**Questions Beowulf pages 7-10**

1. In what language was Beowulf written? Why is that remarkable?
2. When was it written? By whom?
3. Explain the relationship between lords and retainers.
4. Why was this relationship especially important in the Anglo-Saxon world?
5. Beowulf is part of an oral tradition. What does that mean?
6. What literary devices are used in Beowulf? Name at least three and describe them.

**Questions The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle pages 11-14**

1. What is the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle?

2. From when to when was the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle written?

3. What period does the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle cover?

4. During the reign of which king did the chronicle emerge as a literary genre, and when did this king live?

5. What do you know about the reliability of the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle? How can this be explained?

6. Where were the chronicles written, by whom, and why are they anonymous?

7. What sources were used for the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle?

8. The Chronicle often attributes importance to omens. What is striking about this?

**Questions The Late Middle Ages pages 18 - 21**

1. What happened after 1066 to the upper class of Anglo-Saxon society?

After 1066, the old Anglo-Saxon structure of kings and warriors disappeared.

2. Who held important positions in government, the church, the army, and the judiciary after 1066?

In this new system (see question 2), medieval society was divided into three classes.

3. Discuss the role of religion in this society.

4. What does “memento mori” mean, and what does this Latin phrase have to do with life in the Middle Ages?

5. What was the purpose of the Crusades? Who participated in them, and why?

6. What was the Magna Carta?

7. What conflict was at the root of the Hundred Years’ War (1337–1453)?

8. What happened around 1350 in Europe, and what was the consequence?

9. How was “The Peasants’ Revolt” of 1381 related to the event in question 8?