

2nd Year history Surrender and regrant worksheet Ms. Ryan

1. Fill in the blanks using the word box.

Fitzgeralds of Kildare	English common law	Gaelic Irish	
Brehon law	Pale	weakened	
title	Henry VIII	Anglo-Norman	loyalty
surrender and regrant			

In 1500, there were three different groups of people living in Ireland: the English living in the _____, the _____ who had lived in Ireland since the time of the Celts, and the _____ - _____ families who had come to Ireland from England hundreds of years before.

The King of England at this time was _____. Henry was happy to ignore Ireland, until the most important family in Ireland the _____, rebelled against him. He needed to bring Ireland under control, but he did not want to spend much money doing so.

Henry came up with the idea of a policy called _____. This was where the Irish chieftains would surrender their lands to him and declare their loyalty to him. In return, Henry would give them a _____, such as 'earl', 'lord' or 'baron'. After that, he would regrant the land to the Irish chieftain.

Henry's policy wasn't very successful. However, Irish chieftains learned of a new legal system, known as _____. This was different to the Celtic legal system, known as _____. Under the new legal system, the eldest son would inherit all the land of his father. Under the Celtic legal system, the land was divided up between all the father's sons. The Gaelic chieftains began to use the new laws and their influence in Ireland _____.

2. Study this drawing and answer the questions below.



King Henry VIII accepts the surrender of the Irish chieftains, 1541

(a) Mark with an 'X' on the drawing King Henry VIII.

(b) Why are the five Irish chieftains kneeling before him?

(c) Describe the policy of surrender and regrant.
