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Ireland Under Cromwell



Oliver Cromwell led an invasion of _____ in 1649, following the English Civil War. His goal was to subdue the _____, who had rebelled against English rule during the conflicts. Cromwell's forces captured _____ in September, where they killed nearly 3,500 people, including civilians. This _____ was one of many that marked the brutal nature of the conquest. The Cromwellian conquest was part of a larger _____ of events known as the Tudor conquests, which aimed to bring Ireland under English _____. Unlike earlier campaigns, Cromwell's efforts were characterized by harsh military tactics and a strict governance _____. He implemented policies like land confiscation, transferring ownership from Irish Catholics to English _____, which reshaped the Irish landscape. Many Irish were displaced from their homes and sent to live in _____, a barren region to the west. This policy was known as "to Hell or to Connaught," and significantly altered the _____ distribution in Ireland. The impact of these policies was profound, leading to a loss of _____, culture, and autonomy for many Irish people. Cromwell's rule also introduced a more structured _____ of Ireland, which included the establishment of major fortifications and the suppression of Catholic _____. These changes paved the way for future English policies in Ireland, influencing the political and _____ structure for centuries. The consequences of the Cromwellian conquest are still felt today, as they laid the groundwork for the _____ between Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland. This period is often remembered with _____ and is a pivotal chapter in the long history of Irish resistance against _____ dominance.

act style Irish rituals Protestants bitterness Ireland series Drogheda
Connaught social control English population administration division land