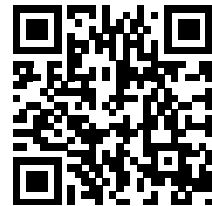


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Gaelic Leaders of Ulster



The Gaelic chieftains were the traditional _____ of Ulster. They held power for many centuries. These chieftains controlled large areas of _____. Their rule was based on Gaelic laws and customs. When the English began their plantation _____, everything changed. The plantation of Ulster started in the early 17th century. The English wanted to colonize _____ with loyal Protestant settlers. This was to control the rebellious Irish chieftains. The plantation had a huge _____ on the Gaelic way of life.

The land was confiscated from the native chieftains. It was given to English and Scottish _____. These new settlers built towns and farms. The chieftains lost their power and influence. Many Gaelic leaders were forced to leave their _____. Some tried to fight back. However, the English had a stronger military. The Gaelic chieftains could not win. Over time, the Gaelic _____ in Ulster declined.

The English introduced new laws and systems. These were very different from the Gaelic _____. The plantation led to many conflicts. The native Irish were treated unfairly. They faced discrimination from the settlers. The role of the _____ changed drastically. From being powerful leaders, they became powerless. The _____ of Ulster was a turning point in Irish history.

The influence of the Gaelic chieftains diminished. Their _____ were now under English control. The cultural landscape of Ulster changed forever. The chieftains' _____, however, still remains in the history and stories of Ulster. Today, the history of the Gaelic chieftains and the plantation of _____ is studied to understand this critical period.

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|--------|---------|------------|-------|----------|--------|------------|------------|
| Ulster | rulers | traditions | land | settlers | policy | plantation | chieftains |
| Ulster | culture | impact | lands | homeland | legacy | | |