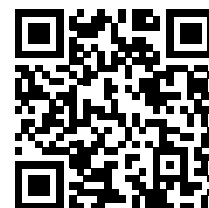


name: _____

class: _____

date: _____

The Irish Famine and Emigration



The Irish _____, often referred to as the Great Hunger, was a period of mass starvation and disease in _____ between 1845 and 1852. This disaster was primarily caused by the failure of the _____ crop, which was a staple food for the Irish population. The famine led to the _____ of approximately one million people and forced another million to _____. Many of those who left Ireland migrated to countries such as the United States, _____ and Australia, seeking a better life.

The British government's response to the _____ was widely criticized for being inadequate and even negligent. They continued to _____ large quantities of food from Ireland, which could have alleviated the suffering. This _____ exacerbated the hardship and increased resentment towards the British rule in _____.

The famine had a lasting impact on Ireland, both demographically and culturally. The _____ of Ireland declined significantly, and it took decades for the country to recover. The famine also played a critical role in shaping Irish _____ and attitudes towards the British Empire. It is remembered as one of the darkest periods in Irish history.

The _____ of the Irish Famine is still felt today, not just in Ireland but also in the diaspora _____ around the world. It has become a symbol of the struggles and resilience of the Irish _____, influencing Irish literature, music, and art. The memory of the famine is commemorated through various memorials and _____, reminding people of the tragic consequences of policy failures and the importance of humanitarian _____.

crisis	legacy	museums	communities	nationalism	emigrate	aid	Famine	
people	death	Ireland	Canada	Ireland	potato	export	population	policy