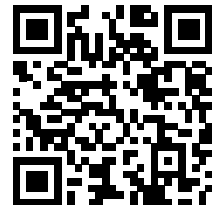


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Ireland Under English Rule



During the Tudor period, England attempted to control _____ through a series of measures, including the establishment of plantations. These were large areas of land where English and Scottish _____ were moved to displace the native Irish population. The goal was to strengthen _____'s grip on Ireland by having loyal subjects populate strategic areas.

The first major plantation was established in the province of _____ after the Desmond Rebellions in the late 16th century. This was a direct response to the resistance from local _____ lords who were opposed to English interference in their territories.

However, many of these early plantations failed due to poor _____ and resistance from the local population.

The most successful and well-known plantation took place in _____ after the Nine Years' War, which ended in 1603. This area had been a stronghold of Gaelic resistance, but after the leaders left Ireland in the Flight of the _____ in 1607, the region was open for colonization. The land was systematically divided and distributed to settlers who were mostly from _____ and England.

These settlers brought with them their own customs, laws, and agricultural _____, which were often at odds with those of the native Irish. The introduction of a new legal system, along with different _____ practices, significantly altered the social and economic landscape of the region.

The plantation _____ not only changed the demographics of Ireland but also had lasting impacts on the cultural and political landscape. It sowed _____ of division that would later contribute to centuries of conflict between different communities in Ireland. The _____ of these plantations is still felt today, as they played a crucial role in shaping the history and _____ of modern Ireland.

- system
- settlers
- Earls
- Irish
- techniques
- seeds
- Munster
- Ireland
- Scotland
- agricultural
- England
- Ulster
- society
- planning
- legacy