

### Multiple Choice Test

#### Roman and Anglo-Saxon Britain

- 1. Who led the Roman invasion of Britain in 43 A.D.?**
  - a) Julius Caesar
  - b) Augustus
  - c) Claudius
  - d) Nero
- 2. Which of the following was NOT a Roman city in Britain?**
  - a) Londinium
  - b) Verulamium
  - c) Eboracum
  - d) Winchester
- 3. What was the primary reason the Romans invaded Britain?**
  - a) To spread Christianity
  - b) To gain resources and expand the Empire
  - c) To protect Britain from barbarian invasions
  - d) To conquer Celtic tribes for revenge
- 4. Which queen led the famous revolt against the Romans in 60-61 AD?**
  - a) Boudicca
  - b) Cleopatra
  - c) Elizabeth I
  - d) Victoria
- 5. What did Roman Britain introduce that helped improve communication across the island?**
  - a) Roads
  - b) Town councils
  - c) Castles
  - d) Royal palaces
- 6. Which of the following was a feature of Roman villas?**
  - a) Straw huts
  - b) Mosaics and heated floors
  - c) Wooden defenses
  - d) Small farming plots
- 7. What language did the Romans use for official purposes in Britain?**
  - a) Welsh
  - b) Latin
  - c) Old English
  - d) Greek

8. **What was the primary religion in Roman Britain before Christianity?**
  - a) Buddhism
  - b) Paganism
  - c) Judaism
  - d) Islam
9. **In what year did the Romans leave Britain, marking the end of Roman Britain?**
  - a) 410 A.D.
  - b) 500 A.D.
  - c) 800 A.D.
  - d) 1066 A.D.
10. **What groups of people invaded Britain after the Romans left?**
  - a) Vikings and Normans
  - b) Angles, Saxons, and Jutes
  - c) Celts and Romans
  - d) Irish and Scots
11. **What is the name of the early language spoken by the Anglo-Saxons?**
  - a) Old Norse
  - b) Old Welsh
  - c) Old English
  - d) Old Celtic
12. **What were the seven main kingdoms of Anglo-Saxon Britain known as?**
  - a) The Saxon States
  - b) The Anglo-Saxon Union
  - c) The Heptarchy
  - d) The Tribal Confederation
13. **Which of the following Anglo-Saxon kingdoms was the first to convert to Christianity?**
  - a) Wessex
  - b) Northumbria
  - c) Mercia
  - d) Kent
14. **Which king built Offa's Dyke to mark the boundary between his kingdom and the Welsh?**
  - a) Alfred the Great
  - b) King Offa
  - c) Egbert of Wessex
  - d) Charles the Great
15. **What was the name of the Roman city that later became London?**
  - a) Camulodunum
  - b) Londinium
  - c) Eboracum
  - d) Verulamium
16. **What were the Anglo-Saxon people known for building?**
  - a) Castles
  - b) Roman roads
  - c) Large stone buildings
  - d) Wooden houses and villages
17. **What is the name of the Anglo-Saxon king who famously defeated the Vikings at the Battle of Edington?**
  - a) Alfred the Great

- b) Aethelred the Unready
  - c) Harold Godwinson
  - d) Canute
18. **Which pagan god was most important to the Anglo-Saxons before their conversion to Christianity?**
- a) Odin
  - b) Thor
  - c) Ra
  - d) Zeus
19. **In which century did the Anglo-Saxons begin settling in Britain?**
- a) 3rd century
  - b) 5th–6th century
  - c) 7th century
  - d) 9th century
20. **Which of the following was a key feature of Roman baths in Britain?**
- a) They were used for religious ceremonies
  - b) They were located only in the countryside
  - c) They provided a place for public meetings
  - d) They were used for hygiene and socializing

## **ANSWER KEY**

1. c) Claudius
2. d) Winchester
3. b) To gain resources and expand the Empire
4. a) Boudicca
5. a) Roads
6. b) Mosaics and heated floors
7. b) Latin
8. b) Paganism
9. a) 410 A.D.
10. b) Angles, Saxons, and Jutes
11. c) Old English
12. c) The Heptarchy
13. d) Kent
14. b) King Offa
15. b) Londinium
16. d) Wooden houses and villages
17. a) Alfred the Great
18. b) Thor
19. b) 5th–6th century
20. d) They were used for hygiene and socializing

**20 x 5 = 100 points**