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

(lecture worksheet)

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| **Important dates:** | **440s (arrival of Germanic tribes), 878 (the Battle of Edington), 1066 (the Battle of Hastings)** |
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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, King 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)** |

**Exam questions:**

1. Describe the gradual settlement of the Germanic tribes in Britain in the 5th and 6th centuries and outline the process of Christianisation of the Anglo-Saxon kingdoms in this period. (Include references to the Dark Ages, written sources, causes of invasion, archaeological evidence, fate of the original British population, Anglo-Saxon kingdoms in the 7th century, the age of Bede, Roman and Celtic Christian mission.)
2. Explain the significance of the reigns of Offa and Alfread the Great in the late Anglo-Saxon period. (Include references to the Mercian Kingdom, the Viking invasions, Danelaw settlement, Alfred’s cultural and educational reforms.)

1. Explain the background and discuss in detail the claims to the English throne by William of Normandy and Harold Godwinson in the run up to the battle of Hastings in 1066.