

name: _____

class: _____

date: _____

The Rise and Fall of Anglo-Saxon Kingdoms



Anglo-Saxon England, a period stretching from the 5th to the 11th century, was a time of significant _____. After the Roman withdrawal from Britain around 410 AD, various _____ from continental Europe began to settle in the region. These tribes, mainly the Angles, Saxons, and Jutes, brought with them their own cultures and traditions, shaping the _____ of what would become England. They established numerous _____, such as Northumbria, Mercia, and Wessex, each with its own ruler and distinct identity.

The Anglo-Saxons were not only warriors but also skilled _____, farmers, and traders. Their art, characterized by intricate designs and _____, is evident in treasures like the Sutton Hoo ship burial. The _____ they spoke, Old English, laid the foundation for modern English.

One of the most famous literary works from this era is the epic poem _____, which depicts the life of a legendary hero.

Christianity played a crucial role in Anglo-Saxon society after its _____ around the 7th century. Monasteries became centers of _____ and scholarship, preserving knowledge and literature through their scriptoriums. The _____, starting their raids in the late 8th century, posed a significant threat to the Anglo-Saxon way of life. Their invasions led to years of conflict but also cultural _____.

The end of the Anglo-Saxon era came with the Norman _____ in 1066. This event marked a dramatic change in English history, introducing new customs, language, and governance. Despite this, the influence of the Anglo-Saxons remains evident in many aspects of British _____ even today.

landscape

craftsmen

Conquest

learning

Vikings

tribes

culture

language

exchange

kingdoms

symbolism

Beowulf

transformation

introduction