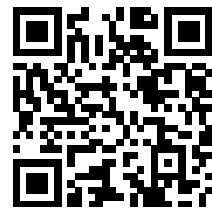


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# Irish Sea Trade Dynamics



In the early medieval period, the \_\_\_\_\_ Sea was a bustling hub of commerce and \_\_\_\_\_. It connected various communities across Ireland, Great Britain, and beyond. Goods such as \_\_\_\_\_, metals, and luxury items were commonly traded. The \_\_\_\_\_, known for their seafaring prowess, played a significant role in expanding these trade networks. They established \_\_\_\_\_ along the coast, which facilitated the exchange of goods and \_\_\_\_\_. Monasteries along the Irish coast also participated in trade, exporting \_\_\_\_\_ and religious artifacts. The use of \_\_\_\_\_, lightweight boats made of animal skins and wood, was widespread among the Irish for fishing and trading. Key trading centers like \_\_\_\_\_ became wealthy and influential, attracting traders from far and wide. Trade routes also allowed for the spread of \_\_\_\_\_ and technology, influencing the development of local societies. However, this period was marked by frequent \_\_\_\_\_, which posed a threat to the stability and safety of maritime commerce. Despite these \_\_\_\_\_, trade across the Irish Sea contributed to the economic and cultural growth of early medieval \_\_\_\_\_. The integration of Ireland into a broader European trading network laid the foundations for its future \_\_\_\_\_.

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