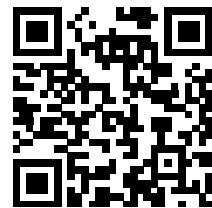


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Gaelic Clans and Medieval Ireland



In the _____ Medieval period, Ireland was not a single unified country, but a patchwork of numerous _____. Each clan was like a large family, with its own leader, known as the _____. These clans owned land, which was the source of their wealth and power. The society was _____, with warriors and poets holding high status. The _____ laws guided their justice system, emphasizing restorative over punitive measures. Clans often engaged in _____ against each other to gain territory or settle disputes. During these times, the construction of _____ was common, serving as homes for chieftains and protection for the people. Agriculture was the backbone of their _____, with cattle being particularly valuable. The _____, priests of the old Celtic religion, played a significant role in spiritual and social life. However, with the arrival of _____, many druids converted, blending Christian and pagan traditions. Monasteries became centers of _____, preserving knowledge through manuscripts. Despite internal conflicts, the clans united against common _____, showcasing a complex web of alliances and rivalries. The Gaelic clans left a lasting _____ on Irish culture, language, and identity, still celebrated today.

chieftain

hierarchical

Christianity

Early

legacy

raids

learning

druids

forts

Brehon

economy

clans

enemies