**The Early Middle Ages p 2 - 4**

1. Who ruled over Great Britain from 55 BC to around 450 AD?
2. What was happening around 450 AD?
3. After the departure of the (see answer to question 1), the Celtic-Roman inhabitants were attacked from different sides. By whom and why?
4. After the invaders (see answer to question 3) stopped plundering and destroying, they began to settle in Great Britain. What was the balance of power like?
5. What was the situation in Wales, Scotland, and Cornwall?
6. How was Anglo-Saxon society governed?
7. Discuss the importance of the concept of "loyalty" in Anglo-Saxon society.
8. From the 7th century, besides the elite and common people, another group took an important place in Anglo-Saxon society. Who?
9. How did they arrive in Great Britain, and what was their role?
10. At the end of the 6th and during the 7th century, Christianity made its way into Great Britain. Describe this process and its consequences.
11. Who was Bede?
12. In which languages were Bede's works written in Great Britain?
13. What is the "Anglo-Saxon Chronicle"?
14. The conversion from paganism to Christianity occurred naturally over time. The excavation of Sutton Hoo in Suffolk demonstrates this transition. Explain.
15. What happened in 793?
16. How was it possible for the Vikings to plunder Great Britain with so little resistance?
17. Over time, even a few Scandinavian kings came to sit on the Anglo-Saxon throne. How could this happen?
18. In 1066, the Anglo-Saxon period came to an end. Why? How did this happen?
19. Discuss the importance of King Alfred for Anglo-Saxon society.

**Questions Bede**

1. When did Bede live?

2. What is the title of his best-known work?

3. What is this work about?

4. Explain the importance of this work.

**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?