



وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي

Ministère de l'Enseignement Supérieur et de la Recherche Scientifique

جامعة الجيلاي بونعامة خميس مليانة

Khemis Miliana - Université de Djilali Bounaama

كلية اللغات الأجنبية

Faculté des langues étrangères



خميس مليانة في: 08 جوان 2026

الرقم 18 م ع / ك ل أ / 2026

مستخرج محضر اجتماع المجلس العلمي

بموجب محضر اجتماع المجلس العلمي لكلية اللغات الأجنبية في دورته العادية تحت رقم 02 المؤرخ في: 2026/04/25 و المتضمن ضمن جدول أعماله تشكيل لجنة خبراء المطبوع البيداغوجي، و بناء على التقارير المستلمة من طرف نيابة عمادة الكلية للبحث العلمي و العلاقات الخارجية للأساتذة التالية أسماؤهم:

- الأستاذ(ة): د. زحاف فاطمة الزهراء (جامعة خميس مليانة)

- الأستاذ(ة): د. شهرة حورية (جامعة خميس مليانة)

- الأستاذ(ة): د. حوامدي جميلة (جامعة الجزائر 02)

وبعد الإطلاع على تقارير الخبراء تمت الموافقة على اعتماد مطبوع بيداغوجي في مقياس: Literature of the Language of Study الموجه لفائدة طلبة السنة الثانية، تخصص: لغة انجليزية، شعبة: لغة انجليزية، من إعداد الأستاذة: سعيد هواري أمال.

رئيس المجلس العلمي للكلية

فاطمة الزهراء

رئيس المجلس العلمي للكلية





The Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research

Djilali Bounaama University, Khemis Meliana

Faculty of Foreign Languages

Department of English

A Course in British Civilization:

Study of Civilizational Texts of the Studied Language

For First Year Students

Semester One

Designed by:

Dr. Amal Said Houari

Academic Year: 2025/2026

General Course Information:

- **Course title:** British Civilization
- **Target audience:** First year Bachelor students of English majoring in “English Language.”
- **Coefficient:** 02
- **Credits:** 05
- **Average teaching hours:** Approximately 42 hours (14 weeks), over only one semester.
- **Number of sessions per week:** 02 sessions, 90 minutes each.
- **Course delivery modality:** Lecture-Workshop (“Course-TD”)
- **Evaluation modality:** It is twofold:
 - *Formative (continuous):* Through a series of regular weekly working sessions (workshops / TD) and students’ oral/written productions (See the assignments / tasks given at the end of every chapter).
 - *Summative:* Through a final writing-based examination (See Appendix 02 and Appendix 03: Final Examination Models).

Course Objectives:

The objective of teaching British civilization to first year students of English is twofold. This course is a general introduction to British history and culture. Thus, it aims at developing the both the cultural awareness and linguistic competence of students.

- ❖ As to the cultural element, the course attempts to provide a better and deeper understanding of the history and culture of the British nation. Through dealing with

the earliest stages of British history, students will explore the different cultural influences that contributed to the formation of British identity.

- ❖ The course aims at enabling learners to trace the evolution of the English language since ancient times. This would certainly enhance their linguistic knowledge and competence.

Course Structure:

British civilization is taught to first year students of English in ninety minutes classes, with an average of one class per week. Besides lectures, the course includes other learning activities to promote participation, motivate students, and enhance their cultural and linguistic skills. It relies mainly on assigned readings and class-discussions to make the teaching-learning process more rewarding and enjoyable. Besides, students will have some short writing assignments by the end of each unit. This is expected to enforce what has been learned and develop their academic writing skills such as summarising, paraphrasing, quoting and organizing ideas.

The course was structured as follows:

1/ Entry System:

1. It stated the general objectives of the course using action verbs.
2. It mentioned the course pre-requisites.
3. It included a brief definition of keywords to fix the concepts in the learners' minds.

2/ Learning System: It comprised nine chapters:

To achieve the above stated objectives, the course is planned around nine units. The first unit is entitled "Introduction to British Civilization." It provides an overview of the course, the geographical and historical context, and the definition of key concepts and themes. The

following units deal with the different stages of early British history. They come in the following consecutive order: Pre-Roman Britain (the Celtic period), Roman Britain, the Anglo-Saxon and Viking period, Norman Conquest and Medieval England, the Tudor period and the Protestant Reformation, and the Stuart era and the Civil War. The last unit discusses the legacy of these periods on modern Britain. It gives a recap of key historical events and themes and interprets the historiography of Britain.

3/ Exit System:

1. It involved a post-test to check learners' acquisition of the required competencies.
2. It provided activities of remediation to permit the learners who faced some difficulties in the course to catch-up.
3. It directed the learners' attention to further references and resources that may enrich their knowledge of British civilization and enhance their cultural awareness and linguistic competence.

Evaluation:

Evaluation takes place at regular intervals through quizzes, multiple choice questions (MCQs), short answer questions, and open-ended questions. Varying the means and methods of evaluation aims at giving all types of learners an equal chance to participate in the learning process and achieve better scores. In addition, students will have a final written examination by the end of the semester. The questions of this final examination would include defining, listing, re-ordering and matching activities. Besides, students would have a reduction task to enable them to use their acquired analysing, synthesising, deduction and critical thinking skills.

Pre-requisites:

To attain the objectives of this course, learners are required to have basic knowledge of the English language. As the learning activities may involve some reading and writing assignments in addition to class discussions, it is important that learners show at least an average mastery of the four skills: reading, writing, listening and speaking. Grammatical competence is also highly recommended as learners are expected to express their thoughts, ideas, interpretations and newly acquired knowledge orally and in writing.

The course however does not necessitate any prior knowledge of British culture, history and civilization. As its name suggests, this course is meant to be “An introduction to British Civilization”. Accordingly, all the key events, terms and concepts are going to be dealt with in a way that meets the needs of beginners.

Approach:

The approach adopted to teach this course is a Competency-Based Approach (CBA). It was opted for as it helps to achieve the teaching objectives of this course. The CBA promotes learners’ active participation and helps to acquire the competence of analysing, synthesising, summarising and interpreting historical texts related to British history and culture. Besides, this approach is more convenient for this course because it renders the history class more involving. Through the adoption of CBA, learners become active participants in their learning rather than passive receptors of information.

Course Contents:

Chapter 01: Introduction to British Civilization.

1. Overview of the course
2. Geographical and historical context
3. Key concepts and themes

Chapter 02: Pre-Roman Britain.

1. Prehistoric Britain: Stone Age to Iron Age
2. Celtic tribes and cultures
3. Roman invasion and occupation

Chapter 03: Roman Britain (43-410 AD).

1. Roman colonization and administration
2. Daily life in Roman Britain
3. Roman influence on British culture

Chapter 04: Anglo-Saxon and Viking Period (410-1066 AD).

1. The Anglo-Saxon migration
2. Anglo-Saxon society and culture
3. Viking invasions and impact

Chapter 05: Norman Conquest and Medieval England (1066-1485 AD).

1. William the Conqueror and the Norman conquest.
2. Feudalism and medieval society
3. The Plantagenet dynasty and the Hundred Years' War
4. The Black Death and its consequences

Chapter 06: The Tudor Period (1485-1603 AD).

1. The Tudor monarchs: Henry VII, Henry VIII, Elizabeth I
2. The English Reformation
3. Tudor society, culture, and exploration

Chapter 07: Religious and Political Changes.

1. The role of religion in British history
2. The Protestant Reformation and its impact
3. The Tudor-Stuart transition

Chapter 08: Society and Economy in the Tudor and Stuart Periods.

1. Social classes and structures
2. Economic developments and trade
3. Scientific advancements and the Royal Society

Chapter 09: The Stuart Era and the English Civil War (1603-1660).

1. Stuart monarchs: James I, Charles I
2. Causes and consequences of the English Civil War
3. The Interregnum and the Restoration

Chapter 10: Conclusion and Legacy.

1. Recap of key historical events and themes
2. The enduring impact of this period on modern Britain
3. Discussion of historiography and interpretations

Unit One: Introduction to British Civilization.

Lesson Title: Geographical and Historical Context of British Civilization.

The history and civilization of the British Isles have evolved over millennia, shaped by a complex interplay of geography, culture, and politics. To understand the British civilization, one must first unravel the distinctions between England, Britain, and the United Kingdom, and delve into the historical events that have defined these entities.

The British Isles, located off the northwest coast of mainland Europe, are a group of islands comprising Great Britain (the largest island), Ireland (to the west), and numerous smaller islands. The geographical *diversity* of the region, with its rugged coastlines, fertile plains, and diverse ecosystems, has played a crucial role in shaping the course of British history.



The roots of British *civilization* can be traced back to ancient times. England, the largest and southernmost of the British Isles, was inhabited by the Celts. It has a history marked by the arrival of various peoples. The Roman occupation of Britain in the 1st century CE left a lasting impact on the culture and infrastructure of the region. Scotland, to the north of England, saw the arrival of Irish and Norse influences. The unification of Scotland under one crown in the 9th century set the stage for its future role within the British Isles. Wales, west of England, was home to Celtic tribes and developed its distinct language and culture. It was gradually incorporated into the Kingdom of England through conquests and treaties.

By the 10th century, England emerged as a unified kingdom under the rule of the Anglo-Saxon monarchs. The Norman *Conquest* of England in 1066 by William the Conqueror marked a turning point, bringing Norman-French influences and feudalism to the country. Over centuries, England would grow in power and influence, eventually forming the core of the British Empire. In 1707, the Acts of Union merged the Kingdom of England and the Kingdom of Scotland into a single entity called the Kingdom of Great Britain. This union was

driven by political and economic considerations, and it established the foundations for the modern United Kingdom.

The United Kingdom (UK) came into existence in 1801 when the Kingdom of Ireland joined the Kingdom of Great Britain, resulting in the formal name "The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland." However, the Irish Free State gained independence in 1922, leading to the renaming of the country as the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as it stands today.

It's essential to distinguish between England, Britain, and the UK: England: Refers specifically to the southernmost country on the island of Great Britain and its cultural, historical, and political entities. It is not synonymous with Britain or the UK. Britain: Often used informally to refer to the island of Great Britain, which includes England, Scotland, and Wales. This term does not include Northern Ireland. United Kingdom (UK): Represents the entire political entity comprising England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland. It is a sovereign state.



The history of British civilization is a rich tapestry woven from the threads of England, Scotland, Wales, and, in the case of the UK, Northern Ireland. The geographic and historical context of the British Isles has shaped this civilization, leaving an *indelible* mark on its culture, politics, and identity. Understanding the distinctions between England, Britain, and the UK is essential for comprehending the multifaceted nature of this unique civilization.

Adapted from: www.wisdomlearning.com

Questions:

1- Provide the definitions of the following term:

- *Diversity:*
- *Civilization:*
- *Conquest:*
- *Indelible:*

2- Draw a timeline of British ancestry.

3- Fill in the gaps to get a coherent meaningful passage:

The terms England, and United Kingdom are often used interchangeably. However, they the same meaning. is the southernmost country on the island of Great Britain. Great Britain includes, and Yet, it does not include the UK refers to the union of and

4- Summarize the text into one thirds of its length.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Further Research: (Home Assignment):

Read about the flag of Britain (Union Jack) and write a brief description of it.

Unit Two: Pre-Roman Britain.

Lesson Title: Prehistoric Britain: Stone Age to Iron Age.

The Celts were the first men and women to come to Britain over two and a half million years ago. They were hunters and gatherers of food who used simple stone tools and weapons. Much of Britain was then covered in forests. Around 700,000 BC, people migrate to 'Britain' from Europe, as the two lands were joined (no sea in between). Northern Europe and most of modern Britain was plunged into a deep Ice Age. By 12,000 BC, the land bridge joining Britain to Europe flooded as the sea level rose, marking the end of the Ice Age. In 6,000 BC, Britain becomes an Island. Around 3,000 BC, the Stone Age began when farming people arrived from Europe. By 2,100 BC, people learned to make bronze weapons and tools. This marked the beginning of the Bronze Age. In 750 BC, Iron replaced bronze as the most useful metal and the Iron Age began.

The Celts were farmers and lived in small village groups in the centre of their arable fields. They were also warlike people. The Celts fought against the people of Britain and other Celtic tribes. From around 750 BC to 12 BC, they were the most powerful people in central and northern Europe. There were many Celtic tribes, speaking a vaguely common language. The word Celt comes from the Greek word, Keltoi, which means barbarians. It is properly pronounced as "Kelt". No-one called the people living in Britain during the Iron Age, Celts until the eighteenth century. In fact the Romans called these people Britons, not Celts. The name Celts is a 'modern' name and is used to collectively describe all the many tribes of people living during the Iron Age.

The Celts lived across most of Europe during the Iron Age, several hundred years before the Roman Era. They occupied many parts of central and Western Europe, especially what are now Austria, Switzerland, southern France and Spain. Over several years, in wave after wave, they spread outwards, taking over France and Belgium, and crossing to Britain. Northwest Europe was dominated by three main Celtic groups: The Gauls, the Britons and the Gaels. Diodorus Siculus; a Roman historian describes the Celts as follows:

"They are very tall in stature, with rippling muscles under clear white skin. Their hair is blond, but not naturally so: they bleach it, to this day, artificially, washing it in lime and combing it back from their foreheads. They look like wood-demons, their hair thick and

shaggy like a horse's mane. Some of them are clean-shaven, but others - especially those of high rank - shave their cheeks but leave a moustache that covers the whole mouth"

Many Celts went into battle unprotected by helmets or armour. They often fought naked - and it's believed that women fought as well. Celtic warriors carried long, or oval shaped shields, spears, daggers and long slashing swords made of iron. The Celtic warrior's deadliest weapon was his long sword, which he whirled around his head and brought crashing down on the enemy.



The Celts loved bright dazzling colours. They dyed their woollen trousers and tops bright colours. Clothes were made from wool and dyed with natural vegetable dyes (plants and berries) and woven by hand on a vertical loom (pictured below). The wool cloth material made on the loom would then have been sewn together using a bone or metal needle and wool thread. Tunics were mainly worn by men. They were a simple 'T' shape and worn at any length from the knee to the ankle. Men would wear a tunic with a belt, a cloak and trousers. Women wore floor-length skirts or dresses made of wool or linen and wore shawls or cloaks.



The Celtic tribes lived in scattered villages. They lived in round houses with thatched roofs of straw or heather. The walls of their houses were made from local material. Houses in the south tended to be made from wattle (woven wood) and daub (straw and mud) as there was an ample supply of wood from the forests. The houses had no windows. The roof was made from straw with mud placed on top to keep the warmth in. The houses in the north were made with large stones held together with clay. The Celts would light a fire in the middle of the roundhouse for cooking and heating. The smoke from the fire escaped through a hole in the roof. Animals were often kept inside the house at night. A wattle wall confined the animals to one area. Most Celts lived in scattered farming communities surrounded by a bank with wooden fencing and a ditch to keep out intruders and wild animals.



The Iron Age Celts of Europe and Britain were very superstitious people. The Celts believed in many gods and goddesses: over 400 in fact. Celtic priests, called Druids, were the link between the supernatural world and the ordinary human one. They were able to predict what would happen in the future by interpreting nature. It is likely that they knew how to read and write, and they certainly had a good grasp of mathematics. They knew something of medicine and law, and they could trace the stars and the planets. The main centre of the druids in Britain was Anglesey, in Wales.

Adapted from: www.projectbritain.com

Questions:

- 1- Draw a timeline of prehistoric Britain from the Ice Age to the Stone Age.

- 2- Define the following terms:
 - ❖ Warlike:
 - ❖ Tribe:
 - ❖ Superstitious:

- 3- Read the text again and identify the main idea of each paragraph.
 - §01:
 - §01:
 - §01:
 - §01:
 - §01:

- 4- Using information from the text and the main ideas identified in the previous task, write a short descriptive text in which you state the major characteristics of the Celts.

Further Research (Home Assignment):

The Celts left a lasting impact on contemporary Britain through their language, culture, and folklore. Do further reading about the contribution of the Celts to modern Britain and complete the table below:

Areas of Influence	Celtic Contributions
Culture
Language
Folklore
Other areas

Unit Three: Roman Britain (43-410 AD).

Lesson Title: Roman Influence on British Culture.

The Roman **colonization** of Britain, which began in the 1st century AD, marked a significant period in the history of the British Isles. The Romans, who had already established a vast **empire** across Europe, Africa, and Asia, set their sights on the remote island of Britain. Their invasion and subsequent **rule** had far-reaching impacts on the region's culture, language, and way of life.

The Roman **conquest** of Britain began in earnest in AD 43 when Emperor Claudius ordered the invasion led by General Aulus Plautius. The Romans faced various native Celtic tribes, including the Britons and the Picts, as they advanced northwards. After a series of campaigns, the Romans established control over most of southern and central Britain, building a network of roads, fortifications, and settlements.

The Roman invasion of Britain occurred on five notable occasions. The most important ones are: Caesar's initial **raid** in 55 BCE, Caesar's return one year later, and Emperor Claudius's campaign in 43 CE.



Contact with Native Britons:

The Roman presence in Britain brought the Romans into contact with the native Britons. Initially, this contact was marked by ***conflict*** as the Romans sought to ***subdue*** the local tribes. Over time, however, there was a degree of cultural exchange. The Romans introduced Latin as the administrative language, Roman law, and Roman customs. They also established a ***thriving*** trade network, which facilitated the exchange of goods and ideas between Romans and Britons.



Roman Way of Life:

Roman life in Britain was characterized by the establishment of cities, towns, and military outposts. Some of the most notable cities included Londinium (modern-day London), Eboracum (York), and Camulodunum (Colchester). The Romans introduced advanced infrastructure, including roads like Ermine Street and the Fosse Way, which connected different parts of the province.

Roman society was organized along class lines. The upper class, consisting of aristocrats and wealthy landowners, lived in opulent villas adorned with mosaics and frescoes. The middle class included merchants, craftsmen, and professionals, while the lower class comprised labourers and slaves who worked in agriculture, construction, and other sectors. Roman towns and cities had amenities like baths, theatres, and forums, reflecting their advanced urban culture.



Influence on English Language and British Culture:

The Roman occupation had a lasting impact on the English language and British culture. While Latin did not become the dominant language of the population, it left a significant mark on English vocabulary. Many Latin words were adopted into Old English, and this influence continued through the Middle Ages and into Modern English. Words related to governance, religion, law, and education often have Latin origins.

Many Latin words were adopted into the English language during this period. Here are some examples of words borrowed from Latin:

- ❖ ***Villa:*** The Latin word "villa" referred to a country house or estate. In English, it came to refer to a large country residence. Example: "The wealthy landowner lived in a luxurious villa."
- ❖ ***Circus:*** In Latin, "circus" meant a circular arena for chariot races and other public events. In English, it retains a similar meaning. Example: "The circus was packed with spectators eager to watch the chariot races."
- ❖ ***Aqua:*** Latin for "water," this word contributed to various English words related to water and liquids. Example: "The aqueduct transported fresh water to the city."
- ❖ ***Porta:*** Latin for "gate" or "door," this word influenced English words related to entrances and exits.
- ❖ ***Forum:*** In Latin, "forum" was a public square or marketplace. In English, it can refer to a place of discussion or exchange of ideas. Example: "The internet has become a virtual forum for discussing various topics."

❖ **Liber:** Latin for "book," it contributed to English words related to books and literature.

Example: "The library housed a vast collection of ancient libri."

❖ **Via:** Latin for "road" or "way," this word is used in English words related to transportation and routes. Example: "The highway provided a direct via from the city to the countryside."

These Latin words are just a few examples of the linguistic influence of the Romans on Britain. In addition to vocabulary, the Romans also left a lasting impact on British culture, including the introduction of Roman architecture, the development of infrastructure such as roads and aqueducts, the spread of Christianity, and the establishment of administrative systems that influenced governance in the region for centuries to come. Roman ruins, like Hadrian's Wall and Bath's Roman Baths, are still visible in Britain today, serving as reminders of this historical period.



Additionally, Roman architecture and engineering techniques influenced the construction of buildings and roads in Britain. The layout of Roman towns and cities also had a long-lasting influence on urban planning.

Roman Religious and Cultural Influence:

Roman religion, which included the worship of gods like Jupiter and Neptune, left a cultural imprint, although it eventually gave way to Christianity after the Roman withdrawal in the 5th century.

Perhaps the most enduring religious impact of the Roman presence in Britain was the spread of *Christianity*. While Christianity existed in Britain before the Romans arrived, it became more prominent and widespread during the Roman period. Some Roman officials and soldiers in Britain were likely Christians, and they would have contributed to the growth of Christian communities. By the 4th century, when the Roman Empire officially adopted Christianity, the Christian faith was firmly established in Britain.

The Romans brought their religious practices, including rituals, sacrifices, and festivals, to Britain. These practices influenced the religious life of the local population and contributed to a blending of Roman and indigenous British traditions.

In conclusion, the Roman colonization of Britain was a transformative period in British history. It introduced advanced infrastructure, urbanization, and Latin influences that continue to shape the English language and British culture to this day. The interaction between Romans and native Britons also contributed to the rich tapestry of British history and identity.

Adapted from: An Illustrated History of Britain. By: David McDowall.

Questions:

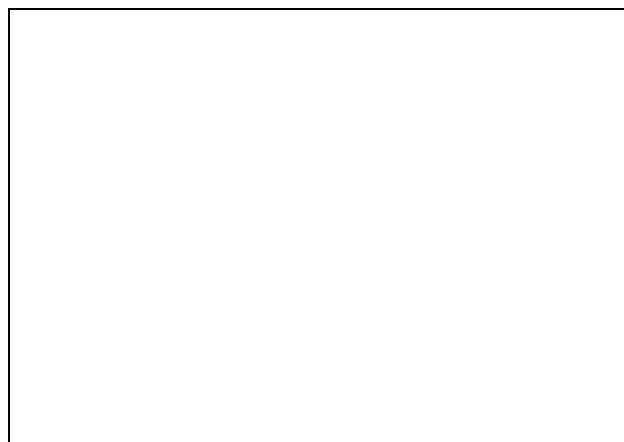
1. Define the underlined words in the text.

- Colonization:
- Empire:
- Subdue:
- Conflict:
- Rule:
- Conquest:
- Raid:
- Thriving:
- Ruins:
- Christianity:

2. How can you describe the first contact between the Romans and the Celtic inhabitants of Britain?

.....
.....
.....
.....

3. Draw a pyramid representing Roman social organization.



4. Write a historical account of the Roman era in British history using information from the text and focusing on the influence of Roman colonization on modern Britain.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Further Research (Home Assignment):

Do further research about the influence of Latin on English vocabulary then write a short paragraph in which you evaluate this influence. Illustrate with examples.

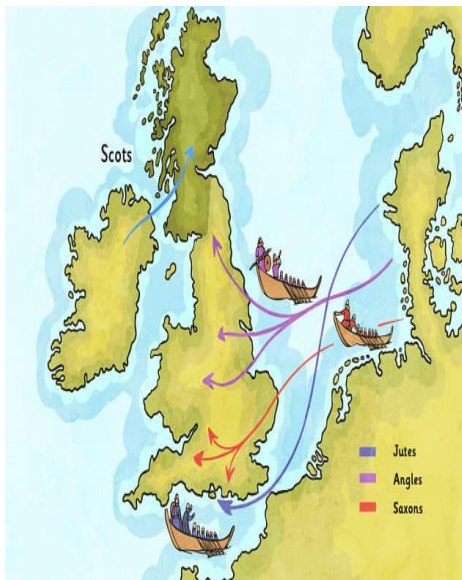
Unit Four: Anglo-Saxon and Viking Period (410-1066 AD).

Lesson Title: The Anglo-Saxons and Vikings in Britain.

The Anglo-Saxons and Vikings were two distinct groups of people who played **pivotal** roles in the history of Britain during the early **medieval period**. Their arrival had left a profound and lasting impact on contemporary Britain. The Anglo-Saxon way of life, language, culture, and beliefs caused significant and profound changes in the course of British history.

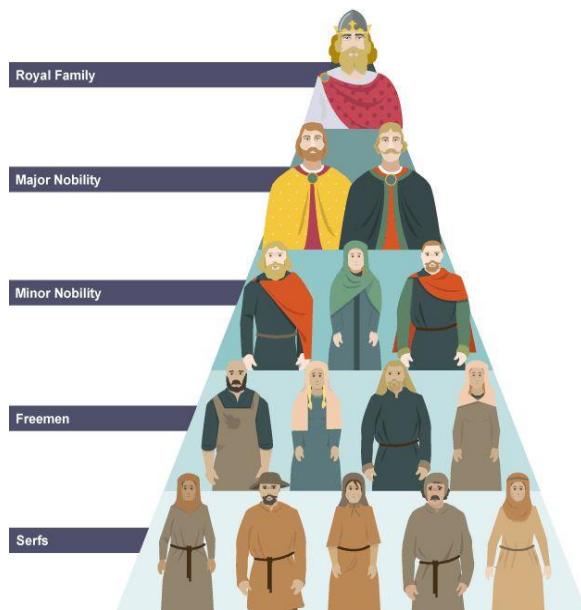
Arrival of the Anglo-Saxons:

The Anglo-Saxons, a set of Germanic tribes; namely the Angles, the Saxons and the Jutes began arriving in Britain in the 5th century AD following the decline of Roman rule. They came from areas we now know as Germany, Denmark, and the Netherlands. Over several centuries, the Anglo-Saxons established a series of kingdoms, including Wessex, Northumbria, and Mercia.



Anglo-Saxon Way of Life:

The Anglo-Saxon way of life was primarily agricultural. They lived in small, **close-knit communities** centred around villages and farms. Their houses were often built of timber and thatch, with communal halls serving as important social and administrative centres. Anglo-Saxon society was organized into social classes, including the nobility, freemen, and slaves.



Anglo-Saxon Language and Culture:

The Anglo-Saxons spoke ***Old English***, a Germanic language that laid the foundation for the development of ***modern English***. Their culture was rich in ***oral traditions***, poetry, and storytelling, with epic poems like "Beowulf" serving as notable examples of their literary heritage.

Anglo-Saxon Beliefs:

Initially, the Anglo-Saxons practiced paganism, worshipping a pantheon of gods and goddesses. However, in the late 6th and early 7th centuries, Christianity began to spread in Anglo-Saxon England, largely due to the efforts of missionaries such as St. Augustine of Canterbury. By the 8th century, most of the Anglo-Saxon kingdoms had converted to Christianity.

Viking Invasions:

The Vikings, Scandinavian ***seafarers***, began raiding Britain in the late 8th century, and by the 9th century, they had established settlements in various parts of the British Isles. Vikings, or Norsemen, came from what is now Denmark, Norway, and Sweden. They were skilled sailors and warriors.



Viking Way of Life:

Viking society was organized around clans or tribes, and they were known for their seafaring, trading, and raiding expeditions. Vikings lived in longhouses, which were communal dwellings. Their expertise in shipbuilding allowed them to travel across vast distances and explore new lands.

Viking Language and Culture:

The Vikings spoke Old Norse, a language that had a considerable impact on English through loanwords and place names. Viking culture celebrated warriors and their exploits, as reflected in the Norse sagas and Eddas, which are important literary works of this era.

Viking Beliefs:

The Vikings initially practiced Norse **paganism**, worshipping gods like Odin, Thor, and Freyja. However, as they settled in England and other parts of Europe, they gradually converted to Christianity.



Influence on Contemporary Britain:

The influence of the Anglo-Saxons and Vikings on contemporary Britain is profound. The Old English language spoken by the Anglo-Saxons forms the basis of modern English. Similarly, Old Norse contributed numerous words to English, especially in the areas of maritime and everyday terminology.

The legal and political institutions of Anglo-Saxon England, such as the Witenagemot (an early form of parliament) and the concept of common law, have left a lasting impact on British governance.

Moreover, the Christianization of England by both Anglo-Saxon and Viking missionaries laid the foundation for the Christian faith that remains a significant aspect of British culture.

In conclusion, the arrival of the Anglo-Saxons and Vikings in Britain, their distinctive ways of life, languages, cultures, and beliefs, have shaped the course of British history and continue to influence contemporary Britain in profound ways. Their legacy is woven into the very fabric of modern British society and culture.

Adapted from: Cambridge Core of Anglo-Saxon History.

Questions:

1. Define the underlined words in the text:

- Pivotal:
- Medieval period:
- Clos-knit communities:
- Old English:
- Modern English:
- Oral Traditions:
- Seafarers:
- Paganism:

2. How can you describe the first contact between the Anglo-Saxons and the inhabitants of England?

.....
.....
.....

3. What are the factors that made it possible for the Anglo-Saxons and the Vikings to invade England?

.....
.....
.....

4. Identify the main ideas of the text and summarise it focusing on the impact of the Anglo-Saxons and Vikings on modern Britain.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Further Research (Home Assignment):

Do further research and write a short paragraph about how did Anglo-Saxon language contribute to the shift from Old English to Modern English? Illustrate with examples.

Unit Five: Norman Conquest and Medieval England (1066-1485 AD).

Lesson Title: William the Conqueror and the Norman Conquest.

The Norman Conquest of England, which took place in the 11th century, marked a pivotal moment in the history of the British Isles. It was a conquest that would forever alter the course of England's development, reshaping its culture, politics, and society. This event, led by William the Conqueror, **Duke** of Normandy, is a tale of ambition, betrayal, and enduring **legacy**.

Background and Prelude

In the late 10th and early 11th centuries, England was a land of shifting **allegiances** and power struggles. Edward the Confessor, the English king, had no direct **heir**, leading to uncertainty about the future of the **throne**. This uncertainty provided an opportunity for several ambitious claimants, including Harold Godwinson, a powerful nobleman, and William, Duke of Normandy.

The Battle of Hastings

The climax of the Norman Conquest came on October 14, 1066, at the Battle of Hastings. Harold Godwinson, having taken the English throne, faced a formidable invasion force led by William. The battle was fierce and brutal, but ultimately, the Normans emerged victorious. Harold was slain, and with his death, William secured his claim to the English crown.

Norman Rule and Its Impact

William the Conqueror's **reign** saw the introduction of Norman feudalism and a reshuffling of the English aristocracy. The Domesday Book, a comprehensive survey of landownership and resources, was commissioned to solidify the new Norman rule. Norman influence also left an indelible mark on the English language, culture, and architecture.

Legacy and Historical Significance

The Norman Conquest's legacy is undeniable. It brought England into closer contact with mainland Europe and transformed it into a centralized **feudal state**. The English monarchy was no longer merely a local power but became a player on the international stage. The

event also laid the foundation for the later Plantagenet dynasty and, eventually, the establishment of the British Empire.

Conclusion:

The Norman Conquest of Britain stands as a testament to the power of conquest and the enduring impact it can have on a nation's history. It reshaped England, creating a fusion of Norman and Anglo-Saxon cultures that would shape the course of the nation for centuries to come. The conquest remains a pivotal chapter in the history of the British Isles, forever etched in the annals of time.

Questions:

1) Define the underlined words in the text and use them in sentences of your own:

- ❖ Duke:
- ❖ Legacy:
- ❖ Allegiance:
- ❖ Heir:
- ❖ Throne:
- ❖ Reign:
- ❖ Feudal state:

2) What was the cause of the conflict between Harold Godwinson and William the Duke of Normandy?

.....
.....
.....

3) What were the consequences of this conflict on England?

.....
.....
.....

4) Draw a timeline of the battles that took place during the Norman era.

5) Identify the main events of the Norman era and write a short historical account of the period.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Further Research (Home Assignment):

Do further research and write a short paragraph about the Norman impact on the English language, culture and architecture. Illustrate with examples.

Unit five: Norman Conquest and Medieval England (1066-1485 AD).

Lesson Title: Feudalism and Medieval Society.

In his book "Feudal Society", Marc Bloch states that few Saxon lords kept their lands and those who did were the very small number who had accepted William the Conqueror immediately. All the others lost everything. England during the feudal era, which spanned from the Norman Conquest in 1066 to the late Middle Ages, around the 15th century, was characterized by distinct features in terms of social organization, politics, religion, science, economy, and foreign affairs.

The roots of Feudalism can be traced back to the early Middle Ages, a period marked by the decline of centralized authority in Western Europe and the emergence of a complex system of landownership and social hierarchy. The term "feudalism" itself is derived from the Latin word "feudum," which referred to land granted by a lord to a vassal in exchange for loyalty and service.

One of the defining features of feudalism was the hierarchical structure of society. At the top of the pyramid was the monarch, who theoretically owned all the land in the kingdom. Below the monarch were the nobles, who held large estates known as fiefs. These nobles, or lords, granted portions of their land to vassals in exchange for military service and other obligations. In turn, vassals could have their own vassals (the peasantry or serfs), creating a complex web of feudal relationships. The Church played a significant role in society, with clergy holding substantial power and influence.

Land was the primary source of wealth and power in feudal society. The lord held ultimate authority over the land but allowed vassals to use it in exchange for loyalty and service. This system provided a measure of stability and security in a time of political upheaval and frequent warfare.

Feudalism also had a significant impact on the economy. Agricultural production was the backbone of the medieval economy, and most peasants worked the land in exchange for protection from their lord. The manorial system, in which peasants lived on self-sufficient estates known as manors, was a key feature of feudal society.

While feudalism offered some degree of order and security, it was also marked by inequalities and power imbalances. The peasantry, who made up the majority of the population, had limited rights and often lived in poverty. The nobility enjoyed privileges and authority based on their landownership and social status.

Besides, Feudalism heavily influenced the political structure. England was a feudal monarchy, with the king at the pinnacle. However, the monarch's power was often limited by the nobility, who held significant authority within their territories. The signing of the Magna Carta in 1215 marked an important step in limiting the absolute power of the monarch and establishing certain legal rights for the nobility and, to some extent, common people.

As to religion, Christianity, specifically the Roman Catholic Church, was the dominant religious institution. The Church played a central role in people's lives, from worship and education to charitable activities. The Church's influence extended to politics, as it often had a say in the appointment of bishops and other officials.

Medieval England saw limited scientific progress. The emphasis was on theology, philosophy, and scholasticism. Universities such as Oxford and Cambridge were founded during this period, but their curriculum was primarily focused on religious studies and classical works.

The medieval English economy was largely *agrarian*. Manors were self-sufficient communities where serfs worked the land and produced goods for local consumption. Trade and commerce existed, but the economy was not as developed as it would become in later centuries. The feudal system imposed restrictions on movement and trade.

England had significant interactions with other European powers, including France and the Holy Roman Empire. The Norman Conquest in 1066 had strong ties to Normandy (in modern-day France), and English monarchs often had territorial ambitions in France, leading to the Hundred Years' War (1337-1453). During the later medieval period, England was involved in various conflicts with neighbouring countries, including Scotland and Wales.

Over time, feudalism began to evolve and change. The rise of centralized monarchies, the growth of towns and trade, and other historical developments gradually eroded the feudal system. By the late Middle Ages, feudalism was giving way to new forms of social and economic organization.

Overall, the feudal era in England was characterized by a hierarchical social structure, limited scientific progress, strong religious influence, and a complex political system that laid the groundwork for England's development into a more centralized and powerful nation in later centuries. While it provided a degree of stability, it also perpetuated inequalities and was eventually replaced by other social and economic structures as Europe moved into the modern era.

Adapted from: British Library. (n.d.). Tudor England and the Reformation. <https://www.bl.uk/tudors>

Questions:

1- Define the historical terms underlined in the text.

- *Social hierarchy:*

.....
.....

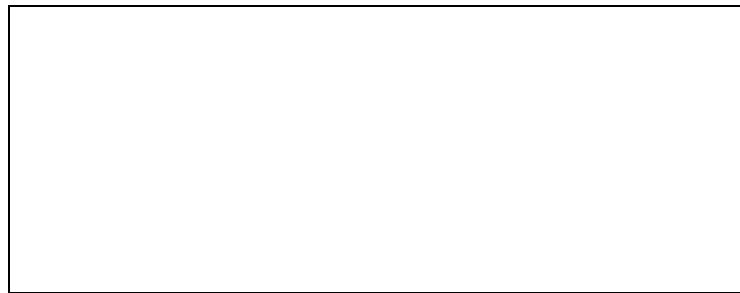
- *Loyalty:*

.....
.....

- *Agrarian:*

.....
.....

2- Draw a pyramid of medieval societal hierarchy in England.



3- Read the text carefully and answer the following questions:

- ✚ In what way did feudalism help to sustain political stability?

.....
.....
.....

- ✚ What were the social drawbacks of feudalism?

.....
.....
.....

- ✚ What was the political role played by the church in medieval England?

.....
.....
.....

✚ Why did England witness limited scientific progress during the Middle Ages?

.....
.....
.....

✚ Did England have good political relations with its neighbouring countries during the Middle Ages? Explain.

.....
.....
.....

4- Write a brief historical account of England during the feudal era.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Further Research (Home Assignment):

Do further readings about England during the Middle Ages and say how did feudalism pave the way to two significant political events: Signing the *Magna Carta* and the beginning of the *Hundred Years War*.

Unit five: Norman Conquest and Medieval England (1066-1485 AD).

Lesson Title: Magna Carta: The Great Charter of Liberties

Magna Carta, often referred to as the "Great Charter," is one of the most important and enduring documents in the history of constitutional law. It was a ground-breaking legal instrument that laid the foundation for the principles of limited government and individual rights. This document, issued in 1215, marked a significant turning point in English history and had far-reaching implications for the development of modern democratic governance.

1- The Roots of Discontent:

The roots of Magna Carta can be traced to the turbulent reign of King John of England. King John's arbitrary and oppressive rule, coupled with heavy taxation and military failures, led to widespread discontent among his barons and the general population. In 1214, a group of rebellious barons initiated a revolt against the king, demanding greater rights and liberties.

Under pressure from the rebelling barons, King John agreed to meet with them at Runnymede, near Windsor Castle, in June 1215. It was at this historic meeting that the king affixed his seal to the Magna Carta. This document, written in Latin, consisted of 63 clauses that addressed a wide range of issues, from taxation and property rights to the administration of justice and the limitations of royal authority.

2- Key Provisions of Magna Carta:

- ✚ ***Rule of Law:*** Magna Carta established the principle that the king, like all other English subjects, was bound by the law and subject to legal proceedings. It provided a safeguard against arbitrary and tyrannical rule.
- ✚ ***Taxation:*** The charter imposed limitations on the king's ability to levy taxes without the consent of his barons, ensuring that taxation would be based on agreement and consent.
- ✚ ***Protection of Property:*** It recognized the rights of landowners and imposed restrictions on the king's ability to seize their property without just cause.
- ✚ ***Due Process:*** Magna Carta guaranteed the right to a fair and timely trial by one's peers, ensuring that justice would not be administered arbitrarily.

- ✚ It included a clause preventing the king from imprisoning individuals without legal justification.

3- *Rebellion and Renewal:*

After initially sealing Magna Carta, King John sought to annul it, leading to further conflict. However, it became a rallying point for future rebellions against unjust monarchs. Yet, Magna Carta was reissued and confirmed multiple times by later kings, such as Henry III and Edward I, indicating its enduring significance.

4- *Influence on Legal Systems and legacy:*

Magna Carta had a profound influence on the development of legal systems not only in England but also in other countries, including the United States, where it served as a precedent for the U.S. Constitution and the Bill of Rights. The legacy of Magna Carta lies in its enduring principles of limited government, individual rights, and the rule of law, which continue to shape the foundations of modern democratic societies.

Magna Carta, born out of a struggle for rights and liberties, stands as a symbol of the enduring principles of justice, accountability, and the rule of law. It has left an indelible mark on the development of constitutional and legal systems and remains a testament to the power of the people to hold their rulers accountable for their actions.

Adapted from: Prestwich, M. (2007). *Plantagenet England, 1225–1360*. Oxford University Press.

Questions:

1. Provide the definitions of the following terms:

- *Constitutional law:*

.....
.....

- *Oppressive rule:*

.....
.....

- *Taxation:*

.....
.....

- *Sealing:*

.....

- *Annul:*.....

.....

2. Why did King John seek to annul Magna Carta?

.....
.....

3. What were the legal implications of the Great Charter of liberties?

.....
.....

4. In a short analytical paragraph, explain how Magna Carta paved the way to the establishment of constitutional monarchy in England.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Further Research (Home Assignment):

What was the most inspiring fact you learned about Magna Carta? Write a short paragraph in which you express your opinion about its key provisions.

Unit five: Norman Conquest and Medieval England (1066-1485 AD).

Lesson Title: The Plantagenet Dynasty and the Hundred Years' War.

The Plantagenet dynasty was a prominent and long-lasting English royal family that ruled England from the 12th to the 15th centuries. The dynasty played a pivotal role in shaping medieval England and left a significant legacy in English history.

The Plantagenets took their name from the custom of wearing a sprig of broom (*planta genista*) in their caps. Their dynasty began with King Henry II, who ascended to the throne in 1154. He was married to Eleanor of Aquitaine, which expanded the Plantagenet territories to include large parts of France, including Aquitaine.

Henry II is known for his legal reforms, including the development of the legal system and the establishment of royal courts. His reign saw the creation of the common law, which had a lasting influence on the English legal system.

One of the defining features of the Plantagenet era was the on-going conflict between the monarchy and the Church, most notably the disputes with Thomas Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury, which led to Becket's murder in 1170. Besides, the reign of King John, the son of Henry II, witnessed a significant event in English history with the sealing of the Magna Carta in 1215. This document established principles of limited royal authority, protection of individual rights, and the idea that the king was not above the law. Edward I, known as "Longshanks," reigned from 1272 to 1307 and expanded the Plantagenet territories by conquering Wales and attempting to assert control over Scotland.

The Hundred Years' War (1337-1453):

The Hundred Years' War was a protracted conflict between the Plantagenet kings of England and the House of Valois in France. The war, which did not actually last a hundred years, had several key phases:

- Edwardian Phase (1337-1360): Edward III of England claimed the French crown, igniting the war. The Battle of Crécy in 1346 and the capture of Calais in 1347 were notable English victories during this period.
- Caroline Phase (1369-1389): This phase saw the resumption of hostilities after a truce. The Battle of Poitiers in 1356 resulted in the capture of the French king, John II.

- Lancastrian Phase (1415-1453): Under Henry V, England achieved a significant victory at the Battle of Agincourt in 1415. However, the tide turned, and the war began to shift in favour of the French. It culminated in the French victory at the Battle of Castillon in 1453.

Consequences:

The Hundred Years' War had profound consequences for both England and France:

- ❖ The war ultimately resulted in the loss of most English territorial holdings in France, leaving only the coastal town of Calais. It also led to the rise in taxation and social disruption.
- ❖ The war contributed to the development of national identities in both England and France, as the conflict solidified the idea of separate English and French nations.
- ❖ End of the Plantagenet Dynasty: The war marked the decline of the Plantagenet dynasty, which would eventually lead to the Wars of the Roses and the establishment of the Tudor dynasty in England.

In conclusion, the Plantagenet dynasty, which spanned several centuries, played a central role in shaping medieval England. The Hundred Years' War, a key chapter in the dynasty's history, was a prolonged conflict with far-reaching consequences for both England and France, ultimately contributing to the decline of the Plantagenets and the reconfiguration of English history.

Adapted from: Carpenter, D. (2004). *The struggle for mastery: The Penguin history of Britain, 1066–1284*. Penguin Books.

Questions:

1. Why was there a conflict between Henry II and the Church?

.....
.....
.....

2. Who were the most prominent Plantagenet monarchs? What were the major events that characterised their rule?

.....
.....
.....

3. What were the causes of the Hundred Years War?

.....
.....
.....

4. What were the implications of the war on English history?

.....
.....
.....

Unit five: Norman Conquest and Medieval England (1066-1485 AD).

Lesson Title: The Black Death in England and Its Consequences.

The Black Death, one of the most devastating pandemics in human history, wreaked havoc in England in the mid-14th century, leaving a profound and lasting impact on the country's society, economy, and culture.

The Black Death reached England in 1348 or 1349. It is believed to have been brought to the country via trading routes and ships, as England was a major centre of commerce in the medieval world. The disease rapidly spread throughout the nation, affecting towns, villages, and cities alike.

Consequences:

- ❖ **Mortality:** The most immediate and heart-wrenching consequence of the Black Death in England was the staggering loss of life. Historical records estimate that as much as one-third of England's population perished during the pandemic. Whole communities were decimated, with some regions experiencing even higher mortality rates.
- ❖ **Economic Impact:** The Black Death led to a dramatic shortage of labour. With so many workers dead or incapacitated, the surviving labour force found itself in a stronger bargaining position. Wages for labourers and skilled workers surged as they demanded higher pay for their services. This had the effect of weakening the traditional feudal system, as serfs and peasants sought better conditions and, in some cases, even left their manors to seek employment elsewhere. The subsequent breakdown of the manorial system was a significant step toward the eventual end of feudalism.
- ❖ **Social Upheaval:** The social fabric of England was irrevocably altered. Families were torn apart, and the traditional order of society was disrupted. The devastation was so great that it led to a deep sense of despair, superstition, and scapegoating. Some communities resorted to blaming and persecuting minority groups, particularly Jews, whom they falsely accused of spreading the disease.
- ❖ **Cultural and Religious Impact:** The Black Death left a profound imprint on the culture and religion of England. The dance macabre, or "Dance of Death," became a

recurring theme in art, symbolizing the inescapability of death. *Religious fervour* and apocalyptic thinking gripped the population, with many turning to faith in the face of such a calamity.

- ❖ **Medicine and Healthcare:** The Black Death spurred advancements in medical knowledge and hygiene practices. While many of the remedies used at the time, such as bloodletting and the use of foul-smelling herbs, were largely ineffective against the plague, it did lead to increased attention to public health and sanitation.
- ❖ **Long-Term Demographic Effects:** The Black Death had long-lasting demographic effects. It took centuries for England's population to fully recover, and some areas never regained their pre-plague numbers.
- ❖ **Urbanization:** The labour shortage prompted a shift from rural to urban areas, as people flocked to towns and cities in search of better opportunities. This urbanization laid the foundation for the development of the modern city.
- ❖ **Legal Changes:** The Black Death also led to legal changes, with the introduction of labour laws to regulate wages and employment conditions in response to the changing dynamics of the labour market.

Legacy:

The Black Death left an indelible legacy in England. It influenced cultural expressions, economic structures, and social systems. Its consequences, though tragic, helped set the stage for England's transformation into the early modern period, as the country grappled with the profound changes brought about by this devastating pandemic.

Adapted from: Swanton, M. (1998). *The English History chronicle*. Phoenix Press.

Questions:

1. Define the underlined words in the text:

- *Pandemic:*

.....
.....

- *Mortality:*

.....
.....

- *Upheaval:*

.....
.....

- *Religious fervour:*

.....
.....

2. Complete the following table with information from the text:

Areas of Influence	Impact of the Plague
Economy
Social life
Culture
Science

3. Evaluate the impact of the Black Death on England and say in what way the pandemic stimulated social, economic and scientific progress.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Unit Six: The Tudor Period (1485-1603 AD).

Lesson Title: The Tudor monarchs: Henry VII, Henry VIII, Elizabeth I.

Tudors:

The Tudor Age, also known as the Tudor Dynasty or Tudor Period, refers to the period of English history that was ruled by the House of Tudor. The Tudor Age began in 1485 and continued until 1603. It is a significant era in English history known for its profound impact on politics, society, religion, and culture.

The Tudor Age began with the accession of Henry VII to the English throne. The key event that marked the start of the Tudor Dynasty was the Battle of Bosworth Field, which took place on August 22, 1485. This battle was a decisive conflict in the **Wars of the Roses**, a series of civil wars between the rival houses of Lancaster (symbolized by a red rose) and York (symbolized by a white rose), both competing for control of the English throne.

At the Battle of Bosworth Field, Henry Tudor (Henry VII) led the Lancastrian forces against King Richard III, the Yorkist king. Henry's victory at Bosworth Field, where Richard III was killed, established his claim to the throne. Henry VII's claim was partly based on his distant Lancastrian ancestry and partly on his marriage to Elizabeth of York, symbolically uniting the warring factions.

After his victory, Henry VII was crowned as king, marking the beginning of the Tudor Age. This period witnessed a series of significant events, including the reigns of Henry VII, Henry VIII, Edward VI, Mary I, and Elizabeth I, each of whom played a **pivotal** role in shaping England's history during the 16th century.

The Tudor Age is renowned for several important developments, such as the English Reformation (during which England broke from the **Roman Catholic Church**), the expansion of English influence and exploration under Elizabeth I, and the flourishing of English literature and the arts. It was a time of great transformation, and the Tudor monarchs left a lasting legacy on England's political and religious landscape. The Tudor Dynasty came to an end in 1603 with the death of Queen Elizabeth I, as she had no direct heir, leading to the Stuart Dynasty taking the throne with the accession of James I.

Adapted from: Loades, D. (2012). *The Tudors: History of a dynasty*. Continuum.

Questions:

1. Provide definitions of the following terms:

- *War of the Roses:*

.....
.....

- *Pivotal:*

.....
.....

- *Roman Catholic Church:*

.....
.....

2. What were the consequences of the conflict between the Yorkist and Lancastrian Houses?

.....
.....
.....

3. How did the Tudor dynasty come to an end?

.....
.....
.....

4. Write a brief historical account of England under Tudor rule focusing on the political, social and economic transformations that England witnessed under the Tudor dynasty.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Further Research (Home Assignment):

Do further research and write an analytical paragraph about the religious transformations that England witnessed under the Tudor dynasty.

Unit Seven: Religious and Political Changes during the Tudor Era.

Lesson Title: The Protestant Reformation.

- 1) *Origins:* The Protestant Reformation was a religious and social movement that emerged in the 16th century, fundamentally reshaping Christianity in Western Europe. It was rooted in several key developments:
 - ❖ Renaissance Humanism: The Renaissance, a revival of classical learning and culture, encouraged critical thinking and the questioning of established authorities, including the Roman Catholic Church.
 - ❖ Corruption in the Church: The Catholic Church faced internal problems, including corruption, nepotism, and the sale of indulgences (pardons for sins), which led to discontent among the faithful.
 - ❖ Invention of the Printing Press: Johannes Gutenberg's invention of the printing press in the mid-15th century facilitated the rapid dissemination of ideas, including religious ones.

- 2) *Causes:* The Protestant Reformation had several primary causes:
 - ❖ Religious Discontent: Many Catholics were dissatisfied with the Church's practices and felt a need for spiritual reform.
 - ❖ Nationalism: The rise of strong nation-states led some rulers to challenge the Church's authority and to assert their independence from the Pope.
 - ❖ Renaissance Humanism: The Renaissance encouraged the critical study of religious texts, leading to a questioning of traditional Church doctrine.

- 3) *Steps:* The Protestant Reformation unfolded in stages:
 - ❖ Martin Luther (1517): The Reformation is often associated with Martin Luther, a German monk who, in 1517, famously posted his "95 Theses" on the door of a church in Wittenberg, challenging the Church's sale of indulgences. This event is considered the starting point of the Reformation.
 - ❖ Lutheranism: Luther's ideas gained followers, leading to the formation of the Lutheran Church. He emphasized "sola scriptura" (Scripture alone) as the basis for faith and "sola fide" (faith alone) as the means of salvation.

- ❖ Other Reformers: Other figures like John Calvin in Switzerland and Ulrich Zwingli in Zurich led their own reform movements, each with distinct theological doctrines.
 - ❖ English Reformation (16th century): In England, the Reformation was influenced by political factors. King Henry VIII, seeking an annulment of his marriage to Catherine of Aragon, broke with the Pope and established the Church of England (Anglicanism) with the Act of Supremacy in 1534.
- 4) *Consequences:* The Protestant Reformation had profound consequences:
- ❖ Religious Fragmentation: Western Christendom splintered into multiple denominations, including Lutheranism, Calvinism, and Anglicanism.
 - ❖ Wars of Religion: Conflicts, such as the Thirty Years' War, erupted across Europe, resulting in significant political and social upheaval.
 - ❖ Religious Freedom: The Reformation contributed to the concept of religious liberty, allowing for greater diversity of beliefs.
 - ❖ Impact on Art and Culture: The Reformation influenced art, music, and literature, with the development of Protestant hymns, religious paintings, and new forms of religious expression.
- 5) *Impact on England:* The English Reformation, distinct from the Continental Reformation, had several key effects on England:
- ❖ Establishment of the Church of England: The English Reformation resulted in the formation of the Church of England (Anglicanism) with the monarch as its Supreme Head. It marked a break from papal authority.
 - ❖ Dissolution of Monasteries: Under King Henry VIII and later, during the reign of Edward VI, many monasteries and religious institutions were dissolved, their properties seized by the crown, and their religious practices curtailed.
 - ❖ Religious Swings: England experienced religious shifts between Protestantism and Catholicism in the subsequent reigns, with Henry's daughter, Mary I, returning the country to Catholicism, and her sister, Elizabeth I, reinstating Protestantism.
 - ❖ Religious Toleration: Elizabeth I's reign marked the establishment of a moderate form of Protestantism, and she introduced a degree of religious tolerance, although Catholicism remained restricted.

In summary, the Protestant Reformation, originating in the early 16th century, was a religious and social movement driven by various causes, including religious discontent, nationalism, and Renaissance humanism. It led to the fragmentation of Western Christendom, the establishment of various Protestant denominations, and significant political and social consequences. In England, the Reformation resulted in the creation of the Church of England, the dissolution of monasteries, and a lasting impact on the country's religious identity and cultural development.

Adapted from: BBC. (n.d.). Ancient Celts. BBC History.
https://www.bbc.co.uk/history/ancient/british_prehistory

Questions:

1. In what way did the Renaissance stimulate the Reformation?

.....
.....
.....

2. Was Henry VIII's decision to divorce Catherine of Aragon the real cause behind England's break with the Roman Catholic Church? Explain and justify.

.....
.....
.....

3. What is Lutheranism? And what was it based on?

.....
.....
.....

4. What is Protestantism? And what are its basic beliefs?

.....
.....
.....

5. What were the religious consequences of the Protestant Reformation?

.....
.....
.....

Further Research (Home Assignment):

Do further readings about the Reformation and try to find the difference between Lutheranism, Calvinism and Anglicanism.

Unit Seven: Religious and Political Changes during the Tudor Era.

Lesson Title: Tudor Society, Culture, and Exploration.

1. Tudor Monarchs:

🚩 Henry VII (Reign: 1485-1509):

- Henry VII was born on January 28, 1457, and he was the first Tudor monarch. He came to the throne after winning the Battle of Bosworth Field in 1485, ending the Wars of the Roses.
- Henry VII married Elizabeth of York, uniting the warring houses of Lancaster and York and symbolically bringing peace to England.
- He established the Tudor dynasty and ruled as a relatively prudent monarch.
- Henry VII introduced financial reforms, including the Court of Star Chamber, to strengthen the power of the monarchy.
- He left a stable financial legacy for his son, Henry VIII, through careful management of the royal treasury.
- Henry VII's reign laid the groundwork for the centralized monarchy that his son would later inherit.

🚩 Henry VIII (Reign: 1509-1547):

- Henry VIII was born on June 28, 1491, and he is one of the most well-known Tudor monarchs.
- His reign is famous for the English Reformation, during which England broke from the Roman Catholic Church. This was largely motivated by his desire to annul his marriage to Catherine of Aragon.
- Henry VIII's six marriages are a central part of his legacy. His marriages to Catherine of Aragon, Anne Boleyn, Jane Seymour, Anne of Cleves, Catherine Howard, and Catherine Parr had significant political and religious implications.
- He dissolved the monasteries and appropriated their wealth, which significantly increased royal revenues.
- Henry VIII established the Church of England in 1534 with himself as the Supreme Head of the Church.
- He was known for his larger-than-life personality and role in shaping the English monarchy.

🚩 **Elizabeth I (Reign: 1558-1603):**

- Elizabeth I, often referred to as the "Virgin Queen," was born on September 7, 1533, the daughter of Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn.
- Her reign, known as the Elizabethan Era, was marked by significant cultural and economic growth in England.
- Elizabeth I was a skilled and astute ruler. She maintained relative religious stability after the tumultuous religious changes of her predecessors.
- Under her reign, English explorers like Sir Walter Raleigh and Sir Francis Drake explored and claimed new territories, contributing to the growth of the British Empire.
- The Elizabethan era is famous for its flourishing of literature and the arts, with playwrights like William Shakespeare creating some of the most enduring works in the English language.
- Elizabeth I never married or had children, and her death in 1603 marked the end of the Tudor Dynasty. She was succeeded by James I, the first monarch of the Stuart Dynasty.

These three Tudor monarchs played significant roles in shaping England's history during a time of dramatic change, including the consolidation of royal power, the establishment of the Church of England, and the expansion of English influence and culture during the Renaissance.

2. *Tudor Society:*

The Tudor era, which encompassed the 16th century in England, was a time of significant change and development in society, culture, and exploration. Under the rule of the Tudor monarchs, these aspects of English life underwent transformative shifts.

- **Social Hierarchy:** Tudor society was highly stratified. At the top was the monarchy, followed by the nobility, clergy, gentry, and common people. Social mobility was limited, with birth and land ownership playing a crucial role in one's position in society.

- **The Court:** The royal court was the centre of Tudor society. It served as the political and social hub of the realm, attracting nobles, courtiers, and diplomats. Court life was marked by elaborate rituals and ceremonies.
- **Tudor Poor Laws:** The Tudor period saw the establishment of the Poor Laws, a set of laws designed to address the issue of poverty and provide assistance to the needy. These laws represented early attempts at social welfare.
- **Education and Literacy:** Education was primarily reserved for the nobility and clergy. However, the Tudor era witnessed the growth of grammar schools, which offered basic education to a broader segment of the population. The English Renaissance fostered an interest in literature and learning, leading to the works of notable authors like William Shakespeare.

3. *Tudor Culture:*

- ✓ **The English Renaissance:** The Tudor period was a time of intellectual and artistic flourishing, known as the English Renaissance. It was marked by the revival of classical learning and a focus on humanism. Literature, music, and the arts thrived during this period.
- ✓ **Literature:** The works of William Shakespeare, Christopher Marlowe, and Edmund Spenser are enduring legacies of Tudor literature. The printing press played a crucial role in making literature more accessible to the masses.
- ✓ **Music:** Tudor England saw the development of English choral music. Composers like Thomas Tallis and William Byrd produced intricate choral compositions. The Reformation also influenced the composition of English-language hymns.
- ✓ **Architecture:** Tudor architecture is characterized by timber-framed buildings, elaborate half-timbering and decorative features. The Tudor rose, a symbol of the dynasty, was often incorporated into architectural design.

4. *Exploration:*

- a) *Age of Exploration:* The Tudor era was a significant period in the Age of Exploration. English explorers embarked on voyages of discovery to seek new trade routes and territories.
 - **John Cabot:** In 1497, John Cabot, an Italian explorer sailing under the English flag, is believed to have reached North America. This marked one of the earliest known European explorations of the continent.

- Sir Walter Raleigh: Sir Walter Raleigh was a key figure in the exploration of the New World. He organized expeditions to North America, including the failed Roanoke Colony, and introduced tobacco and the potato to England.
- b) *Trade and Colonization*: The Tudor period saw the growth of overseas trade, particularly with countries like Spain. English merchants established trading posts in various parts of the world, including the Levant, Africa, and the Caribbean.

In summary, Tudor society, culture, and exploration underwent significant changes and advancements during the 16th century in England. The period was marked by a vibrant cultural Renaissance, an evolving social structure, and an adventurous spirit of exploration that laid the groundwork for England's future as a global maritime power. The Tudor legacy endures through literature, architecture, and the historic voyages of exploration that expanded England's horizons.

Adapted from: Snyder, C. A. (2003). *The Britons*. Blackwell Publishing.

Questions:

1. How did the Tudor dynasty access the thrown of England?

.....
.....
.....

2. Draw a pyramid of societal hierarchy during the Tudor era.

.....
.....
.....

3. Tudor rule was characterized by religious upheavals. Explain and illustrate with examples.

.....
.....
.....

4. The Elizabethan Age was characterized by thriving literary and cultural activities. Explain and illustrate with examples.

.....
.....
.....

5. The Elizabethan era was also known as the Age of Exploration. What was the impact of the expeditions launched by Elizabeth I on English history?

.....
.....
.....

Further Research (Home Assignment):

Do further research and write a short historical account about the rise of Puritanism, its key religious beliefs and its influence on world history.

Unit Eight: Society and Economy in the Tudor and Stuart Periods.

Lesson Title: Social classes, Economic Developments and Scientific Advancements during the Stuart Era.

The Tudor-Stuart Transition: A Turning Point in English History.

The Tudor-Stuart transition refers to the shift in English monarchy from the Tudor dynasty to the Stuart dynasty. This crucial period in English history, taking place at the turn of the 17th century, marked a significant change in the political, religious, and cultural landscape of the country.

Stuart England:

The Stuart dynasty began with James I in 1603, following the death of Elizabeth I. The Stuart era in England, which extended into the 18th century, introduced its own set of changes and challenges:

- *Religious Tensions:* The Stuart period was marked by religious tensions and conflicts, including disputes between Protestants and Catholics. The Gunpowder Plot of 1605, an attempt to blow up the English Parliament, was a notable event in this context.
- *Civil War and Revolution:* The English Civil War (1642-1651) was a significant event that pitted Parliamentarians, led by Oliver Cromwell, against Royalists loyal to the monarchy. The war resulted in the temporary abolition of the monarchy and the establishment of the Commonwealth of England.
- *The Restoration:* In 1660, the monarchy was restored under Charles II, marking the end of the Commonwealth. His reign was characterized by a more permissive society and a resurgence of theatre.
- *Glorious Revolution:* The Glorious Revolution of 1688 saw the overthrow of the Catholic James II and the accession of William III and Mary II, who were Protestants. It resulted in the constitutional changes enshrined in the Bill of Rights and the Act of Settlement, establishing parliamentary supremacy and religious tolerance.

✚ *Consequences of the Tudor-Stuart Transition:*

- *Political Transformation:* The transition marked a shift from the absolute monarchy of the Tudors to a more constitutional monarchy under the Stuarts. It paved the way for the development of the modern British parliamentary system.
- *Religious Change:* The Reformation continued to shape English religious life, but the Stuart period was marked by religious conflicts and the search for religious toleration.
- *Literary and Cultural Legacy:* While the Renaissance thrived during the Tudor period, the Stuart era also left a mark on English literature, with writers like John Milton and John Bunyan.
- *Civil Liberties:* The Glorious Revolution introduced important constitutional and legal changes, establishing the principles of limited monarchy and individual rights.

The Tudor-Stuart transition was a turning point in English history, marked by significant political, religious, and cultural changes. It laid the foundation for the development of the modern British state and its evolving system of government and religious tolerance. The legacy of this transition is evident in the institutions and principles that continue to shape the United Kingdom today.

✚ *Society and Economy in the Tudor and Stuart Periods:*

I. Social Classes and Structures:

1/ Tudor Period:

- ❖ **Monarchy and Nobility:** At the top of the social hierarchy in Tudor England was the monarch, who wielded significant power. The nobility, including dukes, earls, and barons, held vast estates and political influence.
- ❖ **Gentry and Yeomen:** The gentry were a social class just below the nobility, consisting of landowners, justices of the peace, and local officials. Yeomen were land-owning farmers and craftsmen, often considered the backbone of the country.
- ❖ **Clergy:** The clergy included religious leaders, with the Church of England as the dominant religious institution. Clergy members ranged from high-ranking bishops to parish priests.

- ❖ **Commoners:** The common people comprised a broad social spectrum, from urban merchants and tradespeople to rural labourers, tenants, and the impoverished. Serfs had mostly disappeared by the Tudor era, but some forms of bondage persisted.

2/ Stuart Period:

- ❖ **Monarchy and Aristocracy:** The Stuart period, marked by the reigns of James I, Charles I, and the English Civil War, saw significant conflicts between the monarchy and Parliament. The aristocracy maintained its power but faced challenges from Parliamentarians.
- ❖ **Emergence of the Bourgeoisie:** Urbanization and trade led to the rise of a merchant class, the bourgeoisie, which gradually gained economic and political influence. The middle class included traders, lawyers, and other professionals.
- ❖ **Religious Divergence:** The Stuart era witnessed religious conflicts between Catholics and Protestants, culminating in the Glorious Revolution of 1688, which established Protestantism and constitutional monarchy as dominant.

II. Economic Developments and Trade:

1/ Tudor Period:

- ❖ **Agricultural Economy:** Tudor England was primarily agrarian, with the manorial system still in place. The Enclosure Acts led to the consolidation of land and the displacement of small farmers.
- ❖ **Trade and Exploration:** England's geographic location and naval power made it a center for trade. Explorers like John Cabot and Sir Francis Drake sought new trade routes and territories, fostering overseas trade.
- ❖ **Wool and Cloth Trade:** Wool production and the woolen cloth trade were crucial to the Tudor economy. The Crown promoted this industry through trade agreements and protective measures.

2/ Stuart Period:

- **Economic Challenges:** The Stuart period was marked by economic challenges, including inflation and taxation. The English Civil War and the Interregnum led to economic disruption.

- Colonial Ventures: The establishment of English colonies in North America, such as Jamestown in Virginia, aimed to exploit resources and promote trade.
- Growth of Banking and Finance: The Stuart era saw the emergence of the Bank of England in 1694, which helped stabilize the national economy and provide financial services.

III. Scientific Advancements and the Royal Society:

1/ Tudor Period:

The Tudor period was characterized by a blending of medicine and alchemy. John Dee, a notable figure of the era, was a mathematician, astronomer, and advisor to Elizabeth I.

2/ Stuart Period:

- ❖ Royal Society of London: The Stuart period was a time of significant scientific progress. In 1660, the Royal Society of London for the Improvement of Natural Knowledge was founded. It promoted scientific inquiry, experimentation, and the exchange of knowledge.
- ❖ Scientific Figures: Prominent scientists of the period included Robert Boyle, who contributed to the development of modern chemistry, and Sir Isaac Newton, whose laws of motion and theory of gravity revolutionized physics.
- ❖ Innovation and Progress: The Royal Society fostered advancements in the sciences, including astronomy, physics, and medicine. The period laid the groundwork for the Scientific Revolution of the late 17th century.

In summary, the Tudor and Stuart periods in England were marked by significant developments in society, economy, and science. These eras witnessed a transformation of social classes, the emergence of new economic forces, and the promotion of scientific inquiry through the establishment of institutions like the Royal Society. These changes laid the foundation for the modernization and advancement of England in subsequent centuries.

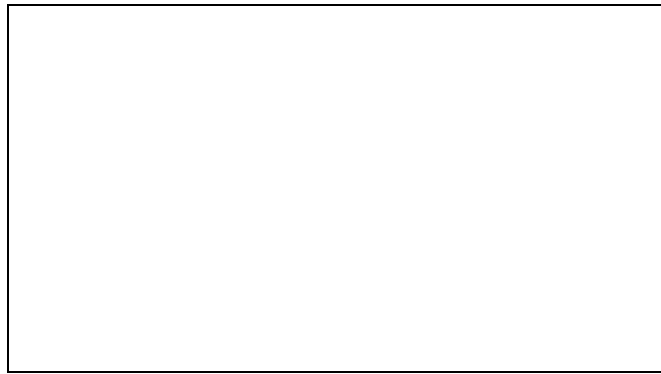
Adapted from: Higham, N. J. (1992). *Rome, Britain and the Anglo-Saxons*. Seaby.

Questions:

1. Explain why and how did England turn to a republic during the Stuart era.

.....
.....
.....

2. Draw a pyramid of social stratification during the Stuart dynasty.



3. What were causes of the conflict between the monarchy and parliamentarians during the Stuart period?

.....
.....
.....

4. What were the reasons behind the scientific progress and economic development witnessed during the Stuart era?

.....
.....
.....

Further Research (Home Assignment):

Do further research about literary activity during the Stuart Dynasty and say to what extent it reflects the spirit and issues of that age.

Unit Nine: The Stuart Era and the English Civil War (1603-1660).

Lesson Title: The Stuart Era and the English Civil War (1603-1660).

The Stuart era in England began with the ascension of James I to the English throne in 1603. He was also James VI of Scotland, making him the first monarch to rule both England and Scotland, uniting the crowns in what became known as the Union of the Crowns. James I was succeeded by his son, Charles I, in 1625.

1. *Stuart Monarchs:*

- ✚ *James I (1603-1625):* James I was known for his belief in the *divine right of kings*, asserting that monarchs were appointed by God and answerable only to Him. His reign saw religious tensions, especially with Puritans who sought a more radical reformation of the Church of England. His support for the Anglican Church and clashes with Parliament over taxation created tensions that would continue into the next reign.
- ✚ *Charles I (1625-1649):* Charles I's reign was marked by conflicts with Parliament, particularly over issues of taxation and religion. His attempts to rule without Parliament's consent, his marriage to a Catholic, and his imposition of the unpopular *Ship Money tax* led to a deterioration of royal authority. This culminated in the English *Civil War*, which began in 1642.

2. *Causes and Consequences of the English Civil War:*

✚ *Causes:*

- **Religious Conflict:** Religious tensions between Anglicans, Puritans, and Catholics were a significant factor. Charles I's attempts to impose Anglican practices on Scotland led to the Bishops' Wars, a prelude to the English Civil War.
- **Parliamentary and Royal Conflicts:** Charles I's belief in the divine right of kings and his attempts to rule without Parliament's approval led to a power struggle. The Petition of Right (1628) and the Long Parliament (1640) further escalated tensions.
- **Economic and Social Factors:** Economic pressures, taxation disputes, and the changing social landscape contributed to unrest.

✚ *Consequences:*

- *The English Civil War (1642-1651):* The conflict between Royalists (Cavaliers) and Parliamentarians (Roundheads) resulted in significant bloodshed, with Oliver Cromwell emerging as a prominent Parliamentarian leader. The war ended with Charles I's defeat, trial, and execution in 1649.
- *The Interregnum (1649-1660):* Following Charles I's execution, England became a republic known as the Commonwealth under the leadership of Oliver Cromwell. This period saw the end of the monarchy and the House of Lords, with power concentrated in the hands of Cromwell and the New Model Army.

✚ *The Interregnum and the Restoration:*

- *The Protectorate (1653-1659):* Oliver Cromwell dissolved the Rump Parliament and established a Protectorate with himself as Lord Protector. While he ruled England with an iron fist, his regime had its share of political and religious conflicts.
- *The Restoration (1660):* After Cromwell's death, the monarchy was restored with the return of Charles II, son of Charles I. The Restoration of the monarchy marked a period of cultural and social change, including the reestablishment of the Church of England. The Clarendon Code was implemented to restrict religious liberties.
- *End of the Interregnum:* The Restoration signaled the end of the Interregnum and the return of the monarchy, though with certain concessions and limitations on royal power.

In summary, the Stuart era in England, marked by the reigns of James I and Charles I, saw significant political, religious, and social conflicts that culminated in the English Civil War. The war led to the temporary abolition of the monarchy, the establishment of the Commonwealth, and the eventual return of the monarchy during the Restoration. This period of upheaval left a lasting impact on English history, politics, and the development of constitutional government.

Adapted from: Blair, J. (2005). *The Stuart Society*. Oxford University Press.

Questions:

1. Define the following terms:

- *Divine Right of Kings:*

.....
.....

- *Ship Money Act:*

.....
.....

- *Civil War:*

.....
.....

2. Who were the Parliamentarians and the Royalists?

.....
.....
.....

3. Why was there a conflict between them?

.....
.....
.....

4. How did this conflict end and why?

.....
.....
.....

5. What were its consequences on British history?

.....
.....
.....

Final Evaluation:

Question 01: (06pts) Provide brief definitions of the following terms:

- 1- The United Kingdom (UK):
- 2- Normandy:
- 3- Paganism:
- 4- Feudalism:

Question 02: (06pts) Answer the following questions:

- 1- How did the Norman conquest of Britain influence the development of the English language?
.....
- 2- Draw a timeline of British ancestry.

- 3- Was the issue of Henry VIII's divorce the reason behind the Protestant Reformation? Explain.

References:

- Allen, Grant. Anglo-Saxon Britain. Gutenberg Project. USA, 2005.
- McDowall, David. An Illustrated History of Britain. Longman Publications. UK, 1989.
- Brigden, S. (2000). New worlds, lost worlds: The rule of the Tudors, 1485–1603. Penguin Books.
- Loades, D. (2012). The Tudors: History of a dynasty. Continuum.
- Hicks, M. (2010). The Wars of the Roses (2nd ed.). Yale University Press.
- Prestwich, M. (2007). Plantagenet England, 1225–1360. Oxford University Press.
- Carpenter, D. (2004). The struggle for mastery: The Penguin history of Britain, 1066–1284. Penguin Books.
- Williams, A., & Martin, G. H. (Eds.). (2003). Domesday Book: A completed translation. Penguin Classics.
- Cunliffe, B. (2004). The ancient Celts (2nd ed.). Oxford University Press.
- Koch, J. T. (2006). Celtic culture: A historical encyclopedia (Vols. 1–5). ABC-CLIO.
- Snyder, C. A. (2003). The Britons. Blackwell Publishing.
- Millett, M. (1990). The Romanization of Britain: An essay in archaeological interpretation. Cambridge University Press.
- Salway, P. (2015). A history of Roman Britain (3rd ed.). Oxford University Press.
- Higham, N. J. (1992). Rome, Britain and the Anglo-Saxons. Seaby.
- Blair, J. (2005). The Stuart Society. Oxford University Press.
- Stenton, F. M. (1971). Anglo-Saxon England (3rd ed.). Oxford University Press.
- Swanton, M. (1998). The Anglo-Saxon chronicle. Phoenix Press.
- BBC. (n.d.). Ancient Celts. BBC History.
https://www.bbc.co.uk/history/ancient/british_prehistory
- Historic UK. (n.d.). The Anglo-Saxons. <https://www.historic-uk.com/HistoryUK/HistoryofEngland/The-Anglo-Saxons/>
- British Library. (n.d.). Tudor England and the Reformation. <https://www.bl.uk/tudors>