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County Cavan in the Plantation of Ulster



County Cavan played an important _____ in the Plantation of Ulster during the early 17th century. The Plantation was a scheme by the English _____ to control Ireland. It involved confiscating land from the Irish and giving it to English and Scottish _____. This was done to establish a loyal Protestant population. The settlers were given land and _____ to build new communities. They were also expected to defend the area from potential Irish rebellions.

Before the Plantation, _____ Cavan was inhabited by Gaelic Irish clans. The O'Reilly clan was particularly dominant in the region. The _____ of the settlers drastically changed the social and economic structure of County Cavan. The new _____ introduced different agricultural practices. They also built fortified houses, known as _____, to protect themselves. These bawns were a symbol of the settlers' _____ and their need for security.

The native Irish population faced many _____ due to the Plantation. They were often displaced from their _____. Some were forced to work for the new landowners. Others tried to resist the changes through _____. However, the Plantation was largely successful in establishing a Protestant _____. This led to long-term cultural and religious changes in County Cavan.

Over time, the _____ of Ulster had significant impacts. It not only changed land ownership but also influenced the _____ of the region. The legacy of the Plantation is still evident today in the cultural landscape of County _____. Understanding this history is essential to grasp the complexities of Irish history. County Cavan's role in the Plantation of Ulster is a key _____ in this broader narrative.

presence County arrival rebellion role presence land challenges Plantation
chapter Cavan bawns resources Crown demographics landowners settlers