

拓展



Chapter Two

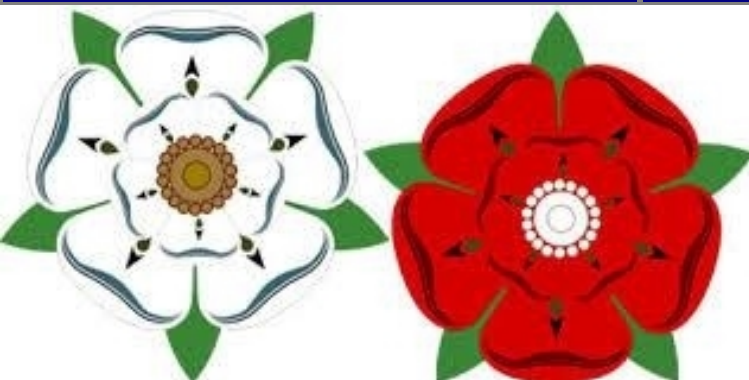
History





Timelines (mainly Britain)

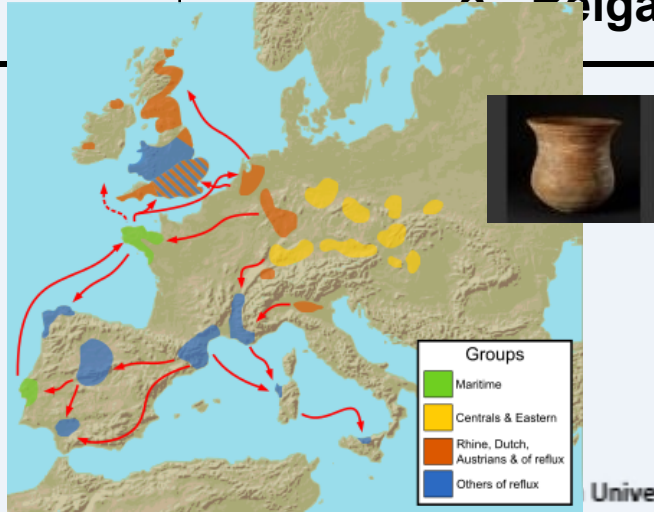
Prehistoric Britain	Roman Britain (55BC-410AD)	Anglo-Saxon (446AD-871AD)
Viking and Danish (793)	Normans (Middle Ages) (1066-1453)	Tudor Britain (1485-1603)
Stuart Britain (1063-1714)	Hanover Britain (1714-1901)	Modern Britain





I. Prehistoric

about 3000BC	New Stone Age	Iberians	Iberian Peninsula Now Spain	Long barrows Stonehenge
about 2000BC	late Neolithic and early Bronze Age	Beaker Folk	Now the area of Holland and the Rhineland	Bell-shaped drinking vessel
from 700BC	Iron Age	Celts	a. Gael at 600 BC b. Brythons at 400 BC c. Belgae at 150 BC	



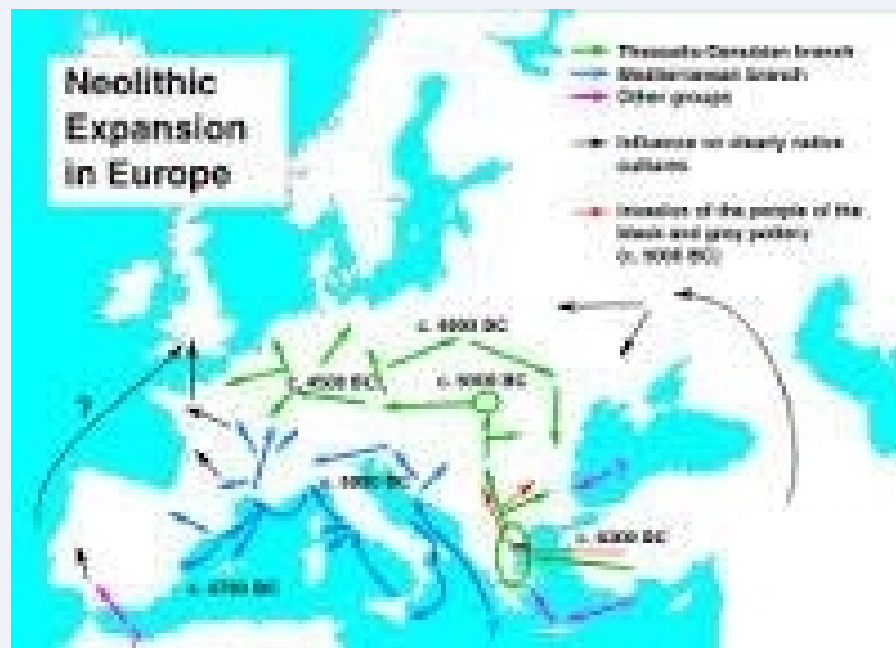


Iberians

Settlers from Northern Iberia Populate British Isles



At about 3000BC, these short, dark and long-headed people came to Britain, probably from Iberian Peninsula, now Spain





Iberians

Long Barrow (megalithic tombs) in Wiltshire and Dorset were their communal burial mounds

Stonehenge (built from 3000BC-2000BC) in Wiltshire may have religious and political means also be a celestial calendar





Iberians: Stonehenge

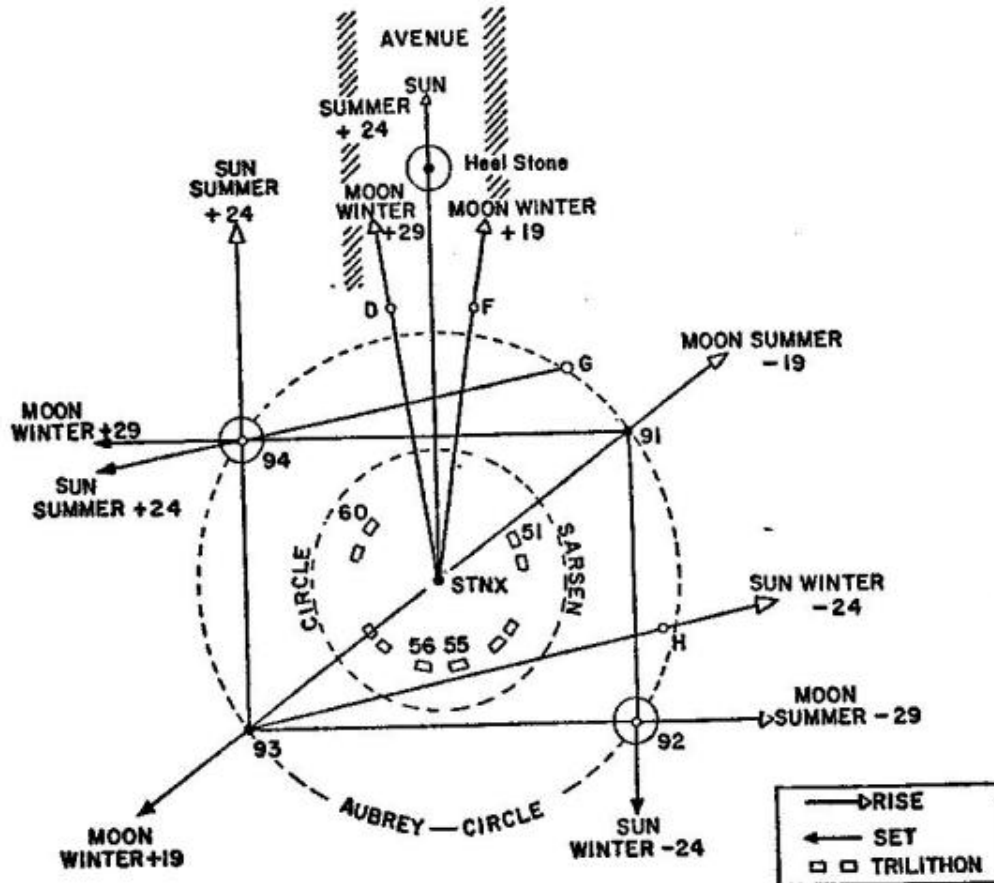


Fig. 1. Schematic plan of Stonehenge



One of the most famous sites in the world



Bell Beaker

They were named from their distinctive pottery.



They built hill forts, with the finest examples of Maiden Castle



Bell Beaker

Maiden Castle





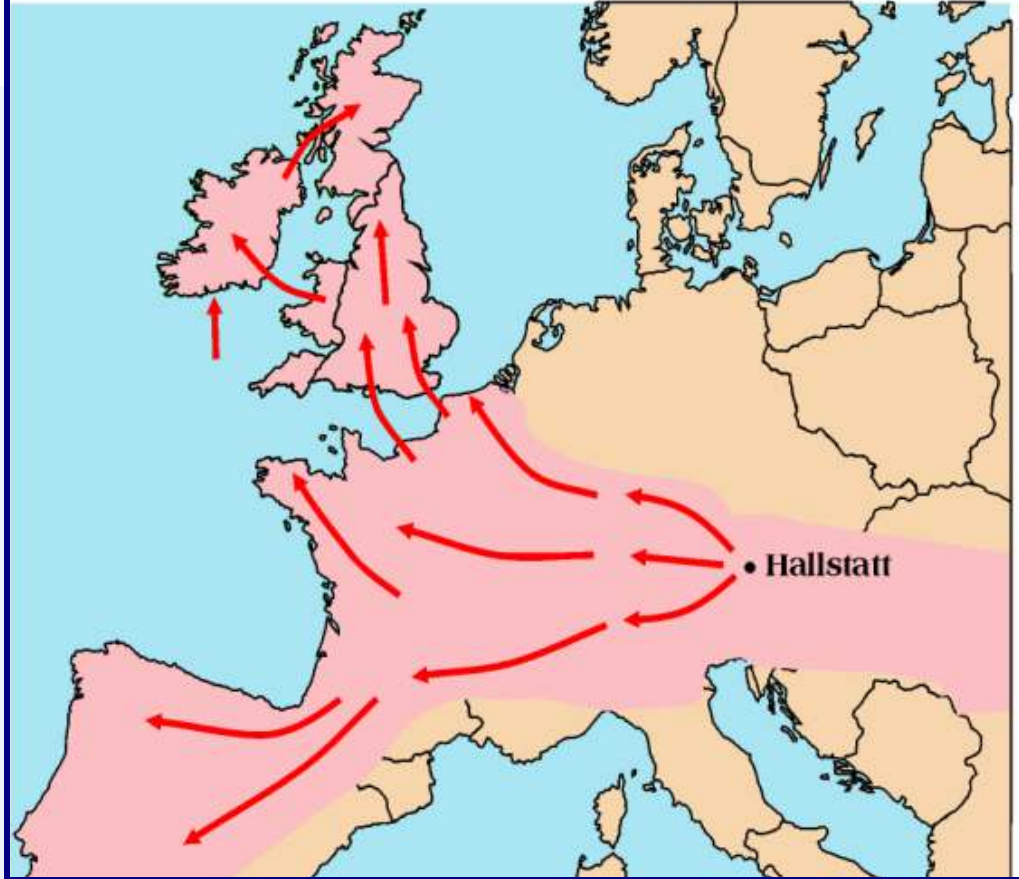
Celts: warring tribes

About 700 BC, a taller and fairer race began to arrive, originally from eastern and central Europe, now France, Belgium and southern Germany.



CELTS

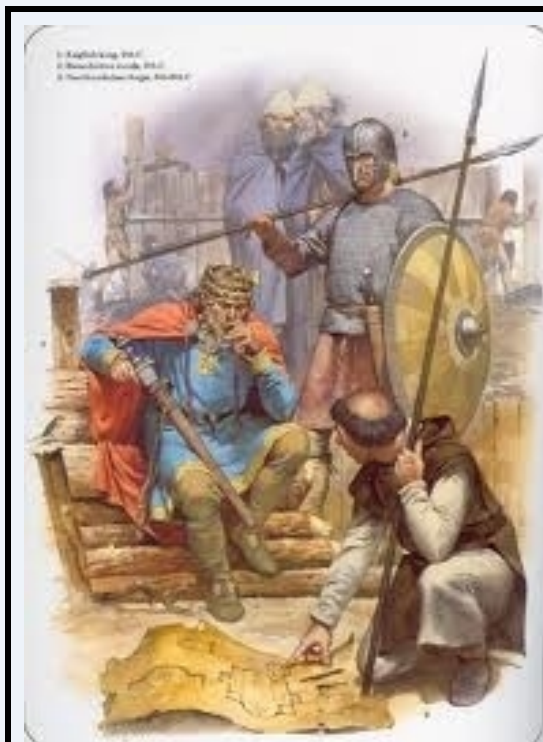
Spread from c. 900 B.C.





Celts

The Celts were a group of peoples loosely tied by similar language, religion, and cultural expression.



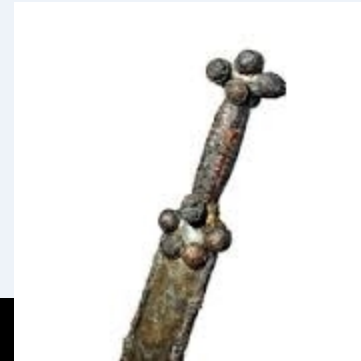
They were not centrally governed, and quite as happy to fight each other as any non-Celt. They were warriors, living for the glories of battle and plunder.





Celts

They were also the people who brought iron working to the British Isles





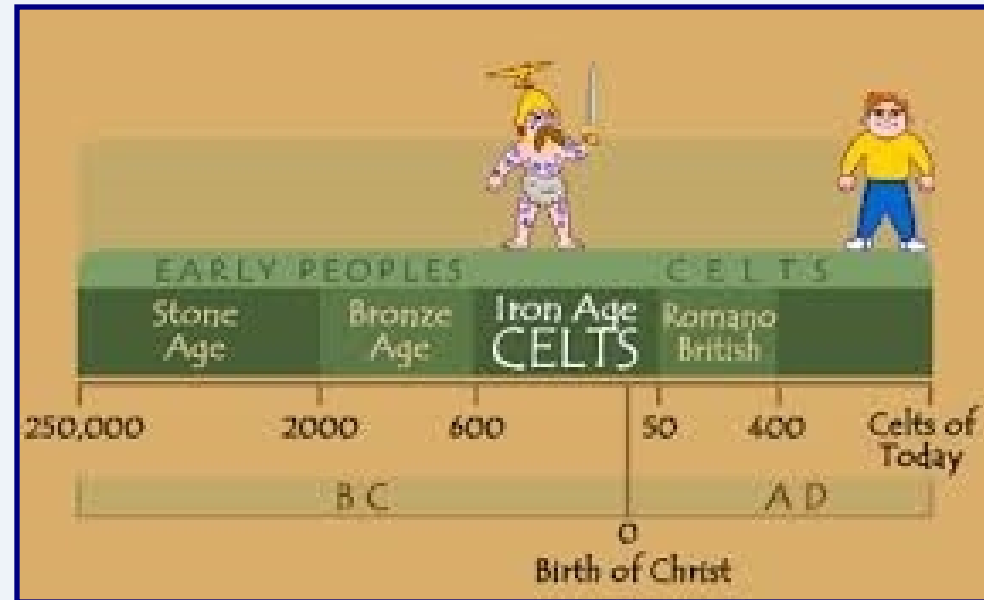
Celts

They came in three main waves:

a. Gaels at 600 BC (Gaelic)

b. Brythons at 400 BC

c. Belgae at 150 BC





Celts

Region:

Druidism(德鲁伊教)

Druid—a priest of Druidism

Practice of human sacrifice





II. Roman Britain (55BC-410BC)

Roman Conquest

Background:

- a. British Celts fought with related tribes in Gaul against the Romans.
- b. For gold, pearl...

Three invasions

In 55 and 54 BC. **Julius Caesar** made an expedition to Britain twice. In 43 AD, the **Emperor Claudius** made a successful conquest of Britain as far as the rivers Severn and Trent.



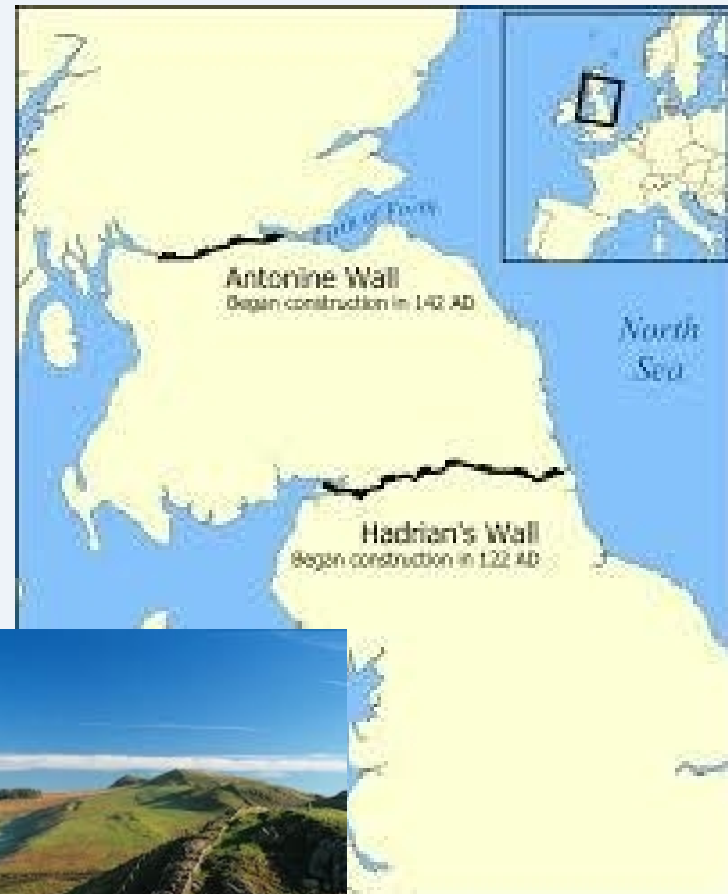
Emperor Claudius



II. Roman Britain (55BC-410BC)

Three Problems

- a. Picts still attacked periodically
- b. Saxon pirates attacked in the southeast
- c. Control was only effective in the southeastern part of the country



Hadrian's Wall



II. Roman Britain (55BC-410BC)

Reason for Withdraw (410)

- a. Barbarians from Eastern Europe at the gates of Rome
- b. Repeated attacks from Picts and Scots
- c. Germanic Saxon tribes invading from Europe

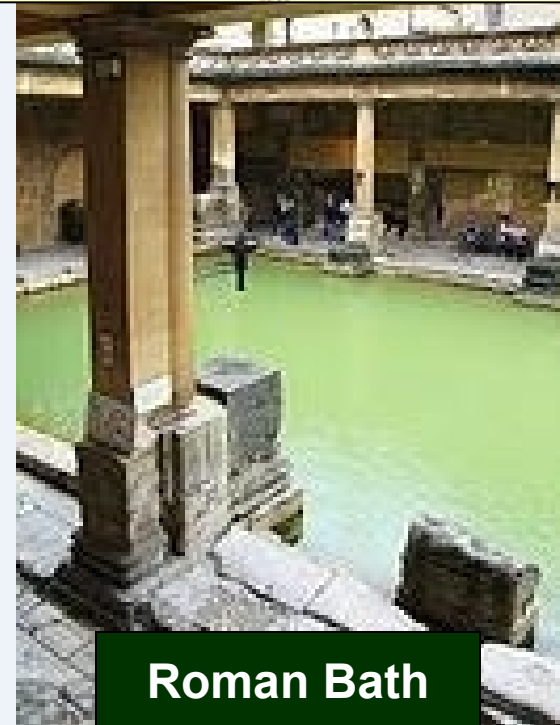
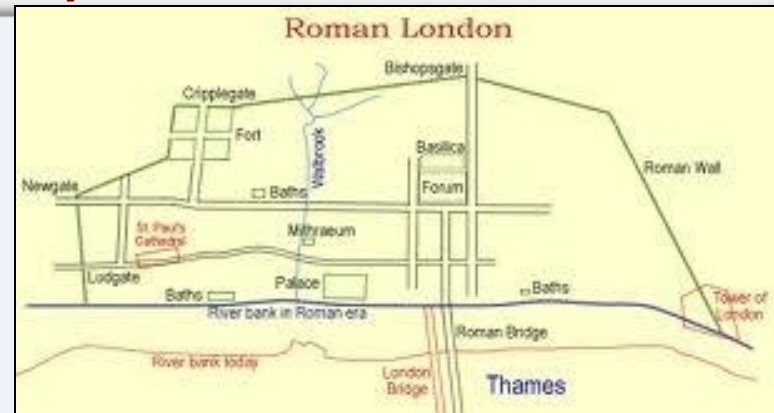




II. Roman Britain (55BC-410BC)

Results & Influence

- a. Britain became a Roman province for about 400 years.
- b. Many Celts were driven to the mountainous areas of Scotland and Wales
- c. Network of towns and roads: London, York and Bath
- d. Christianity
- e. Many English words are derived from the Latin language of the Romans



Roman Bath

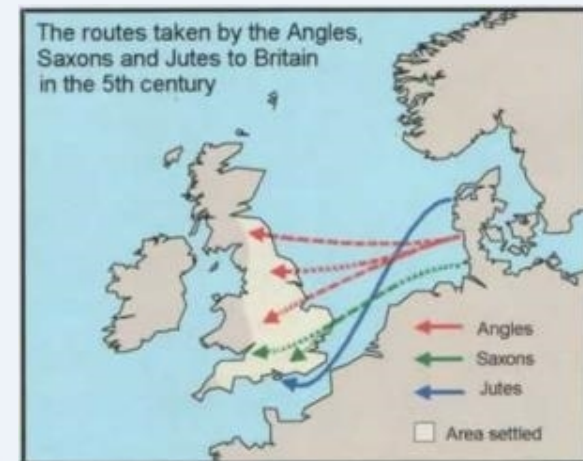


III. Anglo-Saxon (446-871)

Teutonic Tribes

Jutes, Saxons, and Angles
from now north Germany
and Denmark

Britons were driven to
the mountains or kept as
slaves





III. Anglo-Saxon (446-871)



the Angles settled in
East Anglia, the
Midlands and the North

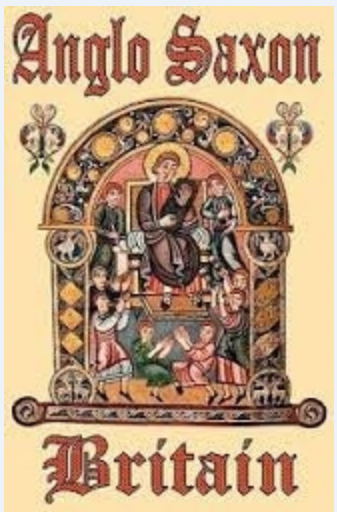
the Saxons settled in
the South and Midlands

the Jutes settled in
the South and
Southeast



III. Anglo-Saxon (446-871)

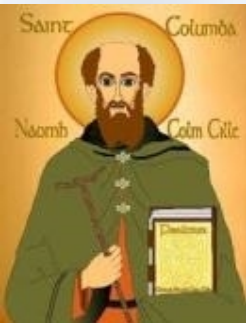
Heptarchy



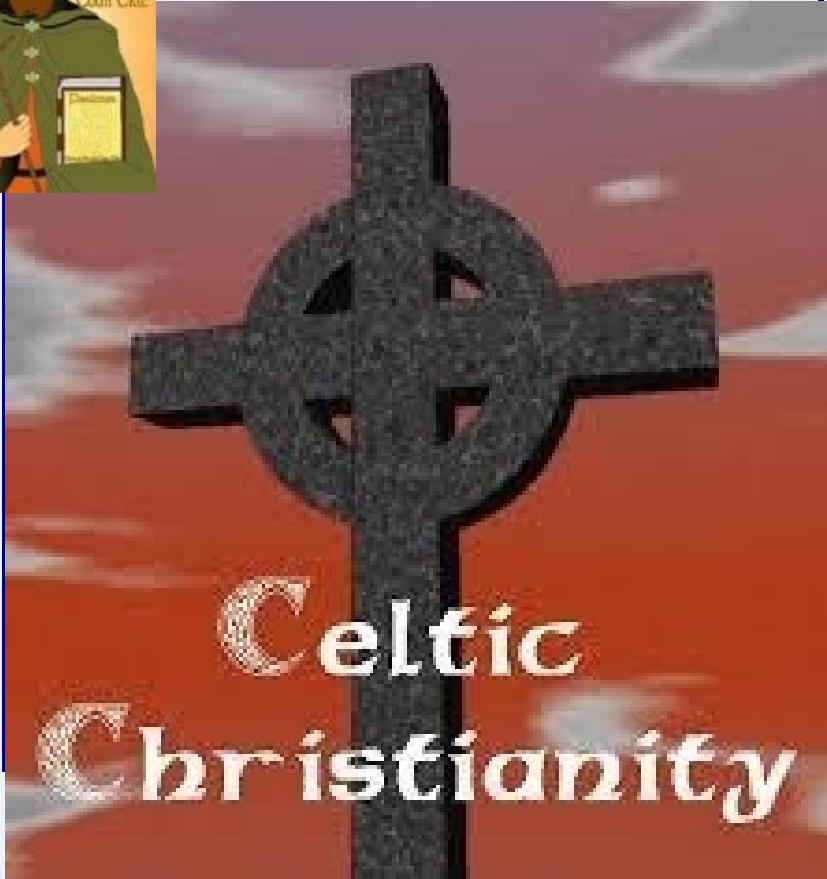
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III. Anglo-Saxon (446-871)



Celtic Christianity



Anglo-Saxon Christianity





III. Anglo-Saxon (446-871)

Anglo-Saxon Christianity

Background

1. The Anglo-Saxons destroyed virtually all traces of Roman civilization in Britain. The Anglo-Saxon pagan religion replaced Christianity.



The names, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday derive from their gods



Anglo-Saxon Christianity

Process:

Pope Gregory the Great re-established the Christian Church in England by sending from Rome a monk, Augustine, who converted the Anglo-Saxon King Ethelbert of Kent in 597. Within the next one hundred years all the Anglo-Saxon kingdoms were converted to the Christian faith.

Result:

By the late 7th century, Roman Christianity became the dominant religion in Britain

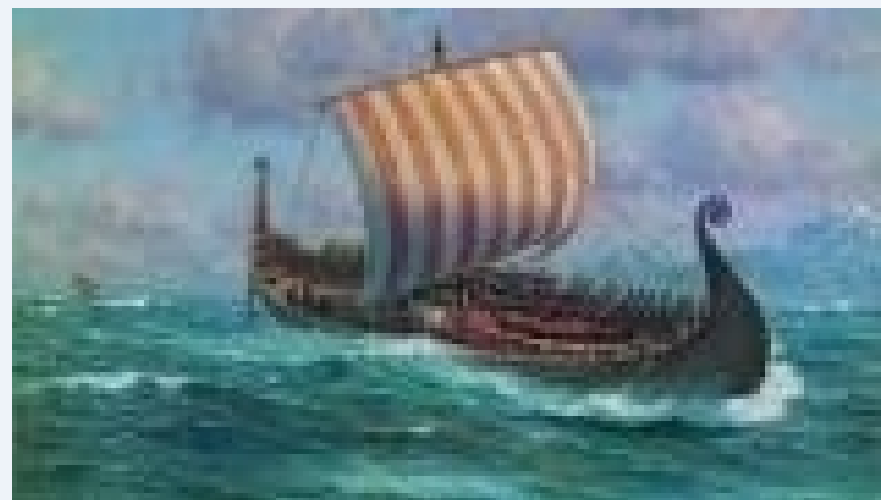




IV. Viking and Danish (793-1035)

1. Background

The Norwegian Vikings and the Danes from Denmark attacked various parts of England from 793. They became a serious problem in the 9th century, especially between 835 and 878. The Vikings and the Danes were posing a threat to the Saxon kingdom.



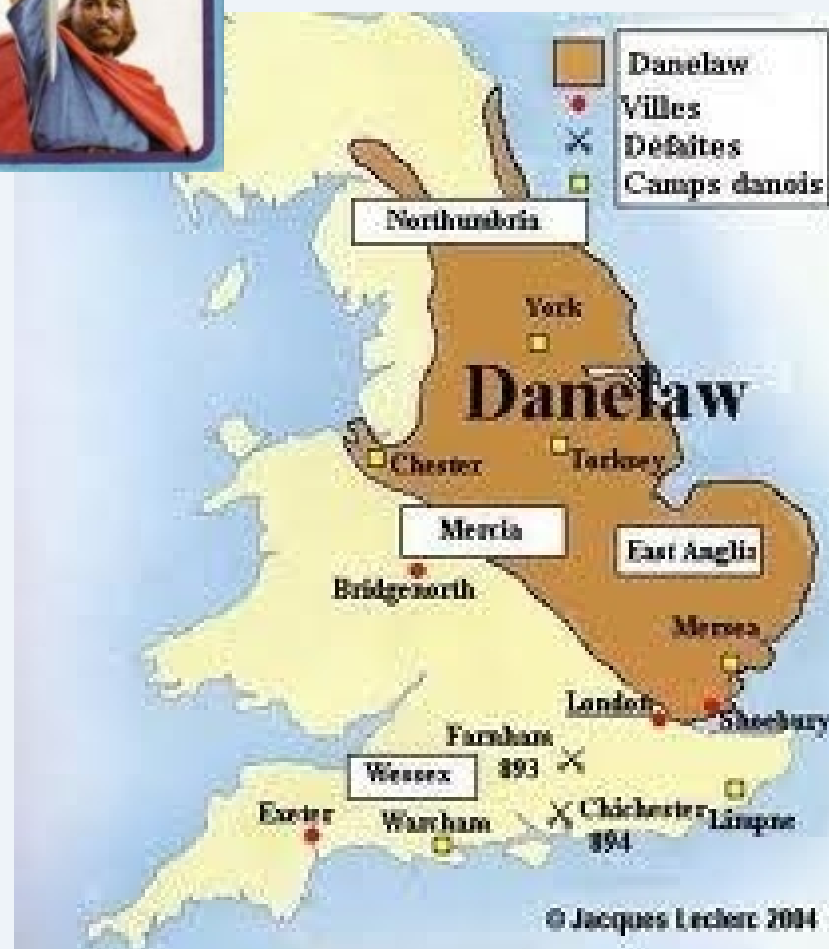


IV. Viking and Danish (793-1035)

1. King Alfred (849-899)

strong enough to defeat the Danes and came to a relatively friendly agreement with them in 879.

- a. Danes gained control of north and east of England
- b. Alfred, king of Wessex, ruled the rest



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IV. Viking and Danish (793-1035)

Successors

- a. King Ethelred the Unready(968-1016) tried paying the invaders to stay way by imposing a tax, called the danegold, on his people
- b. Canute(995-1035), the Danish leader, was chosen by Witan as king



Canute the Great

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