English IV Name:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Old English & Medieval Periods Date:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Guiding Questions**

**Unit 1 Introduction (pages 1-14)**

1. What is a well-known climatic feature of England and what causes it? (pg. 2)
2. What separates England from the rest of Europe? (pg. 2)
3. How did most of the people survive in early England? (pg. 2)
4. Who owned the land and how did they come to possess the land? (pg. 2)
5. How was the early English society arranged, and what was that arrangement? (pg. 2)
6. What is another name for this societal order, and what does it imply? (Ms. Chase)
7. Songs known as “carols” began as what? (pg. 3)
8. For the secular and holy festivities, what were other forms of entertainment? (pg. 3)
9. By the 9th century, who was a notable English ruler? (pg. 3)
10. In 1066 AD, who defeated the Anglo-Saxon king at the Battle of Hastings, and what did this now make England? (pg. 3)
11. What was the Domesday Book and its purpose? (pg. 3)
12. What was the official language of England after the Battle of Hastings up until the 16th century? (pg. 3)
13. *Beowulf* was probably written as guide for what? (pg. 3)
14. On the timeline: (pgs. 4-5)
15. What is the date given for the Anglo-Saxon invasion?
16. What does St. Augustine establish in AD 597 and where?
17. What is the date for the Fall of the Roman Empire?
18. What is the date for the surviving version of *Beowulf*?
19. Who becomes king of Wessex in AD 871?
20. Who kills Duncan in AD 1040?
21. When does Edward the Confessor become king?
22. When does the First Crusade begin?
23. When does Canterbury become England’s religious center?
24. What becomes the center for learning c. AD 1130?
25. Who is murdered in AD 1170?
26. Who is forced to sign the Magna Carta in AD 1215?
27. Where and when is the first paper made?
28. What happens to Richard I of England in AD 1192?
29. What happens in China in AD 1214?
30. When are the first commoners allowed in Parliament?
31. Who becomes king in AD 1272?
32. When does the Hundred Years’ War with France begin?
33. What epidemic starting sweeping through England in AD 1348?
34. When was the surviving version of *Sir Gawain and the Green Knight* written?
35. When is the Bible first translated into English?
36. When does the Hundred Years’ War end with France?
37. What is the next war that spans AD 1455-1485?
38. When does Thomas Malory write *Morte d’Arthur*?
39. Who leads the French in breaking the siege of Orleans in AD 1429?
40. When and where is the first Gutenberg Bible printed?
41. Between 800 and 600 BC, who were the two groups of Celts that invaded the British Isles, and where did they settle? (pg. 6)
42. How did they organize themselves, and who settled their disputes? (pg. 6)
43. Who were the next conquerors, for how long did they stay, and what did they establish? (pg. 6)
44. Who were the invaders from Germany? (pg. 6)
45. Who initially introduced Christianity to the British Isles? (pg. 6)
46. Which Anglo-Saxon king was converted to Christianity by St. Augustine in AD 597? (pg. 6)
47. What was the positive influence of the Church? (pg. 7)
48. Who were the two groups that made up the Vikings, and which areas of the British Isles did they target for sacking and plundering? (pg. 7)
49. Who was the king that ascended the throne of Wessex in AD 871? (pg. 7)
50. What were his two main accomplishments? (pg. 7)
51. Who was the descendant of Alfred the Great who would be the last non-disputed Anglo-Saxon king of England? (pg. 7)
52. The Normans of French Normandy were descendants of whom? (pg. 7)
53. Why did William of Normandy believe he should be king of England after Edward the Confessor died? (pg. 7)
54. Who was made king instead, and what did William do about it in AD 1066? (pg. 7)
55. What is the name of the famous battle where William was victorious in claiming the throne? (pg. 7)
56. What five things did William do to ensure his control in England? (pg. 7)
57. What is the feudal system, and what are the rankings from top to bottom? (pg. 8)
58. What is the Bayeux Tapestry? (pg. 8)
59. When did Norman rule officially end, who was the new king, and what royal house did he establish? (pg. 8)
60. What led to Henry II being in conflict with the Church? (pg. 8)
61. How did he try to outmaneuver the Church, and how did this backfire? (pg. 8)
62. What became a common English means of showing religious devotion? (pg. 8)
63. What is the English meaning of Magna Carta? (pg. 8)
64. Why did King John need to raise more money, and whom did he make mad? (pg. 8)

1. What was promised in the Magna Carta, and how do historians view it? (pg. 8)
2. What was the next “House” to ascend the throne in AD 1399, and what other “House” contested their claim to the throne? (pgs. 8-9)
3. What was the name of this conflict, and how long did it last? (pg. 9)
4. Which of these kings became central characters in some of Shakespeare’s history plays? (pgs. 8-9)
5. What was Henry Tudor’s role in ending the War of the Roses? (pg. 9)
6. What was the symbol used by the House of Tudor to show the union of the House of Lancastor and the House of York? (Ms. Chase)
7. What happened in AD 1381, and what led up to it? (pg. 9)
8. How did this gradually change the feudal system? (pg. 9)
9. How did Anglo-Saxon literature begin? (pg. 10)
10. What are the two main categories of poetry in early Anglo-Saxon literature? (pg. 10)
11. What is considered the national epic of England? (pg. 10)
12. Before Alfred the Great, what was the language used for prose and why? (pg. 10)
13. Who was the greatest of these scholars, what did he write, and what was it about? (pg. 10)
14. What was another famous work of prose from this time, and what made it different from the previous works? (pg. 10)
15. What form of literature emerged in the Middle Ages? (pg. 10)
16. Who sponsored plays, why, what were they called, and what stories did they tell? (pg. 11)
17. Why did morality plays come about, and what was their purpose? (pg. 11)
18. What did German silversmith, Johann Gutenberg, perfect in 1454? (pg. 11)
19. In 1476, who set up the first movable-type press in England, and what was the result? (pg. 11)
20. What was the first project of this person? (pg. 11)
21. Into what class was Geoffrey Chaucer born, and how did this influence his opportunities? (pg. 11)
22. What is Chaucer’s masterpiece, and what was its format? (pg. 11)
23. What sections of society were shown in this masterpiece, and how was this a change from the medieval romances? (pg. 11)
24. What two characteristics make him a “modern” writer? (pg. 11)
25. How many tales did he write, and how many did he actually have planned for this piece of literature? (pg. 11)
26. What were some of the types of tales told in this piece of literature? (pgs. 11-12)
27. What are medieval romances, and who was the most popular character? (pg. 12)
28. Why were the French interested in a legendary Celtic king, and what book was written by which French author in the 15th century about this Celtic king? (pg. 12)
29. What is the name of a popular harp-like instrument, how did poets use them, and what literature formed from this? (pg. 12)
30. What were the two main types of this type of poetry and their topics? (pg. 12)
31. What was another popular poetic form in this time period, and what is its definition? (pg. 12)
32. Who was a popular character of this form of literature, what did he do, and what was his “posse” called? (pg. 12)
33. What specific two events were compared in “The British Tradition” section? (pg. 13)
34. What was the comparison between the two? (pg. 13)
35. What language did the Teutonic tribes of Angles, Saxons, and Jutes bring to Britannia, and what did it become? (pg. 14)
36. Who first named Britannia “Englaland” (land of the Angles) and when? (pg. 14)
37. What did the language come to be called, and what kind of words do we still have from this language? (pg. 14)
38. Where was English to gain its more sophisticated words? (pg. 14)
39. What caused the next evolution in the English language, and what is the new language called? (pg. 14)
40. What other language during this evolution greatly influenced English, and what are some of the words we inherited? (pg. 14)