

Ministry of Higher Education
And Scientific Research
College of Basic Education

The History Of England

للفصل الدراسي الثاني ٢٠١٥-٢٠١٦

INTRODUCTION

England is only part of a tiny island shared with Wales and Scotland, with France next door to the east via the English channel, then Ireland to the west via the Irish sea. England is actually smaller than many individual states in the US but is much more crowded. Great Britain includes Wales and Scotland but excludes the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man.

In the UK, which England, Scotland, Wales plus Northern Ireland, we currently have 59 million people. Compare this with the larger area of the mid west US state of Iowa which has only 3 million people. Yet today England is a little crowded!

England has in the past ruled more countries and more land (at one time more than 1/4 of the world) than any other of the famous conquering nations such as the Romans, the Greek, the Persians, the Vikings, the French, Spanish, Dutch and Portuguese.

PRE - ROMAN SOUTHERN BRITAIN:

Pre - Roman England may be determined by the following periods (all dates are approximations):

- 8th millennium BC Mesolithic Period begins.
- 2500 BC Neolithic Period begins.

- 1600 BC Bronze Age begins.
- 900 BC Immigration of Celtic-speaking peoples.
- 400 BC Early Iron Age.

Much evidence remains of Pre - Roman Southern Britain. The Bronze Age Stonehenge Around the 15th century BC, near the much earlier stone circle at Avebury, is an extremely large although a typical example. The remains of an extensive Iron Age hill fort are still visible at Wincobank in Sheffield in the North of England and the south of England also contains many such hill forts, surviving as systems of concentric earthworks, from the huge Maiden Castle in Dorset down to much smaller ones like Grimsbury Castle in Berkshire. Dartmoor National Park, in Deven is said to contain the largest concentration of Bronze Age remains in the United Kingdom, with some 5,000 hut-circles still surviving, plus standing stones, stone rows, Kistvaens, stone circles and cairns. Many of these are in an excellent state of preservation, notably the Bronze Age settlement at Grimspound.

The Pre - Roman inhabitants of what would become England are believed to have been Celts, and to have spoken an extinct Insular Celtic language known as

Brythonic, which probably had no written form. Some examples of the Ogdamic script used in Ireland have been

deforestation
ما قبل الرومان حتى يحق انفسهم

found on the west coast of England , but this script is now believed to be a modified form of the Roman alphabet used to represent Celtic personal names , and was used only in isolated instances such as boundary and grave markers.

~~ROMAN BRITAIN~~

ROMAN BRITAIN:

بقيادة ما قبل الرومان

The Romans , led by Julius Caesar , landed , in 55 and 54 BC , in the part of the island of Great Britain which was later to become South East England. Nevertheless , they did not come as conquerors at that time. It was only a century later , in 43 , under the emperor Claudius , that the Romans occupied England. In order to protect themselves from the depredations of the Picts , the

inhabitants of Caledonia at that time , the Romans under

Infrastructure

the emperor Hadrian had a wall built from east to west , "Hadrian's Wall" , to defend their southern British provinces. The Romans constructed a highly effective

internal infrastructure to cement their military occupation , building long straight roads the length and breadth of

the country , most of which centred on Londinium. The indigenous , mostly Celtic population were suppressed with efficiency , although numerous , and often extremely

bloody , uprising occurred all through their occupation.

Hadrian and Hadrian's wall

Iceni

Iceni

tribes
Boadicea

The most notable uprising was that of the Iceni (and other tribes) led by Boudicca, or "Boadicea", in 61. The Roman presence strengthened and weakened over the centuries, but by the 4th century their hold was tenuous.

كثير

THE ANGLO - SAXON CONQUEST:

سلبوا
سلبوا

In the wake of the Romans, who had largely abandoned the south of the island by 410 in order to concentrate on more pressing difficulties closer to home, what is now England was progressively settled by successive, and often complementary waves of Germanic tribesmen. Among them were the (more commonly mentioned) Angles, Saxons and Jutes together with undoubtedly large numbers of Frisians and Riparian Franks who had been partly displaced on mainland Europe. Increasingly the erstwhile Celtic population was pushed westwards and northwards. The settlement of England (alternately, the invasion of England) is known as the Saxon Conquest or the Anglo - Saxon (sometimes "English") settlement.

القبائل

دفعوا

English progressively
Arabic London
France America
Italian
mercenaries progressively
mercenary success

تاريخ إنجلترا
 ↓
 A BRIEF HISTORY OF ANGLO-SAXON ENGLAND:

The Anglo - Saxon settlement of England was no overnight affair. The late - Roman army had many Germanic elements and from the fourth century they and their families had settled in Britain. It is, therefore, not surprising that after the withdrawal of the legions at the beginning of the fifth century individual towns looked to Germanic mercenaries to maintain their security. Vortigern, the post - Roman Kentish King, is often left to take the blame, but he was no doubt only one of several leaders who took this course. The fifth and sixth centuries saw increased Germanic settlement although the balance of local power fluctuated between Britons and Saxons.

Ultimately, even in areas such as Northumbria, where Germanic settlement was sparse, the English language became the predominant one and the Celtic language and lifestyles became marginalized to Wales, Cornwall and northern Scotland.

The end of the sixth century saw another major new influence on the Germanic invaders - Christianity. Although the Romano - British Church survived and the Anglo - Saxons would have had contact with indigenous Christians, the Church initially existed only on the fringes of English settlement, as paganism remained strong. In

Slaves

Germanic

Saxons
 to Angles

Jules
 Jules

ABRIEF legions surprising

withdrawal

597 a Christian mission sent by Pope Gregory the Great and led by Augustine landed in Kent. Its initial success was dramatic. The prompt conversion of king Aethelberht of Kent (? 560-616) and the kings of Essex and East Anglia, then the baptism of Aethelberht's son-in-law king Edwin of Northumbria (617-33) by his bride's Roman Chaplain Paulinus established Christianity within the highest eschelons of English society. Seas were established at Canterbury, Rochester, London and York.

The four kingdoms soon relapsed into paganism, and initially only Kent was reconverted. The evangelistic initiative passed to the Scottish Church based upon Lona, founded by the Irishman, Columba. In 563, king OsWald of Northumbria (634 - 42) converted while in exile among the Scots and invited Lona to send him a mission: the result was Aidan's foundation of Lindisfarne in 635. The Irish bishop of Lindisfarne consolidated Christianity in Northumbria; their fellow countrymen Duima and Ceollach, and their English pupils, Cedd and Trumhere, re-established the religion in Essex and introduced it to Mercia and the Middle Angles, whose King, Penda (?610-55), was the last great pagan ruler. In none of these kingdoms was there any significant relapse but Lona was out of line with Rome on the methods of calculating the

overnight

date of Easter . In 663 Bishop Colman was defeated on the issue at the Synod of Whitby and withdrew to Lona , leaving the way clear for the organization of the English Church by Theodore of Canterbury (669 – 90) . Although the Church of Lona found favour with some of the later kings it was generally the Roman church that was dominant .

In time various tribes combined either for greater strength or under the influence of a powerful leader to produce small kingdoms . Seven of these are eventually recognised , Northumbria , Mercia , East Anglia , Kent , Essex , Sussex and Wessex , and are spoken of as the Anglo – Saxon Heptarchy . But the grouping was not very permanent , sometimes two or more being united under one king , at other times kingdoms being divided under separate rulers . In the early part of the seventh century Northumbria gained political supremacy over a number of the other kingdoms and held an undoubted leadership in literature and learning as well .

The eighth century saw the rise of Mercia who pushed back the Northumbrians and West Saxons and took control of East Anglia and Kent . The peak of Mercian domination came under Offa (died 796) , though it remained a potent force until the abdication of Burgred in

874 . Finally , in the ninth century , Wessex under the guidance of Egbert (802 - 39) began to extend its influence until in 830 all England , including the chieftains of Wales , acknowledged Egbert's overlord ship . The result can hardly be called a united nation , but West Saxon kings were able to maintain their claim to be kings of all the English , and under Alfred (871 - 99) Wessex attained a high degree of prosperity and considerable enlightenment .

THE NAMES " ENGLAND " AND " ENGLISH " :

The Celts called their Teutonic conquerors Saxons indiscriminately , probably because they had ~~had~~ their first contact with the Teutons through the Saxon raids on the coast . Early Latin writers , following Celtic usages , generally call the Teutons in England Saxones and the land Saxonia . But soon the terms Angli and Anglia occur beside Saxones and refer not to the Angles individually but to the Teutons generally . Aethelbert , king of Kent , is styled rex Anglorum by Pope Gregory in 601 , and a century later Bede called his history the Historia Ecclesiastica Gentis Anglorum . In time Angli and Anglia become the usual terms in Latin texts . From the beginning , however , writers in the vernacular never call

Handwritten notes on the left margin: "Coast", "raids", and "Aethelbert".

Handwritten notes in Arabic script: "The Celts called their Teutonic conquerors Saxons", "indiscriminately", "probably because they had had their first contact with the Teutons through the Saxon raids on the coast", "Early Latin writers", "following Celtic usages", "generally call the Teutons in England Saxones and the land Saxonia", "But soon the terms Angli and Anglia occur beside Saxones and refer not to the Angles individually but to the Teutons generally", "Aethelbert, king of Kent", "is styled rex Anglorum by Pope Gregory in 601", "and a century later Bede called his history the Historia Ecclesiastica Gentis Anglorum".

Coast
raids
Aethelbert

رأسه من Angles Anglekin

التي هي

their language anything but Englisc (English). The word is derived from the name of the Angles (O. E. Engle) but is used without distinction for the language of all the invading tribes. In like manner the land and its people are early called Angelcynn (Angle-Kin or race of the Angles), and this is the common name until after the Danish period. From about the year 1000 Engla-land (land of the Angles) begins to take its place. The name English is thus older than the name England. It is not easy to say why England should have taken its name from the Angles. Possibly a desire to avoid confusion with the Saxons who remained on the continent and the early supremacy of the Anglian Kingdoms were the predominant factors in determining usage.

O-E Engle.
 Angle-kin
 or
 race
 Angles

Tewlons



THE PERIODS IN THE HISTORY OF ENGLISH:

The evolution of English in the fifteen hundred years of its existence in England has been an unbroken one. Within this development, however, it is possible to recognize three main periods. Like all divisions in history the periods of the English language are matters of convenience and the dividing lines between them purely arbitrary. There is no break in the process of continuous transition. But within each of the periods it is possible to

كل فترة صفت وخصاياتها والصفات

recognize certain broad characteristics and certain special developments that take place. The period from 450 to 1150 is known as Old English. It is sometimes described as the period of full inflections, since during most of this period the endings of the noun, the adjective, and the verb are preserved more or less unimpaired. From 1150 to 1500 the language is known as Middle English. During this period of the inflections, which had begun to break down towards the end of the Old English period, become greatly reduced, and it is consequently known as the period of leveled inflections. The language since 1500 is called Modern English. By the time we reach this stage in the development a large part of the original inflectional system has disappeared entirely and we therefore speak of it as the period of lost inflections. The progressive decay of inflections is only one of the developments which mark the evolution of English in its various stages.

الصفات والخصايات

THE DIALECTS OF OLD ENGLISH:

Old English was the production of the Teutonic dialects spoken by the Teutonic tribes who came to England in the middle of the fifth century. Strictly speaking, the Teutons invaded Britain in 449. they migrated from their continental homes in the region of

most
est

described period for
infections

Denmark and the low countries and established themselves in the south and east of the island. Later on, the Teutons occupied the whole country, all but the Highlands in the West and North where the Celts took shelter after the Romans had left England.

The failure of Celtic to influence Old English to a great extent does not necessarily mean that the Britons were killed or driven out. There is in fact evidence that quite a number of Britons lived among The Anglo - Saxons, but they were a defeated people, whose language had no prestige compared with that of the conquerors, and the Anglo - Saxons had settled in such large numbers that could be no question of their absorption by the Celts. The Old English word "Weach" meant both "Welshman and Slave", which nicely illustrate both the survival of the Britons among the Anglo-Saxons, and their low status.

The Teutonic tribes (Angles, Saxons, and Jutes) came from more than one Germanic tribe. However, these tribes were the major ones that contributed a lot to the foundation of England. The Teutonic invasion led to a profusion of small kingdoms (Northumbria, Mercia, east Anglia, Kent, Essex, Sussex, Wessex), and no doubt to dialect differentiation - but the language the Anglo-

Saxons used belonged to the Germanic speech family . It is impossible to say how much the speech of the Angles differed from that the Saxons or that of the Jutes . Although these dialects were exposed to geographical and political separation in the England , yet the differences were slight . However , the Old English dialects were four: Northumbrian , Mercian , Kentish , and West Saxons. The first two were grouped together as Anglian . In fact , the Angles occupied the northern area where the Northumbrian and Mercian kingdoms were established .

The unification of England under the west Saxon King led to the recognition of the West Saxon dialect as a literary standard . Most of the Old documents preserved till now , were written in West Saxon dialect . In the other dialects quite many records were written . But the Vikings destroyed all of them . The Old English epic poem "Beowulf" was certainly written in an Anglian dialect , but the only surviving manuscript is in West Saxon , though there are stray forms which betray its original dialect . King Alfred's works and writings were recorded in the West Saxon dialect . It is disputable to say that West Saxon was the third direct ancestor of modern English . Others believe that Modern English derived from an Anglian dialect .

quickly
appear
modern
regard

وہاں سے لے کر
ہاں سے لے کر

CHARACTERISTICS OF OLD ENGLISH:

The English language has undergone many changes in the course of time that one can not read Old English without special study . In fact a page of Old English is likely at the first to present a look of greater strangeness than a page of French or Italian because of the employment of certain characters that no longer form a part of our alphabet . In general the differences which one notices between Old and Modern English spelling and pronunciation , the vocabulary , and the grammar .

The pronunciation of Old English words commonly differs somewhat from that of their modern equivalents . The long vowels in particular have undergone considerable modification . Thus the Old word "stan" is the same word as Modern English "stone" , but the vowel is different . A similar correspondence is apparent in "halig- holy" , "gan- go" "ban-bone" , "rap-rop" , "half-loaf" , "bat-boat" . Other vowels have likewise undergone changes in "fot" (foot) , cene (keen) , metan (mete) , fyr (fire) , riht (right) , hu (how) , hlud (loud) , but the identity of these words with their modern descendants is still readily apparent .

② A second feature of Old English which would become quickly apparent to a modern reader is the absence of

Stoon Stone

no differentiation
you see stoon

those words derived from Latin and French which form so large apart of our present vocabulary. Such words make up more than half of the words now in common use. They are so essential to the expression of our ideas, seem so familiar and natural to us, that we miss them in the earlier stage of the language. The vocabulary of Old English is almost purely Teutonic. A large part of this vocabulary moreover has disappeared from the language. When the Norman Conquest brought French into England as the language of the higher classes much of the Old English vocabulary appropriate to literature and learning died out and was replaced later by words borrowed from French and Latin. An examination of the words in an Old English dictionary shows that about 85 percent of them are no longer in use. Those that survive, to be sure, are basic elements of our vocabulary, and by the frequency with which they recur make up a large part of any English sentence. Apart from pronouns, prepositions, conjunctions, auxiliary verbs, and the like, they express fundamental concepts like "mann" (man), "wif" (wife), "cild" (child), "hūs" (house), "benc" (bench), "mete" (meat, food), "gars" (grass), "lēaf" (leaf), "fugol" (fowl, bird), "gōd" (good), "hēah" (high), "strang" (strong), "etan" (eat), "drincan" (drink), "slæpan".

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Old English

Old English

Old English

purely Teutonic

vocabulary

P

basic ~~synthetic~~

(sleep), "libban" (live), "feohtan" (fight). But the fact remains that a considerable part of the vocabulary of Old English is unfamiliar to the modern reader.

Q The third and most fundamental feature that distinguishes Old English from the language of today is its

grammar. Inflectional language fall into two classes:

synthetic and analytic. A synthetic language is one which

indicates the relation of words in a sentence largely by

means of inflections.) In the case of the Indo-European

languages these most commonly take the form of endings

on the noun and pronoun, the adjective and the verb.

Thus in Latin the nominative "murus" (wall) is

distinguished from the genitive "muri" (of the wall),

dative "muro" (to the wall), accusative "murum", etc. a

single verb form like "laudaverunt" (they have praised)

conveys the idea of person, number, and tense along

with the meaning of the root, a conception which we

require three words for in English. The Latin sentence

"Nero interfecit Agrippinam" means 'Nero killed

Agrippina'. It would mean the same thing if the words

were arranged in any other order, such as "Agrippinam

interfecit Nero", because "Nero" is the form of the

nominative case and the ending -am of "Agrippinam"

marks the noun as accusative no matter where it stands.

A

the

mark

mark

In Modern English , however , the subject and the object do not have distinctive forms , nor do we have , except in the possessive case , inflectional endings to indicate the other relations marked by case endings in Latin. Instead , we make use of a fixed order of words. It makes a great deal of difference in English whether we say "Nero Killed Agrippina" or "Agrippina Killed Nero".

Languages which make extensive use of prepositions and auxiliary verbs and depend upon word order to show other relationships , are known as analytic languages. Modern English is an analytic , Old English a synthetic language. In its grammar Old English resembles modern German.

- What is an analytic language & a synthetic language.
Is old English a synthetic or analytic language?
and Modern English.

مكتب الشروق

استنساخ - قرطاسية - طباعة - هدايا

بعقوبة - مقابل وداخل كلية التربية الاساسية

analytic

extensive
use of
prepositions
auxiliary
verbs
to show
other
relationships

دوسرا حصہ

عراقی لہجہ

Middle English (1066-1500):

اللہ کے نام سے

The Norman Conquest:

حوادث

Toward the close of the Old English period an event occurred which had a greater effect on the English language than any other in the course of its history. This event was the Norman Conquest in 1066. The Norman Conquest changed the whole course of the English language.

العالم

For some years before the Norman Conquest the relation between England and Normandy had been fairly

close. In 1002 Aethelred the Unready had married a Norman wife, and, when driven into exile by the Danes, took refuge with his brother - in-law, the duke of Normandy. His son Edward, who had thus been brought up in France, was almost more French than English, at all events, when in 1042 the Danish line died out and Edward known as the Confessor, was restored to the

throne from which his father had been driven, he brought with him a number of his Norman friends, enriched them and gave them important places in the government. A strong French atmosphere pervaded the English court during the twenty four years of his reign.

24

The Year 1066 :

When in January , 1065 , after a reign of twenty-four years ; Edward the Confessor died childless , England was again faced with the choice of a successor. And there was not much doubt as to where the choice would fall. At his succession Edward had found England divided into a few large districts , each under the control of a powerful earl. The most influential of these nobles was Godwin , earl of the West Saxon earldom. He was a shrewd , capable man and was soon Edward's principal adviser. Except for one brief interval he was the virtual ruler of England until the time of his death. His eldest son Harold succeeded to his title and influence , and during the last twelve years of Edward's reign exercised a firm and capable influence over national affairs. The day after Edward's death Harold was elected king.

His election did not long go unchallenged. William, the duke of Normandy at this time , was a second cousin to the late king. While this relationship did not give him any right of inheritance to the England throne , he had nevertheless been living in expectation of becoming Edward's successor. Edward seems to have encouraged him in this hope. While William was on a brief visit in England Edward had assured him that he should succeed

him. Even Harold had been led , though unwillingly , to
acknowledge his claim. Having on one occasion fallen into
William's hand's , he had , it seems , been forced to
swear, as the price of his freedom , not to become a
candidate or oppose William's election. But the English
had had enough of French favorites , and when the time
came Harold did not consider himself bound by his former
pledge. الركن

While William had won the battle of Hastings and
eliminated his rival , he had not yet attained the English
crown. It was only after he had burnt and pillaged the
southeast of England that the citizens of London decided
that further resistance would be useless. Accordingly they
capitulated , and on Christmas day , 1066 , William was
crowned king of England.

THE BATTLE OF HASTINGS IN OCTOBER 14, 1066:

When Edward the Confessor died he left no direct
heir , and the throne of England passed to Harold.
However , William of Normandy Claimed that Edward had
promised the crown to him , and indeed that Harold
himself had sworn a sacred oath to relinquish his claim in
William's favour.

William prepared an invasion fleet and , armed with a papal bull declaring his right to the throne , he crossed the English Channel to land near Pevensey.

Harold , in the meantime , had another threat to concern him , his brother Tostig allied with Harald Hardrada of Norway and landed in the north of England. They took York , but Harold defeated them soundly at the Battle of Stamford Bridge.

No sooner had the battle dust settled than Harold received news of William's invasion in the south. He marched his tired men from York to Sussex , arriving there on October 13 to face the Normans.

Harold took up a defensive position on a high ridge known as Senlac. The battle began with devastating volleys of stone missiles hurled into the Norman infantry by the Saxon "fyrd" , or irregular troops levied from the shires.

William himself led the centre of the Norman army, and it is said that he carried into battle some of the holy relics upon which Harold had sworn to cede the crown to him.

The Norman infantry made no dent in the Saxon lines, and the cavalry fared no better. But when some of the Norman horsemen turned and fled , a large group of

Saxons left their position to chase them. It was a fatal mistake , as William rallied his men and routed the unprotected attackers. The Saxon lines quickly closed , but they had not learned their lesson , and they repeated the same folly of chasing on apparently fleeing enemy twice more as the day wore on.

By late afternoon the Saxon lines were wavering under continued Norman attacks. It is then that the most famous arrow in English history was released by an anonymous Norman archer.

The arrow took king Harold in the eye , and a final Norman onslaught killed him where he stood. The rest of the leaderless Saxons ceded Senlac ridge yard by grudging yard , but eventually they had no choice but to turn and flee the field. The day belonged to Duke William, soon to be dubbed , "the Conqueror". The body of king Harold was eventually buried in Waltham Abbey.

Handwritten scribbles in cursive script, possibly a signature or initials.

THE USE OF FRENCH BY THE UPPER CLASS:

Whatever the actual number of Normans settled in England , it is clear that the members of the new ruling class were sufficiently predominant to continue to use their own language. This was natural enough at first , since they knew no English ; but they continued to do so

for a long time to come, picking up some knowledge of English gradually, but making no effort to do so as a matter of policy. For two hundred years after the Norman Conquest. French remained the language of ordinary intercourse among the upper Norman origin, but soon through intermarriage and association with the ruling class numerous people of English extraction must have found it to their advantage to learn the new language, and before long the distinction between those who spoke French and those who spoke English was not racial but largely social.

لقد كان هناك تزاوج بين اللغتين وكان الناس يتعلمون اللغة الإنجليزية شيئاً فشيئاً

The language of the masses remained English, and it is reasonable to assume that a French soldier settled on a manor with a few hundred English peasants would soon learn the language of the people among whom his lot was cast.

الغالبية العظمى من الشعب كانت تتحدث بالإنجليزية
لذلك لم يكن هناك حاجة للفرنسيين للتحدث بالإنجليزية
لأنهم كانوا يتحدثون الفرنسية مع بعضهم البعض
ولكنهم كانوا يتحدثون الإنجليزية مع الناس المحليين

لأنهم كانوا يتحدثون الفرنسية مع بعضهم البعض

لأنهم كانوا يتحدثون الفرنسية مع بعضهم البعض
اللاكون شوقاً

THE RISE OF THE MIDDLE CLASS AND THE BLACK DEATH:

A feature of some importance in helping English to recover its former prestige is the improvement in the condition of the mass of the people and the rise of a substantial middle class. As we have seen, the importance of a language is largely determined by the importance of the people who speak it. During the latter

part of the Middle English period the condition of the laboring classes was rapidly improving. Among the rural population villeinage was dying out. Fixed money payments were gradually substituted for the days' work due the lord of the manor, and the status of the villain more nearly resembled that of the free tenants. The latter class was itself increasing; there was more incentive to individual effort and more opportunity for a man to reap the rewards of enterprise. The process by which these changes were being brought about was greatly accelerated by an event that occurred in the year 1349.

23
In the summer of 1349 there appeared in the southwest of England the first cases of a disease that in its contagiousness and fatality exceeded anything previously known. It spread rapidly over the rest of the country, reaching its height in 1349 but continuing in the north into the early months of 1350. The illness, once contracted, ran a very rapid course. In two or three days the victim either died or showed signs of recovery. Generally he died. Immunity was slight and in the absence of any system of quarantine the disease spread unimpeded through a community. The mortality was unbelievably high, though it has often been exaggerated. We can no more believe the statement that

scarcely one tenth of the people were left alive than we can the assertion of the same chronicler that all those born after the pestilence had two "cheek-teeth in their head less than they had afore". Careful modern studies based on the data contained in episcopal registers show that 40 per cent of the parish clergy died of the "Plague", and while this is apparently higher than for the population at large, the death rate during the plague approximated 30 per cent. It is quite sufficient to justify the name "The Black Death".

The effects of so great a calamity were naturally serious, and in one direction at least are fully demonstrable. As in most epidemics, the rich suffered less than the poor. The poor man could not shut himself up in his castle or betake himself off to a secluded manor. The mortality was accordingly greatest among the lower orders, and the result was a serious shortage of labor. This is evident in the immediate rise in wages, a rise which the Statute of Laborers was insufficient to control or prevent. Nor was this result merely temporary if we may judge from the thirteen re-enactments of the statute in the course of the next hundred years. Villains frequently made their escape, and many cotters left the land in search of the high wages commanded by independent

workers. Those who were left behind felt more acutely the burden of their condition, and a general spirit of discontent arose, which culminated in the Peasants' Revolt of 1381. By and large, the effect of the Black Death was to increase the economic importance of the laboring class and with it the importance of the English language which they spoke.

وہ لے لے

SOME CHARACTERISTICS OF MIDDLE ENGLISH:

The Middle English period (1150-1500) was marked by momentous changes in the English language, changes more extensive and fundamental than those that have taken place at any time before or since. Some of them were the result of the Norman Conquest and the conditions which followed in the wake of that event. Others were a continuation of tendencies that had begun to manifest themselves in Old English. These would have gone on even without the Conquest, but took place more rapidly because the Norman invasion removed from English those conservative influences that are always felt when a language is extensively used in books and is spoken by an influential educated class. The changes of

this period affected English in both its grammar and its vocabulary. They were so extensive in each department that it is difficult to say which group is the more significant. Those in the grammar reduced English from a highly inflected language to an extremely analytic one. Those in the vocabulary involved the loss of a large part of the Old English word-stock and the addition of thousands of words from French and Latin. At the beginning of the period English is a language which must be learned like a foreign tongue ; at the end it is Modern English.

مكتب الشروق

استنساخ - قرطاسية - طباعة - هدايا

بعقوبة - مقابل وداخل كلية التربية الاساسية

J L

ENGLAND IN THE 20 TH CENTURY (MODERN ENGLISH):

The Post – War Years :

The great social – leveling influence of the war meant that Britain were anxious for change .Countless thousands of returning soldiers and sailors wanted a turn-around in the status quo . Members of British armed forces were considerably better educated than they had been in World War I . The soldier returning from the war was no longer in awe of his leaders ; he had mixed loyalties . He was resentful of unemployment , wishing for a greater share in the nation's post- war restructuring , and he did not trust a Conservative government to tackle the enormous social economic and political problems , that they had done very little to solve between the wars . He wished for a change .

As a consequence , Winston Churchill , who led Britain to victory during the war, found himself as a member of the opposition when the election of 1945 returned the Labour Party to power with a huge majority . Under the Parliament of Clement Attlee , the new government began some of the greatest changes in Britain's long history ---nothing less than a reconstruction of the nation .

The Labour Government struggled heroically to deal with the problems to improve standards of living , move to a "mixed economy" close the trade gap , maintain its armed forces in sufficient strength to meet a new threat from Communist Russia , and to keep of its overseas bases . It succeeded in these aims remarkably well . During the dark early days of the War , economist William Beveridge had put forward proposals for postwar "cradle-to - grave" social security .The Government had taken on an emergency welfare responsibility ; it provided milk for babies ; orange juice and cod-liver oil for children .

It was now time for Labour to put the Beverage Plan into full operation . Family allowances had already been introduced before the War's end . A National School Lunch Act was passed in June , 1946. In 1948 , the government introduced the National Health Service to proved free medical treatment for all , from the spectacles and false teeth , to maternity and child welfare services. Nationalization of the hospitals made nationwide care available for the injured and seriously ill .The "Welfare State" had begun .

The second major change brought about by the Labour Government , under Attlee , was to take control of industry and public utilities. , and a two- year period

beginning in 1946 , saw the nationalization of the Bank of England; the coal industry; electricity and gas . A total of 20 percent of all British industry had been taken into public ownership by 1950. Central control of the economy, which had proved so successful in wartime , was now a major undertaking in peacetime . It was achieved under terribly adverse economic conditions . Another crisis occurred in 1947 .

Stringent financial measures , imposed to meet the enormous war debt , caused undue hardship that was only made worse by one of the worst winters on record , monstrous gales and flood wiped out farms and destroyed agricultural products . A fuel shortage severely curtailed exports , food was still severely rationed , and in 1948 even bread and potatoes were rationed (both had been exempt during the war) . The author remembers well the little ditty "It had to B.U." that parodied a popular song of the time by referring to the Bread Unit .

In 1947 , relief appeared in the form of the Marshall Plan , introduced by the U S to help the European Economy recover . Along with the devaluation of the pound and an expansion of world markets , there was a revival of the spirit that had united the country during the War .The introduction of the Land- Rover to world

markets in 1948 was a godsend for British exports . Britain was even able to join with the U S in ferrying supplies to Berlin in the famous "Airlift" that began in July of that year. By 1950 , rationing began to be phased out , though not until 1954 was meant rationing abolished .

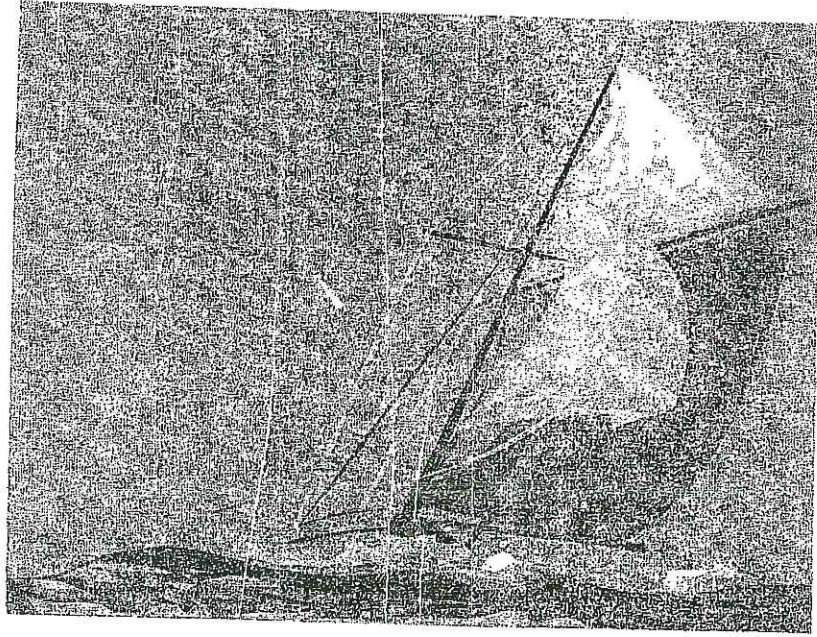
Though the Labour Government did very little to develop the private sector , it can take credit for the building of gaint hydro-electric schemes in the later 1940's, especially in the undeveloped areas of Scotland and Wales . In 1951 , the Conservatives resumed control of the government . Under its slogan "You've Never Had It So Good" , led by the aging Winston Churchill , economic prospects seemed to be on the upturn . In less than one year , the balance of payments deficit had become a surplus .

Compared to those of the developing nations of Southeast Asia and the rebuilt economies of Japan and Germany , however , Britain's pre-war industrial strength was severely weakened . The much-heralded Festival of Britain , held in London in 1951 has been seen by many in retrospect , not as a demonstration of the nation's strength , but as a product of British postwar weakness and a signal pointing to further decline . A fashionable joke at the time was that , like the Festival's Skylon , the

country had no visible means of support .The Nation and the commonwealth mourned the death of king George VI, who along with his queen Elizabeth , had done much to bring back dignity and honor to the monarchy. Yet there was a mood of optimism that received an another upturn with the coronation of the young queen Elizabeth , the first such ceremony to be televised .

مكتب الشروق
استنساخ- قرطاسية- طباعة- هدايا
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مكتب الشرق



لخدمات الأستنساخ والطباعة الليزرية
أستنساخ الكتروني بأحدث الأجهزة الليزرية

قرطاسية * هدايا * أكسسوارات

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