

OLLSCOIL NA hÉIREANN GAILLIMH
NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND, GALWAY

2nd Arts Examinations 2002-3

SEMESTER 1

HISTORY

Course HI204 – 18th-Century Ireland, 1691-1800

Paul Bew
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Time allowed: **TWO** hours

Answer **THREE** questions

1. Can eighteenth-century Ireland be more accurately described as a British colony or as a kingdom linked to the crown of Great Britain?
2. 'After 1692, the Irish parliament for the first time became a regular and influential partner in the government of Ireland.' (Patrick McNally, *Parties, Patriots and Undertakers: Parliamentary Politics in Early Hanoverian Ireland*, 1997). Discuss.
3. What were the principal factors that contributed to the rise and fall of what is called the 'undertaker system' of parliamentary management?
4. 'During the half century which followed the treaty of Limerick British policy on the religious question in Ireland was little more than an improvised response to problems as they arose.' (Maureen Wall, 'The quest for Catholic equality'). Do you agree? Support your opinion.
5. Discuss the applicability of the description 'colonial nationalist' to any *two* of the following figures: William Molyneux, Jonathan Swift, Charles Lucas, Henry Flood, Henry Grattan.
6. Was Irish Jacobitism more of a literary than a political phenomenon?
7. What were the principal factors that contributed to the growth of agrarian secret societies from the 1760s onwards?
8. 'Ireland has since the year 1748 made as great [economic] advances as could possibly be expected, perhaps greater than any other country in Europe.' (Arthur Young, *A Tour in Ireland*, 1780). Discuss.

9. How crucial was the role of the Volunteer movement in the campaign that achieved Irish legislative independence in 1782?
10. How dependent was urbanisation in eighteenth-century Ireland on overseas trade?
11. 'It was their common enemy, not common sympathy, that brought Catholics and radical protestants, peasants and merchants together in the 1790s.' (Nancy Curtin, *The United Irishmen, Popular Politics in Ulster and Dublin 1791-1798*, 1994). Discuss.
12. 'The politicisation and turbulence of the 1790s made [the Act of] Union inevitable; the only alternative to its enactment was complete separation.' (Dáire Keogh, *The French Disease*, 1993). Discuss.