Student _____

Date _____

Chapter 1   When Togas and Latin Came to Britannia

1. The priest-rulers of the Celtic tribes were known as _____.

2. What Roman general was the first to come to Britain to conquer it? _____

3. What were the people called who lived there? _____

4. The Roman fort Londonium became the city of _____ and is located on the _____ River.

5. What Roman emperor built a wall in England to keep out the wild northern tribes of Picts and Scots? _____

6. Who was the first Christian emperor of Rome? _____

7. Name the man who brought Christianity to the wild tribes of Ireland. _____

8. Roman troops had to pull out of Britain because they were needed at home to defend Rome itself. Who was attacking the Roman Empire at this time? _____

9. Eventually the empire of Rome was conquered and, in the Empire's final days, the city of Rome itself was overrun. Historians consider this to be the beginning of what historical period? _____

10. The Fall of Rome also marks the beginning of the Middle Ages. Fill in the blanks for the memory trick to help you memorize the dates for the Middle Ages:
The Middle Ages run from the _____ of the first _____ to the _____ of the next. Now give the rounded-off dates -- _____AD to _____AD.

Student _____

Date _____

Chapter 2   Well, We're Through With The Romans...So Who's Next?

1. What tribes were the ones giving Vortigern so much trouble?
    _____
    _____

2. Who did he ask to come help him? _____.

3. Name all three tribes of Germanic people who began invading England
    at this time:

    _____

    _____

    _____

4. (Circle correct word in each pair) If King Arthur really lived, he was [
    British / English], and he was fighting the [British / English].

5. The Welsh historian Nennius wrote that
    a. Arthur was part Roman and was a real hero to the British people
    b. Arthur was a fictitious character who originated in Welsh folk tales
    c. Arthur was fiction but Merlin the magician was real.

Student _____

Date   _____

Chapter 3   A Little About Language

1. "Old English" is a language also known as
   _____.

2. Write out the law that describes how languages change:
   _____
   _____

3. List the four words that were used for our one word *you* in the King
   James Version of the Bible: _____   _____   _____
   _____

4. According to the law for language change, would Adam have spoken a
   simple, primitive language, or a highly complex one?   (circle correct
   answer)   a. simple   b. complex

5. Sir William Jones found a link between English and (name the language)
   _____ which is an ancient language that
   originated in (name the country) _____.

6. Linguists believe that most of the languages of Europe come from a
   common source called the
   _____ language.

7. What brothers wrote down German folk and fairy tales and also were
   expert linguists? _____

8. If you have two or more words for the same thing in English, how can
   you know which one is probably derived from Anglo Saxon?
   _____

9. If you compare dictionaries for different languages, who has more
   words—the Germans... or the French? (Circle one)

10. And who has more words in their dictionary than anyone else in the
    world? _____

Student _____

Date _____

Chapter 4   The Invasion of the Church and of Latin

1. The chief unifying force for most of Europe during the Middle Ages was
    a. the army of the Pope
    b. the Catholic Church
    c. the language of Latin

2. The Catholic Church is often called the _____ Catholic Church because the church's headquarters was, and still is, the city of _____ and the bishop of this city is always considered the head of the entire Church.

3. This head bishop of the Catholic Church is more commonly called the _____.

4. What body of water did Augustine cross in order to sail from France to Kent in England? _____

5. Augustine was appointed by the Pope to be the very first _____.

6. After the church came to England, all historical, scientific, legal, and church documents were in the language of _____,

7. The Anglo Saxons originally used an alphabet of symbols called _____, but after the Church came, the _____ alphabet was adopted for writing down the English language, and it's the one we use today.

8. List three religious words that were adopted straight from Latin: _____.

9. List the Anglo Saxon gods or goddesses for whom the following days are named:
    1. Tuesday--_____
    2. Wednesday--_____
    3. Thursday--_____
    4. Friday--_____

10. During the Middle Ages, the Catholic Church would not allow the Bible to be translated into any language other than _____.

11. Chapters or books of the Bible which were heavily and beautifully illustrated with intricate and colorful designs and drawings were known as _____ manuscripts.

12. Write the word "today" in Anglo Saxon as best you can -- try to copy the letters exactly:_____

13. Spell "while" in Anglo Saxon: _____.

14. Finish this saying: "Power corrupts, and _____."

15. Who is the Father of English History? _____

16. When the Celtic Church had a kind of show-down with the Roman Catholic Church, who won? _____

17. One widely read and classic piece of Old English literature tells the tale of dragons, kings, thanes and a hero named _____.

18. Give kennings for these two words: ocean _____   heart _____

19. Anglo Saxon poetry was written in half-lines. The pause or break in the middle of each line is called a _____.

20. Each half line had to have exactly how many syllables? _____

21. What other poetic device was used in Anglo Saxon poetry? _____

    Give an example from *Cædmon's Hymn*: _____

22. Why is Cædmon significant?
    a. He killed a dragon that was threatening a monastery in Northumbria.
    b. He started the monastic tradition of playing the harp after dinner.
    c. He is the first known English poet.

Student _____

Date _____

Chapter 5   The Invasion of the Vikings and Old Norse

1. After the Anglo Saxons were finally settled in England, they were invaded by people from northern Europe called Norsemen, more popularly called the _____.

2. Extra fierce Vikings who went insanely wild in battle were known as _____.

3. King Alfred didn't expect to become king because he had three older _____. He was instead focused on _____.

4. King Alfred commissioned a history of England to be written called the _____. It wasn't the very first history of England, but It was the very first history of England that was written in the _____ language.

5. The Danish Vikings were finally defeated and forced to sign a treaty. Their territory in England was limited to a northern area of England which was known as the _____.

6. For a while England, Denmark, Norway and part of Sweden were under the rule of a Danish king named King _____.

7. What is a good clue that a word comes from the Old Norse? _____

8. Circle the word in each pair that is derived from the Old Norse: skin and hide;   sick and ill;   raise and rear.

9. Old Norse had a deeper influence on English than Latin. We know this because the _____ of English was affected by Old Norse, not just the vocabulary.

10. English is no longer primarily an *inflected* language as it once was. Now it is considered an *analytical* language because the most important thing for understanding the meaning of a sentence in English today is _____.

Student _____

Date _____

Chapter 6   The Invasion of the Normans and Old French

1. The Norman French were originally _____-men who came to settle on the coast of France.

2. They loved everything French and their primary language shifted in just one generation from Old_____ to Old _____.

3. Normandy is very famous today for being the scene of the Allied invasion of Europe known as _____(July 6, 1944).

4. William the Conqueror, the Norman French Duke of Normandy, conquered the English at the Battle of _____, and became King of England.

5. William moved his whole court to England, and the official language for all of the upper class people in England instantly became _____.

6. Write the French phrase for "soup of the day" -- _____.

7. France, especially Paris, has been a trend setter for English people everywhere (U.S. included) since the year _____.

8. A *Romance* language is one that is derived from _____ , a dead language now, which in ancient times was spoken in the capital city of _____.

9. What happened to the Anglo Saxon Chronicles? _____

Student _____

Date _____

Chapter 7   The Making of Middle English

1. The Middle English period extends from the time of the French take-over in England in the year _____ to the time of the _____ around 1500.

2. Of the 80 sounds used in all the world's languages, English uses only _____.

3. In Middle English the word knight rhymed with _____.

4. Why was the gutteral "gh" sound dropped?   (circle one)
   a. It sounded too scholarly and formal.
   b. It was Germanic and uncool.

5. Many spelling changes occurred during this time, of which two were mentioned as this point in your text. Keeping in mind these two changes, see if you can guess what modern word each of the following Old English words represent. See how close you can get and then read the hints below if you need to.
   hwæl → _____
   hwil → _____
   hwistlian → _____
   cwen → _____
                                            [Hints: an animal; add a silent "e"; ignore the end; double the "e"]

6. A hog in the barnyard became _____ when it reached the nobleman's table because the nobleman spoke _____ .

7. Now the English language had three primary sources for its growing vocabulary. Name them:
   1. _____ 2._____
   3._____

8. Though French did not have what is considered an in-depth influence upon English, fully _____-_____% of our words come from French.

9. What war became the turning point for bringing the English language back in style in England? _____

10. The father of English literature is _____. He was the first great English author to compose his works in English, and his most famous work of literature is _____.

11. Who produced the very first Bible in the English language? _____

12. At this time, the Church felt that common people should not have access to the Bible, but rather the Bible should be carefully interpreted by _____and _____.

13. During which period has English changed the most?
    a. old English
    b. Middle English
    c. modern English

14. Draw the letter "thorn" that was used in Middle English to represent the sound of "th" -- _____

15. English is making its transition from an inflected language to one that is _____.

16. In the quote at the end of the chapter, the speaker who is quoted there is horrified that the laity (regular people who are neither priests nor clergy) and, what is worse, even _____ might gain access to the Bible because of Wycliffe.

Student _____

Date _____

Chapter 8   And the Word Became...Print!

1. In 1456 Johann Gutenberg invented _____
   _____ and the printing press was born.

2. The first book he printed was _____.

3. Before the printing press, books had to be either hand copied or
   stamped with tediously hand-carved _____
   _____.

4. The new availability of books meant that it was suddenly very
   fashionable to be able to _____.

5. Who set up the first printing press in England?
   _____

6. What English city's dialect became the standard for spelling English
   words? _____

7. The word knight is not spelled the way it is pronounced because the
   invention of the printing press slowed down changes in
   _____ more than changes in
   _____.

8. As printing standardized the way words were spelled, a huge shift in
   pronunciation was already in process and is continuing today. That shift
   is called _____.

Student _____

Date   _____

Chapter 9   The Invasion of Greek

1. The Middle Ages lasted around _____ years, beginning in the middle of the first millennium after Christ [around _____ AD], and lasting to the middle of the next millennium [around _____ AD]

2. The 200 year transitional period in which society shifted from the Middle Ages to the modern era is called the _____, a French word meaning _____.

3. The main cause of the Renaissance was the rediscovery of the writings and teachings of the _____

4. The language of the western-half of the Roman Empire was _____.

5. The language of the eastern-half of the Roman Empire was _____.

6. The Roman Empire eventually split into two halves, and the eastern half lasted much longer than the western half. This eastern empire is known as the _____ Empire.

7. The Byzantine Empire was finally conquered by the _____ _____.

8. Many people fled the Byzantine Empire when it fell. They fled to Europe bringing with them ancient Greek manuscripts and, most importantly, copies of the _____ in Greek.

9. The best authenticated ancient manuscript other than the New Testament is the _____.

10. In all (including all ancient copies), there are _____ partial or complete ancient copies of the New Testament.

11. The Latin (Roman Catholic) Church preserved the greatest number of copies of the New Testament, but the Greek Church preserved the _____ copies.

12. Another factor that encouraged the Renaissance along was the invention of _____.

13. What Greek root words are used in the English word *autograph* and what does each word mean?
_____.

14. List the five letter/sounds that are distinguishable as coming from Greek:

15. _____ for an "f"

16. _____ for an "s"

17. _____ for an "n"

18. _____ for "k"

19. _____ when it's at the beginning of a word.

20. What's a *neologism*?
_____

Student _____

Date _____

Chapter 10   "Sola Fide" -- A Battle Cry For Faith

1. Martin Luther nailed his _____ to the door of the church in _____, Germany on Halloween.

2. What invention helped Luther and his supporters get his writings out to people everywhere? _____

3. New churches that formed during the Reformation because they protested beliefs and practices of the Roman Catholic Church are still today called _____ churches.

4. The Catholic Church taught that when most Christians died, they did not go straight to heaven, but instead went to a place called _____.

5. What could you purchase in order to shorten your time in this in-between place? _____.

6. List the two most important principles of the Reformation. Write out the Latin phrase first and then what it means:

   _____

   _____

7. What was the "Counter Reformation"? (circle the letter)
   (a) a Roman Catholic army sent to crush Protestant forces
   (b) an anti-reform movement among the Counts and Countesses of Europe
   (c) a reformation within the Catholic Church which helped clean up many of the abuses.

8. What was the first project Luther began work on after he left the Catholic Church and was no longer a monk? _____

9. Now that we have studied through the last great language invasion, list all of the invasions in order here—

   _____

   _____

   _____

   _____

Student _____

Date _____

Chapter 11   Fulfilling Wycliffe's Dream

Fill in the blank or circle the correct choice.

1. Reformation ideas were linked to political rebellions in the minds of many people because
    a. Leading reformers were encouraging the people to rise up and rebel against the government.
    b. Rebellions were often led by men who used Reformation slogans in their speeches.
    c. The people could finally read the Bible for themselves and the Bible encourages violent rebellion.

2. In 1381, peasants rebelled over taxes in England. Who did they blame for much of their suffering?

    _____

    _____

3. What was totally banned in 1407 by the authority of the archbishop of Canterbury?

    _____

    _____

4. Tyndale felt that winning the English people over to reformation truth depended on what?
    a. Convincing the archbishop of Canterbury that reform was needed.
    b. Educating the common people in Latin.
    c. Getting the Bible into English, the common language of the people.

5. Tyndale had to go to Europe because
    a. No printer in England was willing to risk his life to print scriptures in English.
    b. He went there to further his study of Hebrew and Greek.
    c. He wanted to contact other European reformers who could help him.

6. In one early printing of his New Testaments, Tyndale got funds from
    a. A rich patron in Antwerp, Belgium.

b. A man who had come to destroy the Bibles.
c. A duke in Germany.

7. John Wycliffe had translated the Bible into English from what language? _____

8. Tyndale translated his New Testament from the language of _____

   making his Bible the first _____.

9. _____% of the entire King James Bible is Tyndale's work.

10. _____% of the King James New Testament is Tyndale's work.

11. Short words in English tend to mean that the word is an _____ word.

12. What name for God did Tyndale construct from his understanding of the Hebrew? _____

13. Of the Tyndale phrases listed in the book, list two here that you are especially familiar with:
   1._____
   2._____

14. What was meant by the word "penance"?

   _____

   _____

15. We have a kind of protection against a serious mistranslation of the Bible in the fact that
   a. We have better and more accurate scholars today
   b. Our translators do not have any biases or prejudices which could affect their work of translating scripture.
   c. We have so many translations that we can compare them and see what is most accurate for ourselves.

Student _____

 Date   _____

Chapter 12   Of Kings and Wives and Martyrs

1. What was the great obsession of Henry VIII's life?
_____

2. Why did Henry VIII force the English church to separate from the Roman Catholic Church and the pope?
_____
_

3. Which two churchmen lost their lives because they refused to sign the documents making Henry head of the English church?

    1. _____

    2. _____

4. At what special assembly was it decided that an English Bible was inevitable? _____

5. Why was William Tyndale's New Testament not acceptable at this time to the Church of England? (circle one)
    a. It was believed to be inaccurate.
    b. It was rejected by the new queen, Anne Boleyn.
    c. It was too much aligned with the Protestant movement.

6. Tyndale was arrested by Roman Catholic authorities in Antwerp, Belgium on a charge of _____.

7. Anne Boleyn had fallen out of favor with Henry because she had not produced what? _____.

8. Tyndale's last prayer was for whom?
_____.

Student _____

Date   _____

Chapter 13   The Bible That Was Named For a King

1. The first "study Bible" in English was the _____ Bible.

2. Of Henry VIII's children who had by far the longest and most respected reign? (circle one)
    a. Edward   b. Mary I   c. Elizabeth I

3. What was Mary I's nickname? _____. Why?
    _____
    _____

4. What was the nickname of Elizabeth I?
    _____.

5. Was Elizabeth I Protestant like her brother Edward, or Catholic like her sister Mary? _____.

6. James VI of Scotland became _____ of England, uniting these two countries after years of strife.

7. The English spoken at the time of William Shakespeare is sometimes called _____ English.

8. Why didn't James I simply adopt the Geneva Bible as the official English Bible? (Circle any that are true)

    a. Because Protestants would have been upset since the Geneva Bible contained notes that were too Catholic.

    b. Because Catholics would have hated it since it contained notes that were too Protestant.

    c. Because James wanted to unite Protestants and Catholics and the Geneva Bible would have only caused more conflict.

9. James wanted two primary things for his officially sanctioned English Bible: (1)That the _____ be not too Protestant nor too Catholic and (2) that it contain no
    _____.

10. Books which were written by the Jews between the time of the Old and New Testaments are called the _____.

11. Were these books initially included in the King James Version?   yes   /   no

12. The particular dialect of English that prevailed in the translation of the King James Version came from the area around what city? _____.

13. The first Bible to be printed in America was a translation in the _____ language.

14. Ultra prudish society is connected with the _____ era in England.

15. Find two euphemisms not listed in the book and put them here (you could ask an adult for help):

    0. _____

    1. _____

16. The King James Bible came out in the year _____, which is also a good year for dating the career of which famous playwright? _____.

17. The language in the KJV was common every-day speech for that place and time, but later generations turned it into a kind of special _____ language to be used when addressing God.

18. Alister McGrath says that the King James Version did not follow _____ trends but rather it _____ them.

19. What man was the real trailblazer behind the KJV in establishing the style, tempo, beauty and turn of phrase that proved so influential and language-shaping for English? _____

Student _____

Date   _____

Chapter 14   Shakespeare

1. Shakespeare is said by some scholars to be, not just the greatest writer in English, but also
   a. The greatest English poet.
   b. The greatest writer in any language.
   c. The most entertaining English author.

2. Elizabethan English was more free in that there were very few spelling or grammar _____ yet.

3. Think of an adjective that describes a friend or sibling. Now apply it to him/her as a verb just to see the flexibility English enjoyed at this time. (example: I have a **crazy** sister > I'm going **to crazy** my sister). Write your sentence below and circle the adjective you are using as a verb.

   _____
   _____

4. Shakespeare employed a vocabulary of around _____ words, many of which he invented.

5. In comparison, the King James Bible used a vocabulary of only around _____ words.

6. Look up the word cliché. What does it mean?
   _____

7. List three phrases which Shakespeare invented that you recognized as clichés:

      1. _____

      2. _____

      3. _____

8. What is one of the main reasons a few scholars have questioned the authorship of some of Shakespeare's plays--

   a. They say Shakespeare could not have visited all the locations which form the setting for his plays and which he describes in detail.

   b. They claim that no one person could have written the vast number of plays and sonnets that are ascribed to Shakespeare.

   c. They say the author obviously had so much knowledge and understanding that the plays could not possibly have been written by someone who only made it through grammar school.

9. List four of the specific subject areas in which Shakespeare seemed to have expert knowledge: (1_____,
(2)_____, (3)_____,
(4)_____.

10. In Shakespeare's school he would have been in class for _____ hours a day in summer and _____ hours a day in the winter.

11. In great literature, characters are never simplistic, but rather we may at times see_____ _____in the hero, and we may see sympathize with the _____ .

12. Shakespeare consistently illustrates that _____ leads to suffering.

Student _____

Date   _____

Chapter 15   If Only King Alfred Could See Us Now

1. At one time the British Empire encompassed territory on every
    _____ in the world.

2. Write down what British people often said when bragging about the extensive
    reach of their country's empire:
    _____
    _____

3. Find at least three names of places in your own state (towns, rivers, mountains,
    lakes, etc.) that come from Native American languages. List the word along with
    the particular Native tribe (if you can find it).

    1. _____

    2. _____

    3. _____

4. List two examples that illustrate how Americans and British differ in their word
    usage:
    (1) American_____/ British_____
    (2) American_____/ British_____

5. What are the two areas today most responsible for the creation of new words:
    _____ and _____

6. Mr. Crapper had a business in the late 1800's selling
    _____.

7. The original meaning of the word *dreary* illustrates how a word may move from
    _____ to _____.

8. Latin was a kind of international language in the Middle Ages but it was only for
    _____(type of people), and only those who lived in
    _____(geographical area). English, on the other hand, is
    for _____.

9. _____% of all the world's computer text is stored in English.

10. What language has become the biggest "invader" of all?
    _____