



ENGLISH DOESN'T BORROW
FROM OTHER LANGUAGES.
ENGLISH FOLLOWS OTHER
LANGUAGES DOWN DARK
ALLEYS, KNOCKS THEM OVER,
AND GOES THROUGH
THEIR POCKETS FOR
LOOSE GRAMMAR.

occupation,
Christianisation,
migrations,
invasions,
Renaissance,
Settlements





Late 400s – Germanic ----- (3)

500-1100 West Germanic Languages become a new language:

OLD ENGLISH (*Cædmon's Hymn*, 660s, *Beowulf*, 700s)

Progressive ----- (4)



The Anglo-Saxon Kingdoms c. AD 650

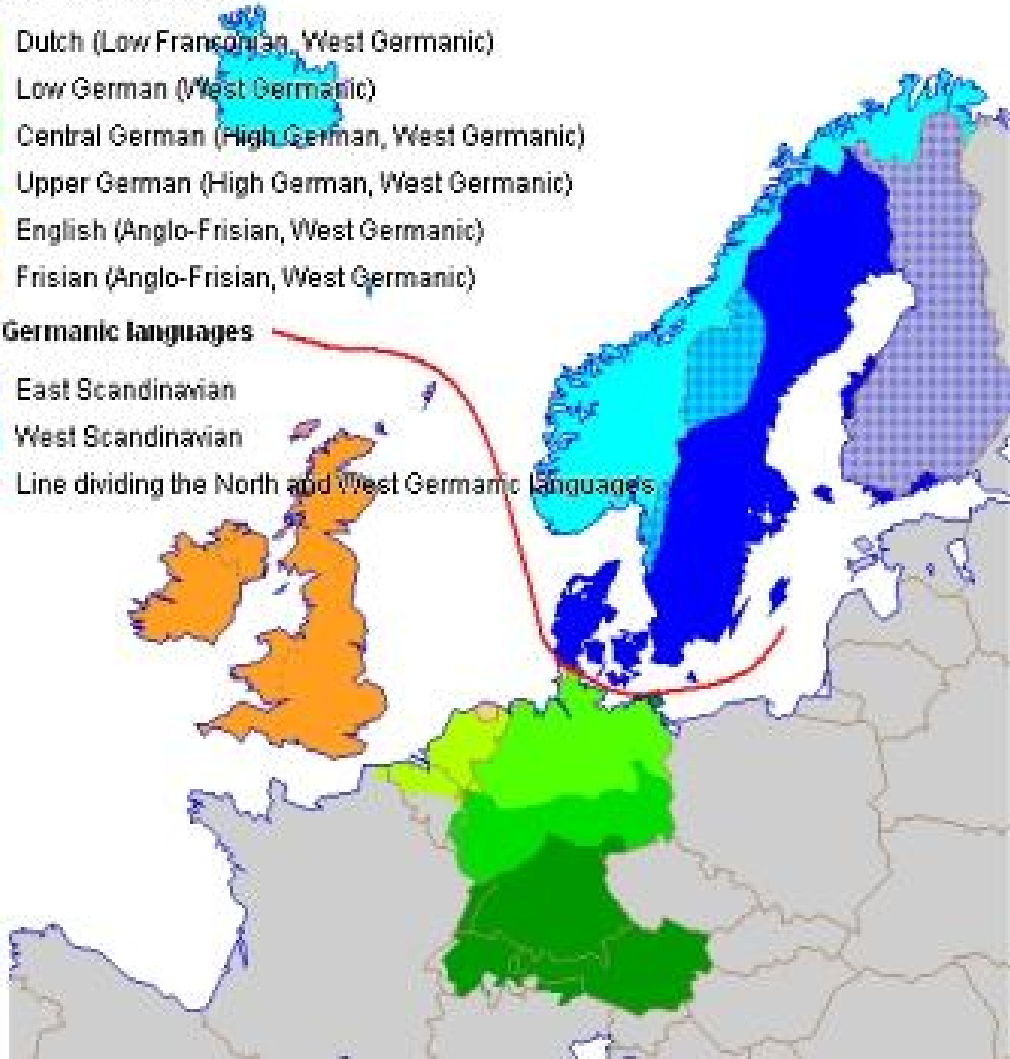


West Germanic languages

- Dutch (Low Franconian, West Germanic)
- Low German (West Germanic)
- Central German (High German, West Germanic)
- Upper German (High German, West Germanic)
- English (Anglo-Frisian, West Germanic)
- Frisian (Anglo-Frisian, West Germanic)

North Germanic languages

- East Scandinavian
- West Scandinavian
- Line dividing the North and West Germanic Languages





**KING ARTHUR:
LEGEND OF THE SWORD
FILMING LOCATIONS**

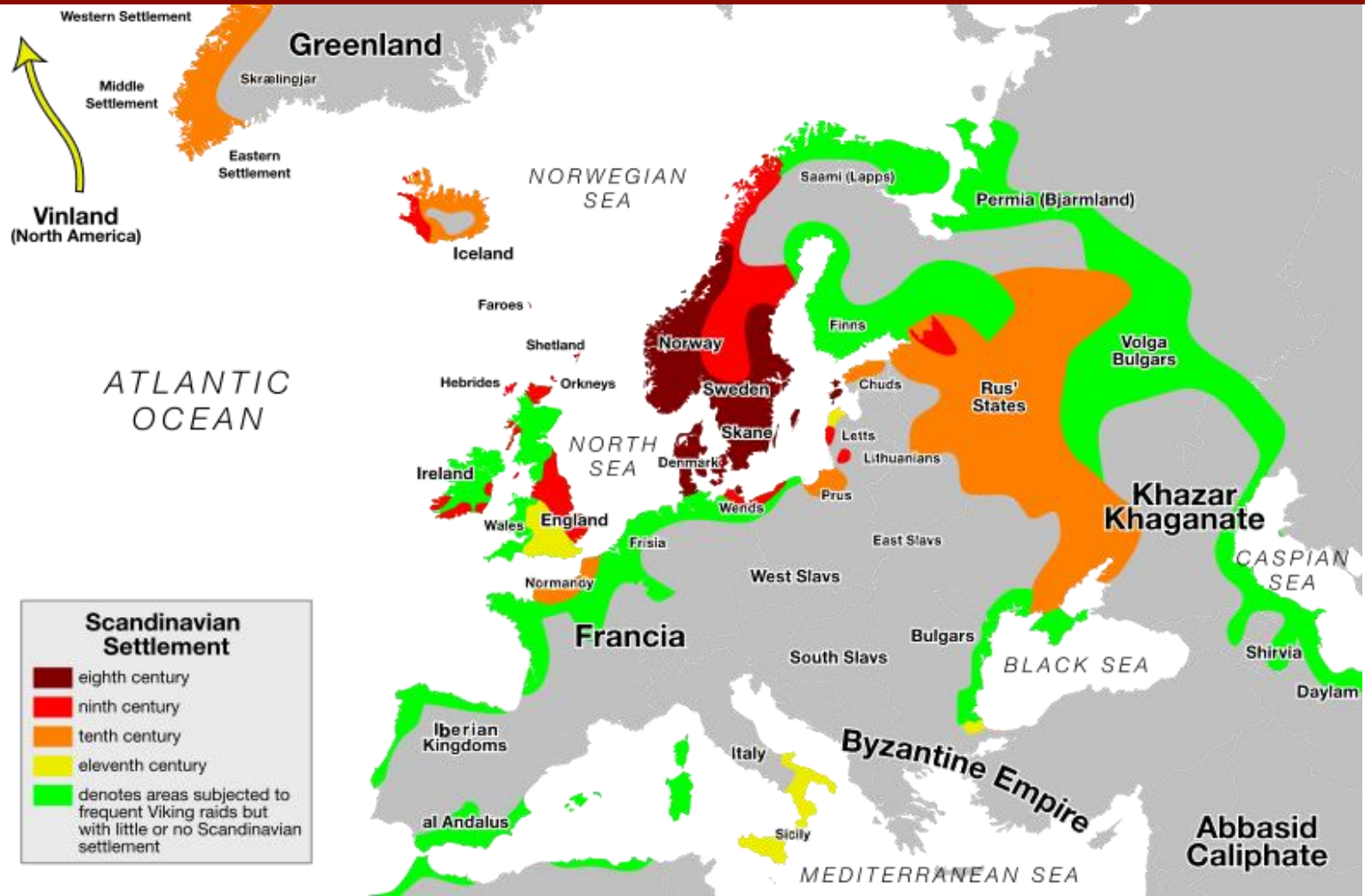


787-1000s

Viking ----- (5)

Language: old NORSE

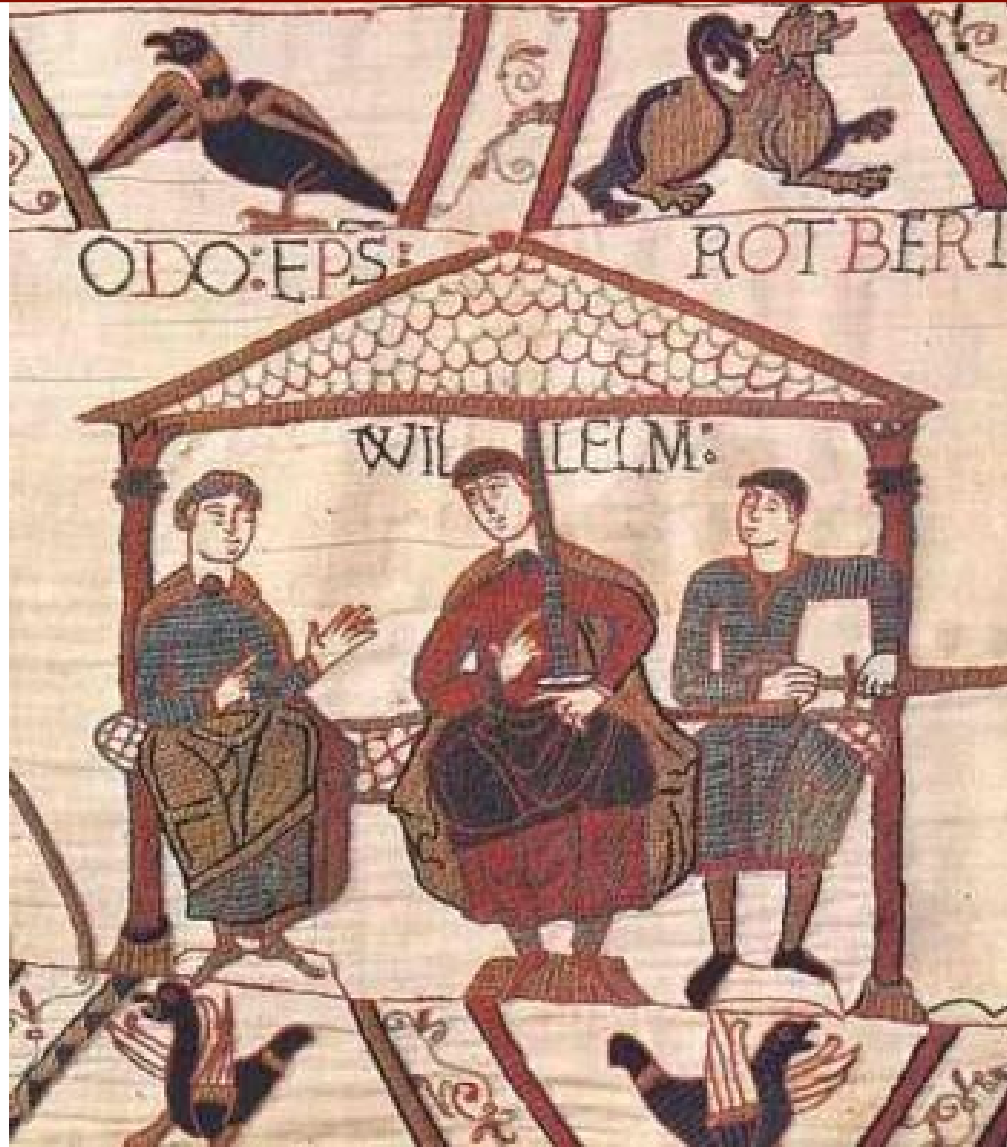
(North Germanic, 1% English today)



1066 – 1154 Norman Invasions

Anglo-Norman (Old French) Language

(7000 words today)

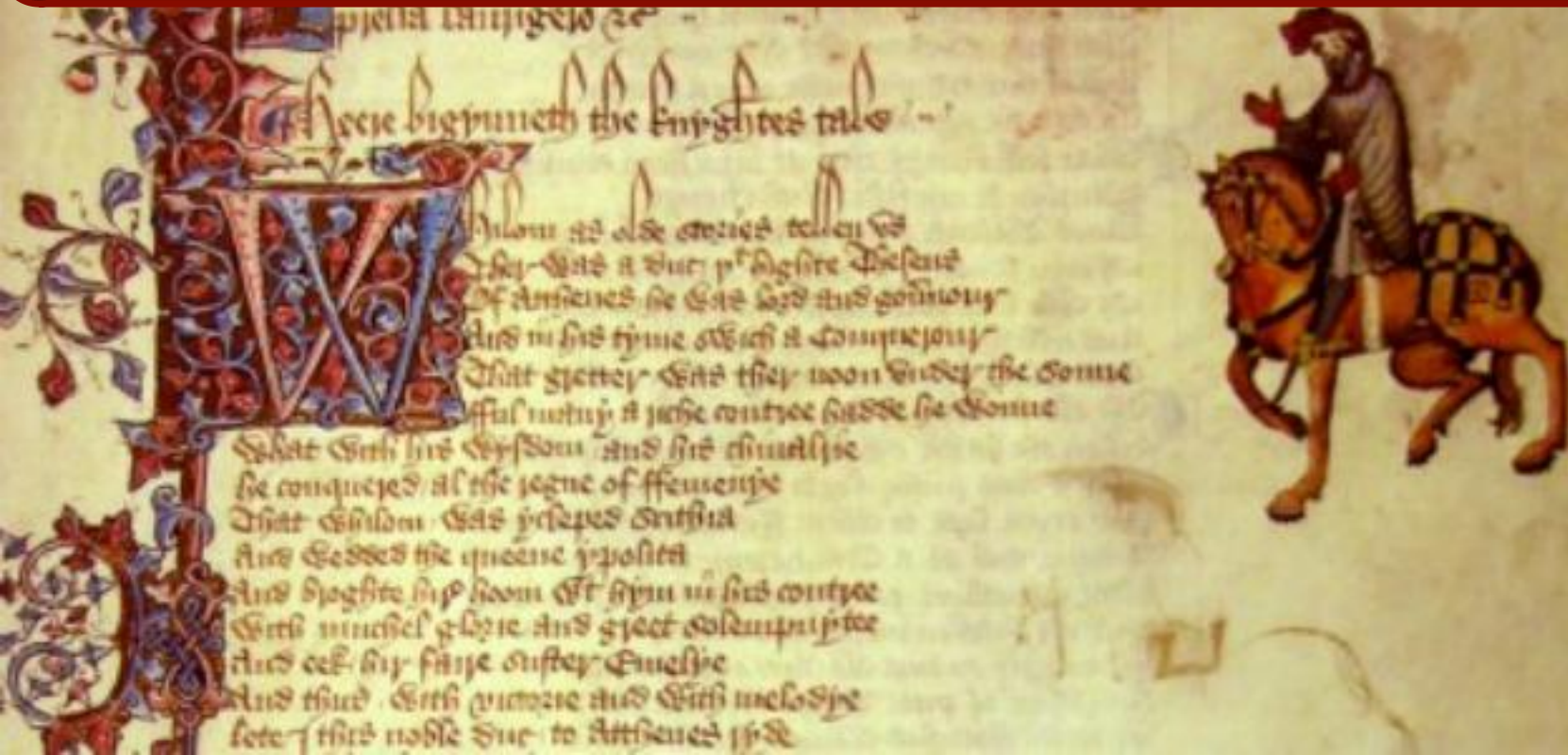


MIDDLE ENGLISH 1100-1500

Geoffrey Chaucer (1343-1400)

The Canterbury Tales

Whan that Aprill with his shoures soote
The droghte of March hath perced to the roote,
And bathed every veyne in swich licour
Of which vertu engendred is the flour



1400s-1600s

(6)

Mixing
(French, Latin, Greek,
Italian)



1500 - 1800 *Early Modern English*

William Shakespeare,

26/04/1564-23/04/1616

To be or not to be, that is the question:
Whether 'tis nobler in the mind to suffer
The slings and arrows of outrageous
fortune
Or to take arms against a sea of troubles...

