**3. Anglo-Saxon Period (440 – 1066)**

(lecture worksheet)

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| **Important dates:** | **449, 878, 1066**  |
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| **Names & Places:** | **Germanic (Teutonic) tribes, the Angles, Saxons, Jutes, *The Ecclesiastical history of the English People, The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle,* the Venerable Bede, Kent, Essex, Sussex, Wessex, East Anglia, Mercia, Northumbria, the Gaels, the Britons, Manx, Cornish, Offa (757-766), the Vikings (Northmen), Danes, Norwegians, Jorvik, the Danelaw, Alfred the Great (871-899), Isle of Athelney, Guthrum the Dane, the Battle of Edington, Ethelred the Unready (976-1016), Danegeld, Edward the Confessor (1042-1066), Abbey Church (in Westminster Abbbey), Harold of Godwin (1066)** |
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| **Vocabulary:** | **ecclesiastical, annals, to be a temptation for, to be flooded, to plunder, to establish a kingdom, heptarchy, to suppress (a tribe), to subdue (e. g. a kingdom), over-king, to build a dyke, to mint coins, to make a treaty, a fleet of ships, to proclaim king, to set up a palace school, cultural and educational revival, kinship, overlordship, social bonds, lord (battle-winner, plunder-lord, bracelet giver), thegns, shires, shire reeves (sheriffs)**  |

**Test questions:**

1. Describe the invasions of the Germanic tribes and their settlement in Britain in the Early Anglo-Saxon Period. (The Dark Ages, historical sources, archaeology, causes of invasion, fate of original British population, Anglo-Saxon kingdoms in the 7th century.)
2. Explain how the Anglo-Saxon society was structured and discuss the most important cultural developments during the period up to the Norman Conquest (settlements, place names, everyday life, literary achievements, Christianity.)
3. What was the significance of the reigns of the kings Offa and Alfred? (Similarities and differences, Mercia in the 8th century, coinage, Wessex in the 9th and 10th centuries, the Vikings, Alfred’s cultural achievements.)
4. Discuss the arguments in favour and against the claims to the English throne of William of Normandy and Harold Godwinson in the run up to the battle of Hastings in 1066.

**4. The Early Middle-Ages (1066 – 1307)**

(lecture worksheet)

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| **Important dates:** | **1066, 1086, 1170, 1215, 1282, 1314** |
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| **Names & Places:** | **The Doomsday Book, William II. Rufus (1087-1100), Henry I. (1100-1135), Matilda (Henry I's daughter), Geoffrey Plantagenet, Stephen of Blois (Henry I's nephew), HenryII. (1154-1189), Angevin empire, Anjou, Gascony, Aquitaine, Eleanor of Aquitaine, Thomas Becket (Archibishop of Cantenbury), The Constitution of Clarendon, Richard (the Lionheart, 1189-1199), John (the Lackland, 199-1215), Runnymede, Great Charter (or Magna Carta), Henry III. (1216-1272), Simon de Montfort, *Parlement* (from Fr., later to become Parliament), Edward I. (1272-1307), Llewelyn ap Gruffyd (prince of Gwynedd, 13th cent.), Prince of Wales (title), John Balliol, William Wallace, Robert Bruce, the battle of Bannockburn, the House of the Lords, the House of the Commons**  |
| **Vocabulary:** | **feudalism, to swear an oath of loyalty, to provide with military assistance, vassals, to order a census (or, to carry out a survey), male heir, clergymen, to be accused of (e.g. civil crimes), a secular court (op. ecclesiastical court), to become a saint, to inherit lands, chivalry (n.), to go on a crusade, to loose possessions (or lands), barons, to fix one's seal to (a document), to be judged by one's peers, to levy taxes without the consent of the Parliament, gentry (lesser landowning nobility), burghers, to raise money (e.g. for an army), merchants, borough, commoners,**  |

**Test questions:**

1. Describe the Norman Conquest in detail and point out the changes William and his successors introduced to England before 1154. (The invasion of 1066, subjugation of the south and north, the Doomsday Book, William Rufus and Henry I)
2. Outline the most important political developments during the rule of the Plantagenet king Henry II and his sons – Richard I and King John (The Civil War in the 1130s, the Angevin Empire, common law, the age of chivalry, Magna Carta.)
3. Discuss the disagreements between the English kings and the Church in the 12th century and describe the events which lead the murder of Thomas Becket. (Gregorian’s reforms, Henry II, Thomas Becket, pilgrimage to Canterbury, monks, nuns and friars.)
4. Outline the most important political developments during the reigns of Henry III and Edward I with the focus on the development of the English Parliament. (Henry III, Edward I, Simon de Montfort’s government, Edvard I’s *parlements*, the House of Commons.)