

Irish Immigrants In The Land Of Canaan Letters And Memoirs From Colonial And Revolutionary America 1675 1815memoirs Of A Revolutionist

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Delve into the compelling narratives of Irish immigrants navigating life in Colonial and Revolutionary America from 1675 to 1815. This collection of letters and memoirs offers a rare glimpse into their experiences, struggles, and contributions as they established themselves in the 'Land of Canaan,' chronicling the era through the eyes of early American settlers and revolutionists.

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Irish Immigrants in the Land of Canaan

Irish Immigrants in the Land of Canaan is a monumental and pathbreaking study of early Irish Protestant and Catholic migration to America. Through exhaustive research and sensitive analyses of the letters, memoirs, and other writings, the authors describe the variety and vitality of early Irish immigrant experiences, ranging from those of frontier farmers and seaport workers to revolutionaries and loyalists. Largely through the migrants own words, it brings to life the networks, work, and experiences of these immigrants who shaped the formative stages of American society and its Irish communities. The authors explore why Irishmen and women left home and how they adapted to colonial and revolutionary America, in the process creating modern Irish and Irish-American identities on the two sides of the Atlantic Ocean. Irish Immigrants in the Land of Canaan was the winner of the James S. Donnelly, Sr., Prize for Books on History and Social Sciences, American Council on Irish Studies.

Letters on Irish Emigration

This work is a short history of the Irish in the 13 colonies and the United States, focusing on their role in the American Revolution, immigration in the 19th century, and anti-Irish feeling.

Letters from Ireland, MDCCCXXXVII

Explains the reasons for the large Irish emigration, and examines the problems they faced adjusting to new lives in the United States.

Letters on the Condition of the People of Ireland

Written by a descendent of Irish immigrants, this book tells the tale of how Irish-born immigrants functioned as the largest immigrant group during the first two hundred years of the British Colonies.

Readers will discover how they forged frontier societies and expanded the geographic boundaries of colonial settlements. Irish Americans served at all levels in U.S. government, including twenty-two presidents, and they contributed to canals, roads, and railroads during the nineteenth century. This volume will divulge how Irish immigrants suffered severe prejudice and lost much of their original culture and language, though their eventual assimilation provided a blueprint for the acceptance of other immigrant groups.

The Irish in America

"400 United Irishmen and fellow-rebels brought the spirit of Irish rebellion "down under" in the aftermath of the Irish Rebellion of 1798 - and changed Australia forever. At Castle Hill in 1804, this "army of shadows" carried on where they left off but during Bligh's overthrow in 1808, they stood back from a fight that was not theirs. The "political Irish" played a central role in the developing colony. Their professions, trades and skills made them useful as clerks, storekeepers and teachers, and fitted them to be overseers and constables, and helped bring self-sufficiency to the still-fragile colonial economy. They remained revolutionaries; only they negotiated change rather than raised warlike rebellion. Through their open defiance and quiet manipulation of authority, the harp "new strung" resonates to this day in the Australian ethos that United Irishmen helped to create." -- book cover.

Letters from Ireland, MDCCCXXXVII [i.e.eighteen Thirty-seven]

The Welsh formed a small but significant part of the great migration from Europe to the United States during the nineteenth century. In this volume they tell their own story in letters they wrote from America to their families and friends back home. The

Emigrants and Exiles

The role of Ireland and Irish Americans in the American Revolution; discusses Irish immigrations to Pa., N.Y., Va., N.C., S.C., and Ga.. O1095HB - \$42.50

How Irish Immigrants Made America Home

This is a comprehensive survey of the Irish in all phases of their emigration, settlement, and life in North America. They are viewed under arms in the Indian wars, the Revolution, the War of 1812, and in the individual services; studied in their states as pioneers and prominent sons; studied as politicians and builders of the Republic; and studied and surveyed in multiple lists and biographies. They are analyzed as financiers, businessmen, and civil servants, and their contributions are explained in statistical analyses of their numbers in proportion to the population of America as a whole. Most important, they are treated as major figures-whether great or small-and the wonder is that a book of this size can treat so many. Hundreds upon hundreds of Irish-Americans are dealt with, from the first immigrants to Barbados in 1649 to the political refugees of the 1840s.

Unfinished Revolution

Among the thousands of political refugees who flooded into the United States during the late-eighteenth and early-nineteenth centuries, none had a greater impact on the early republic than the United Irishmen. They were, according to one Federalist, "the most God-provoking Democrats on this side of Hell." "Every United Irishman," insisted another, "ought to be hunted from the country, as much as a wolf or a tyger." David A. Wilson's lively book is the first to focus specifically on the experiences, attitudes, and ideas of the United Irishmen in the United States. Wilson argues that America served a powerful symbolic and psychological function for the United Irishmen as a place of wish-fulfillment, where the broken dreams of the failed Irish revolution could be realized. The United Irishmen established themselves on the radical wing of the Republican Party, and contributed to Jefferson's "second American Revolution" of 1800; John Adams counted them among the "foreigners and degraded characters" whom he blamed for his defeat. After Jefferson's victory, the United Irishmen set out to destroy the Federalists and democratize the Republicans. Some of them believed that their work was preparing the way for the millennium in America. Convinced that the example of America could ultimately inspire the movement for a democratic republic back home, they never lost sight of the struggle for Irish independence. It was the United Irishmen, writes Wilson, who originated the persistent and powerful tradition of Irish-American nationalism.

The Welsh in America

Irish immigration to the United States can be divided into five general periods, from 1640 to the present: the colonial, prestarvation, great starvation, post-starvation, and post-independence periods. Immigration to the Great Lakes region and, more specifically, to Michigan was differentially influenced during each of these times. The oppressive historical roots of the Irish in both Ireland and nineteenth century America are important to understand in gaining an appreciation for their concern with socioeconomic status. The Irish first entered the Great Lakes by way of the Ohio River and Appalachian passes, spreading north along the expanding frontier. After the War of 1812, the Irish were heavily represented in frontier military garrisons. Many Irish moved into the Detroit metropolitan area as well as to farming areas throughout Michigan. In the 1840s, a number of Irish began fishing in the waters off Beaver Island, Mackinac Island, Bay City, Saginaw, and Alpena. From 1853 to 1854, Irish emigrants from the Great Starvation dug the Ste. Marie Canal while others dug canals in Grand Rapids and Saginaw. Irish nationalism in both Michigan and the United States has been closely linked with the labor movement in which Irish Americans were among the earliest organizers and leaders. Irish American nationalism forced the Irish regardless of their local Irish origins to assume a larger Irish identity. Irish Americans have a long history of involvement in the struggle for Irish Freedom dating from the 1840s. As Patrick Ford, editor of Irish World has said, America led the Irish from the "littleness of countyism into a broad feeling of nationalism."

A Hidden Phase of American History

The story of those seven million Irish men, women, and children who left their native land for a chance at a better life. The story of how they helped build their new adopted homeland. Today there are more than three times as many people of Irish descent in the United States than in Ireland. This is their story.

The Irish in America

This book illustrates the diversity of the Irish experience by reference to studies of specific towns and regions which have hitherto received little attention from historians of the Irish in Britain during the Victorian period.

Ireland and Irish Emigration to the New World from 1815 to the Famine

Traces the causes of Irish immigration to the United States and describes the social, economic, and cultural contributions of this immigrant group to their new country.

A History of the Irish Settlers in North America

This is a study of the sojourner migration of Irish farmers to England in the first half of the 19th century. It covers the demographic characteristics of the migration, economic conditions in Ireland and England, and the welfare of migrants in England.

United Irishmen, United States

Uses actual letters from immigrants to tell their experiences in the New World.

Some Aspects of Emigration from Ireland to the North American Colonies Between 1660 and 1775

Between 1800 and 1914 over eight million people emigrated from Ireland. While the majority paid their own passage or had the fares paid by relations and friends in North America, there was a sizeable group who could not afford to leave. This book looks at the 300,000 emigrants who went to North America from nineteenth-century Ireland and who had their fares paid by the British government, landlords, poor law unions and philanthropists. Most of these emigrants were among the poorest people in Ireland: workhouse paupers, landless laborers and single women. They were often regarded as 'permanent deadweight' who could contribute little to their future well-being and be better off in North America or the colonies. Most of the assisted emigrants experienced harsh conditions in North America. While some were well cared for, such as the Peter Robinson settlers to Ontario between 1823 and 1835, and the Tuke emigrants who were encouraged to settle in Canada and the mid-western states of the United States in the 1880s, others had more difficult encounters. Those who were assisted by landlords such as the Marquis of Lansdowne and Lord Palmerston were sent to Quebec, New York and St John and had to look after themselves from the time of disembarkation. Many of the assisted emigrants settled

in Five Points in New York where they lived in squalid conditions, but through perseverance and hard work bettered themselves. The majority of these emigrants were happy to leave Ireland in the hope of a better life in North America.

Irish in Michigan

In Search of a Better Life' challenges the traditional histories of British and Irish migration, the stories of oppression and exile that form an essential part of the existing literature. By no means were all migrants forced to leave their country by circumstances; many looked forward to a better life abroad. They were largely opportunists rather than victims, whether financed by the state or by landlords or philanthropists, or, as was the case for the majority, by themselves or their families. This was a huge movement of people that formed part of a European exodus to the New World. In placing British and Irish migration alongside each other, there is recognition of the commonalities among both sets of emigrants that will surprise many readers. The poor condition of labourers in 1840s Dorset and Wiltshire were akin to those found in County Cork during the Famine years. British and Irish emigrants were commonly found on the same ships en route to the Americas and Australasia, both settling in predominantly English-speaking countries. With case studies by a variety of contributors, set within the broader context of current scholarship, this compilation features new research on a popular subject which still resonates today. It will prove particularly useful for family historians.

Letters on Irish Emigration

Emigrants from Ireland to America, 1735-1743