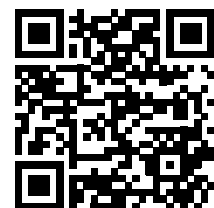


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## Settlements and Society in Early England



The \_\_\_\_\_ came from northern Europe and started settling in Britain around the 5th century. They found a \_\_\_\_\_ that was rich in resources and had been influenced by Roman \_\_\_\_\_. Unlike the Romans, the Anglo-Saxons didn't build cities. Instead, they established small \_\_\_\_\_ and farms. The center of a village was often a \_\_\_\_\_ where the community would gather for meetings and feasts. Around the hall, there were various \_\_\_\_\_ made of wood with thatched roofs. The Anglo-Saxons were skilled \_\_\_\_\_ and they introduced new agricultural techniques to Britain. They grew crops like \_\_\_\_\_ and barley and raised animals such as sheep and cattle. \_\_\_\_\_ was also important for the Anglo-Saxons. They traded goods like wool, metalwork, and \_\_\_\_\_ with neighboring countries. The society was organized into various classes, including \_\_\_\_\_, farmers, and slaves. Religion played a significant role in their lives, and they worshiped multiple gods until the introduction of \_\_\_\_\_, which began to spread throughout Britain during this \_\_\_\_\_. The influence of the Anglo-Saxons is still visible today, especially in the \_\_\_\_\_ language, which has many words of Anglo-Saxon origin.

farmers houses land pottery culture wheat Christianity hall  
villages English Trade period warriors Anglo-Saxons