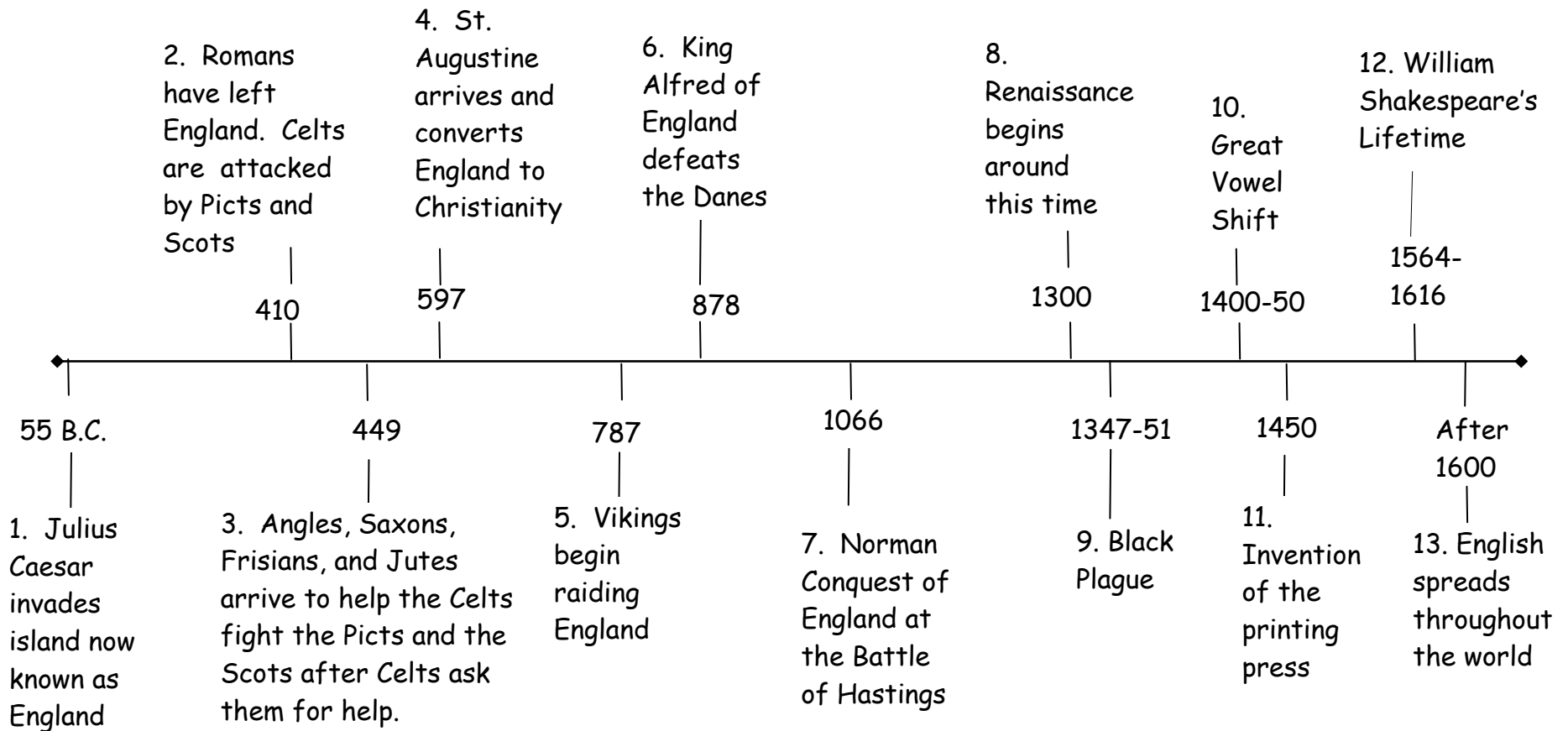


Appendix 23 – English Language Time Line

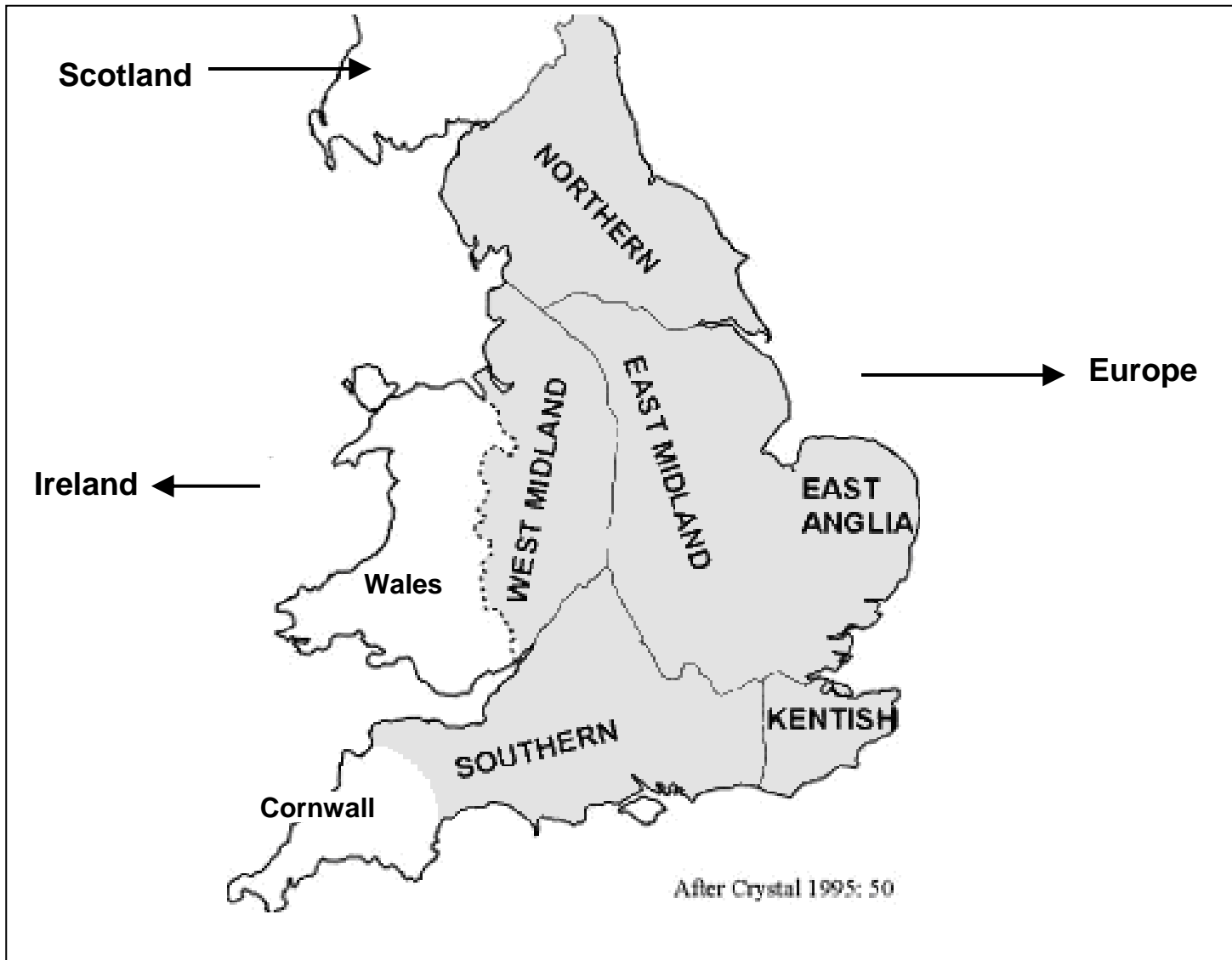
English Language Time Line *



* Timeline with only the dates marked was taped to the wall of the classroom. Cards with the dates and descriptions were given to the students to be taped on the timeline.

Dialect Areas of Old English **

Shaded Areas

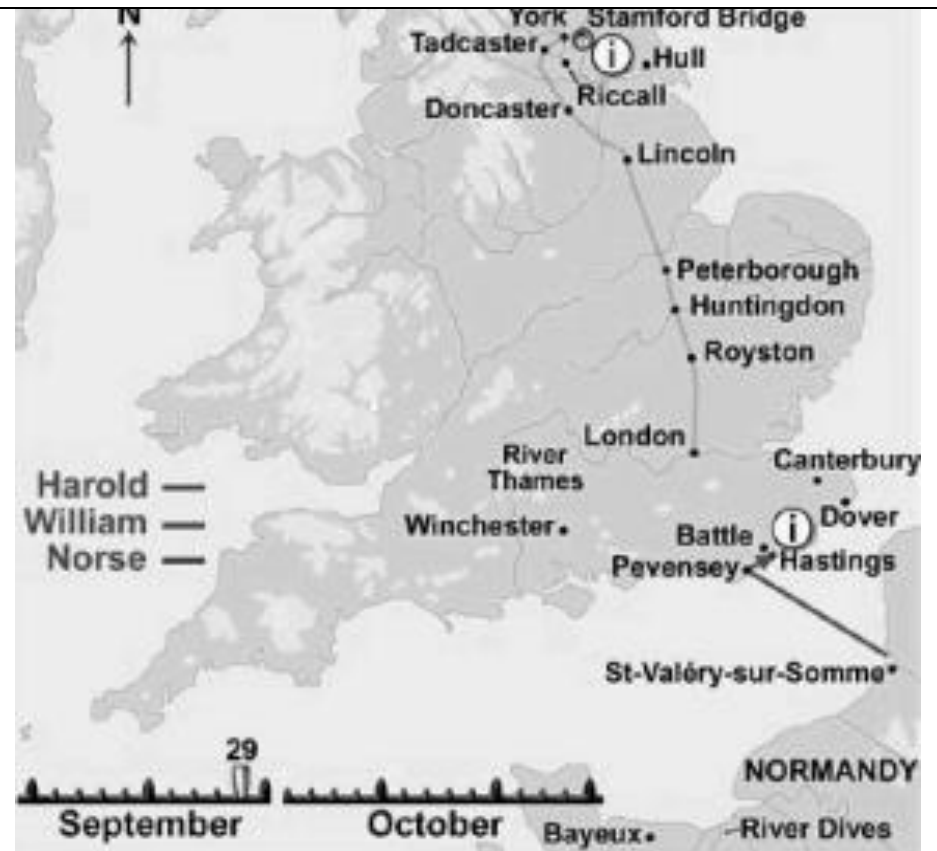


** The maps and descriptions of events were handed out after students worked with timeline on the wall.

Maps for Two of the Most Influential Events in the Development of the English Language



Invasion of the Angles, Saxons and Jutes



Norman Invasion - Battle of Hastings, 1066

Events in the Development of the English Language (See Time Line)

1. 55 B.C. Julius Caesar invades island known today as England. People who been living there were called the Celts. They spoke a Celtic language. During the Roman occupation, some Latin words entered the Celtic language. Some of these words are *table, kettle, pillow, mile, street, kitchen, chalk, butter, onion, cheese, and wine.*
2. 410 A.D. Roman empire began to fall apart in 395 so the Roman emperor began to withdraw troops from Britain. The troops were completely gone by 410, leaving the Celts unprotected. Picts from the north and Scots from the west began to attack.
3. 449 A.D. The Angles, Saxons, and Jutes arrive to help the Celts fight the Picts and Scots. These groups of warriors were members of Germanic tribes from what is now the European continent. The Celts had invited these warriors to help them fight the Picts and Scots. After they beat them the warrior refused to leave. Many of the Celts fled to Wales, Cornwall, Ireland, Scotland, and Brittany in France. The name "England" comes from "Engla land," which means land of the Angles. The English language comes from the language of these Anglo-Saxon warriors. Welsh, spoken in Wales, Celtic languages. Cornish was spoken in Cornwall, but is now a dead language. Irish Gaelic and Scottish Gaelic are also Celtic languages.
4. 597 A.D. St. Augustine arrives in England and begins to convert the people to Christianity. Literacy was promoted with the building of churches, schools, and monasteries. More Latin words were borrowed at this time. Many of the words were religious, like *mass, priest, vicar, abbot, alms, disciple, and nun.* Many other words were not religious. Some of these words are *candle, port, tower, cap, radish, and school.*
5. 787 A.D. The Vikings begin a series of raids on England in the north. They eventually control most of the east half of England. Many Scandinavian words were borrowed at this time. Some of these borrowed words are *ill, skirt, flat, rake, and guess.*

6. 878 A.D. Alfred the Great, the king of England, defeated the Danes. Alfred had united the different little kingdoms of England into one kingdom. He had English taught in schools to help unite all the people. After the Danes were defeated, they still lived in England. They had a large Influence on the English language. We got our third person plural pronouns from the Scandinavians - *them, they, their, theirs*. The Old English form of *them* was *hem*. When you say , "Take 'em," you are actually using the Old English form of *them*.
7. 1066 A.D. William the Conqueror from Normandy defeats King Harold at the Battle of Hastings. It is the second most influential event in the history of English. Many, many French words came into the English language at this time. A large number of these words relate to law and government - *prince, princess, law, government, crime, court, country, attorney, castle, and prison*. Others are related to the military - *army, captain, corporal, soldier*. Some other words borrowed from the French at this time are *fool, fruit, mirror, male, literature, letter, remember, sacrifice, secret, sentence, search, and single*, English also borrowed many prefixes and suffixes at this time; *-ment, -tion, -ity, dis-*, and *pre-* are just a few. French words were used to refer to animals as food, while Old English words continued to be used for the animals themselves.

Old English	cow	pig	sheep	calf
French	beef	pork	mutton	veal

8. 1300 A.D. The English Renaissance began around this time. *Renaissance* means "rebirth." The word is used for this time period because there was a rebirth of learning. Greek and Latin became very important at this time and many scientific words were borrowed at this time. Some of these words are *thermometer, pneumonia, skeleton, virus, and species*.
9. 1347-1351 A. D. The Black Death killed 40% of the English population. After the Norman Conquest, French had become the language of learning. Paris, France, was the cultural center of the world. However, many of the people who taught in the universities in England died from the Black Death. They were replaced by people who spoke English. As a result, the teaching was done more in English than in French. This made English more important than French in England.

10. 1400-1450 A.D. The long vowel sounds in English all shifted in a regular order. The tongue moved forward for each sound. The sounds that were most forward became diphthongs. No one knows why or how this happened. This is the beginning of Modern English.

Middle English	Modern English
ee (be <u>e</u> t)	ay (ki <u>t</u> e)
ey (ha <u>t</u> e)	ee (be <u>e</u> t)
ah (co <u>t</u>)	ey (ha <u>t</u> e)

Middle English	Modern English
oo (fo <u>o</u> d)	ow (ho <u>u</u> se)
oh (ho <u>o</u> me)	oo (fo <u>o</u> d)
aw (aweso <u>o</u> me)	oh (ho <u>o</u> me)

11. 1450 A.D. The printing press was invented. Printing began to standardize spelling. The sounds of English were changing, but the spelling of words stayed the same. Before the printing press, monks in monasteries would write out books using letters to spell words phonetically as they said them. The words in a book written by a northern monk would be spelled differently from the words in a book written by a southern monk. That's why we spell *knight* with letters we don't pronounce. The letters were once pronounced.
12. 1564-1616 A.D. William Shakespeare is known for his plays and poetry. He also made up many new words. These are just a very few of them: *dawn, laughable, worthless, eyeball, hint, lonely, moonbeam, gloomy, elbow, luggage, and puking.*
13. After 1600 A.D. English has been spreading around the world. It continues to be influenced by other languages. We all know the word *tsunami* now. It is a Japanese word. The English term for a tsunami had been *tidal wave*. English also influences other languages all over the world. Few people in the world don't know *coke* or *jeans*.