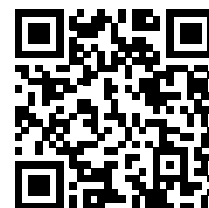


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Old English



Old English, a _____ spoken in what is now England and parts of Scotland, was the precursor to the English we know today. Between the 5th and 11th centuries, this _____ witnessed a unique blend of influences. The _____, Germanic tribes who migrated to Britain, brought their own dialects which merged with the indigenous languages. This era of _____ is characterized by its unique _____, showcasing a range of religious and secular works. Among the most famous is _____, an epic poem that remains a cornerstone in the study of Old English literature. The _____, who invaded Britain during this time, also contributed to the evolution of the language, particularly through loan words. The Christianization of Britain had a significant impact on Old English _____, infusing it with Latin vocabulary and script. This _____ from pagan to Christian themes is evident in the literature. The use of the _____ alphabet, initially common, gradually declined as the Latin alphabet became predominant. Lastly, the _____ in 1066 marked the end of the Old English period, leading to significant linguistic changes that laid the foundation for Middle English.

transition

Beowulf

Norman Conquest

language

Anglo-Saxons

writing

manuscripts

runic

period

Vikings

literature