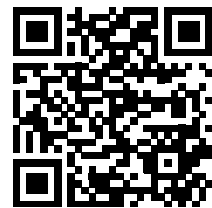


name: _____

class: _____

date: _____

Hugh O'Neill's Influence in Ulster



Hugh O'Neill was an important Irish _____ during the late 16th and early 17th centuries. He was the Earl of Tyrone and played a major _____ in the Nine Years' War against English rule in Ireland. O'Neill's efforts were aimed at resisting the English _____ to control Ulster, the northern province of Ireland. His actions were significant in the context of the _____ of Ulster, a policy implemented by the English Crown.

The Plantation of Ulster was a _____ to settle English and Scottish Protestants on lands confiscated from Irish Catholics. O'Neill opposed this _____ and sought to protect the lands and traditions of the Irish people. Despite his initial _____ in several battles, O'Neill eventually faced defeat. The Battle of Kinsale in 1601 was a turning _____, leading to the collapse of Irish resistance.

Following the defeat, O'Neill was forced to negotiate the _____ of Mellifont in 1603. This treaty marked the end of the Nine Years' War but resulted in the loss of power and land for O'Neill and other Irish _____. In 1607, O'Neill and other leaders fled Ireland in what is known as the Flight of the Earls. This _____ paved the way for the extensive Plantation of Ulster.

The Plantation had long-lasting effects on the _____ and culture of Ulster. It introduced a significant Protestant population to the region, which had previously been predominantly _____. Hugh O'Neill's resistance is remembered as a symbol of Irish defiance against English colonization _____.

Catholic chieftains Treaty event plan point Plantation demographics
attempts policy success role efforts leader