

The Middle Ages in Ireland

Headings	Notes
VIKINGS IN IRELAND	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vikings arrived in Ireland between 795 and 850 AD, quickly establishing settlements on the island. Originally, these longphorts were bases for attacking the native Gaelic Irish but soon developed into centres for trade and commerce. • The first Viking settlement was founded in 841 on the south bank of the River Liffey. Dubh linn would later develop into modern day Dublin. Dublin was protected by a ditch and earthen mound with a high wooden fence. By the mid-tenth century, Viking raids in Ireland • had died out while Vikings became a part of Irish life. • The Vikings were converted to Christianity by Irish monks and had their first bishop by 1028. This resulted in the building of Christ Church Cathedral in Dublin.
THE NORMANS IN IRELAND	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Normans originally came from France before they were led by William the Conqueror in the conquest of England following the Battle of Hastings. • In 1167, the King of Leinster – Dermot MacMurrough – invited an Norman army to Ireland in order to reclaim his kingdom which had been stripped from him by the High King, Rory O'Connor. This led to the Anglo-Norman invasion of Ireland. • MacMurrough made a deal with Richard de Clare (Strongbow) for a Norman army in exchange for Strongbow's marriage to MacMurrough's daughter, Aoife. Together, they would reclaim the Kingdom of Leinster before MacMurrough's death in 1171. • Fearing Strongbow would become too powerful, Henry II arrived in September 1171 with his own force and took over many parts of Ireland, declaring himself 'Lord of Ireland'.
IMPACT OF THE NORMANS ON THE ISLAND OF IRELAND	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Normans had a huge impact on Ireland after their conquest: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They introduced the feudal system to Ireland • They built big castles such as Trim, Carrickfergus and Kilkenny. • Farming practices shifted from animal keeping to crop growing. • English Common Law replaced the old Gaelic Brehon Law system. • Norman names became very common that include "Fitz" and Burke, Butler and Browne. • The Normans introduced English rule to Ireland. It would last for nearly 800 years.
Keywords	Summary
Vikings Strongbow Longphorts Henry II Gaelic Irish Feudal System Dubh Linn Anglo-Normans William the Conqueror Battle of Hastings English Common Law	<p>Vikings arrived in Ireland between 795 and 850 AD, establishing their first settlement in modern day Dublin. By the mid-tenth century, Viking raids had died out with Vikings becoming a part of Irish life and adopting Christianity. They were followed by the Anglo-Normans who, in 1167 (Strongbow) and 1171 (King Henry II) successfully invaded parts of Ireland. They brought with them the English language and common law, the feudal system, Norman names, stone castles and new farming methods. They brought Ireland under English control which would bring nearly 800 years of conflict to the island.</p>

The Middle Ages in Ireland

Headings	Notes
Anglo-Irish	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• A group of people descended from the Anglo-Normans. Most had adopted the Gaelic Irish way of life by the 1500s.• Descendants of the Vikings who settled in Normandy in France, later conquering England and Ireland.• A group of people in the Pale who were loyal to the King and descended from the Anglo-Saxons.• The area within and around Dublin where English rule was at its strongest.
Normans	
Old English	
The Pale	