

the great hunger cecil woodham smith

The Great Hunger Cecil Woodham Smith: A Definitive Exploration of Ireland's Tragedy

the great hunger cecil woodham smith stands as a pivotal reference when delving into one of the most devastating episodes in Irish history—the Great Irish Famine. Cecil Woodham-Smith's meticulous research and compelling narrative style brought to life the harrowing realities faced by millions during the mid-19th century famine, often referred to simply as "The Great Hunger." Her work not only deepened our understanding of the famine's causes and consequences but also sparked renewed discussions about responsibility, survival, and historical memory.

In this article, we'll explore the significance of Cecil Woodham-Smith's contribution through her landmark book, **The Great Hunger**, and how it reshaped the narrative around this tragic event. Along the way, we'll touch on the historical context, key themes from her writing, and the lasting impact her scholarship has had both in Ireland and internationally.

The Historical Context of the Great Irish Famine

To fully appreciate Cecil Woodham-Smith's **The Great Hunger**, it's essential to understand the historical backdrop against which the famine unfolded. The Great Irish Famine, spanning from 1845 to 1852, was triggered by the repeated failure of the potato crop due to *Phytophthora infestans*, a devastating potato blight. Potatoes were the staple food for the majority of the Irish population, especially the rural poor, who relied heavily on this crop for sustenance.

Economic and Social Conditions Before the Famine

Before the blight struck, Ireland was grappling with widespread poverty, overpopulation, and a fragile tenant farming system. Many Irish farmers were smallholders who rented minuscule plots of land, often only sufficient to grow potatoes. This precarious agricultural setup, combined with British colonial policies, made the population extremely vulnerable to crop failure.

Cecil Woodham-Smith's work sheds light on these structural weaknesses, emphasizing how social and economic inequalities exacerbated the famine's impact. Her narrative goes beyond the blight itself, exploring how landlords, government officials, and the British administration responded—or failed to respond—effectively.

Cecil Woodham-Smith's Approach in The Great

Hunger

What sets **The Great Hunger** apart from other historical accounts is Woodham-Smith's ability to combine rigorous scholarship with a deeply human perspective. She doesn't just recount statistics or political maneuvers; she tells the story of suffering, resilience, and political failure with vivid detail and emotional depth.

A Narrative Focused on Human Experience

Woodham-Smith brings the famine's human toll to the forefront, illustrating how starvation, disease, and mass emigration devastated communities. Through diaries, letters, and contemporary reports, she reconstructs the lived experiences of those who endured the famine, giving voice to the voiceless.

Her exploration of the emigration wave—where millions fled Ireland for America and elsewhere—also highlights the diaspora's critical role in Irish history. The personal stories she includes create a compelling narrative that resonates with readers, making history accessible and poignant.

Critique of British Government Policy

One of the most controversial and impactful elements of Woodham-Smith's analysis is her critique of the British government's handling of the famine. She argues that official responses were often inadequate, delayed, or misguided, driven by ideological commitments to laissez-faire economics and political indifference to Irish suffering.

Woodham-Smith scrutinizes the roles of key figures like Sir Charles Trevelyan, whose administration of famine relief has been widely criticized. By highlighting these failures, she invites readers to consider the broader implications of governance, colonialism, and humanitarian responsibility.

The Great Hunger Cecil Woodham Smith and Its Legacy

Since its publication, **The Great Hunger** has become a foundational text for anyone interested in Irish history, famine studies, or colonial legacies. Woodham-Smith's work opened new avenues for research and public discourse, encouraging historians to re-examine primary sources and challenge prevailing narratives.

Influence on Irish Historical Scholarship

Woodham-Smith's scholarship inspired subsequent generations of historians to approach the famine with fresh eyes. Her blend of narrative storytelling and critical analysis set a benchmark for famine literature, influencing both academic works and popular histories.

Moreover, her emphasis on the human dimension encouraged interdisciplinary studies, incorporating sociology, economics, and cultural analysis to understand the famine's multifaceted impact.

Public Awareness and Cultural Impact

Beyond academia, **The Great Hunger** helped raise awareness about the famine's significance in Irish identity and collective memory. The book's vivid portrayal of suffering and resilience contributed to commemorations, literature, and even film adaptations that keep the story alive in public consciousness.

For many in the Irish diaspora, Woodham-Smith's work serves as a vital link to their ancestral past, fostering a sense of connection and understanding about the challenges faced by their forebears.

Key Themes and Takeaways from *The Great Hunger* Cecil Woodham Smith

Reflecting on Woodham-Smith's **The Great Hunger** reveals several crucial themes that continue to resonate:

- **Human suffering amid systemic failure:** The famine was not just a natural disaster but a tragedy compounded by political and economic policies.
- **The role of government and ideology:** The British administration's adherence to free-market principles often hindered effective relief efforts.
- **Resilience and migration:** Despite unimaginable hardship, Irish communities demonstrated endurance, and mass emigration shaped global Irish identity.
- **The importance of storytelling in history:** Woodham-Smith's narrative approach reminds us that history is not just dates and facts but lived experience.

Lessons for Today

Understanding the Great Hunger through Cecil Woodham-Smith's lens offers valuable lessons for contemporary society. It highlights the dangers of ignoring vulnerable populations during crises and the ethical responsibilities of governments and international

bodies in humanitarian disasters.

Her work also underlines the power of historical scholarship to influence public opinion and foster empathy, showing how well-researched history can inform policy and collective memory.

Exploring Woodham-Smith's *'The Great Hunger'* invites us to remember the past with honesty and compassion while encouraging ongoing reflection on social justice and governance. It remains an essential resource for anyone seeking to comprehend one of history's most profound human tragedies and its enduring legacy in Ireland and beyond.

Frequently Asked Questions

Who is Cecil Woodham-Smith?

Cecil Woodham-Smith was a British historian and author known for her works on 19th-century history, particularly the Irish Potato Famine, also known as the Great Hunger.

What is 'The Great Hunger' by Cecil Woodham-Smith about?

'The Great Hunger' by Cecil Woodham-Smith is a historical account of the Irish Potato Famine that occurred between 1845 and 1852, detailing the causes, events, and consequences of the famine.

When was 'The Great Hunger' by Cecil Woodham-Smith published?

'The Great Hunger' was first published in 1962.

What perspective does Cecil Woodham-Smith offer in 'The Great Hunger'?

Cecil Woodham-Smith offers a critical perspective on the British government's response to the Irish Potato Famine, highlighting mismanagement and neglect that worsened the suffering.

Why is 'The Great Hunger' considered an important work on the Irish Potato Famine?

'The Great Hunger' is considered important because it provides a comprehensive and detailed narrative of the famine, combining thorough research with compelling storytelling, which brought widespread attention to this tragic event.

Did Cecil Woodham-Smith use primary sources in her research for 'The Great Hunger'?

Yes, Cecil Woodham-Smith extensively used primary sources such as government documents, personal letters, and contemporary newspapers to provide an accurate and vivid account of the famine.

How has 'The Great Hunger' influenced historical understanding of the Irish Potato Famine?

The book has influenced historical understanding by emphasizing the role of British policy failures and the human impact of the famine, shaping both scholarly and public perceptions.

Are there any criticisms of Cecil Woodham-Smith's 'The Great Hunger'?

Some critics argue that Woodham-Smith's work is somewhat biased against the British government and that it sometimes focuses more on narrative than on economic analysis.

What makes Cecil Woodham-Smith's writing style in 'The Great Hunger' notable?

Her writing style is notable for being both scholarly and accessible, combining rigorous historical research with engaging prose that appeals to both academics and general readers.

Additional Resources

The Great Hunger Cecil Woodham Smith: A Definitive Examination of Her Landmark Work on Ireland's Famine

the great hunger cecil woodham smith stands as one of the most influential historical accounts of the Irish Potato Famine, a catastrophic event that reshaped Ireland's demographic, social, and political landscape in the mid-19th century. Cecil Woodham-Smith's meticulous research and compelling narrative brought renewed attention to the famine's complexities, causation, and consequences, positioning her book as an essential reference in Irish historiography. This article delves into the significance of Woodham-Smith's work, assessing its historiographical impact, narrative style, and the broader implications for understanding one of Ireland's darkest chapters.

Contextualizing "The Great Hunger" by Cecil

Woodham Smith

Published in 1962, "The Great Hunger" emerged during a period when scholarship on the Irish Famine was relatively sparse or heavily politicized. Cecil Woodham-Smith, a British historian and journalist, approached the subject with a fresh lens—balancing rigorous archival research with a readable prose style that appealed to both academic and general audiences. The book focuses primarily on the years 1845 to 1850, chronicling the arrival of the potato blight, the British government's response, and the humanitarian crisis that unfolded.

Woodham-Smith's narrative challenges simplistic interpretations of the famine as merely a natural disaster. Instead, she highlights the catastrophic failure of British policy and administration, underscoring how ideological rigidity, economic laissez-faire attitudes, and political indifference exacerbated the suffering. Her portrayal of key figures, including Sir Charles Trevelyan—the British civil servant overseeing famine relief—casts a critical eye on the imperial governance that prioritized economic orthodoxy over human welfare.

Historical Significance and Research Approach

What distinguishes "The Great Hunger Cecil Woodham Smith" from other famine histories is its synthesis of primary sources, including government reports, personal letters, and contemporary newspaper accounts. This multifaceted approach allows her to present a nuanced picture of the famine's progression and the varied responses it elicited.

Furthermore, Woodham-Smith's British background lent a unique perspective, enabling her to critique the British administration's failures without the lens of nationalist partisanship. While some Irish historians initially questioned her motives, the book's balanced tone and evidence-based approach earned widespread acclaim.

Key Themes Explored in "The Great Hunger"

The book is not merely a chronological recounting but an incisive analysis of several underlying themes that shaped the famine experience.

Government Policy and Ideology

One of the central pillars of Woodham-Smith's argument is the detrimental impact of British government policy driven by laissez-faire economics. She documents how the government's reluctance to intervene substantively—relying on market forces and minimal relief—led to widespread starvation and disease. This ideological stance, in her view, was compounded by a lack of empathy and understanding of the Irish peasantry's plight.

Socioeconomic Conditions Preceding the Famine

Woodham-Smith carefully examines the socioeconomic vulnerabilities that rendered Ireland particularly susceptible to famine. The population's heavy dependence on the potato crop, the prevalence of small tenant farmers, and systemic poverty created a fragile agricultural ecosystem. By illuminating these factors, she provides context for why the blight's arrival had such devastating consequences.

Human Suffering and Demographic Impact

The book does not shy away from portraying the human cost. Through vivid descriptions and case studies, Woodham-Smith conveys the widespread suffering, including mass starvation, disease outbreaks like typhus and cholera, and the massive wave of emigration triggered by the famine. The demographic shift—where Ireland's population declined by approximately 20-25% during the famine years—is a critical element underscored throughout the narrative.

Comparative Perspectives and Legacy

When compared to other famine histories, such as those by Irish nationalist historians or economic historians focused on market dynamics, Woodham-Smith's "The Great Hunger" offers a distinctive blend of empathy and critique. Her work influenced subsequent generations of scholars and remains a foundational text in famine studies, often cited for its depth and readability.

Strengths of Woodham-Smith's Work

- **Comprehensive Research:** Extensive use of archival material provides a well-rounded historical account.
- **Balanced Critique:** She critically evaluates British policy without descending into polemic, maintaining scholarly objectivity.
- **Engaging Narrative:** The accessible prose style broadens the audience beyond academia.
- **Humanization of History:** Focus on individual stories and social impacts brings the tragedy to life.

Criticisms and Limitations

While widely praised, Woodham-Smith's work has also faced some critique:

- **Anglo-centric Perspective:** Some argue that her British background may influence certain interpretations, particularly regarding Irish political agency.
- **Limited Focus on Irish Political Responses:** The book emphasizes British policy but less so internal Irish political dynamics during the famine.
- **Economic Analysis:** Critics from economic history fields suggest that the book underplays some market forces and structural economic factors.

These critiques, however, do not diminish the overall contribution of "The Great Hunger Cecil Woodham Smith" to famine historiography.

Broader Implications for Understanding the Irish Potato Famine

By foregrounding the interplay between natural disaster and human decision-making, Woodham-Smith's analysis invites readers to reconsider the famine not as an unavoidable calamity but as a preventable tragedy. Her detailed account of bureaucratic inertia and ideological dogma resonates in broader discussions about state responsibility during humanitarian crises.

Moreover, the book's emphasis on the lasting demographic and cultural effects of the famine highlights its role in shaping modern Ireland. The waves of emigration, shifts in land ownership, and deep social scars continue to inform Irish identity and diaspora narratives today.

Cecil Woodham-Smith's "The Great Hunger" remains a cornerstone in the literature on the Irish Potato Famine, combining scholarly rigor with evocative storytelling. Its enduring relevance lies in its capacity to educate and provoke reflection on the consequences of governance, policy failures, and human resilience amidst catastrophe.

[The Great Hunger Cecil Woodham Smith](#)

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Examines the Irish potato famine of the 1840s and its impact on Anglo-Irish relations.

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the great hunger cecil woodham smith: **Survivors of the Irish Great Hunger, 1845?1850** Jack O' Keefe, PhD, 2013-09 In 1801, everything changed for the people of Ireland. Several years after the Act of Union forces Ireland to become the breadbasket for England, blight ravages the potato crops, and the country and its residents begin to starve. As thousands die and more emigrate, greedy landlords wreak havoc on those who remain to work their land. English landlord James Palmerston a man known for using brutality to get his way rides through a sheep meadow on his horse, running down farmer Sean Kavanagh and his innocent young son. After Sean reports the incident to the sheriff, however, Palmerston vows revenge, setting off a chain of events that leads to a questioning of Sean's past, an attempted rape, and a brutal attack on a young female tinker. As the threat of Civil War brews in the distance, a Mercy nun who ministers to the distressed Kavanagh family and many others has no idea that her destiny is about to lead her in another direction. In this historical tale set during an unforgettable time in history, the people of Ireland face one perilous challenge after another, proving their resilience and determination to survive despite seemingly insurmountable odds.

the great hunger cecil woodham smith: *Charity and the Great Hunger in Ireland* Christine Kinealy, 2013-10-10 The Great Irish Famine was one of the most devastating humanitarian disasters of the nineteenth century. In a period of only five years, Ireland lost approximately 25% of its population through a combination of death and emigration. How could such a tragedy have occurred at the heart of the vast, and resource-rich, British Empire? *Charity and the Great Hunger in Ireland* explores this question by focusing on a particular, and lesser-known, aspect of the Famine: that being the extent to which people throughout the world mobilized to provide money, food and clothing to assist the starving Irish. This book considers how, helped by developments in transport and communications, newspapers throughout the world reported on the suffering in Ireland, prompting funds to be raised globally on an unprecedented scale. Donations came from as far away as Australia, China, India and South America and contributors emerged from across the various religious, ethnic, social and gender divides. *Charity and the Great Hunger in Ireland* traces the story of this international aid effort and uses it to reveal previously unconsidered elements in the history of the Famine in Ireland.

the great hunger cecil woodham smith: **The Great Famine in Ireland and Britain's Financial Crisis** Charles Read, 2022 Rich in archival detail and offering a ground-breaking analysis, this book presents a radically new interpretation of British politics and policy failings during the Great Famine. The Irish famine of the 1840s is the biggest humanitarian crisis in the United Kingdom's history. Within six years of the arrival of the potato blight in Ireland in 1845, more than a quarter of its residents had unexpectedly died or emigrated. Its population has not yet fully recovered since. Historians have struggled to explain why the British government decided to shut down its centrally organised relief efforts in 1847, long before the famine ended. Some have blamed the laissez-faire attitudes of the time for an inadequate response by the British government; others have alleged purposeful neglect and genocide. In contrast, *The Great Famine in Ireland and Britain's Financial Crisis* uncovers a hidden narrative of the crisis, which links policy failure in Ireland to financial and political instability in Great Britain. More important than a laissez-faire ideology in hindering relief efforts for Ireland were the British government's lack of a Parliamentary majority from 1846, the financial crises of 1847, and a battle of ideas over monetary policy between proponents and opponents of financial orthodoxy. The high death toll in Ireland resulted from the British government's plans for intervention going awry, rather than being prematurely cancelled because of laissez-faire. This book is essential reading for scholars, students and anyone interested in Anglo-Irish relations, the history of financial crises and famines, and why humanitarian-relief efforts can go wrong even with good intentions.

the great hunger cecil woodham smith: Black '47 and Beyond Cormac Ó Gráda, 2000-09-03 Moving away from the traditional narrative historical approach to the catastrophe, O Grada concentrates instead on fresh insights available through interdisciplinary and comparative methods. He highlights several economic and demographic features of the famine previously neglected in the literature, such as the part played by traders and markets, by medical science, and by migration.

the great hunger cecil woodham smith: The Famine Plot Tim Pat Coogan, 2025-09-23 During a Biblical seven years in the middle of the nineteenth century, Ireland experienced the worst disaster a nation could suffer. Fully a quarter of its citizens either perished from starvation or emigrated, with so many dying en route that it was said, you can walk dry shod to America on their bodies. In this grand, sweeping narrative, Ireland's best-known historian, Tim Pat Coogan, gives a fresh and comprehensive account of one of the darkest chapters in world history, arguing that Britain was in large part responsible for the extent of the national tragedy, and in fact engineered the food shortage in one of the earliest cases of ethnic cleansing. So strong was anti-Irish sentiment in the mainland that the English parliament referred to the famine as God's lesson. Drawing on recently uncovered sources, and with the sharp eye of a seasoned historian, Coogan delivers fresh insights into the famine's causes, recounts its unspeakable events, and delves into the legacy of the famine mentality that followed immigrants across the Atlantic to the shores of the United States and had lasting effects on the population left behind. This is a broad, magisterial history of a tragedy that shook the nineteenth century and still impacts the worldwide Irish diaspora of nearly 80 million people today.

the great hunger cecil woodham smith: Trials of Irish History Evi Gkotsaridis, 2006 This book focuses on the phenomenon of historical revision in Ireland. The new conceptualisations and interpretations of Irish historiography are analysed and assessed.

the great hunger cecil woodham smith: The Great Famine Ciarán Ó Murchadha, 2011-08-04 An engaging and moving account of this most destructive event in Irish history.

the great hunger cecil woodham smith: John Ireland and the American Catholic Church Marvin R. O'Connell, 1988 O'Connell presents an excellent biography of the first archbishop of St. Paul, Minnesota, who rose from poverty to become an internationally known clerical figure and friend of presidents. . . . Well written and well researched, this biography brings to life an important figure in American religious history. Recommended.--Library Journal

the great hunger cecil woodham smith: The Great Famine Amelia Khatri, AI, 2025-02-17 The Great Famine examines the multifaceted causes and devastating consequences of the Irish Potato Famine (1845-1849), a pivotal event in world history. It explores the confluence of environmental factors, specifically the arrival of potato blight, alongside existing socioeconomic conditions and British economic policies that transformed a localized agricultural crisis into a widespread catastrophe. The book highlights the biological vulnerability of Ireland's dependence on a single crop and the impact of British Colonialism on Irish land ownership and food distribution. The narrative also traces the subsequent mass migration and its profound effects on both Ireland and the nations receiving the displaced population. The book argues that the famine was not merely a natural disaster, but a complex interplay of ecological vulnerability exacerbated by political and economic systems. By using government documents, personal letters, and research from agricultural science, The Great Famine adopts a narrative non-fiction approach to bring this history to life. Structured to provide a comprehensive analysis, it begins with pre-famine conditions in Ireland, transitions to the blight's devastating effects, analyzes the British government's response, examines mass emigration, and concludes with the famine's long-term impact on Irish society and modern food security policies.

the great hunger cecil woodham smith: The Irish in New Jersey Dermot Quinn, 2004 Since Irish immigrants began settling in New Jersey during the seventeenth century, they have made a sizable impact on the state's history and development. As the budding colony established an identity in the New World, the Irish grappled with issues of their own: What did it mean to be Irish

American, and what role would Irishness play in the creation of an American identity? In this richly illustrated history, Dermot Quinn uncovers the story of how the Irish in New Jersey maintained their cultural roots while also laying the foundations for the social, economic, political, and religious landscapes of their adopted country. Quinn chronicles the emigration of families from a conflict-torn and famine-stricken Ireland to the unfamiliar land whose unwelcoming streets often fell far short of being paved with gold. Using case histories from Paterson, Jersey City, and Newark, Quinn examines the transition of the Irish from a rejected minority to a middle-class, secular, and suburban identity. The Irish in New Jersey will appeal to everyone with an interest in the cultural heritage of a proud and accomplished people.

the great hunger cecil woodham smith: Flight from Famine Donald MacKay, 2009-03-23 Winner of the 1991 QSPELL Prize for Non-fiction One of Canada's founding peoples, the Irish arrived in the Newfoundland fishing stations as early as the seventeenth century. By the eighteenth century they were establishing farms and settlements from Nova Scotia to the Great Lakes. Then, in the 1840s, came the failures of Ireland's potato crop, which people in the west of Ireland had depended on for survival. And that, wrote a Sligo countryman, was the beginning of the great trouble and famine that destroyed Ireland. *Flight from Famine* is the moving account of a Victorian-era tragedy that has echoes in our own time but seems hardly credible in the light of Ireland's modern prosperity. The famine survivors who helped build Canada in the years that followed Black '47 provide a testament to courage, resilience, and perseverance. By the time of Confederation, the Irish population of Canada was second only to the French, and four million Canadians can claim proud Irish descent.

the great hunger cecil woodham smith: John Mitchel Bryan P. McGovern, 2009 This is an informative, balanced biography that embraces a man who seemed defined by contradictions. McGovern unravels these to reveal how Mitchel made sense of himself and his world. The result is a must-read book for anyone interested in nineteenth-century Irish and American history. --Susannah U. Bruce, author of *The Harp and the Eagle: Irish-American Volunteers and the Union Army, 1861-1865* This book chronicles the life and times of John Mitchel, a radical Irish nationalist who relocated to the American South, where he became an ardent supporter of the Confederacy before and during the Civil War. Mitchel was exiled for his beliefs by the British government in 1848, during the Great Famine (1845-52). Though neither a peasant nor a Catholic, he empathized with the plight of over one million impoverished Irish Catholic emigrants who fled starvation. These expatriates believed that they had been forced unwillingly from their homes by the British government, which they also blamed for causing the famine or at least creating conditions that seriously threatened Irish survival. As a publisher of several expatriate newspapers, Mitchel was able to echo the sentiments of his audience, and perhaps more important, shape the prevailing attitudes of Irish Americans attempting to adjust to a hostile society. Well educated, bourgeois, and respected by the Irish immigrant community, the Protestant Mitchel became an ardent Irish nationalist during a time when most Irish Protestants, including the Scotch-Irish in America, were becoming almost uniformly opposed to Irish nationalism. In giving full treatment to his experience in America, this first contemporary biography of Mitchel addresses the basic paradox of his ideology: why an Irish nationalist who called for an end to the British enslavement of the Irish enthusiastically supported the slave society of the American South. It thus sheds invaluable light on how Irish nationalism played out on both sides of the Atlantic and on issues of racism and cultural assimilation facing the United States during the mid-nineteenth century. Bryan McGovern is an assistant professor of history at Kennesaw State University. He published an essay on Mitchel in *New Hibernia Review*.

the great hunger cecil woodham smith: The memory of catastrophe Peter Gray, Kendrick Oliver, 2024-07-30 Investigates the dynamic relationship between experiences of profound social and cultural disruption, and human memory. Critical comparisons are made across a wide variety of catastrophic experiences and memories; not just of war, but also of massacre, genocide, rebellion, famine, partition, shipwreck and fire. The book is an accessible showcase for a wide range of

methodological approaches to the study of memory, including literary studies, cultural studies, participant-observation and historical studies, and uses a variety of oral, visual and written sources. Offers a diverse chronological and geographical range of catastrophic cases, from seventeenth-century England to the recent conflicts in the former Yugoslavia, from Ireland to the Indian sub-continent, from Mexico to wartime Leningrad. Well-written and accessible – a fascinating read.

the great hunger cecil woodham smith: Ireland's Great Famine and Popular Politics

Enda Delaney, Breandán Mac Suibhne, 2015-11-19 Ireland's Great Famine of 1845-52 was among the most devastating food crises in modern history. A country of some eight-and-a-half-million people lost one million to hunger and disease and another million to emigration. According to land activist Michael Davitt, the starving made little or no effort to assert the animal's right to existence, passively accepting their fate. But the poor did resist. In word and deed, they defied landlords, merchants and agents of the state: they rioted for food, opposed rent and rate collection, challenged the decisions of those controlling relief works, and scorned clergymen who attributed their suffering to the Almighty. The essays collected here examine the full range of resistance in the Great Famine, and illuminate how the crisis itself transformed popular politics. Contributors include distinguished scholars of modern Ireland and emerging historians and critics. This book is essential reading for students of modern Ireland, and the global history of collective action.

the great hunger cecil woodham smith: Abject Loyalty James H. Murphy, 2001 Finalist, American Conference for Irish Studies James S. Donnelly, Sr., Prize for Books on History and Social Sciences Abject Loyalty challenges the view that Irish nationalists were necessarily hostile to the British monarchy. During Queen Victoria's reign, royal visits to Ireland were in fact generally met with great enthusiasm. Indeed, the strength of the opposition of some Irish nationalists to the monarchy was a sign of the purchase that it seemed to have on the allegiance of many people within nationalist Ireland. By the 1880s, however, the monarchy had become the focus for British imperial identity in England and for the denial of constitutional legitimacy to those in Ireland who wished for home rule. It began to face increasing opposition in Ireland both because nationalist politicians feared its influence might reconcile Irish people to the Union with Britain and because enthusiasm for monarchy in Ireland was used to feed a British discourse which saw Ireland as a country that could be appeased by concessions short of home rule and which did not take nationalist demands seriously. The book traces Ireland's interaction with the British monarchy from King George III to Queen Elizabeth II but focuses on the reign of Queen Victoria. It deals with its topic on two levels. It explores Queen Victoria's interaction with Ireland and her influence on British policy towards Ireland. And it examines how Queen Victoria and monarchy were perceived in Ireland. Whereas Queen Victoria's views and actions have previously been subject to historical analysis, no previous study has seriously explored how she was perceived in Ireland or the subtleties of nationalism's attitude towards monarchy. Abject Loyalty makes a significant and original contribution to the political and cultural history of Ireland and will be of interest to those concerned with understanding the historical development of Irish identity. ABOUT THE AUTHOR: James H. Murphy is professor of English at All Hallows College in Dublin and the author or editor of numerous works, including Catholic Fiction and Social Reality in Ireland, 1873-1922, and Gender Perspectives in Nineteenth-Century Ireland (coedited with Margaret Kelleher). PRAISE FOR THE BOOK: Murphy's book is a comparative rarity--a book that genuinely explores a fresh theme and does so in an entirely original fashion. . . . His analysis changes the context for interpreting the nationalist movement in Ireland and is a must for anyone interested in the Irish during this vital era.--Prof. Alan O'Day, Mansfield College, Oxford Well-written and provocative. . . A creative, well-written, and significant book that undoubtedly will take a deserved place within the vast historiography of nineteenth-century Ireland. More than that, it is essential reading for any scholar interested in the evolution of Irish nationalism or Anglo-Irish high politics in the Victorian age.--American Historical Review By bridging the gulf between Anglo-Irish politics and culture, Abject Loyalty provides a fresh take on the history of nineteenth-century Anglo-Irish relations, and Murphy deftly brings to light an

aspect of Irish culture that provide to be equally difficult for both nationalists and pro-Union politicians to appropriate.--History [A] clearly-written and worthwhile study.--Frank A. Biletz, Loyola University Chicago, Albion

the great hunger cecil woodham smith: The Subject of Childhood Michael O'Loughlin, 2009 The Subject of Childhood is a collection of essays on early childhood education/childhood studies that brings critical psychological, psychoanalytic, and cultural studies perspectives to bear on understanding the lives children live. Central concerns running through these essays are the emergence of subjectivity in the child; the complexity of conceptualizing the relationship between external cultural and social forces; and the internal sense of agency that we know that each child possesses. Together, the volume is a blending of interdisciplinary theoretical writing, personal autobiographical inquiry, and concrete examples from the author's work with teachers in schools and from his clinical practice as a child psychoanalyst. Written for advanced undergraduate and graduate students and professionals across the English-speaking world in early childhood education, childhood education, educational foundations, and cultural studies in education, this book functions as a core text for advanced undergraduate and graduate courses in child development, child psychology, sociology of education, childhood studies, and early childhood education.

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