

1. Name 1 specific way in which England contributed to U.S. democracy
2. The Anglo-Saxon era was between a) 50 –1200 AD b) 449 BC – 1066 AD c) 1237 AD – 1849 AD
3. Tell me something (that shows me that you did the reading) about the “real” King Arthur
4. Who were the Anglo-Saxon gods before Christianity (tell me something specific about them)?
5. What does the Anglo-Saxon chief trying to convert King Edwin to Christianity compare man’s life on earth to?
6. In Jorge Luis Borges story on the last Anglo-Saxon – where or how does he die?
7. What served as the center of learning during the middle ages?
8. Is Beowulf a hero or villain?
9. What is a quest story told on a grand scale called?
10. True or False: sometimes an Anglo-Saxon king would stroke the harp and tell stories?

EC – What is the origin of the word “Thursday”?

1. Write the number next to each invader (occupant) of Great Britain indicating their proper historical order (the first invaders or occupants should have a 1 next to their name).

_____ Celts _____ Roman _____ Anglo-Saxons _____ Vikings

2. Who (or gender) dominates Celtic mythology?

3. What great king led the Anglo-Saxons against the Danes & unified England? _____

4. How did Christianity help unite England?

5. What were some specific rights (at least 2) Anglo-Saxon women held that were later denied by the Normans?

6. True or False – To the Anglo-Saxons, poetry was as important as fighting or hunting?

7. During the middle ages what were the principle works of learning written in?

8. Beowulf was composed in a) 35 AD b) 350 AD c) 750 AD d) 1115 AD e) 1962 AD

9. The Anglo-Saxon era was between a) 50 –1200 AD b) 449 BC – 1066 AD c) 1237 AD – 1849 AD

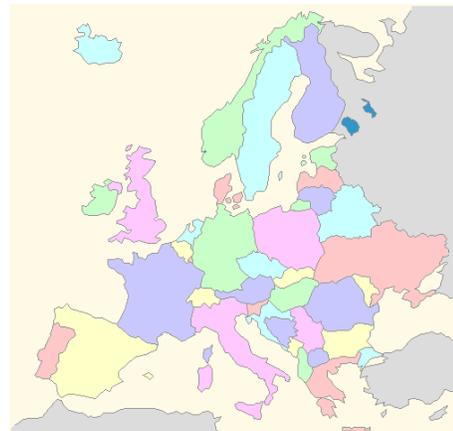
10. Where does the term Anglo-Saxon come from (what does it refer to?)

EC Who was King Harold?

The History of the Anglo-Saxons C (200 points) Name _____ Pd _____

1. Which foreign power that invaded England are described as being “the great administrators” _____
2. What great king led the Anglo-Saxons against the Danes & unified England? _____
3. Beowulf was composed in a) 35 AD b) 350 AD c) 750 AD d) 1115 AD e) 1962 AD
4. What happened in the year 1066? _____
5. What served as the center of learning during the middle ages?
6. What language did Shakespeare write his plays in (Old English, Middle English, Modern English)?
7. What is a quest story told on a grand scale called? _____
8. What were the Anglo-Saxon story tellers called? _____
9. Name an Anglo-Saxon God (hint – think of a day of the week) _____
10. What group (nation that conquered Britain) were known as the “Great Administrators”

EC: Circle England or Great Britain (the United Kingdom) on the map to the right.



The History of the Anglo-Saxons D (200 points) Name _____ Pd _____

1. What language did Shakespeare write his plays in (Old English, Middle English, Modern English)?
2. Tell me one specific historic event from the timeline at the beginning of your reading that occurred somewhere other than England during the Anglo-Saxon period.
3. Which of the cultures that dominated Great Britain had strong female characters in their legends?
4. What group, when they left England, left a country of different clans without unifying laws?
5. Describe at least one specific item, the religion that existed in Anglo-Saxon culture, before Christianity took root.
6. To the Anglo-Saxons what cultural skill was as important as fighting?
7. What religious institution preserved the old oral traditions of the Anglo-Saxons? Be specific.
8. Which English king (known as the great) made English as important a language in Great Britain as Latin?
9. Tell me one specific thing about the influence of the Celts (either their mythology or their stories)
10. Was the “last Anglo-Saxon” of the excerpt by Luis Borges, a Christian or a Pagan?

EC: Define vernacular.