Development of the Irish Economy **Section B** — **Ireland before Independence**

Vincent Thorne, November 2020

Centuries recap

16th century *Transition out of Middle Ages*

Transition from gift to market economy. Lordships based on...

• Lordship based on common law

→ local markets, centers of trade; cash/coin use; Dublin, Cork, Wexford

• Lordship based on manpower

→ low population densities; self-sufficient units; barter economies; North & Midlands

Mixed

→ Coexistence of both; Galway

 \implies Impact of militarization on this process?

16th century Transition out of Middle Ages

- Population
- Some trade: British ports, archeological

17th century Under English Rule, Cromwell

Early-century, trade boom:

- Traditional goods: wool, hides, tallow, fish
- Live cattle: climate comparative advantage, increased EU demand
- theme)

Mid-century, war:

• Economic depression, compounded by the plague

• Focus on raw materials; dependance on trade for money supply (recurring

17th century Under English Rule, Cromwell

Late-century, prosperity

- Expansion of trade to new markets, salted beef
- Dublin population growth 10x

Acts

- Cattle acts: sped up transition to beef/dairy

• Regional specialization: labour/capital intensive regions \rightarrow rise in inter-regional trade

• Navigation acts: all trade through England ports \rightarrow incr. trade costs for merchants

17th century *Under English Rule, Cromwell*

- Population
- Currency exchange rate IR£ ↔ £stg

18th century Modernization

Absentee landlords: consequences?

- Currency is necessary to pay them \rightarrow need to run a trade surplus Agriculture:
- Coldest winter of the millennia \rightarrow greater share of pop died than Great Famine
- Woolen act reshaped economy towards linen

New sources of revenue for landless peasants:

• Spinning wool etc

Trade:

• Rise of Britain in Irish exports \rightarrow dependance

18th century Modernization

Financial system:

- Strong link between financial system and agriculture
- Transition coin-based \rightarrow paper-based

Transport network:

- Development of stagecoaches
- Unsuccessful canal development
- Increased inter-regional trade

18th century *Modernization*

- Imports, exports
- Government expenditure
- Currency exchange rate
- Population

19th century Acts of Union, Great Famine

Union with Great Britain:

- Unique currency, customs union

Corn laws

- Shift back to tillage in Ireland \rightarrow bread basket of Britain Migration pre-famine
- 1.5m emigrated, highest per capita rate in Europe

• Irish producers get privileged access to British market \rightarrow 80% of Irish exports

19th century Acts of Union, Great Famine

Great Famine

- Potato failure
- Police response failure
 - Free market ideology
 - Fiscal constraints post-Napoleonic wars

Consequences

- 1m died
- 1.5m emigrated
- Irish pop at its peak in 1845, never caught up

19th century Acts of Union, Great Famine

Post-famine

- More migration: 4m 1850–1914
 - Networks built from Great Famine emigrants, easing the voyage
- Steady decline in population
 - GDP per capita increased as a result

Industrialization

- Performs much slower than its European counterparts
- At the periphery of Britain where industrialization concentrated, no cheap energy sources
- Main exports: textile, shipbuilding, beer and whiskey

19th century Acts of Union, Great Famine

- Commodity prices
- Prices of shares and government debt
- Life expectancy, height
- Population
- Real wages
- Land prices

Meet the data

Long-term impact of the Great Famine

Famine map and data by parish https://www.irishfamineproject.com/data.html

Contemporary measure of income by county

https://statbank.cso.ie/px/pxeirestat/Database/eirestat/ County%20Incomes%20and%20Regional%20Accounts/ County%20Incomes%20and%20Regional%20Accounts statbank.asp? sp=County%20Incomes%20and%20Regional%20Accounts&Planguage=0&Prod uctID=DB RA