

History of Ireland

○ **Prehistory and Arrival of Christianity**

After the Mesolithic, Neolithic, late stone age, the bronze age, and the iron age, the Gaelic society was made. That ordered a rigid hierachicy. People were divided three groups – aristocrats, freemen, and slaves. There were also the Brehon Laws which stipulated in exact detail the rules, penalties, and privileges.

Then Christianity arrived and they established the Irish church. And high artistic and literary creativity was fostered by the golden age.

○ **Invaders**

Norwegian Vikings invaded to Ireland in 795. They pillaged, raided, assaulted, battled. And they established Dublin. In 12th century, Irish lordships were overthrown by England or Normans one after another.

○ **From the Tudors to Cromwell**

Henry 8 began the reformation and the term of re-grant, and plantation was begun. Elizabeth 1 established the trinity college. Then Cromwell came.

In the last of the 17th century, James and William battled. After William's victory, many Irish went abroad.

○ **Penal Times**

The penal laws which took all of the rights enacted. But in the 18th century, discontents prevailed. People wanted their rights and tolerations. The repeal of some penal laws was enlarged gradually.

○ **Union and Emancipation**

The Parliament was abolished. Some unsuccessful rebellions happened and Irish people were emancipated in this period.

○ **Famine and Fenians**

From the 18th century to middle of 19th century, Irish population was grew. They depended on the potato. But in 1840s, potato blighted. Many people died rapidly. People who speak the Irish language also went down.

Last two generations hatred of England persisted.

Then Ireland revived from 1880s to middle of 1910s.

○ **Uprising and Independence**

A military revolt was happened. And executions became to sway an unsympathetic public.

In 1921, truce and negotiations followed leading to the signing of the treaty, and Irish Free State established. After that, Ireland is proceeding to republic.

The Irish state came into being in 1916 as the 32 county Irish Republic. In 1922 having seceded from the United Kingdom under the Anglo-Irish Treaty, it became the Irish Free State. It comprised 32 counties until 6 counties under the control of Unionists, opted out. The 1937 constitution renamed the 'Southern Ireland' state Ireland. In 1949 only 26 counties explicitly became a republic under the terms of the Republic of Ireland Act 1948, definitively ending its tenuous membership of the British... The first evidence of human presence in Ireland may date to around 10,500 to 8,000 BC. The receding of the ice after the Younger Dryas cold phase of the Quaternary around 9700 BC, heralds the beginning of Prehistoric Ireland, which includes the archaeological periods known as the Mesolithic, the Neolithic from about 4000 BC, the Copper and Bronze Age from about 2300 BC and Iron Age beginning about 600 BC. Ireland's bronze age begins with the emergence of "protohistoric" Gaelic Ireland in the 2nd... Other articles where History of Ireland is discussed: Ireland: History: Ireland, lying to the west of Britain, has always been to some extent cut off by it from direct contact with other European countries, especially those from Sweden to the Rhine River. Readier access has been through France, Spain, and Portugal and even. The percentage of land, by county, owned by Roman Catholics (i.e., the Irish natives) in 1641, 1688, and 1703. The average percentage for all of Ireland is indicated after the year identifying each map. EncyclopÆdia Britannica, Inc. Population changes in Ireland from 1841 to 1851 as a result of the Great Famine EncyclopÆdia Britannica, Inc. Learn about this topic in these articles: Assorted References. major treatment. In Ireland: History.