Irish American history. The story of Irish American immigration from th...



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## Irish American history to 1845

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Irish American history began in the late-16th century with the transportation of petty criminals and beggars to the West Indies. These transportees were subsequently joined by prisoners of war, deported in the middle of the 17th century following Oliver Cromwell's bloody conquest of Ireland, and forced to provide cheap (slave) labour to the Caribbean tobacco plantations.

IRISH GENEALOGY TOOL



Most were Catholics from the southern counties of Ireland. One of the largest such Irish communities was on the island of Barbados.

As African slavery expanded in the Caribbean, the descendents of the Irish deportees started to leave the islands and many looked to North America as the place to seek their fortune.

Many of these Barbados-born Irish were among the early settlers of Carolina.

Around this time (the 1700s), the stream of Irish immigrants to America had been steady but small in number, and pretty exclusively Protestant on account of British laws preventing Catholics from freely emigrating to the colony.

The Irish linen industry had brought a good few across the Atlantic. Ships went in one direction with the flax seeds that Ireland needed to produce the raw materials of the trade, and returned with emigrants keen to satisfy the labour shortage and collect the high wages they'd heard so much about. Many 'bought' their passage by signing up for a lengthy contract of work.

Irish American history: 1720-1790

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- 'Coffin Ships'

## **Famous Irish Americans**

More than 36 million Americans identify themselves 'Irish Americans'. That's nearly 12% of the total population of the United States.

Below is a list of just some of the most internationally famous Irish Americans:

President Barack Obama President Ronald Reagan President John F Kennedy President George Washington Henry Ford Maureen O'Hara Gene Kelly John Wayne Bing Crosby Grace Kelly Burt Lancaster James Cagney Harrison Ford **Buster Keaton** Alfred Hitchcock Walt Disney Michael Flatley Raymond Chandler

The first significant wave of Irish American immigration came in the 1720s. This period saw the arrival of the Scots-Irish, a term used in North America (but not elsewhere) to denote those who came from Ireland but had Scottish Presbyterian roots.

Philadephia was the most popular destination port for Scots-Irish immigrants to America, mainly because the linen trade routes were already well established3 They then moved into the Appalachian regions, the Ohio Valley, New England, The Carolinas and Georgia.

Unlike the 19th century chapter of Irish American history, when Catholic Irish immigrants turned their back on the land, most Scots-Irish immigrants continued their farming traditions.



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Catholics also arrived in this period. They sailed from the southern Irish ports of Cork and Kinsale and some settled communities in Virginia and Maryland.

The number of Irish immigrants rose and fell during these years. It was high in the late 1720s and low in the 1730s, before rising in the 1740s and continuing to grow until the 1760s when some 20,000 departed from Ulster ports alone.

From 1770 to 1774 the human traffic peaked with the arrival of some 30,000 mostly Scots-Irish immigrants in America.

By 1790, America had a white population of 3,100,000. Nearly half a million (447,000) are estimated to have been either Irish-born or of Irish ancestry. Of these, some two-thirds (about 300,000) are thought to have originated in the province of Ulster.

## Irish American history: post-Independence

After Independence, Irish American history stepped up a pace with an estimated one million Irish immmigrants arriving between 1783 and 1844. The majority, at least until the 1820s, were artisans or professionals so they quickly assimilated and prospered.

The letters they sent home told of comforts the average Irish family could only dream of. Soon, many among the poorest were saving for their fare. This wave of Irish American immigration saw the unskilled and illiterate arrive, ready to seek their fortunes, and many found employment as labourers on some of America's huge early infrastructure projects such as the Erie Canal.

While the pace of Irish American history cranked up a gear in the early 19th-century, it was nothing compared to the dramatic exodus caused by the Great Hunger (also known as the Irish Famine) of the late 1840s. Learn about Irish American history from 1845 onwards.

- F Scott Fitzgerald
- Micky Spillane John McEnroe
- Muhammed Ali
- Eddie Cohran
- Bill Haley

In 1848, a 26-year-old farmer's son called Patrick Kennedy left the family home in Dunganstown, co Wexford, bound for Boston, via the English port of Liverpool.

His great grandson, John F Kennedy, born 1917, was to become the 35th President of the United States in 1961.



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