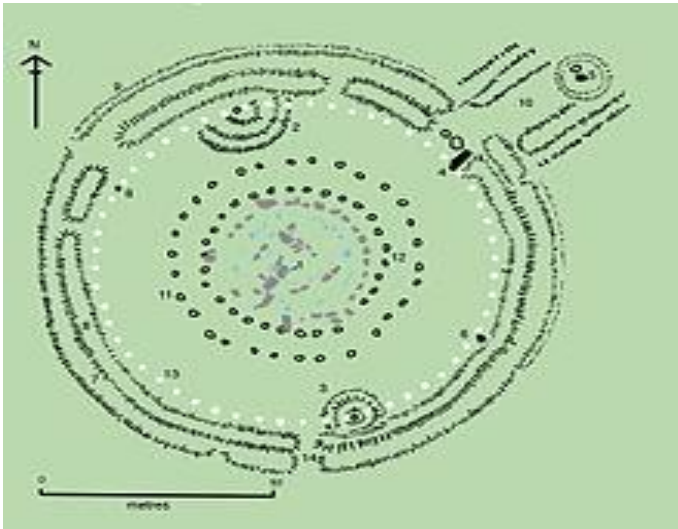# History of Britain

# The name "Britain" nowadays

- The name is preferred to the United Kingdom (after the Acts of 1707)(Англия)
- "Briton" – nowadays is a name of any citizen of the UK
- "Ancient Briton" – about a person who lived on the British Isles before or during the Roman conquest (or VII-XII cent.)

# Inhabitants of the British Isles

- First – 30 000 years ago
- 2-1 century BC the Celts (the Britons/ Brytons, the Picts, the Belgues, the Gaels)
- circa 43 - 407/ 410 AD – the Romans
- Since the end of 5 cent. AD the Germans (the Angles, the Saxons, the Jutes, the Frisians)
- 1066 the Normanns

# The Stonehendge (c. 3020-2910 BC / 2440—2100 BC)

# Celts in Europe

- proto-Celts *1500—*1000 BC (blue);
- Celtic tribes in *400 BC* (pink)

*Celtic tribes:*

The Britons (lat. Britanni), (in Britain - 800–700 BC), V–VI cent. Part of them was killed, another went to Wales, Scotland and Brittany (Penninsula+French province) (полуостров Бретань).

Belgues (in Britain ca. 75 BC)

The **Caledonians**, Scotts, Picts etc.(in Britain)

Gaels (гэлы/гойделы )(in Ireland)

Gauls (along the Alps)

# Gaul in the 1st century BC: 3 tribes: *Celtae* (*Galli*), *Belgae, Aquitani*.



GAUL AND VICINITY, 1st CENTURY B.C.

# Culture of Celts



- The nation of war
- What is a clan?
- What is Druidism? Who are the Druids?
- What do you now about bards?

# Coming of Christianity (since II cent. AD)



- Stone roods
- The art of book miniature
- Monastic culture
- Preachers of Christianity in Europe

# A Book of Kells

# Ethnonyms of Celts

- Galli (for Romans)
- Galatae (for Greeks)
- Keltoi/ celtae (used as a self-name)
- Pretani – preteni (Wales:Prydain=Britain) – Britanni/ Britannia (J.Ceasar)

# Celtic languages

- Welsh,
- Cornish,
- Pictish
- Cumbric
- Breton.

# First Toponyms in Britain

- Celtic "Albu" (for Great Britain up to X cent. AD)-Albion
- Old irish. Ériu (Modern Irish Éire) – Old Greek – Ierne

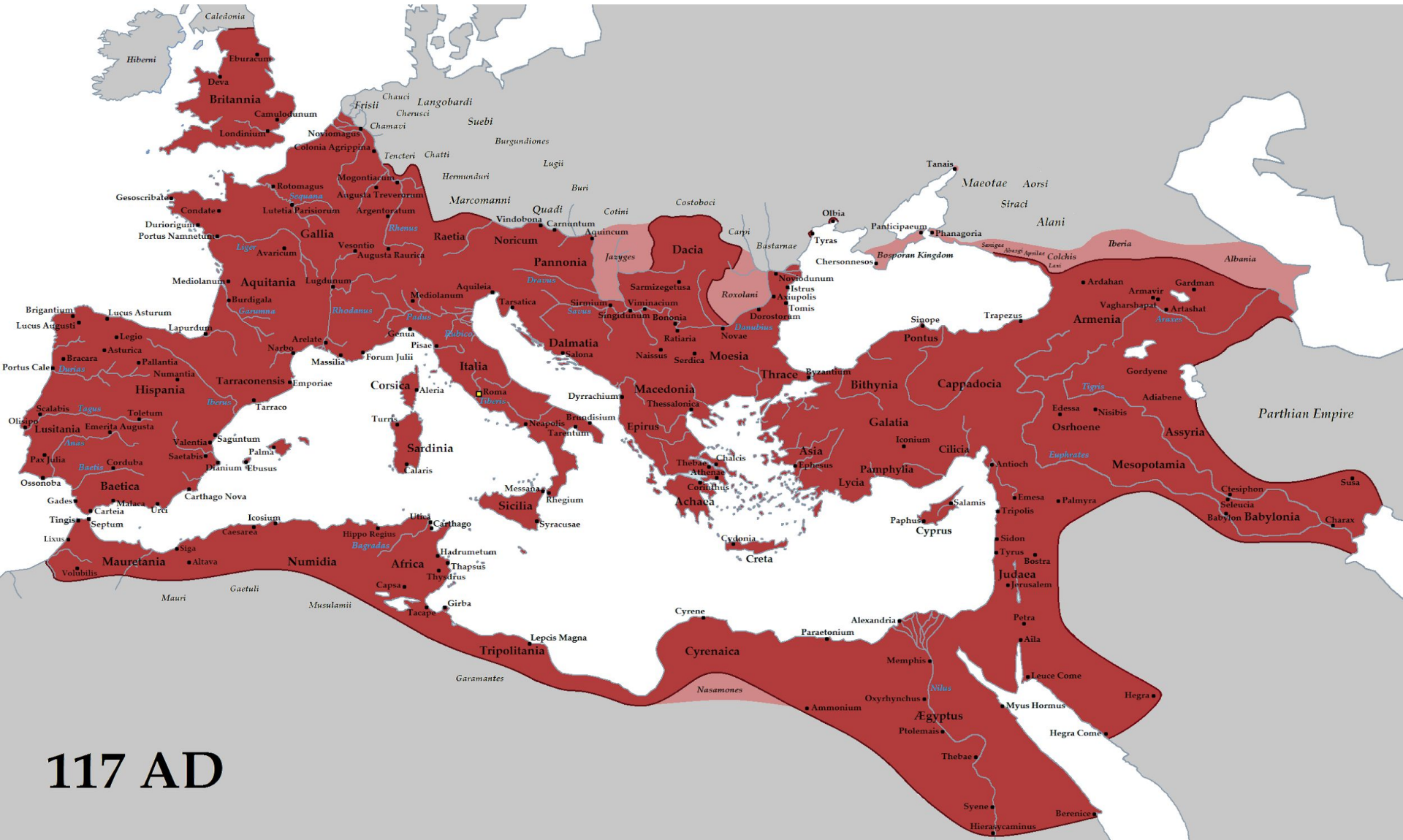# What are the Russian equivalents of the names of the Modern Celts?

- The Irish (рус.  ) (Republic of Ireland)
- The Welsh (рус.  ) Wales (рус.  )
- The Scottish (рус.  ) (Kingdom of Scotland)
- Bretons (in Brittany) (рус…)
- Cornish (рус.  ) (Cornwall )
- The **Manx** Isle of Man (рус….)

# Roman conquest 43-407 AD

- Caesar's unsuccessfull conmpaigns 55,54 BC
- Claudius's Invasion(43 – 84 AD)
- Revolt of Iceni (Norfolk) with
  Boudica (or Boudicca) (лат. *Boadicea*)) against the Romans (60-61 AD)



Roman Conquest of Britain
43 – 84
Based on Frere's Britannia,
Jones & Mattingly's Atlas
of Roman Britain, and
The Agricola by Tacitus

0    km    100
0    ml    50

Campaigns
- 43 (Claudius)
- 43-47 (Aulus Plautius)
- 47-52 (Ostorius Scapula)
- 52-57 (Didius Gallus)
- 57 (Quintus Veranus)
- 58-60 (Suetonius Paulinus)
- 69-71 (Vettius Bolanus)
- 71-73 (Pettilius Cerialis)
- 73-77 (Julius Frontinus)
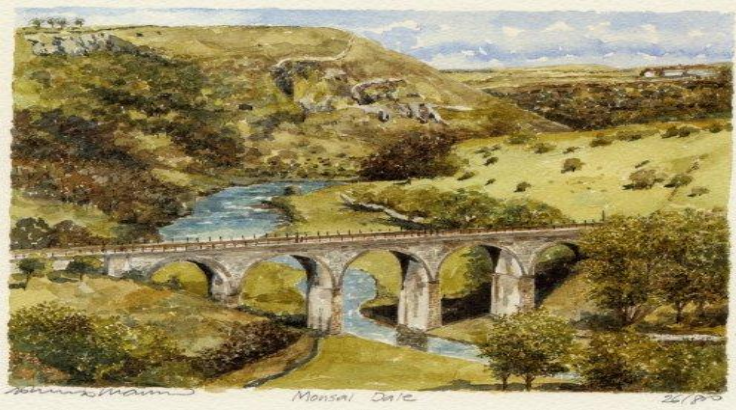- 77-84 (Agricola)

# Roman Empire



117 AD

# Romans on the British Isles

- Fortifications:

Hadrian's Wall ca. 123. (рус.  )

Antonine Wall ca. 142. (рус.  )

# Romans on the British Isles





- Roman cities (York, Gloucester, Lincoln, London (Londinium) – over 50)
- Roman baths (Bath) (reconstruction on the photo), villas
- Roads (via strata)
- aqueducts [ˈækwɪdʌkt] and viaducts [ˈvaɪədʌkt] (reconstruction on the photo)
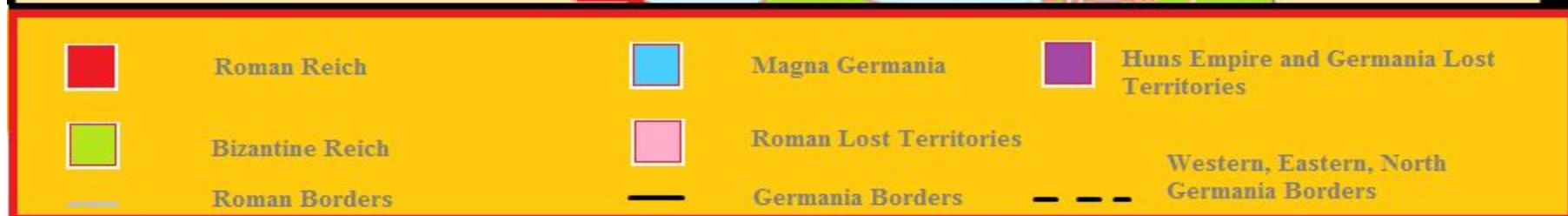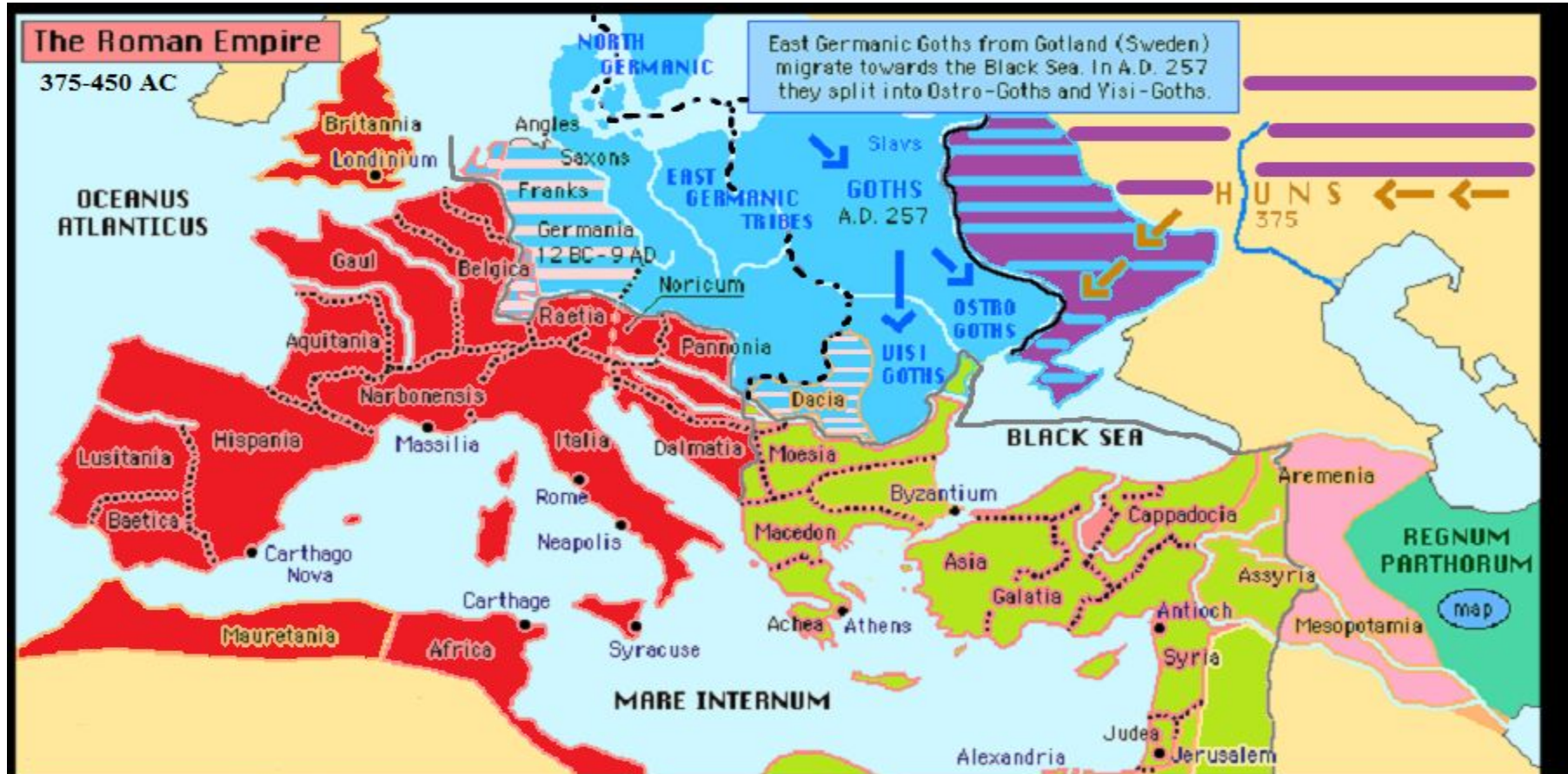
# Names of the Roman origin

- Via strata – street
- Wallum – wall
- Castrum (fortress) – cæster / chester: Gloucester, Lancaster, Winchester etc.

# Early II cent. Map of Germania

# Roman Empire and the Germans

# What is the meaning of the following ethnonyms of the German tribes in the culture?

- The Goths, gothic
- -the Vandals
- The Teutons
- The Vikings

# What are these things?
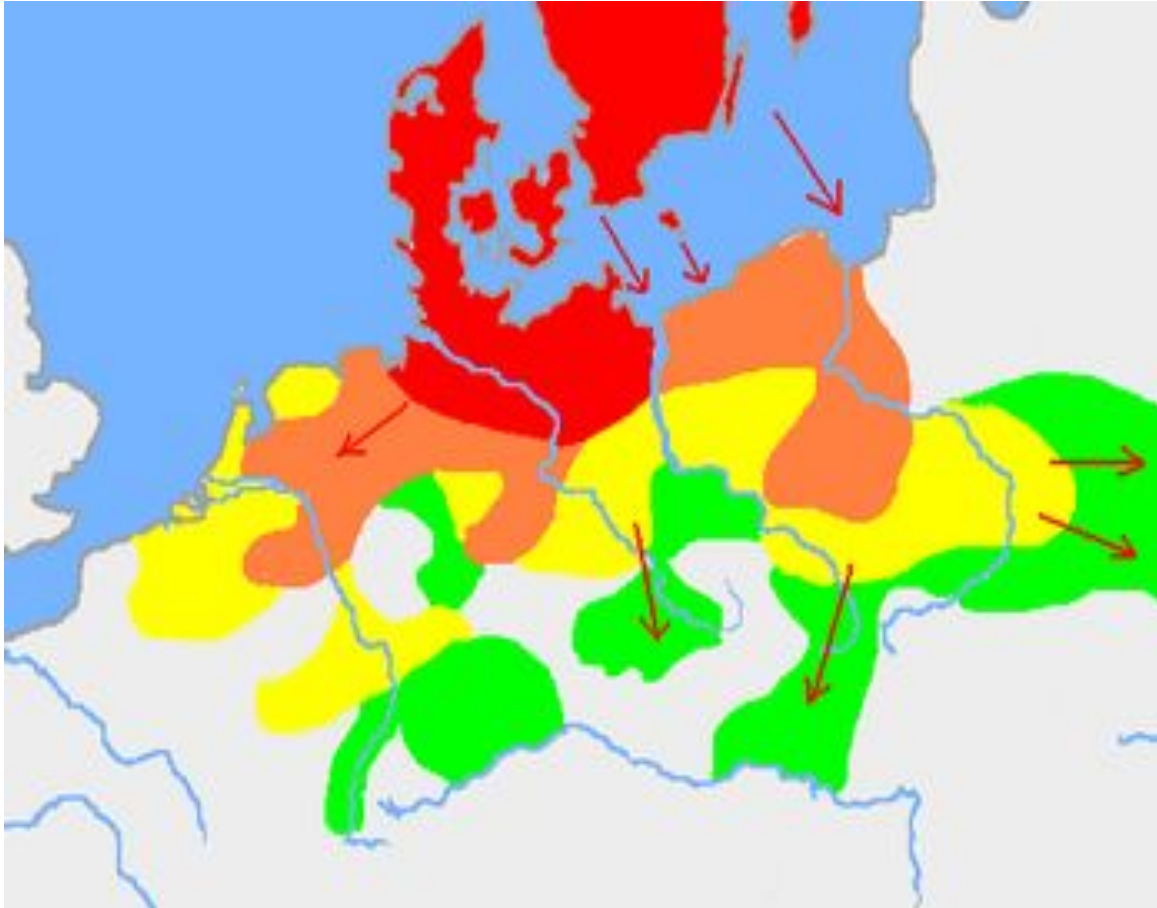
- Runes
- Sagas
- Scalds

# What are the modern Germanic languages?
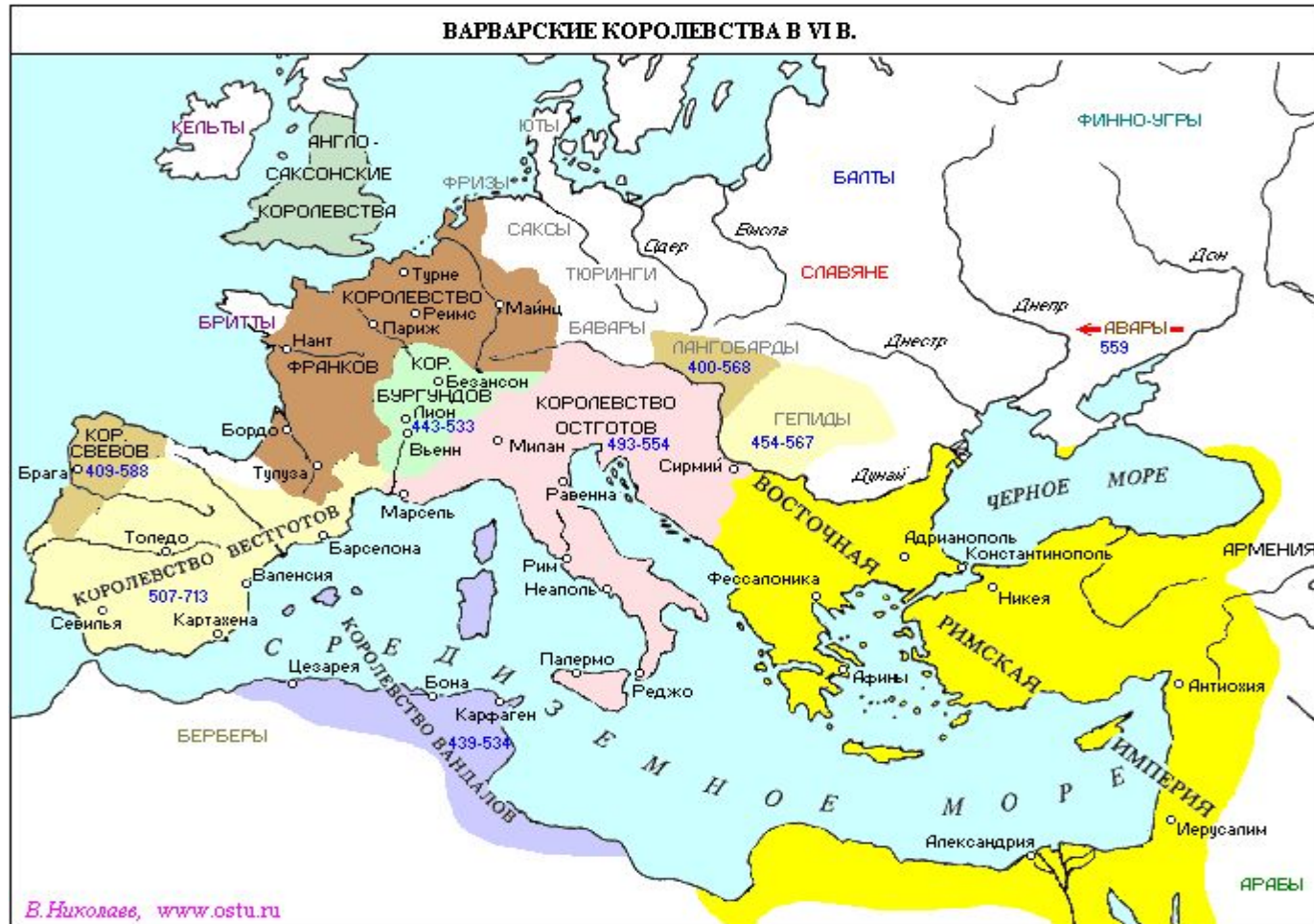
# German tribe-groups

- *Eastern Germans* – the Goths, The Vandals (Herminones);
- *Northern Germans* – (гиллевионы) (Scandinavians: Old Norse people the Swedish (свионы/свевы/свеи), the Danes, the Gauts )
- *Western Germans* – 1) Ingævones; (ингвеоны): the Angles, the Saxons, the Jutes, the Feisians; 2) Istævones (иствеоны): the Francs

# Germans (the spread in Europe 750 BC – I AD)
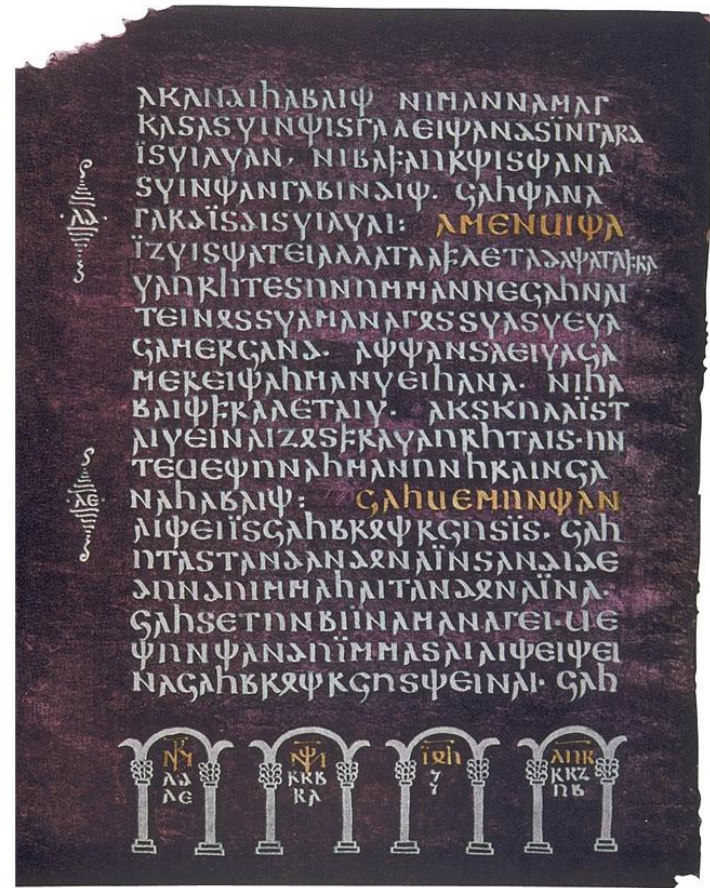
# Barbarian Kingdoms VI cent. AD



ВАРВАРСКИЕ КОРОЛЕВСТВА В VI В.

# The Goths

- *410* Western Goths with Alarich destroy the Rome (the Vandals' Sack of Rome – 455г.).
- *412* – invade Gallia.
- *414* – invade Spain.
- *418* – founded the kingdom in в aquitain (South Western France).
- *451* The **Battle of the Catalaunian Plains** (or **Fields**) the Battle of Nations. The Goths with the Romans and other tribes stopped the invasion of huns.
- В *463* Western Goths conquer Spain.
- *493* г. Theodorich king of Eastern Goths founded the kingdom in Italy.
- *507* г. Western Goths are sent away from Aquitania.
- *536—555* гг. Eastern Goths are sent away from Italy.
- *711* West Goths are sent away from Spain.

# Gothic Language (East Germanic group)

- Bible translation IV cent. – the earliest translation to a Germanic language (*Codex Argenteus VI cent*)
- Alphabet and translation by bishop Wulfila using the Greek ABC and the runes
- Arian heresy
- The language survived till the XVII cent. (in Crimea)

# Western Germanic Kingdoms (the Francs etc.)

- 242 AD invasion of Francs into Gallia (unsuccessfull)
- mid. V cent. The Francs : 1) «the Rhine Francs» organised a unified kingdom with Cologne /kəˈloʊn/ as a centre,
- 2) the northern Francs («the Salic Francs») in the V cent. were divided into smaller provinces.
- Lex Salica «Salic Law» 507-511.
- In the V cent. The Salic Francs with Clovis (Хлодвиг) conquered the main part of Gallia and founded the kingdom of Francs.
- *The Francs, the  Burgundians , the Allemans, the Saxons (continental), preserving their language made the basis of the Dutch, the Flemish and the German nations (*голландской фламандской и немецкой наций)*,*
- *The Francs, the  Burgundians , the Allemans, the Saxons (continental), assimilated with the Galls and the Romans* made the basis of the French and Vallon nations.

# The Kingdoms of the Francs

- Emergence of the French kingdom with Clovis (481—511).
- The forefather of Clovis – legendary Merovech (son of a woman and a sea-god, bestia Neptuni
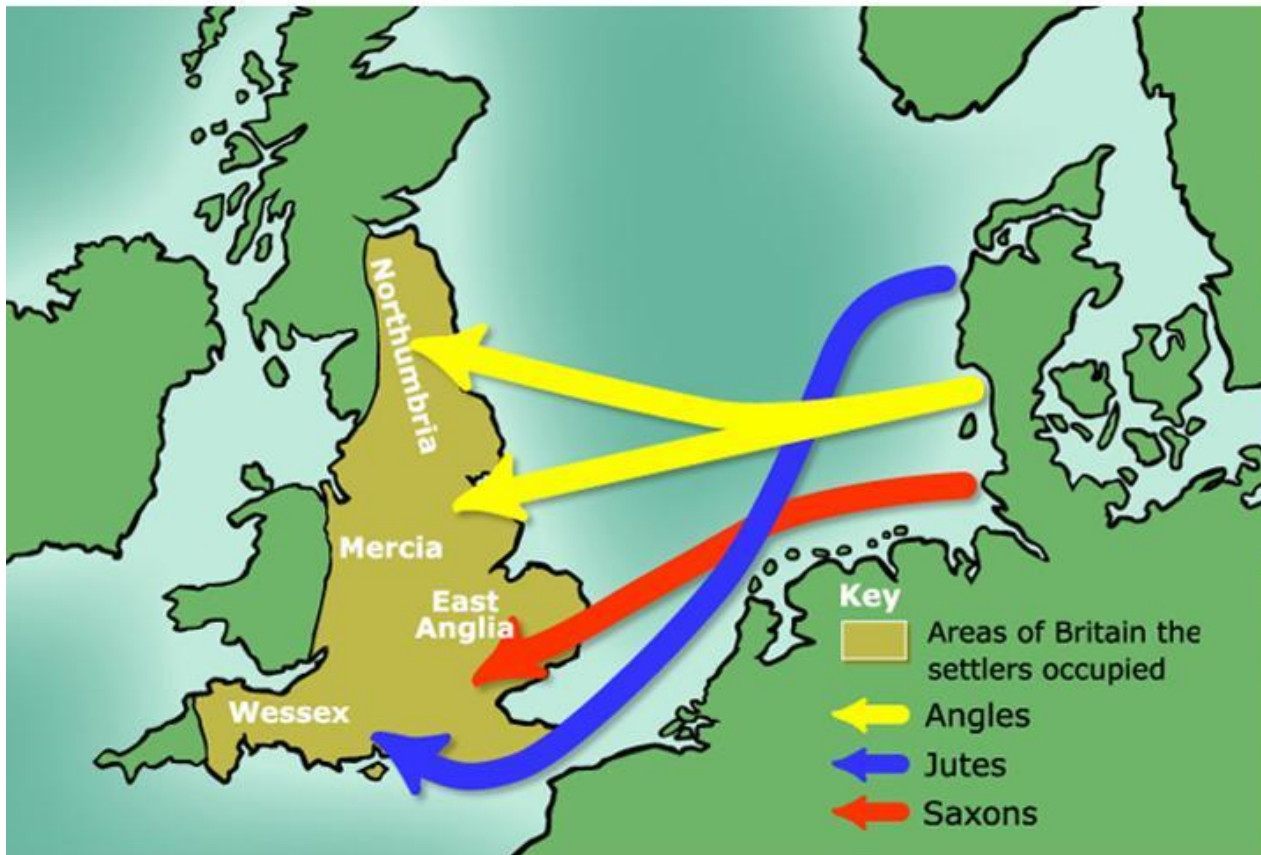
*Merovingian Dynasty (400-755) –* long-haired kings

*Carolingian Dynasty*

- Charlemagne/ Charles I (/ˈʃɑːrlɪmeɪn/ (Карл Великий) (751-814 гг); the Empire, Carolingian Renaissance
- 843г. The Treaty of Verdun (Lothair I – Italy, Provence /prəˈvɒns/, Alsace, Lorrain (Лотарингия); Louis the German – Germany; Charles the Bold – France)

# Anglo-Saxon Britain

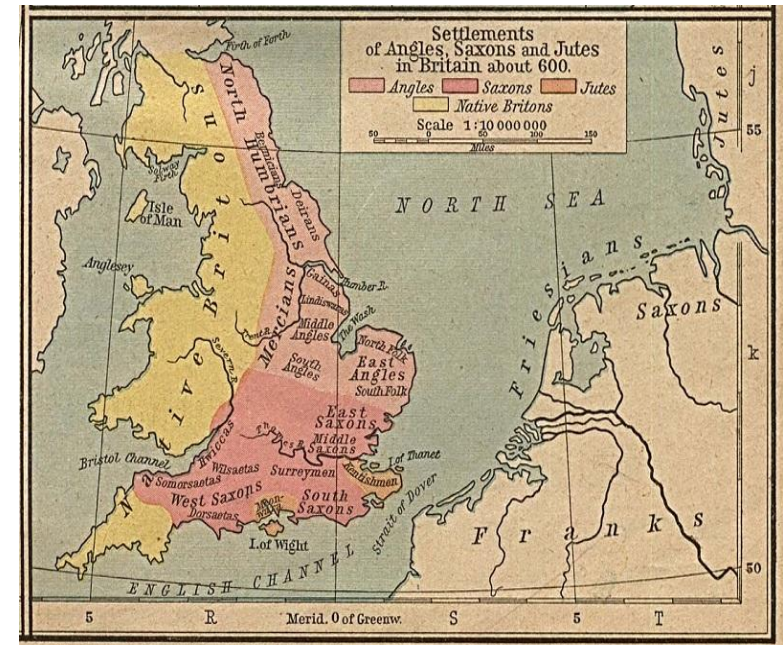# Anglo-Saxon Invasion of Britain mid. V – end of VII cent.



Source: http://1.bp.blogspot.com/-XJl-PpGBLd4/TxlSbzhPpmI/AAAAAAAAAOA/5vOWF-SBpSs/s1600/anglo-saxon_map.jpg

# Anglo-Saxon kingdoms to the early VII cent.

- Kent (the Jutes)
- Mercia (the Angles)
- Northumbria - North to Humber (the Angles)
- East Anglia (the Angles)
- South Saxon (the Saxons) (Сассекс )
- East Saxon (the Saxons) (Эссекс)
- West Saxon (the Saxons) (Уэссекс)



Settlements of Angles, Saxons and Jutes in Britain about 600.

# Anglo-Saxons in Britain

- Invasion (mid.V – end VII cent)
- Making of 7 kingdoms – The **Heptarchy** (500-850)
- Coming of Christianity – late VI cent.
- Early XI cent. – unifying the kingdoms with the centre in Wessex
- Voyages of the Vikings (Набеги викингов) (since end VIII cent.) – the Danelaw (Denalagu) – IX-X cent.
- The Normann conquest – 1066.

# Voyages of the Vikings



Territories and voyages of the Vikings

# The Danelaw (Danelagu) since 886
# Область датского права

# Vikings (Викинги/ варяги/ норманны)

- Др.норв. Víkingr - «a man from the bay», (*vík* — bay, shelter; + suffix *ingr)*
- Inhabitants of the Scandinavial Penninsular (the Norway, the Swedish people)
- Inhabitants of the Juteland Penninsular and the near-by regions – the Danes, the Gautes (mentioned in "Beowulf" – Old English epic poem)
- Settlers of the island of Iceland
- Discoverers of America (Eric the Red)

# Satton-Hoo excavations (Britain)









Шотландия (7-8 в н.э.); клад из Саттон-Ху (Sutton Hoo).

# Mythology in literature

1) Old Norse (Древнеисландский язык)

- Saemunda Edda («Старшая Эдда») (poetic texts) manuscript of the XIII cent.
- Prose Edda («Младшая Эдда») Heimskringa («Круг земной») prose works by Snorri Sturluson XIII
- Icelandic Sagas («Saga century» 930-1030), manuscripts of XII-XIV cent.)

2) Old English (Древнеанглийский)

- «Beowulf» man.early IX cent.

3) Old High German (Древневерхненемецкий)

- «***The Song of the Nibelungs***» XII-XIII (Siegfried, Brünhild, King Etzel of the Huns (Attila the Hun))

# Germanic Mythology

- **Niflheim** and **Muspelheim**
- gods (Aesir and the Vanir) and jötnar -the giants
- Asgard, Midgard, Utgard, Jotunheim,
- Yggdrassill – the world tree
- Hel and Valhalla
- The elves and dwarfs (gnomes)
- The Norns: Urðr (Wyrd), Verðandi and Skuld,
- The valkyries (Brunhild, Hild, Sigrdriva etc.)
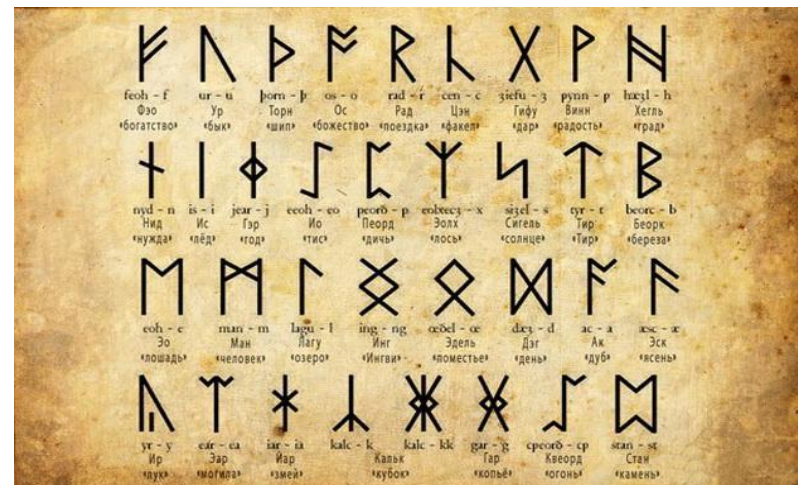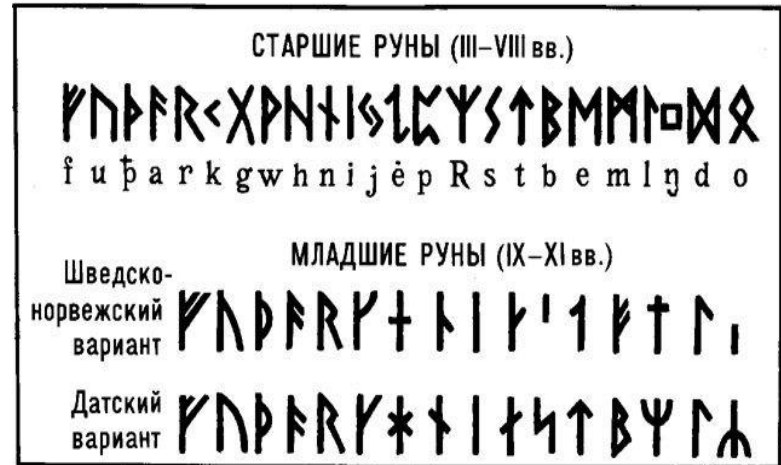- Asc and embla (ash and alder/ willow tree) – the first people

# Names of Germanic Gods and days of the week (English, German, mid.French)

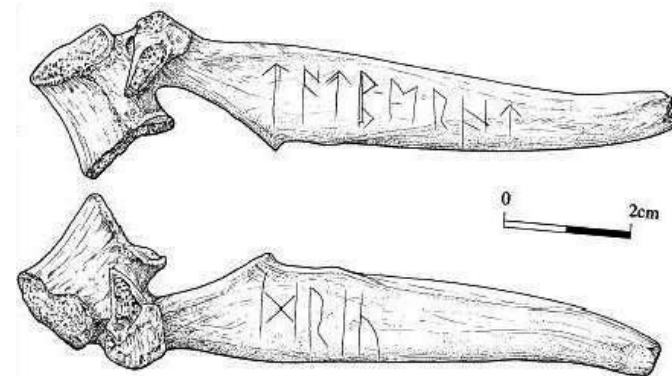| Mardi (Mars) | Tuesday | Dienstag | Tyr's/ Tiw's /*Teiwa/ Ziu day – |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mercredi (Mercury) | Wednesday | - | Odin's/ Woden's day - |
| Jeudi (Ioves dies) | Thursday | Donnerstag | Thor's day |
| Vendredi (Venus) | Friday | Freitag | Frigg's или Freya's day |

# Runes – the Old Germanic Alphabet

- Two types of alphabets (futhark) (the Old and the younger runes)
- Ritual use
- Polysemy
- Complicated meaning

# Runic monuments

Engravings on the stones, arrows, wooden things etc.

**Рун не должен резать**

**Тот, кто в них не смыслит.**

**В непонятных знаках**

**Всякий может сбиться.**

**Десять знаков тайных**

**Я прочёл и знаю,**

**Что они причина**

**Хвори этой долгой.** *(Эгиль Скаллагримсон)*

# Do you know these names?

- Merlyn
- King Author
- St. Patrick
- King Alfred the Great

# Boudica (or Boudicca) Боудикка/ Боадицея *Бо́удика*, или *Бу́дика* (кельт. *Boudic(c)a*, рим. *Боадицея*, лат. *Boadicea)* died *61 AD*

- Anti-Roman revolt (emp. Nero) 61.
- Widow of the ruler of icenes with two daughters
- priestess
- Revolt organised near modern Norfolk
- Ab. 70 000- 80 000 victims
- In 2002, she was number 35 in the BBC's poll of the 100 Greatest Britons.



BOADICEA
QUEEN of the ICENI 61

# Bede – the new Sun in the West

- Lat. *Beda Venerabilis*, eng. *Bede the Venerable* – *Беда Достопочтенный/ Досточтимый/ Почтенный*
- Benedictian Rennaissance
- Commentary on the Scripture
- Ecclesiastical History of the English people «Церковная история народа англов» (лат. Historia Ecclesiastica Gentis Anglorum)
- Verses and hymns
- Translation of the Gospel of John (not survived)

# *Cædmon (died ca. 680)- the first English poet*

- Legend of the first poet (Hist. eccles. By Bede)

- «Hymn of the first creation»

- Codex Caedmonis-bibical paraphrases Genesis («Бытие»), Exodus («Исход»), Daniel («Даниил»), Christ and Satan («Христос

# Alfred the Great (849-899) king of the Anglo-Saxons

- Last of the six sons
- Fight against the vikings
- War reform
- Education
- Education to people
- Translations of Latin texts into Old English

# Translations by (the school of) Alfred

- «Historia Ecclesiastica gentis Anglorum» by Bede
- Heptateuch (Семикнижие) – books of the Od Testament
- «On the consolation of Philosophy» by Boethius (Боэций)
- «Meters» by Boethius
- «*Historiae Adversus Paganos*» **Paul Orosius**
- Beginning of the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle

# Anglo-Saxon dialects (according to the surviving written monuments)

- 1) Northumbrian (нортумбрийский) – Нортумбрия North to Humber (the Angles)
- 2) Mercian (мерсийский) – Mercia Мерсия (the Angles)
- 3) West Saxon )западно-саксонский, уэссекский) Wessex Уэссекс (the Saxons)

# Written Monuments of the Old English period





- The Franks Casket   (Ларец Фрэнкса) (ca. 700) – runic engraving on biblical and pagan plots

# Ruthwell Cross

# Old English Poetry (alliterative verse)

- Biblical paraphrases (Caedmonian poems)
- Beowulf and the epic (historical) poems «Fight at Brunnanburgh», «Fight at Maldon»)
- Lives of Saints (Poems by Cynewulf: «Helen», «Juliana», «Andrew», «Judith» etc.)
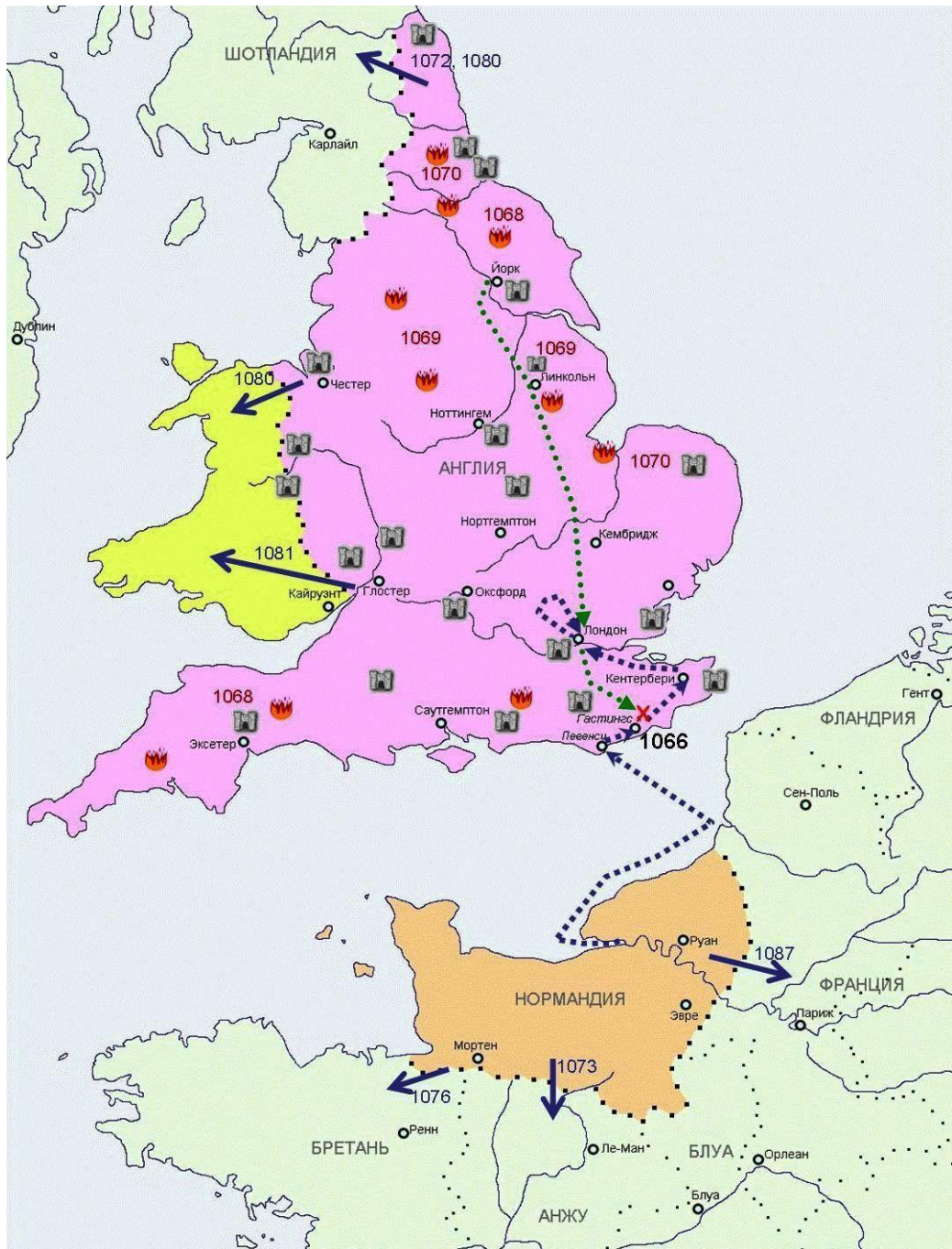- Elegies «Seafarer», «Wanderer», «Deor»
- The charms

# The Norman Conquest
# Нормандское завоевание

1066†

# From "Ivanhoe" by Walter Scott

- A circumstance which greatly tended to enhance the tyranny of the nobility, and the sufferings of the inferior classes, arose from the consequences of the Conquest by Duke William of Normandy. **Four generations had not sufficed to blend the hostile blood of the Normans and Anglo-Saxons, or to unite, by common language and mutual interests, two hostile races, one of which still felt the elation of triumph, while the other groaned under all the consequences of defeat. The power had been completely placed in the hands of the Norman nobility, by the event of the battle of Hastings, and it had been used, as our histories assure us, with no moderate hand.** The whole race of Saxon princes and nobles had been extirpated or disinherited, with few or no exceptions; nor were the numbers great who possessed land in the country of their fathers, even as proprietors of the second, or of yet inferior classes. The royal policy had long been to weaken, by every means, legal or illegal, the strength of a part of the population which was justly considered as nourishing the most inveterate antipathy to their victor.

Завоевание Англии Вильгельмом Нормандским

# Anglo-Norman monarchy

- Conquest 1066-1071 (some fights up to 1080)
- Castles and fortresses
- Feudal system: barons and dependent peasants
- Change of judicial, finance and administrative system
- «The Doomsday book» - description of the lands
- Civil War in England (1135-1154) Anarchy

# Anglo-Norman monarchy

- Building castles and fortresses (Tower among them), Anglo-Norman style
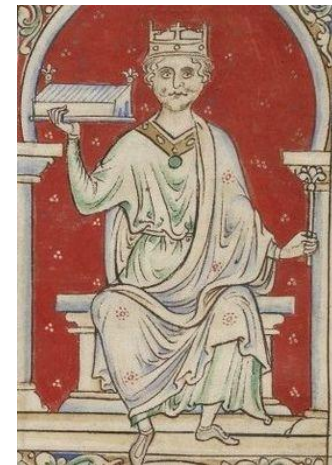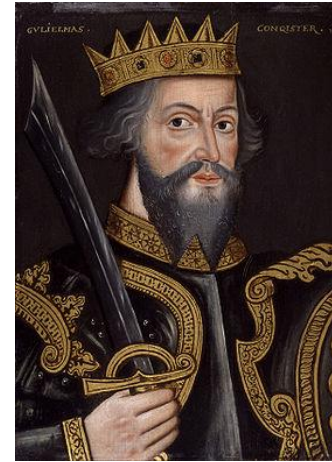- Feudal system: barons, dependent peasants, knights, priests (clergy)

# Coexistence of the three languages

- Anglo-Saxon (middle English – language of the peasants and conquered people) oral language, no single standard

- Norman/ Anglo-Norman –language of beurochracy and court

- Latin– language of science and church

# Royal House of Normandy

- *William I the Conqueror, William the Bastard* (Вильгельм I Завоеватель) (1027/1028-1087) King of England (1066-1087), Duke of Normandy (1035-1087)

- William the Red (Вильгельм II Рыжий) (Rufus) (1056/1060-1100)

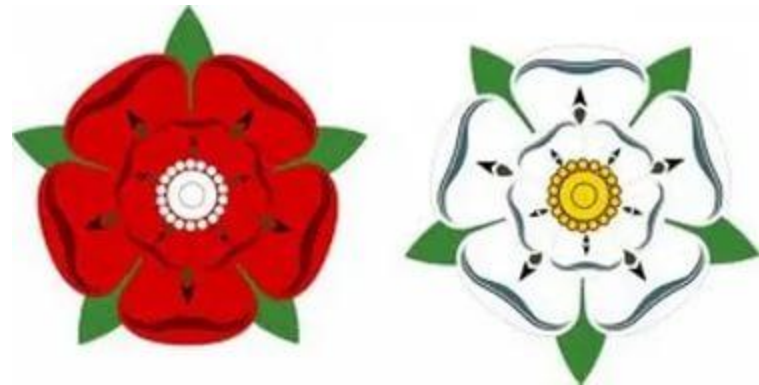- Henry I-(Генрих I Боклерк) (*Beauclerc)* (1068-1135)

# Monarchs

- Stephen of Blouis (Стефан Блуасский) (1135-1154) – Anarchy

- Генрих II Анжуйский (1-й в династии Плантагенетов) *Henry II Curtmantle* Генрих Короткий Плащ (1154-1189)

# Plantagenet Kings

- Henry II (1154-1189)
- Richard I The Lion-Heart (Coeur-de-Lion) (1189-1199)
- John Lackland (1199-1216)
- Henry III Winchester (1216-1272)
- Edward I The Hammer of Scots *Edward I Longshanks* (1272-1307)
- Edward II of Carnarvon (1307-1327)
- Edard III of Windsor (1327-1377)

# Lancaster and York Kings

- Richard II (1377-1399)P

- Henry IV (1399-1413) L

- Henry V (1413-1422)L

- Henry VI (1422-1461)L

- Edward IV (1461-1483) Y

- Edward V (1483) Y

- Richard III

# The Tudor Age (1485-1603)

- Henry VII (1485-1509)
- Henry VIII (1509-1547)
- Edward VI (1547-1553)
- Jane Grey(1553)
- Bloody Mary (1553-1558)
- Elisabeth I (1558-1603)
- James I(VI of Scotland) Stuart

# Henry VIII (1509-1547) The Bluebeard

- 7 wifes (divorced-beheaded-died-divorced-beheaded-survived)
- Reformation
- Renaissance in England

# Language Reforms

- *Chancery Standard*, 1470 –Стандарт королевской канцелярии
- London dialect accepted as official
- Use of Latin font

# Джефри Чосер *Geoffrey Chaucer* (1340/1345-1400)

- Founder of the English literature
- Used London dialect
- «Canterbury tales»
- «Troilus and Cresside»
- «Parlement of Foules»
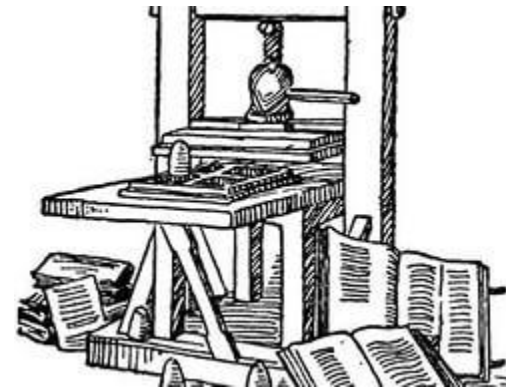
# Other Middle English literary texts

- «Ormulumm»

Alliterative Renaissance

- *William Langland* (род 1331)«The Vision of the Piers the Plowman»
- «Sir Gavain and the green knight»

# William Caxton – the first English Printer (1422-1491)

- Inventing the printing press by J.Gutenberg (mid. 1440)
- Caxton brings it to England (ca. 1470)
- First printed books: «*Sayings of the Philosophers*», Chaucer, Boethius, Ovid, Vergil, novels of the knights, «Mort d'Arthur» Th. Malory.

# Thomas More (1478-1535)

- «Utopia. *De optimo rei publicae deque nova insula Utopia*» -novel of an ideal country without private property, with elected authorities, yet having slaves
- Beginnong of a new literary genre

# Elisabeth I. The Golden Age of Elisabeth (1558-1603)

- -war with Spain The Great Armada (1588)
- -1601 the Poor Law (beggars and workhouses)
- -The Royal Exchange (1571)
- -East India company (1600)
- -foundation of Grammar schools
- -Public schools Harrow, Rugby

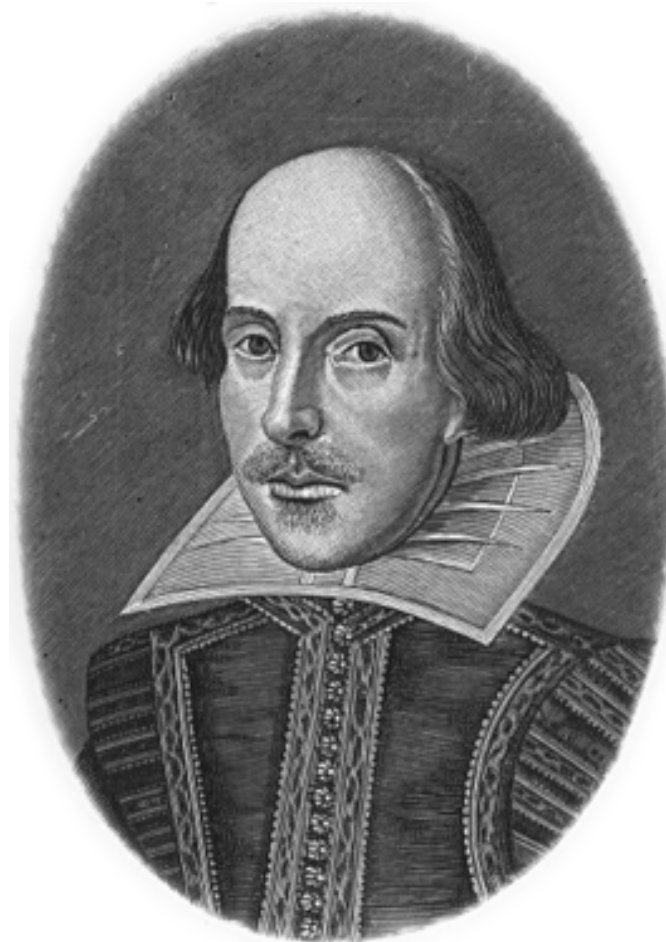# Renaissance

- -Edmund Spenser '"The Faerie Queen" allegory of this times
- -Francis Bacon (1561-1626) Novum Organum
- -1576 appearance of the first theatre
- -Thomas Moor
- -John Donne
- -John Milton
- -Christopher Marlow
- -William Shakespeare

# William Shakespeare (1564-1616)
# Уильям Шекспир

- Was he or was he not?
- 154 sonets
- Historical dramas (Хроники)
- *Tragedies (The History of Troilus and Cressida, The Life of Timon of Athens , Pericles, The Tragedy of Antony and Cleopatra, The Tragedy of Coriolanus, The Tragedy of Cymbeline, The Tragedy of Hamlet, Prince of Denmark , The Tragedy of Julius Caesar, The Tragedy of King Lear, The Tragedy of Macbeth,The Tragedy of Othello, The Moor of Venice, The Tragedy of Romeo and Juliet ,The Tragedy of Titus Andronicus)*
- *Comedies (All's Well That Ends Well, As You Like It , The Comedy of Errors, Love's Labour's Lost, Measure, for Measure, The Merchant of Venice,The Merry Wives of Windsor, A Midsummer Night's Dream, Much Ado About Nothing, The Taming of the Shrew, Twelfth Night, or What You Will, The Two Gentlemen of Verona, The Tempest, The Winter's Tale*

# The **Age of Discovery**, or the **Age of Exploration** (beg. 15th cent.- mid 17th)

- 1606, James I of England granted charters to establish permanent settlements in America.
- -the Colony and Dominion of Virginia in 1607,
- Plymouth Colony in 1620 settled by English Puritan separatists, Pilgrims.
- The Dutch, Swedish, and French colonies
- the Province of Georgia in 1732

# American Colonies

- **Thirteen colonies**

- -protestant
- -English speaking
- -partly self-governing
- -collaborating with each other
- -fighting against taxation ("no taxation without representation")

- The **American Revolutionary War** (1775–1783), **War of Independence**
- Boston tea party
- September 3, 1783, Treaty of Paris
-  Great Britain recognized the sovereignty of the United States

# The king and the Parliament

- King James I of England, Scotland, Ireland (1566 – 1625)
- -idea of divine rule of the king
- -persecuting witches
- -quarrels with the parliament
- -anti-Catholic law (1605)
- -protest against it. Guy Fawkes

# Charles I Stuart

- -conflicts with the Parliament
- -ruled without parliament (1629-1640) and any financial support
- -War with Scotland
- -forced to call for the Parliament and financial aid
- -The Civil War

# Oliver Cromwell

- 1653-1658 Lord Protector of a United Commonwealth of England, Scotland, Ireland and the colonies
- -diggers and levelers
- -banned race-meetings, theatres. dancing round May Pole, celebrating Christmas

# King Charles II

- -restoration of monarchy, entertainment, Parliament
- -1655 Great Plague
- -1666 Great Fire of London
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- The Royal Society
- -Christopher Wren
- -John Locke
- -Isaac Newton

# Legislation

- -Habeas Corpus Act 1679 (with Magna Carta 1215) the base of Constitution
- -protection of human rights
- -the Whig and the Tories opposition

# James II king of England

- -The Glorious Revolution 1688
- - the power of the king was restricted by the Parliament
- -the Bill of Rights
- -the monarch could not impose taxes

- the Bills passed by the Parliament were to be subjected by the Royal Assent
- -the monarch can not refuse to sign them
- -the monarch could not impose taxes
- -the army is kept only with the parliament permission
- -1701 the Act of Settlement secured Protestant succession of the throne

# The technological Revolution (18 cent)

- -production of coal, iron
- -1769 James Watt made a steam engine
- -growth of factory industry
- -importing raw cotton from colonies
- -exporting cotton cloth to the whole world

# Victorian Age and the British Empire

- Queen Victoria (1819-1901)
- -gentleman's moral code
- -romanticism
- -mysticism

- -war with Afghanistan to protect East-Indian possessions
- -war in Crimea (1853-1856)