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Historiae Catholicae Iberniae Compendium - Scholar's Choice Edition

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Compendium of Church History - Scholar's Choice Edition

This 2003 book is a full-scale history of early modern English literature, offering perspectives on English literature produced in Britain between the Reformation and the Restoration. While providing the general coverage and specific information expected of a major history, its twenty-six chapters address recent methodological and interpretive developments in English literary studies. The book has five sections: 'Modes and Means of Literary Production, Circulation, and Reception', 'The Tudor Era from the Reformation to Elizabeth I', 'The Era of Elizabeth and James VI', 'The Earlier Stuart Era', and 'The Civil War and Commonwealth Era'. While England is the principal focus, literary production in Scotland, Ireland and Wales is treated, as are other subjects less frequently examined in previous histories, including women's writings and the literature of the English Reformation and Revolution. This history is an essential resource for specialists and students.

The Cambridge History of Early Modern English Literature

In facing Latin and English texts, *Great Deeds in Ireland* is the first full translation of the controversial Latin history of Ireland by the famous Dublin intellectual, Richard Stanihurst. *Great Deeds in Ireland* provides a contemporary account of Ireland's geography and people and what the author considered to be the greatest event in Irish history - the Anglo-Norman conquest. Stanihurst celebrated the origins of the English colony in Ireland while simultaneously allegorizing the dilemma facing his own community from a new wave of Protestant English conquerors. The Anglo-Irishman's attempt to introduce Ireland to Europe's Renaissance elite in a literary tour-de-force went awry after many Gaelic Irish, also exiled on the continent, objected to the book's satirical portrayal of Ireland's clergy and its representation of the country's customs, history and learned classes. The book was burned on the orders of the Inquisition in Portugal, marked prohibido in libraries in Spain and provoked a number of angry responses from readers and other writers over the following eighty years. Because of its centrality to debates about Ireland, Stanihurst's *De Rebus* was the first book translation undertaken by the Centre for Neo-Latin Studies established at University College Cork.

Ireland Under Elizabeth

At the rise of the Tudor age, England began to form a national identity. With that sense of self came the beginnings of the colonialist notion of the "other" Ireland, however, proved a most difficult other because it was so closely linked, both culturally and geographically, to England. Ireland's colonial position was especially complex because of the political, religious, and ethnic heritage it shared with England. Andrew Murphy asserts that the Irish were seen not as absolute but as "proximate" others. As a result, English writing about Ireland was a problematic process, since standard colonial stereotypes

never quite fit the Irish. But the Irish Sea Betwixt Us examines the English view of the "imperfect" other by looking at Ireland through works by Spenser, Jonson, and Shakespeare. Murphy also considers a broad range of materials from the Renaissance period, including journals, pamphlets, histories, and state papers.

De Rebus in Hibernia Gestis

This book reconstructs the efforts that were made to establish a missionary network between the two Irish Colleges of Rome, Ireland, and the West Indies during the seventeenth century. It analyses the process which brought the Irish clergy to establish two dedicated colleges in the epicenter of early modern Catholicism and to develop a series of missionary initiatives in the English islands of the West Indies. During a period of great political change in Ireland, continental Europe and the Atlantic region, the book traces how and through which key figures and institutions this clerical channel was established, while at the same time identifying the main obstacles to its development.

History of the Catholic Church From the Renaissance to the French Revolution (Complete)

This book examines the experiences and interconnections of the Reformations, principally in Denmark-Norway and Britain and Ireland (but with an eye to the broader Scandinavian landscape as well), and also discusses instances of similarities between the Reformations in both realms. The volume features a comprehensive introduction, and provides a broad survey of the beginnings and progress of the Catholic and Protestant Reformations in Northern Europe, while also highlighting themes of comparison that are common to all of the bloc under consideration, which will be of interest to Reformation scholars across this geographical region.

The Image of Irelande

Reprint of the original, first published in 1866.

But the Irish Sea Betwixt Us

Thinkers and historians have long perceived violence and its control as integral to the very idea of 'Western Civilization'. Focusing on interpersonal violence and the huge role it played in human affairs in the post-medieval West, this timely collection brings together the latest interdisciplinary and historical research in the field.

The History and Antiquities of the Diocese of Ossory

Reissued with a comprehensive and updated bibliographical supplement, this history of Ireland brings together essays by scholars on Irish history from the earliest times to the present. This is the third of a ten-volume series.

Making, Breaking and Remaking the Irish Missionary Network

Exploring the influence of Shakespeare on drama in Ireland, Rebecca Steinberger examines works by two representative playwrights: Sean O'Casey (1880-1964) and Brian Friel (1929-). Shakespeare's plays, grounded in history, nationalism, and imperialism, embody an empathy for the Irish other. Irish dramatists' appropriations of Shakespeare, Steinberger argues, were both a reaction to the language of domination and a means to support their revision of the Irish as Subject.

Northern European Reformations

The Handbook brings together forty articles by leading scholars of history, literature, religion, and classics, in the first full investigation of the significance of Raphael Holinshed's Chronicles of England, Scotland and Ireland (1577, 1587), the greatest of Elizabethan chronicles and a principal source for Shakespeare's history plays.

The Description of Ireland

This final volume in the Cambridge History of Ireland covers the period from the 1880s to the present. Based on the most recent and innovative scholarship and research, the many contributions from experts in their field offer detailed and fresh perspectives on key areas of Irish social, economic, religious, political, demographic, institutional and cultural history. By situating the Irish story, or stories -

as for much of these decades two Irelands are in play - in a variety of contexts, Irish and Anglo-Irish, but also European, Atlantic and, latterly, global. The result is an insightful interpretation on the emergence and development of Ireland during these often turbulent decades. Copiously illustrated, with special features on images of the 'Troubles' and on Irish art and sculpture in the twentieth century, this volume will undoubtedly be hailed as a landmark publication by the most recent generation of historians of Ireland.

The History of Ireland

This book provides a much-needed historiographical overview of modern Irish History, which is often written mainly from a socio-political perspective. This guide offers a comprehensive account of Irish History in its manifold aspects such as family, famine, labour, institutional, women, cultural, art, identity and migration histories.

Cultures of Violence

Exploring Edmund Spenser's writings within the historical and aesthetic context of colonial agricultural reform in Ireland, his adopted home, this study demonstrates how Irish events and influences operate in far more of Spenser's work than previously suspected. Thomas Herron explores Spenser's relation to contemporary English poets and polemicists in Munster, such as Sir Walter Raleigh, Ralph Birkenshaw and Parr Lane, as well as heretofore neglected Irish material in Elizabethan pageantry in the 1590s, such as the famously elaborate state performances at Elvetham and Rycote. New light is shed here on the Irish significance of both the earlier and later Books of The Fairie Queene. Herron examines in depth Spenser's adaptation of the paradigm of the laboring artist for empire found in Virgil's Georgics, which Herron weaves explicitly with Spenser's experience as an administrator, property owner and planter in Ireland. Taking in history, religion, geography, classics and colonial studies, as well as early modern literature and Irish studies, this book constitutes a valuable addition to Spenser scholarship.

Early Modern Ireland, 1534-1691

A revisionist account of Irish history under the Tudors.

Shakespeare and Twentieth-century Irish Drama

The thousand years explored in this book witnessed developments in the history of Ireland that resonate to this day. Interspersing narrative with detailed analysis of key themes, the first volume in The Cambridge History of Ireland presents the latest thinking on key aspects of the medieval Irish experience. The contributors are leading experts in their fields, and present their original interpretations in a fresh and accessible manner. New perspectives are offered on the politics, artistic culture, religious beliefs and practices, social organisation and economic activity that prevailed on the island in these centuries. At each turn the question is asked: to what extent were these developments unique to Ireland? The openness of Ireland to outside influences, and its capacity to influence the world beyond its shores, are recurring themes. Underpinning the book is a comparative, outward-looking approach that sees Ireland as an integral but exceptional component of medieval Christian Europe.

Lives of the Irish Saints,

This volume in honor of Professor Karl Bottigheimer examines the impact of the dramatic shifts in culture, society and politics on people in Ireland in the early modern period. Underpinning much of this change was the process whereby Ireland was finally militarily conquered and extensive lands were colonized by newcomers. Karl Bottigheimer, writing in 1978, conceptualized the broader significance of these changes by focusing on the transformation of Ireland's de facto status from that of a kingdom after 1541 to a colony by the 17th century. He explained this hybrid status as arising from its dual perception as both a kingdom of the British monarchs and yet also a land of opportunity where direct rule and colonization projects compromised its status as a kingdom. Equally significant were the ideological and religious changes that accompanied the conquest, issues that have also constituted a research interest of Professor Bottigheimer's. This book explores the various ways in which people on the island of Ireland made sense of their world in an era of political and social upheaval. It draws on an international team of contributors united in their desire to celebrate both Karl Bottigheimer's contribution to Irish studies and also to expand our knowledge of early modern Ireland.

The Oxford Handbook of Holinshed's Chronicles

This book has been considered by academicians and scholars of great significance and value to literature. This forms a part of the knowledge base for future generations. We have represented this book in the same form as it was first published. Hence any marks seen are left intentionally to preserve its true nature.

The Cambridge History of Ireland: Volume 4, 1880 to the Present

'A study of both Tudor Anglo-Irish relations and the 16th century, Morgan's work is first rate, thoughtful, well-researched and subtle.' ARCHIVES As a study of both Tudor Anglo-Irish relations and the sixteenth-century, Morgan's work is first rate, thoughtful, well-researched and subtle. ARCHIVES Fascinating piece of detective work... No serious student of late Tudor Ireland can afford to ignore this rigorous and painstaking analysis. HISTORY Between 1594-1603 Elizabeth I faced her most dangerous challenge - the insurrection in Ireland known to British historians as the rebellion of the earl of Tyrone, and to their Irish counterparts in the Nine Years War. This study examines the causes of the conflict in the developing policy of the Crown, which climaxed in the Monaghan settlement of 1591, and the continuing resilience of the Gaelic system which brought to power Hugh Roe O'Donnell and Hugh O'Neill. The role of Hugh O'Neill, the earl of Tyrone, was pivotal in the conspiracies leading up to the war and in the leadership of the Irish cause thereafter. O'Neill's acceptance of an alliance with Spain rather than a fragile compromise with England is the terminal point of the study. By exploiting all the available source material, Dr Morgan has not only provided a critical reassessment of the early career of Hugh O'Neill but also made an original and lasting contribution to both Irish and Tudor historiography. HIRAM MORGAN is lecturer in history, University College, Cork.

Palgrave Advances in Irish History

Historiography has highlighted Ireland's sixteenth-century rebellions and ignored its revolution. The transformation of the island's political personality in the course of the middle Tudor period must be the last remarked-upon change in its whole history. Yet it might be claimed to be the most remarkable. It provided Ireland with its first sovereign constitution, gave it for the first time an ideology of nationalism, and proposed a practical political objective which has inspired and eluded a host of political movements ever since: the unification of the island's pluralistic community into a coherent political entity. The reason for the neglect lies partly in another remarkable feature of the revolution itself, the circumstances of its accomplishment. it was engineered by Anglo-Irish politicians, in collaboration with an English head of government in Ireland, and by constitutional means, in particular by parliamentary statute.

Spenser's Irish Work

The poets who wrote these verses, otherwise unknown men and women from the worlds of the Old English and native Irish, or visitors or settlers newly arrived from England, emerge from the pages of this book as sardonic observers of the dangerous times in which they lived, and as writers of originality, freshness and, sometimes, of wit and ingenuity."

A History of the Romans Under the Empire

In 1500, most of Ireland lay outside the ambit of English royal power. Only a small area around Dublin was directly administered by the crown. The rest of the island was run in more or less autonomous fashion by Anglo-Norman magnates or Gaelic chieftains.

The Chief Governors

This book has been considered by academicians and scholars of great significance and value to literature. This forms a part of the knowledge base for future generations. So that the book is never forgotten we have represented this book in a print format as the same form as it was originally first published. Hence any marks or annotations seen are left intentionally to preserve its true nature.

The Cambridge History of Ireland: Volume 1, 600–1550

"Following the ground-breaking volume Ireland in the Renaissance, c.1540–1660 (2007) by the same editors, this multidisciplinary collection in history, art history, literature and archaeology examines the region of the English Pale in Ireland -- and the concept of the Pale itself -- during the early

modern period. Subjects covered include hidden houses at Athy, Co. Kildare, and Carstown, Co. Louth; the Gaelic Irish of east Leinster and their countrymen at the London court; music; theatre; powerful Geraldine women; the classical and political pretensions of the 'Old English' community; church settlement; literary martyrdom; book ownership; the Irish language; a new interpretation of the earl of Strafford's daunting pile at Jigginstown near Naas, Co. Kildare, and more."--Publisher's description.

Richard Stanihurst the Dubliner, 1547-1618

This book examines the emergence of the religious refugee as a mass phenomenon from the fifteenth through the eighteenth centuries. It considers how Europeans pictured a range of threats as social contagions and how they dealt with these threats by purging ideas, objects, and people.

Taking Sides?

Reproduction of the original: Phases of Irish History by Eoin MacNeill

A Text Book of Irish Literature

Tyrone's Rebellion