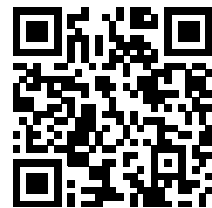


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County Fermanagh and the Plantation of Ulster



The Plantation of Ulster was a significant _____ in Irish history. It began in the early 17th century. English and Scottish _____ moved to Ulster. They took over land previously owned by Irish chiefs. County _____ was one of the main areas affected by this. The settlers built new towns and _____. They brought their own culture and religion. This changed the landscape and _____ of Fermanagh. Before the plantation, Fermanagh was ruled by the Maguire clan. The _____ lost their land during the colonization. The settlers established _____ as the main town. This town became an important center for trade and _____. The settlers built strong castles to protect themselves. These _____ were made of stone and had high walls. The plantation aimed to control and Anglicize Ulster. The English government wanted to spread _____ and diminish Irish influence. Many native Irish were displaced and became tenants or _____. This led to tensions and conflicts. Some Irish resisted the settlers' control. However, the _____ had long-lasting effects on Fermanagh's culture and economy. The settlers introduced new _____ techniques. They grew crops like barley and wheat. The landscape changed with the introduction of enclosed _____. This improved agricultural productivity. The new social structure also influenced Fermanagh's _____. It laid the foundation for modern towns and infrastructure. Today, the history of the plantation is still visible in Fermanagh's _____ and land use.

- castles
- plantation
- Enniskillen
- laborers
- Protestantism
- architecture
- settlers
- society
- Fermanagh
- Maguires
- administration
- event
- fields
- farming
- farms
- development