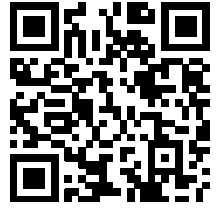


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English settlers in Ulster



The Ulster Plantation was a major event in Irish history, beginning in the early 17th century. English _____ moved to Ulster, which is in the northern part of Ireland. They established new towns and farms, altering the traditional _____. The English wanted to control the land and spread their culture, implementing new _____ that favored the settlers. These changes forced many native Irish people to leave their _____, although some stayed and worked for the new settlers.

The plantation had significant _____ on both the land and society of Ulster. The introduction of _____ by English and Scottish settlers transformed the religious landscape, creating tensions with the native _____, who were predominantly Catholic. This cultural shift was profound, affecting daily life and community _____.

Economically, the settlers developed new agricultural practices, which increased _____ but also displaced traditional Irish farming methods. They built new _____, bringing with them English architectural styles and planning. This urban _____ contrasted sharply with the rural character of the region before the plantation.

Socially, the Ulster Plantation created a _____ between the settlers and the native Irish. The new communities had different cultural practices and _____, which often led to conflict. The long-lasting effects of the plantation can still be felt today, as it set the stage for future _____ between different communities in Ireland. The legacy of the plantation is evident in the cultural and societal _____ that persist in the region.

Irish homes impacts development productivity Protestantism laws
beliefs towns structures divide landscape settlers divisions conflicts