

Primary Sources:

Christine Kinealy, *Repeal and Revolution. 1848 in Ireland*. Manchester University Press, 2009. (Details events leading up to the 1848 rising, reasons for its failure, and crucial role in the development of modern Irish nationalism. It places the rising in the context of political changes outside Ireland, especially the links between the Irish nationalists and radicals and republicans in Britain, France and North America.)

Cormac Ó Gráda, *Black '47 and Beyond: the Great Irish Famine in History, Economy and Memory*. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1999. (Broad scope concentrates on fresh insights based on interdisciplinary and comparative methods including several economic and sociological features previously neglected.)

Cíarán Ó Murchadha, *The Great Famine: Ireland's Agony 1845-1852*. London, Bloomsbury, 2011. (Draws on eyewitness accounts, official reports, newspapers and private diaries, focus rests on the experiences of those who suffered and died during Famine, and on those who suffered and survived.)

John Crowley, William J. Smyth and Mike Murphy (eds.), *Atlas of the Great Famine*. Cork, Cork University Press, 2012. (Includes over 150 original maps of population decline, analysis and examples of poetry, contemporary art, written and oral accounts, numerous illustrations, and photography, which help paint a fuller picture of the event and to trace its impact and legacy).

Other Sources:

Thomas Gallagher, *Paddy's Lament, Ireland 1846-1847: Prelude to Hatred*. New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 1982. (Journalist account of Ireland immediately before and during famine; difficulties in finding passage to America and then the hell-like conditions of the "coffin ships"; problems faced by first Irish immigrants to land in large numbers in a country decidedly Anglophile.)

Enda Delaney, *The Great Irish Famine: A History in Four Lives*. Dublin: Gill and Macmillan, 2014. (History of this great tragedy through the testimonies of four key contemporaries: John MacHale – the Catholic Archbishop of Tuam; John Mitchel – the radical nationalist; Elizabeth Smith – the Scottish-born wife of a Wicklow landlord; and Charles E. Trevelyan – the assistant secretary to the Treasury.)

Tim Pat Coogan, *The Famine Plot: England's Role in Ireland's Greatest Tragedy*. London: Palsgrave Macmillan, 2012. (Accuses British of willful genocide and stirs up an old debate begun by John Mitchell back in 19th century. Shows how British government hid behind smoke screen of laissez faire economics, the invocation of Divine Providence, and carefully orchestrated publicity campaign.)

Fiction accounts: Brendan Graham, *The Whitest Flower*. London, Harper Collins, 1998. (Historical fiction set against the backdrop of the Great Famine.)

Internet Sources:

<https://www.historyireland.com/18th-19th-century-history/the-rising-of-1848/> good detail and illustrations

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Young\\_Irelander\\_Rebellion\\_of\\_1848](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Young_Irelander_Rebellion_of_1848)

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List\\_of\\_Irish\\_uprisings](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Irish_uprisings)