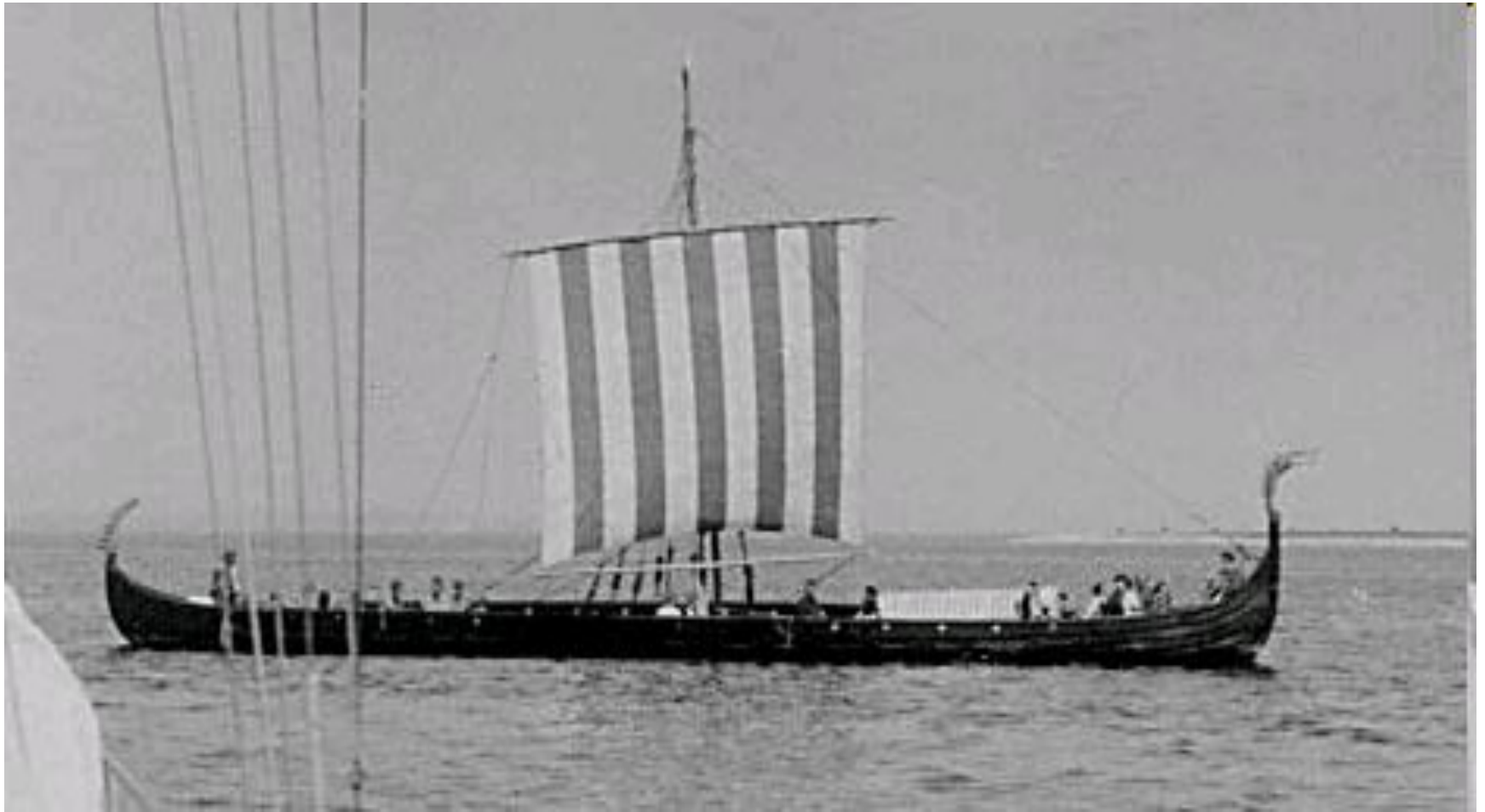




Petroglyphs from Scandinavia (Häljesta, Västmanland in Sweden). Composite image. Nordic Bronze Age. The glyphs are painted to make them more visible. It is unknown whether they were painted originally.



A reconstructed Viking ship





## Scandinavian settlements and voyages

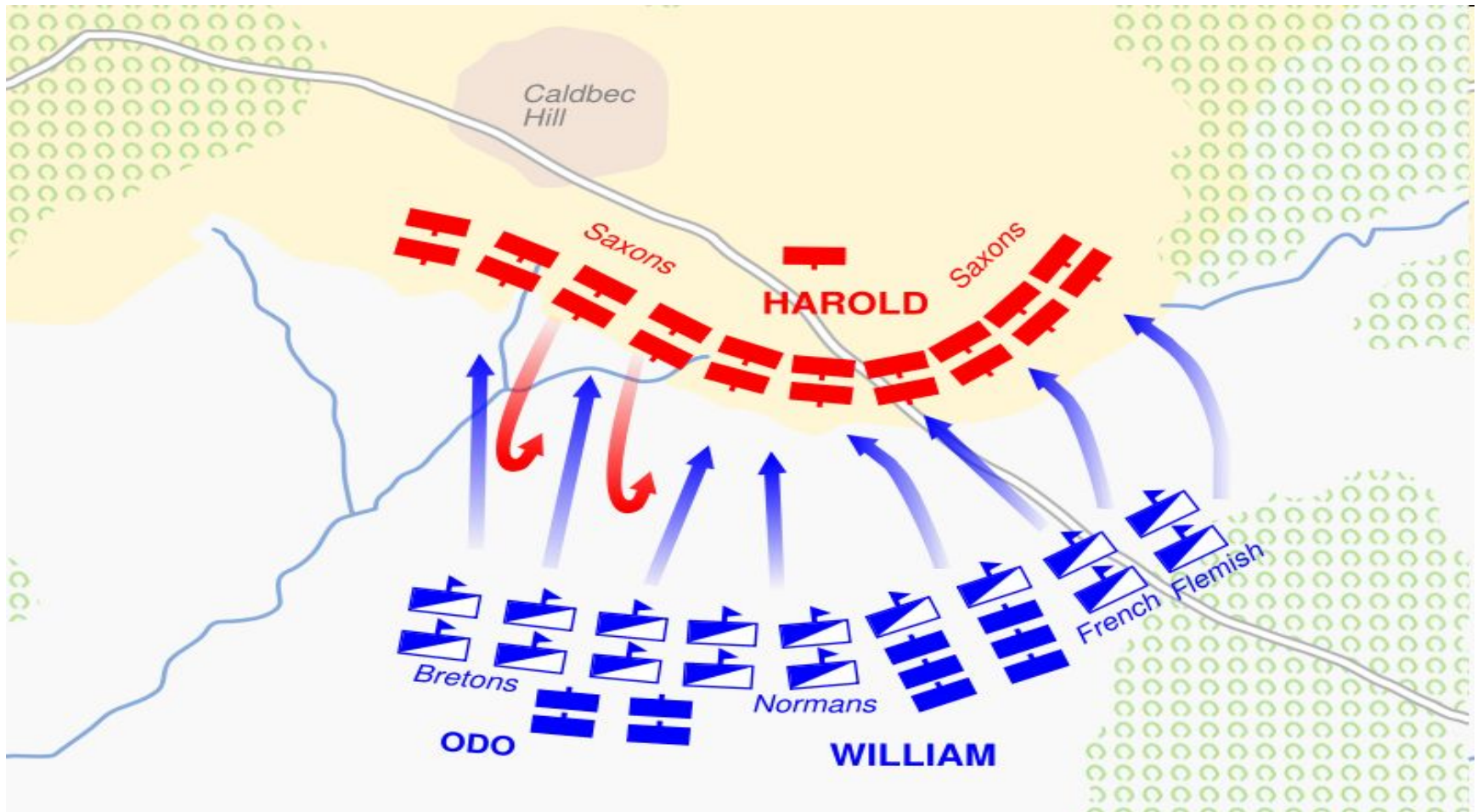


The Bayeux Tapestry depicts the Battle of Hastings and the events leading to it.





Death of Harold in the Battle of Hastings, as shown on the Bayeux Tapestry

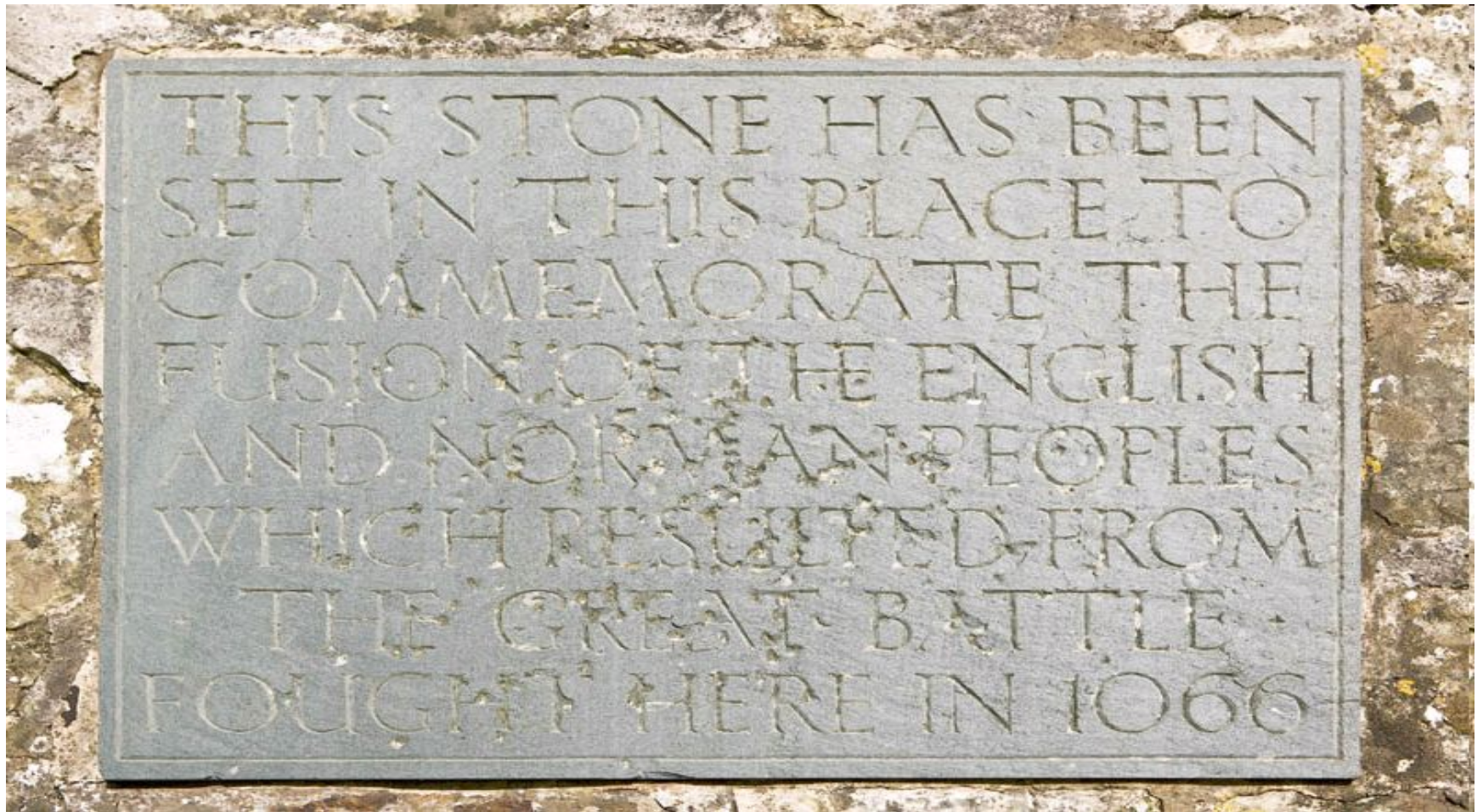


The Battle of Hastings





Harold's plaque (2006)



Plaque at Battle Abbey commemorating the fusing of the Anglo-Saxon and Norman peoples





England, 1066: Events in the Norman Conquest.



The Norman Conquest





The Invasions of England, 1066

# Basic Middle English Word List for London Dialect

- al, al be, al be that: although, even if
- als, also: also, as
- anon: at once, immediately
- aventure: chance
- bet: better
- but, but if: unless
- can, kan, conne, con, konne: to be able, to know, to know how; to learn, to understand.
- cas, caas: case, situation, event; chance, accident; fate
- certes: certainly
- clepe(n): call, name, mention
- conseil: council; to counsel or advise; secret(s), confidence(s)
- corage: heart; spirit; courage; desire
- curious: careful, diligent; skillful; eager; skillfully made
- daunger: lordship, power, control; ungraciousness, disdain





Chaucer: Illustration from Cassell's  
History of England, circa 1902.

Born c. 1343

Died October 25, 1400 (Aged c.57)

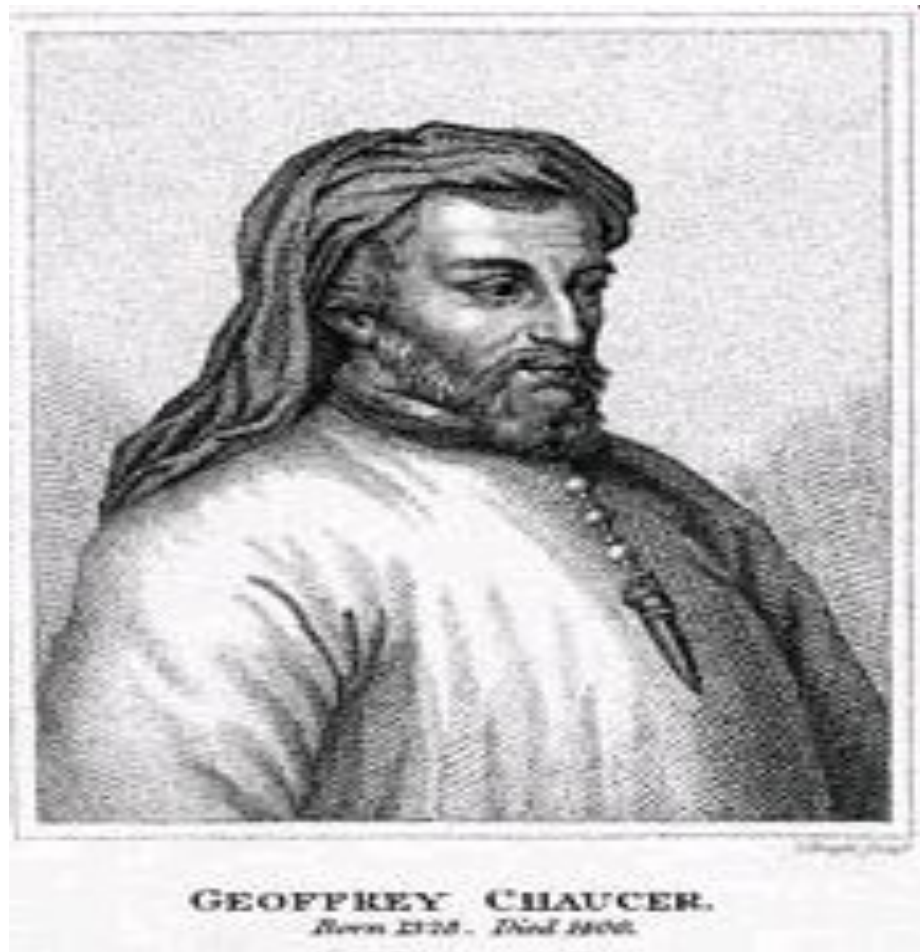
Occupation Author, poet, philosopher,  
bureaucrat, diplomat

Influences Ovid



Chaucer as a pilgrim from the Ellesmere manuscript DB





A 19th century depiction of Chaucer.

88  
Hodde he þe swaunt was mayden marie  
And hit his loue flour and fructifis

**A**ll yowh his lyfe be queyrt ye resemblance  
Of him hay in me so fressh hys hynesse  
pat to pntte othw men in remembrance  
Of his pson and hane heere his lyknesse  
Do make to us ende in sothfastnesse  
pat yei þe hane of him lest yowht and mynde  
By vis perytur may ageyn him fynde

**T**he ymages þe in þe churche been  
waken folk yente on god and on his seruites  
Whan ye ymages yei be holden and seen  
Were oft consyte of hem canfith restreptes  
Of yowhtes gode Whan a ying deperyt is  
Or entales if men take of it heede  
Thought of ye lyknesse it wil in hym brede



Portrait of Chaucer from Thomas Hoccleve, who personally knew Chaucer, so it is probably an accurate depiction





John Gower shooting the world, a sphere of earth, air, and water (from an edition of his works c.1400)



The tomb of John Gower in Southwark Cathedral.





William Langland



The printer's device of William Caxton, 1478.



Here begynne the booke intituled Cracles, and also of Godefrey of Bolyne, the whiche speaketh of the conquest of the holy land of Iherusalem. containing diuers wars and noble sayes of Aones made in the same Royngme, and in the contres adiacent. And also many merueilleous actes inward and outward as wel on this side as on the other. This booke is written in the French tongue by the Bocher of Bolyne, and translated into Englysh by Iherusalem. And was firste printed.

The firste chapitre teacheth how Cracles conquered Persie and the Land of Iherusalem, and brought in to Iherusalem the very crosse, and  
viii.

The Nuncient of the Emperour sayeth that Cracles was a good and chary man, and gouernour of the Emperour of Rome. But in his tyme Mahomet had ben whiche was messenger of the deuil. And made the peple to vnderstande, that he was a prophete sent from our lord. In the tyme of Cracles was the fals lawe of ma;

chomet soday and sprad abroad in many parties of the world, and namely in Arabye, in so moche that the princes of the landes yet wold not geue faith to his secte that he preached and taught whiche is cursed and euill, but he constrained them by force and by sword to ge all their subgetts to obey to his commandemens, and to helpe in his lawe. When Cracles had conquered Persie and the Land of Iherusalem whiche was a puissant Kinge he brought agayn to Iherusalem the very crosse, whiche they had hadde in to persie. And abode and dwelled in the lande of Syria. And dide do ouer and chose a palatour a moche wysse man named Modeste. By whose counseil he orde to make agayn the church, and habited the holy places, and orde to orde them that the Emperour of Persie had destroyed down and destroyed. Cracles sent grete entente to make grete castles for to repare them. And whyles he continued his labour, he had the sent of a grete Emperour whiche was a prince of Arabie the Emperour of the Emperour. Whiche was named Modeste. Whiche was grete from; his of peple whiche alle the lande was ouer of whiche, and had the Emperour taken by force a moche stronge Emperour of the lande named Jadar. Whiche was grete Emperour of the Emperour of Damascus, and assailed

Facsimile of page 1 of  
Godefrey of Bolyne,  
printed by Caxton,  
London, 1481.



Johannes Gensfleisch zur Laden zum Gutenberg



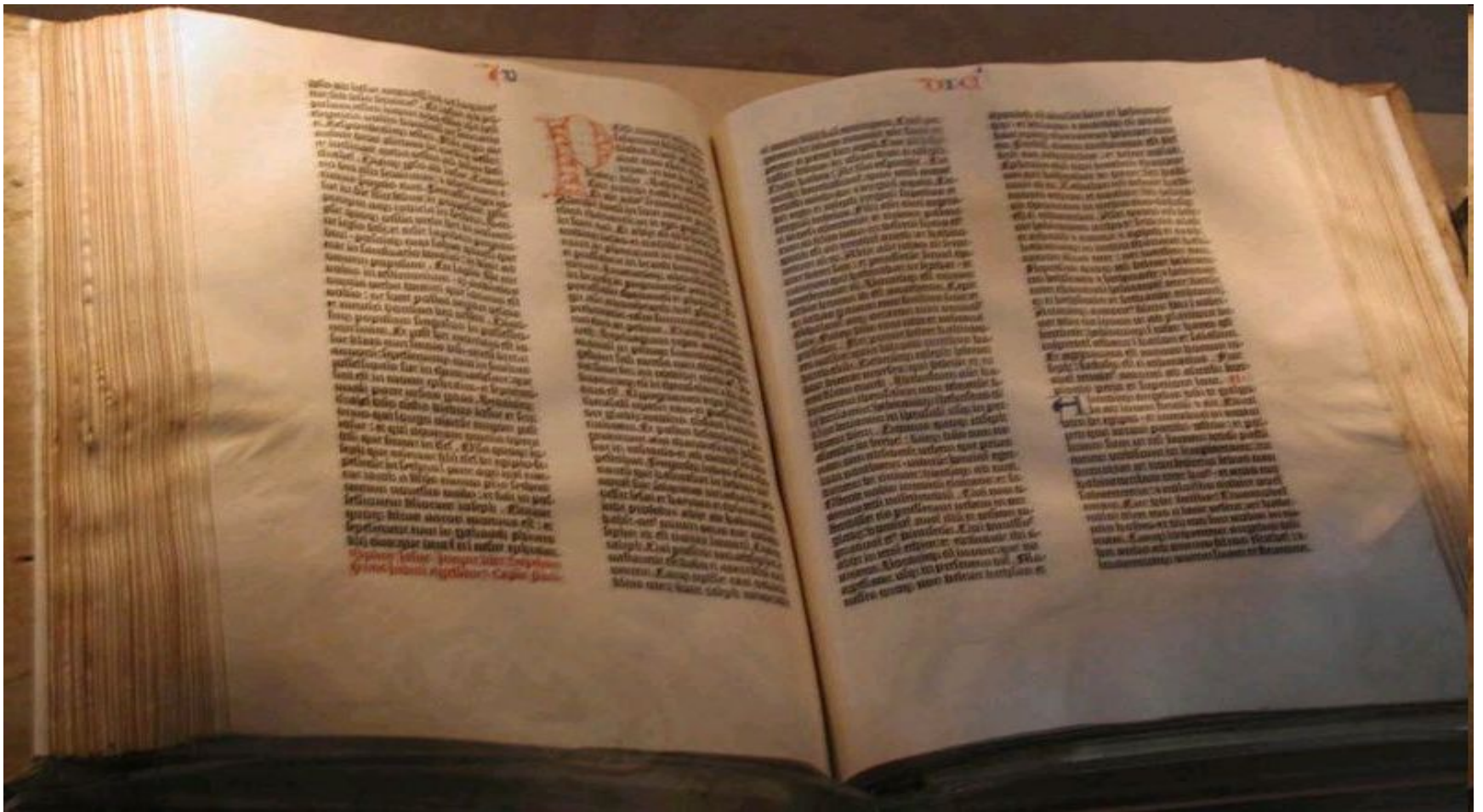


Movable metal type, and composing stick, descended from Gutenberg's invention

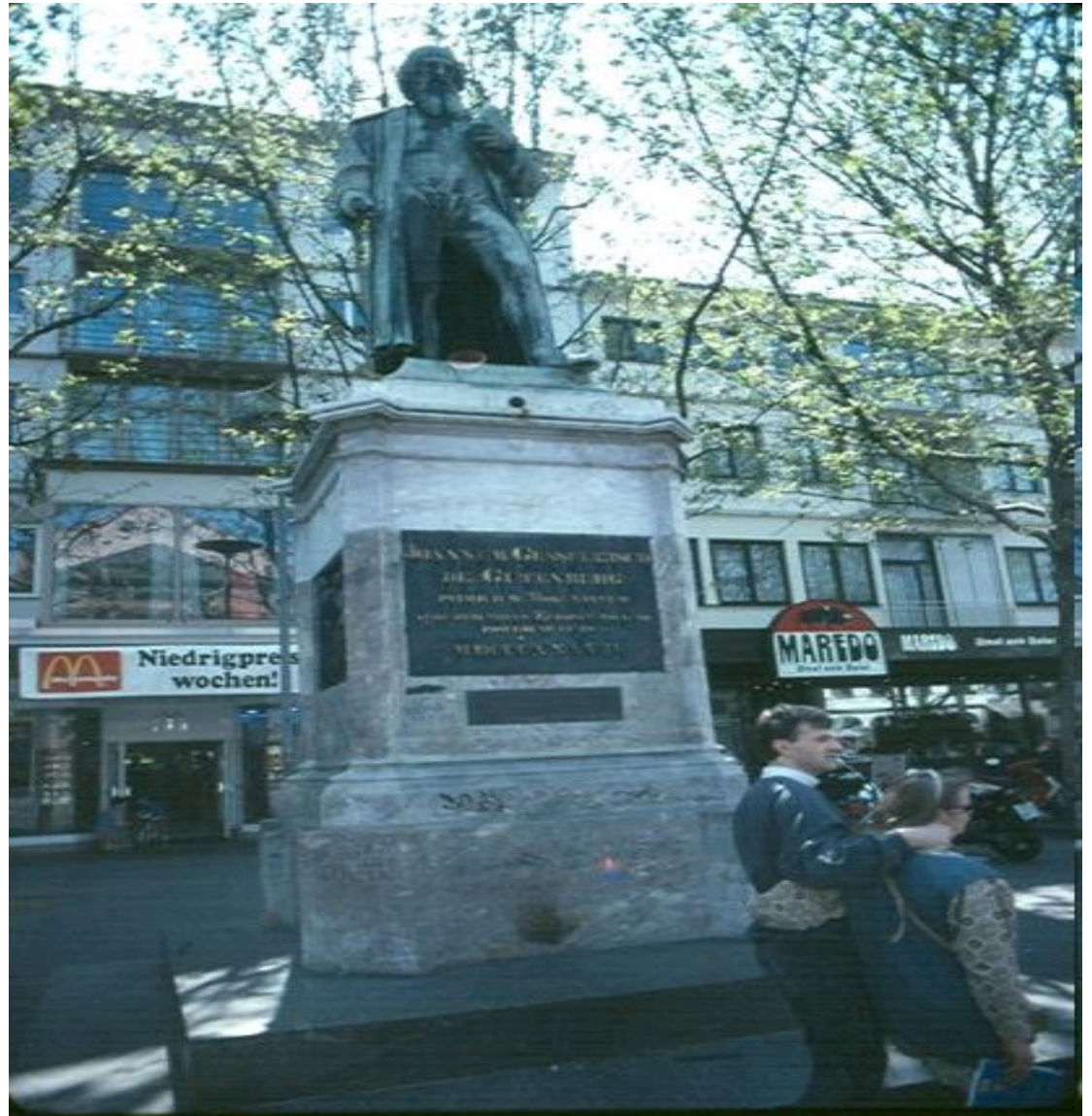


Sculpture commemorating Gutenberg as the inventor of modern printing on the occasion of 2006 World Cup in Germany





Gutenberg Bible, Library of Congress, Washington D.C.

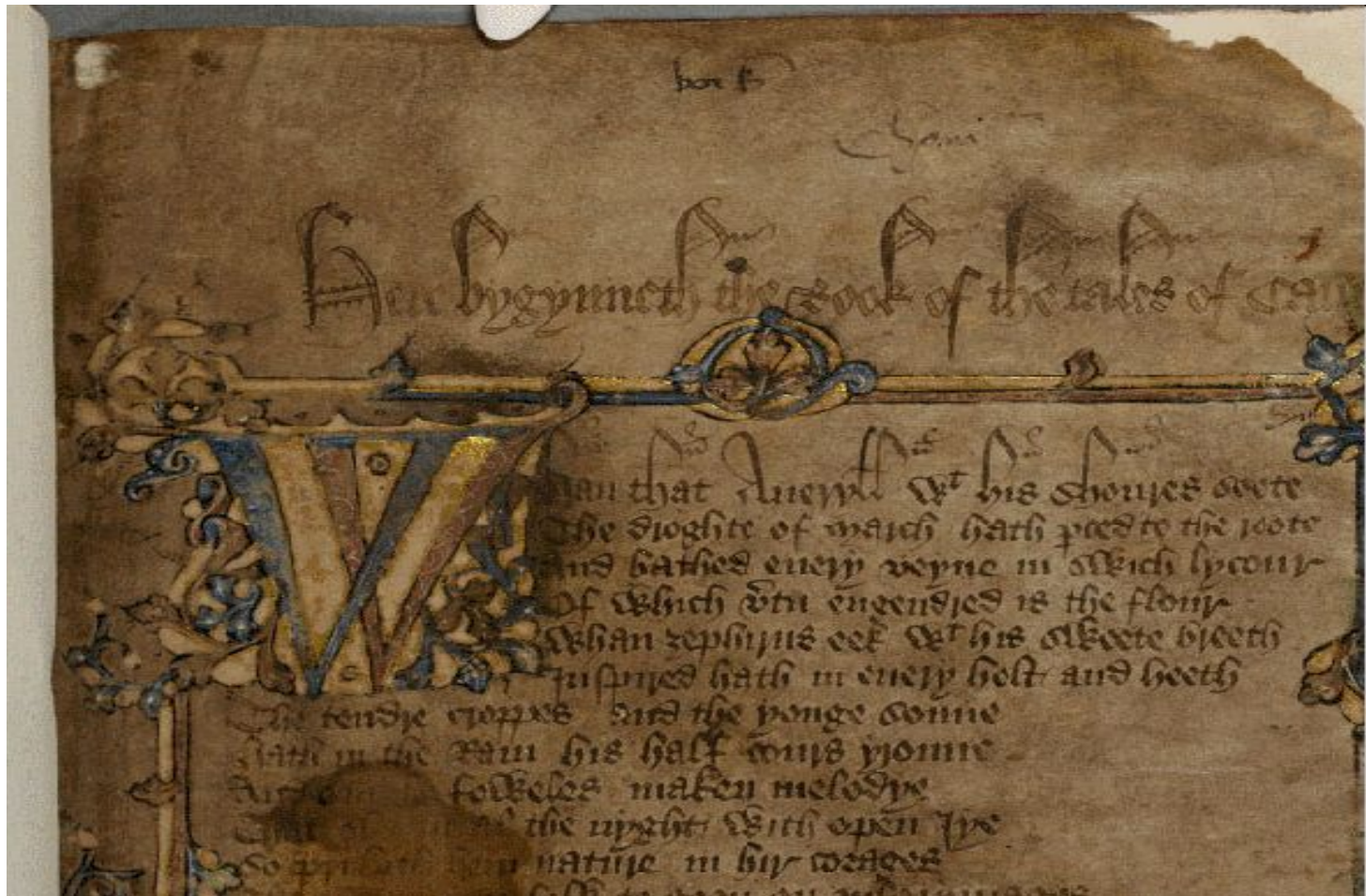


Gutenberg statue by Bertel Thorvaldsen in Mainz, Germany





Canterbury Tales Woodcut 1484



The opening folio of the Hengwrt manuscript contains the beginning of the General Prologue.





THE DIALECTS OF MIDDLE ENGLISH

# Canterbury Tales by G. Chaucer (late 14-th c.)

## The Opening Lines of the Prologue

Whan that Aprille with his shoures soote  
/xwan 'Tat ap'rillq 'wiT his 'Su:rqs 'so:tq/  
the droghte of March hath perced to the roote,  
/Tq 'druxt of 'martS haT 'persqd 'to: Tq 'ro:tq/  
And bathed every veyne in swich licour,  
/and 'ba:ðqd 'evri 'vein in 'switS li'ku:r/  
Of which vertu engendred is the flour;  
/of 'witS ver'tju: en'dZendrqd 'is Tq 'flu:r/



When April with his sweet showers  
The draught of March has pierced to the root,  
And bathed every vein in such liquor,  
Of which (whose) virtue (power) engendered is the  
flower;