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*

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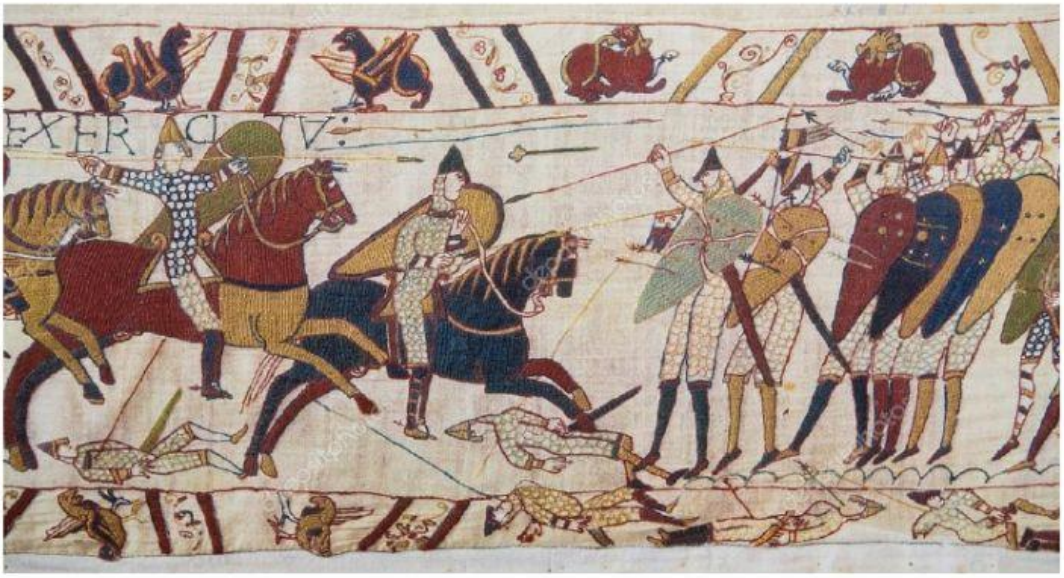
ABOUT THE KINGDOMS



- 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

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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

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- 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 Bade created a English Identity?

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