

17. Celtic society was hierarchical. At the top was a class of nobles headed by the ..... or chieftain
- a. fighters      b. farmers       c. king      d. ministers
18. The ..... were the Danish and Norwegian invaders.
- a. Picts       b. Vikings      c. Saxons      d. Normans
19. The Angles, Saxons and Jutes came from the region of modern.....
- a. France      b. Italy       c. Denmark      d. Russia
20. Old English tended toward short, ..... words.
- a. similar      b. nice      c. weak       d. strong
21. King Alfred made improvements in .....
- a. the military      b. education      c. housing       d. both "a" and "b"
22. To improve literacy, King Alfred translated books from.....
- a. Greek      b. English      c. French       d. Latin
23. King Alfred established the .....
- a. air force       b. royal navy      c. military      d. royal cavalry
24. Alfred The Great is a/n..... king.
- a. Roman      b. Celtic       c. Anglo-Saxon      d. French
25. King Alfred passed away in..... AD.
- a. 899      b. 998      c. 898      d. 989
26. The local tribe that offered no resistance to the invading ..... was the Atrebates
- a. Romans      b. Celts      c. Jutes      d. Picts
27. Following his landing, William of Normandy built a ..... near Hastings.
- a. base      b. palace      c. fort      d. wall
28. William was the King of England, and at the same time he was .....
- a. the King of France.  
b. the Church Bishop in France.  
 c. the Duke of Normandy in France.

d. the Bishop of the Catholic Church in England.

29. The people who wrote the British history were the .....  
a. Celts                      b. Normans                      c. Germans                       d. Romans

30. King Alfred's authority derives from his successes against the .....  
a. Gaels                      b. Picts                       c. Danes                      d. Anglo-Saxons

31. The ..... movement into Britain started in the third century.  
a. Roman                      b. Norman                       c. Anglo Saxon                      d. Celtic

32. The ..... gave their name to Britain.  
a. Jutes                      b. Saxons                       c. Britons                      d. Vikings.

33. The best description for Angles, Saxons and Jutes is that they were ...  
 a. bands of pirates                      b. traders                      c. farmers                      d. fighters

34. .... were found in the remains of early stone age.  
a. Big cities  
b. Supermarkets.  
 c. Stone tools.  
d. Fortresses.

35. The new age of settlement took place around.....  
a. 400 BC                       b. 4500BC                      c. 500 BC                      d. 8000 BC

36. .... distinguish(es) the new age of settlement.  
a. Houses                      b. Hunting                      c. Caves                       d. Village life

37. Excavations at Windmill Hill have shown that.....  
a. man raised animals.  
 b. man grew barley and wheat  
c. man traveled long distances.  
d. man used copper and bronze.

38. .... played an important role in civilizing the Anglo-Saxons.  
a.  Christianity                      b. Judaism                      c. Education                      d. fighting

39. The Danes and Norwegians finally came to accept rule by an Anglo-Saxon king under Athelstan's brother .....  
a. Alfred                       b. Edred                      c. Brutus                      d. Claudius

..... was selected from the .....

Civilization (1) Form C

- a. mobs
- b. royal council.
- c. folks.
- d. Royal family

41. the Anglo Saxon princes are known as .....
- a. athelings
  - b. craftsmen
  - c. surfs
  - d. royals
42. The chief local officials were selected from the.....
- a. ministers
  - b. mentors
  - c. royals
  - d. nobles
43. The Anglo-Saxons' main occupation was connected to .....
- a. livestock
  - b. horse riding
  - c. trade
  - d. fighting
44. When the Anglo-Saxons first invaded Britain, they worshiped.....
- a. Celtic gods
  - b. Teutonic gods
  - c. Jesus Christ
  - d. no gods
45. The Anglo Saxons spoke .....
- a. Latin
  - b. Old English
  - c. German
  - d. French

- End-

Wishing you the best of luck  
Dr. Khalid Mahmoud Hussein

1. New Grange is one of the most impressive.....  
a. cities      b. towns       c. tombs      d. temples
2. Remains were found in Britain that go back to 8000 BC. That period is called.....  
a. the black age.  
b. the dark age.  
c. the new stone age.  
 d. the old stone age.
3. Alfred's army defeated the Danes at the battle of .....  
 a. Edington  
b. London  
c. Macedonia  
d. Britain
4. The old stone age man depended on.....  
a. iron work    b. farming      c. animal husbandry       d. hunting
5. The Anglo Saxons lived in .....  
a. castles  
 b. rural communities  
c. the jungles  
d. flats.
6. The Celtic plough caused a revolution in .....  
 a. agriculture    b. technology    c. wars      d. industry
7. The Celts traded with .....  
 a. Europe      b. Africa      c. America      d. Australia
8. The Celts exported.....

- a. cattle.      b. meat      c. rice       d. wheat

9. The real history of Britain starts with the coming in of the.....  
 a. Normans      b. Romans      c. Celts      d. Saxons

10. The year (55 B.C) was the year of the ..... interference in Britain .  
 a. Roman      b. Celtic      c. Norman      d. Saxon

11. One of the reasons the Celts lost their wars against the Romans was that they were.....  
 a. poor       b. disorganized      c. cowards      d. few

12. The Romans .....the defeated Celts.  
 a. gave military help to.  
 b. killed.  
 c. paid tribute to  
 d. signed agreement with.

13. The .....(who are still found in Ireland and in the Highlands of Scotland), formed the first great migration.

- a. Goidels, or Gaels William  
 b. Normans  
 c. Picts.  
 d. Norwegians

14. The clan was the basic unit of a .....family..

- a. Roman      b. Normans       c. Celtic      d. Saxon

15. The Celts had a big number of ..... that still exist.

- a. hill forts      b. swords      c. guns      d. horses

16. The Language spoken in Britain at the time of the Romans was.....

- a. English      b. Latin      c. Roman       d. Celtic