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Anglo-Saxons and Europe's Past



During the Migration Period, a significant shift in _____ population dynamics took place, leading to the establishment of new cultures and societies. Among these were the _____, groups of people who played a crucial role in shaping modern-day England. Originating from what is now _____ and Denmark, they began to migrate to Britain in the 5th century. This movement was partly due to the decline of the _____ Empire, which had left a power vacuum in Britain. The Anglo-Saxons came in three main tribes: the _____, the Saxons, and the Jutes. They brought with them their own languages, which would eventually evolve into _____. Their society was organized into _____, each with its own ruler. These kingdoms often battled for supremacy, but also laid the groundwork for _____'s eventual unification. The Anglo-Saxons were not just warriors; they were also _____, skilled in cultivating the land and raising animals. Their art, especially in _____, was highly sophisticated, featuring intricate designs that are admired to this day. They converted to _____ in the 7th century, which had a profound impact on their culture, including the introduction of new _____ of art and literature. The legacy of the Anglo-Saxons endures, influencing the English language, _____, and societal structures. Their era came to an end with the _____ Conquest of 1066, which ushered in a new chapter in British history.

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