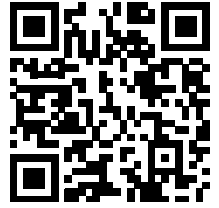


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Plantation History



The Plantation of Ulster was a major _____ in Irish history. It began in the early 17th century when the English government decided to colonize the _____ of Ulster. This region was chosen because it had been difficult to control. The _____ involved confiscating land from the native Irish and giving it to English and Scottish settlers. These _____ were loyal to the British crown and Protestant in religion.

The aim was to create a loyal Protestant _____ in Ulster. The native Irish were mainly Catholic and had opposed English _____. The settlers built new towns and established farms. They brought new agricultural _____ and different ways of living. This led to significant changes in the _____ and society of Ulster.

The impact of the plantation was profound. It led to increased _____ between the native Irish and the settlers. The confiscation of land caused resentment and _____. Over time, Ulster developed a distinct identity. The division between _____ settlers and Catholic natives became more pronounced. This _____ would have lasting consequences for the future of Ireland.

The _____ of Ulster was a turning point. It changed the demographic and political _____ of the region. It laid the groundwork for future conflicts. The _____ of the plantation is still felt in Northern Ireland today.

Understanding this event helps explain the complex _____ of the region.

legacy Protestant landscape event population plan techniques hostility
settlers history division rule tensions Plantation structure province