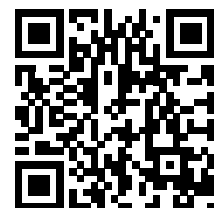


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# The Spread of Christianity among Anglo-Saxons



In the 5th century, Anglo-Saxon \_\_\_\_\_ began to arrive in Britain, bringing with them their pagan beliefs. The \_\_\_\_\_ of these early settlers to Christianity started in the 7th century, significantly influenced by Roman \_\_\_\_\_. The first notable event in this religious transformation was the baptism of \_\_\_\_\_, the King of Kent, under the guidance of Augustine, a monk sent by Pope \_\_\_\_\_ the Great. This event marked a turning point, leading to the gradual \_\_\_\_\_ of other Anglo-Saxon kingdoms. Monasteries and churches were established, becoming centers of \_\_\_\_\_ and culture. Notable figures like \_\_\_\_\_, a Benedictine monk, played a crucial role in documenting this era and spreading Christian \_\_\_\_\_ through his writings. The conversion process was not always peaceful, with various kings and \_\_\_\_\_ resisting the new religion due to political and personal reasons. However, over time, Christianity became intertwined with Anglo-Saxon \_\_\_\_\_, influencing laws, art, and literature. The \_\_\_\_\_ of Christian and pagan elements led to a unique cultural identity, seen in artifacts such as the \_\_\_\_\_ Gospels. The Christianization of the Anglo-Saxons laid the \_\_\_\_\_ for a unified England, with the church playing a significant role in its \_\_\_\_\_ and development. This era of transition not only shaped the religious landscape but also left a lasting impact on English \_\_\_\_\_ and identity.

Lindisfarne   society   Ethelbert   conversion   Gregory   learning   Bede  
Christianization   settlers   synthesis   foundation   nobles   missionaries  
governance   teachings   heritage