

The Golden Age of Northumbria | 9780946098439 | 1996 | Sandhill Press, 1996 | Jane Hawkes

The Northumbrian Renaissance or Northumbria's Golden Age is the name given to a period of cultural flowering in the Anglo-Saxon kingdom of Northumbria, broadly speaking from the mid-seventh to the mid-eighth centuries. It is characterised by a blend of insular art, Germanic art and Mediterranean influence. Authors associated with this golden age include Bede and Alcuin; artefacts include the Lindisfarne Gospels and associated manuscripts, the Ruthwell Cross and associated sculptures, and, arguably Hooray! You've discovered a title that's missing from our library. Can you help donate a copy? If you own this book, you can mail it to our address below. You can also purchase this book from a vendor and ship it to our address: Internet Archive Open Library Book Donations 300 Funston Avenue San Francisco, CA 94118. August 18, 2010 | History. An edition of The golden age of Northumbria (1958). The golden age of Northumbria. by H E. Davidson. 0 Ratings. Northumbria's Golden Age Hardcover " June 1, 1999. by Jane Hawkes (Editor), Susan Mills (Editor). See all formats and editions Hide other formats and editions. Then you can start reading Kindle books on your smartphone, tablet, or computer - no Kindle device required. Apple. Android. The model takes into account factors including the age of a rating, whether the ratings are from verified purchasers, and factors that establish reviewer trustworthiness. No customer reviews. There's a problem loading this menu right now. The Golden Age of Northumbria. Helen Geake: In the 6th century, England's divided into lots of small communities, and these gradually coalesce into larger kingdoms, and different kingdoms are powerful at different times. Both the Sutton Hoo treasure from Mound 1 and the Staffordshire Hoard are incredibly rich objects, full of precious metals and gems and so on, and incredible workmanship, and that shows us that the people who commissioned them had access to huge resources. Jo Storey: The conversion of the Anglo-Saxon kingdoms happened through external missions primarily, so Kent was converted by missionaries who came from Rome. Augustine came to Canterbury with a group of missionaries sent by Pope Gregory the Great right at the end of the 6th century.