

Early Settlement



**Understanding Northern Ireland
A Part of The United Kingdom**

**Professor
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THE MENTALITY OF DECEIT

The facts of history may hurt but they are not calculated to offend.

The campaign of violence and denigration conducted during the past quarter of a century against the Protestant Unionist majority of Northern Ireland has been based on deliberate falsification of historical fact by the two traditional enemies of Ulster - Irish Nationalism and the Roman Catholic Church. The Irish Nationalist concept of history, fantasised by the rich Gaelic imagination and fused with the superstitions of Romanism, has obscured historical truth in a mist of mystery and superstition.

The outcome of such deception has been the widespread mistaken belief that the Irish were the original inhabitants of the island now called "Ireland", that they therefore have some sort of divine historical right to its ownership, and that the history of Ulster somehow began with the so-called "Plantation" in the seventeenth century, when these "invaders" are alleged to have ousted the so-called "original" religion of the island, said to have been Roman Catholicism.

Nothing could be further from the truth, and those who have come to believe this lie, especially the Irish themselves, have also become its most tragic victims; for the fusion of history and legend in the Irish mind has led to m[^]identification of the oppressor as the British Protestant "colonialist" and the failure to recognise that the real bondage of the Irish was imposed upon them in the twelfth century when the light of unadulterated Christian doctrine was corrupted by the forced colonialism of the Roman Catholic Church.

In addition to strapping historical blinkers on its would-be supporters and converts, two further attributes characterise Irish Nationalism's attempt to legitimise its romantic ideal of a united Ireland: its passive retreat into a fascist mentality which denies that anything has a right to exist but itself (the Sinn Féin philosophy of "Ourselves Alone" being the most striking example); and its active pursuit of its ideals through destructive brutality (cf. the IRA campaign of violence). Violence and vandalism have thus become the flip-side of the coin of subjectivity and superstition.

In a country where her tactics have not changed since the Middle Ages, the Roman Catholic Church has a vested interest in propagating lies about Irish history and in supporting those who further them by deceptive or violent means. The Vatican's falsification of history is but a parallel to its falsification of Biblical truth. For almost 800 years, Nationalism and Roman Catholicism have been mutually interdependent on this island.

Today they still thrive on each other to the point where neither can exist without the other. The great tragedy of the Irish was their failure to recognise the historical fact that it was not the British, but Roman Catholicism, posing as their liberator, that dragged them into centuries of spiritual servitude and social deprivation. Ireland was never conquered by the Romans when pagans, but from the time when it became a tributary of the See of Rome in the twelfth century we may trace its gradual decline, a decline which the Reformation did not retard, for Ireland did not have a Reformer like John Knox in Scotland, and the Bible was never translated into Irish Gaelic.

The illustrious Irish scholar and minister Dr Adam Clarke, after visiting Maynooth College in 1811 a full century and a half after the Reformation and half a century after the Age of Enlightenment! - noted that Romish Ireland was still the most primitive and backward country in Europe. Since Rome's motto is *Semper Eadern* ('Always the same'), the situation today is not much different.



THE FACTS

I. DUBLIN'S HISTORICAL LIE

Truth number one: The Ulster Scots, not the Irish, were the original inhabitants of Ulster and as such are its rightful historical owners.

The earliest settlement on the island of Ireland is located at the head of Strangford Lough on the Ards Peninsula in the ancient land of Ulster. The name "Ulster" is derived from the ancient tribe of the Uliti who inhabited the north-eastern part of the island of Ireland in the early centuries of the Christian era.

The Uliti, a British people, were first recorded by the geographer Ptolemy on the earliest known map of the British isles made in the second century AD. The map records that other British tribes such as the Pretani, from which the term "Briton" is derived, formed the bulk of the population of both Ulster and Northern Britain (hence the "British Isles") in these ancient times. There is not a single Irish name on that map, all settlements, ports, rivers and hills having British names, and the Romans, who had been trading with these islands for centuries, also called them the "Britannic Islands" because their inhabitants were all British.

The island of Ireland in fact was known as "little Britain", and the Uliti, called in modern English the Scots, inhabited its north-eastern pail before the Irish ever set foot on any part of the island. Having arrived as invaders in the third century AD, the Irish proceeded to colonise Ulster, launching an attack from the Midland Kingdom of Meath, usurping the land of the Uliti and causing population movements amongst the latter, many Uliti (Ulster Scots) fled and settled in the northern third of the British mainland, thereby giving their name to Scotland, which lay only 13 miles across the North Channel.

The Irish "Gaels" were thus well named, for the term, derived from the old British "Guidel" (modern Welsh "Gwyddel"), means "raider" or "bandit", a reputation which the Irish have well and truly retained until the present day. There was always considerable coming and going between Scotland and nearby Ulster, for the narrow sea served as a bridge

rather than a barrier, but after the Norman Conquest, Anglo-Norman influence had a profound effect on the language and culture of the Scots who had emigrated from Ulster to Scotland, just as the Reformation had on their religion.

2. THE VATICAN'S HISTORICAL LIE

Truth number two: St. Patrick wasn't Irish at all The Church of Rome spiritually colonised Ireland in 1152 and subjected the island to centuries of subjugation and poverty.

The so-called “Patron Saint of Ireland”, Patrick, was not Irish at all. He was British. He was born about the year 589 AD. of a middle-class landed proprietor in an area of the Severn where the present-day Counties of Glamorganshire and Monmouthshire lie. His Confession, contained in the Book of Armagh (about 807 A.D.) reveals that when about 16 he was in fact abducted by a band of Irish marauders, brought to Ireland and kept in captivity and virtual slavery among these heathen people for six years.

After escaping to Gaul, he returned to Ireland and landed in Wicklow but immediately preceded to the Kingdom of Ulidia (east Ulster), so that his work became more closely associated with the northeastern part of the island of Ireland than with the south. His Confession is accurately reflected in the biographical memoir by Tirechán (also contained in the Book of Armagh), but it exposes the mythical fantasy of the biography by Muirchu (late seventh century) surrounding the Irish period in Patrick's life. The Roman Catholic hierarchy likes to call him the “Apostle of Ireland”, but Christianity had been known in Ireland for at least 200 years before he landed on its shores.

The ancient unadulterated Christian faith of the island's inhabitants - that which replaced heathenism - spread and flourished through Patrick's ministry and gained for the island the reputation of being the ‘Land of Saints and Scholars’; but this faith was entirely different from that which Rome now holds. Indeed, a book ascribed even by Romanists to Patrick, *De Tribus Habitaculis*, makes no reference whatsoever to false doctrines such as purgatory. In fact, the remnants of the pure and primitive Christi-

anity of Ireland survived until the reign of Henry II of England (1154-89). It was only then that the Pope made a grant of Ireland to the Anglo-Norman Sovereign - not as territory already under the Papal See. But as one on which no solicitation on the part of Rome could hitherto force subjection to the Pope. In 1152, 700 years after Patrick, four Archbishops (Armagh, Cashel, Tuam and Dublin) received the pallium to wear, signifying for the first time their submission to the See of Rome. In that year the foreign religion of Roman Catholicism spiritually invaded Ireland and subsequently held undisturbed rule in the greater pan of the island for almost 800 years, impoverishing its inhabitants and binding them to its ever-increasing yoke of subjugation, superstition and false doctrine.

Hence those who falsely label Protestantism as the invader imposed from England would do well to remember that the Reformation was a return to the Christianity of Patrick's time and that it was, in fact, the English, under Henry II, who brought Ireland under the authority of Rome. The Report of the United Protestant Congress of 1922 (p. 102) puts the paradox succinctly: "It was a Pope who first robbed Ireland of her independence, and [...] an English invader who was the first to establish in Ireland the supremacy of Rome." Archbishop Plunkett wrote:—

In the twelfth century Romish England planted Popery in Ireland. The upas tree was an exotic unknown in the country; the soil was prepared by treachery; and the instrument of the actual transplanting was the sword. [...] When, in the sixteenth century, the dark cloud of Romanism was rolled off the shores of England, [...] no prayerful pains were taken to carry on its course over the sister island. [...] Laws were made to Anglicise the Irish, instead of efforts to Christianise them. [...] The means employed consisted of Acts of Parliament, and not the Book of God.

[Quoted in A. Dallas: The Story of the Irish Church Missions. London, 1867, p. 2.]

The seventeenth century Plantation of Ulster drew its inhabitants principally from southern Scotland and northern England, whence the descend-

ants of the original inhabitants of Ulster, expelled by the Irish invaders in the third century, were returning to their rightful homeland.

These facts may have difficulty in dispelling the historical fiction that always assumes greater reality in the Irish mind, but the mists of time must be dissipated and the people of Ulster must fearlessly assert their true British identity in the knowledge that historical and Biblical truth is on their side, for "[...] ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." (John 8:32)

In 1943 Sir Winston Churchill paid tribute to Ulster's contribution during this critical period in his famous words:—

We were alone and had to face single-handed the full fury of the German attack, raining down death and destruction on our cities and, still more deadly, seeking to strangle our life by culling off the entry to our ports of the ships which brought up our food and the weapons we so sorely needed. Only one channel of entry remained open. That channel remained open because loyal Ulster gave us the full use of the Northern Irish ports and waters and thus ensured the free working of the Clyde and the Mersey. But for the loyalty of Northern Ireland and its devotion to what has now become the cause of thirty Governments or nations we should have been confronted with slavery and death, and the light which now shines so strongly throughout the world would have been quenched. The bonds of affection between Great Britain and the people of Northern Ireland have been tempered by fire, and are now, I firmly believe, unbreakable.

See [Rudyard Kipling Ulster 1912](#)



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