



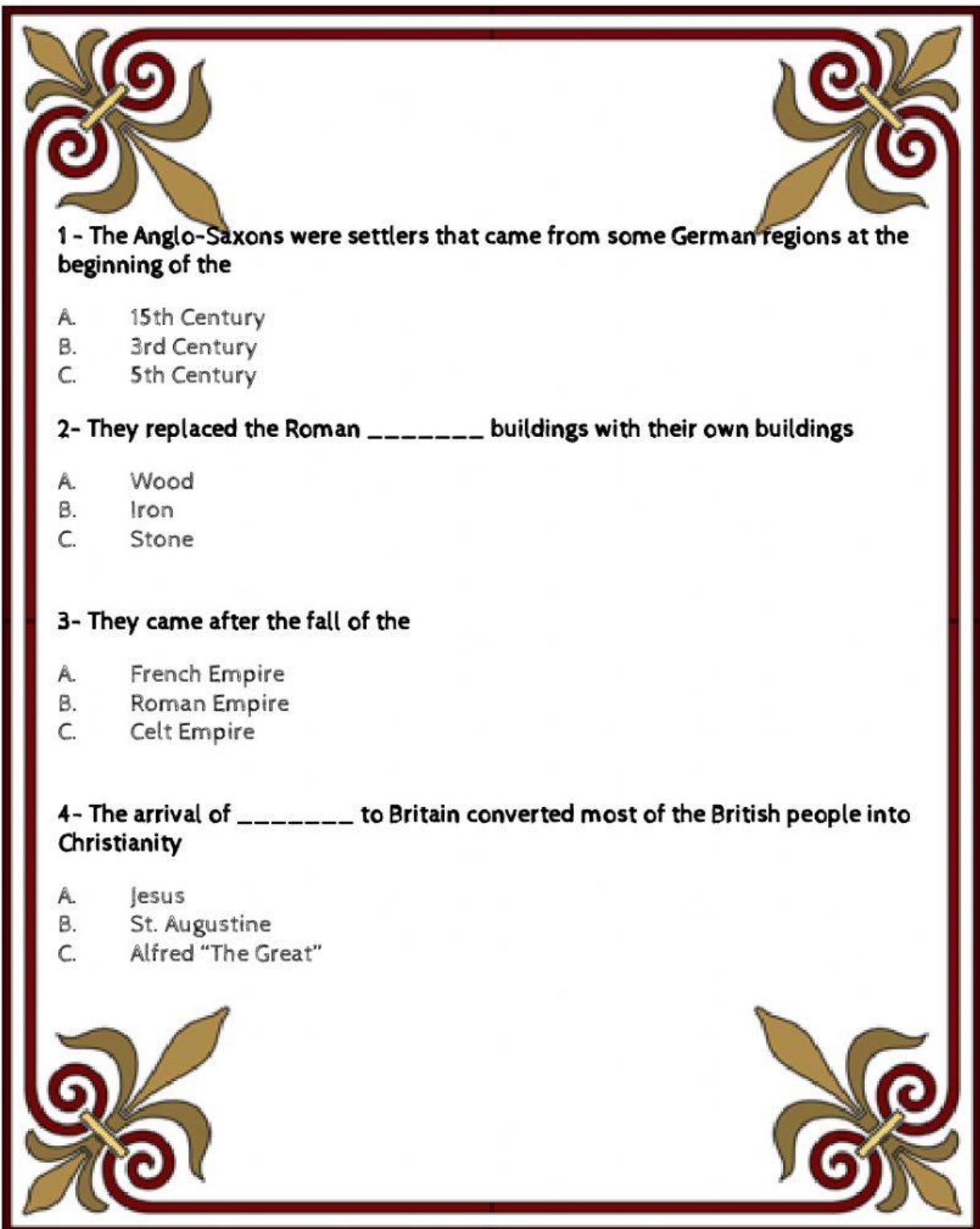
The Anglo-Saxons

Fill the gaps after reading some information about the Anglo-Saxons

1. The Anglo-saxon period is also commonly known as _____
2. There are almost no _____ about this period and also many _____ happened in those times.
3. The Anglo-Saxon period lasted for _____ from _____ to _____
4. The Anglo, the Saxons, the Jutes were all Germanic tribes but the main difference between them was the _____ they were settled in
5. The peoples from every Anglo-Saxon kingdom spoke distinctive _____ that over time evolved and finally became what we now know as the _____.
6. The pagan Anglo-Saxons were converted to _____ mainly by missionaries from Rome.
7. The first Anglo- Saxon King to be converted to Christianity was _____. It took about _____ but most of Anglo-Saxons finally changed their religion.
8. By the ninth century, the country was divided into _____ kingdoms
9. King Alfred, was also called Alfred _____ this is because he had defeated _____ in the Battle of _____ in 878.
10. Anglo-Saxon rule _____ in 1066, soon after the _____ of Edward the Confessor



Watch the following video and then choose the correct option



1 - The Anglo-Saxons were settlers that came from some German regions at the beginning of the

- A. 15th Century
- B. 3rd Century
- C. 5th Century

2- They replaced the Roman _____ buildings with their own buildings

- A. Wood
- B. Iron
- C. Stone

3- They came after the fall of the

- A. French Empire
- B. Roman Empire
- C. Celt Empire

4- The arrival of _____ to Britain converted most of the British people into Christianity

- A. Jesus
- B. St. Augustine
- C. Alfred "The Great"

Match



Settled by the Jute

Northumbria

The south saxons settled here

Mercia

Bede (c. 670-735) lived here

Wessex

Stretched over the Midlands

Kent

Was ruled by Athlestan "the king of the English"

Sussex

The Battle of Maldon against the Vikings was fought here

East Anglia

The Sutton Hoo ship burial was found here

Essex

