The Anglo-Saxon Period

UNIT INTRODUCTION - Goes with pg. 3 in aqua book

Directions: Select the letter of the answer that best completes each sentence.

1. English is a
   a. Germanic language  
   b. Celtic language  
   c. Romance language  
   d. Semitic language

2. Britain has had its history, culture, and literature shaped by
   a. a series of invaders  
   b. Greek invaders  
   c. Gaul  
   d. Beowulf

3. When Julius Caesar landed in Britain, Britain was inhabited by
   a. Anglo-Saxons  
   b. Celts and Picts  
   c. Celts and Jutes  
   d. Romanized Celts

4. The Romans' control of Britain lasted
   a. only a few years  
   b. more than three centuries  
   c. until the Viking invasions  
   d. until the Norman Conquest

5. Before the Anglo-Saxon invasions the Celts of Britain were also called
   a. Gaels  
   b. Britons  
   c. Picts  
   d. Normans

6. The Anglo-Saxon invasions of Britain were successful because
   a. the invaders allied with the Jutes  
   b. the invaders were a united force from the start  
   c. the Roman legions had departed to defend Rome  
   d. Britain was already weakened by Viking invasions

7. King Arthur was a
   a. Roman hero  
   b. Celtic hero  
   c. pagan warlord  
   d. Saxon king

8. The portion of Britain that the Angles, Saxons, and Jutes conquered came to be called
   a. Northumbria  
   b. Kent  
   c. Wales  
   d. England

9. The first Anglo-Saxons in Britain believed strongly in
   a. Christianity  
   b. fate  
   c. King Alfred's teachings  
   d. King Arthur's invincibility

10. Anglo-Saxon civilization grew more peaceful and unified as a result of
    a. seafaring  
    b. Greek influence  
    c. the Danish invasions  
    d. Christianity

(continued)
11. The seven united kingdoms of the Angles, Saxons, and Jutes came to be called the
   a. Heptarchy   c. kingdom of Wessex
   b. Septarchy   d. Gaelic League

12. The Danish invasion in the ninth century was repulsed by
   a. Beowulf   c. Saint Patrick
   b. Alfred the Great   d. King Arthur

13. Of the following works the earliest written description of Britain appears in
   a. Caesar's *Commentaries*   c. *The Exeter Book*
   b. Bede's *History*   d. *The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*

14. The Book of Kells is an early
   a. Bible manuscript   c. epic
   b. English history   d. lyric

15. The first English-language literature was
   a. a history written by Bede   c. oral poetry in praise of warriors
   b. religious hymns   d. *The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*

16. Anglo-Saxon scops were
   a. minstrels   b. scribes   c. warriors   d. banquet halls

17. A long narrative poem that recounts, in grave and stately language, the
   achievements of a hero is called
   a. a chronicle   c. an epic
   b. a lyric   d. an Anglo-Saxon riddle

18. England's first important work of written literature was
   a. *Beowulf*   c. a Latin history by the Venerable Bede
   b. *The Exeter Book*   d. a chronicle begun by King Alfred

19. Beowulf was
   a. a Danish king who fought the Saxons
   b. a Celtic warrior who fought the Saxons
   c. an early Christian monk
   d. the hero of an Anglo-Saxon poem

20. The modern English word *weird* probably comes from the Old English word for
   a. minstrel   b. Viking   c. the sea   d. fate