

# The Hunger: The Diary of Phyllis McCormack Ireland 1845-1847

The Great Famine in Ireland was a period of mass starvation, disease, and emigration that occurred between 1845 and 1849. The famine was caused by a potato blight that destroyed the potato crop, which was the staple food of the Irish people. The famine resulted in the deaths of over one million people and the emigration of over two million more.



## The Hunger: The Diary of Phyllis McCormack, Ireland, 1845-1847 by Carol Drinkwater

★★★★★ 5 out of 5

Language : English  
File size : 6814 KB  
Text-to-Speech : Enabled  
Screen Reader : Supported  
Enhanced typesetting : Enabled  
Word Wise : Enabled  
Print length : 215 pages  
Lending : Enabled



The Hunger: The Diary of Phyllis McCormack Ireland 1845-1847 is a first-hand account of the Great Famine. Phyllis McCormack was a young woman who lived in County Mayo, Ireland. Her diary provides a harrowing and moving account of the suffering and death that occurred during this time.

McCormack's diary begins in 1845, just before the potato blight struck. She describes the joy and excitement of the harvest festival, and the hope that the new year would bring. However, her hopes were soon dashed. In the fall of 1845, the potato blight struck Ireland. The potatoes began to rot, and the people were left with no food.

McCormack's diary chronicles the horrors of the famine. She describes the starvation, the disease, and the death that surrounded her. She also describes the desperation of the people as they tried to find food and shelter.

McCormack's diary is a powerful reminder of the suffering that occurred during the Great Famine. It is a testament to the strength and resilience of the Irish people.

### **The impact of the famine**

The Great Famine had a devastating impact on Ireland. The population of Ireland fell by over 20% during the famine years. Over one million people died, and over two million more emigrated.

The famine also had a profound impact on the Irish economy. The potato crop was the mainstay of the Irish economy, and its failure led to widespread poverty and unemployment. The famine also caused a sharp decline in the value of Irish land.

The Great Famine was a watershed event in Irish history. It led to a decline in the Irish population, a weakening of the Irish economy, and a loss of faith in the British government. The famine also contributed to the rise of Irish nationalism.

## The legacy of the famine

The Great Famine is still remembered in Ireland today. There are many memorials to the victims of the famine, and the famine is still studied in schools. The famine has also been the subject of many books, films, and television programs.

The Great Famine was a tragedy, but it also shaped the course of Irish history. The famine led to a decline in the Irish population, a weakening of the Irish economy, and a loss of faith in the British government. The famine also contributed to the rise of Irish nationalism.

The Great Famine is a reminder of the importance of food security. It is also a reminder of the resilience of the Irish people.



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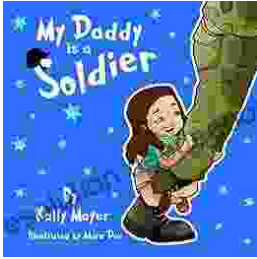
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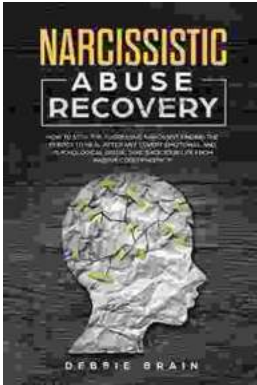
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