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# Irish Land Tenure and the Plantation of Ulster



The Plantation of Ulster was a major event in Irish - \_\_\_\_\_. It began in the early 17th century when English and Scottish settlers were encouraged to move to \_\_\_\_\_. The native Irish were often forced off their land. This led to a new system of land \_\_\_\_\_. The settlers were given large estates and were expected to develop them. This meant building new \_\_\_\_\_, farming the land, and creating a new society.

The native Irish, known as the Gaelic \_\_\_\_\_, had a very different system of land ownership. They practiced a form of communal \_\_\_\_\_. Land was held by extended families and passed down through generations. The Plantation disrupted this \_\_\_\_\_. The new settlers introduced private ownership, which was unfamiliar to the Gaelic Irish.

\_\_\_\_\_ often arose between the settlers and the native Irish. The Gaelic Irish resisted the loss of their \_\_\_\_\_. Many tried to fight back, leading to tensions and violence. The English \_\_\_\_\_ enforced the new land policies strictly. The goal was to create a loyal Protestant \_\_\_\_\_ in Ulster. Over time, the landscape and society of Ulster changed significantly.

The \_\_\_\_\_ of the Plantation is still felt today. It laid the foundations for the complex \_\_\_\_\_ between the different communities in Northern Ireland.

The history of land tenure in Ulster is a \_\_\_\_\_ of understanding these relationships. The shift from communal to private land ownership was a major \_\_\_\_\_ for the native Irish. It influenced the social and economic development of the \_\_\_\_\_.

history Irish lands change key part ownership government system  
impact relationship tenure population Conflicts region towns Ulster