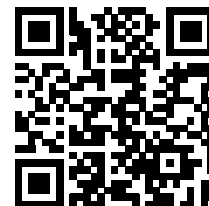


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Dalriada and Early Scotland



In the early Middle Ages, a kingdom named _____ emerged, spanning parts of what is now Scotland and Ireland. Its inhabitants, known as the _____, originally came from Ireland around the 5th century, bringing their _____ and culture with them. They settled in the western part of Scotland, a region rich in _____ and rugged terrain. The capital of Dalriada was located at _____, a strategic hill fort where kings were crowned atop a stone carved with a footprint. This _____ was divided into four main clans, each ruling over different territories. These clans played a crucial role in the _____ and administration of their lands.

Dalriada's economy was primarily based on _____ and cattle-raising, with a significant emphasis on maritime activities due to its coastal and insular _____. The Scots in Dalriada were also known for their skills in _____ and shipbuilding, which allowed them to maintain close contacts with _____ and other regions. Over time, Dalriada became a melting pot of _____ cultures, blending Irish and Pictish traditions.

The kingdom faced frequent raids and battles, especially with the _____, who lived to the east. Despite these conflicts, Dalriada played a crucial role in the _____ of early Scottish identity. It is believed that under the leadership of King Kenneth _____ in the 9th century, the Scots and Picts united, laying the foundation for the modern nation of Scotland. This _____ marked the beginning of the end for Dalriada as an independent entity, but its legacy continued to influence Scottish _____ and history. The story of Dalriada illustrates the dynamic and interconnected nature of early medieval _____ and Ireland.

formation Scots Dunadd language MacAlpin geography islands Celtic
defense Dalriada Picts navigation kingdom Britain culture period
Ireland farming