Appendix 1-C
Study Guide: The Old English Period

The Middle Ages
(pp. 2-3)

1. The Middle Ages began when _________________ invaded England and ended when _________________ of the _________________ house was crowned king.

2. The term "Dark Ages," a name given this period by eighteenth-century _________________, may suggest a spiritual decline fostered by the influence of the _________________ church.

3. Although often considered as a time of dearth of secular learning as well as _________________ understanding, _________________ and classical thought were preserved in monasteries.

4. According to some modern critics, man enjoyed a _________________ life and society was at its _________________.

5. Instead, however, peasant life was quite _________________, with the prevelancy of war, famine, and _________________, plus numerous unusual _________________.

6. The Middle Ages was not a static period but a time of constant _________________.

Introduction
(p. 6)

1. In 450 the Anglo-Saxon conquerors brought the _________________ language to England; after 1100 the English people spoke _________________.

Invasions
(pp. 6-9)

Several countries have tried unsuccessfully to invade England: the _________________ in 1588, then the _________________ in the 1800s, and finally the _________________ in 1940.

The Roman invasion of England began in _________________ with _________________ and continued _________________ years, with total control under _________________.

One can see the Roman influence on England in several physical aspects: _________________ connecting many sites, public _________________, and the famous _________________ as a defense against the Picts.

_______________ on the Salisbury Plain is a burial mound of the pre-Roman Celtic invaders of England.

After the Romans left, the Germanic tribes called the _________________, _________________, and Saxons conquered the Celts, naming the land _________________.

With the Anglo-Saxons inhabiting different areas of the country, the island was divided into _________________, _________________, and _________________.

After four hundred years, the kingdom was unified, and this unity lasted until other invaders came: the _________________, the _________________, and the Norwegians.
8. __________ stopped the advance of the Danes and then his children reconquered the Danelaw; however, in 1016 the successful Danish, under King ____________, made England part of the __________ empire.

9. The Danish influence ended as the ____________ French conquered England in 1066.

10. Along with the political invasions were ____________ invasions. The Romans brought ____________ into England, and the Scandinavians brought ____________.

11. Irish Catholicism, introduced to Ireland by the British Celt ____________, was different from Roman Catholicism in that it allowed ____________ to marry and denied ____________ authority.

12. In the struggle between ____________ and ____________ Catholicism, the English clergy chose Roman, and monasteries were started in ____________ and ____________.

**Consequences**

(pp. 10-13)

1. As England developed a ____________ consciousness, it also became aware of other ____________

2. One can see today how ____________ influenced the organization of the ____________ church.

3. With England successfully swayed by ____________, the ____________ and government mutually supported each other.

4. The English we speak descends from ____________.

5. The inhabitants of England after the Celts spoke dialects of the same language family: ____________

6. The Anglo-Saxon conquerors borrowed from the ____________ language place names and from the Latin language ____________ terms.

7. From the Scandinavians the Anglo-Saxons borrowed many ____________ words we use plus ____________ such as they and them.

8. The French language gave the English language words related to ____________, aristocratic ____________, and ____________.

9. The language changed from an inflection-oriented language to a ____________ oriented language.

10. The Latin of the Roman missionaries provided the language with some ____________ and a ____________ alphabet.

11. England used Latin, the most popular ____________ language, in the ____________, with ____________, and in ____________.

12. Because of a wide destruction of monasteries by the ____________, King Alfred began having Latin works and works in various English dialects translated into his ____________ dialect.

13. Anglo-Saxon poetry was ____________ poetry which used ____________ extensively.

14. ____________ and minstrels called ____________ composed early English poems.

15. Even though there was some humor in Anglo-Saxon poetry, most of it was rather ____________ in mood.

16. Throughout the Anglo-Saxon poetry, one sees heroic ideals of wisdom, ____________, and ____________ depicted.
Answer Key: The Old English Period

The Middle Ages
1. Germanic tribes / Henry VII / Tudor
2. rationalists / Roman Catholic
3. spiritual / Greek
4. natural (or joyous or simple) / best
5. difficult / disease / superstitions
6. change

Introduction
1. Old English / Middle English

Invasions
1. Spanish / French / Germans
2. 55 B.C. / Julius Caesar / one hundred / Claudius
3. roads / baths / Hadrian’s Wall
4. Stonehenge
5. Jutes / Angles / Englaland
6. England / Scotland / Wales
7. Vikings / Danes
8. Alfred the Great / Canute / Scandinavian
9. Norman
10. religious / Catholicism / paganism
11. Patrick / clergy / papal
12. Irish / Roman / Wearmouth / Jarrow

Consequences
1. national / cultures
2. Roman Catholicism / Anglican
3. Rome / church
4. Old English
5. Indo-European
6. Celtic / church
7. ordinary (or everyday) / pronouns
8. politics / living / professions
9. word order
10. vocabulary / new
11. written / church / diplomats / education
12. Vikings / West Saxon
13. oral / repetition
14. Monks / scops
15. somber
16. courage / loyalty