

name: _____

class: _____

date: _____

Anglo-Saxon England



Anglo-Saxon England, a period stretching from the 5th to the 11th century, was a time of significant _____. It began with the _____ of Germanic tribes, such as the Angles, Saxons, and Jutes, to Britain. These groups gradually merged their cultures and languages, giving birth to what we now call the _____. Their society was organized into various _____, each ruled by its own king.

The most famous Anglo-Saxon king is probably _____ the Great, known for his defense against Viking invasions and his efforts to unite the English people. Anglo-Saxon _____ was rich, with a unique art style characterized by intricate _____ and metalwork. They also contributed significantly to literature, with works like the epic poem _____, showcasing their storytelling tradition.

Christianity played a pivotal role in shaping Anglo-Saxon _____. Initially, many Anglo-Saxons practiced _____, but they gradually converted to Christianity, which brought about significant changes in their way of life. Monasteries became centers of _____ and scholarship during this period.

Anglo-Saxon England's _____ was primarily agricultural, with people living in small rural _____. They also engaged in trade, both locally and with distant lands. The Anglo-Saxon period came to an end with the _____ Conquest in 1066, a turning point that marked the beginning of a new era in English history.

jewelry

Norman

culture

economy

learning

Beowulf

migration

society

transformation

Alfred

communities

kingdoms

Anglo-Saxons

paganism