The Irish Sea Betwixt Us: Ireland Colonialism And Renaissance Literature Irish Literature History Sectarian Division. For this revised edition, Professor Boyce has added a new final chapter which considers the phenomenon of nationalism in both parts of Ireland in the light of the most recent political events and places the phenomenon of nationalism in its political. Based on extensive historical, literary and political research, this text examines the relationship between nationalism and colonialism. It explains why the aspirations of Irish nationalism have failed to modify the facts of Irish political conflict and commitment. Series Blurb The Oxford History of the British Empire is a major new assessment of the Empire in the light of recent work that has shifted the emphasis in the study of empire from the perspective of the colonizer to that of the colonized. It deals with the interaction of British and non-western societies from the Europe and overseas and offer specialist studies on every part of the world that was substantially affected by British involvement with regions beyond the traditional confines of Europe was still tentative; by 1690 it had become a firm Irish. Providing direct access to original texts, this is an historical resource book which can be used as a case study in the study of Ireland. Volume I of the Oxford History of the British Empire explores the origins of empire. It the first legislation against the Irish: the Statute of Kilkenny, 1366, to the constitution of the Free State in 1922. These texts to current debates, giving The Belfast Agreement as a textual example and illustrating that the language of Gaelic history and culture was a political strategy for the Anglo-Irish, and how literary texts contributed to the formation of identity in early modern Ireland the essays of this volume are highly interdisciplinary, bringing to bear examination of issues that are central to the study of modern Ireland, from the precise particularity of the local and the familial to greater political, social and cultural themes. This edition contains a preface written by much-modernized scholars, sexism, and child abuse, and new entries on the history of the Irish state and political violence. This edition contains a preface written by much-modernized scholars, sexism, and child abuse, and new entries on the history of the Irish state and political violence. This edition contains a preface written by much-modernized scholars, sexism, and child abuse, and new entries on the history of the Irish state and political violence. This edition contains a preface written by much-modernized scholars, sexism, and child abuse, and new entries on the history of the Irish state and political violence.
without Shakespeare, continually reinventing him and reimagining his drama and his life, neither can the critical and scholarly world, for which Shakespeare has, for more than two centuries, served as the central text for analysis and explication, the foundation of the western literary canon and the measure of literary excellence. The Shakespeare the essays collected in these volumes reveal is fully as multifarious as the Shakespeare of theme parks, movies and television. Indeed, it is part of the continuing reinvention of Shakespeare. The essays are drawn for the most part from work done in the past three decades, though a few essential, enabling essays from an earlier period have been included. They not only chart the directions taken by Shakespeare studies in the recent past, but also serve to indicate the enormous and continuing vitality of the enterprise, and the extent to which Shakespeare has become a metonym for literary and artistic endeavor generally. The Oxford History of the British Empire is a major new assessment of the Empire in the light of recent scholarship and the progressive opening of historical records. Volume I explores the origins of empire. It shows how and why England, and later Britain, became involved with transoceanic navigation, trade, and settlement during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Leading historians illustrate the interconnections between developments in Europe and overseas and offer specialist studies on every part of the world that was substantially affected by British colonial activity. Examination of literary and reading habits in nineteenth-century Ireland and implications for an emerging national culturalism. Though representations of alien languages on the early modern stage have usually been read as mocking, xenophobic, or at the very least extremely anxious, listening closely to these languages in the drama of Shakespeare and his contemporaries, Marianne Montgomery discerns a more complex reality. She argues instead that the drama of the early modern period holds up linguistic variety as a source of strength and offers playwrights a cosmopolitan engagement with the foreign that, while still sometimes anxious, complicates easy national distinctions. The study surveys six of the European languages heard on London's commercial stages during the three decades between 1590 and 1620—Welsh, French, Dutch, Spanish, Irish and Latin—and the distinct sets of cultural issues that they made audible. Exploring issues of culture and performance raised by representations of European languages on the stage, this book joins and advances two critical conversations on early modern drama. It both works to recover English relations with alien cultures in the period by looking at how such encounters were staged, and treats sound and performance as essential to understanding what Europe's languages meant in the theater. Europe's Languages on England's Stages, 1590-1620 contributes to our emerging sense of how local identities and global knowledge in early modern England were necessarily shaped by encounters with nearby lands, particularly encounters staged for aural consumption. Spenser's Monstrous Regiment is a stimulating and scholarly account of how the experience of living and writing in Ireland qualified Spenser's attitude towards female regiment and challenged his notions of English nationhood. Including a trenchant discussion of the influence of colonialism upon the structure, themes, imagery, and language of Spenser's poetry, this is the first major study of Spenser's canon to engage with primary Gaelic materials in its assessment of his relationship with native Irish and Old English culture. An account of Ireland that explores the island from its prehistoric past to its present political unrest, addressing seldom-discussed issues of its social inequality, Victorian identities, and other questions. 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 Irishland 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). The Elizabethan conquest of Ireland sparked off two linguistic events of enduring importance: it initiated the language shift from Irish to English, which constitutes the great drama of Irish cultural history, and it marked the beginnings of English linguistic expansion. The Elizabethan colonizers in Ireland included some of the leading poets and translators of the day. In Language and Conquest in Early Modern Ireland, Patricia Palmer uses their writings, as well as material from the State Papers, to explore the part that English played in shaping colonial ideology and English national identity. Palmer shows how manoeuvres of linguistic expansion released in Ireland shaped Englishman's encounters with the languages of the New World, and frames that analysis within a comparison between English linguistic colonisation and Spanish practice in the New World. This is an ambitious, comparative study, which will interest literary and political historians. 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 than 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 Eltham and Ryctoe. 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 Georgica, where 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. A major 2011 study of the cultural origins of the Tudor plantations in Ireland and of early English imperialism in general. This extensive work details various periods of Irish history, from the Iron Age through 1704. It contains information on early civilizations, governments, ethnic groups, localities, geographical features, architecture, wars, royal lineages, and church histories and architecture, among other topics. Included are extensive chronologies as well as lists of notable ecclesiastics, government officials, and detailed sections on the major events in Irish history organized by year and, in alternate sections, by county. Planned and established by the late T. W. Moody, A New History of Ireland is a harvesting of modern scholarship on Irish history from the earliest times to the present. There will be ten volumes, six of which have been published to date. The third volume opens with a character study of early modern Ireland and a panoramic survey of Ireland in 1534, followed by twelve chapters of narrative history. There are further chapters on the economy, the coinage, languages and literature, and the Irish abroad. Two surveys, 'Land and People', c.1600 and c.1685, are included. Women's Life Writing and Early Modern Ireland provides a new perspective on the rich and familiar texts in this first critical collection of women's life writing in a specifically Irish context. By shifting the focus away from England—even though many of these writers would have identified themselves as English—and making Ireland and Irishness the focus of their essays, the contributors restate women's narratives in a powerful and revealing landscape. This volume addresses a range of genres, from letters to hook manuals, and a number of different women, from now-canonical life writers such as Mary Rich and Ann Fanshawe to far less familiar figures such as Eliza Blemmerhasset and the correspondents and supplicants of William King, archbishop of Dublin. The writings of the Boyle sisters and the Duchess of Ormonde—women from the two most important families in seventeenth-century Ireland—and also receive a thorough analysis. These innovative and nuanced scholarly considerations of the powerful influence of Ireland on these writers' construction of self, provide fresh, illuminating insights into both their writing and their broader cultural context.