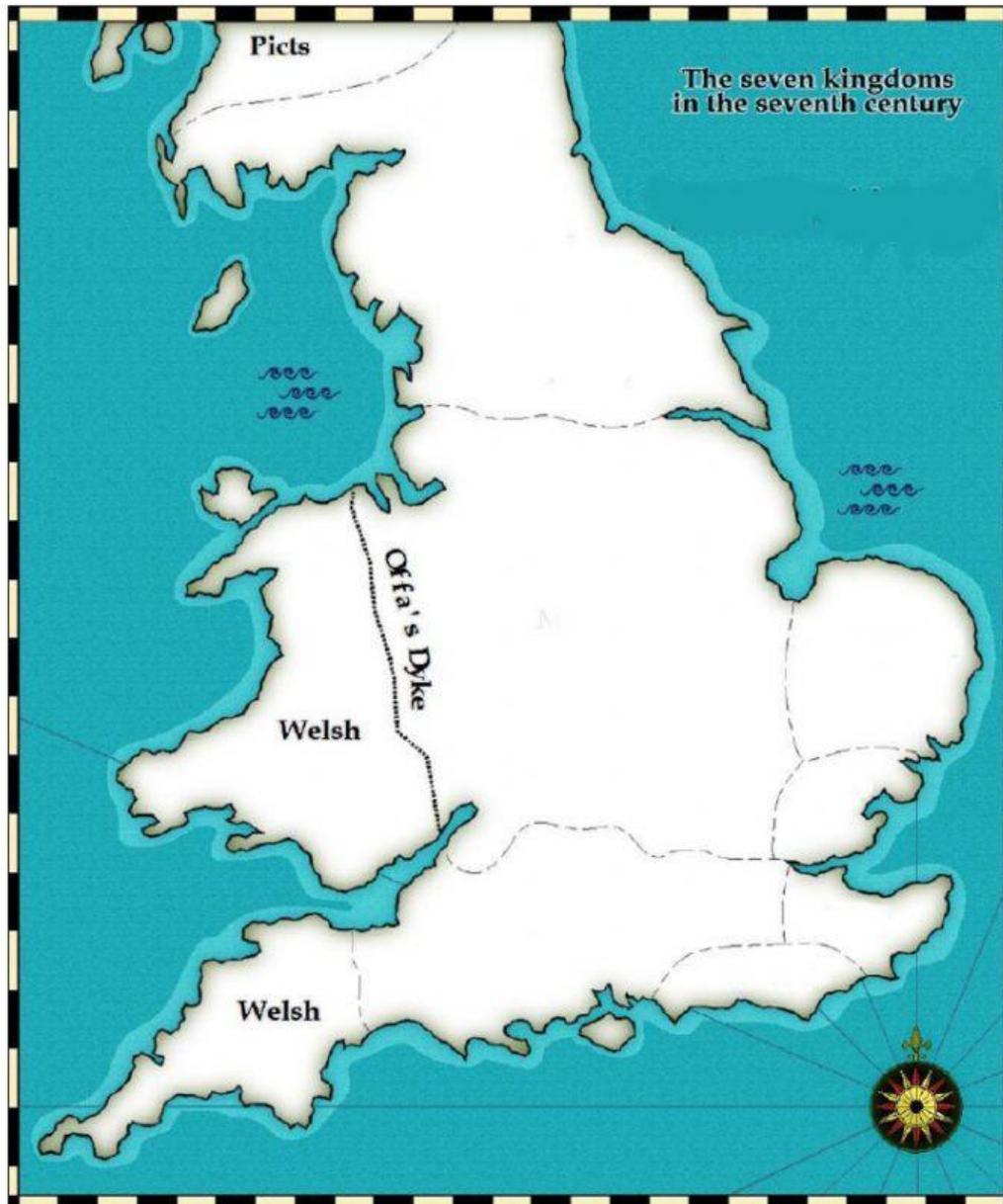


ANGLO-SAXON,
THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE KINGDOMS



MATCH THE SEVEN KINGDOMS FORMED DURING THE ANGLO SAXON PERIOD WITH THEIR RESPECTIVE NAME:

- *KENT*
- *MERCIA*
- *NORTHUMBRIA*
- *EAST ANGLIA*
- *ESSEX*
- *SUSSEX*
- *WESSEX*

ABOUT THE KINGDOMS



- 40 years after the Romans have left, Vortigen, a local ruler in _____, invites the _____ as mercenaries to fight against the invading Picts and Scots.
- Four major dialects emerge in England: _____ in the north; _____ in the midlands; _____ in the south and west; and Kentish in the _____. Most Old English documents are written in West Saxon, the dialect of the politically prestigious area of _____, where Alfred the Great would rule in the 9th century.
- In AD 597 the Pope in Rome decided it was time Anglo-Saxons in southern Britain heard about _____. So he sent a monk called _____ to Kent. Over the next 100 years, new churches and monasteries were built.
- The major source for the history of Britain from the late sixth to the early eighth century was written by _____.
- Cemeteries discovered by archeologists revealed a good deal about the culture of the British Isles during this period. The most famous of these graves is Mound 1

at _____ in Suffolk, probably the royal cemetery of the kings of East Anglia. In which an _____ was buried.

Christianity	Jutes	Kent	Sutton Hoo	Venerable Bede	West Saxon
Oak ship	Mercian	South East	Augustine	Northumbrian	Wessex



In 597 AD the Pope Gregory the Great decided to send a monk to Southern Britain. With what purpose did he do this?

- To spread Christianity
- To reestablish control over Britain
- To allow the missionaries to preach freely

What battle established Mercia as the most powerful kingdom during the seventh century?

- Battle of Maldon
- Battle of Nechtansmere

Northumbria was at a cultural crossroads with:

- Rome
- Ireland
- England

- All are correct

What does Offa, successor of King Æthelbald, was most known for?

- _____

Which was the major written source for the history of Britain from the late sixth to the early eighth century?

- _____

In this documentary about the different influences the Anglo Saxon period had on Britain and their culture, we can see that from 35:57 up until 41:35 we are given an interesting overview of the contributions of Bede.

After reflecting on this part of the documentary, what do you think it means that Bede created a English Identity?