

name: _____

class: _____

date: _____

Medieval Irish Culture



Medieval Ireland was a _____ of great cultural and social change.

The _____ people, known for their rich oral tradition, preserved many stories and _____ that reflect their beliefs and values.

Christianity, introduced in the 5th century, blended with the older

_____ customs to create a unique _____.

Monasteries, like the famous _____, became centers of learning and art. The _____ produced here, such as the Book of Kells, are renowned for their intricate _____.

Brehon _____, an ancient legal system, governed everyday life with a focus on restorative _____.

Traditional _____ and dance were integral to Irish social life, often accompanied by the harp, a national _____.

The _____ language flourished, used in both everyday speech and literature. Feasts, like _____, marked important seasonal changes and were celebrated with great _____.

This era also witnessed the rise of powerful _____, each with its own chief and lands. Despite challenges like Viking _____, the spirit and creativity of the Irish people endured, leaving a lasting

_____.

Samhain	pagan	raids	Gaelic	Irish	symbol	Glendalough	legacy
legends	time	music	law	illustrations	manuscripts	clans	
festivity	culture	justice					