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# Anglo-Saxon Chronicles and Tales



In the dark ages of England, a rich tradition of \_\_\_\_\_ flourished in the language known today as Old English. This era, often called the Anglo-Saxon period, saw the merging of \_\_\_\_\_ traditions with those of the invading Anglo-Saxons. Among the most famous pieces is the epic \_\_\_\_\_ "Beowulf," which tells the story of a hero's battles against monstrous \_\_\_\_\_. This manuscript, along with others, was meticulously crafted by monks in \_\_\_\_\_, serving as both a record of history and a means of moral \_\_\_\_\_. The Anglo-Saxons also loved their riddles, a form of \_\_\_\_\_ that tested one's wit and knowledge. Kings and warriors were celebrated in \_\_\_\_\_, mourning their passing while celebrating their \_\_\_\_\_. Through runes, the earliest form of writing, they inscribed their thoughts and stories on \_\_\_\_\_ and artifacts. The Exeter Book is another \_\_\_\_\_, a collection of poetry and riddles that gives insight into their daily life and \_\_\_\_\_. This literature was not just for entertainment; it played a crucial role in preserving the \_\_\_\_\_ and culture of the Anglo-Saxon people. Their stories of \_\_\_\_\_, monsters, and heroes continue to influence modern literature and \_\_\_\_\_, showcasing the enduring power of these ancient \_\_\_\_\_.

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| literature | deeds | monasteries | Celtic  | creatures     | language | films  | stones     |
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