Unit 1 Name:

Outline for Anglo-Saxon Period Date:

Period:

**The Origins of a Nation**

The Anglo-Saxon Period

I. Historical Context

**A. Centuries of Invasion** (p. 23)

1. Early Britain

a. 55 BC Roman general \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_attempted to conquer British Isles

b. Claimed victory for Rome and returned to Europe leaving Britons, and their neighbors, the Picts and Gaels (to the north and to the west) in peace

c. One hundred years later, Roman army returned and claimed Britain as a province of the

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1) introduced \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, roads, written scholarship and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2) Roman rule lasted more than \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ years

3) gave Britons urban lifestyle, public baths, and military \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

d. Early fifth century, Romans called home to defend failing empire

e. Britain became a target for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. Anglo-Saxons (Angles and Saxons, Germanic tribes from northern Europe)

a. arrived around 449 AD

b. Britons (defended by Arthur, Celtic chieftain and legendary \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_)

but driven to the west (Cornwall, Wales) the north (Scotland), and across English Channel to

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in part known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

c. Angle-land = England= basis for English culture/ They spoke \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. Vikings (from Denmark and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_)

a. Came in the 790's

b. Began to settle because of better \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

c. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ defeated Danes

1) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ England through his rule

2) culture and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ flourished

3) initiated the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*, a record of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ history

**B. The Norman Conquest** (pp. 24)

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ took throne in 1042

2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ named successor after Edward's death

3. William the Conqueror (French cousin) invaded Britain

a. the Norman Conquest at the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in 1066

b. last successful invasion

4. William crowned King on Christmas day in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. Anglo-Saxon dominance ended and the Normans gained power

II. Cultural Influences & Literature of the Times

**A. The Spread of Christianity** (pp. 25)

1. Anglo-Saxons changed over time

a. from violent seafaring \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people

b. started in a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ religion marked by strong belief in **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** or fate

c. admired heroic \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ who prevailed in battle

d. moved from harsh lives with only death in the future to **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** that

promised heaven

2. Christianity takes hold

a. by AD \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Christians evident in England

b. Christian influence spread to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ & Scotland over next 200 years

c. in 597, a Roman missionary, **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** arrived in Kent and established a

monastery at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

d. by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (year) Christianity was wide-spread in Britain

3. Monasteries developed

a. became centers of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, literary, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and social activity

b. offered only opportunity for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

c. Monks (scribes) imported books and copies them by hand, mostly in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and

later \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

d. Earliest recorded history of English people came from monks

1) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (c. 673-735) greatest of monastic scholars

2) Bede authored \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (title)

3) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ threatened to obliterate all cultural refinement when they

invaded in 8th & 9th centuries

4. Christianity continued as dominant cultural force for more than \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ years

**B. The Epic Tradition** (p. 26)

1. Epic poetry was early \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_form of literature

a. reflected \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ deeds

b. reflected \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the times

2. Poetry shared in **mead halls** by **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** (professional poets)

3. Poetry provided history lesson, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sermon, and pep talk

4. Poetry taught behavior of a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. Poetry reminded listeners they were helpless in the hands of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and all human

ambition ended in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6. Poetry was the only way to provide some measure of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7. Poetry was passed down \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, never written (until Christianity and with it,

literacy, began to spread)

8. Most famous survivor is the epic \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a. more than \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ lines

b. relates tale of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ deeds

c. shows man's \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**C. Reflections of Common Life** (p. 27)

1. Lyric poetry (shorter poetry form)

a. Spoke of daily \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (some grim and fatalistic while others were

religious or moral)

b. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (title) is an example

c. ***Exeter Book*** - manuscript of Anglo-Saxon \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. Early Authors

a. most poetry anonymous

b. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was a monk described by Bede

3. Writing in English

a. unusual until Alfred the Great

b. early English piece was the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle