

name: _____

class: _____

date: _____

Exploring Medieval Welsh Identity



In medieval _____, identity was deeply rooted in cultural traditions and the _____. People lived in small _____, often in rural areas. The Welsh were known for their _____ and poetry, which were central to their culture. They used a unique string instrument called the _____. Men often gathered in _____ to listen to bards recounting tales of heroes and battles. These stories were part of an oral tradition, passed down through _____.

The Welsh _____ was distinct, focusing on community and fairness. Leaders, known as _____, held great power but were expected to be just.

Women in Welsh society had more _____ compared to other parts of medieval Europe, particularly in inheritance and property matters.

The Welsh landscape, with its rolling _____ and rugged _____, influenced their lifestyle. They were skilled in _____ and animal husbandry. Sheep farming was especially important, and Welsh _____ was highly valued.

Religion played a significant role, and many were devout _____.

Monasteries were centers of learning and culture. The Welsh also maintained older _____ beliefs, which coexisted with Christian practices.

Welsh identity was also shaped by their relationship with neighboring _____. Frequent conflicts and efforts to maintain independence were a significant part of their history. This resilient spirit is a key aspect of Welsh identity, even today.

wool	England	lords	crwth	farming	hills	coasts	music	communities
rights	Celtic	generations	Wales	law	Christians	mead halls	language	