1. Ireland before Gladstone
   - Ireland was slowly recovering after the Irish famine.
   - Some groups were prospering, e.g. the middle-classes.
   - Conditions were not outrageously bad.

2. Gladstone and Ireland
   a) Why did he do what he did?
      - Series of Fenian attacks occurred in the 1860s.
      - He felt a real worry about 'Ireland, Ireland! That cloud in the west, that coming storm'.
      - Claimed to truly believe that Ireland had serious grievances which had to be dealt with in order to keep Ireland in the Union.
   b) Actions
      i. Irish Church Act, 1869
         - An attempt to make the church system fairer in Ireland.
         - Wanted to split the Church of Ireland from the British state.
         - Only 750,000 Irish people actually attended this church although all had to pay tithes to it.
         - Was passed.
         - Church lands were confiscated and redistributed.
         - Tithes were ended.
         - Archbishops and bishops removed from House of Lords.
         - Grants to Maynooth and Presbyterian Church were ended.
      ii. First Irish Land Act 1870
         - Wanted to reduce evictions and give tenants compensation for work they had done on the property, if they were evicted.
         - Act said that tenants should be given compensation for work done and a compensation for 'disturbance' if evicted.
         - Land purchase scheme introduced - tenants paid 1/3 of the price of a house, the government 2/3.
         - Did not please tenants - was followed by a Coercion Act to stop the reaction.
      iii. University Bill, 1873
         - Proposed a University of Dublin which would be neither Catholic of Protestant. Some contentious subjects, e.g. History, would be dropped.
         - Failed - the Bill was defeated in Parliament.
4. What was Home Rule?
   - Home Rule is giving a country government control over domestic policy (e.g. education, local issues) but Britain maintaining control over national issues (foreign policy, defence, economy).

5. Why Home Rule?
   a) Why did he do what he did?
      - 1885 election - IPP won every seat in southern Ireland. 85 Irish MPs were returned to parliament.
      - Gladstone initially kept quiet about his conversion to Home Rule.
      - Some historians say that he had a long term commitment to Home Rule on moral stance - he felt that Ireland had a right to some form of self-government.

   b) First Home Rule Bill, 1886
      - Made up of two Bills:
        1. First Bill: Created an Irish government with two orders:
           - First Order (Upper House) would contain Irish Peers.
           - Second Order would contain MPs elected in the normal way.
           - The two combined were to be known as the Irish Legislature. It would deal with all Irish affairs except:
             - Defence
             - Foreign policy
             - International trade
             - Customs and excise
             - The Police Force (temporarily).
             - Irish MPs would be excluded from Westminster.
             - 1/15th would be contributed by Ireland to the Imperial treasury.
        2. Second Bill: Land purchase scheme.
           - British treasury would buy out landlords at a cost of £50 million.
           - Rejected - 313 votes to 343.

   c) Second Home Rule Bill, 1893
      - The main measures were the same, except:
        - Financial aspects were more favourable to the Irish.
        - 88 MPs were to be retained in Westminster.
        - There was still no arrangement for Ulster.
        - Passed by House of Commons (347 to 304) but dropped by House of Lords (419 to 41).

   d) Results of the Home Rule Bill
      - Parnell fell from power in 1890; Unionists dominated Ireland and Irish politics from 1893 to 1900 when the IPP reformed under John Redmond.