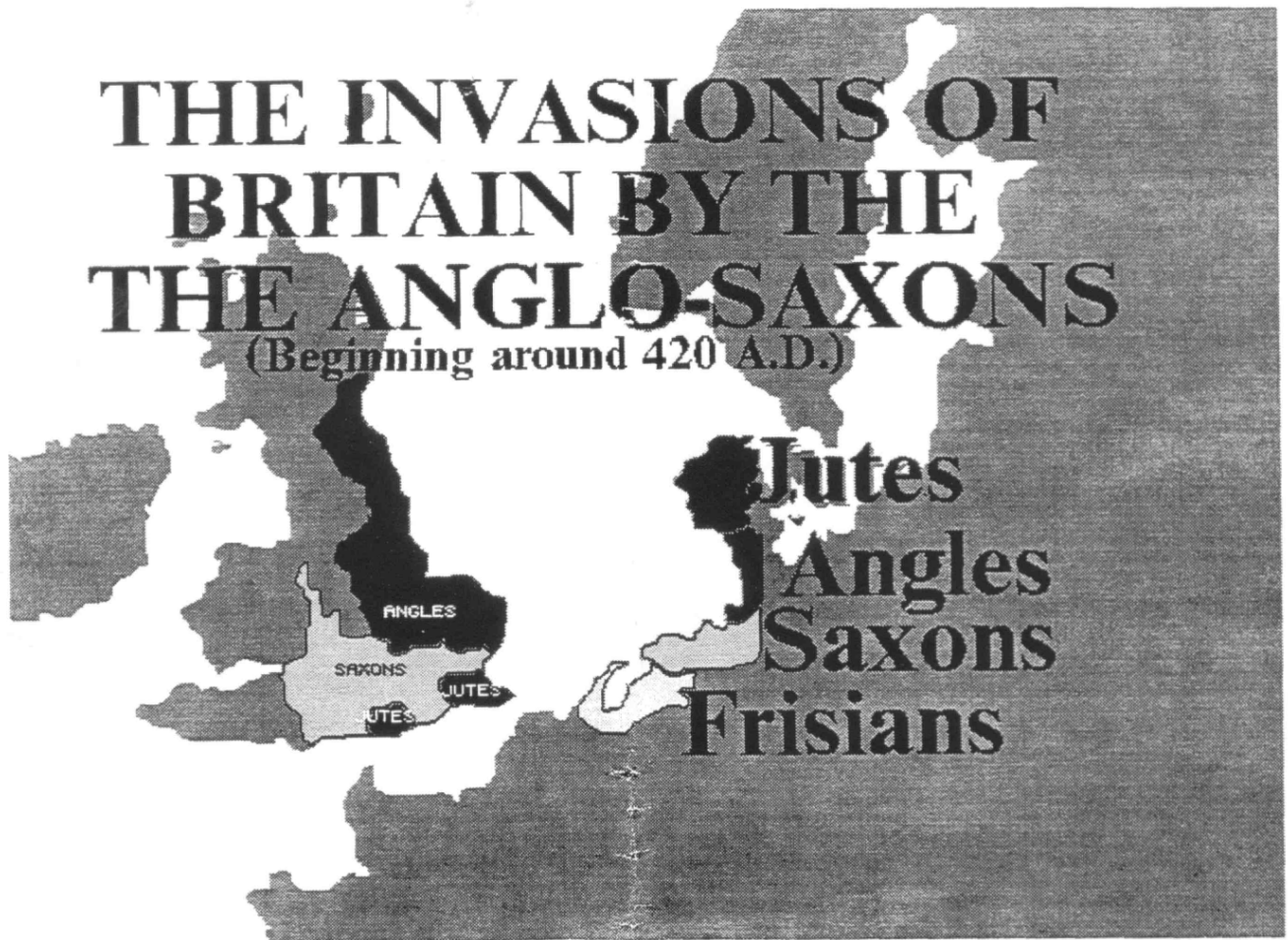


Name _____

THE INVASIONS OF BRITAIN BY THE THE ANGLO-SAXONS

(Beginning around 420 A.D.)



Name _____

THE BARRAGES: EUROPE AFTER THE FALL OF ROME (410-1066A.D.) The Seven Anglo-Saxon Kingdoms of Britain - 750 A.D.



THE DARK AGES: EUROPE AFTER THE FALL OF ROME (410-1066AD)**Dark Ages Timeline**

- 222 AD. - First major assaults by the Goths and other Germanic tribes against the Roman Empire.
- 370 AD. - Asian barbarians called the Huns invade Europe.
- 367 AD. - Barbarian tribes from Ireland, Scotland, and Germany attack Britain but are repelled.
- 410 AD. - Visigoths sack Rome; last Roman troops leave Britain.
- 420 AD. - Early Anglo-Saxon settlers found the community of Stowa.
- 449 AD. - Jutes invade Britain.
- 450 AD. - Angles and Saxons establish many settlements in Britain. 455 AD. - Vandals ravage Italy.
- 476 AD). - The fall of Rome...Germanic chief Odoacer deposes the last emperor of Rome. 570 AD). - The prophet Mohammed is born.
- 600 AD. - King Ethelbert of Kent becomes the first Anglo-Saxon king to convert to Christianity. Establishes a church at Canterbury that will become Canterbury Cathedral; later to become the headquarters of the Protestant Anglican Church.
- 622 AD. - North Africa, Persia, Arabian Peninsula, Turkey, Egypt and Palestine are Moslem regions. 632 AD. - Mohammed dies.
- 635 AD. - The church of Lindesfarne is established.
- 673 AD. - Monk and historian St. Bede is born. Much of our knowledge of life during the English Dark Ages comes from the writings of Bede.
- 685 AD. - St. Cuthbert is Bishop of Lindesfarne.
- 686 AD. - All the Anglo-Saxon Kings of England are now Christian.
- 700s AD. - England is divided into seven kingdoms.
- 768 AD). - Much of western Europe is a Frankish kingdom under Charlemagne, also known as Charles the Great.
- 793 AD. - Vikings plunder Lindesfarne and much of the rest of Britain.
- 800 AD. - Charlemagne is crowned the first Holy Roman Emperor by Pope Leo III, thus establishing a link between the Catholic Church and the institution of the monarchy that would become of prime importance later in the Middle Ages.
- 878 AD. - After the peace of Wedmore, the "Danelaw" is established between King Alfred the Great of England and Viking leader Guthmm, whereby a huge area of England is governed by laws of the Viking invaders.
- 910 AD. - Vikings establish a homeland on French soil and call it Normandy (land of the Northmen or Norsemen).
- 1000 AD. - England is a unified nation and all the Anglo-Saxon kingdoms are under one ruler.
- 1066 AD. - William, the Duke of Normandy, conquers England. As a result, England becomes Norman French and is greatly changed over the centuries of the High Middle Ages that follow.

THE DARK AGES: EUROPE AFTER THE FALL OF ROME (410-1066A.D.)**Vocabulary List**

Aidan - A saint who brought Christianity to the Anglo-Saxon kingdom of Northumbria in the north of England. He founded a monastery on the island of Lindesfarne in 635.

Alfred the Great - Anglo-Saxon ruler who unified all of the separate kingdoms of England during the time of the Viking invasions.

Angles - A barbarian tribe from the southern side of the Danish peninsula.

Anglo-Saxon - A general term applied to the four Germanic tribes-the Angles, Saxons, Jutes and Frisians that invaded Britain and settled there in the Fifth Century A.D.

Barbarians - From the word "barbaricus" that means foreigner in Latin, the language of the Romans. This term came to be applied to the violent wandering tribes that were important in bringing about the collapse of the Roman Empire.

Bede - A monk, saint and historian often referred to as "The father of English history," who lived from about 673 to 735 A.D.

Celts -Ancient people of western Europe that were obliterated as a unified group, first by the conquests of the Romans and then by the Anglo-Saxons, Goths, Vandals, and other tribes. Celts still survive in isolated groups and Celtic languages are spoken today in parts of Ireland, Wales, Scotland and a region of France called Brittany.

Constantine - The first Christian emperor of Rome. He lived 274 to 337 A.D.

Charlemagne - "Charles the Great," 742-814. King of the Franks and first emperor of the Holy Roman Empire. During his lifetime, his empire was made up of present-day France and Belgium, plus parts of Germany, Holland, Austria, Spain and Italy. Charlemagne was the most powerful ruler during the Dark Ages period.

Civilization - A state of advanced culture, taken from the Roman word "civitas" meaning citizenship (of Rome). Later, the word "civitas" came to mean courteous. In the contrast, the term barbaricus or barbarian meant foreigner, one who was, by definition, not a Roman citizen and was therefore "uncivilized."

Cuthbert - A great hermit, saint, and bishop who lived in the 600s in the north of England.

Dark Ages - Refers to the period of western European history following the collapse of the Western Roman Empire in 476 A.D. up to approximately 1066 A.D. The name Dark Ages refers to the collapse of the learning, science, art, and all the other things that make up civilization.

THE DARK AGES: EUROPE AFTER THE FALL OF ROME (410-1066AD)**Vocabulary List (continued)**

Danelaw - A code of Scandinavian laws established in England by the Norse invaders of the 9th and 10th centuries. Also the regions of the north and east of England where these laws were in effect.

Druids - Religious priesthood of pre-Christian Celtic peoples.

Duke - A powerful nobleman, second in rank to the king.

Earl - In England, a powerful nobleman, third in rank beneath the king.

England - Literally "Angle-Land"-the name given to the Roman province of Britannia following its conquest by the Anglo-Saxons. For a long time (449-828 A.D.), England was divided into seven separate kingdoms: Wessex (west Saxons), Sussex (south Saxons), Essex (east Saxons), Kent, Mercia, Northumbria, and East Anglia.

Feudalism - The way of life in the Middle Ages based on a hierarchy of authority in which military service and oaths of loyalty were exchanged for gifts of land.

Fief or Fiefdom - An inheritable feudal landholding; land held by a lord in return for service.

Frisians - A Germanic tribe that dwelt in the region of Holland known as Frisia.

Franks - A confederation of Germanic tribes that settled in the valley of the Rhine. France is named for the Franks who emerged to rule the Roman province of Gaul after the fall of Rome.

Goths - A barbarian tribe from the region that is today the eastern part of Germany and the southern part of Sweden (Gotaland). Early in the third century, they were divided into two distinct tribes-the east Goths or Ostrogoths and the west Goths, or Visigoths.

Hadrian - One of the most powerful Roman emperors; declared to be a Roman god following his death. Hadrian helped maintain the Pax Romana, or Roman Peace. He ordered the construction of Hadrian's Wall that extends from one coast of England to the other. He lived from 76 to 138 AD).

Homage - An oath of allegiance taken by a vassal to his lord.

Honorius - Emperor of the Western Roman Empire at the time it was sacked by the Visigoths in 410 A.D.

Investiture - The ceremony whereby a lord or knight was invested with the control of a fiefdom of land.

THE DARK AGES: EUROPE AFTER THE FALL OF ROME (410-1066 A.D.)**Vocabulary List (continued)**

Jutes - A Germanic tribe from the region of Denmark called Jutland that settled in the region of southern England known as Kent.

Lombards - A Germanic tribe; after invading northern Italy in 568 A.D., the Lombards were greatly influenced by Roman civilization.

Lord - The owner or head of a large feudal estate. In the language called Middle English, lord meant "the master of a household."

Manor - The smallest unit of a feudal fiefdom—around 300 acres, usually consisting of a few farms, a village for the villeins or serfs, a manor house, a flour mill, a bakehouse, a fishpond, a church, and an orchard. Wealthy lords controlled many manors whereas common knights usually possessed only a single manor.

Middle Ages - Historical period between the fall of the Roman Empire and the Renaissance.

Norse Gods and Goddesses - Deities worshipped by both the ancient Germanic tribes and the Vikings; for example, Thor was the god of war and thunder and Odin was king of the Norse gods.

Ostrogoths - The east Goths, a Germanic tribe that settled in what is today Spain.

Serf - The villagers who did the farm work on the feudal manors for their lord. They owned no land but were allowed to work certain parts of the fields to raise their own crops. Serfs were thought of as manor property, but they had much higher status than slaves because they possessed certain legal rights.

Vassal - In the Middle Ages, a person who had the exclusive rights to a certain fief of land and in return gave his service, often military service, to his lord.

Vikings - Also known as Norsemen or Northmen because they came from the northernmost reaches of western Europe—from Sweden, Norway and Denmark. The Vikings were sea rovers and plunderers during the 8th to 10th centuries.

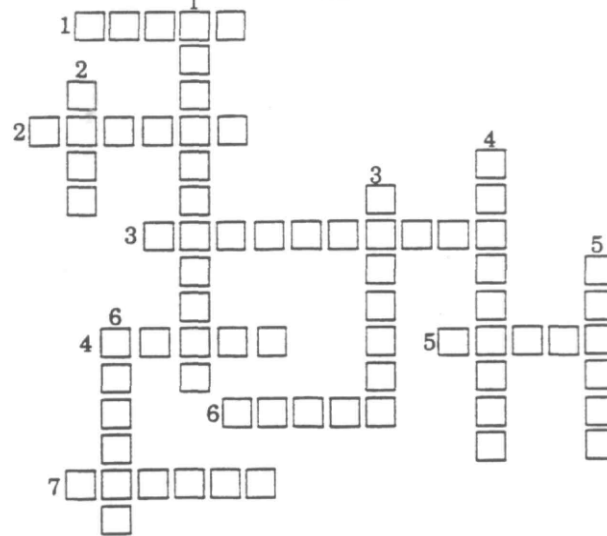
Villeins - The village-dwelling serfs who worked the manor lands belonging to their lord. Villein and serf are interchangeable words.

Visigoths - The west Goths, a powerful Germanic tribe that sacked Rome in 410 A.D.

William the Conquerer - Duke of Normandy and descendant of Vikings. He conquered England in 1066 and became King William I of England.

THE DARK AGES: EUROPE AFTER THE FALL OF ROME (410-1066A.D.)

Crossword Puzzle



Across

1. A man named Hadrian built a wall from one coast of England to the other; Harian was a _____ emperor.
2. The Dark Ages is considered to be the first part of a larger historical period called The _____ Ages because it occurred between the fall of Rome and the Renaissance.
3. The word _____ is an anglicized version of the Latin word for foreigners.
4. During the Dark Ages, a small farm, including the people who worked it for the landowner, was called a _____.
5. The Middle English word for "master of the household" became the modern English word _____.
6. The poorest villagers in the Dark Ages who worked their master's lands were called _____.
7. _____ languages are still spoken today in parts of Wales, Scotland, Ireland and France.

Down

1. The Germanic tribes that conquered Roman Britain are known by the general name of _____.
2. An inheritable feudal landholding.
3. Scandinavian seafarers and marauders also known as Norsemen.
4. The western tribe of Goths who sacked Rome in 410 A. D.
5. In the feudal system, one who pledges homage to a higher master is the _____ of that person.
6. During the Dark Ages, at the same time Christianity was spreading across Europe, the _____ religion was taking a firm hold in North Africa, Persia, and Arabia.

THE DARK AGES: EUROPE AFTER THE FALL OF ROME (410-1066A.D.)**Quiz**

Directions: Answer the following questions with the correct answers.

1. True or False: Cities were very important during the Roman Empire, but were much less important during the Dark Ages. _____
2. The Latin word _____ was used by Romans to describe the foreigners-non-Roman citizens-who formed tribes that conducted raids on the Roman Empire over many centuries.
3. When the Romans conquered Britain, it was inhabited by the Britons. The Britons spoke the _____ language. Variations of this ancient tongue are still spoken in Wales, Ireland, Scotland and the region of France called Brittany.
4. The three major Germanic tribes that settled in Britain after the Romans pulled out were the _____, the _____, and the _____.
5. True or False: The tribes that invaded Britain in the fifth century had converted to Christianity during the fourth century as a result of their contact with the Romans. _____
6. True or False: By the mid 600s, most of Arabia, Palestine, Egypt and North Africa were devout Christian areas.. _____
7. True or False: The new Germanic inhabitants of Britain during the early part of the Dark Ages made many improvements on the system of paved roads built by the Romans. _____
8. The English word civilization is derived from the Latin word "civitas" which means _____?
9. Under the feudal system, inheritable lands called _____ could be made up of one or many manors.
10. On a feudal manor, the farm laborers, or _____, lived in villages whereas the lord lived in the manor house.