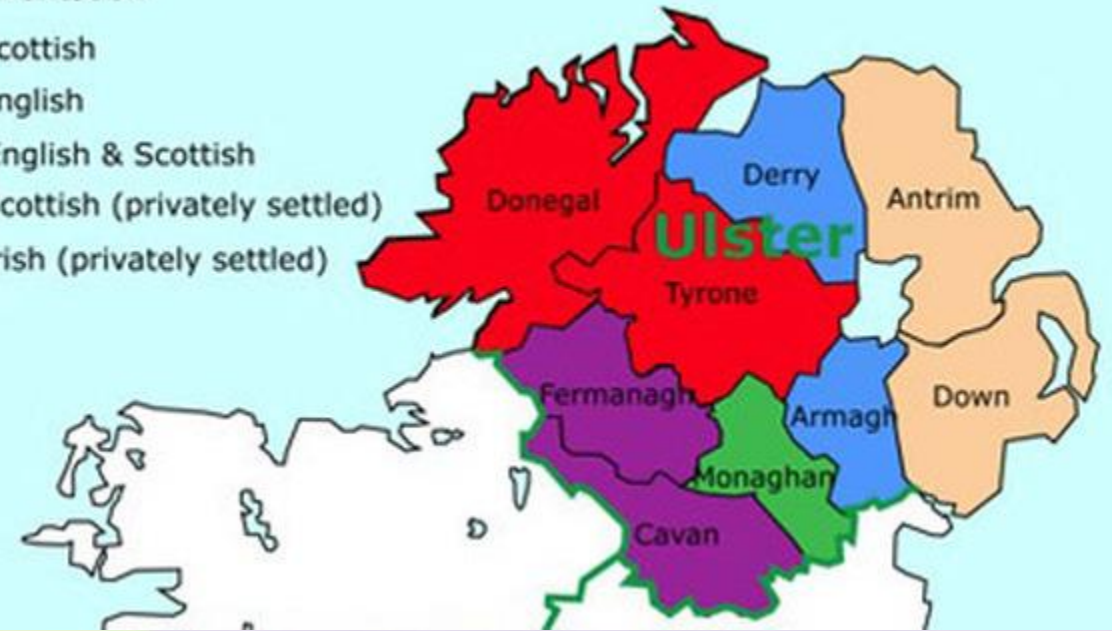


- Land was given to:

Undertakers	English and Scottish settlers
Servitors	English soldiers and officials who were owed money after the Nine Years War
Loyal Irish	Irish of 'good merit'

Ulster Plantation

- Scottish
- English
- English & Scottish
- Scottish (privately settled)
- Irish (privately settled)

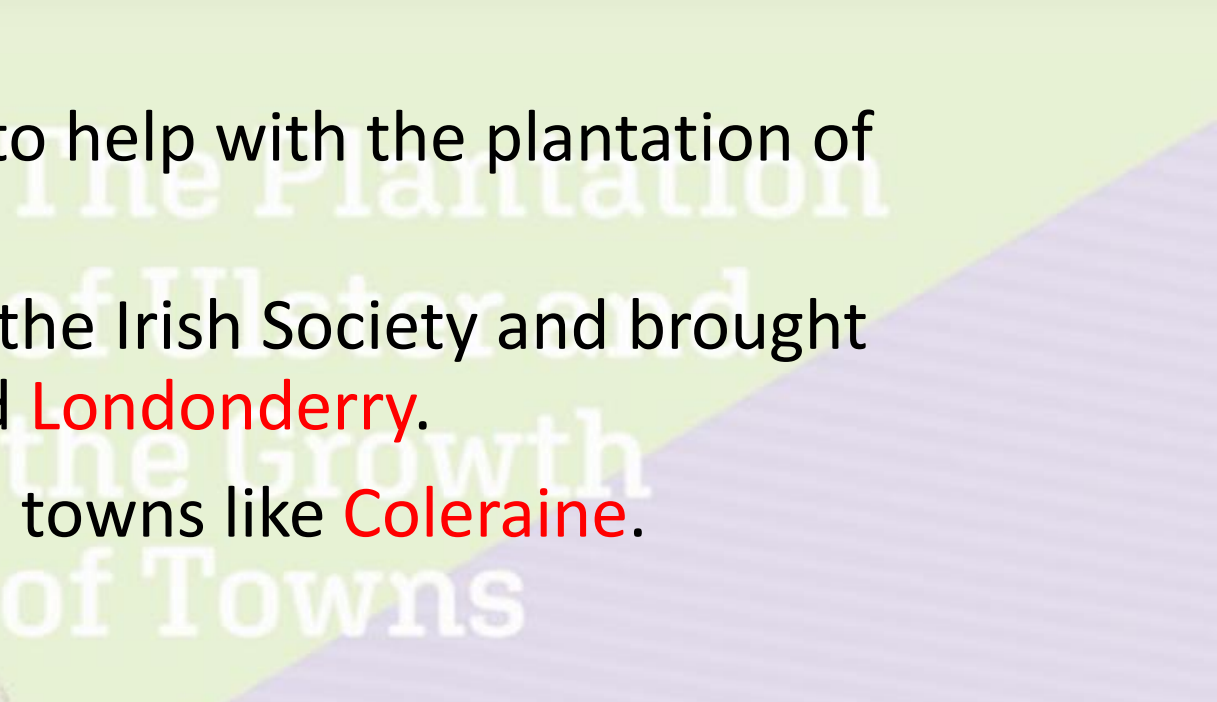


- Each group had to defend their land.

1,000 acres	Had to build a bawn (stone wall)
1,500 acres	Bawn and a stone house
2,000 acres	Bawn and a defensive tower



- James 1 asked the **guilds of London** to help with the plantation of Derry.
- 12 companies of merchants formed the Irish Society and brought settlers to Derry which was renamed **Londonderry**.
- 200 workmen were sent to build the towns like **Coleraine**.





- The Ulster Plantation increased the influence of English law, language and customs.
- It created a **loyal population**.
- It spread the Protestant religion.

TB P143 – Assessing your learning

SB P84 – Ulster Plantation Summary



How did the Ulster Plantation influence identity?

SB P83 – What makes us Irish?

1. The new population

- The planters came from Scotland and England.
- They were either **Presbyterians** or **Church of England**.
- They brought their own clergy and took over Catholic churches and built their own.
- By 1641, there were about **40,000** planters in Ulster.
- Between 1690 and 1698, **80,000** Scottish people came to Ulster due to famine in their own country.
- The arrival of new planters was reflected in the new **names** that came to Ulster:

English names	Scottish names
Bartons, Parkes	Adams, Armstrongs, Elliotts, Humes, Stewarts

2. New towns

- The planters introduced **town life** to Ulster.
- More than 20 new towns were planned and built, e.g. **Coleraine, Letterkenny** and **Strabane**.
- They were laid out with **straight, wide streets**.
- They had a **central square or diamond**. The towns were surrounded by stone walls.



3. The economy

- Planters introduced **new farming methods**.
- They grew more crops and developed the **field system**.
- This different from the Gaelic Irish system which depended more on **cattle** and an **open-grazing** system.
- **Woods** were cut down and the timber was exported.
- Trade **prospered** and roads, inns and mills were developed.



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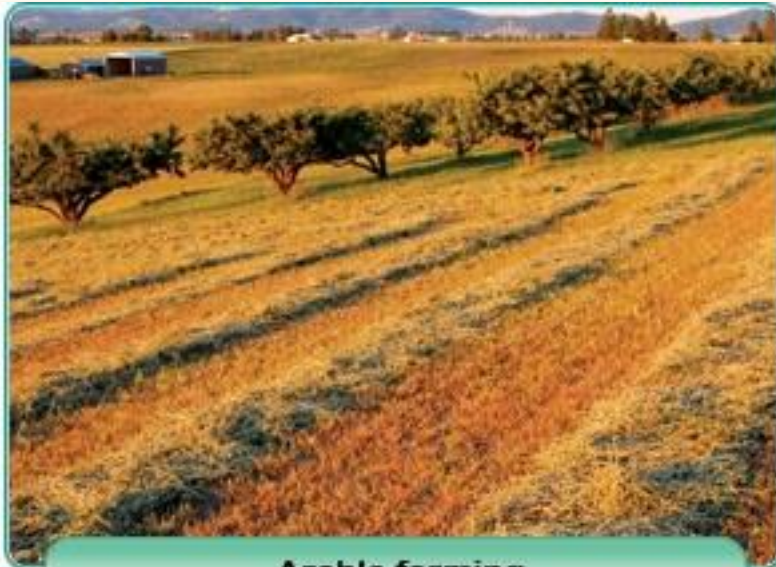
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4. The Gaelic Irish

- Gaelic Irish tenants were given land by **servitors** and the 'loyal Irish'.
- Some also got land from the **undertakers**.
- Others took to the mountains and woods and became known as '**tories**'.
- The culture and language of the Gaelic Irish **declined**.
- The **English language** became more widespread during the 17th century.
- Gaelic Brehon Law was **replaced** by English common law.



Recognise how the Plantation of Ulster



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5. Land and religion

- The religion of the planters different from that of the Gaelic Irish, who were Catholic.
- Conflict over land and religion led to mistrust and hatred between the native Irish and the planters.
- In 1641, the native Irish attacked the planters in a rebellion and massacred thousands of them. Up to 12,000 out of 40,000 Protestants in Ulster were killed.

Explore the Nature of History and the job of the historian

L.O. 2.1: Recognise how a pattern of settlement developed in the land of Ireland, reflecting a pattern of settlement, such as the growth of towns

SB P85 – How did the Ulster Plantation influence identity?

SB P86 – The impact of the Ulster Plantation

6. **Conflicts** based on identity

- The divisions between the Catholic Irish and the Scottish and English planters led to further conflicts over the centuries.
- After the **1641 Massacre**, Cromwell sailed to Ireland to avenge the Protestant deaths. He and his generals **massacred Drogheda**.
- The victory of Protestant William of Orange over Catholic King James II at the Battle of the Boyne is commemorated every year on **12 July** with parades organised by the **Orange Order** in NI.
- Divisions between nationalists (mostly Catholic) and unionists (mostly Protestant) in the 20th century led to the **partition of Ireland** and the **Troubles**.



SB P88 – End of chapter source question

TB P149 – Review Questions

SB P90 – Key Words

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The growth of towns

TB P155 – Assessing your learning

Era	Examples	Features	Impact on identity
<p>Early Christian Ireland saw the development of monastic towns</p>	<p>Clonmacnoise</p>	<p>Some monasteries developed a town structure with trade taking place outside the walls.</p>	<p>Promoted Christianity.</p>
<p>The Vikings raided monastic settlements. They built and developed towns along the coastline</p>			
<p>The Normans developed Viking towns and built over 50 new towns</p>			
<p>Towns were a central feature of the Plantations. They were administrative hubs</p>			
<p>In the 18th century some landlords developed estate towns</p>			

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TB P156 – Review Questions

SB P87 – Growth of Towns



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