

<p>1801-29 Union Act 1800 (Enacted 1 Jan 1801)</p> <p>No emancipation</p> <p>Resignation of William Pitt (P.M.1783-1801)</p> <p>Catholic Emancipation Catholic Ass'n 1823 County Clare bi-election 1828 Catholic Relief Act 1829 £10 Freehold franchise</p> <p>1830-43 Whig governments 1830-41 Coercion Act 1833 3 Irish Reform acts: Educational 1833 Ecclesiastical 1833 Municipal 1840</p> <p>Political Stalemate Repeal of Union Campaign 1841-3</p> <p>Failure Oct'43</p> <p>1844-67 Peel's Reforms Failure of Franchise & Land bills 1844</p> <p>Maynooth Act 1845 grant increased</p> <p>Great Famine 1845-9 Causes & conditions</p> <p>Corn Law repeal'46 Whig relief 1847-51 Emigration 1852-66 Farming improved; So rents increased& So too evictions; Oct. 1867 Manchester martyrs Clerkenwell bomb</p>	<p>Emancipation, Stalemate & Famine, 1801-67:</p> <p>When Pitt pushed through the Act of Union, Promises he'd made That Catholics should have full inclusion Soon began to fade; For George III had sworn allegiance To the Protestant cause, And Pitt resigned, when Catholic freedoms Could not be restored...</p> <p>Till O'Connell raised Emancipation, With his Catholic rent; And winning the County Clare election, Roused such discontent, That the Duke informed the King he must Remove the Irish yoke... But parrying any Irish thrust: The £10 freehold vote:</p> <p><i>So bedevilling the Irish were the English in their land, Where unrest at its widest had forced the government's hand; Whose recourse to repression left injustices full blown, And every slight concession like squeezing blood from stone.</i></p> <p>Though reform of Parliament gave O'Connell 39 M.P.s, The Tithe War forced the Whigs to promulgate more harsh decrees; But then pledged national education, Scrapped 10 Anglican sees, Formed 58 new Corporations, Catholic, 10 of these.</p> <p>Stalemate followed, so O'Connell Sought repeal from Peel, But since they'd almost fought a duel, Unlikely was a deal; And though both priest & peasantry Supported his campaign, The meeting planned at Clontarf, banned, His star began to wane...</p> <p><i>So bedevilling the Irish were the English in their land, Where protest was a high risk, the scaffold close at hand; Where force deployed to crush this left seeds of hatred sown, And promises of justice like squeezing blood from stone.</i></p> <p>Though Peel knew well that "confrontation Could not remedy...ills", His £5 vote and compensation Both remained as bills; He increased cash to Maynooth, so as To reconcile more priests; But neither church would succour those Whom they were not to teach. Then rising births, potato blight And landless evictees, Would mean around a million died From Famine and Disease. And despite corn freed, too few relieved Sent millions fleeing abroad; And where cattle grazed, new rents were raised, From which eviction soared...</p> <p><i>So bedevilling the Irish were the English in their land, Where distress at its direst found no relief in hand; Where Young Ireland & the Fenians found hatred fully grown, And any act of lenience like squeezing blood from stone.</i></p>	<p>(Wm. Pitt the Younger P.M.: 1783-1801; 1804-6)</p> <p>❖ Abolished the Irish Parliament & replaced it With 100 Irish M.P.s elected to Commons; 4 bishops & 28 barons to the House of Lords J Emancipation = abolition of restrictions on Catholics to hold offices of state or sit as M.P.s J George III's adherence to his coronation oath (1760) to uphold Protestant supremacy, meant that Pitt could not keep his promise & so he resigned.</p> <p>❖ Daniel O'Connell 1775-1847 Irish Liberator J Catholic Association: formed 1823 collected rent (£20,000) to finance Emancipation campaign J V.Fitzgerald, M.P. appt'd Pres. of Board of Trade so bi-election held which O'Connell won</p> <p>❖ Wellington (P.M.1828-30) & Peel (Home Sec.) feared civil war in Ireland if no concession J They cajoled Lords & George IV to assent to Catholic Relief Act giving Caths. political rights J BUT: increased voting qualification in Irish elections from 40s (£2) to £10 freehold ~ over 80% of Irish lost the vote! (giving with one hand...)</p> <p>❖ Emancipation & Gt. Reform Act (of Parlt.) = O'Connell 29 Catholic M.P.s (1830) & 39 (1832) J Violence continued in Ireland & Tithe War v. Anglican Church led to Coercion Act (Arb.Arr.) J Three attempts by Whig. Govts to ease Irish conditions . set up national system of schooling . suppressed 10/22 Anglican bishoprics (sees) . reform of local govt. v. "pocket" corporations (ie boroughs controlled by local Protestant aristocracy)</p> <p>❖ Whigs replaced by Conservatives under Peel J O'Connell wanted repeal of Act of Union J Peel (P.M.1841-6) not prepared to concede it</p> <p>❖ O'Connell had support of most Irish peasants and Catholic priests J BUT: movement lacked unity & support such as there'd been in 1828-9 J O'Connell planned mass meeting at Clontarf, which the authorities banned & it was accepted without violence</p> <p>❖ Peel accepted "confrontation could not remedy Irish social ills", & reform was essential: J BUT: bills to reduce Irish franchise from £10 to £5 & compensation for improvement made by tenants at the end of a lease were defeated. J So: he insisted on increasing the grant to Maynooth College (for training Cath.priests) but plans for less sectarian higher education failed, owing to opposition of both churches' leaders.</p> <p>❖ . rise in birth rate; . potato blight; . inefficient and insufficient farms, whose tenants were subject to rising rents and eviction by absentee landlords J c. 1 million Irish farmers, wives & children died; population fell by a quarter 1845-49 (c8-6m.) J Despite repeal of corn laws, Whig relief was inadequate; c.1.5 million migrated in same period.</p> <p>❖ Improvements to farming methods and intro. of livestock during 1850s & 60s allowed landlords to charge higher rents & evict for non-payment J Irish nationalism, inspired by Young Ireland & Fenians campaigned (peacefully at first) for fairer conditions, but Parliament turned a deaf ear... J So, the inevitable cycle: bombs & executions</p>
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