

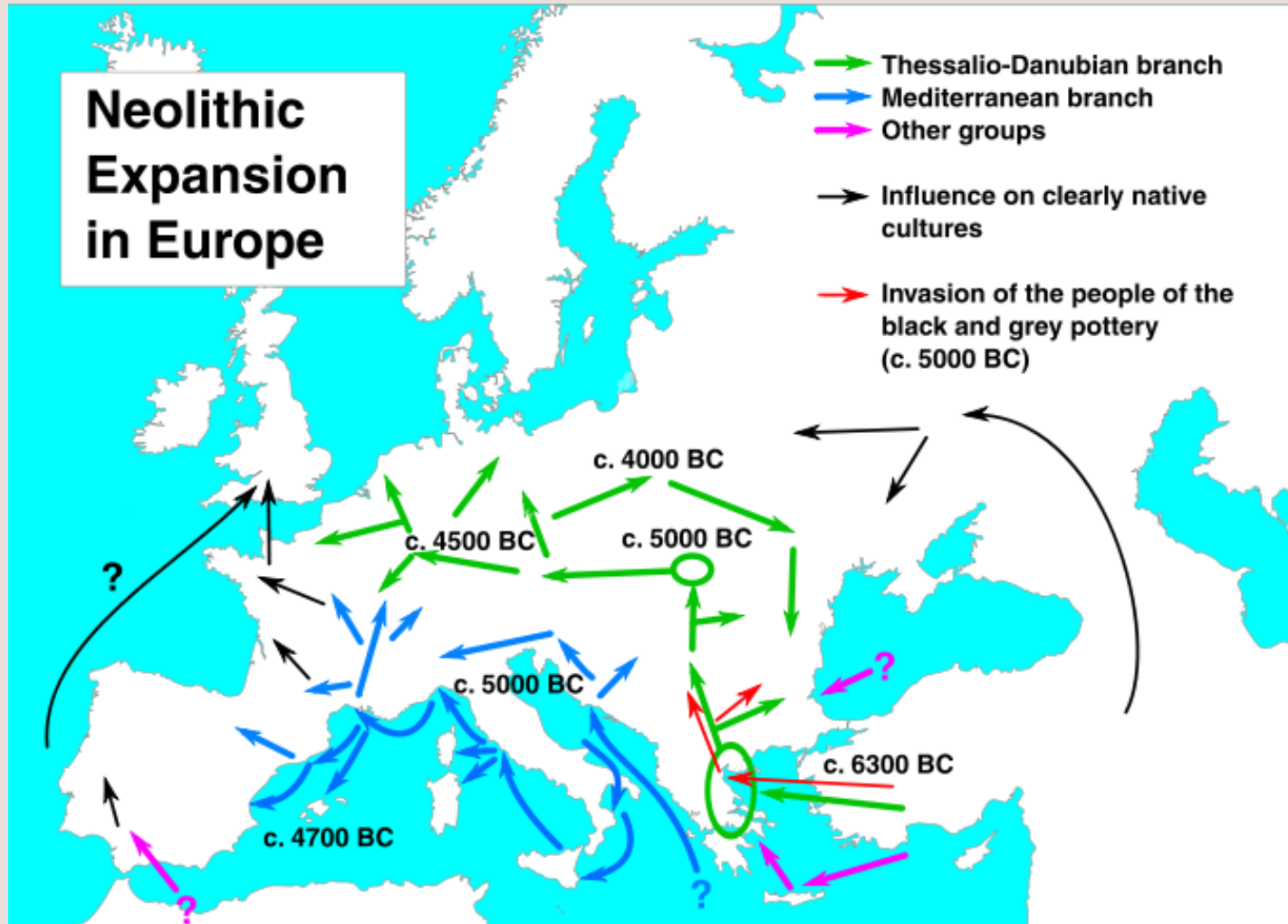


Prehistoric people in a settlement, Swanscombe, Kent, circa 350,000 BC.



Map showing hypothetical extent of Doggerland (c. 10,000 BC), which connected Britain and continental Europe

Iberians





*Invasions of the British Isles
and their Influence on English*

C.R.A.V.N.

Celts – 2000 BC (600-500 BC) – 55 BC

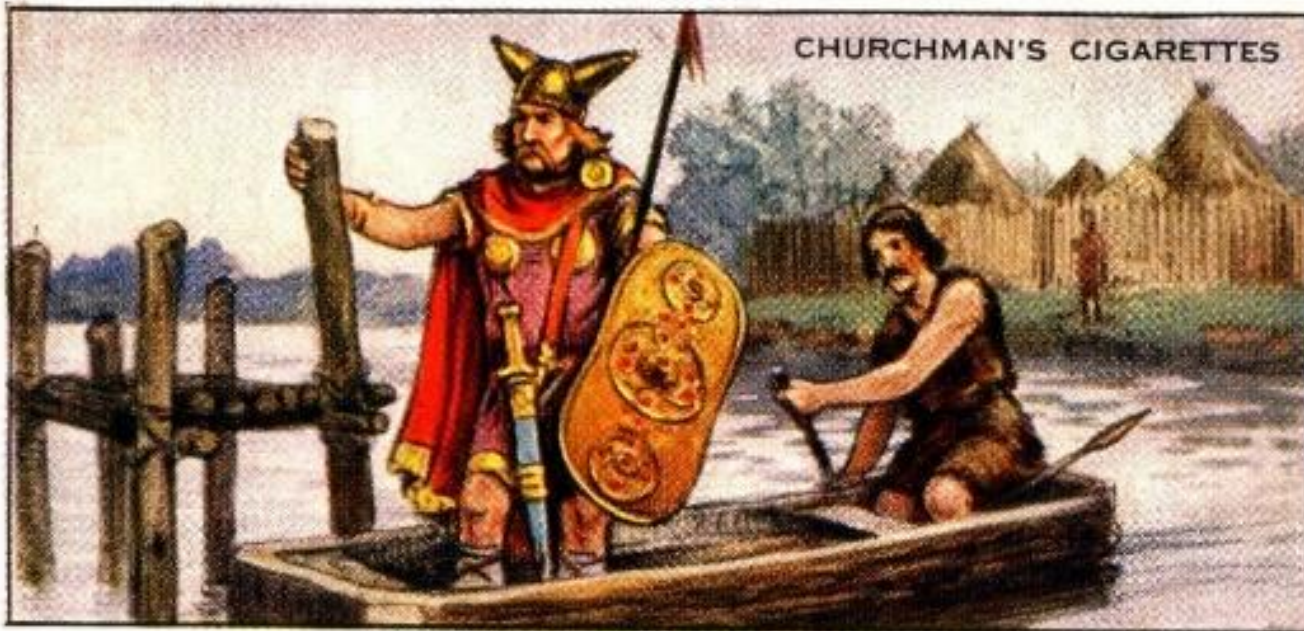
- Britons (Britannia)
- Druids
- Animism



Imaginative illustration of 'An Arch Druid in His Judicial Habit', from *The Costume of the Original Inhabitants of the British Islands* by S.R. Meyrick and C.H. Smith (1815), the gold collar copying Irish Bronze Age examples



An 18th century illustration of a [wicker man](#), the form of execution that Caesar claimed the druids used for human sacrifice. From the "Duncan Caesar", Tonson, Draper, and Dodsley edition of the *Commentaries of Caesar* translated by William Duncan published in 1753.



CHURCHMAN'S CIGARETTES

ANCIENT BRITONS. ABOUT 50 B.C.



There are a small number of Celtic borrowings: Avon, Esk, Usk (river), Kent, York, perhaps London, etc.

Romans – 55 BC – the end of the 4th
century AD

- Gaius Julius Caesar
- Claudius
- Development



Iter Britanniarum
The Antonine Itinerary in Britain

Based on Reynolds' *Iter Britanniarum*, Jones & Mattingly's *Atlas of Roman Britain*, Frere's *Britannia*, and Codrington's *Roman Roads in Britain*; and other, minor sources.

CAUTION: authorities disagree on exact routes and stations



Reconstruction of Roman Sichester

- Three different kinds of towns:
 - “coloniae”, inhabited by Roman settlers;
 - “municipia”, whose inhabitants were given Roman citizenship;
 - “civitates”, which were the old Celtic tribal capitals.

Many of these towns were originally army camps, and the Latin name, “castra”, has remained in many modern city names ending in “caster”, or “c(h)ester”, such as Lancaster, Gloucester, and Manchester.





Latin borrowings:

- religion (pope, bishop, monk, nun, disciple, shrine, etc.)
- science (human, library, solar, lunar, school, paper, note, etc.).

30%?

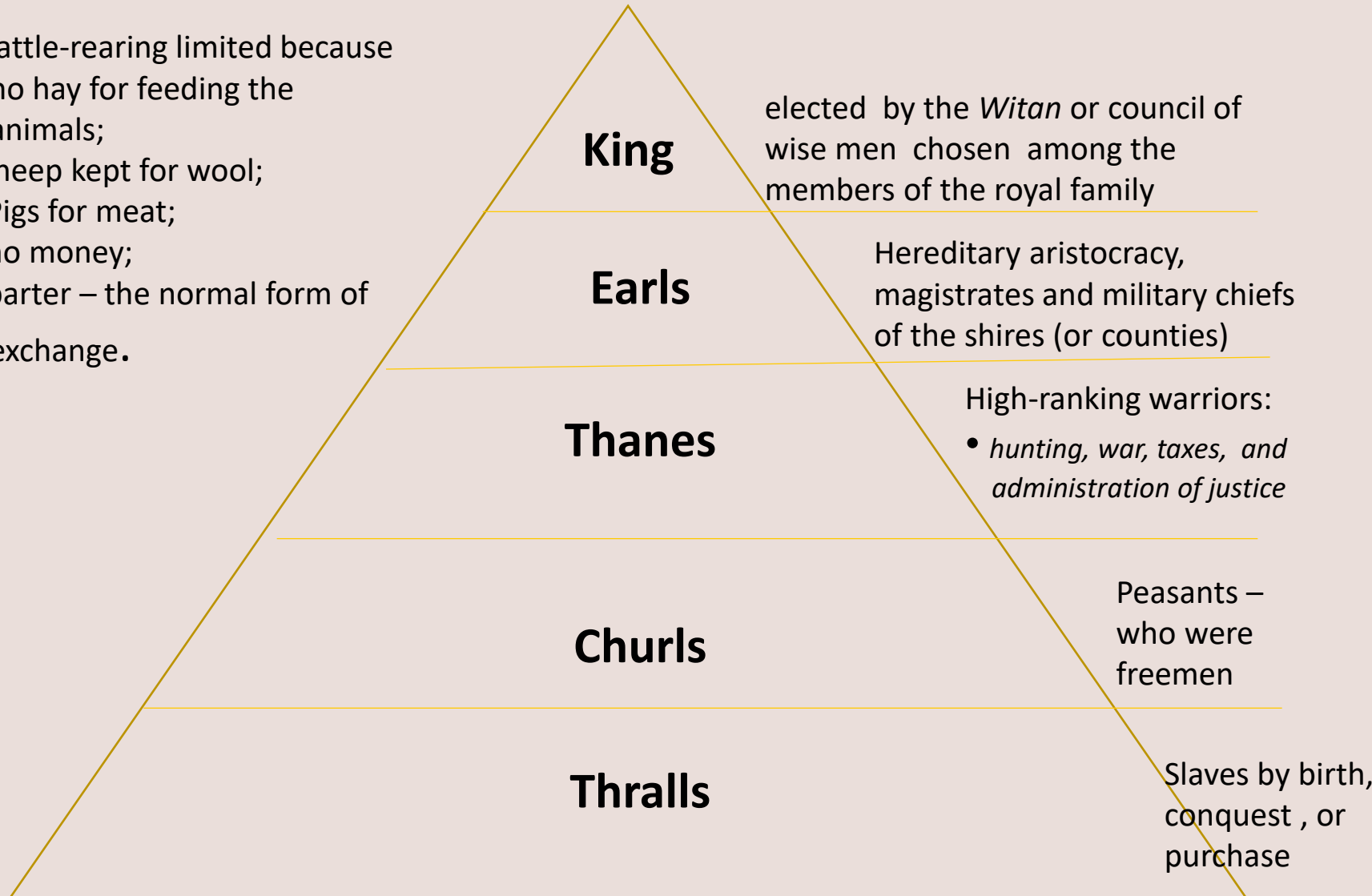
Angles, Saxons, Jutes – the beginning of the 5th century AD – the second half of the 8th century AD

- Kent
 - Sussex (South Saxons), Wessex (West Saxons), Essex (East Saxons) and Mercia
 - East Anglia and Northumbria
- =the Heptarchy



Anglo-Saxon society

- Cattle-rearing limited because no hay for feeding the animals;
- Sheep kept for wool;
- Pigs for meat;
- no money;
- barter – the normal form of exchange.





St Augustine preaching during Christianization of Anglo-Saxon England (Joseph Martin Kronheim)

Æthelbert

Vikings/Danes/Norsemen – the second half of the
8th century AD - 1066

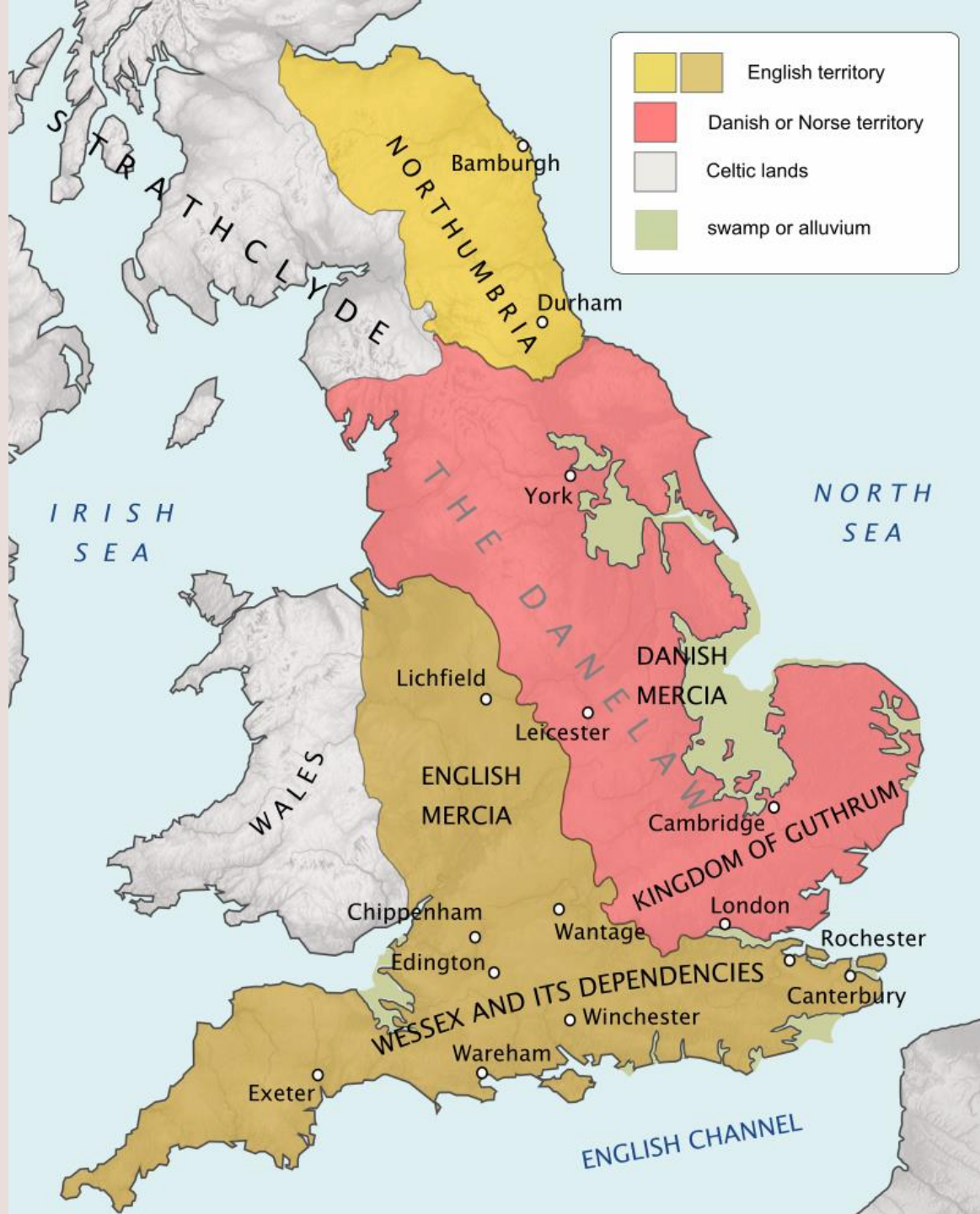
- Wessex
- Alfred



Danes embarking for the invasion of England



Statue of Alfred the Great at [Wantage](#), Oxfordshire





Canute Rebukes His Courtiers by [Alphonse-Marie-Adolphe de Neuville](#)



Edward the Confessor. The Wilton Diptych

Norman Conquests, 1066–87



The Bayeux Tapestry



Battle of Hastings

The Bayeux Tapestry



Harold's death

Germanic borrowings:

- everyday words (man, girl, boy, bad, good, cake, drink, water, life, etc.)
- names of parts of the body (eye, arm , head, foot, hand, etc.).

25%?

Norman Invasion – 1066

- William the Conqueror
- Royal House of Normandy
- Strong royal government



King William I ('The Conqueror')

Norman French borrowings:

- administrative terms (state, country, government, prince, baron, etc.)
- military terms (army, war, soldier, officer, etc.)
- educational terms (pupil, lesson, library, pen, pencil, etc.)
- legal terms (court, crime, jury, etc.)
- everyday words (saucer, super, plate, table, etc.), etc.

20%?

The English Word Stock

