

name: _____

class: _____

date: _____

Medieval Irish Language



The _____ language, known as Gaelic, has a rich history. In medieval times, it was the dominant _____ in Ireland. People used it in their daily _____, from farmers to nobles. Irish was not just a means of communication; it was a key part of _____. Poets, known as _____, played a crucial role in society. They composed _____ and songs in Gaelic, often celebrating heroes and history. These bards were highly _____ and usually attached to noble _____.

Medieval Irish literature was vast and _____. It included epic _____, religious texts, and early _____. One of the most famous tales is the Táin Bó Cúailnge, telling of _____ and legendary battles. This story showcases the complexity and beauty of the Irish _____.

Education in this era also revolved around Gaelic. Monasteries were important _____ of learning, where monks would transcribe texts in Irish. They preserved not only religious _____, but also secular knowledge. However, the arrival of the _____ in the 12th century began to change the linguistic landscape. They brought with them the _____ language, which gradually started to influence Irish society. Despite this, Gaelic remained a strong force, deeply intertwined with Irish _____. Understanding medieval Irish language and culture is crucial to appreciating Ireland's rich _____.

heroes	bards	culture	families	language	centers	laws	life	tales
identity	English	writings	respected	Normans	language	poems	varied	
Irish	heritage							