

name: _____

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Exploring Anglo-Saxon Stone Carving



In the early _____, the Anglo-Saxons developed a unique art form. This was known as stone _____. The carvings often depicted _____ from mythology and daily life. To create these, artists used simple _____ like hammers and chisels. The _____ they carved were usually large and locally sourced. One famous example is the Ruthwell _____, adorned with intricate designs and inscriptions. These artworks were not just decorations; they were symbols of _____ and faith. Many carvings featured _____ and interlacing patterns. The style was both complex and _____, challenging viewers to interpret their meanings. Churches and _____ were common places to find these carvings. In these sacred spaces, they served as teaching _____ for the illiterate. The _____ in the carvings could communicate biblical stories and moral lessons. Carving was a _____ trade, passed down from master to apprentice. The _____ of these techniques was highly valued. Over time, these works became an important part of _____ heritage. They offer us a glimpse into a world where art, religion, and daily life were deeply _____.

intertwined	Middle Ages	stones	monasteries	animals	abstract	power		
Cross	carving	knowledge	English	details	scenes	tools	tools	skilled