Ulster Plantation Notes for People in History Essay

James I of England (James VI of Scotland) organised plantation of Ulster in 1609
How? Why?
Plantation meant 'planting' or moving English and Scots settlers to Ireland to get more control in Ireland
English felt they couldn't trust Irish who would be disloyal and rebel
(Irish had rebelled/fought during the 9 Years war)
King James confiscated 5 million acres
Gave land to 3 groups
1. Undertakers (settlers or planters) (got 73% of land) £5 rent per acre, had to bring English or Scottish tenants to rent and work the land
2. Soldiers (Servitors or Adventurers) (got 13% of land) £8 rent per acre (were allowed to rent to Irish)
3. Loyal Irish (got 14% of land) £10 rent per acre (allowed to rent to Irish)

By 1640 40,000 English and Scottish settlers moved to Ireland
Settlers had to promise or undertake to:
• pay rent
• build towns (e.g. Londonderry, Coleraine)
• speak English
• follow obey English common law
• promote protestant versions of Christianity (Anglican and Presbyterian)
• introduce new farming methods
• promote English culture and customs
• build stone houses and bawns (wall around the garden/courtyard)

Derry/Londonderry
James also convinced craftsmen from the London Companies or guilds to move to Ireland (esp. Co. Derry renamed Londonderry)
Londonderry Town/City: wall for protection, protestants inside the walls of city, roman catholics outside in an area the Bogside.
Market squares in towns were known as the 'Diamond'

Impact, Effect, Consequences of the Ulster Plantation:
• More protestants in Ireland
• More English spoken in Ireland
• More people following English Common Law, English customs
• New towns built
• New farming methods introduced
• New roads built
• More craftsmen and workshops in Ireland
• More stone houses and bawns built
• English got more control in Ireland
• Many English and Scottish people moved to Ireland
• Tensions between settlers and native Irish over: land, culture, religion, power.
• Sometimes tensions led to conflict and violence.