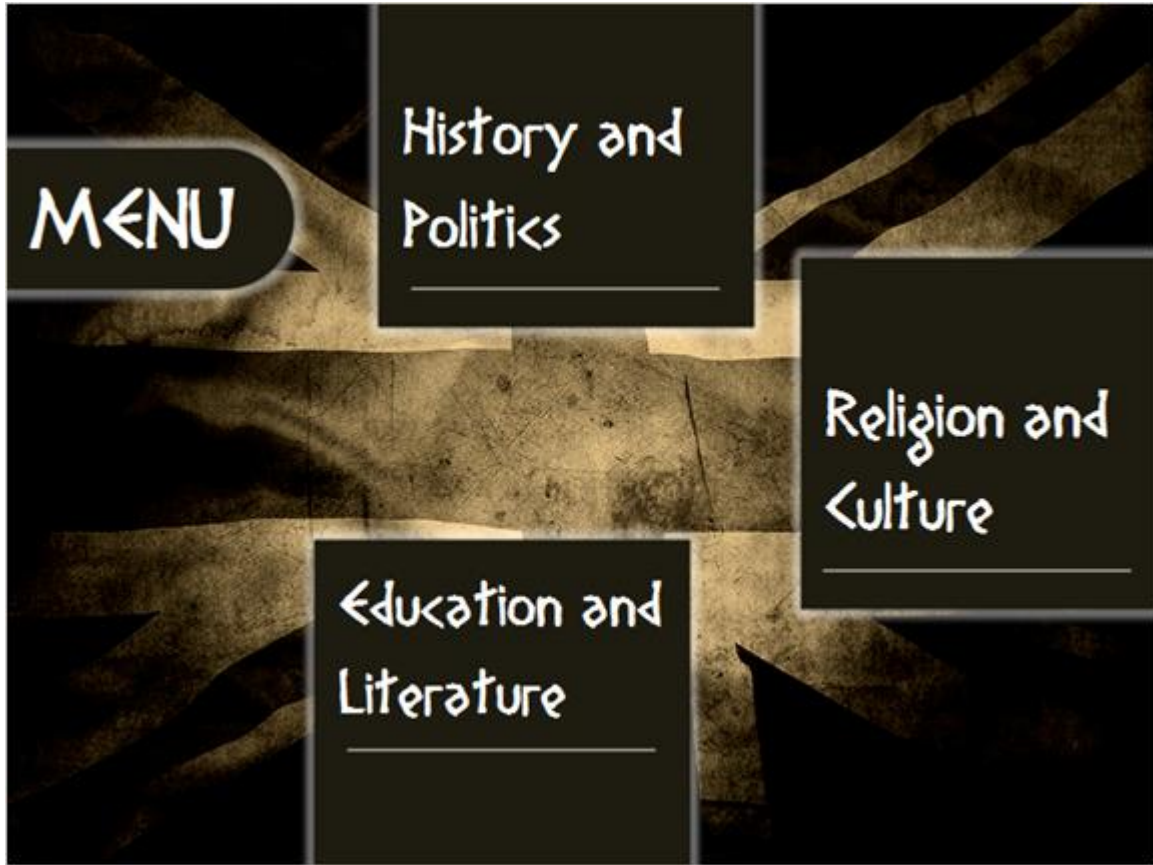


**Module 3: Exploring Good, Evil, and Noble Sacrifice**  
**Topic 1 Content: Historical Connections - The Anglo-Saxon Period**



Historical Connections - The Anglo-Saxon Period

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**Topic 1 Content: Historical Connections - The Anglo-Saxon Period**



The Anglo-Saxon Period was the first of the major literary periods in British literature. Learn more about this time period by exploring its history and politics, religion and culture, and education and literature. Click on each of the menu items.

**Module 3: Exploring Good, Evil, and Noble Sacrifice**  
**Topic 1 Content: Historical Connections - The Anglo-Saxon Period**

Important Events of  
**The Anglo-Saxon Period**

0      499 AD      787 AD      871 AD      1066 AD

Click on each of the events in the timeline to learn more about the history and politics of the Anglo-Saxon Period.


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Module 3: Exploring Good, Evil, and Noble Sacrifice  
Topic 1 Content: Historical Connections - The Anglo-Saxon Period

# Important Events of The Anglo-Saxon Period

✕

Around 499 A.D., three Germanic tribes – the Angles, the Saxons, and the Jutes – crossed the North Sea from Denmark. These tribes invaded the islands of Britannia, which is modern-day Britain.



A horizontal timeline with a white line and five circular markers. The markers are positioned at 0, 499, 787, 871, and 1066. The years 499, 787, 871, and 1066 are labeled as 'A.D.' below the markers. The marker at 0 is a solid black circle, while the others are white circles with black outlines.

0                      499                      787    871                      1066  
A.D.                      A.D.    A.D.                      A.D.

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Module 3: Exploring Good, Evil, and Noble Sacrifice  
Topic 1 Content: Historical Connections - The Anglo-Saxon Period

# Important Events of The Anglo-Saxon Period

Between 787 and 878, Vikings attacked and attempted to invade Britain. They were fought off by British forces led by Alfred of Wessex, who later became king.



A horizontal timeline with a white line and five circular markers. The markers are positioned at 0, 499 AD, 787 AD, 871 AD, and 1066 AD. The text '0' is below the first marker, '499 AD.' is below the second, '787 AD.' and '871 AD.' are below the third and fourth respectively, and '1066 AD.' is below the fifth.


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Module 3: Exploring Good, Evil, and Noble Sacrifice  
Topic 1 Content: Historical Connections - The Anglo-Saxon Period

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Module 3: Exploring Good, Evil, and Noble Sacrifice  
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In 1066, William the Conqueror of Normandy invaded England claiming a right to the throne. At the Battle of Hastings, William defeated the Anglo-Saxon King Harold Godwinson and his army. This invasion marks the end of the Anglo-Saxon Period and the beginning of the Medieval Period.

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**Module 3: Exploring Good, Evil, and Noble Sacrifice**  
**Topic 1 Content: Historical Connections - The Anglo-Saxon Period**



Drag and drop each of the cultural artifacts into the examination tray to learn more about the religion and culture of the Anglo-Saxon Period. Once you have examined each of the artifacts, click the home button to return to the main menu.



**Module 3: Exploring Good, Evil, and Noble Sacrifice**  
**Topic 1 Content: Historical Connections - The Anglo-Saxon Period**

# Anglo-Saxon Period Artifacts

✕

The Anglo-Saxons formed strong family groups and observed the rules of *comitatus* by which a brotherhood of men owed their allegiance to a chieftain in return for his protection and benevolence.

A photograph of several Anglo-Saxon artifacts arranged on a wooden surface. From left to right: a gold brooch with a circular face, a sword with a decorated hilt and a scabbard, a silver coin, a gold cross with intricate patterns, and a magnifying glass with a wooden handle resting on a silver tray.

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The Anglo-Saxon people worked the land and created fine crafts, especially in metal work.

**Module 3: Exploring Good, Evil, and Noble Sacrifice**  
**Topic 1 Content: Historical Connections - The Anglo-Saxon Period**

# Anglo-Saxon Period Artifacts

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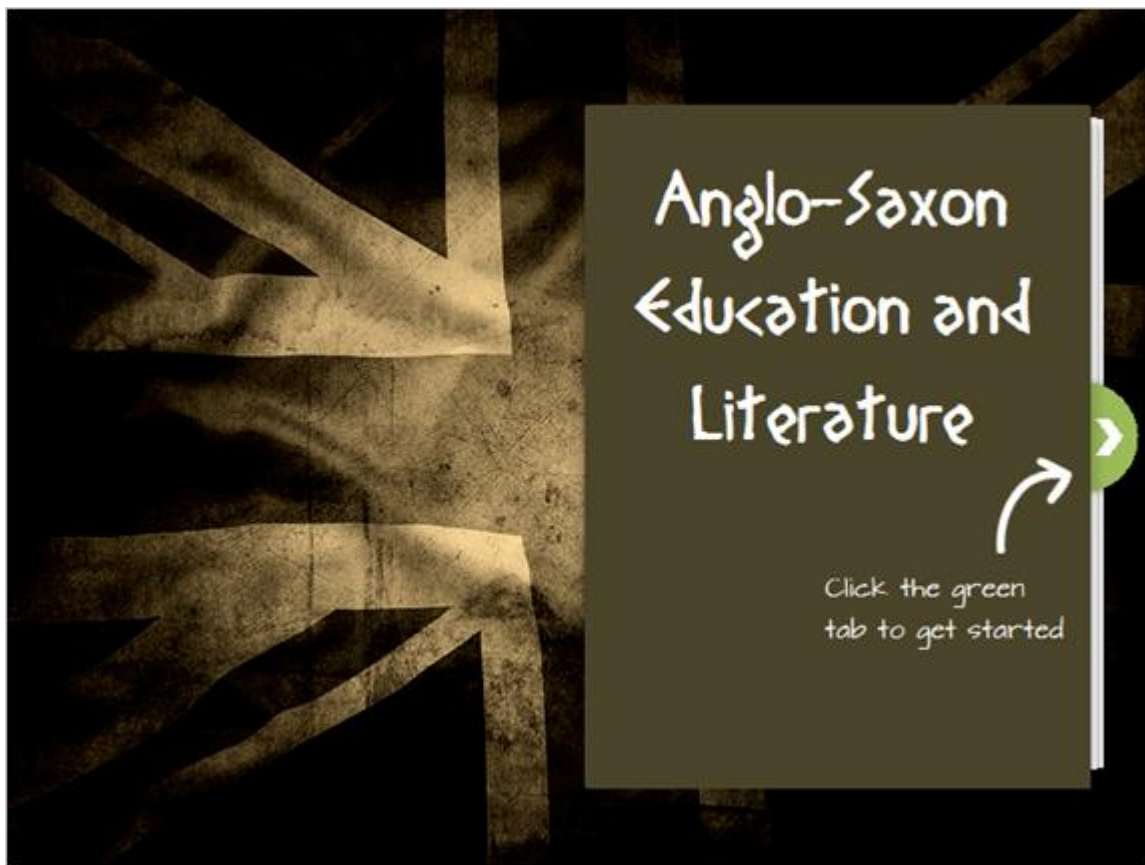


**Module 3: Exploring Good, Evil, and Noble Sacrifice**  
**Topic 1 Content: Historical Connections - The Anglo-Saxon Period**



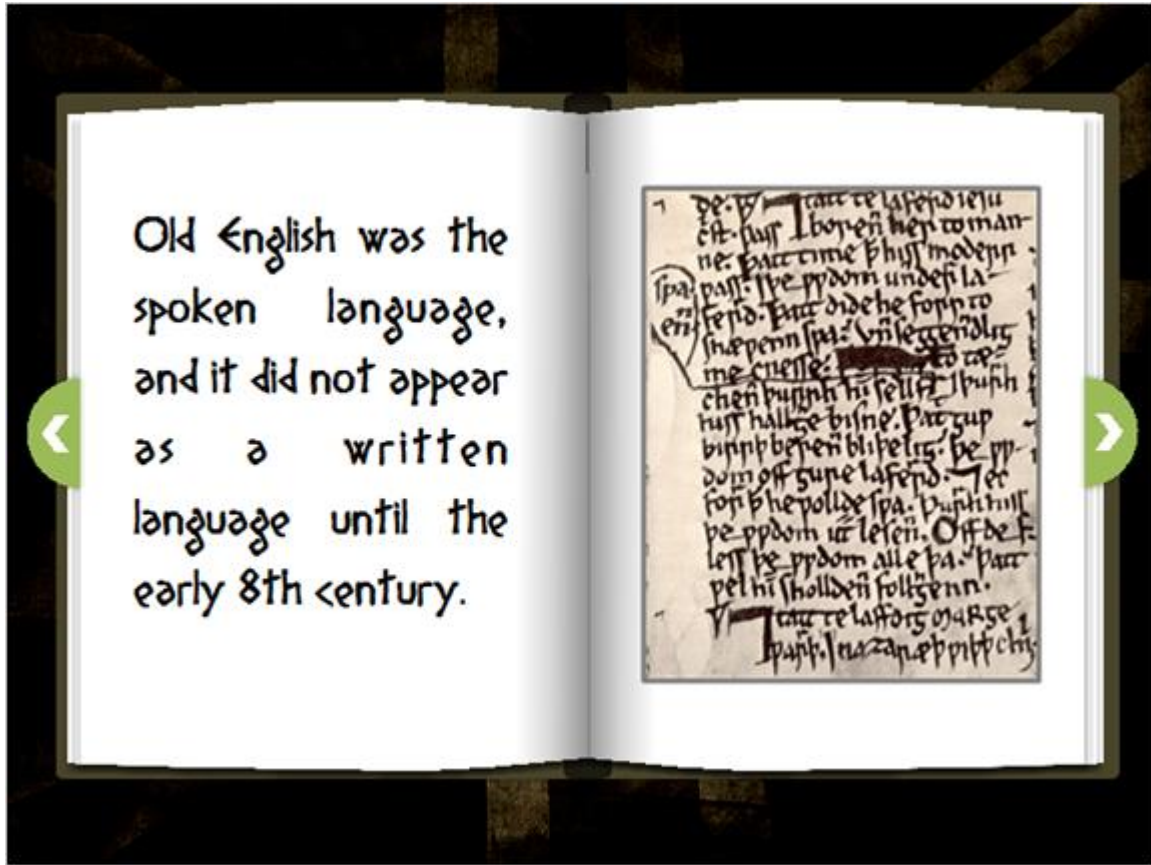
Around 400 A.D., Christian monks settled in Britain. They co-existed with the Anglo-Saxons, and, eventually, Christianity replaced the Anglo-Saxon's pagan religion.

**Module 3: Exploring Good, Evil, and Noble Sacrifice**  
**Topic 1 Content: Historical Connections - The Anglo-Saxon Period**



Click the green tabs to move through the book and learn more about education and literature during the Anglo-Saxon Period. Once you have completed the book, click the home button to return to the main menu.

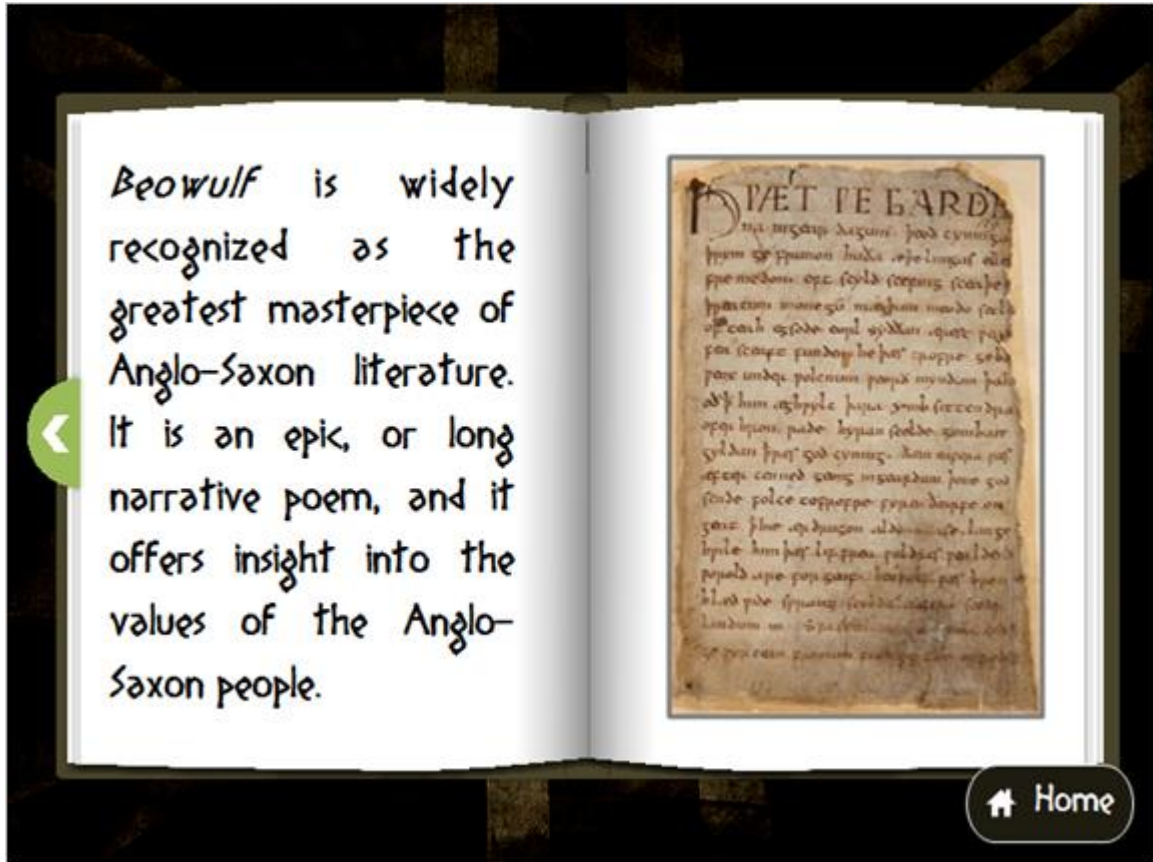
Module 3: Exploring Good, Evil, and Noble Sacrifice  
Topic 1 Content: Historical Connections - The Anglo-Saxon Period



Old English was the spoken language, and it did not appear as a written language until the early 8th century.



**Module 3: Exploring Good, Evil, and Noble Sacrifice**  
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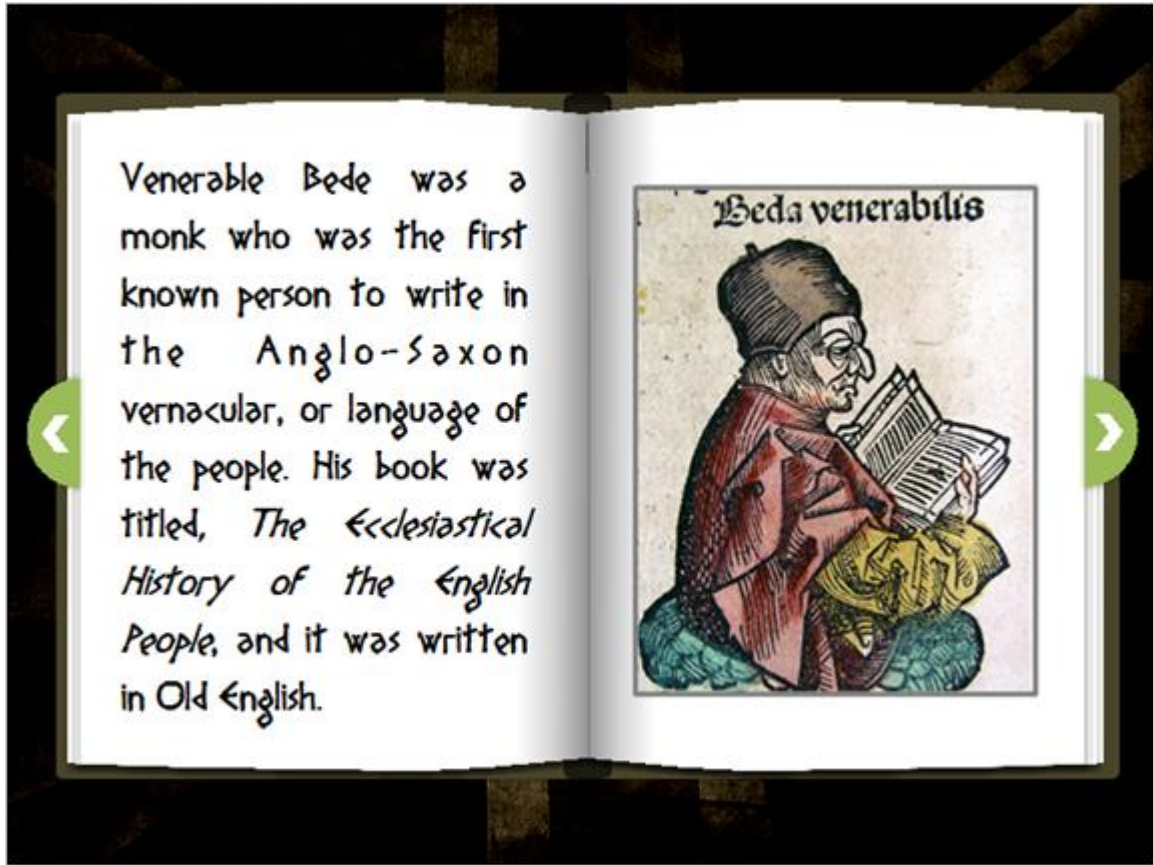


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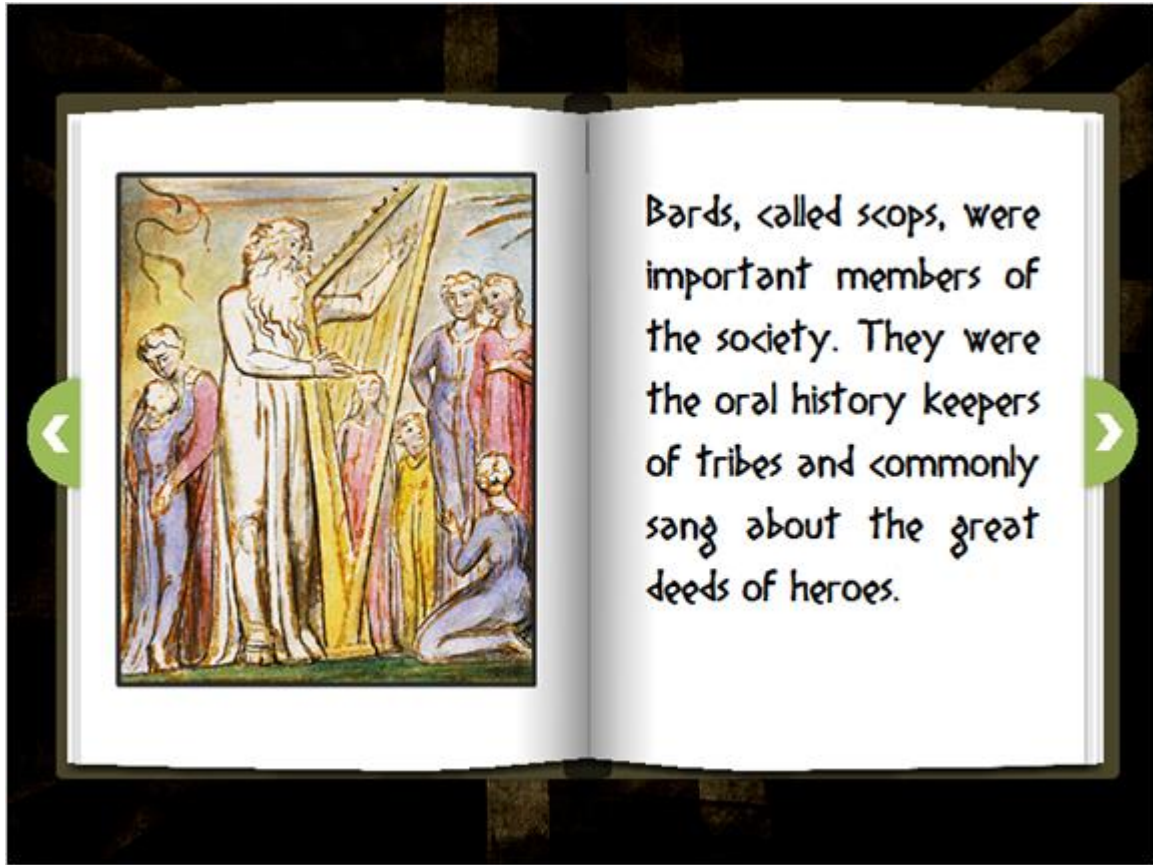


Venerable Bede was a monk who was the first known person to write in the Anglo-Saxon vernacular, or language of the people. His book was titled, *The Ecclesiastical History of the English People*, and it was written in Old English.



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**Module 3: Exploring Good, Evil, and Noble Sacrifice**  
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