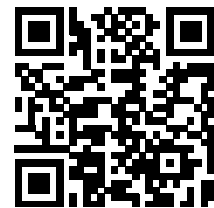


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# Norman Invasion of Ireland



In the late 12th century, the \_\_\_\_\_ invaded Ireland, marking a pivotal moment in its history. This event was initiated by the \_\_\_\_\_ of Diarmait Mac Murchada, the King of Leinster, who sought their help to reclaim his \_\_\_\_\_. The leader of the Norman forces, Richard de Clare, known as \_\_\_\_\_, played a crucial role in the invasion. They landed in \_\_\_\_\_ in 1169 and quickly established their presence. The Normans were known for their \_\_\_\_\_, which they built across Ireland, changing the landscape and introducing new methods of \_\_\_\_\_ and warfare. Their architecture, particularly the construction of stone castles, was a new concept to the \_\_\_\_\_, who primarily used wooden structures for defense. The Normans also introduced the feudal \_\_\_\_\_, which altered the social and economic fabric of Ireland. This system was based on the holding of land in \_\_\_\_\_ for service, fundamentally changing land ownership and labor relations in Ireland. The \_\_\_\_\_ led to the establishment of several Norman-controlled areas, known as the \_\_\_\_\_. Despite their initial success, the Normans gradually assimilated into Irish \_\_\_\_\_, adopting the Irish language, customs, and laws, a process known as \_\_\_\_\_. This blend of Norman and Irish cultures left a lasting impact on Ireland, evident in its castles, \_\_\_\_\_, and the legal system. The Norman invasion is thus seen as a significant \_\_\_\_\_ that shaped the course of Irish history, contributing to the cultural and architectural richness of the \_\_\_\_\_.

- castles
- Gaelicization
- towns
- Ireland
- Strongbow
- request
- society
- event
- Normans
- kingdom
- country
- administration
- invasion
- exchange
- Irish
- system
- Lordships