

# INDO-EUROPEAN MIGRATION INTO ENGLAND

*What is English?*

**1500 B.C. -- The Indo-Europeans have not yet reached England. The Celts are in the area roughly between Luxembourg and Geneva.**

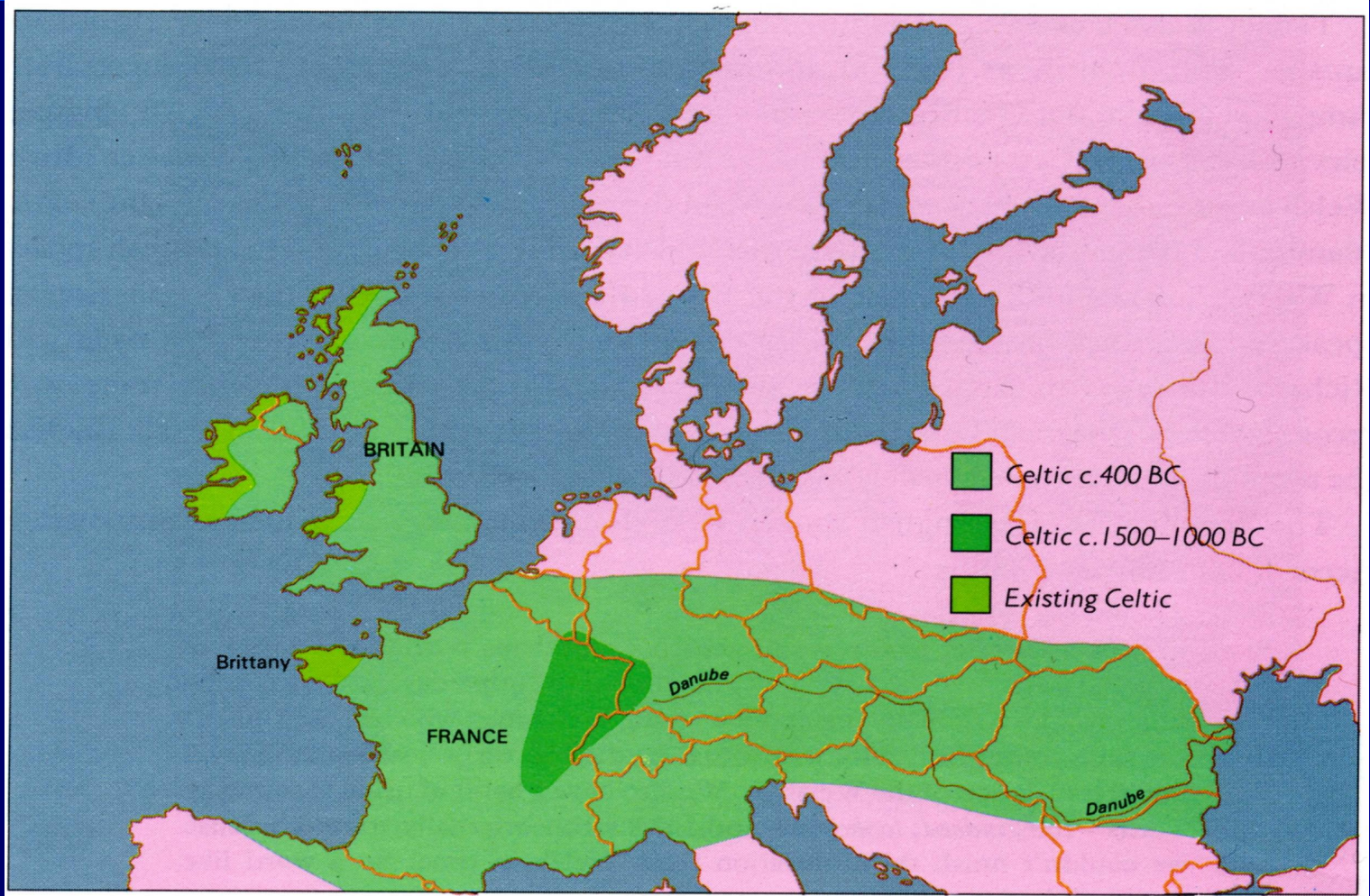


**500 B.C. -- The Celts have brought their language (a branch of Indo-European) to England.**



- The word *Celtic* is derived from the Greek, *Keltoi*. The term is sometimes spelled either *Keltic* or *Celtick* in old documents.

**After their peak around 400 B.C., the  
Celts begin a long period of decline,  
which continues even today.**

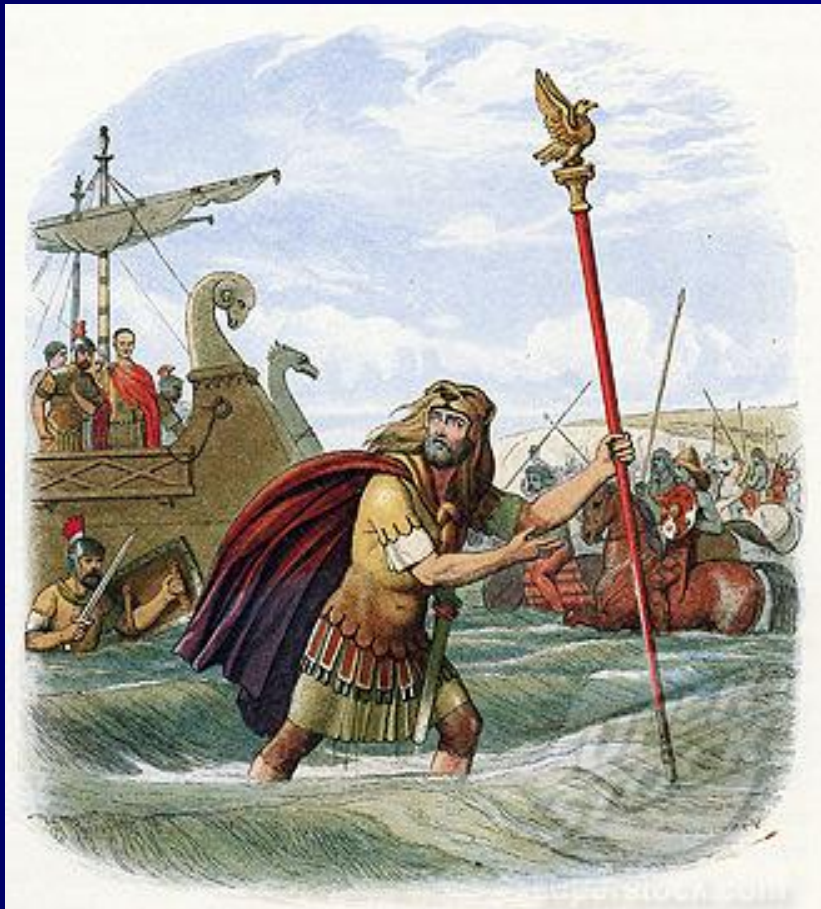


# Celtic Languages in the

- Celtic Languages in the Modern World



# Julius Caesar explores southeastern England in 55 B.C. and again in 54 B.C.



# Britain became part of the Roman Empire.





# The Romans were in Britain for over 350 years - a very long time in the history of any country.

- The Romans built the first towns. London was the largest, with about 30,000 people.
- As well as the first towns, the Romans built the first English country houses, or villas.
- Some villas were grand palaces.



# Ancient Roads in Britain

- Of all the relics of Roman Britain, the roads lasted best. Their routes can still be seen from the air, and many modern roads follow them.



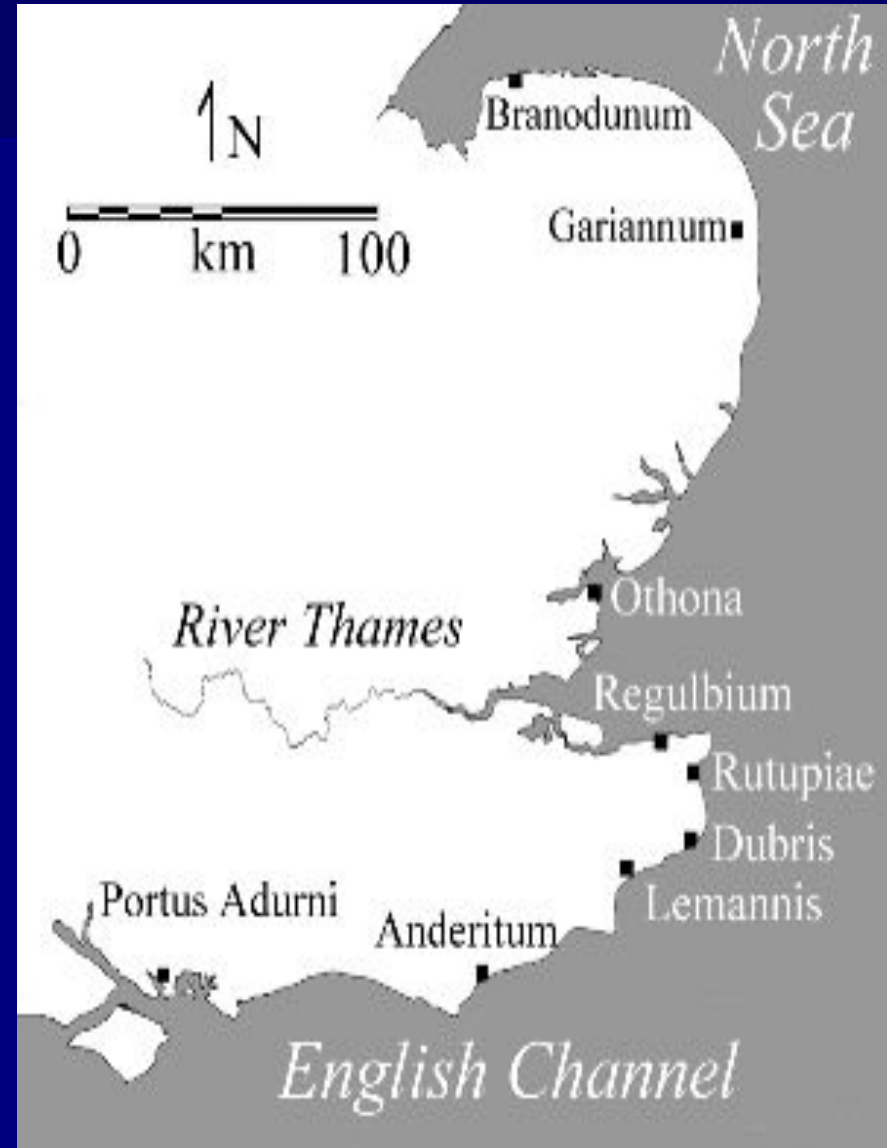
Rome acknowledges Cymbeline, King of the

Catu  
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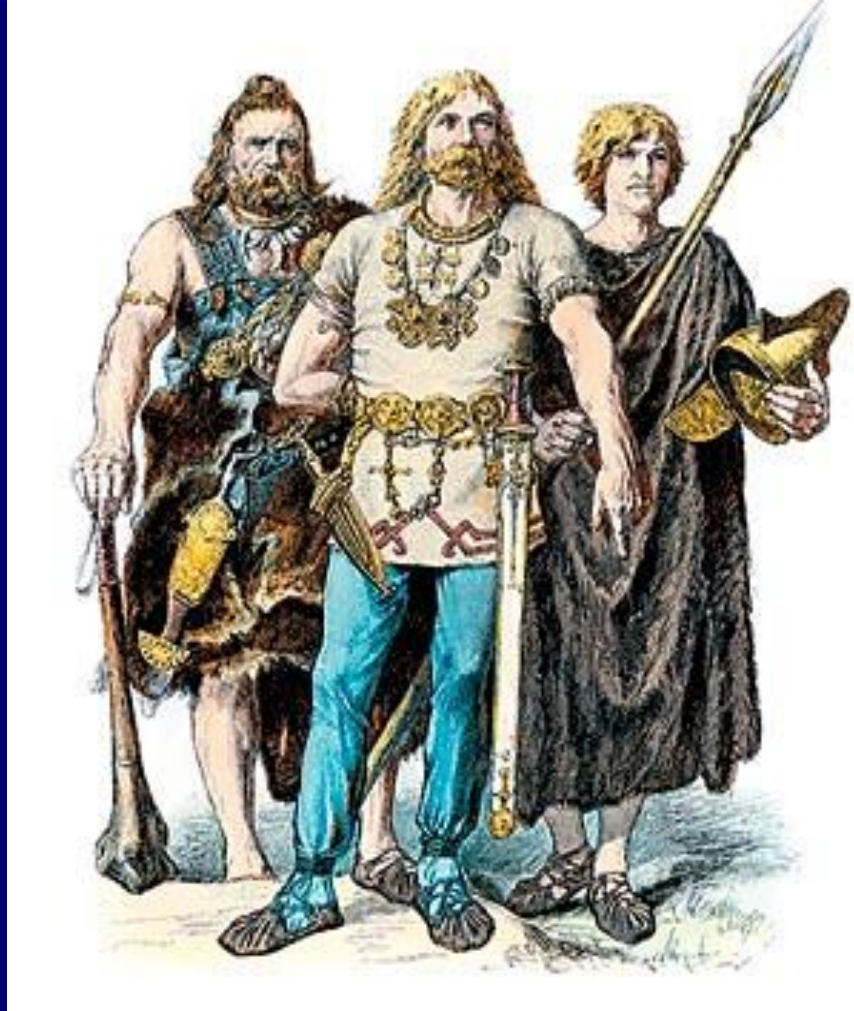


Rome acknowledges  
Cymbeline, King of the  
ans, under Aulus  
(nt) Catuvellauni (a Celtic tribe  
the near London) as king of  
Britain. Later, in A.D. 43,  
and Julius  
for the Romans, under Aulus  
Plautius, land at  
Richborough (Kent) for a  
full-scale invasion of the  
island. By A.D. 77, the  
Roman conquest of  
Britain was complete, and  
Julius Agricola served as  
imperial governor until  
A.D. 84.

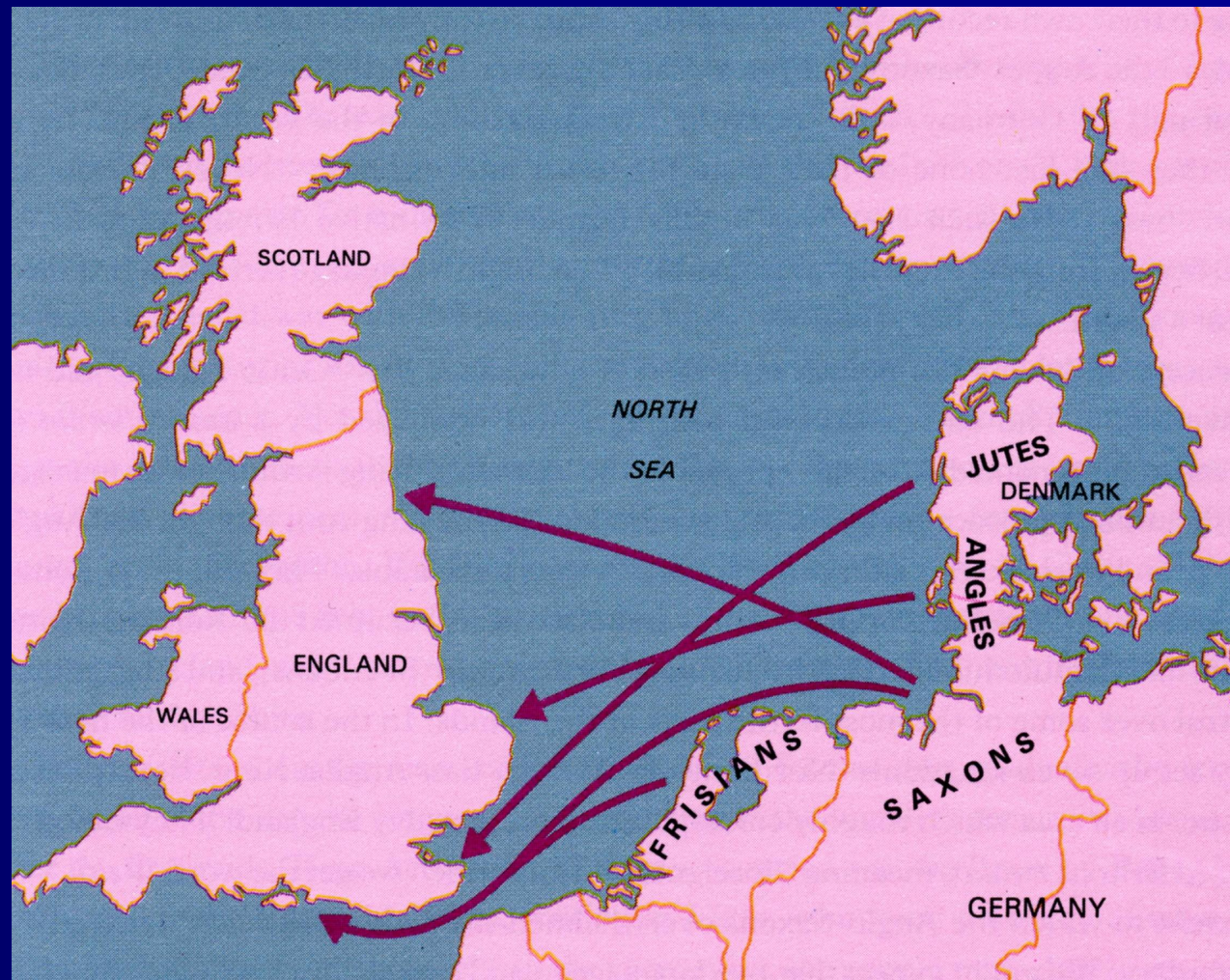
- Around A.D. 270, the Romans begin the "Saxon Shore" fort system, a chain of coastal forts in the south and east of Britain. Later, in response to threats elsewhere in the Empire, the Roman legions leave Britain in 407. In 408, Romanized Celtic Britannia endures devastating attacks from the Picts, Scots, and Saxons. In 410, the Emperor Honorius of Rome tells Britannia to attend to its own affairs. Perhaps the last Roman Dux Britanniarum, Coel Hen, dies around 420.



Germanic people of the 1<sup>st</sup> - 4<sup>th</sup> centuries were uncivilized barbarians.



# The Angles, Saxons, Jutes, and Frisians migrated to England from the Continent.





> Vortigern makes a treaty with the Germanic leaders Hengist and Horsa. This agreement was to have a dramatic effect on the future history of the British Isles, as it triggered a wave of Germanic invasion and settlement which created modern day England.

# 'Welsh' in Germanic used to mean 'foreign', 'enemy' and 'slave'.



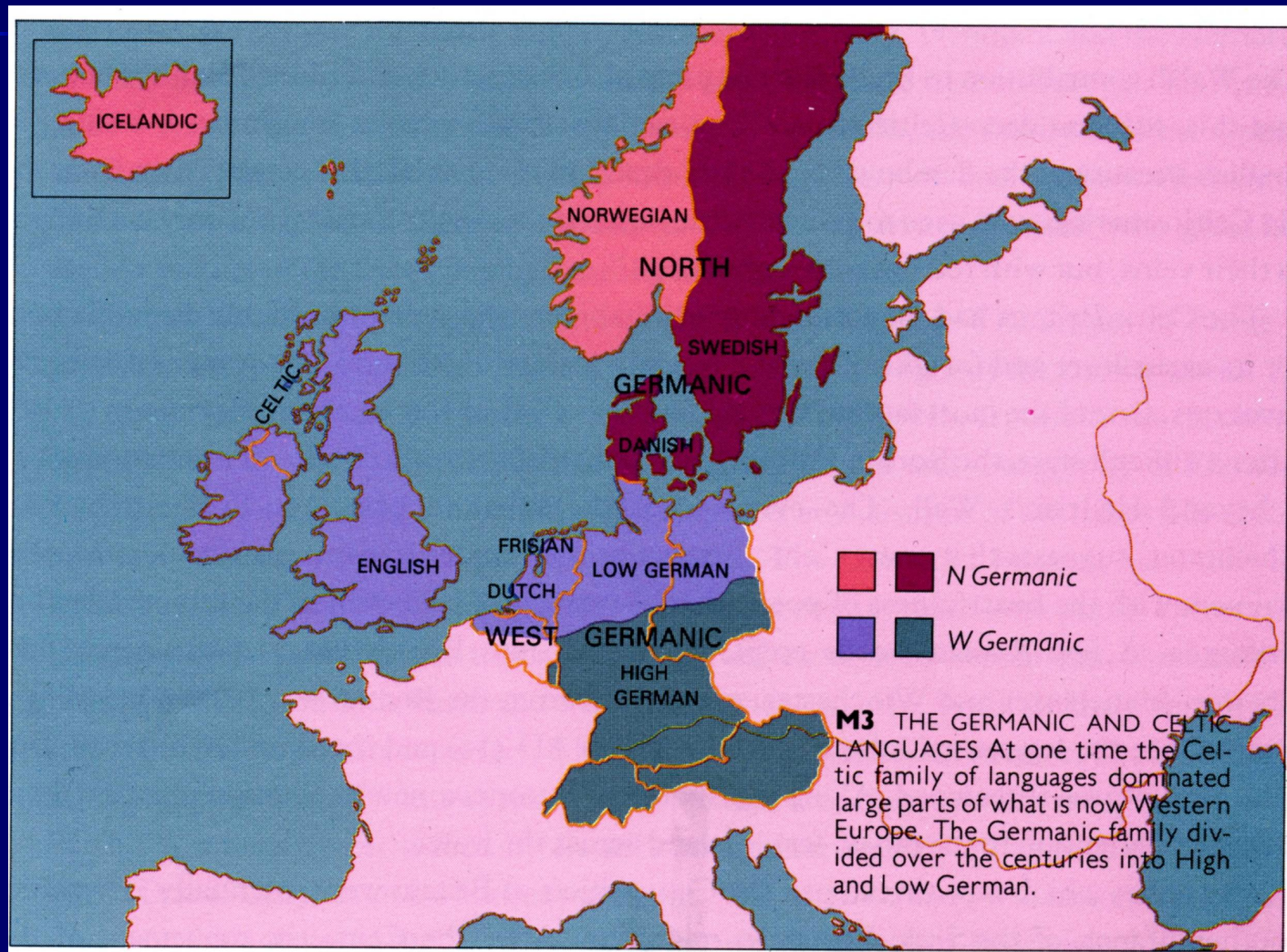
> Offa's Dike, still standing, remains a silent testimony to the power and resources of the Anglo-Saxon. Built by the Anglo-Saxon King of Mercia, Offa (759-796 AD), as a defence against the Welsh Celts, called the Cymry, the dike was a fortified ditch which ran virtually the length of that kingdom's border with Wales.



**A.D. 500 -- The Angles, Saxons, Jutes, and Frisians have brought their language to England. Their various dialects were West Germanic (a branch of Indo-European).**



# Germanic dialect areas. Old English (Anglo-Saxon) was very similar to the Continental varieties of Low German.



# Old English Kingdoms



# *Old English*

- Old English was the West Germanic language spoken in the area now known as England between the 5th and 11th centuries. Speakers of Old English called their language *Englisc*, themselves *Angle*, *Angelcynn* or *Angelfolc* and their home *Angelcynn* or *Englaland*.
- Old English began to appear in writing during the early 8th century. Most texts were written in West Saxon, one of the four main dialects.

# Old English Dialects

- At about the time of Alfred the Great, the major Anglo-Saxon dialects were Northumbrian, Mercian, Kentish, and West Saxon. Alfred's dialect was West Saxon, i.e. the "Wessex" dialect. The Anglo-Saxon dialects, especially that of Alfred, are also known as Old English. Welsh and Cornish are Celtic languages.



# Main Vikings Expansion Routes



Main Viking expansion routes from the 8th to the 11th centuries

# With The Beginning of the Viking age Old English faced extinction

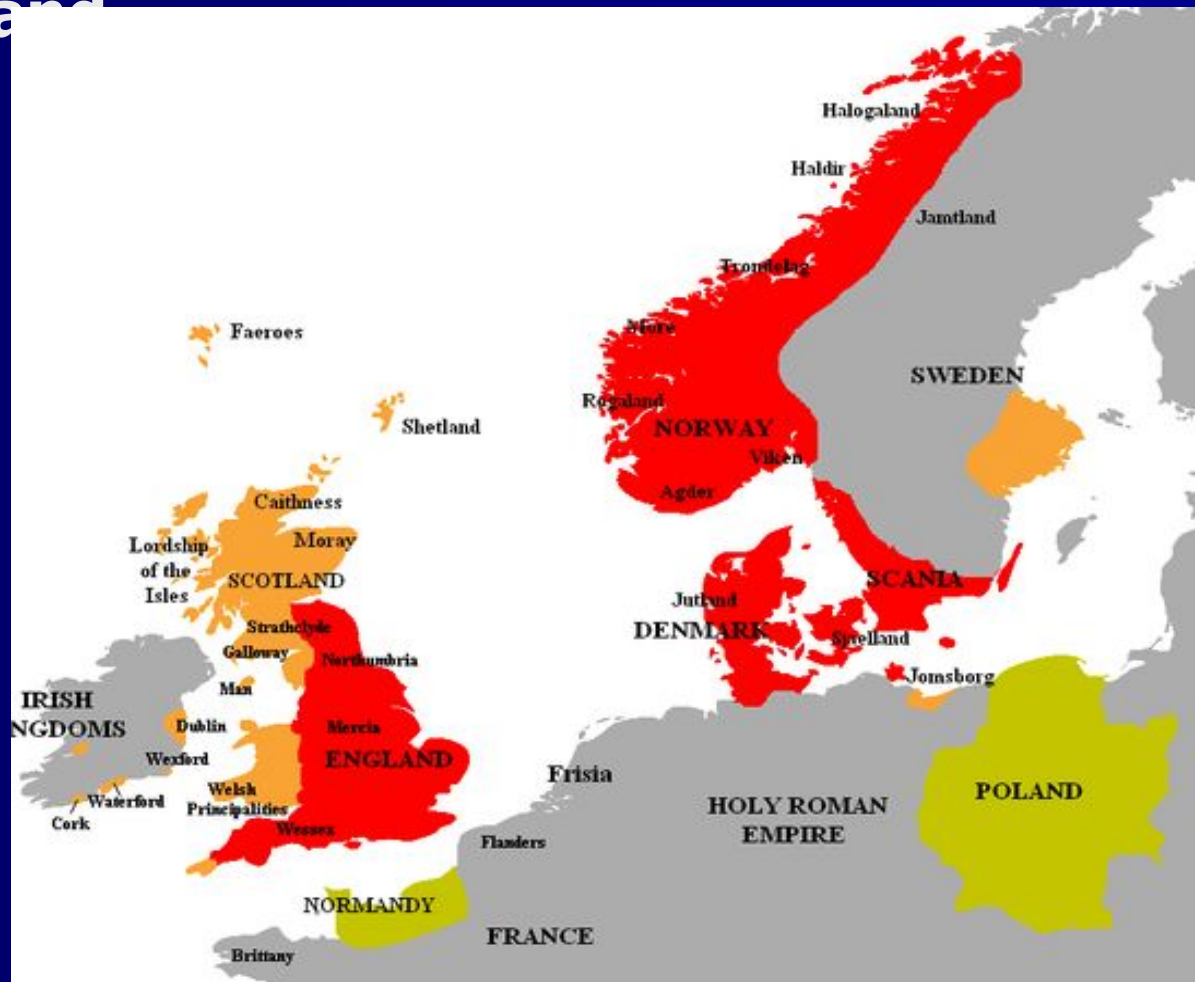


- Following the peace made between Alfred and Guthrum around A.D. 886, the Vikings settled increasingly in northeast England in the area known as "the Danelaw".



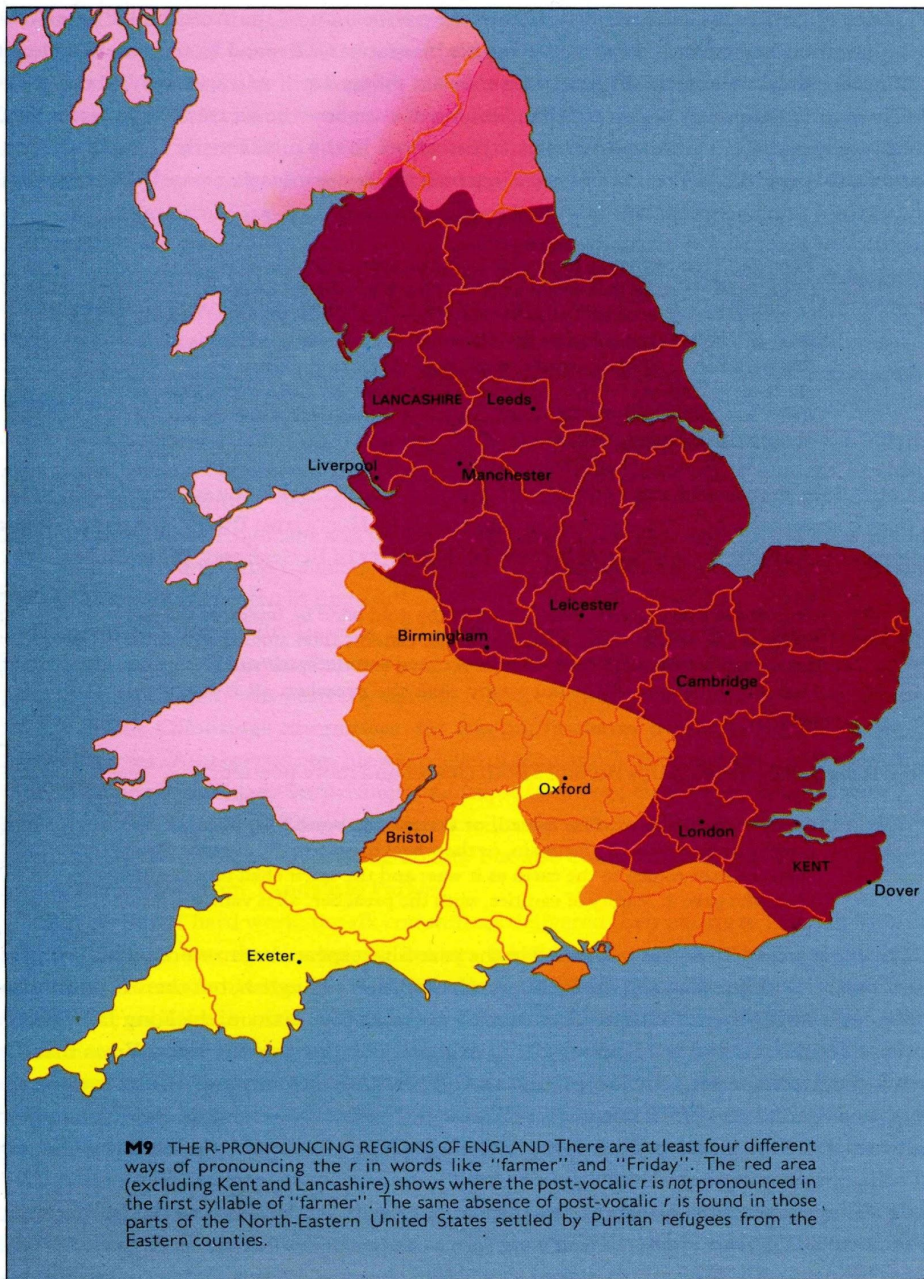


**Cnut, a Danish Viking, became the king of England (including Wessex), Denmark, and Norway. During Cnut's reign (1016-1035), Danes and Anglo-Saxons lived in peace throughout England.**

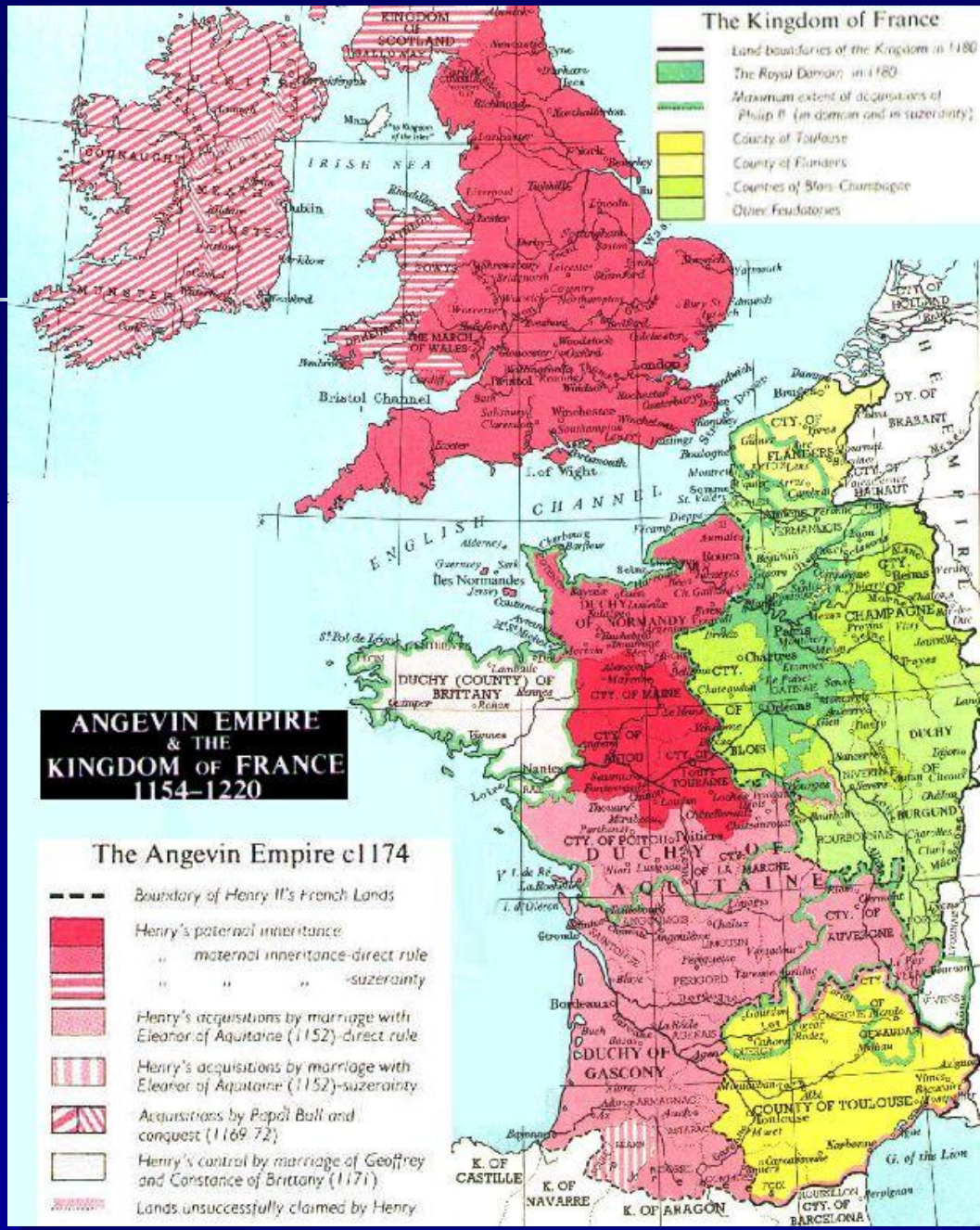




The many dots represent modern towns with Old Norse (a North Germanic language) names.



- This map of R-ful and R-less pronunciation in modern England reflects old dialect boundaries.



England becomes part of the Anglo-Norman "Angevin Empire", at its greatest extent under King Henry II in A.D. 1174. From 1066 until the 1300s, the official language of England is French, although most of the people continue to speak their local dialects of English.

A.D. 1500 -- Under the influence of French (a Romance Italic language), Old English has become Middle English, which is spoken throughout England, including Cornwall, and southern Scotland. Though very different from Old English, Middle English and Modern English are nevertheless classified as West Germanic languages.



# The Indo-European Family of Languages



- Countries with a majority of speakers of IE languages
- Countries with an IE minority language with official status

# Modern Groups of Indo-European Family of Languages

