

Ekareva I.L., Runova E.A., Gavrilova E.A.

**WORKBOOK ON THE
HISTORY OF GREAT
BRITAIN IN ENGLISH.
EARLY PERIOD
(FROM PREHISTORIC
TIMES TO THE NORMAN
CONQUEST IN 1066)**

Workbook

SCIENTIFIC WORLD

**Riga
2019**

UDC 82.111.1(09)(075.8)
BCB 83.3
E35

Ekareva, Irina Leonidovna.

E35 Workbook on the History of Great Britain in English. Early Period (from Prehistoric Times to the Norman Conquest in 1066) : workbook / I.L. Ekareva, E.A. Runova, E.A. Gavrilova. — Riga : SCIENTIFIC WORLD, 2019. — 92 c.

ISBN 978-9934-8833-1-6

This book is a linguistic and cultural guide that introduces students to the historical facts, sights and various aspects of life in Great Britain in the early period of its history from prehistoric times to the Norman conquest in 1066. The distinctive feature of this book is that along with texts with questions, most of the learning materials on social and economic history of Great Britain are presented in the format of various lexical-grammatical exercises such as multiple choice, gap-filling, word-building, quizzes, crosswords etc. Interactive character of the exercises contributes not only to the development of the readers' linguistic competence and broadening their horizons, but to the enrichment of their vocabulary and speaking skills as well. The contents are based on the authentic text materials from public Internet sources. Its target readership is school pupils with in-depth study of the English language, participants of the Olympiads, high school students and anybody interested in the history of Great Britain and learning English. The workbook contains a comprehensive, student-friendly answer key which makes it possible to use both for classroom work under the teacher's supervision and for self-study.

UDC 82.111.1(09)(075.8)
BCB 83.3

© Ekareva I.L., Runova E.A.,
Gavrilova E.A., 2019

© SIA Biom.lv, 2019

ISBN 978-9934-8833-1-6

Table of content

Part 1. Natural Economy of Ancient Britain	5
The Stone Age Britain	5
Bronze Age Britain (c. 2500 - 600 BC)	6
British Iron Age	7
The economy of Iron Age Britain	9
The mysteries of building Stonehenge	10
Part 2. The Economic development of the Roman Britain.....	13
The Roman occupation of Britain	13
A Pict Song by Rudyard Kipling	14
Mining Industry in Roman Britain	17
Titanic Engineering Projects of Roman Britain: Hadrian's Wall and Antonine Wall	20
Roman Towns	22
The Roman Villa.....	25
Boadicea. An Ode by William Cowper	26
Roman influence on different spheres of life in Britain	28
The Roman Britain Quiz.....	30
The Roman Centurion's Song by Rudyard Kipling	34
Pre-historic and Roman Britain	35
Part 3. The Economic and social development in the Early Middle Ages	37
Britain after the Romans.....	37
Early Britain after the Romans Quiz	38
The arrival of the Anglo-Saxons.....	40
The Pirates in England.....	41
The England of the Anglo-Saxons.....	42
Who really built Offa's Dyke?	44
The Christian Church in Britain	46
Notable Christian scholars.....	49
The impact of Christianity on the Anglo-Saxon society	50
The importance of 'man-price' in Anglo-Saxon times	51
The development of arable-farming in Anglo-Saxon times	53
Anglo-Saxon cattle-breeding	55
Natural Economy of the Anglo-Saxons	56
The Anglo-Saxon Britain Quiz	57
The Beginning of the Danish Raids on England	59
The Danish Conquest of Britain	60
Some sentences have been removed from the text.	
Choose from A-J the one which fits each gap	61
Invasions of the Vikings (871-1042)	62
The England of Alfred the Great	64
The Dane-Geld.....	65
Alfred's Wars against the Danes.....	66
A unique case of royal espionage	68
The Kingdom of Scotland unites	69

England after Alfred the Great's Reign	70
Vikings in Britain Quiz.....	71
The Peculiarities of the Development of Feudalism in England in the Early Middle Ages	73
England in 1000 AD Quiz	76
SUPPLEMENT.....	79
Keys to exercises	88

Part 1. Natural Economy of Ancient Britain

Ex.1 You are going to read the text about the economy of pre-historic Britain. Some parts have been removed from the text. Choose from A-H the one which fits each gap.

- A. along with stone rows E. greatest leap forward was taken
B. like their cousins on the continent F. long distance trade
C. had flint sickles to reap the harvest G. sheltering in caves in cold weather
D. the bones of the last mammoth H. cut down trees with stone axes

The Stone Age Britain

Long ago, the British Isles were not isles at all. Britain was part of the European continent: the English Channel did not exist and East Anglia merged into the Netherlands. Then, about 10,000 years ago - when the last Ice Age had ended, when (1) _____ had sunk into the mud of the Thames valley, when the climate grew warmer - new rivers and seas were formed and Europe was slowly moulded into its present shape.

The people of Britain, (2) _____, were simple hunters who lived on the flesh of wild animals, which they shot with flint-tipped arrows or caught in traps. They killed fish in the estuaries and shallow rivers with spears made from the antlers of deer. They gathered wild fruit, nuts and honey, and probably ate snails, caterpillars and other grubs. They did not build permanent houses, but moved from place to place, (3) _____.



The people of Britain lagged behind the people of certain warmer lands in their development. While they were still living in caves and scratching about for insects to eat, the Egyptians were building pyramids and writing literature.

Of all the stages between the cave and the Avebury from the bird's eye view skyscraper, perhaps man's (4) _____ when he became a farmer. The Stone Age farmer of about 5,000 years ago had to clear patches in the

forests which covered most of Britain that was not barren heath or swamp. He (5) _____, burned off the scrub, and tilled the ground with a stone-headed hoe. He kept half-wild cattle and pigs in the forest, where they could find their own food, and in treeless parts, like northern Scotland, he kept sheep. The people who grew grain in southern England (6) _____.

Different pottery types, such as grooved ware, appear during the later Neolithic (c. 2900 BC – c. 2200 BC). In addition, new enclosures called heng-

es were built, (7) _____ and the famous sites of Stonehenge, Avebury and Silbury Hill, which building reached its peak at this time.

Industrial flint mining begins, such as that at Cissbury and Grimes Graves, along with evidence of (8) _____. Wooden tools and bows were common, and bows were also constructed.

Ex 2. Read the text about Bronze Age Britain and decide whether the statements below it are TRUE, FALSE or NOT STATED.

Bronze Age Britain (c. 2500 - 600 BC)

By the end of the Stone Age, about 2,000 BC, metal was already being used. For example, the Beaker people, named so after the clay mugs, or 'beakers' they made, used bronze knives. A simple plough also appeared about this time. It was a little more than a spike to rip up the ground: the field was ploughed twice, the second time at right angles to the first. These improvements allowed people to settle in villages, where they stored food for the winter in underground larders. In a few places, like the Orkneys, houses were built of stone, and their remains can still be seen, complete with stone shelves and bedsteads.



Mining and trade were growing during the Bronze Age. Copper was imported from Ireland and tin from Cornwall - the two metals from which the harder alloy, bronze, was made. Amber was imported from the Baltic and pottery from the Mediterranean area. Carts were made for moving heavy goods.

The people of the Wessex culture (southern England) developed the most advanced society Britain had seen. They used ornaments of gold and had complicated funeral ceremonies, with burials in round 'barrows', or mounds. They made their own pottery, and eventually the first woven garments in Britain. They also seem to have introduced the first known alcoholic drink into Britain, a form of honey-based mead. The islands have never been the same since.

The Beaker Folk introduced a pastoral pattern to the agricultural lifestyle of Neolithic times. As population grew, more marginal land was brought into cultivation, and was farmed successfully for hundreds of years, until climate changes forced its abandonment. The Beaker Folk were a patriarchal society, and it is during the Bronze Age that the individual warrior-chief or king gained importance, contrasting with the community orientation of the Neolithic times. The Beaker people made much use of copper, and then they were involved in the introduction of bronze to many areas, so they have also been seen as pioneering metalsmiths. The 'Beaker phenomenon' has always been a little strange, archaeologically, because it



seemed to overlap with older, unchanged local cultures, existing side-by-side; in some places it has been found only in burials, with the nearby settlements showing no trace of beaker influence.

Towards the end of the Bronze Age the climate changed drastically. According to tree ring evidence, a major volcanic eruption in Iceland may have caused a significant temperature drop in just one year. At this time the settlements on Dartmoor were abandoned, for example, and peat started to form in many places over what were once farms, houses, and their field systems. It seems likely that warfare and banditry erupted as the starving survivors fought over land that could no longer support them.

Decide whether the statements are TRUE, FALSE or NOT STATED.

1. Metal was never used in the used Stone Age.
2. The Beaker people used to plough their fields more than once.
3. Bronze is an alloy of copper with tin and other metals.
4. The Baltic people exported amber to Britain.
5. The people of the Wessex culture were the most advanced society

in those days

because they introduced the first alcoholic drink.

6. The Beaker culture was spread outside the British Isles.
7. The structure of the Beaker society had much in common with the

community orientation of the Neolithic times.

8. The Beaker culture existed side-by side with older, unchanged local cultures.
9. Information about the drastic climatic change at the end of the

Bronze Age is based on the tree ring evidence.

10. Many settlements were abandoned because they were ruined by warriors and bandits.

Ex 3. Read the text about British Iron Age and answer the questions after it.

British Iron Age

About 500 BC, the inhabitants of Britain were learning how to smelt iron. Iron ore was easier to obtain, as it often lay close to the surface and was far more common than copper or tin. Although good tools were made of bronze, iron tools were much cheaper.

The beginning of the Iron Age coincided with the arrival of new people from the continent, mainly from France. They were the Celts. Archaeologists have discovered at least three Celtic groups, whom they call A, B and C people. The C people, the last and most advanced group, were the people known to the Romans as the Belgae



(they did indeed come Maiden Castle in Dorset



from roughly the area of Belgium). They were not 'pure' Celts, having some German blood. In fact there was less difference between Celtic and Germanic people in ancient times than some modern 'Celts' would like to think.

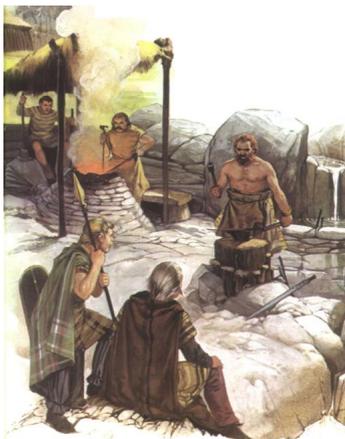
During the Iron Age large forts, with walls of earth reinforced by timber and stone, were built in many parts of the country. People from the nearby countryside could shelter there when Celtic Village Reconstruction enemies threatened. The largest of the English hill forts - in fact the largest in Europe - is Maiden Castle in Dorset. Standing on its great earthen ramparts, on a silent wintry afternoon if possible, some faint sense of Iron Age Britain can still be felt.

An Iron Age house was found by archaeologists at Little Woodbury, in Wiltshire.

It was built on the plan of two circles, one inside the other. The family lived inside the smaller circle and the farm animals were stabled in the outer ring. The men of the family smelted their own iron, from which they made sickles for harvesting. The women made clothes, spinning and weaving their cloth, and clay cooking pots. They probably also pounded grain into flour.



In spite of the evidence of the hill forts and stone towers, life in prehistoric



Britain was not always violent. The arrival of new immigrants must have caused problems, but they usually came in smallish groups and soon mingled with the native population. It was never a case

of the natives being overwhelmed by more aggressive and more advanced invaders. The Celts, who were a mixed race themselves, married natives whose ancestors had also been immigrants from northern Europe and from Spain.

Britain was unknown to the more civilized parts of Europe until it was visited - 'discovered' in fact - by Pytheas, an educated Greek mer-

chant from Marseille, in about 320 BC. Pytheas wrote the first description of the people, whom he called Celts and who were gentle folk and welcomed visitors.

Pytheas' words are supported by archaeological evidence that ancient Britons were involved in extensive maritime trade and cultural links with the rest of Europe from the Neolithic onwards, especially by exporting tin that was in abundant supply.

Still, the opinion of Pytheas is surprising. The next educated visitor to Britain described the British as a fierce race - savages who dyed their skin blue with woad. But that visitor, who was probably wrong about blue-skinned Britons anyway, came in no friendly spirit. His name was Julius Caesar.

Questions:

1. When did the inhabitants of Britain learn to smelt iron?
2. Which ore was easier to obtain: iron or copper?
3. What historical event does the beginning of the Iron Age coincide with?
4. How many Celtic groups have the archaeologists discovered?
5. Which Celtic group was the most advanced and where did it appear from?
6. What role did large forts play during the Iron Age?
7. What is the name of the largest of the English hill forts and where is it located?
8. Where was an Iron Age house found by archaeologists and what structure did it have?
9. What could men and women of the Iron age do?
10. Was life in prehistoric Britain always violent?
11. When was Britain introduced to the more civilized parts of Europe?
12. How did Pytheas describe the Celtic people?
13. What economic ties did the ancient Britons have with the other parts of the world?
14. Why doesn't Julius Caesar's view on the British people match Pytheas's description?

Ex 4. Read the passage about the economy of Iron Age Britain and supply the missing prepositions.

The economy of Iron Age Britain

Trade links developed in the Bronze Age and beforehand provided Great Britain (1) _____ numerous examples of continental craftsmanship. Swords especially were imported, copied and often improved upon (2) _____ the natives. Early in the period Hallstat slashing swords and daggers were a significant import although, by the mid 6th century, the volume of goods arriving seems to have declined, possibly (3) _____ more profitable trade

centres appearing in the Mediterranean. La Tène culture items (usually associated (4) _____ the Celts) appeared in later centuries and again these were adopted and adapted with alacrity by the locals. There also appears to have been a collapse (5) _____ the bronze trade during the early Iron Age, evidenced by the increase (6) _____ buried hoards which may have been an attempt to control the supply of the material. Exports certainly included British weaponry which has been found (7) _____ the continent although this may represent the diplomatic links discussed above. *Hengistbury Head* in Dorset had a large natural harbour that was an important port (8) _____ the import and export of goods with the Roman world. The products which Strabo, the Greek geographer, recorded describe Great Britain as providing “grain, cattle, gold silver, iron, hides, slaves and hunting dogs”. Tens (9) _____ thousands of coins from the Iron Age have been found in Great Britain. Some, such as gold staters, were imported from mainland Europe, others such as the potins of south east England were crude copies of Greek and Roman originals. The British tribal kings also adopted the continental habit of putting their names (10) _____ the coins they had minted. A native quarter stater entered circulation in the Late Pre-Roman Iron Age.

Historically speaking, the Iron Age in southern Great Britain ended (11) _____ the Roman invasion. In areas where Roman rule was not strong or was non-existent, Iron Age beliefs and practices continued (12) _____ centuries. Even in southern England, earlier place names survived indicating that Latin ways had not entirely removed the pre-Roman culture.

Ex. 5. Read the passage about Stonehenge and supply the missing words. Choose from the following list in the box.

to inspire undertaking unification sourced plausible shaping somehow precisely sparse roller man-power uprights

The mysteries of building Stonehenge

Could it have been constructed in the era of the natural economy?

The Neolithic age in which Stonehenge was built is so long ago that firm, factual information is (1) _____. As a result there is no shortage of conflicting dates and views about Stonehenge. One of the major mysteries of Stonehenge was how it was built and whether it was possible to do in the conditions of the most primitive type of economy.

The first stones, the bluestones (weighing around 4 tons each) were (2) _____ from the only place in the UK where such stone exists, in the Preseli Hills in north Pembrokeshire in Wales, nearly 200 miles away. There is much archaeological debate surrounding the theories of how the stones got from Wales to Salisbury Plain.

A popular theory with some academics is that these stones were quarried from the spot in Wales and then transported largely by water, and then by log (3) _____ systems over land to the site of Stonehenge. However nobody has even today successfully re-enacted this feat with the technologies available at



Nor found any evidence along the way to support this. The other major and perhaps more (4) _____ theory suggests the stones were moved naturally to Stonehenge by glaciers during the Ice Age.

The larger stones, the Sarsen Stones, came from only about 20 miles away, but again with no modern machinery and before the wheel this would have been a huge (5) _____, through the undulating countryside. The sarsens would have been roughly cut where they were found, and then dragged on top of tree trunks, working as rollers, to Stonehenge. It has been estimated that as many as one thousand people would have been needed for the (6) _____ to haul these gigantic stones, and perhaps taking ten years to complete.

Due to the complexity of organising such a mammoth task, it seems likely that an elite group of people possessed and passed on specialist building knowledge, like a guild today, organising the engineering within local - and more distant - communities. Leaders over many generations must have been able (7) _____ the masses into the concepts and beliefs that drove them to attempt such a monument.

Stonehenge itself is put together like woodwork. Joints and sockets have been carved into the stone so each stone fits into each other (8) _____. Stonehenge is unique in that it has horizontal stones to form arches. These horizontal stones have been engineered so they were flat, on a sloping site. Stonehenge is also unique in that the stones have been shaped into flat sided blocks.

Without metal, it would have been very labour intensive to shape these vast stones using stone on stone. A whole army of people would have been required on site to perform the (9) _____. We know this as the land around Stonehenge full of the chippings.

Erecting the stones also would have been problematic without modern aids. Ditches would have been dug into which the stones would be sited. The (10) _____ we see at Stonehenge have about a third of their length concealed below ground. The most common theory is that large earthen ramps would have been erected and the stones toppled over the top into their pre-

pared holes and (11) _____ pulled vertical, perhaps with primitive frames for leverage.

“Stonehenge itself was a massive undertaking, requiring the labor of thousands to move stones from as far away as west Wales, shaping them and erecting them. Just the work itself, requiring everyone literally to pull together, would have been an act of (12) _____,” said professor Mike Parker Pearson of the University of Sheffield.

So, nobody knows for sure what Stonehenge was used for and that it is part of the appeal and fun of visiting Stonehenge and making your own personal conclusions.

Part 2. The Economic development of the Roman Britain

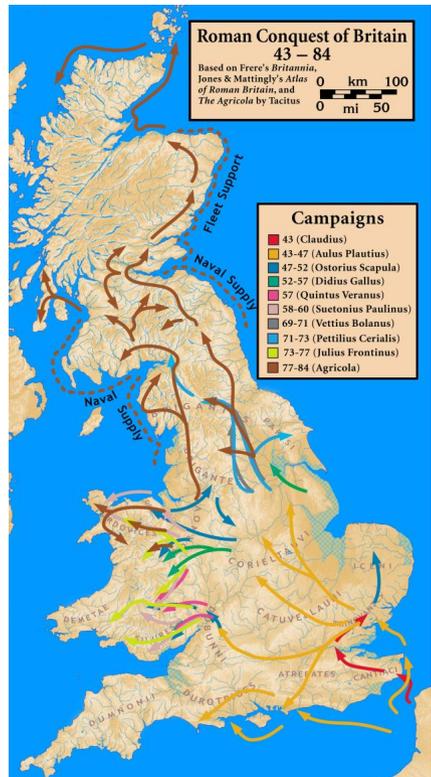
Ex.1 Read the text about The Roman occupation of Britain and decide whether the statements below it are TRUE, FALSE or NOT STATED.

The Roman occupation of Britain



In the first century B.C. Gaul was conquered by the Romans. Having occupied *Gaul* (a region of Eastern Europe) Julius Caesar made two raids on Britain, in 55 and 54 B.C. The British Isles had long been known to the Romans as a source of valuable tin ore; Caesar attacked Britain for economic reasons – to obtain tin, pearls and corn, –and also for strategic reasons, since rebels and refugees from Gaul found support among their kinsmen. But these Caesar's attacks failed. In A.D.43 Britain was again invaded by Roman legions under Emperor Claudius and Britain became part of

the Roman Empire. Britain was totally conquered except for Scotland and other parts beyond Hadrian's Wall, a long stone wall built about 121 A.D. during the reign of the Emperor Hadrian to protect the province from the inroads of the Celtic Scots and non-Indo-European Picts, the Celtic tribes of Caledonia. The Romans subdued the Britons and colonized the country establishing a great number of military camps which eventually developed into English cities. Under the emperor Domitian, about 80 A.D. they reached the territory of the modern cities like Edinburgh and Glasgow. The Roman occupation of Britain lasted nearly 400 years; the province was carefully guarded: about 40,000 men were stationed there. Two fortified walls ran across the country, a network of paved Roman roads connected the towns and military camps. Scores of towns with a



mixed population grew along the Roman roads – inhabited by Roman legionaries, civilians and by the native Celts; among the most important trading centres of Roman Britain was London. The Roman occupation came to an end in the early 5th c. In A.D. 410, the Roman troops were officially withdrawn to Rome by the emperor Constantine. This temporary withdrawal turned out to be final, because the Empire was breaking up due to internal and external causes, - particularly the attacks of barbarian tribes (including the Teutons) when Rome itself was threatened by an incursion of the Goths under king Alaric in this very year 410 the city of Rome was captured by the Goths. The other cause was the growth of independent kingdoms on former Roman territories. The expansion of Franks to Gaul in the 5th c. cut off Britain from the Roman world. The Britons had to rely on their own forces in the coming struggle with Germanic tribes.

True – False – Not stated

1. Most part of Britain was occupied in 55 BC.
2. Julius Caesar attacked Britain for both military and economic reasons.
3. Britain became part of the Roman Empire after the invasion by Roman legions under Emperor Claudius in 43 AD.
4. Roman soldiers never attacked Scotland.
5. The Celtic Scots and non-Indo-European Picts were the tribes of Caledonia.
6. Under the Romans English cities eventually developed into military camps.
7. The Roman occupation of Britain lasted more than four centuries.
8. Two fortified walls were built in Scotland.
9. Roman towns were inhabited by a mixed population.
10. London as a trading centre was founded by the Romans.
11. The emperor Constantine officially put an end to the Roman occupation of Britain.
12. The Roman withdrawal from Britain was a result of internal and external causes threatening the existence of the Roman empire.

Ex.2 Read Rudyard Kipling’s poem “A Pict Song” and answer the question below it.

A Pict Song by Rudyard Kipling

Rome never looks where she treads.
Always her heavy hooves fall
On our stomachs, our hearts or our heads;
And Rome never heeds when we bawl.
Her sentries pass on – that is all,

And we gather behind them in hordes,
And plot to reconquer the Wall,
With only our tongues for our swords.

We are the Little Folk – we!
Too little to love or to hate.
Leave us alone and you'll see
How we can drag down the State!
We are the worm in the wood!
We are the rot at the root!
We are the taint in the blood!
We are the thorn in the foot!

Mistletoe killing an oak
Rats gnawing cables in two
Moths making holes in a cloak
How they must love what they do!
Yes--and we Little Folk too,
We are busy as they
Working our works out of view
Watch, and you'll see it some day!

No indeed! We are not strong,
But we know Peoples that are.
Yes, and we'll guide them along
To smash and destroy you in War!
We shall be slaves just the same?
Yes, we have always been slaves,
But you – you will die of the shame,
And then we shall dance on your graves!

We are the Little Folk, we, etc.

Questions

1. Are there any historical echoes or inferences in the poem?
2. What does the word 'Rome' stand for in the text?
3. What people are addressing the Romans? What is their attitude to the Roman Empire?
4. How do Picts describe themselves?
5. What image of Picts does Kipling create in his poem? What is true, what is half true and what can hardly be true to the fact?
6. Why are the words "Wall" and "War" emphasized in the poem?
7. What kind of prophesy do Picts make in the poem?

Ex.3 Read the passage about the Economy of Roman Britain and supply the missing prepositions.

The Economy of Roman Britain

Like all imperialists, the Romans were interested (1) _____ their colony for what they could get (2) _____ it. Metals were Britain’s most important product from a Roman point (3) _____ view, and Britain provided lead (from which silver was obtained), gold, copper, and other useful metals. Britain also exported jet and pearls, which came (4) _____ oysters (the fish-and-chips of ancient times), bearskins and sealskins, corn, and slaves. British hunting dogs (the ancestors of our bulldogs and greyhounds) fetched good prices in Rome.

But in Roman times, as now, Britain probably had an ‘unfavourable balance (5) _____ payments’, meaning more imports than exports. Though the British were great beer-drinkers, wine was a big import item, and so was olive oil. Most luxury goods came from abroad because British products were inferior (6) _____ quality. The rich man’s silver, bronze-ware, glass and pottery came from older parts of the empire, although such things were made in Britain too. Egyptian papyrus, spices and incense were the kinds (7) _____ goods that had to be imported.

The Romans brought new developments (8) _____ British farming. They built watermills for grinding corn, and used iron ploughs . They were the first to claim fertile land from the fens (9) _____ digging canals for drainage and transport. New crops were introduced: rye, oats, flax, cabbages, parsnips, turnips and many other vegetables. The Romans brought larger horses and cattle, new fruit trees, perhaps including apples, and many flowers that we think (10) _____ as typically British, like the rose. They were the first beekeepers in Britain, and the first to eat home-reared roast goose.

Ex. 4 You are going to read the text about mining industry in Roman Britain. Some parts have been removed from the text. Choose from A-E the one which fits each gap.

	The Roman economy was based on silver, as the majority of higher value coins were minted from the precious metal.
	The Spanish even lodged a complaint with the Emperor Vespasian, who in turn put limits on the amount of lead being produced in Britain.
	The less dense rock washed away, leaving behind the iron oxide, which was then smelted using the bloomery method.
	The thermal shock cracked the rock easily and allowed the minerals to be extracted and the barren debris swept away using another wave of water.
	They were able to use advanced technology to find, develop and extract valuable minerals on a scale unequaled until the Middle ages.

Mining Industry in Roman Britain

Mining was one of the most prosperous activities in Roman Britain. Britain was rich in resources such as copper, gold, iron, lead, salt, silver, and tin, materials in high demand in the Roman Empire. The abundance of mineral resources in the British Isles was probably one of the reasons for the Roman conquest of Britain. (1) _____ The majority of mine workers were slaves, although skilled artisans were needed for building aqueducts and leats as well as the machinery needed to dewater mines and to crush and separate the ore from barren rock.



Lead Mining. Lead was essential to the smooth running of the Roman Empire as it was used for piping for aqueducts and plumbing, pewter, coffins, and gutters for villas, as well as a source of the silver that sometimes

occurred in the same mineral deposits.

The largest Roman lead mines were located in southern Hispania but by 70 AD Britain with its large deposits at Mendip and Charterhouse running at full shift had surpassed Hispania as the leading lead-producing province. (2) _____ However, British lead production continued to increase and research has found that British lead was used in Pompeii - the town destroyed in the eruption of Vesuvius in 79 AD.

Silver extraction. The most important use of lead was the extraction of silver. Lead and silver were often found together in the form of galena, an abundant lead ore. (3) _____.

The process of extraction is called cupellation and it was fairly simple. First, the ore was smelted until the lead, which contained the silver, separated from the rock. The lead was removed, and further heated up to 1100° Celsius using hand bellows. At this point, the silver separated from the lead, and was put into moulds which, when cooled, would form ingots that were to be sent all over the Roman Empire for minting.

When inflation took hold in the 3rd century AD and official coins began to be minted and were made of bronze with a silver wash, two counterfeit mints appeared in Somerset (Britain) which produced coins superior in silver content to those issued by content

The design of Britain's coins is still based on the design of Roman coins to those issued by the official Empire mints.



Gold Mining. The Romans discovered Dolaucothi gold vein in Wales soon after their invasion. Using hydraulic mining methods to prospect the hillsides, they discovered rich veins of gold-bearing quartzite. The remains of several aqueducts and water tanks above the mine are still visible today. If a vein was found, it was then attacked using fire-setting, a method which involved building a fire against the rock and then quenching the hot rock with water. (4) _____ The technique produced numerous opencasts which are still visible in the hills above *Pumsaint* or *Luentinum* today. The methods of hydraulic mining were used widely before explosives made them redundant. Notably, this centuries-proven method is still used for the extraction of alluvial tin.

Once the ore was removed, it was crushed by heavy hammers, probably automated by a water wheel until reduced to a fine dust. Then, the dust was washed in a stream of water where the rocks and other debris were removed, the gold dust and flakes collected, and smelted into ingots. The gold ingots then were sent all across the Roman world, where they were minted or put into vaults.

Iron mining. There were many iron mines in Roman Britain. Because iron ores were widespread and iron was relatively cheap, the location of iron mines was often determined by the availability of wood, which Britain had in abundance, to make charcoal smelting fuel. Great amounts of iron were needed for the Roman war machine, and Britain was the perfect place to fill that need.

The Romans constructed many underground mines. After being extracted from the mine the raw ore was rushed and then washed. (5) _____ The iron was heated up to 1500 °C using charcoal, smelted and then sent to forges to be reheated and formed into weapons or other useful items.

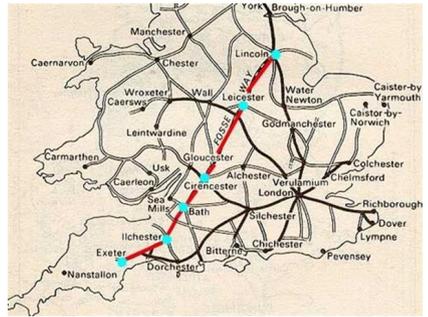
Ex. 5 Read the text about road-building in Roman times and complete it with appropriate words, derived from the words in brackets.

Roman logistics infrastructure in Britain (Roads)

At the (1) _____ (begin) of their conquest of Celtic Britain in 43AD, the Romans found a haphazard (2) _____ (collect) of roads and paths, most connecting local fields and hamlets as well as a few longer (3) _____ (distant) trade routes.

The Roman administration, however, needed a better network of roads to connect its new towns and army posts and to speed the flow of both trade goods and troops. In building their network of roads the Romans (4) _____ (most) ignored the Celtic paths, partly because the Roman towns and forts were built on new sites away from the Celtic (5) _____ (settle).

The most vital priority was the (6) _____ (move) of troops and supplies from the channel ports of Richborough, Dover, and Lympe to the military centres at London, Colchester, Fosse Way and the front-line (7) _____ (legion) forts. The first frontier was set up along a road extending from Exeter to Lincoln, running through Bath, Gloucester, and Leicester. This was known as the Fosse Way, the first great Roman road in Britain. The Fosse Way has been (8) _____ (large) adapted by modern highways.



The next military push established a new frontier between Lincoln and York, Wroxeter and Chester, and Gloucester and Caerleon. Having set up these “front-lines” the Romans turned their attention to expanding the network of minor roads within their new (9) _____ (possess) to better aid the flow of trade. For example, during only one military campaign to the *Firth of Forth* in 82AD the Romans built over 60 forts and over 1200 miles of roads. What’s more, the imperial posting (10) _____ (serve), used by Roman officials, maintained The Roman Road on inns and relays of horses at intervals of 30 to 50 kilometres along



Blackstone Edge Moor roads.

The minor roads (sometimes called “economic roads”) were also built by the Roman army to link (11) _____ (economy) centres, such as the Mendip lead mines and the Nene potteries, with administrative capitals like Silchester, and the coastal ports. Rough estimates give an astonishing 8000-10,000 road mileage constructed during the first hundred years of Roman (12) _____ (occupy). There was a third level of roads at the local level, connecting villas, temples, farms, and villages to larger roads and market towns.

The full extent of this road building is apparent when you consider that no village or farm was more than 7 miles from a purpose-built road!

Roman roads were mostly laid out in straight lines between sighting landmarks. Small hills were cut through, and wet ground covered by causeways, or timber (13) _____ (embank). However, it is a fallacy to think that Roman roads are always straight. The Roman engineers were no fools - if there was a (14) _____ (nature) obstacle in the way, the road naturally deviated to go around it.

The choice of material depended upon what was locally available; in the chalk areas like the Wessex Downs a mix of chalk, flint, and gravel was used. The paved area was edged with upright stones to provide (15)

_____ (stable), and the major roads had ditches to each side, about 84 feet apart.

Tracing the course of Roman roads can be a fun (16) _____ (act). Almost any straight stretch of road is a candidate, and often the roads follow parish boundaries or hedges. The best (17) _____ (alter) examples of Roman roads in Britain today exist at Wheeldale Moor (North Yorkshire), Holtye (Sussex), and Blackstone Edge (near Littleborough, Greater Manchester). A clue to the existence of former Roman roads is the prefix "street", as in Streatley, or Streatham.

Ex. 6 Read the passage about Hadrian's Wall and Antonine Wall and supply the missing words. Choose from the following list in the box.

farther manning rebellious banks completion
row northward frontier defense rebellion
approximately peaceful running advance less
far to complete addition left frontiers

Titanic Engineering Projects of Roman Britain: Hadrian's Wall and Antonine Wall

The most famous Roman remain in England is Hadrian's Wall though it is neither the most northerly point of the Roman (1) _____ nor even the most northerly wall built by the Romans in Britain. That honour goes to the Antonine Wall, an earthwork (2)

_____ between the firths of Clyde and Forth. The duration and amount of construction work undertaken make both walls impressive engineering feats.

In the year 122 AD the Roman Emperor Hadrian came to Britain. He was a great traveller and wherever he went in the Roman Empire, he strengthened its (3) _____.



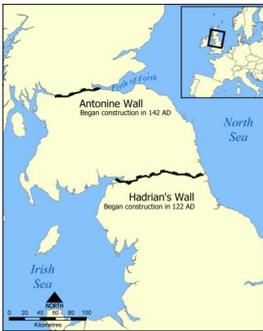
Some years before there had been a serious (4) _____ in the north of Britain. Tribes of the Picts, the people who lived to the north and south of the Scottish border, had risen in revolt and killed the whole of the 9th Roman legion which was stationed at York. Not a man was (5) _____.

The rebellion was crushed, but Hadrian decided that in the future it should be made much more difficult for the Picts to cross the border into (6) _____ Britain. So he chose three vexillations - temporary legion subunits - about 20,000 men - and set them the task of building a great wall (7) _____ right across the country from Newcastle on the eastern shore to Carlisle on the western shore. Working from east to west during seven years,

the wall builders used more than a million cubic metres of stone in its (8) _____. This was not a weekend project.

The Hadrian's wall was eight to ten feet wide and fifteen feet high, with a rampart walk and six foot high parapet. It had a (9) _____ of forts with a kitchen and barracks for a small garrison situated about four miles from each other. At every mile there was a strong tower which held a hundred men, and at every third of a mile there was a signal turret. In (10) _____ to the mile forts there were seventeen larger forts holding from 500 to 1000 troops, infantry or cavalry, or a mixture of both. Hadrian's Wall was the strongest of all the Roman (11) _____ fortifications and the largest structure in the Roman empire. The wall was manned until sometime around 400 AD.

To the south of the wall the Romans dug a wide ditch, or vallum, with six foot high earth (12) _____. Why a ditch to the south when the threat was to the north? Most likely the Romans were afraid that the *Brigantes* tribe of northern England might join with the tribes of Lowland Scotland to make trouble. This way troops (13) _____ the wall could control, or at least observe, traffic going both directions. It is just as well, for the Brigantes remained (14) _____ long after Britain was nominally in Roman hands.



Although Hadrian's Wall was such a vast engineering project, the Romans were never certain that it was in quite the right place. In 142 AD a second wall was built (15) _____ north, between the Clyde and the Forth (Glasgow-Edinburgh). Serious outbreaks continued; the Picts attacked from Scotland and the Brigantes from Yorkshire. In a revolt at the end of the 2nd century all the forts from York (16) _____ were destroyed.

Eventually, the Romans withdrew to Hadrian's Wall, which marked the real frontier of their power, although Roman patrols ranged (17) _____

beyond it and Roman peace prevailed in the Scottish Lowlands.

Construction of the second wall began in AD 142 at the order of Roman Emperor

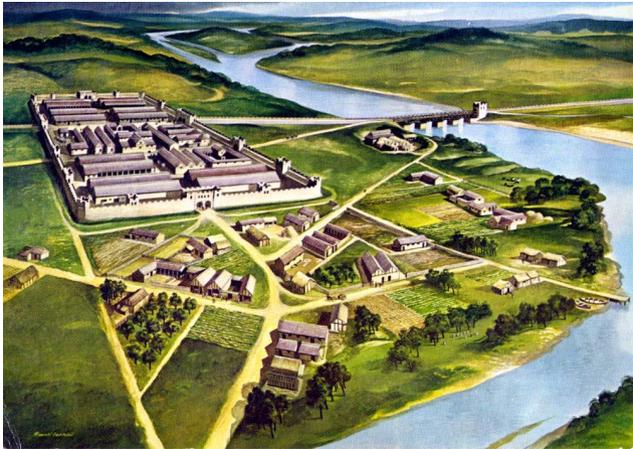
Antoninus Pius, and took about twelve years (18) _____. The Antonine Wall is a stone and turf fortification built across what is now the Central Belt of Scotland, between the Firth of Forth and the Firth of Clyde. Representing the northernmost frontier barrier of the Roman Empire, it spanned (19) _____ 39 miles (63 km) and was about ten feet (3 m) high and fifteen feet (5 m) wide. Security was bolstered by a deep ditch on the north side. The barrier was the second of two 'great walls' created by the Romans in Britain. Its ruins are (20) _____ evident than the better known Hadrian's Wall to the south.

Ex.7 For questions 1-15 read the text about Roman Towns and decide which answer (A, B or C) best fits each gap.

Roman Towns

The Romans remained in Britain for three hundred and fifty years, and during that time they built many towns. London was the largest, with about 30,000 people. Colchester and St Albans each had about half as many, but (1) _____ Roman towns had only 3,000 or 4,000 population. Strangely enough, London was not the (2) _____ town in early Roman times. The capital city, from which the Romans governed the island, was Colchester.

Many of these towns were large. The walls of St Albans, for instance, were two miles round, and the town (3) _____ two hundred acres of land. We know where the Roman towns have stood from the names of the English towns which were later built on their ruins. Every modern town with a name (4) _____ in 'chester' or 'caster' or 'cester', which originated from the Latin word 'castra' meaning a camp or a fortified place, was once a Roman town e.g. Doncaster, Dorchester and Cirencester.



Roman fort in Chester, England (reconstruction)

The typical Roman town was surrounded by a (5) _____ wall, and was entered through stone-towered gateways. Streets were laid out in squares, and many of the ordinary houses and shops were made of timber and plaster. Larger, stone houses belonged to local leaders, government (6) _____ or merchants. The centre of the town was the marketplace, or forum, and nearby were a town hall, several temples, public baths (the Romans were (7) _____ of bathing and even had a type of sauna), and an inn or two. Some buildings, such as the amphitheatre where plays were performed and the soldiers did military exercises, were (8) _____ the defensive walls.

There were shops in all Roman-British towns. The shops were usually located on two sides of the main square. The shops were of all (9) _____ : butcher's, baker's and greengrocer's; there were shoemaker's, and locksmith's, carpenter's and jeweller's shops. Tailors and leather workers could be seen at work behind their counters, and (10) _____ merchants invited the passers-by to buy their goods.

The customers were as (11) _____ as the merchants: Britons in rough woollen clothes, Romans in togas, soldiers in scarlet and brass, women in graceful dresses and cloaks and slaves in short tunics. It was a busy scene.



The social centre of every Roman town was the great building of the baths. This building usually (12) _____ one side of the main square and contained, in addition to the hot and cold baths, the law courts, the municipal offices, the school building and the gymnasium.

The Romans believed in (13) _____ clean. They built wonderful baths and used them two or three times a day. After the bath the young Romans went into the large high gym-

nasium (14) _____ boxing and wrestling and all kinds of gymnastics.

At the same time, the Roman gymnasium was much more than just a place _____ for physical exercise. Many business (15) _____ were done in it. There were places, too, in this large building, where people could buy food and drink. In fact, a Roman citizen could go to the baths in the morning and spend the whole busy day there, without (16) _____ a moment.

Roman towns in Britain were less grand than towns nearer the heart of the empire, but they included fine marble buildings decorated with sculpture, and (17) _____ engineering works, like the water supply and drainage system of Lincoln.

Lincoln's water was pumped – uphill – from a(n) (18) _____ two kilometres away, through a pipe protected by concrete, to a reservoir inside the wall. There was enough water (19) _____ a sluice or flush for each house. A drain carried water into the sewers, stone tunnels large (20) _____ for a child to walk along, which ran under the main streets, with manholes at regular intervals.

- | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. A. majourity | B. most | C. a little |
| 2. A. mainly | B. bigger | C. chief |
| 3. A. covered | B. occupying | C. area |
| 4. A. finished | B. suffix | C. ending |
| 5. A. defensive | B. thickly | C. highly |
| 6. A. kings | B. officials | C. civillian |
| 7. A. keen | B. loving | C. fond |

- | | | |
|----------------------|----------------|----------------|
| 8. A. outside | B. above | C. nearly |
| 9. A. species | B. kinds | C. diversity |
| 10. A. anyhow | B. everywhere | C. whenever |
| 11. A. differently | B. deviated | C. varied |
| 12. A. occupied | B. located | C. situated |
| 13. A. support | B. washed | C. keeping |
| 14. A. playing | B. to practice | C. go in for |
| 15. A. operations | B. dealing | C. transaction |
| 16. A. wasting | B. spending | C. loss |
| 17. A. cleverly | B. grandiosely | C. advanced |
| 18. A. resource | B. aquatic | C. spring |
| 19. A. to provide | B. pouring | C. filled |
| 20. A. significantly | B. enough | C. running |

Ex. 8 The Romans called their towns different names to what we know them as today. Match the Roman city name with the modern one.

	Roman		Modern
1	Verulamium	A	York
2	Lindum	B	Colchester
3	Eboracum	C	Winchester
4	Camulodunum	D	Lincoln
5	Calleva	E	Gloucester
6	Venta	F	Leicester
7	Ratae	G	St Albans
8	Glevum	H	Silchester
9	Aquae Sulis	I	Dover
10	Dubris	J	Staines-upon-Thames
11	Ad Pontes	K	Bath

Ex. 9 Read the passage about the Roman Villa and supply the missing words. Choose from the following list in the box.

patterns little were movement metalworking
boasted dwelling heating elite planning
rural remnants channels undoubtedly retreats

The Roman Villa

When the Romans invaded Britain in the first century AD they made (1) _____ attempt to adapt their architecture to the traditions of their new Roman province of Britannia. Rather, they imposed their own Mediterranean style of architecture and town (2) _____. One of the most visible (3) _____ of that style in England is the Roman villa. The sites of about 600 villas are already known and more will (4) _____ be discovered. Unlike the Roman villas of southern Europe, which were weekend (5) _____ for the rich, villas in England were usually working farms. The old Celtic leaders

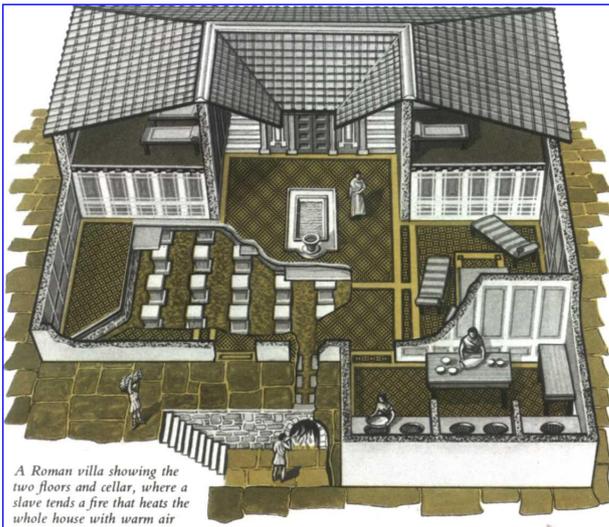
did not like the new-fangled idea of towns, and preferred to live on their estates.

In Latin the word villa means simply, "farm", so technically villas were any form of rural agricultural (6) _____ built in a Roman style. In practice, though, when we speak of villas we mean the country estates of the Romanised British (7) _____.

Although at first the conquered tribal aristocracy may have been

drawn into towns, it wasn't long before they began a "back to the land" (8) _____.

Most large villas are built quite close to major urban centres, generally within ten miles, so the owners were never very far from the centre of affairs. Villas were more than fancy houses, though; they were centres of (9) _____ industry and agriculture. In one complex they could hold the landowner and his family, overseers, labourers, storehouses, and industrial buildings. Although some may have been strictly the centre of large farms, others included industry in the form of pottery and (10) _____.



Although villas are not unknown in the north of England, by far the largest number (11) _____ constructed in the fertile lowlands of the south east, particularly in Kent and Sussex.

Some villas were small farmhouses and others were grand palaces. The Romans, more sensible than later builders, usually chose good, sunny places. Individual houses were as different then as they are now, but the villas followed some general (12) _____. Most were one story in height, based on a stone foundation, and capped with slate or clay tiled roofs. The villa had glass windows, something not seen again for a thousand years, and was decorated with paintings, mosaics and sculpture. Underfloor (13) _____ systems were universal, fed by a separate fire chamber which funneled hot air through stone (14) _____ under the building. Tile floors were common, and most larger villas contained at least one room with a mosaic floor. Walls may have been decorated with mosaics or painted scenes. Roman furniture was made of wood, in patterns similar to Roman style throughout the Empire. Many villas also had separate bath houses. These villas also (15) _____ some creature comforts which would not be common to England again for over a thousand years after the end of the Roman era. Although a 20th-century family would miss some comforts, like electricity, few people today live in so pleasant a house.

Ex. 10 Boudica or Boudicca (Latinised as Boadicea or Boudicea /boudɪˈsiːə/ was a queen of the British Celtic Iceni tribe who led an uprising against the occupying forces of the Roman Empire in AD 60 or 61, and died shortly after its failure, having supposedly poisoned herself. She is considered a British folk hero. Read William Cowper’s poem “Boadicea” and answer the questions below it.

Boadicea. An Ode by William Cowper

WHEN the British warrior queen,
Bleeding from the Roman rods,
Sought, with an indignant mien,
Counsel of her country’s gods,

Sage beneath a spreading oak
Sat the Druid, hoary chief;
Ev’ry burning word he spoke
Full of rage, and full of grief.

Princess! if our aged eyes
Weep upon thy matchless wrongs,
‘Tis because resentment ties
All the terrors of our tongues.

"Rome shall perish – write that word
In the blood that she has spilt;
Perish, hopeless and abhorr'd,
Deep in ruin as in guilt.

Rome, for empire far renown'd,
Tramples on a thousand states;
Soon her pride shall kiss the ground—
Hark! the Gaul is at her gates!

Other Romans shall arise,
Heedless of a soldier's name;
Sounds, not arms, shall win the prize—
Harmony the path to fame.

Then the progeny that springs
From the forests of our land,
Arm'd with thunder, clad with wings,
Shall a wider world command.

Regions Cæsar never knew
Thy posterity shall sway,
Where his eagles never flew,
None invincible as they.

Such the bard's prophetic words,
Pregnant with celestial fire,
Bending, as he swept the chords
Of his sweet but awful lyre.

She, with all a monarch's pride,
Felt them in her bosom glow;
Rush'd to battle, fought, and died;
Dying, hurl'd them at the foe.

Ruffians, pitiless as proud,
Heav'n awards the vengeance due;
Empire is on us bestow'd,
Shame and ruin wait for you.

Questions:

1. Is it a lyric poem or a narrative one?
2. Does the poem tell us about real or imaginary events?
3. Does the poem tell us a story? Are there any historical echoes in the poem?
4. Who did “the British warrior Queen” come to and what kind of advice did she seek?
5. Where did Boadicea find the Druid?
6. Why was the Druid sitting under an oak?
7. What does the “spreading oak” symbolize in this poem?
8. What did the Druid tell the Queen about the collapse of the Roman Empire?
9. How did the Druid characterize the people who would make the Romans withdraw from Britain?
10. What did the Queen do after she had a talk with the Druid?
11. What is the author’s attitude towards the Druid and Boadicea?
12. Was the Druid much impressed by the Queen’s revolt against the Romans or not?
13. How is Boadicea depicted in the poem? Is she a courageous warrior?
14. What are the Queen’s and Druid’s attitudes towards the Romans? How can you account for these attitudes?
15. What is the poem’s message? What conclusions can we make about are the poet’s life values?

Ex. 11 You are going to read the text about Roman influence on different spheres of life in Britain. Some parts have been removed from the text. Choose from A-J the one which fits each gap.

- | |
|--|
| <p>A. the wording and images upon the coins F. keeping a grip on an often hostile people</p> <p>B. not subject to the inevitable corruptions G. as well as of the Church</p> <p>C. restricted to a small or specialized class H. where the complete linguistic conquest D. dominated by the rule of law I. at the end of the Iron Age</p> <p>E. surprisingly small in the long run J. rewarding study of Roman coinage</p> |
|--|

Roman influence on different spheres of life in Britain

Four centuries of Roman occupation had a profound effect on the country, meant far-reaching Romanization, or Latinization, of life in Great Britain, including Christianization of its inhabitants and the establishment of Latin, be-

sides Brittonic (a sub-branch of Common Celtic from which Welsh, Cornish and Breton are said to have been derived), as the language of administration and law (1) _____ and at least the second language of the upper strata among the urban and rural population of Roman Britain. Romanization of distant Britain was more superficial than that of continental provinces (e.g. Gaul and Iberia, (2) _____ resulted in the growth of new Romance languages, French and Spanish).

The Romans were in Britain for over 350 years – a very long time in the history of any country. In the north and west they remained an occupying army, (3) _____; but Lowland Britain (most of England) was thoroughly Romanized. The effects of the occupation were (4) _____, but Roman rule certainly changed the lives of the British.

Moreover, there are considerable remains of the once huge routine output of a literate society – and in a form (5) _____ of the Greek and Latin literary texts, which have largely survived only by being copied and re-copied by hand down the centuries. Actual examples of writing found in Britain include inscriptions on stone, trade marks on manufactured goods, a small but growing number of personal letters and other documents in a variety of materials, discovered in excavations; even graffiti – the everyday writing and reading matter of ordinary people. Nor can we ignore the specialized and difficult but (6) _____, which had a peculiarly important part in the politics and economics of the Roman world. Not only was the currency itself manipulated by government as money, but also (7) _____ were consistently exploited as a powerful medium for mass propaganda which possessed the insistence of a television commercial repeated over and over again. The ability to read was, admittedly, very much commoner in the towns than in the Romano-British countryside but it was compulsory in the army and essential in many other walks of life. It was certainly not, as in other ages, (8) _____. The critical difference between Roman Britain and what went before is that its society was literate, perhaps more literate than at any other time till the end of the Middle Ages.

However, the greatest blessing of Roman rule was the *Pax Romana*, 'Roman peace'. Tribal wars in Lowland Britain stopped, and the attacks of outsiders, like the Picts from the north and the Saxons from overseas, were resisted. It was a world (9) _____, which closely regulated the relations between the individual and the State and between one man and another, however corruptly or inefficiently it might often have been administered. As a society that became more and more dominated by regulations and procedures contained in official documents, the contrast between Roman Britain and the country as it was (10) _____ is startling. The Romans set up law courts and enforced justice, though their idea of justice was not the same as ours and their punishments, which included execution by crucifixion, were cruel.

Roman Influence in Britain

Positive impact	Negative impact
Swamps were drained Cornfields took their place Great tracts of forests were cleared Straight roads were built Stone bridges were constructed Built towns, public baths, splendid villas Promoted literacy	Brought exploitation and slavery Prohibition of the English language

Ex. 12 Choose the correct answer. You may need to find answers to these questions in “The Oxford History of Britain” which was the source for most of the information contained in the quiz. You can also consult the SUPPLEMENT and choose the correct answer from the pieces of information given there.

The Roman Britain Quiz

1. When in 43 AD the Emperor Claudius decided on a more comprehensive invasion of Britain, he had various reasons for that enterprise. Which of these played NO role at all?

- A. the Spanish silver mines were no longer sufficient to the Roman Empire
- B. Claudius wanted to deflect attention from his own conflicts with the Roman Senate
- C. in South-East Britain anti-Roman feelings were developing
- D. Claudius wanted to avenge the death of his protegee King Cunebolinus

2. Claudius had been born in Lugdunum in Gallia (10 BC), not in Rome. What modern French town developed out of Lugdunum?

- A. Laon
- B. Lyon
- C. Toulouse
- D. Bordeaux

3. Which of these was the supreme commander of Claudius' invasion army, who, in a new attempt to conquer the British heartlands, led the Roman troops against such inveterate enemies as the Catavellauni, the Belgae, and others?

- A. Suetonius
- B. Plautius
- C. Julius Agricola
- D. Tacitus

4. True or false? This time there was no fighting on the beaches. The Romans landed south of the Thames and marched unopposed towards what is now Rochester. When it came to crossing the Medway, Plautius used eight cohorts of Batavian (Dutch) elite swimmers who were expert in stealthily getting to the other side of rivers even when having to wear full battle gear.

- A. True
- B. False

5. What was the name of the "British" capital of the Catavellauni, for the siege of which the Roman Emperor Claudius not only personally took command of the troops but also brought up 38 war elephants?

- A. Durovernum or present-day Canterbury
- B. Londinium or present-day London
- C. Camulodunum or present-day Colchester
- D. Verulamium or present-day St. Albans

6. Strangely enough, the Romans made a pause and did not pursue the Celts immediately. Some believe they wanted to spare the Celtic leader Caratacus and to create some good-will for later negotiations. Where did Caratacus find a refuge?

- A. the Isle of Wight
- B. Cornwall
- C. Wales
- D. the Lake District

7. True or false? The Roman general who took a substantial Roman force westward subduing tribes and capturing *oppida* going at least as far as Exeter was nobody else but Vespasian, the later Emperor of Rome.

- A. True
- B. False

8. What was the name used by the Romans to refer to what is now called Wales?

- A. Cumbria
- B. Britannia Maior
- C. Britannia Minor
- D. Cambria

9. The conquest of Britain gave Claudius the prestige he needed to consolidate his position as Emperor. The Senate gave him and his son the nickname Britannicus. How did Claudius reward Aulus Plautius?

- A. he donated him a golden crown
- B. when returning to Rome Claudius let his general enter with him at the head of an honorary procession
- C. he made him governor of Britain
- D. a triumphal arch was built for Plautius

10. Military victories may be one thing, victories within the family circle can occasionally be quite another pair of shoes. Anyway, Claudius was not too lucky with his wives. How did his fourth wife Agrippina finally put an end to his imperial career?

- A. she drowned him in his bath
- B. she stabbed him in his sleep
- C. she strangled him in a game of bonding
- D. she gave him a meal with poisoned mushrooms

11. During the first century AD, both Britons and Romans supported and richly rewarded a permanent warrior class. Emperor Claudius sent to Britain a Roman army comprised entirely of professional soldiers. In contrast to the fully professional Roman army, which of the following characterizes the typical soldiers of ancient Britain?

- A. Approximately 50% of the warriors were trained professionals.
- B. They were levied from the farms.
- C. From five to one hundred untrained swordsmen or bowmen accompanied each warrior druid.
- D. Those not initiated into the Celtic warrior caste were not permitted to engage in combat.

12. Legionnaires were privileged members of Roman society, and those seeking to join had to meet certain standards. In order to join a Roman legion in the 1st century AD, which of the following prerequisites was NOT required?

- A. Literacy
- B. Male gender
- C. Roman citizenship
- D. All were required

13. Even the auxiliary units supporting the Roman legions received benefits not available to British fighters despite the fact that requirements for joining the auxiliaries were less stringent than those for entering the legions. Which of the following benefits that the 1st century Roman legionnaires enjoyed did the Roman auxiliaries not receive?

- A. All benefits were provided to both
- B. Opportunity for advancement
- C. A regular money wage
- D. Provision for retirement

14. The Roman soldiers were generally better equipped than their Celtic counterparts. In the conflict between British and Roman forces in the 1st century, which of the following troops wore little or no body armor?

- A. All wore substantial body armor
- B. Roman infantry
- C. Celtic foot soldiers
- D. Roman auxiliaries

15. The Roman army enjoyed a tactical advantage in most circumstances. Celtic Britons relied heavily on their elite warriors. Which of these was favored by the Celtic aristocrat-warrior of the 1st century AD?

- A. Chariot
- B. Curved sword
- C. Long sword
- D. Long bow

16. Roman legions included variously equipped soldiers. The success in battle of the Roman army depended particularly on one group. Which component of the 1st century Roman army was most effective?

- A. Pike-men
- B. Archers
- C. Armored infantry with short swords and javelins
- D. Charioteers

17. During the period of Roman dominance, Roman armies proved to be consistently vulnerable to one type of assault. What tactic proved most effective for the ancient Britons fighting against the Romans in the 1st century AD?

- A. Cavalry charges
- B. Ambush
- C. Defense of fortified positions
- D. Close combat

18. The Romans were in largely hostile territory and faced logistical challenges in supplying their troops. In their conflict with Rome in the 1st century, the Britons enjoyed an advantage in supplying their soldiers.

- A. True
- B. False

19. The Celtic tribes in Britain realized that they faced a well organized and determined force. Which of the following best characterizes the response of the Celtic tribes to the Roman invasion of 43 AD?

- A. In the face of the Roman invasion, the tribes unified.
- B. Most tribes immediately joined forces with the Romans.
- C. All were quickly demoralized.
- D. Some resisted fiercely.

20. Roman legions were supplied with a variety of resources. Which of the following did the Romans utilize in their campaign against the Britons in the 1st century AD?

- A. Catapults
- B. All were used
- C. Elephants
- D. Cavalry

Ex. 13 Read Rudyard Kipling's poem "The Roman Centurion's Song" and answer the question below it.

The Roman Centurion's Song by Rudyard Kipling

LEGATE, I had the news last night - my cohort ordered home
By ships to Portus Itius and thence by road to Rome.
I've marched the companies aboard, the arms are stowed below:
Now let another take my sword. Command me not to go!

I've served in Britain forty years, from Vectis to the Wall,
I have none other home than this, nor any life at all.
Last night I did not understand, but, now the hour draws near
That calls me to my native land, I feel that land is here.

Here where men say my name was made, here where my work was
done;
Here where my dearest dead are laid - my wife - my wife and son;
Here where time, custom, grief and toil, age, memory, service, love,
Have rooted me in British soil. Ah, how can I remove?

For me this land, that sea, these airs, those folk and fields suffice.
What purple Southern pomp can match our changeful Northern skies,
Black with December snows unshed or pearly with August haze -
The clanging arch of steel-grey March, or June's long-lighted days?

You'll follow widening Rhodanus till vine and olive lean
Aslant before the sunny breeze that sweeps Nemausus clean
To Arelate's triple gate; but let me linger on,
Here where our stiff-necked British oaks confront Euroclydon!

You'll take the old Aurelian Road through shore-descending pines
Where, blue as any peacock's neck, the Tyrrhene Ocean shines.
You'll go where laurel crowns are won, but -will you e'er forget
The scent of hawthorn in the sun, or bracken in the wet?

Let me work here for Britain's sake - at any task you will -
A marsh to drain, a road to make or native troops to drill.
Some Western camp (I know the Pict) or granite Border keep,
Mid seas of heather derelict, where our old messmates sleep.

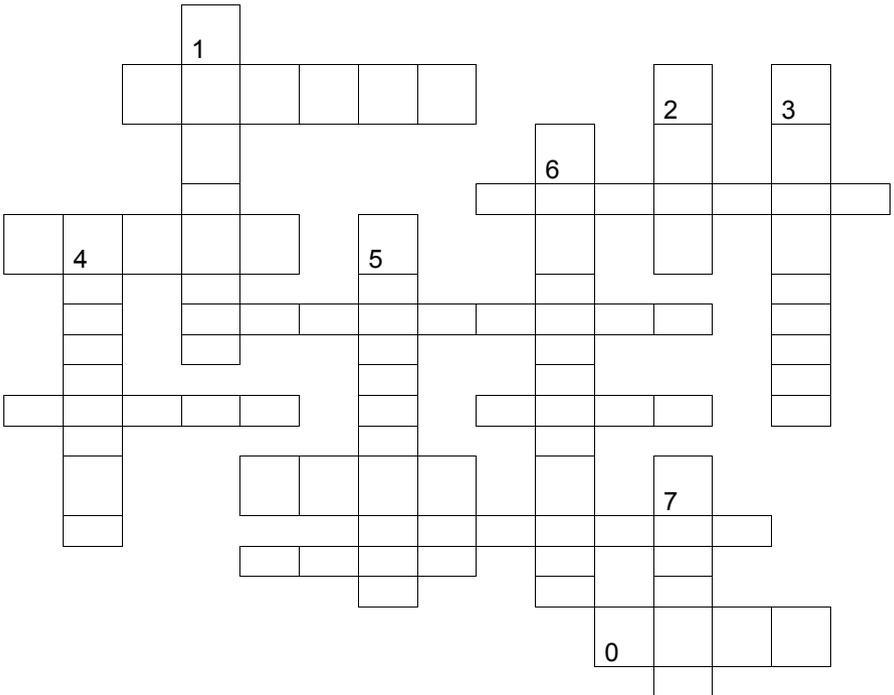
Legate, I come to you in tears - My cohort ordered home!
I've served in Britain forty years. What should I do in Rome?
Here is my heart, my soul, my mind - the only life I know.
I cannot leave it all behind. Command me not to go!

Questions:

1. What historical event is described in the poem?
2. Who is the main hero of it?
3. What lexical repetitions does the author use to emphasize a significant image?
4. **Anaphora** is a literary and rhetorical device in which a word or group of words is repeated at the beginning of two or more successive clauses or sentences, thereby lending them emphasis. How many times is the word 'here' repeated in the poem and why?
5. How long did the Roman centurion live in Britain?
6. What did he do there?
7. Give quotes from the text that the Roman centurion really liked the nature in Britain.
8. What is the hero ready to do to be allowed to stay in Britain?
9. What in your opinion is the message of the poem?

Ex. 14 Fill in the correct words.

Pre-historic and Roman Britain



ACROSS

1. Some of the local British _____ were more warlike than the others.
2. The Beaker people made their own _____ for cooking and storing food.
3. A _____ was a high-ranking religious leader in ancient Celtic cultures.
4. A _____ was a professional officer of the Roman army who commanded groups of around 100 legionaries.
5. Most beautiful villas in Britain were homes of the Roman _____.
6. + 16 DOWN Hadrian's _____ was the longest and the strongest of all the Roman frontier _____.
7. A _____ is a representative of the people who lived in what is today eastern and northern Scotland during the Late Iron Age and Early Medieval periods.
8. The _____ conquest of Britain was a gradual process, beginning effectively in AD 43 under Emperor Claudius.
9. The word ' _____ ' originated from Scots Gaelic meaning 'family, stock, offspring' and is still used in modern English.
10. About 500 BC, the inhabitants of Britain learnt to smelt _____ which was far more common than copper or tin.

DOWN

11. Britain remained a Roman _____ for over three hundred years.
12. _____ got its name because that's what it was when it was founded by the Romans in 60 AD, who built _____s here because of the hot springs.
13. A _____ is a human who is perceived to be either uncivilized or primitive.
14. The immediate cause of Queen Boudica's _____ was gross mistreatment by the Romans.
15. The Beaker Folk were a _____ society, when the individual warrior-chief or king gained all importance.
16. + 6 ACROSS Hadrian's _____ was the longest and the strongest of all the Roman frontier _____.
17. The Latin word _____ means a camp or a fortified place.

Part 3. The Economic and social development in the Early Middle Ages

Ex. 1 Read the passage about Britain after the Romans and supply the missing words. Choose from the following list.

defenseless general further still decadence
throughout shadowy barbarians exaggerated economy
restless somewhere invaders fiction entirely

Britain after the Romans

The decline of the Roman empire was a long process. In a way, it began before the conquest of Britain, when some of the old Roman virtues were already disappearing. By the 3rd century, there could be no mistaking the (1) _____ of Rome. Ordinary people seemed to care for nothing except 'bread and circuses' (food and cheap entertainment). The aristocracy had grown lazy and soft through living on the work of slaves. Standards of education had fallen, and inflation was ruining the (2) _____.

The slow breakdown of Rome coincided with the (3) _____ stirrings of more vigorous people. The fierce *Huns* were expanding westwards from central Asia, and others - Vandals, Goths, Franks, etc. - moved west ahead of them. Among them were the Saxons who came to Britain.

Roman civilization in Britain was dying for many years before the legions departed. Some towns, like Bath, were ruined and deserted before the Saxon (4) _____ reached them. Coins and pottery, which provide such valuable clues for archaeologists, were becoming scarce before 400. Written records disappeared almost (5) _____. Looking back, it may seem as a gloomy northern mist was falling on Britain.

Without the legions Britain was almost (6) _____ against its various enemies, and Saxon raids increased. A British king, Vortigern (a title not a name), allowed some of the raiders to settle in Kent about 430. He hoped these people, who were probably *Jutes*, would prevent (7) _____ raids, but he soon fell out with them himself. Almost the last direct word to be heard from Britain for over a hundred years is a letter of about 446, which speaks of 'the groans of the Britons', whom 'the (8) _____ are driving to the sea'.

This was an appeal for help to Rome (never answered), and it probably (9) _____ the plight of the British. With so little historical evidence, we tend to think that Roman-British society was quickly wiped out. But that did not happen. We now know that cities like St Alban's and Silchester were (10) _____ inhabited in the 6th century, and that there was a revival of Celtic art, probably resulting from the weakening of Roman influence in the late 4th century.

In the late 5th century, the British were led by a (11) _____ figure called Ambrosius Aurelianus (note the Latin, i.e. 'Roman', name). He har-

assed the Saxons by fast-striking attacks at fords and crossroads. When he died, some time after 500, the leadership was taken over by his chief (12) _____, whose name was Arthur.

We are now in Round Table country: the stories of King Arthur, his Queen Guinevere and his noble Knights of the Round Table are well-known. But these beautiful stories are legends – made up by poets in the later Middle Ages. It was once thought that they were total (13) _____. But Arthur was a real general or king.

He must have been a good commander, for he beat the Saxons twelve times before his greatest battle at Mount Badon, (14) _____ in the West County, about 516 AD. Arthur's victory there not only stopped the Saxons, it persuaded some of them to go back to Germany.

About twenty years later Arthur was killed, probably in a civil war. The Saxons advanced again, and before the end of the 6th century they had spread (15) _____ Lowland Britain.

Ex. 2 Choose the correct answer. You may need to find answers to these questions in “The Oxford History of Britain” which was the source for most of the information contained in the quiz.

Early Britain after the Romans Quiz

1. By most accounts, in which year did the last Roman legions leave Britain?

- A. 410 AD
- B. 413 AD
- C. 404 AD
- D. None of these

2. What was a key reason why Rome could no longer help the British militarily?

- A. The Romans grew weary of Pictish and Scottish attacks in the north
- B. None of these
- C. The Pope recommended against it due to *Hunnic* attacks on the eastern frontier
- D. The Goths attacked Rome

3. After the departure of the Roman forces, which ethnic groups took advantage of the evacuation and started settling in the East and South-East of the island?

- A. Angles, Saxons and Jutes
- B. Angles, Celts and Saxons
- C. Frisians, Franks and Goths
- D. Angles, Saxons and Vandals

4. Beginning in around the mid to late fifth century, many of the British went to a part of Gaul (France) called Armorica. In that region

they eventually became the primary culture, and the region has long been known as _____.

- A. Burgundy
- B. Normandy
- C. Alsace-Lorraine
- D. Brittany

5. In and around the 5th and 6th centuries AD, the remaining British that did not move across the channel to Armorica were eventually pushed into which areas?

- A. Wales, Mercia, Strathclyde and Ireland
- B. Cornwall, Strathclyde, Cumbria and Wales
- C. Cornwall, Wales, Northumbria and the Isle of Man
- D. Wales, Cornwall, Cumbria and the Orkney Islands

6. The origins of the word for Wales comes from the term the English used for the Britons, "Welsh." The derivative definition of the word "Welsh" means _____?

- A. Barbarians
- B. Peasants
- C. Pagans
- D. Foreigners

7. The region roughly equivalent to modern day Scotland was once called _____ by the Romans?

- A. Hibernia
- B. Scotia
- C. Britannia
- D. Caledonia

8. The Anglo-Saxons were "Christians," while the British were "Pagans" and had yet to be converted to "Christianity."

- A. True
- B. False

9. In the Middle Ages there was a group of people who considered themselves to be "Celts" and "Celtic."

- A. True
- B. False

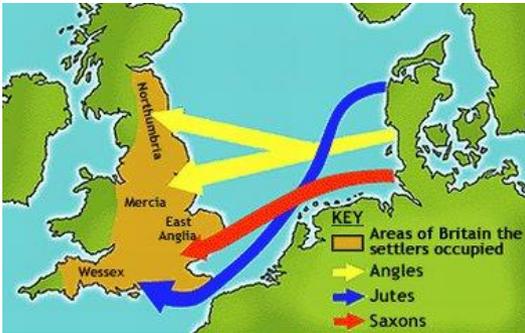
10. This last question will be a little more difficult. Name the first King that came out of the "House of Wessex."

- A. Egbert
- B. Edwin
- C. Alfred
- D. Osburh

Ex. 3 Read the text about the arrival of the Anglo-Saxons and answer the questions after it.

The arrival of the Anglo-Saxons

The Germanic invaders of Britain, who were to become the English, came from north-west Europe, between the mouth of the Rhine and the Baltic Sea. By Roman standards they were uncivilized people. They had never known Roman rule, and when they reached Britain they were startled by the Roman buildings. They were sure that only a race of giants could have built them. They avoided the towns, preferring their own simpler settlements. That is why many Roman sites – St Alban's is a good example – are separated from the modern town.



The Anglo-Saxons started to arrive in small groups. But as the first invaders liked the country, they came again and again in larger bands, moving inland to the heart of England up the Thames and other rivers. The England they found was not much like the England of modern times. To judge from Anglo-Saxon poetry it was a grim, cold place. Thorny

forests and barren heaths covered much of the land, swamps and marshes covered more. Rivers were not neatly confined within banks but oozed over the fields. Bears, wolves and wild boar roamed the forests. There were pelicans in Somerset and golden eagles in Surrey.

When immigration was at its height in the 6th century, the Anglo-Saxon bands numbered many hundreds, perhaps thousands. But it was never a mass migration. Few large battles took place, but the Anglo-Saxons did not gain the land without violence. Not only did they fight the British, they fought among themselves. Saxons and Angles battled for possession of the Midlands, Saxons and Jutes for Surrey and Hampshire. Gradually, family groups came together to form larger, stronger tribes, and then kingdoms. By about 600 AD, the newcomers controlled all England except the extreme north-west and south-west, plus south-east Scotland; but they did not hold Wales.

What, meanwhile, happened to the Celtic British? Here and there archaeologists have found evidence of the two peoples living side by side - or dying side by side – for at York there were Roman-style coffins buried next to Germanic funeral urns. Yet there are few signs of Roman or Celtic influence in Anglo-Saxon England. The British were driven back, into the more remote and mountainous parts of Britain which the Anglo-Saxons, like the Romans before them, hardly entered.

Although there is almost no evidence for such a thing, it is certain that many of the ancient British remained. Though they had little in common with the newcomers, and failed, for example, to convert them to Christianity, it is highly unlikely that the whole native population was killed or driven away. Many of the British must have become slaves of the Anglo-Saxons, and many British women must have borne the children of Saxon fathers. But as far as history is concerned, in the regions settled by the Anglo-Saxons the old British society ceased to exist.

Questions:

1. Where did the first Germanic invaders come from?
2. Why were they considered uncivilized by Roman standards?
3. What did they think about the impressive Roman buildings?
4. Why are many Roman sites separated from the modern towns now?
5. Did the Anglo-Saxons invade England at once?
6. How did Anglo-Saxon poets describe the country?
7. What animals were wide-spread in England during the time of the invasion?
8. Were there many large battles over the control of the country?
9. What did Saxons and Angles battle for between themselves?
10. How were the first kingdoms formed?
11. What parts of Britain were not controlled by the newcomers?
12. How did the Celtic British live under the Anglo-Saxons?

Ex. 4 Read Rudyard Kipling's poem "The Pirates in England" and answer the question below it.

The Pirates in England

Saxon Invasion, A.D. 400-600

By R. Kipling

WHEN Rome was rotten-ripe to her fall,
And the sceptre passed from her hand,
The pestilent Picts leaped over the wall
To harry the English land.
The little dark men of the mountain and waste,
So quick to laughter and tears,
They came panting with hate and haste
For the loot of five hundred years.
They killed the trader, they sacked the shops,
They ruined temple and town
They swept like wolves through the standing crops
Crying that Rome was down.
They wiped out all that they could find
Of beauty and strength and worth,

But they could not wipe out the Viking's Wind
 That brings the ships from the North.
 They could not wipe out the North-East gales
 Nor what those gales set free
 The pirate ships with their close-reefed sails,
 Leaping from sea to sea.
 They had forgotten the shield-hung hull
 Seen nearer and more plain,
 Dipping into the troughs like a gull,
 And gull-like rising again
 The painted eyes that glare and frown
 In the high snake-headed stem,
 Searching the beach while her sail comes down,
 They had forgotten them!
 There was no Count of the Saxon Shore
 To meet her hand to hand,
 As she took the beach with a grind and a roar,
 And the pirates rushed inland!

Questions:

1. Who started to ravage Britain after the Romans had left the country?
2. How does the poet describe their cruel acts?
3. What were the Picts unable to wipe out?
4. Why do you think the invaders from the North are compared to gulls?
5. What appearance did the pirates have?
6. What was the result of the Northern pirates' raids?
7. What is the general message of the poem?

Ex. 5 Read the text about the England of the Anglo-Saxons and complete it with appropriate words, derived from the words in brackets.

The England of the Anglo-Saxons

Anglo-Saxon England settled into a pattern of seven (1) _____ (king). The three largest, Northumbria, Mercia and Wessex eventually came to dominate the country, each at (2) _____ (differ) times. First it was Northumbria (the only time in English history when the centre of power was in the north). Offa's Dyke



Northumbria stretched as far as Edinburgh and for a time included part of the kingdom of Strathclyde, in south-west Scotland.

During the 8th century, Northumbrian (3) _____ (leader) was replaced by the midlands kingdom of Mercia. The greatest of Mercian kings, Offa (757-796), corresponded with the (4) _____ (might) Charlemagne, emperor of the Franks; he minted his own coins – the first nationwide currency since Roman times. He is remembered also as the (5) _____ (build) of Offa's Dyke, an earth rampart over 190 kilometres long which marked the border of Mercia with Wales. It can still be seen, but it was much higher in Offa's time.

On his coins, Offa called himself 'king of the English', and his power stretched far enough for him to have a (6) _____ (rebel) king of East Anglia beheaded, and to give estates to his subjects in Sussex. He even had some influence in Northumbria.

However, neither Northumbria nor Mercia (7) _____ (success) in making their kings the rulers of all England. That honour was to fall to the House of Wessex, made great by King Alfred.

But what was this office of kingship, and how did it work in Anglo-Saxon England?

The idea of kingship was not invented in England. The Anglo-Saxons knew it in Germany. Kings grew from simple (8) _____ (tribe) chiefs who were leaders successful in war, and therefore (9) _____ (conquer) of land. As time went by, the king became a grander, more exalted figure, and when England became Christian again in the 7th century reverence for kingship was (10) _____ (courage) by the Church.



The king was elected; he did not gain his crown by right of (11) _____ (inherit). In time it became the custom to elect a member of the royal family. Still the king's power was not total. He ruled with the (12) _____ (advise) of his council - the great men of the kingdom. He had no permanent capital and was always on the move. It must have been quite difficult for (13) _____ (visit) hoping for a royal interview to track him down.

The later Anglo-Saxon kings received a constant stream of visitors, from overseas and from other parts of Britain. In 973 King Edgar was visited by no less than eight sub-kings at the same time. They manned the oars of his boat as a gesture of (14) _____ (loyal).

Such visitors brought expensive gifts, or tributes. But for his regular income the king relied on the profits of his own estates, which were large and widely scattered, and on rent, usually paid 'in kind' - i.e. as goods,



not cash. (15) _____(Receive) from tolls of various kinds and fines from the law courts added something. His subjects gave him free labour and military service: in an emergency that meant every male who could swing a sword. Special expenses, like bribing the Vikings not to attack, were met by special taxes, and (16) _____(vary) persons or places owed special duties to the king. Norwich, for example, supplied a bear and six dogs for the sport of bear-baiting.

Although several kings issued written laws, a lot of Anglo-Saxon law was simply custom, passed on by word of mouth from one generation to the next. There were no professional (17) _____ (law), and the nearest thing to a law court was the folk moot, a public assembly where quarrels were settled, local problems discussed and crime punished. (Later, some noblemen had private courts on their own estates.)

An accused man sometimes had to prove his (18) _____(innocent) by ordeal. One form of ordeal - probably not so common, though we hear a lot about it in books - was by water. The accused was thrown in, and if he floated he was guilty. The trouble was that if he sank, although he might be proved innocent, he was likely to be drowned. However, not many crimes carried the death penalty. The Church disliked capital (19) _____(punish), though the alternative it preferred - chopping off a hand or an ear - seems savage enough to us.

Ex. 6 Read the text about Offa's Dyke and decide whether the statements below it are TRUE, FALSE or NOT STATED.

Who really built Offa's Dyke?

Offa's Dyke (Welsh: *Clawdd Offa*) is a massive linear earthwork, that roughly follows the current border between England and Wales. In places, it is up to 65 feet wide

and 8 feet high. In the 8th century it formed some kind of delineation between the

Anglian kingdom of Mercia and the Welsh kingdom of Powys. In most places the ditch was 25 feet from the bottom of the cut to the top of the bank, with wood or stone walling on top of that. The work involved has been compared to the building of the Great Pyramid. This gives us some idea of the power wielded by Offa.

However, research in recent decades has dispelled many of the earlier theories and

ideas about the earthwork. The Roman historian Eutropius in his book, *Historiae*

Romanae Breviarium, written around 369, mentions the Wall of Severus, a structure built

by Septimius Severus who was Roman Emperor between 193 and 211.

He had his most recent war in Britain, and to fortify the conquered provinces with all

security, he built a wall for 133 miles from sea to sea. He died at York, a reasonably old

man, in the sixteenth year and third month of his reign.

This source is conventionally thought to be referring, in error, to either Hadrian's Wall

(73 miles (117 km) or the Antonine Wall (37 miles (60 km), which were both much

shorter and built in the 2nd century. Recently, some writers have suggested that Eutropius may have been referring to the earthwork later called Offa's Dyke. Most archaeologists reject this theory.

Recent evidence has been found that strengthens the theory of an earlier date for the

wall's construction. In December 1999 Shropshire County Council archaeologists

uncovered the remains of a hearth or fire on the original ground surface beneath the raised

bank of the ancient Wat's Dyke near Oswestry, England. Carbon dating analysis of the burnt charcoal and burnt clay *in situ* showed it was covered by earth on or around AD 446.

Archaeologists concluded that this part of Wat's Dyke, so long thought of as Anglo-Saxon and a mid-8th century contemporary of Offa's Dyke, must have been built 300

years earlier in the post-Roman period in Britain.

TRUE, FALSE or NOT STATED.

1. Offa's Dyke marks the current border between England and Wales.
2. Anglian kingdom of Mercia was much bigger than the Welsh kingdom of Powys.
3. The amount of earthwork involved was as huge as the building of the Great Pyramid in Egypt.
4. Many historians now doubt that the dyke was built by Offa alone.
5. The Roman historian Eutropius mentions a big wall built by by Septimius Severus.
6. Many archaeologists now support the idea that Septimius Severus really built the structure which is now referred to as Offa's Dyke.
7. Recent carbon dating analysis of the findings strengthens the theory of pre-Offa date of the dyke construction.

Ex. 7 Read the text about the conversion of the Anglo-Saxons to Christianity and supply the missing words, connected with 'religion' and 'church'. Choose from the following list.

pagan spirit Christians heaven crucifixion
archbishop monks pilgrimages Ecclesiastical resurrection
Gospels baptized converted monastery Venerable
monastic Easter bishop priests missionary

The Christian Church in Britain

In the Roman slave market one day, Pope Gregory noticed some pretty fair-haired Yorkshire children for sale. He asked who they were and was told they were Angli, English. 'Angli who look like Angeli (angels)', the Pope replied, making a famous pun.

If this old story is true, the Pope's interest in Britain was aroused on that day, and he decided to send a (1) _____ to convert these attractive heathens to Christianity. In 597, St Augustine landed in Kent. After 150 years of silence, England's contact with Rome was restored.



St Augustine landed very near the spot where the Roman legions had waded ashore, but unlike them he came in peace, and with the agreement of the king of Kent. His message was gratefully received: on Christmas Day 10,000 people were (2) _____ at Canterbury, where a Christian church was still standing.

Beyond Kent, Christianity spread less rapidly. King Edwin of Northumbria, after consulting his council, accepted Christianity in 626; but he was killed a few years later and the new churches were destroyed in a (3) _____

The Ruthwell Cross, Dumfries, dates from reaction. Although Christianity was soon restored, it was

the late 7th century. It is six metres high and is not by missionaries from the Church of

Rome.

one of the best preserved crosses that survive For Christianity had never disappeared from the British from the Anglo-Saxon period. Isles. The British, when they retreated from the Anglo-Saxons, took their religion with them. More than thirty years before St Augustine landed in Kent, an Irish monk, St Columba, founded the (4) _____ of Iona, Scotland's Holy Isle, which became the centre of British Christianity. It was to Iona that the new king of Northumbria sent for a (5) _____ in 635, and the man appointed was St Aidan, who settled at Lindisfarne. He soon made that island a Northumbrian counterpart to Iona.

While out of touch with Rome, the British, or Celtic, Church had developed differently from the continental Church. Even the date of Easter was different, so that in places where both Churches were represented, half the people were mourning the (6) _____ of Christ while the other half were celebrating his (7) _____.

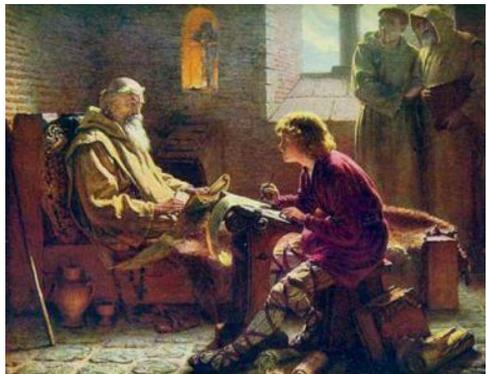
In 663 a synod (a meeting of clergy) was held at Whitby in Yorkshire to decide the matter of the double (8) _____. At least, that was the main point on the agenda; but what the synod really decided was a much wider question: was the Church of England to be British or Roman? The King of Northumbria, who presided, decided that English Christians should not cut themselves from fellow Christians in the rest of Europe. But although the Romanists won the argument, Celtic influence remained strong. The Church in England was always to remain different in (9) _____ from the Church in Italy or France, and the influence of Celtic Christianity, gentler and less grand than Roman, was one of the chief reasons for it.

The Celtic Church was a Church of missionary (10) _____, while the Roman Church was organized under bishops, whose headquarters were in large towns. The Roman Church was supported by a mass of learned laws and, from a political point of view, it looked like a more orderly, stable institution. For that reason kings preferred it.

Monasteries were also a vital part of Roman Christianity. St Augustine himself was a monk (he founded the monastery of St Peter and St Paul at Canterbury), and (11) _____ influence was strong in early Christian England. All kinds of people became monks, including several kings, and many of them deliberately chose a monastery far away from home, to cut themselves off more thoroughly from ordinary life.

Devout Christians went on (12) _____ if they possibly could, mostly to Rome though one or two bold people went to Jerusalem. King Alfred was taken to Rome as a child. But a pilgrimage, or any journey, was neither safe nor simple. Storms and pirates made the Channel crossing a fearful experience, and on land bandits and swindlers waited to trap the innocent traveller. One (13) _____, on his way to Rome, was frozen to death crossing the Alps. Sensible people made their wills before they set out on a pilgrimage.

Irish monks were working as missionaries in Europe before 597, and this tradition was continued by early English (14) _____. Most of northern Europe was converted to Christianity by English missionaries. Charlemagne's chief assistant in his programme of educating the people of his empire was a Yorkshireman, Alcuin.



Christianity was a great civilizing influence. To begin with, it introduced more education. Its teaching was narrow, as it was simply designed to make native Englishmen fit to be (15) _____, but it did produce scholars who knew Greek as well as Latin and had read some Classical - i.e. pre-Christian - literature. Among them was the 'father of English history', Bede.

Bede, who is sometimes called 'the (16) _____', though such a dusty title does not suit him, spent all his life in the Northumbrian monastery of Jarrow. He wrote many books, but the most famous is his (17) _____ History of the English People, finished in 731. It is the only worthwhile history of England in the earliest period. Bede had a remarkable sense of history - of the passing of time - Venerable Bede Translating the Gospel of John, by J.D. Penrose

as well as a rare scholarly attitude to facts. His book, in English translation, still makes good reading.

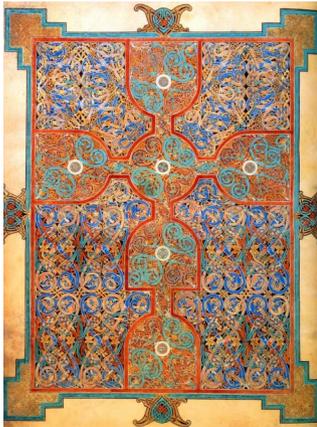
Although books were written in increasing numbers, a far greater number were imported from the continent. Up and down the country monks were kept busy copying them, and often decorating them with beautiful miniature illustrations. The Lindisfarne (18) _____ in the British Museum (produced about 700) are a magnificent example of their work.

All these books were written in Latin. But English too was being written. According to Bede, the first Anglo-Saxon poet was a peasant named Caedmon, who was inspired by a dream to write about the Creation. Anglo-Saxon is, of course, almost a foreign language to us. Caedmon's poem, for instance, runs like this:

Nu scylum hergan hefaenricaes uard, metudaes maecti end his modg-
idanc ...

(Now we must praise the guardian of (19) _____, the powers of the Creator and his thoughts ...).

The most famous Anglo-Saxon poem is Beowulf, the saga of a hero who saves his people from a series of evil monsters. Like many Anglo-Saxon stories, it is on the grim side.



The objects - works of art, to weapons, etc. - that survive through the centuries do not always give a perfectly accurate picture of the works of an ancient people. Most Anglo-Saxon art that has survived is Christian, for people went round smashing pagan idols after they were (20) _____. We also have examples of swordhilts, drinking horns and jewellery, but not much to show us the fine quality of early English needlework, because cloth does not An ornamented page from the Lindisfarne last as well as metal or stone.

Gospels, produced by the monks of the

Anglo-Saxon art was similar to Celtic art in design island monastery in about 700. and inspiration; at least, it was more like Celtic than Roman art. Patterns of decoration were often abstract, or semiabstract, based on animals and plants. Christianity brought foreign influences with it, in particular the tradition of realistic art inherited from Ancient Rome. In Northumbria the two styles merged to produce sculpture, like the stone cross at Ruthwell, Dumfries, made in the 7th century, which experts once believed to have been made 500 years later

Ex. 8 Fill in the gaps in the passage about early-medieval Christian scholars using the correct forms of the verbs in the box. The verbs may be used more than once.

live write get die find sing come
be know move study teach learn

Notable Christian scholars

The learned men lived and (1) _____ their books in monasteries. They wrote in Latin and some of their books (2) _____ in Europe. The most famous writer was an Anglo-Saxon monk named Venerable Bede who (3) _____ from 673 to 735. At the age of nine he (4) _____ to one of the monasteries in England where he (5) _____ and (6) _____ for the rest of his life. His books on a wide variety of subjects (7) _____ a great source of knowledge of early English History. The most famous one is Ecclesiastical History of the English People (finished 731). From this book we (8) _____ much of what happened in Britain thirteen centuries ago. A copy of Bede's book can (9) _____ at the British Museum in London. After Bede (10) _____ in 735, his disciple Cuthbert (11) _____ in a letter that the dying man (12) _____ the verse of St. Paul the apostle telling of the tearfulness of falling into the hands of the God.

Another early-medieval scholar Alcuin, who lived from 735 to 804, was also an Anglo-Saxon monk from the kingdom of Northumbria. He (13) _____ his education in the monastic school of York where later on he himself began to teach. As a teacher he became famous all over England. Many young monks (14) _____ to the school in York from faraway places in order to (15) _____ by Alcuin. He was the author of the school text-books that were very popular in the 8th-9th centuries not only in England but on the Continent too. For more than twenty years Alcuin lived on the Continent where he organized monastic schools and many pupils of his became well-known teachers.

Ex. 9 Read the text about the impact of Christianity on the Anglo-Saxon society match the following verb-noun word combinations as they occur in the passage.

1	to bring about	A	the king
2	to grant	B	one's own name
3	to administer	C	church services
4	to convert	D	the influence
5	to spread	E	the right
6	to conduct	F	to Christianity
7	to sign	G	a record of the events
8	to set up	H	the religious services
9	to keep	I	a tremendous influence
10	to illuminate	J	culture
11	to reflect	K	manuscripts with miniatures
12	to have	L	libraries and schools
13	to attend	M	the exploitation
14	to preach up	N	justice
15	to justify	O	changes

The impact of Christianity on the Anglo-Saxon society

The spread of Christianity brought about important changes in the life of the Anglo-Saxons. Many new churches and monasteries were built all over the country. The kings and nobles granted much land to the bishops and monasteries, and that promoted the growth of the big landed estates. The kings also granted them the right to collect dues from the population and to administer justice on their estates. Thus alongside with the lay landlords the churchmen became great landowners too.

Besides, the spread of Christianity was of great importance for the growth of culture in Britain. The Roman monks who were converting the Anglo-Saxons to Christianity helped to spread Roman culture in the country again. The Roman monks brought many books to Britain. Most of them were religious books and they were all written in Latin and Greek. The church services were also conducted in Latin.

The Latin language was again heard in Britain. Latin was of international importance at that time, as it was used by learned men in all countries. They wrote their books in Latin so that they could be understood by the learned men of other countries.

The Anglo-Saxons spoke quite a different language of Germanic origin and did not understand Latin. The Anglo-Saxon nobles were ignorant, many of them were quite illiterate and could not even sign their own names. No one except the monks knew Latin and the monasteries became centres of knowledge and of learning in those early times. The first libraries and schools for the clergy were set up in monasteries. The monks copied out many hand-written books and even translated some books from Latin and Greek into An-

glo-Saxon. Some monks were chroniclers – they kept a record of the important events of each year. Psalters, chronicles and other manuscripts written by the medieval monks are very important historical documents today. Monks often illuminated their manuscripts with miniatures and drawings which are also of great interest for they portray many scenes of contemporary life.

Thus the spread of Christianity promoted a revival of learning. Such English words of Greek origin as arithmetic, mathematics, theatre and geography, or words of Latin origin, such as school, paper and candle reflect the influence of the Roman civilization, a new wave of which was brought about in the 7th century by Christianity. However the cultural influence of the Church effected only a small number of people and mainly the clergy. The rank-and-file Anglo-Saxons remained completely illiterate.

The Christian religion had a tremendous influence over men's minds and actions. It controlled the most important events of their life – baptism, marriage and burial. There was a church in every village and the villagers were compelled to attend the religious services held by the priests. The priests taught that it was the right of the nobles due to their position as landlords to keep order and justice on their estates. They made the villager believe that it was his duty to obey the landlords. They promised that he would be rewarded in the after-life for all his sufferings. And the villager believed that the clergymen had the power to reward him or to send him to eternal torment after his death. Thus the Church became a powerful instrument in the hands of the feudal lords. The churchmen who became rich landlords themselves did their utmost to preach up the king, to justify the exploitation of the peasants and the power of the great landowners over them.

Ex. 10 Read the passage about the importance of 'man-price' in Anglo-Saxon times and supply the missing prepositions.

The importance of 'man-price' in Anglo-Saxon times

Anglo-Saxon kings were less worried (1) _____ money problems than their successors in medieval and modern times, but from Alfred's time maintaining the fleet became a costly business. In return (2) _____ the support of his subjects, the king gave them protection and rewarded them (3) _____ grants of land.

Besides their loyalty (4) _____ the king, men were also bound by obligations (5) _____ their own relations: the bond of kinship. If someone were murdered, it was the duty of his relations to avenge him: to die unavenged was a terrible thing. Fear (6) _____ family vengeance helped to prevent crime at a time when there was no better way of enforcing the law. Everyone had a *wergild* ('man-price'), the sum payable (7) _____ compensation to his family by those responsible (8) _____ his death. Sometimes wergild was refused by the injured family, who preferred violent revenge. Then tremendous feuds began, with one act (9) _____ vengeance following another.

ANGLO-SAXON VILLAGE LIFE



er. We know of one feud in Northumbria which began in 1016 and was still going strong nearly seventy years later. But kinship also meant cooperation in everything within the clan, looking (10) _____ orphans, and even protecting the interests of a young woman who married outside the family.

The amount of a man's wergild was a sign of his position (11) _____

society. A nobleman's wergild was larger than a peasant's.

To be classed as a nobleman, or *thegn*, a man had to have (12) _____ least five hides of land (a hide was the amount needed to support one household). The nobleman lived in a windowless, barn-like hall, built of wood, surrounded by smaller houses and protected by a stockade. (Stone buildings appeared in the 9th century.) The furniture was simple - trestle tables, benches, and straw mattresses (13) _____ the floor. In this hall, much heavy drinking and telling of stories took place after a day's hunting. Anglo-Saxon poetry is full (14) _____ fighting, feasts and falconry - the main activities of the *thegns*. Before Alfred's time, few could read.

Running the household was the woman's job. But an Anglo-Saxon household was nothing like a suburban semidetached. It was almost self-sufficient, doing its own baking, brewing and so (15) _____. The woman's job was not mere housework, more like managing a business. Anglo-Saxon women were not oppressed. Divorce was easy (Christianity made it harder), and a divorced woman was entitled (16) _____ half the household goods. She could hold property in her own right - impossible in later times.

The wergild of a churl, or peasant, was one-sixth that of a nobleman. The churl normally held at least one hide of land, and lived in a simple thatched hut (17) _____ no window or chimney - just a hole in the roof. The better kinds of tradesmen - goldsmiths, sword-makers, falconers and small merchants - were also classed as churls. The churl was free but poor, and he depended (18) _____ the nobleman for protection. In time, he often came to sell his service to the nobleman and so, gradually, he became less independent.

The third class in society was the slave, or unfree peasant. He had no rights and no wergild, though if you killed him you had to pay compensation (19) _____ his owner (about 1 pound - the price (20) _____ eight oxen). Unlike the churl, the slaves could often improved their position and even buy their freedom.

Ex. 11 You are going to read the text about arable-farming in Anglo-Saxon times. Some sentences have been removed from the text. Choose from A-J the one which fits each gap.

A	This was called waste land and was always covered with trees and bushes, and it surrounded the village on every side. In those times there was more waste land than cultivated land.
B	The strips were separated from one another by low banks of earth that were not cultivated and were covered with weeds, or, in most cases, by drains or furrows made by the plough to carry off the water.
C	There are many village- and town-names derived from these words, e.g. Middlesbrough, Salisbury, Canterbury, Edinburgh.
D	Over large areas of unbroken forests roamed the deer, the boar, the wolf, the bear and other wild animals.
E	After the harvest the fences were removed and the field became common grazing ground for the sheep and cattle.
F	There were fixed dates for ploughing, for sowing, and for harvesting.
G	When the hedge was well grown it kept wild animals out of the village, and in those parts of England that were fully inhabited the hedge separated the land of one village from that of the next.
H	In most places land was cultivated under the two-field system so that it did not lose its fertility.
I	This method of land cultivation, known as forced rotation of crops, made it possible to grow the same crop in a big field divided into hundreds of narrow strips belonging to many people.
J	Possibly two animals were used when land which had been ploughed before was being turned over, while a heavier plough with four oxen was used in breaking up virgin land.

The development of arable-farming in Anglo-Saxon times

Most of the Anglo-Saxons settled far away from the Roman towns. They found a suitable place in the valley of some river, where the soil was good and there was a good water supply. They often used the lands round the Roman villas, but as a rule they lived neither in the villas themselves nor in the Roman towns –they were essentially an agricultural people.

The Anglo-Saxon villages were small. A village which had twenty-five families was considered a large one. Nealy all the villagers were engaged in cultivating the land. (1) _____ In other parts great swamps stretched for miles and miles. The Anglo-Saxons had to do a great deal of pioneer work in clearing the forests and breaking up the land for agriculture.

Great stretches of forest separated one village from another. Each vil-lage with the land belonging to it was surrounded by a thick hedge. (2) _____ The names of the Anglo-Saxon villages meant as a rule either their new “home” or a “protected place”. A great number of village-names in Eng-

land today are of Anglo-Saxon origin. Many English towns are called by the old Anglo-Saxon names too. For example, the word *ton* was the Saxon for "hedge" or a place surrounded by a hedge. Thus there are Northampton, Southampton, Brighton, Preston and others. Burgh or bury was the Saxon for "to hide". (3) _____ The Anglo-Saxon ham, another form of the word "home", can also be found in such names now as Nottingham, Birmingham, Cheltenham. The same is true of the word field meaning "open country", in names such as Sheffield, Chesterfield, Mansfield, etc.

Corn was grown on the arable land – that is ploughed land. There was a great stretch of land that was not cultivated. (4) _____ There was also a large stretch of pasture land for cattle and sheep as well as a meadow where grass was grown and cut for hay.

All the arable land of the village was divided into two or, sometimes, three very large fields. The Anglo-Saxon villagers had no fertilizer, but they knew that they must not grow the same crop year after year in the same field. If they did, the land would become exhausted and his harvests would be poorer every year. (5) _____ In a few villages the Anglo-Saxons used the three - field system.

Under the two-field system the land was given a rest every second year—crops were grown on one field, while the other field lay fallow; in the following year crops were grown on the second field, and the first field had its turn of fallow. The most common crops were wheat and barley.

Round the field in which crops grew the villagers placed rough movable fences made of wattle. That was to keep out the cattle. (6) _____ The fallow field had no fence round it and the cattle and sheep grazed there all year round.

The Anglo-Saxons knew already the heavy plough which was used in cutting up land that had not been tilled yet. The plough was made of wood, but the cutting part, known as the coulter and the share, which slices the soil from beneath, were covered with iron. The plough was drawn by oxen in teams of two or four. (7) _____ Since it was not easy to turn the heavy plough, for convenience in ploughing the large fields were divided into long narrow strips. Each strip measured about an acre. It was 220 yards long as a rule—the distance the ox-team could pull the heavy wooden plough without stopping for a rest. The narrow strips were ploughed lengthways; only the strips which lay on a hill were ploughed crosswise.

Every villager held several strips in each big field and they alternated with those of his neighbours. Nobody had all his strips together in one place, they were scattered over the fields. This was because the soil in the big fields varied a good deal and one man's strips lay in different parts of each field so as to give him a share of both good and bad land. (8) _____ This system of land cultivation is known as strip-farming. The outline of many of these strips ploughed by the medieval Anglo-Saxons can still be clearly seen. The furrows of pasture fields that once were arable is one of the commonest features of the English landscape today.

The strip-owners cultivated their fields in a certain order according to the custom of the village. (9) _____ It was the custom for every strip-owner to grow the same crop as others grew in the big field. One year, for instance, the north field was sown with wheat and each strip-owner had to sow wheat on his strips at the same time with the others. He could not choose for himself what crops to plant on his strips. (10) _____ In this way crops ripened simultaneously and could be harvested at the same time. After the harvest the plough-land became a common pasture where all the villagers grazed their cattle.

The system of crop rotation under which arable land was cultivated in small strips and all the strip-owners ploughed their fields at the same time and sowed the same crops so that they would ripen simultaneously became known in Britain as the Open Field System.

Ex. 12 Read the text about the system of cattle-breeding in Anglo-Saxon times and decide whether the statements below it are TRUE, FALSE or NOT STATED.

Anglo-Saxon cattle-breeding

Besides arable-farming, the Anglo-Saxons continued their old occupations of cattle-breeding, hunting and fishing. Oxen, sheep and goats belonging to the villagers grazed on the common pastures, and poultry (hens, geese, ducks) also fed there. Pigs were turned into the woodland to feed on nuts and acorns.

The animals were much smaller than those of today, and they did not weigh as much. They lived by grazing during the summer, and after the harvest they were allowed to roam over the arable land also. But in winter they could get little from the common pasture (nothing at all when it was covered with snow). The Anglo-Saxons had no root-crops and the only fodder in winter was hay, which was obtained from the meadow during the summer.

The crop of hay was divided among the villagers. As a rule there was not very much hay and it was not easy to keep the animals alive and healthy throughout the winter. In autumn the Anglo-Saxons had to kill most of their animals and salt the meat.

TRUE, FALSE or NOT STATED

1. The Anglo-Saxons were the first to introduce cattle-breeding in Britain.
2. Anglo-Saxons bred only sheep and goats.
3. Nuts and acorns was the only food for pigs.
4. The animals of the Anglo-Saxon period differed from those of today.
5. Cattle were allowed to find their food on arable lands.
6. The variety of food available to farm animals in winter was next to none.
7. In winter hay was obtained from the snow-covered meadows.

8. Each villager was entitled to equal quantity of hay for their cattle.
9. Most of the animals were killed in autumn because there was not enough food for them in winter.
10. The tradition of salting the meat started in Anglo-Saxon times.

Ex. 13 Read the passage about Natural Economy of the Anglo-Saxons and supply the missing words. Choose from the following list.

born surplus workshop necessities produce
 imported outside travelling rough pedlar
 needles trading track firewood consumption

Natural Economy of the Anglo-Saxons

Each village was self-sufficient, that is, most of the (1) _____ of life were produced in the village itself. The needs of the villagers were few and simple. Food, clothing and shelter were their basic needs. Arable-farming and cattle-breeding satisfied the needs of the people in the way of foodstuffs, clothing and footwear. Wool from the sheep was spun into yarn and woven into (2) _____ cloth in the peasant's hut. The hides of the cattle were made into leather for shoes and harness. The trees provided wood which was



used in the building of houses and in making furniture and wagons. Smaller branches from the trees were cut and used as (3) _____.

In the village there was a forge where a blacksmith made and mended tools and weapons. There was also a wheelwright's (4) _____ and a mill. Nearly every village had a stream which worked the mill and gave the people water.

There was very little (5) _____ at that time. There were no shops – the village artisans produced goods only to order; the farmers were not skillful, their crops were very poor, and they had not much to sell. The villagers had little or no money, and very little need for it, since they themselves produced most of what they wanted. Yet there were some things which the villagers could not produce. Iron and salt had to be brought in from (6) _____.

Roads were very poor; there was seldom anything better than a muddy (7) _____ between one village and the next. If goods had to be sent from one part of the country to another, they were carried on pack-horses or pack-

mules. People did not travel very much. It is very likely that a person (8) _____ in a village, lived in it all his life and died in it without ever having once left it. They knew nothing of what was going on in the world. To them the village was the world.

A travelling (9) _____ sometimes called at the village. He was always warmly welcomed. Everybody gathered round him eager to see what he had in his pack. Nails and (10) _____ and thread, salt and tar could be bought from the pedlar. Sometimes he had toys for the children. If the people had no money they could give up some of their (11) _____ in exchange for what they wanted. The pedlar would also bring news of the outside world, news he had learned while (12) _____ from one village to another.

Thus, natural economy, that is, a system under which every village was self-sufficient and produced all the necessities of life for (13) _____ and not for sale, predominated in Britain in early medieval times. In the 8th-9th centuries the Anglo-Saxons sold only some (14) _____ above their personal consumption.

The contents of the Sutton Hoo burial ship proved that an early East Anglian king owned luxuries (15) _____ from Europe. England's chief exports were wool and slaves (although the slave trade declined in Christian times because of Church opposition.) Trade led to towns growing up at harbors and crossing places. London and Winchester were the largest; few others had more than 5,000 people.

Ex. 14 Choose the correct answer. You may need to find answers to these questions in "The Oxford History of Britain" which was the source for most of the information contained in the quiz.

The Anglo-Saxon Britain Quiz

1. The Angles, Saxons, and Jutes swaggered over to Britain soon after the Romans left in the 5th century. These groups had a similar language and loved a good fight. Why did they most likely come?

- A. The rich land
- B. The chance to practice their religion freely
- C. The beautiful women
- D. They heard about the excellent Roman roads

2. The Angles, Saxons, and Jutes had enjoyed being blood-thirsty heathens for many centuries. Popes in Rome, however, were adamant that the wealthy pillagers should convert to Christianity. How did this conversion happen?

- A. With a clean and complete break from Anglo-Saxon beliefs
- B. Through the Anglo-Saxons' hunger for a peaceful religion
- C. Through a holy war between Rome and the Anglo-Saxons
- D. Gradually, and with respect to Anglo-Saxon beliefs

3. The Anglo-Saxons are (sometimes unjustly) thought of as a bunch of illiterate brutes. They did, however, leave behind a rich literary tradition. What type of literature did they NOT create?

- A. Ecclesiastical works
- B. Riddles
- C. Epic poems
- D. Treatises on gender equality

4. Amidst the strangely-named rulers of Anglo-Saxon England, like Offa and Ethelberht, arose a sensibly-named king called Alfred. He defended England from invaders and issued helpful laws. What other triumph is laid at his feet?

- A. The revival of culture and learning
- B. The invention of the chastity belt
- C. The introduction of chivalry
- D. The end of slavery in England

5. The structure of Anglo-Saxon society was strictly controlled by birth. If a person was born a peasant, he or she would be stuck in that role for life.

- A. True
- B. False

6. Sometimes the Anglo-Saxons took a break from trying to kill one another in order to commemorate special days. What was the primary way in which the Anglo-Saxons celebrated?

- A. Picnics
- B. Feasts
- C. Masked balls
- D. Life was too somber for celebrations

7. "Might makes right" was often the motto in Anglo-Saxon England, but there were laws issued to protect everyone. Lawbreakers faced all of the following punishments EXCEPT:

- A. Slavery
- B. Loss of hands, nose, or ears
- C. Death
- D. Jail

8. Though the Anglo-Saxons had invaded and defeated the Britons, they didn't much appreciate the Scandinavian Vikings who did the same to them. They eventually had to accept one Viking as their king for nearly twenty years. Who?

- A. They never accepted a Viking overlord
- B. Sweyn Forkbeard
- C. Canute
- D. Harald Hardrada

9. By 1066, Edward the Confessor was the sole surviving son of the house of Wessex. All of his brothers had died through wars, murders,

and sometimes even natural causes. What was the biggest impact of the royal family's decline?

- A. A female would have to become the next monarch
- B. People were enthused at the prospect of new rulers
- C. It left the royal succession uncertain
- D. National nostalgia swept the country

10. The Anglo-Saxons had come to Britain as big, blond bullies. They engaged in battles and bloodshed. Eventually, they created a unique culture and ruled for hundreds of years. What event effectively ended the Anglo-Saxon era?

- A. The rise of democracy
- B. The Danish Invasion
- C. The Norman Conquest
- D. The Crusades

Ex. 15 Read the passage about the Beginning of the Danish Raids on England and supply the missing prepositions. Choose from the following list. You may use any preposition more than once.

for at up from in since out of on with along to out of

The Beginning of the Danish Raids on England

The Danes were (1) _____ the same Germanic race as the Anglo-Saxons themselves and they came (2) _____ the same part of the Continent. But unlike the Anglo-Saxons whose way of life had changed greatly ever (3) _____ they came to Britain, the Danes still lived (4) _____ tribes. They were still pagans. They worshipped Woden, the god of War, Thor, the Hammer god, and the other old gods whom the Anglo-Saxons had forgotten. (5) _____ the end of the 8th century they began to attack Britain just as the Anglo-Saxons had done themselves four centuries earlier.

The Danes were well armed – with sword, spear, dagger, battle-axe and bow. Their ships were sailing-boats but they were also provided (6) _____ oars. The sails were often striped red and blue and green. At the prow (7) _____ the ship there was usually a carved dragon's head which rose high (8) _____ water. The Danes were bold and skillful seamen. On their long, narrow, shallow ships they could sail or row far (9) _____ a river into the heart of the country (10) _____ search (11) _____ plunder.

In 793 the Danes carried (12) _____ their first raids (13) _____ Britain. Their earliest raids were (14) _____ plunder only. The raiders came in three or four ships, each with as many as a hundred men (15) _____ board. They sailed (16) _____ the coasts of the country and up the rivers thus plundering not only the coasts but the midlands as well. They came (17) _____ spring and summer, and when the ship was loaded (18) _____

plunder they returned home (19) _____ the winter. Every year they went (20) _____ different places – rarely to the same place twice. Thus all the Anglo-Saxon kingdoms faced the same dangerous enemy.

Ex. 16 For questions 1-15 read the text about the Danish Conquest of Britain and decide which answer (A, B or C) best fits each gap.

The Danish Conquest of Britain

In later years large Danish fleets (more than three hundred ships) brought large armies to conquer and (1) _____ in the new lands. They did not go home for the winter but they made large camps, well-guarded, to which they brought their booty. From these camps the Danes made many (2) _____ upon the villages in the area. Thus began the fourth conquest of Britain. Once more the cattle was driven off, the houses burnt, churches and monasteries plundered and the people (3) _____.

The Danish raids were successful because the kingdom of England had neither a regular army nor a fleet in the North Sea to meet them. There were no coastguards to watch the coast of the island and this made it possible for the raiders to appear quite (4) _____. Besides, there were very (5) _____ roads, and large parts of the country were covered with pathless forests or swamps. It took several weeks sometimes before anyone could (6) _____ a settlement from where a messenger could be sent to the king, or to the nearest great and powerful noble, to ask for help. Help was a long time in coming. It would take the king or the noble (7) _____ few weeks to get his fighting men together and go and fight against the enemy.

Northumbria and East Anglia suffered (8) _____ from the Danish raids. The Danes seized the ancient city of York and then (9) _____ of Yorkshire. Here is what a chronicler wrote about the conquest of Northumbria: "The army raided here and (10) _____ and filled every place with bloodshed and sorrow. Far and (11) _____ it destroyed the churches and monasteries with the fire and sword. When it (12) _____ from a place, it left (13) _____ standing but roofless walls. So great was the destruction that at the present day one can hardly see (14) _____ left of those places, nor any sign of their former greatness." Soon after, the Danes conquered East Anglia and slew King Edmund. (The Christians (15) _____ him a martyr, and a monastery was built where he was buried and the town still bears his name – Bury St. Edmunds.)

Then large organized bands of Danes swept right over to the midlands. At last all England north of the Thames, that is, Northumbria, Mercia and East Anglia, was in their hands.

Only Wessex was left to face the enemy. Before the Danes conquered the North, they had made an attack on Wessex, but in 835 King Egbert defeated them. In the reign of Egbert's son the Danes sailed up the Thames and captured London. Thus the Danes came into conflict with the strongest of all the Anglo-Saxon kingdoms, Wessex.

- | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. life | B. settle | C. building |
| 2. A. raids | B. conquest | C. fighting |
| 3. A. capturing | B. killed | C. slaves |
| 4. A. sudden | B. accidental | C. unexpectedly |
| 5. A. few | B. a little | C. much |
| 6. A. arrive to | B. get at | C. reach |
| 7. A. some | B. other | C. another |
| 8. A. a lot of | B. most | C. in a great deal |
| 9. A. all | B. rest | C. mostly |
| 10. A. further | B. there | C. somewhere |
| 11. A. wide | B. long | C. ever |
| 12. A. has left | B. abandoning | C. departed |
| 13. A. nothing | B. anywhere | C. every |
| 14. A. nobody | B. nothing | C. anything |
| 15. A. considered | B. was believed | C. have called |

Ex. 17 You are going to read the text about invasions of the Vikings in 871-1042.

**Some sentences have been removed from the text.
Choose from A-J the one which fits each gap**

A	This time the Danes came not merely for plunder, and they had no plans to return in the autumn or the following spring.
B	He believed that a man who grows content will cease to be a dangerous enemy, and he was determined to reach friendly agreement with the defeated Danes.
C	They crossed the Atlantic, founding a colony in Newfoundland 500 years before Columbus discovered America; they rounded Lapland and sailed up the rivers of Russia; they raided Europe from the Baltic to the Mediterranean.
D	In May, the men of Wiltshire and Hampshire met him in the forest near Southampton.
E	Having studied the defence works of Guthrum's camps, Alfred set up a system of strongly fortified burghs in southern England.
F	Alfred swept the surrounding country bare of food and horses, and in two weeks the Danes were forced to surrender.
G	His name was Alfred (849-899), and we know him as 'the Great'.
H	Nothing stopped the Vikings, not even the northern winter.
I	We know that more than once Viking raiders were defeated at sea by Alfred's ships, and prevented from landing.
J	What began as raids for quick plunder soon developed into something more.

Invasions of the Vikings (871-1042)

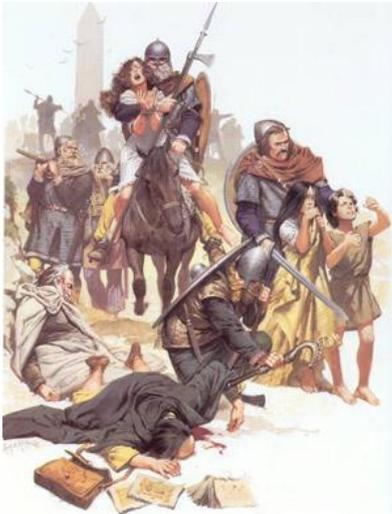
Before the end of the 8th century, the British Isles were raided again by another non-Christian people, from Scandinavia. In 793 the Vikings, as we call them, destroyed the monastery of Lindisfarne, drowning some of the monks and stealing precious objects.

The Vikings were a sea-going people; they had the best boats yet seen in Europe, powered by oar and sail. (1) _____ Norsemen sailed around Scotland and down the west coast of Britain as far as the Mersey; they established colonies in northern Scotland and created a Scandinavian kingdom in Ireland.

Danes raided the east coast of England, burning and killing, exulting in violence. (2) _____

These long-haired warriors wore coats of mail, carried hefty battle-axes and long shields. No one had the ships to match them at sea, and when they landed they moved so fast - rounding up all the horses in the neighborhood - that they could destroy a town, burn a church and slaughter the people before a force could be raised against them. When they were brought to battle, they were often too strong for the motley group of poorly armed peasants who confronted them, and when they were defeated they were back again, stronger than ever, a year or two later.

(3) _____ The Danes descended on England in ever-larger bands and raided steadily farther inland. In 851 a Danish host spent the winter in Kent. A few years later they wintered near London. The English were in no position to prevent them. Northumbria was feeble, with rival kings fighting for the crown. In Mercia another royal argument was going on, and the midland kingdom was squeezed between the Danes from the east and the forces of the Welsh prince, Rhodi Mawr, from the west.



That was the situation in 865, when a Danish army larger than any before arrived in England. (4) _____ They meant to conquer England.

York fell in 866, and the rival kings of Northumbria were killed. East Mercia was overrun and the rest of the kingdom saved, for a short time only, by a truce bought with Mercian gold. In 869 King Edmund of East Anglia (St Edmund of

Bury) was savagely murdered while a prisoner. Essex was conquered. By 870 only Wessex was left to resist the barbaric Danes, whose main camp at Reading was well placed to receive reinforcements up the Thames.

Soon after the Danes turned against Wesses, the West Saxons gained a new king, who was only about twenty-two years old. (5) _____ He is the only English king who has earned that title.

After one stirring victory, Alfred was forced on to the defensive, and for a few years it looked as though Wessex too would soon be submerged. By 878 Alfred was a fugitive, hiding in the wintry marshes of Somerset. (It is from this period in his life that legends later grew - stories like the tale of the burning cakes which the king was supposed to be watching while the farmer's wife was out of the kitchen.)

But Alfred's West Saxon peasant-warriors, or most of them, remained loyal. With the spring, he surged out of the marshes to harass the Danes (6) _____. They told him they were 'glad to see him'. Two days later Alfred's Christian army smashed the Danes at the battle of Edington. 'The turn of the tide!' Alfred exclaimed.

Under their able commander, Guthrum, the Danes fell back to Chippenham. (7) _____ They promised to leave the country. Guthrum accepted Christian baptism, with Alfred acting as god-father.

What made Alfred a great man was not just his military victories but his statesman-ship. After years and years of bloody conflict, he saw the futility of trying to destroy the Danes by force. (8) _____ This he did. His treaty with Guthrum gave the Danes a large part of eastern England, where Alfred hoped they would settle down as peaceful farmers.

Alfred's statesmanship showed itself also in his ability to learn from his enemies. When new groups of Vikings resumed the attack some years later, they found England far better prepared. (9) _____ (Traces of his fortifications can still be seen at Wareham in Dorset, among other places.) He also built warships on the Danish pattern and, as the English were not experienced sailors, he hired men from the coastal districts of the Low Countries to man his navy. (10) _____.

Ex. 18 Read the text about The England of Alfred the Great and complete it with appropriate words, derived from the words in brackets.

The England of Alfred the Great



The first duty of the king was to lead his people in war. That Alfred had (1) _____

(triumph) done. But he was no old-fashioned Saxon war-lord, and he knew that there were better things in life than fighting. By settling the Vikings in (2) _____(east) England Alfred had, for a time, ended the danger of conquest. But to maintain peace a country needs good laws also, and so he set himself the task of revising English law.

Alfred collected old laws from other kingdoms, from the Bible and Jewish law; threw out what seemed (3) _____(suit) and kept what seemed (4) _____(sense). His councilors – some of them bearded veterans of battles against Guthrum, others intelligent priests with a knowledge of foreign countries – gave their (5) _____(approve), and at last a new code of laws was produced. When he published it, Alfred explained how he had compiled it and he added an (6) _____(interest) statement. Some of these laws, he said, might cease to be useful in the future, and should then be changed. This may seem obvious to us, but it was an (7) _____(ordinary) thing for a 9th-century man to look into the future or even to realize that times are bound to change.

We know more about the king himself in Alfred's time than any other Englishman – we even have a biography of him written by his friend Bishop Asser – and that may be part of the reason why Alfred seems to stand out from his time like an oak tree in a field. But there is no doubt that he was an extraordinarily intelligent man, who was kind and (8) _____(honour), as well as a brilliant leader and (9) _____(govern). He suffered most of his life from some kind of (10) _____(ill), but it never hindered his efforts to raise the standards of English society.

Alfred was determined that his people should have the benefits of Latin culture, but as few people except priests could read or write, that was not (11) _____(easy) done. The king tried to (12) _____(sure) that every free-born boy should at least learn to read English, but all the (13) _____(educate) books of the time were written in Latin, so Alfred set out to have them translated. He often did the translating himself, sometimes add-

ing in stories that were not in the (14) _____(origin) book but were, Alfred thought, worth publishing. It is through Alfred that we know of the voyage of Othere, a Norse merchant, in the White Sea, which the king put into a Spanish history book he happened to be translating at the time when Othere told him the story.

Alfred's desire to raise (15) _____(intellect) standards was (16) _____(strength) by his knowledge that Anglo-Saxon society had once been more civilized than it was in his own time. He complained that in the old days foreign scholars had come to England but now English scholars were forced to go abroad to pursue their studies. He looked back longingly to the (17) _____(gold) age of Northumbria in early Christian times, when Bede was writing his History.

(18) _____(History) are especially grateful to Alfred because he began the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, a year-by-year history of England which begins with the Roman conquest. It gives us a detailed picture of events in the 9th century, although it is not so (19) _____(use) for earlier periods. The only thing the Chronicle could find to say about the year 671, for instance, is 'This year there was a great death among birds'.

Ex. 19 Read the poem "The Dane-Geld" by R.Kipling and answer questions after it.

The Dane-Geld

A.D. 980-1016

Rudyard Kipling

It is always a temptation to an armed and agile nation

To call upon a neighbour and to say:

"We invaded you last night, we are quite prepared to fight,
Unless you pay us cash to go away."

And that is called asking for Dane-geld,

And the people who ask it explain

That you've only to pay 'em the Dane-geld

And then you'll get rid of the Dane!

It is always a temptation to a rich and lazy nation,

To puff and look important and to say:

"Though we know we should defeat you, we have not the time to meet
you.

We will therefore pay you cash to go away."

And that is called paying the Dane-geld;

But we've proved it again and again,

That if once you have paid him the Dane-geld

You never get rid of the Dane.

It is wrong to put temptation in the path of any nation,

For fear they should succumb and go astray;

So when you are requested to pay up or be molested,
You will find it better policy to say:
“We never pay any-one Dane-geld,
Nor matter how trifling the cost;
For the end of that game is oppression and shame,
And the nation that plays it is lost!”

Questions:

1. Whom do you think does the poet call ‘an armed and agile nation’?
2. Who are referred to as ‘a rich and lazy nation’ in the poem?
3. Does the author think that if you pay the Dane-geld you will get rid of the invaders forever?
4. Why is it wrong ‘to put temptation in the path of any nation’?
5. What is the best way to resist an aggression?

Ex. 20 Read the text about Alfred’s Wars against the Danes and complete it with appropriate words, derived from the words in brackets.

Alfred’s Wars against the Danes

Though Alfred saved England, he did not stop the attacks of the Danes. Luckily, his immediate successors were strong (1) _____ (rule) like himself. His son, Edward the Elder, and his daughter Aethelflaed, ‘the Lady of the Mercians’, defeated the Danes time and again. Following their father’s example, they built a chain of fortified burghs across England, which acted as launching pads to strike against Danish (2) _____ (break).

Edward continued the work of (3) _____ (centre) the kingdom. Aethelflaed, a splendid lady, as loyal as she was tough, always supported him, and when she died Edward (4) _____ (swift) merged Wessex and Mercia into one. He (5) _____ (organize) his kingdom into districts which ignored the borders of the old Anglo-Saxon kingdoms. Each new district, or shire, took its name from the town that governed it: Wiltshire was governed from Wilton, Hampshire from Southampton.

Edward was recognized as overlord by kings from Wales and Scotland, and his son Athelstan (924-939) called himself (6) _____ (grand) ‘king of the English and of all the nations round about’. His three sisters were married to the greatest rulers of Europe, and Athelstan’s kingdom was certainly a great one, even if he were a little (7) _____ (sure) of its size.

The status of the English kings did not mean that they could sit back and enjoy the luxury of peace. There was always fighting, and though most of the Danes of the northeast had settled down, the Danelaw, as the region was called, provided a (8) _____ (friend) base for new Danish (9) _____ (raid).

After Athelstan, troubles increased. A strong kingdom required a strong king, but by bad luck England had several young and (10) _____(experience) kings in the 10th century. They gave land away too easily, and the estates of their (11) _____ (province) governors began to look like little (12) _____ (depend) kingdoms.

Edgar was succeeded by his eldest son Edward. He had another son, Ethelred, by another wife, Aelfryth. When Edward went to visit Ethelred and Aelfryth at Corfe Castle, in Dorset, in 978, it was a (13) _____ (perfect) friendly visit, but as he rode into the courtyard, the thegns of Ethelred came to greet him, and a sharp quarrel broke out. When it ended, the young king lay dead. Was it a planned political (14) _____ (assassinate)? We do not know. Edward himself, who, though later acclaimed as a saint, had a vicious temper, may have been to blame.

Ethelred's reign began (15) _____ (happy) under the shadow of Edward's murder, and things never really improved. Ethelred is often called 'the Unready', and though his Anglo-Saxon nickname, *Unraed*, really means 'ill-advised', he does seem to have often been (16) _____ (ready) for the Danes. As one chronicler complained, when the Danes attacked in the east, Ethelred and the army were in the west; if the Danes attacked in the south, the army was in the north.

Other disasters - a harvest (17) _____ (fail) causing famine, a freak tide causing floods - no man could prevent. And the Danes seemed as (18) _____(stop) as the floods. Ethelred bought them off with large (19) _____ (pay) of gold — Danegeld - but they soon came back for more. They used bases in Normandy, where the people were (20) _____ (descend) of Viking settlers, and they were helped by English (21) _____ (oppose) of Ethelred. Finally, the Danish king decided on total (22) _____(conquer), and in 1013 Ethelred was forced to flee. Cnut was (23) _____(knowledge) as king and Ethelred's death in 1016 left him in command. Cnut's (24) _____ (person) empire included Norway and Denmark, besides England.

But the Danish royal house did not last long. Cnut himself was a capable ruler, though he let the great earls grow still greater, but his sons were a savage couple. (25) _____ (fortune) the House of Wessex was restored in 1042 when Edward the Confessor, a son of Ethelred, was elected king.

Ex. 21 A. Read the legend about King Alfred's adventures and match the following *italisized* words from the passage with their definitions:

1	to disguise	A	a measure taken in advance to avert possible evil or to secure good results
2	thither	B	of very little importance or value; insignificant
3	slack	C	to stop; cease moving, operating, etc., either permanently or temporarily
4	precaution	D	to or toward that place or point; there

5	proceeds	E	to impinge upon; make an impact on; beset
6	trivial	F	the profits or something that results or accrues
7	to harry	G	to harass, annoy, or prove a nuisance to by or as if by repeated attacks; worry
8	to halt	H	to modify the appearance or manner in order to conceal the identity of (oneself, someone, or something)
9	to assail	I	a fight between small bodies of troops, especially advanced or outlying detachments of opposing armies.
10	skirmish	J	negligent; careless; remiss

A unique case of royal espionage

Alfred the Great acted as his own spy, visiting Danish camps *disguised* as a minstrel. In those days wandering minstrels were welcome everywhere. They were not fighting men, and their harp was their passport. Alfred had learned many of their ballads in his youth, and could vary his programme with acrobatic tricks and simple conjuring.

While Alfred's little army slowly began to gather at Athelney, the king himself set out to penetrate the camp of Guthrum, the commander of the Danish invaders. These had settled down for the winter at Chippenham: *thither* Alfred went. He noticed at once that discipline was *slack*: the Danes had the self-confidence of conquerors, and their security *precautions*



King Alfred, disguised as a harpist, in the camp of the Danes were casual. They lived well, on the *proceeds* of raids on neighbouring regions. There they collected women as well as food and drink, and a life of ease had made them soft.

Alfred stayed in the camp a week before he returned to Athelney. The force there assembled was *trivial* compared with the Danish horde. But Alfred had deduced that the Danes were no longer fit for prolonged battle: and that their commissariat had no organization, but depended on irregular raids.

So, faced with the Danish advance, Alfred did not risk open battle but *harried* the enemy. He was constantly on the move, drawing the Danes after him. His patrols *halted* the raiding parties: hunger *assailed* the Danish army. Now Alfred began a long series of *skirmishes* – and within a month the Danes had surrendered. The episode could reasonably serve as a unique epic of royal espionage!

B. Which of the following statements are correct:

1. In Alfred's time it was easy for a minstrel to gain access to an enemy camp.
2. Guthrum was the place where the Danish invaders had their camp.
3. Alfred defeated the Danes because he had a large army.
4. During the English attack, the Danes found it difficult to obtain food.

Ex. 22 Read the passage about the Kingdom of Scotland and supply the missing words. Choose from the following list.

numerous missionaries united bloodshed successors
shadowy heir nearby partly stretching
ambition lasted fellow ruler to capture

The Kingdom of Scotland unites

When the Vikings attacked Scotland (then known as Alba) at the end of the 8th century, they found a country which, like England, was not yet (1) _____ in its own defence. In the next hundred years or so The Norsemen captured Orkney, Shetland, the Western Isles and a large part of the northern mainland.

At that time Scotland was divided into four, including Lothian, which was part of English Northumbria. In the south-west was the Celtic kingdom of Strathclyde, (2) _____ into Cumbria. Northern and central Scotland, the largest territory, was the land of the Picts, another Celtic people who had perhaps arrived in Scotland at the same time as their (3) _____ Celts were settling in England. The fourth kingdom was Dalriada, which occupied Argyll, Kintyre and (4) _____ islands. The people of Dalriada were the Scots, who had come from Ireland, bringing with them the Christian religion which St Columba and other (5) _____ spread to the rest of the country.

In spite of their common religion, the four kingdoms were constantly fighting, especially the Scots and the Picts, whose rivalry (6) _____ for centuries and caused terrible (7) _____. The result of this contest was to decide which race should dominate Scotland. In the early 9th century the Viking attacks in the north weakened the Picts, and this gave the Scots, who had been (8) _____ under Pictish control, their chance.

The king of Dalriada, Kenneth MacAl-pin, also had a claim to the Pictish crown. In 843, he made himself king of the Picts and, for the first time, all

Scotland north of the Forth was united under one (9) _____. As for the Picts, once the most (10) _____ people in Scotland, they disappeared from history, and to this day they remain a (11) _____ people of whom we know little.

Kenneth MacAlpin and his successors were not satisfied with the union of the Scots and Picts, and tried to expand the kingdom farther. Their chief (12) _____ was to gain Lothian from the English. Viking attacks, which had made victory over the Picts possible, also weakened Northumbria, and Kenneth MacAlpin hoped to repeat his success there. However he failed (13) _____ Lothian despite several campaigns and those who came after him were no more successful.

Sometimes the Scots fought with the Norsemen against the English. But England under Alfred and his (14) _____ had also become a united and much stronger country. In 937 the Scots and the Norse were defeated by Athelstan at the great battle of Brunanburh, on the Mersey. Not until 1018 did King Malcolm II finally gain Lothian from the English.

Malcolm's grandson, Duncan, had a claim to the independent kingdom of Strathclyde, and although his claim was not strong, when the King of Strathclyde died without an obvious (15) _____ in 1018, Duncan was able to enforce his claim. In 1034 he also succeeded his grandfather as king of the Scots, uniting the whole of Scotland, plus part of Cumbria, under him.

Ex. 23 Read the passage about life in England after Alfred the Great's Reign and answer the questions after it.

England after Alfred the Great's Reign

The Anglo-Saxon kings that ruled after Alfred the Great, continued fighting the Danes, until all England was once more ruled by English kings. But eighty years after Alfred's death the Danes came again with great armies and occupied much of the territory. Again Britain was divided into two parts: the northern part ruled by the Danes, and Wessex in the south ruled by English kings. The Danes continued their attacks on Wessex and finally occupied the whole of the territory. In 1016, the king of Denmark Canute became also the king of England.

Canute was a strong monarch and gave England peace for nearly twenty years. When he died in 1035, his two sons ruled England for a short time one after the other. With the death of Canute's second son in 1042, the Danish rule was over. An English king came to the throne. It was Edward the Confessor. He got the name of Confessor for being a very religious man. The famous Westminster Abbey in London was built during his reign, and when he died in 1066 he was buried in the Abbey.

Questions:

1. What was the name of the Danish king who became also king of England? When was it?
2. How long did Canute rule England?
3. When was the Danish rule over?
4. Who became king of England in 1042?
5. What kind of man was Edward the Confessor? What did he build?

Ex. 24 Choose the correct answer. You may need to find answers to these questions in “The Oxford History of Britain” which was the source for most of the information contained in the quiz.

Vikings in Britain Quiz

1. King Aethelred of England committed a heinous crime on St. Brice’s Day in 1002 A.D. Many historians think that this act ultimately led to the Viking (Danish) conquest of England eleven years later. What was Aethelred’s offense?

- A. He commanded the death of all Danish men living in England
- B. He killed Sweyn Forkbeard’s oldest son
- C. He ordered the rape of dozens of high-ranking Danish wives
- D. He kidnapped and impregnated a Danish nun

2. Thorkell the Tall, one of King Sweyn Forkbeard’s chief commanders, defected to the English side in 1012 A.D. Which incident (most likely) led to his abandonment of the Danish cause?

- A. He fell in love with a Saxon noblewoman
- B. Sweyn Forkbeard refused to give Thorkell more treasure
- C. His warriors brutally killed an English archbishop
- D. He began to feel that the Danes had no right to invade England

3. The Danish king Sweyn Forkbeard and his Viking warriors defeated the English in 1013 A.D. Where did Aethelred flee?

- A. Norway
- B. Normandy
- C. Ireland
- D. Flanders

4. A major event in 1014 A.D. allowed Aethelred to return to England to reclaim his kingdom. The Danish Conquest was incomplete. What had happened?

- A. Sweyn Forkbeard faced a substantial Danish rebellion
- B. The Normans offered troops to help Aethelred regain his kingdom
- C. Sweyn Forkbeard died unexpectedly
- D. Sweyn Forkbeard faced a substantial English rebellion

5. What did Canute do to the English hostages in his power, when their representatives decided to support Aethelred again?

- A. He mutilated them

- B. He respectfully released them
- C. He killed half and let the other half live
- D. He paraded them naked through Sandwich

6. Thorkell the Tall decided to abandon Aethelred in 1014 A.D. He brought nine ships and crews and offered his service to Canute. What do the Scandinavian sagas give as the reason for his return to the Danes?

- A. He had no respect for Aethelred
- B. Aethelred killed his brother Hemming
- C. He was Canute's foster-father and could not fight against him
- D. Canute had more money to offer him

7. Aethelred died soon after Canute reappeared in England in 1015 A.D. The English chose Aethelred's rebellious son, Edmund Ironside, as their new leader. How had Edmund flouted his father's will shortly before the latter's death?

- A. He changed battle plans without informing Aethelred
- B. He declined to fight any more battles
- C. He married the widow of Aethelred's enemy
- D. He refused to bend his knee to his father

8. Who won the all-important Battle of Ashingdon?

- A. The Vikings
- B. No one--both sides had to turn tail and run
- C. The English
- D. Both sides claimed victory

9. When Canute and Edmund Ironside met at Severn, what terms did they agree to?

- A. To divide the country between the two of them
- B. They would exchange sisters in marriage to one another
- C. To fight a one-on-one battle to the death
- D. Edmund would pay Canute to return to Denmark

10. The Danish conquest was finally, and totally, complete by 1016 A.D. What event guaranteed the Vikings full control of England?

- A. Edmund Ironside died inexplicably
- B. Edmund Ironside was murdered by his wife
- C. Edmund Ironside abdicated in favor of Canute
- D. None of these

Ex. 25 Read the passage about the Peculiarities of the Development of Feudalism in England in the Early Middle Ages and answer the questions after it.

The Peculiarities of the Development of Feudalism in England in the Early Middle Ages

During the Early Middle Ages (the 5th-11th centuries) feudal relations were developing in England like in all the other countries of Western Europe. A serf class was gradually appearing. Most of the serfs of the Early Middle Ages were descendants of the slaves and of the peasants who had once been free members of the community. As the big feudal landed estates grew, the free peasants were gradually losing their land and freedom and were becoming serfs. The country was ruled by both lay and clerical feudal lords who were very rich and powerful.

The development of feudalism was a slower process in Britain. During the three centuries after the Anglo-Saxon conquest (the 7th-9th centuries), the bulk of the population in Britain consisted of free peasants while among the Franks who had settled on the Continent the majority of the peasants had already become serfs by the beginning of the 9th century.

It can be accounted for, first of all, by the fact that the Romans had a stronger influence on the Continent than on Britain. The Romans did not bring about many changes in the life of the Northern tribes and it was only among the Celts of the South that the tribal nobility became richer than the other members of the tribe. As a result by the 5th century when the Germanic tribes began to conquer the Roman Empire inequality among the Gauls was much more pronounced than among the Britons.

Besides, the conquerors themselves, that is, the Angles, Saxons and Jutes, before the conquest of Britain had little contact with Rome and the Roman influence upon them was very weak too. Right after the conquest the survivals of the communal way of life were very strong among them. The free community survived in Britain longer than on the Continent and it united the Anglo-Saxon peasants and strengthened their resistance to the establishment of serfdom.

The Danish raids sped up the impoverishment of the Anglo-Saxon peasants. In the 10th-11th centuries the Anglo-Saxon free communities weakened and many peasants were turned into serfs. However, not all the peasants of England became serfs in the 10th-11th centuries. A considerable number of peasants were still free in the north-eastern parts of the country where the Danes used to live. Feudalism developed slower in the region of the Danelaw than in the south-western shires, because the Danes were at a lower stage of social development than the Anglo-Saxons at the moment of the conquest of Britain (the 9th century). Among the Anglo-Saxons feudal relations were already developing, while among the Danes tribal life still predominated. After the conquest the Danes remained free peasants. For about three centuries

the Danes kept migrating from the Continent to Britain. The warriors were followed by their wives and children. They settled in the Danelaw as free peasants and most of their descendants in the northeastern counties remained free throughout the Middle Ages.

Thus, feudal relations among the Anglo-Saxons developed in the same way as they did among the Germanic tribes which settled on the continent of Europe. However, the process of turning the free peasants into serfs, which had begun after the Anglo-Saxon conquest of Britain, was not completed by the 11th century. On the Continent the majority of the peasants had become serfs by the 10th-11th centuries, whereas in England many peasants were still free.

Questions:

1. Did the development of feudal relation differ in England during the Early Middle Ages (the 5th-11th centuries) from all the other countries of Western Europe ?
2. How did a serf class appear?
3. Who was the country ruled by in the Early Middle Ages?
4. Was the development of feudalism in Britain a fast process?
5. What did the bulk of the population in Britain consist of during the three centuries after the Anglo-Saxon conquest (the 7th-9th centuries)?
6. How can the fact that the majority of the Franks who had settled on the Continent had become serfs by the beginning of the 9th century be accounted for?
7. Did the Romans bring about many changes in the life of all the local tribes in Britain?
8. Why was there more inequality among the Gauls than among the Britons by the end of the 5th century?
9. Did the Angles, Saxons and Jutes have much contact with Rome before the conquest of Britain?
10. Why did the free community in Britain survive longer than on the Continent and how did it influence the establishment of serfdom?
11. When did the Anglo-Saxon free communities weaken and what sped it up?
12. In what part of the country were there a considerable number of free peasants in the 10th -11th centuries and how can this be explained?
13. What kind of social relationship predominated among the Danes?
14. How long did the migration of the Danes last?
15. Had the the process of turning the free peasants into serfs in Britain been completed by the 11th century?

Ex. 26 Match the key dates in the history of Anglo-Saxons with the events described on the right and put the events into the chronological order:

	Date		Event
1	AD 406-10	A	An Irish monk St. Columba founds a monastery on the island of Iona off the West coast of Scotland.
2	490	B	Harold defeats Harald Hardraade, marches to Hastings where his soldiers are defeated by William's Norman army on October 14. William is crowned on Christmas Day. The Anglo-Saxon rule is over.
3	563	C	Century of Viking raids.
4	597	D	Canute dies. England, Norway and Denmark become separate kingdoms. His illegitimate son Harold I rules Britain.
5	800	E	The invading Saxons were defeated by an army of Welsh Celts, possibly led by the legendary King Arthur.
6	1016	F	Edward the Confessor dies childless, so Harold II (Earl of Wessex) is crowned king of England. But after the death of Edward the Confessor Harald Hardraade (king of Norway) and William the Conqueror (Duke of Normandy) also claim the throne.
7	1036	G	The Danish leader Canute conquers England and thus makes it a part of the Danish Empire.
8	1042	H	As Roman forces withdrew, Germanic tribes from Northern part of the continental Europe invaded England.
9	1053	I	Edward the Confessor, an Anglo-Saxon, becomes King of England.
10	1066	J	Pope Gregory the Great sends the abbot St. Augustine as his official missionary to the Anglo-Saxon kingdom of Kent. Christianity begins to spread in England.

Ex. 27 Choose the correct answer. You may need to find answers to these questions in “The Oxford History of Britain” which was the source for most of the information contained in the quiz.

England in 1000 AD Quiz

- 1. Who was the King of the English in the year 1000 A.D.?**
 - A. Aethelred the Unraed
 - B. Sweyn Forkbeard
 - C. Canute
 - D. William the Conqueror
- 2. The average Englishman in 1000 A.D. would have been very short by modern standards.**
 - A. True
 - B. False
- 3. Anglo-Saxons subsisted on a localized and seasonal diet. Which of the following foods was available to Englishmen at the end of the tenth century?**
 - A. Carrots
 - B. Tomatoes
 - C. Spinach
 - D. Potatoes
- 4. Nicknames were popular amongst the Anglo-Saxons. What, however, was the most common surname in England during this year?**
 - A. There were no surnames
 - B. Alfredson
 - C. Althing
 - D. Wulf
- 5. What is true about the majority of Englishmen in 1000 A.D.?**
 - A. They lived in cities
 - B. They had fairly healthy teeth
 - C. They could read
 - D. They had traveled extensively
- 6. At the turn of the millennium, a new bride would be presented with a ‘morgengifu’. What was it?**
 - A. A new, married name
 - B. Morning gift after a satisfactory wedding night
 - C. A veil to cover her hair, now that she was a matron
 - D. The keys to her husband’s treasure room
- 7. Clothing was important to the Anglo-Saxons, as it denoted one’s status and wealth. What fabric was used for making clothes in 1000 A.D. England?**
 - A. Wool
 - B. All of these
 - C. Linen
 - D. Silk

8. Religion was at the root of daily life for the Anglo-Saxons. What was the primary religion in England in 1000 A.D.?

- A. Christianity
- B. Nature worship
- C. Paganism
- D. Druidism

9. The most common types of weapons used for fighting in 1000 A.D. England included all of the following EXCEPT:

- A. Spears
- B. Bows and arrows
- C. Swords
- D. Battle axes

10. The Anglo-Saxons loved to adorn themselves with trinkets. During this year, what metal was used to make the jewelry worn in England?

- A. Silver
- B. Gold
- C. All of these
- D. Bronze

Ex. 28 Fill in the correct words.
Anglo-Saxon and Viking Crossword

The crossword puzzle grid is as follows:

- 1.** Down, 4 letters
- 2.** Down, 4 letters
- 3.** Down, 4 letters
- 4.** Down, 7 letters
- 5.** Across, 10 letters
- 6.** Down, 4 letters
- 7.** Down, 4 letters
- 8.** Down, 4 letters
- 9.** Down, 4 letters
- 10.** Across, 4 letters
- 11.** Down, 4 letters
- 12.** Across, 10 letters
- 13.** Across, 4 letters
- 14.** Across, 10 letters
- 15.** Across, 4 letters

DOWN

- 1. One of the Anglo-Saxon kingdoms.
- 2. An adjective describing a tribe outside Rome which was considered to be violent and cruel.
- 3. See 15 ACROSS.

4. The motherland of the Danes.
5. A written history of England called Anglo-Saxon _____ which was initiated by Alfred the Great and continued for 250 years after his death.
6. One of the Germanic tribes which invaded Britain.
7. The main book of the Christians.
8. One of the Anglo-Saxon kingdoms.
9. The territory where the Danes retained their customs and laws.
10. See 13 ACROSS.
11. King of Mercia from 757 to 796 who made it a powerful state dominating the Anglo-Saxon kingdoms and who built a Dyke nearly 100 miles long.

ACROSS

5. City in Kent, the ecclesiastical capital of England since AD 597 and the seat of the Archbishop.
12. The religion which was introduced into Britain by the Romans in the 3rd century and, in the main, replaced paganism in the second half of the 7th century.
13. + 10. DOWN Anglo-Saxon theologian and chronologist who is best known for his "Ecclesiastical History of the English People", completed in 732.
14. The King of Wessex who was acknowledged by Kent, Mercia and Northumbria in 829 and who became the first king of England.
15. + 3 DOWN King Egbert's grandson who repelled several Danish attacks on Wessex and finally defeated the Danes at the Battle of Edington in 878.

(Ex.2, part 2)

Песнь пиктов

Не смотрит Рим когда идет
Куда наступит башмак
На сердце, голову, живот
Наш крик не тревожит никак
Его часовых. Мы - пустяк.
После всех передряг
Мы соберемся толпой,
Ругаем их меж собой
Будь прокляты вы, за стеной.
Мы маленькие люди - да!
Чего ненавидеть нас?
Не замечайте нас дальше - тогда
Увидите, как рухнет вся страна!
Мы - тля на листьях.
Мы - гниль в корнях,
Гнойник на глазах,
Занозы в ступнях.
Личинки свалили дуб,
Мыши разгрызли канат,
Моль побила тулуп,
Они любят труда результат.
И маленький наш народ
Трудится, как и они,
Не видно наших работ,
Но только повремени!
Пусть сила пока не у нас,
Мы заем тех, кто сильны.
Их натравим на вас -
Не выиграть вам войны!
Все равно мы будем рабы?
Мы рабами были всегда,
Но вас заколотим в гробы
И спляшем на крышках тогда!

Перевод В. Спярова

(Ex.10, Part 2)

Будикка. Ода

Когда вся изранена копьями Рима,
Вела Будикка войска,
Узрела она от Богов пилигрима -
Седого как лунь старика.

Воссевши под сенью великого древа,
К принцессе воззвал чародей
Наполнены были печалью и гневом
Слова, обращенные к ней.

Принцесса! Глазам нашим слезно и скорбно
Увидеть вас в горе таком.
Мы выразить боль и печаль не способны
От гнева немым языком.

Рим сгинет – попомните вешнее слово
В крови той , что пущена им.
Бесславный удел ему днесь уготован
Падет всеми проклятый Рим.

Пол мира поправший копьем и ногою,
Жестоккой гордыни оплот!
Меч галла над римской висит головою!
Рим! Слышишь твой враг у ворот!

Появятся новые жители Рима
На месте имперских руин.
Согласием будет их жизнь озарима,
Гармонией будет их гимн.

Тогда и прославятся наши потомки,
Наследники кельтских племен,
На крыльях стальных и с оружием громким.
И будет весь мир покорен!

И чуждые страны в неведомых даях,
Куда караваны не шли,
Докуда из Рима орлы не летали,
Захватят потомки твои!

И речи волхва величаво и гордо
Пылали сильней и сильней,
И сладостно-грозные брал он аккорды
На лютне волшебной своей.

Слова эти в грудь ей проникли как иглы,
Придав ее сердцу тепла.
И бросившись в бой, она с честью погибла.
Пред смертью сказала она:

Пусть небо убьет гордецов и бандитов,
Божественным гневом своим!
За боль и страдания кельтов и бриттов
Падет этот проклятый Рим!

Пер. Скела Веуртимд

(Ex.13, Part 2)

Песнь римского центуриона

(Римское владычество в Британии, 300 г. н. э.)

Легат, я получил приказ идти с когортой в Рим,
По морю к Порту Итию, а там — путем сухим;
Отряд мой отправленья ждет, взойдя на корабли,
Но пусть мой меч другой возьмет. Остаться мне вели!

Я прослужил здесь сорок лет, все сорок воевал,
Я видел и скалистый Вект, и Адрианов Вал,
Мне все места знакомы тут, но лишь узнав о том,
Что в Рим, домой, нас всех зовут, я понял: здесь мой дом.

Здесь счастлив был я в старину, здесь имя заслужил,
Здесь сына — сына и жену я в землю положил,
Здесь годы, память, пот и труд, любовь и боль утрат
Вросли навек в британский грунт. Как вырвать их, легат?

Я здешний полюбил народ, равнины и леса.
Ну лучше ль южный небосвод, чем наши небеса,
Где августа жемчужный свет, и мгла январских бурь,
И ключья туч, и марта луч сквозь бледную лазурь?

Вдоль Родануса вам идти, где зреет виноград
И клонит лозы бриз, летя в Немауз и Арелат.
Но мне позволь остаться здесь, где спорят испокон
Британский крепкошейей дуб и злой эвроклидон.

Ваш путь туда, где сосен строй спускается с бугра
К волне Тирренской, что синей павлиньего пера.
Тебя лавровый ждет венок, но неужели ты
Забудешь там, как пахнет дрок и майские цветы?

Я буду Риму здесь служить, пошли меня опять
Болота гатить, лес валить, иль пиктов усмирять,
Или в дозор водить отряд вдоль Северной Стены,
В разливы вереска, где спят империи сыны.

Легат, не скрыть мне слез — чуть свет уйдет когорта в Рим!
Я прослужил здесь сорок лет. Я буду там чужим!
Здесь сердце, память, жизнь моя, и нет родней земли.
Ну как ее покину я? Остаться мне вели!

Перевод А. Глебовской

(980-1016 гг.)

Соблазнительно для нации, скорой на руку формации,
Прийти с мечом к соседу и сказать:
«Вы уже окружены! Вложим мы мечи в ножны,
Если вы согласны откуп дать».

И это зовется «Дань Дании»:
Захватчик дает вам понять,
Что если получит «Дань Дании»,
То армия двинется вспять.

Соблазнительно для нации обленившейся формации
Мошну свою похлопать и сказать:
«Мы могли бы и сразиться — только некогда возиться!
Мы предпочитаем откуп дать».

И это зовется «Дань Дании»:
Но, право, пора и понять,
Что стоит хоть раз дать «Дань Дании» —
Захватчик ворвется опять.

Отвратительна для нации перспектива оккупации,
Но ежели придется выбирать —
Откупиться ли деньгами или в бой вступить с врагами, —
Будет лучше прямо им сказать:
«Отродясь не платили «Дань Дании»!

Да и дело совсем не в деньгах!
Ведь такой договор — это стыд и позор
И для нации гибель и крах!»

Перевод С. Степанова

EX.12 Part 2

1.

The troops were not too enthusiastic to embark for England, and Narcissus, the Secretary of State himself, had to come to Boulogne to put an end to the delaying-tactics of some of Plautius' generals. Plautius' invasion took place in the summer of AD 43. The main source of information about his expedition is Cassius Dio's History of Rome. There are also references to these events in Suetonius' biographies of Claudius and of Vespasianus. Gaius Suetonius Tranquillus (AD 69 - AD 122) is best-known for 'De viris illustribus' and 'De vitae Caesarum'. Tacitus (AD 56 - c.120) is the author of the Historiae (about the Roman Empire from AD 69 to 96) and the Annals (from AD 14 to 68). Gnaeus Julius Agricola (AD 40 - 93) supported Vespasian during the civil war of AD 69. Vespasian then appointed him commander of a force headed for Britain. Eight years later he was sent to Britain again, this time as governor.

2.

Lugdunum is now the French town of Lyon. Lug was the name of a Celtic deity. Claudius was born there in 10 BC. He became Emperor in 41 AD. He died in 54 AD.

3.

Shafts had to be dug deeper and deeper to extract silver from the Spanish silvermines. There was information that extensive surface deposits of argentiferous lead ore (galena) had been found in the South West region of Britain, and it was also known that iron was available throughout Britain. Other reasons were that Britain was an interesting potential market for pottery and wine. Claudius was not the first to think of a more massive invasion of Britain. The Emperor Gaius Caesar Augustus Germanicus aka Caligula had done so already four years before him. In preparation of such an invasion a lighthouse had already been built near Boulogne. Cunobolinus could be no reason as he was not particularly a friend of the Romans. His tribe the Catuvellauni were traditionally the archenemies of the Romans. Also his successors such as Caratacus were quite unwilling to admit the Roman legions on British territory. Especially as some of the Celtic tribes were escapees from Caesar's wars in Gaul.

4.

The Romans had already won over some Celtic tribes to their cause. Among them the Brigantes, and their leader Cartimandua. The hill-folk of Wales however felt invulnerable and were confident that, in case of real need, they still could withdraw to what was, then, still an island unconnected to the main part of Britain: Anglesey.

5.

Other important towns in Roman Britain were: Portus Lemanis (now Lympe) ; Rutupiae (Richborough); Noviomagus (Chichester); and further inland: Deva (Chester); Eburacum (York). Londinium became the Roman capital a lot later.

6.

The tactics was for the Batavians to cross the river at a spot where they could not be noticed, and then to attack behind enemy lines. They slashed at the legs of the horses intending to wound them sufficiently so they would no longer be able to pull the Celtic chariots. While the Celts were engaged beating off the Batavians, there were more legionaries who managed to cross over and they opened a second front.

7.

Siege engines and small cavalry contingents were standard components of Roman legions. Elephants were employed for Claudius's entry into the principal British town of Colchester. The ancient Britons did not have the military capability to withstand the Roman's well organized and trained invasion force. That the campaign required several years despite the many advantages that the Roman soldiers enjoyed is a testimony to the dogged determination of the resisting tribes.

8.

It was only late in 47 A.D. that the Romans began their attack against the tribes of Cambria. Especially in south-east Wales they met with heavy resistance by the Silures. Caratacus who had retreated to Wales was forced to flee to the Pennine area where he was not received well however by the locals whose Queen Cartmandua had made her own truce with the Romans and was unwilling to run any risks by protecting an archenemy of the Roman generals.

9.

Such an honorary procession for a non-member of the Imperial family was very exceptional. It was called an 'ovatio'. Golden crowns and triumphal arches were normally for Emperors only. Plautius was weary of war and trouble, and did not want to continue bearing the hardship of the British climate and the hostility of some of the non-subjected tribes. Caratacus for one had escaped and was certainly not going to give up his attempts to re-organise Celtic resistance. As a loyal soldier, Plautius seems to have been happy enough with the sincere gratitude of his boss, the Roman Emperor. Claudius himself was amply celebrated for his victory by poems of commemoration, specially minted coins, the building of two triumphal arches, a solemn procession in which he and his wife Messalina had the places of honour. The Senate even did something quite unheard of in giving her a seat on the Senate. Messalina's later behaviour may have made them regret this generosity.

10.

Claudius had been married already to an Etruscan, Plautia Urgulanilla, to Aelia Pactina and then to Valeria Messalina, whom he married when she was only 14. Her licentious behaviour was so shameless that in the end Claudius 'invited' her to commit suicide. His number four was not a success story either. By poisoning her hubby, Julia Agrippina prepared the way for her son Nero to take over the throne. And what an Emperor that one was, we all know only too well. Note: Nero's real name was L. Domitius Ahenobarbus. He was Agrippina's son from a previous marriage. Not to be confused with Enobarbus, a character in Antony and Cleopatra.

11.

Four legions totaling 20,000 troops supplemented with an equal number of Roman auxiliaries made up the army that invaded Britain. Both auxiliaries and legionnaires were trained, professional soldiers. Warrior-aristocrats led the British fighters, the bulk of whom were soldier-fighters.

12.

Roman legions provided an exceptional opportunity for soldiers while operating as a supremely effective tool for the expansion and defense of the empire. Roman citizenship conferred important legal, social, political and economic privileges. Citizenship effectively coupled the interests of the individual legionnaire to those of the Empire. The literacy requirement assured an ample supply of administrative talent - so necessary for the governance of the conquered territory.

13.

Few careers in ancient (or for that matter modern) times virtually guaranteed opportunity for advancement, regular monetary wages and retirement benefits. On retirement, Roman auxiliaries received Roman citizenship allowing their sons to join the better paying and more prestigious legions. This provided a pathway by which families could become incrementally Romanized and at the same time it assured a steady stream of recruits for the Roman legions.

14.

Roman tactics depended on closing with the enemy force. In close quarters the disciplined and tightly packed Roman lines, protected by their body armor, could wield their short swords to devastating effect.

15.

The Celtic charioteers were probably too small in number to inflict major damage on the well-disciplined Roman army even at times when the terrain favored their use.

16.

Calvary or infantry charges against Roman infantry were subjected first to a withering barrage of javelins. As previously mentioned, short swords, armor and disciplined, tightly packed lines strongly favored the Romans once combatants closed with one another.

17.

The Romans under Augustus suffered one of their most crushing defeats when Germanic fighters ambushed troops under the command of Quinctilius Varus. The demoralized Augustus revised Rome's long policy of expansion, never following through on plans to invade Britain. When Claudius, seeking to establish his leadership through the time-honored means of military conquest, did invade Britain, ambush again proved the most effective tactic against the Romans.

18.

Celtic farmer-soldiers could campaign for only part of the year; failure to care for crops doomed families to starvation. The Romans had developed a highly organized and effective supply system. Roman soldiers could campaign for as long as the weather allowed and then retire to well-provisioned, fortified stockades for the winter. It could be viewed as ironic that in the American colonial rebellion, British troops enjoyed many of the same advantages that the Romans did during the conquest of Britain, yet the British did not prevail in their conflicts with indigenous, soldier-farmer colonials. An interesting difference is that the literacy level favored the colonials in the latter conflict.

19.

In the 1st century AD, the Romans fielded the well-coordinated military machine to be expected from a massive, cohesively governed empire. The Celtic tribes were often rivals and had neither the resources of government nor the necessary mutual goodwill to present a unified front.

20.

Vespasian's Legion II Augusta moved South West through Britain taking land as they went. They fought some 30 battles, defeated two hostile tribes, took 20 oppida and the 'Insula Vectis' (Isle of Wight). Vespasian went as far as Devon but stopped short here as there was no need to continue: the tribes further west had already become allies of Rome. Titus Flavius Vespasianus was born AD 9, became an Emperor in 69 AD and died in AD 79.

Keys to exercises

PART 1

Ex.1 1.the bones of the last mammoth 2.like their cousins on the continent

3.sheltering in caves in cold weather 4.greatest leap forward was taken
5.cut down trees with stone axes 6.had flint sickles to reap the harvest
7.along with stone rows 8.long distance trade

Ex.2 1.False 2. True 3. Not stated 4. True 5. False 6. Not Stated 7. False 8. True 9. True 10. False

Ex. 4 1.With 2.by 3.due to 4.with 5.in 6.in 7.on 8.for 9.of 10.on 11.with 12.for

Ex.5 1.sparse 2. sourced 3.roller 4.plausible 5.undertaking 6.man-power
7.to inspire 8.precisely 9.shaping 10.uprights 11.somehow 12.unification

PART 2

Ex. 1 1.False 2. True 3.True 4. Not stated 5.True 6. False 7.False 8.Not stated

9.True 10.Not stated 11.True 12.True

Ex. 3 1 in, 2 out of, 3 of, 4 from, 5 of, 6 in, 7 of, 8 to, 9 by, 10 of

Ex.4 1 E, 2 B, 3 A, 4 D, 5 C

Ex. 5 1.beginning, 2. collection, 3.distance 4. mostly 5.settlements
6.movement, 7.legionary 8.largely 9.possessions 10.service
11.economic 12.occupation 13.embankments 14.natural 15.stability
16.activity 17.unaltered

Ex.6. 1.advance, 2. defense, 3.frontiers, 4.rebellion, 5.left, 6.peaceful
7.running 8.completion 9.row 10.addition, 11.frontier, 12.banks

13.manning, 14.rebellious, 15.farther, 16.northward, 17.far, 18.to complete

19.approximately, 20.less

Ex.7. 1. B; 2 C; 3 A; 4 C; 5 A; 6 B; 7 C; 8 A; 9 B; 10 B; 11 C; 12 A; 13 C;
14 B; 15 A; 16 A; 17 C; 18 C; 19 A, 20 B

Ex.8 1G, 2 D, 3 A, 4 B, 5 H, 6 C, 7 F, 8 E, 9 K, 10 I, 11 J

Ex.9 1.little, 2.planning, 3. remnants, 4.undoubtedly, 5.retreats,
6.dwelling,

7.elite, 8.movement, 9.rural, 10.metalworking, 11.were, 12.patterns,
13.heating, 14.channels, 15.boasted

Ex.11 1.as well as of the Church; 2.where the complete linguistic conquest;

3.keeping a grip on an often hostile people; 4.surprisingly small in the long run 5.not subject to the inevitable corruptions; 6.rewarding study of Roman coinage; 7.the wording and images upon the coins; 8.restricted to a

13 visitors, 14 loyalty, 15 Receipts, 16 various, 17 lawyers, 18 innocence,

19 punishment

Ex.6 1 False 2 Not stated, 3 Not stated, 4 True, 5 True, 6 False, 7 True

Ex.7 1 missionary 2 baptized 3 pagan 4 monastery 5 bishop

6 crucifixion 7 resurrection 8 Easter 9 spirit 10 monks 11 mo-

nastic

12 pilgrimages 13 archbishop

14 Christians 15 priests 16 Venerable 17 Ecclesiastical

18 Gospels 19 heaven 20 converted

Ex.8 1 wrote 2 were known 3 lived 4 moved 5 studied

6 taught 7 were 8 learn 9 be found 10 died

11 wrote 12 sang 13 got 14 came 15 be

taught

Ex.9 1 - O 2 - E 3 - N 4 - F 5 - J6 - C 7 - B 8 - L 9 - G
10 - K

11 - B 12 - I 13 - H 14 - A 15 - M

Ex.10 1 by, 2 for, 3 with, 4 to, 5 to, 6 of, 7 in, 8 for , 9 of, 10 after,

11 in, 12 at, 13 on, 14 of, 15 on, 16 to, 17 with, 18 on, 19 to, 20 of

Ex.11 1 D, 2 G, 3 C, 4 A, 5 H, 6 E, 7 J, 8 B, 9 F, 10 I.

Ex. 12 1 False, 2 False, 3 not stated, 4 True, 5False, 6 True, 7 False, 8 Not stated, 9True, 10 Not stated

Ex.13 1 necessities; 2 rough; 3 firewood; 4 workshop; 5 trading; 6 outside; 7 track;

8 born; 9 peddler; 10 needles; 11 produce; 12 travelling; 13 consumption;

14 surplus; 15 imported;

Ex.14 1 A, 2 D, 3 D, 4 A, 5 B, 6 B, 7 D, 8 C, 9 C, 10 C

Ex.15 1 of , 2 from, 3 since, 4 in, 5 At, 6 with, 7 of , 8 out of , 9 up, 10 in, 11 of , 12 out, 13 on, 14 for, 15 on, 16 along, 17 in, 18 with, 19 for, 20 to

Ex.16 1 settle, 2 raids, 3 killed, 4 unexpectedly, 5 few, 6 reach, 7 another, 8 most,

9 all, 10 there, 11 wide, 12 departed, 13 nothing, 14 anything, 15 considered

Ex.17 1 C, 2 H, 3 J, 4 A, 5 G, 6 D, 7 A, 8 B, 9 E, 10 I

Ex.18 1 triumphantly; 2 eastern; 3 unsuitable; 4 sensible; 5 approval; 6 interesting;

7 extraordinary; 8 honorable; 9 governor; 10 illness; 11 easily; 12 ensure; 13 educational; 14 original; 15 intellectual; 16 strengthened; 17 golden;

18 Historians; 19 useful;

Ex.20 1 rulers; 2 outbreaks; 3 centralizing; 4 swiftly; 5 reorganized; 6 grandly;

7 unsure; 8 friendly; 9 raiders; 10 inexperienced; 11 provincial; 12 independent;

Ekareva I.L., Runova E.A., Gavrilova E.A.

**WORKBOOK ON THE HISTORY OF GREAT BRITAIN
IN ENGLISH. EARLY PERIOD
(FROM PREHISTORIC TIMES TO THE NORMAN CONQUEST IN 1066)**

Workbook

SIA BIOM.LV
Rīga, LV-1009
Augusta Deglava iela 7 - 32