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## **BME:8 – Ireland — Q/A**

*Reading Recommendation: Peeps at History: Ireland, by Home. Advanced Students may enjoy Towel's Young People's History of Ireland.*

- 1) This legendary Irish folk hero, famous for defending Ulster from the army of Queen Maeve, is also known as the "Hound of Ulster".
- 2) The native Irish are most closely related, in custom, language, and blood to these people.
- 3) This fifth century abbess, a Patron saint of Ireland, founded a monastery that became an important center of Celtic Christianity.
- 4) This missionary, the patron saint of Ireland, was born in Britain, but was kidnapped and sold in Ireland as a slave.
- 5) In 1609, after the rebellious Earl of Tyrone fled Ireland, this Province was confiscated by the English crown and given to Protestant settlers.
- 6) In 1649, this Puritan general led an invasion of Ireland and brutally massacred civilians, giving no quarter to soldiers who resisted.
- 7) This tenth century Irish chieftain conquered the Danes and briefly united Ireland under a single king.
- 8) This was a series of laws passed by Parliament in the 1690's that severely oppressed Irish Catholics and tried to force them to become Protestants.
- 9) This Anglo-Irish clergyman, author of 'Gulliver's Travels', wrote articles and satire opposing the Whig government's oppressions of the Irish.
- 10) This disaster struck Ireland in 1845 and killed thousands of Catholic peasants.
- 11) This New Testament manuscript, produced by Irish monks of the 8th century, is one of the most famous and richly illustrated Bibles in existence.

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- 12) At this great battle, fought in 1014, Brian Boru and his Irish chieftains destroyed an invading army of Danish pirates.
- 13) This term describes the territories in Ireland that were actually under English law from the 13th to 16th centuries.
- 14) Kissing this monument near Cork in Ireland is said to give the gift of eloquent speech or, as the Irish call it, "the gift of gab."
- 15) This Anglo-Irish family in Northern Ireland ruled Ulster from the Norman period until they were driven from power during the Tudor reign.
- 16) The early Tudors tried to bring the Irish chieftains into submission peacefully by this means.
- 17) This Catholic nobleman served as governor of Ireland under Henry Tudor, but in later generations his family rebelled and all were executed at Tyburn.
- 18) This famous Irish chieftain ruled Ulster in defiance of English laws and customs, and traveled to London to present his case to Queen Elizabeth.
- 19) After the native Irish were driven from the area, land grants on the Ulster Plantation were offered only to settlers who met these requirements.
- 20) Cromwell's sack of this Irish town is famous for its brutality. A general massacre of civilians as well as soldiers was ordered, to terrorize other towns into surrendering.
- 21) After seeing his troops defeated at this battle, James II took the first opportunity to flee Ireland for safety in France.
- 22) During the reign of this king, Ireland was governed by the first Catholic Lord Deputy since Henry VIII broke with Rome.
- 23) During the Williamite War in Ireland, the siege of this town was relieved when a merchant ship rammed a boom blocking the harbor entrance.
- 24) During the 17th through 19th centuries, Irish peasants were force to pay a tithe to this Protestant Church, although most of them were Catholics.

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- 25) In order to resist the growing demands of the "United Irishmen," this anti-Catholic political party formed in Northern Ireland in 1795.
- 26) This was the incident that caused British statesmen to end Ireland's short experiment with self-government and incorporate Ireland into the United Kingdom.
- 27) The votes necessary to secure the Union of Ireland as part of the United Kingdom were secured in this way.
- 28) This liberal British Prime Minister risked his career by promoting legislation that favored Catholic emancipation and Irish independence.
- 29) This 19th century Catholic statesman worked hard for Catholic emancipation, but insisted at all times on peaceful means.
- 30) Against great opposition, Prime Minister Gladstone promoted this law, which would restore an Independent Parliament in Ireland.