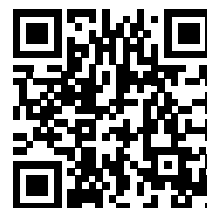


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Brehon Law in Medieval Ireland



In medieval Ireland, the _____ were important figures. They were responsible for interpreting and applying the _____. This legal system was known as Brehon law. It was remarkably _____ for its time, focusing on restorative justice rather than punishment. The Brehons were _____, often chosen for their wisdom and knowledge.

Under Brehon law, society was structured into several _____. Each class had different rights and responsibilities. The laws covered various aspects of _____, including marriage, land disputes, and even the care of trees.

Interestingly, women had considerable _____ under Brehon law, which was unusual for the time.

One unique aspect was the concept of _____ price. Every individual had an honor price, which was a measure of their social _____. If someone committed a crime against another, the compensation paid depended on the victim's honor price. This system encouraged _____ for all members of society.

Another feature of Brehon law was the use of _____ places. If a person committed a crime, they could flee to a sanctuary place. Here, they would be safe from _____. This allowed for a period of negotiation and peaceful resolution.

Interestingly, Brehon law was not written down initially. It was passed through generations _____. Only later, during the Christianization of Ireland, were these laws written in _____. This transition marked a significant moment in Irish _____.

Brehon law remained influential until the 17th century when English _____ systems began to replace it. However, its legacy continues to be a fascinating part of _____ cultural heritage.

Irish law judges orally law classes respect retaliation manuscripts
status sanctuary history Brehons life honor rights advanced