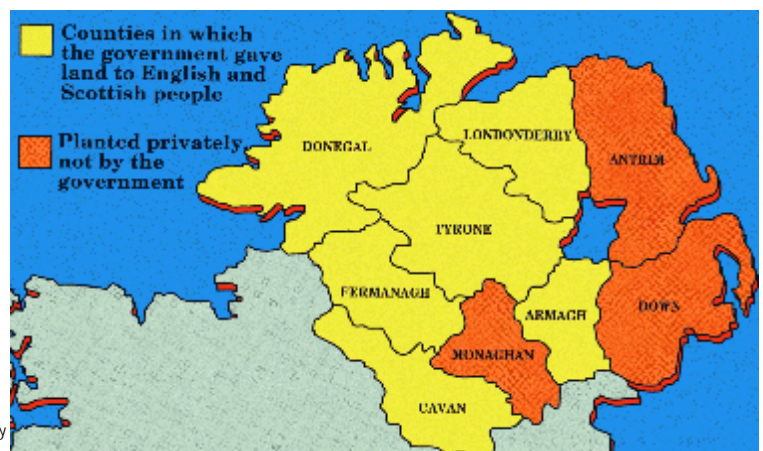


Britain 1500-1750 (Tudors & early Stuarts)

- KEY IDEAS: 1. The make up and characteristics of the Tudor family.
2. The major political, social and religious changes of this period.

Organising question	Teaching & learning	Key elements	Resources	Approx. weeks
What was the 'Plantation of Ulster'?	i. What was medieval Ireland like?	1, 2d.	Textbook: <i>Medieval Realms</i> by N. Tonge & P. Hepplewhite, Nelson Thornes, 0-74872-425-7, pp 48-49.	2-3
	ii. Why did the English want to conquer Ireland?	2b, 2c.	Problems and solutions worksheet.	
	iii. What happened in Ulster and how did Plantation change Ulster?	2d, 3a, 4a.	Textbook: <i>The Making of the United Kingdom</i> , by R. Unwin, Nelson Thornes, 0-74872-426-5, pp 16-17. Sources worksheet, task worksheet, ideas worksheet.	
	vi. Assessment based on the organising question.	5a, 5c.		



Province of Ulster
Rivalry and Conflict by A. Logan & K Gormley
Colourpoint Books, 1-89839-212-9, p. 27

Why did the English want to conquer Ireland?

The Planters were Protestant, like the English.

A larger area would be under English rule.

The planters brought civilisation.

Planters used English laws.

Plantations meant fewer raids on the Pale.

The planters, as Protestants, were no friends of the Spanish.

The planters spoke English.

Planters obeyed English rule.

Plantation meant that fewer Irish lords could afford to raise armies.

Irish lords rebelled against English rule.

The Irish were Catholic.

English people thought that the Irish were savages.

Armies to crush rebellions were costly.

Spain might use Ireland to launch an attack on England.

The Pale was only a small area of Ireland.

The Irish used their own laws.

Irish landowners raised rebel armies.

The Irish spoke Gaelic.

Problems and solutions

Security	Religion	Control



How did Plantation change Ulster?



A plantation bawn



Irish house

Planters

- Spoke English
- Protestant religion
- Got cheap land
- New start in life
- Good quality land
- Potential to become wealthy
- Some protection
- Unknown country
- Could be attacked by rebels
- Hated by many Irish

Irish

- Spoke Gaelic
- Catholic religion
- Had land taken away
- Forced onto poor land
- Attacked planters
- Became workers or tenants on the planters' land.



Task

I imagine that you are living in Ulster after the plantations. Your task is to write a poem from the viewpoint of EITHER a planter or an Irish person.

Use the ideas boxes above to help you to imagine how this person may have been affected by the Ulster plantation. Think about how the person felt about the plantation.

How did plantation change Ulster?



There is not one acre
left to him, nor to any
lord of his line,
No house at Enagh, or
Faugham Vale, no cattle
in Glenkonkeine.



This is a drawing of a tomb
of an O'Cahan chieftain
called Coeey-na-Gael which
means 'The Terror of the
Stranger'.

Task

Read the poem by Alice Milligan
about the O'Cahan Clan and answer
the following questions.

1. List three things the O'Cahans
have lost due to plantation.
2. What other reasons would clans
like the O'Cahans have for hating
the planters?

Respond

Using the 'Ideas' worksheet write
your own poem about life in Ulster
after plantation. You can choose to
write from either the viewpoint of
the Irish or as a planter.

Sources

Source A

Sir George Hamilton has built a good house of timber for his wife and family. He has brought over some Scottish families who have built a bawn and houses. Sir John Drummond, with 1000 acres has one Scotsman on his land, James Clapham, with 2000 acres, is resident, and is ready to put people on his land. Sir Claude Hamilton has 2000 acres but has not appeared and has done no work.

(Strabane survey, 1611)



Source B

Sir George Hamilton has built 60 houses for his tenants. They have good stores of cattle and plenty of weapons. Sir John Drummond had his wife and servants in the country. Nine or ten households are settled with goods and cattle. James Clapham has a good house and bawn, but only half his tenants are on his land. He has asked for the king's mercy for being slow to carry out his conditions. Sir Claude Hamilton has poor land. There is nothing built and few or no tenants on his land.

(Strabane survey, 1613)

Source C

The Earl of Castlehaven has 3000 acres on which there is no building at all. There are few English families on the land. On the Earl's other 2000 acres, there is a ruined house. The rest of the land is rented to 20 Irish gentlemen, who have about 3000 people of all sorts on the land.

(Description of Lord Castlehaven's estate at Forkhill, Armagh, 1619)

Task

The sources are descriptions of the Ulster plantations. Read the sources carefully and then answer the questions below.

1. Do sources A and B suggest that plantation is working? Give examples.
2. What evidence is there in all three sources that there were some problems? (Mention each of the sources and give examples.)

Key words

Bawn = a large fortified house to defend the new settlers

Was the Plantation of Ulster a success?

1. Study Source A

What does source A tell us about what happened as a result of the Ulster Plantation? (4)

2. Study source B

Has anything changed as a result of Plantation two years later? (6)

3. Study Sources A and B

Do sources A and B suggest that Plantation is working? (7)

4. Study Source C

Is Source C useful for showing whether or not Plantation was working? (8)

5. Study sources A - C

What evidence is there in each of the sources that there were some problems with Plantation? (8)

6. Study sources A - C

Use the sources and your own knowledge to discuss what happened as a result of the Ulster Plantation (12)

Total = 45

SPG = 5

Total Marks = 50

The Ulster Plantation - sources

Source A

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Source B

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