

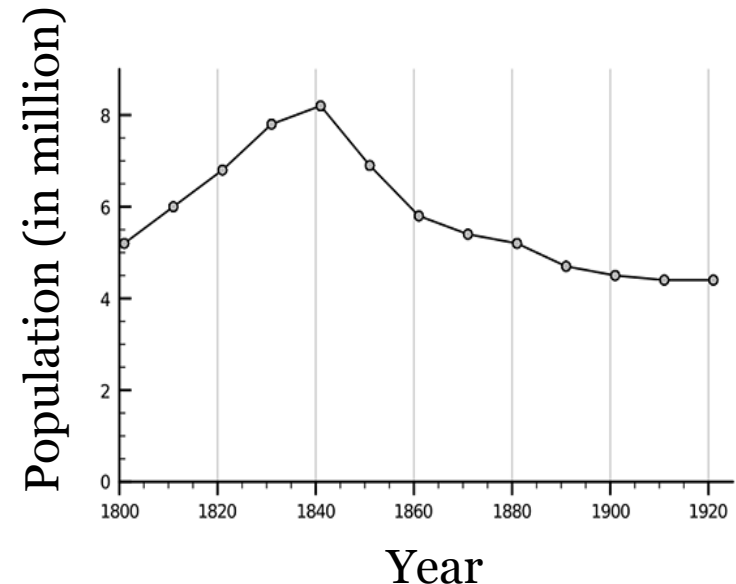
The Great Irish Famine

Moa Bylund

A decorative graphic consisting of a solid teal horizontal bar that spans the width of the slide. Below this bar, on the right side, are several horizontal lines of varying lengths and colors, including teal and white, creating a layered, stepped effect.

Ireland in early 19th century

- Most land had been confiscated by the English
- Middlemen rented large amounts of land from the british landowners (still living in England)
- Poor Irish farmers rented land from middlemen for a high price
- High population growth
- Huge land shortage
- Low crop diversity



The Famine

- In 1845 the *Phytophthora infestans* (airborne fungus) reached England and later Ireland
- The crops were destroyed several years in a row
- Starvation, evictions and death
- British unwillingness to help farmers
- Some farmers diversified their crops

Consequenses

- Millions of people died
- Emigration
- Higher diversification
- Less dependent on potatoe
- Law encouraging farmers to buy land from Landlords were legislated

- http://www.wesleyjohnston.com/users/ireland/past/famine/agriculture_post.html
- <http://www.so-rummet.se/fakta-artiklar/den-stora-hungersnoden-en-vattendelare-i-irlands-historia>
- <http://www.historyplace.com/worldhistory/famine/begins.htm>
- <http://www.historyplace.com/worldhistory/famine/introduction.htm>
- <http://wol.jw.org/sv/wol/d/r14/lp-z/102002726>