

name: _____

class: _____

date: _____

Bardic Poetry in Medieval Ireland



In medieval Ireland, _____ were highly respected members of society. They traveled across the _____, reciting poems and singing songs. These bards played a crucial role in preserving _____ and legends through their oral traditions. Bardic poetry was not just about entertainment; it was deeply rooted in _____ values and norms.

The training of a bard was rigorous and long. It could take up to _____ years to master the art. They learned hundreds of _____, poems, and songs by heart. These works often focused on heroes, battles, and the _____ world. The bards' skills were not limited to storytelling; they were also experts in _____ and could compose impromptu poems on the spot. One famous type of bardic poetry is the _____, which means "lore of places." These poems told the _____ of place names and were filled with mythical tales. Such stories connected the people to their _____, making the land itself a part of their identity.

Bards often performed at gatherings in the halls of _____. Their performances were not only for entertainment but also served to cement alliances and record _____. This made bards important political figures as well. Their words could praise a leader or, if they chose, subtly _____ them. The decline of bardic poetry began with the _____ conquest in the 16th and 17th centuries. The traditional social structures that supported the bards were dismantled. Yet, the influence of bardic poetry lives on in modern _____ literature, echoing the rich heritage of medieval Ireland.

genealogies	origins	criticize	bards	natural	Irish	English	history	land
language	landscape	dinnseanchas	twelve	chieftains	stories	cultural		