

name: _____

class: _____

date: _____

Welsh Laws and History



In the early history of _____, the legal system was a central aspect of daily life. The _____ were not written down at first but were passed orally from one generation to the next. This changed with _____, a king who is credited with codifying these laws in the 10th century. His _____ meant that the Welsh laws were finally written down, allowing for more consistent _____ and interpretation. These laws covered various aspects of life, including marriage, _____, and the resolution of disputes. They were distinctive because they focused on compensating the _____ rather than punishing the offender, which was somewhat unique compared to the laws of neighboring _____. Another interesting aspect was the value placed on _____ in these laws, which was progressive for the time. For instance, a woman had the right to _____ her husband under certain conditions, and she was entitled to a portion of the _____ upon their separation. The land was vital in Welsh society, and the laws regarding land _____ and inheritance reflected this importance. The family unit was central to these laws, with a strong _____ on kinship and blood ties in determining legal rights and _____. Despite the eventual conquest of Wales by England, Welsh laws remained in effect in many areas until the Acts of _____ in 1536 and 1543, when they were replaced by English law. However, the _____ of Welsh law can still be seen in some modern legal principles and _____ in Wales.

- ownership
- women
- traditions
- Union
- Hywel Dda
- responsibilities
- codification
- application
- inheritance
- influence
- divorce
- emphasis
- property
- laws
- regions
- Wales
- victim