

A Brief History of the UK

Part I Invaders and Impacts



Invaders & Impacts

01

Pre-Celtic and Celtic Period

02

Roman Invasion

03

Anglo-Saxon and Viking Raids

04

Norman Conquest



01

Pre-Celtic and Celtic Period

Mediterranean 地中海/地中海的

Stonehenge 巨石阵 (1500 BC)

Salisbury plain 索尔斯堡平原



01

Pre-Celtic and Celtic Period

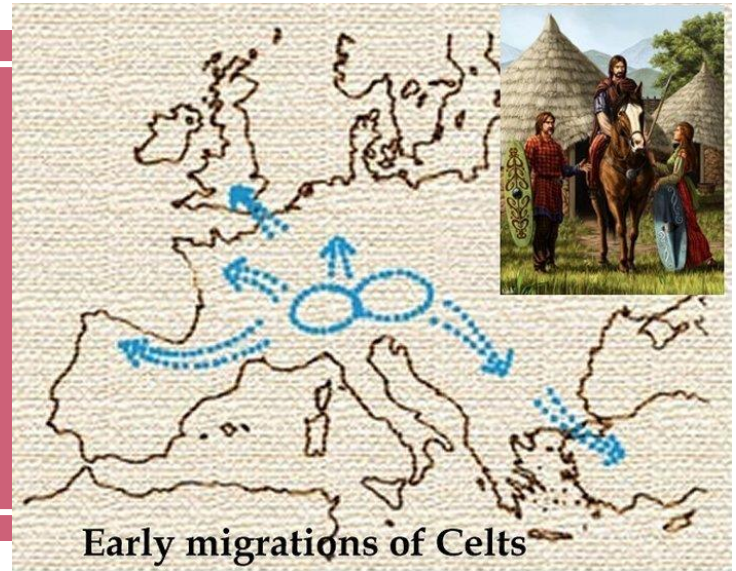
Celtic people/ Celts 凯尔特人

-700 BC

-from north-western Europe

-bringing : iron-working

Celtic Helmet



Early migrations of Celts



02

Roman Invasion (55BC—410AD)



Claudius

- 43 AD
- attempt-success
- England+Wales
- Hadrian's Wall



Julius Caesar

- 55 BC
- 2 attempts-failure
- British recorded history began



02

Roman Invasion (55BC—410AD)

Romans brought in:



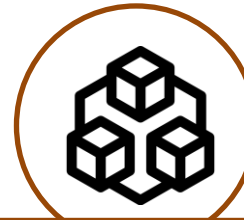
Laws



taxes



Engineering Skills



architecture



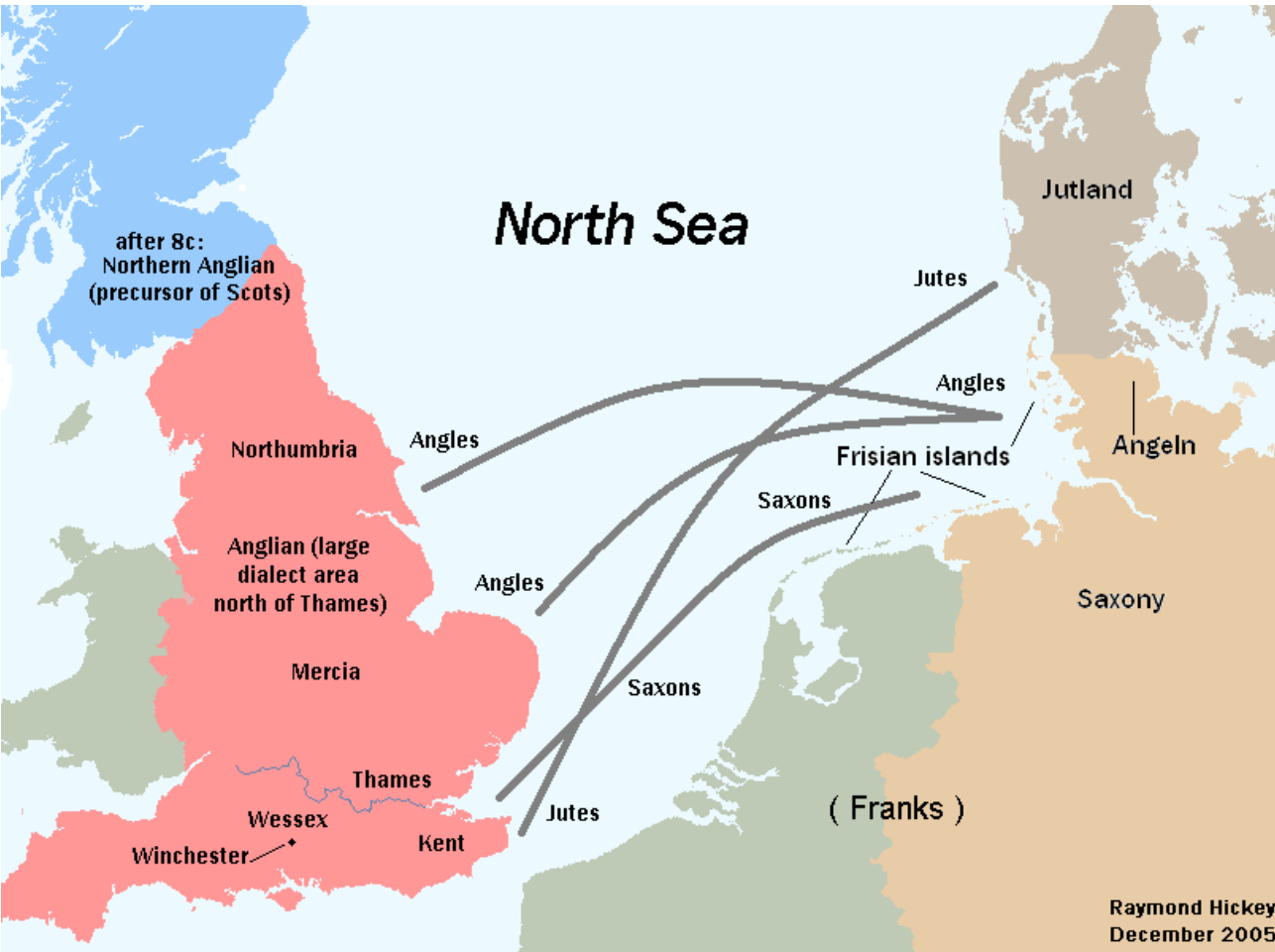
Social system

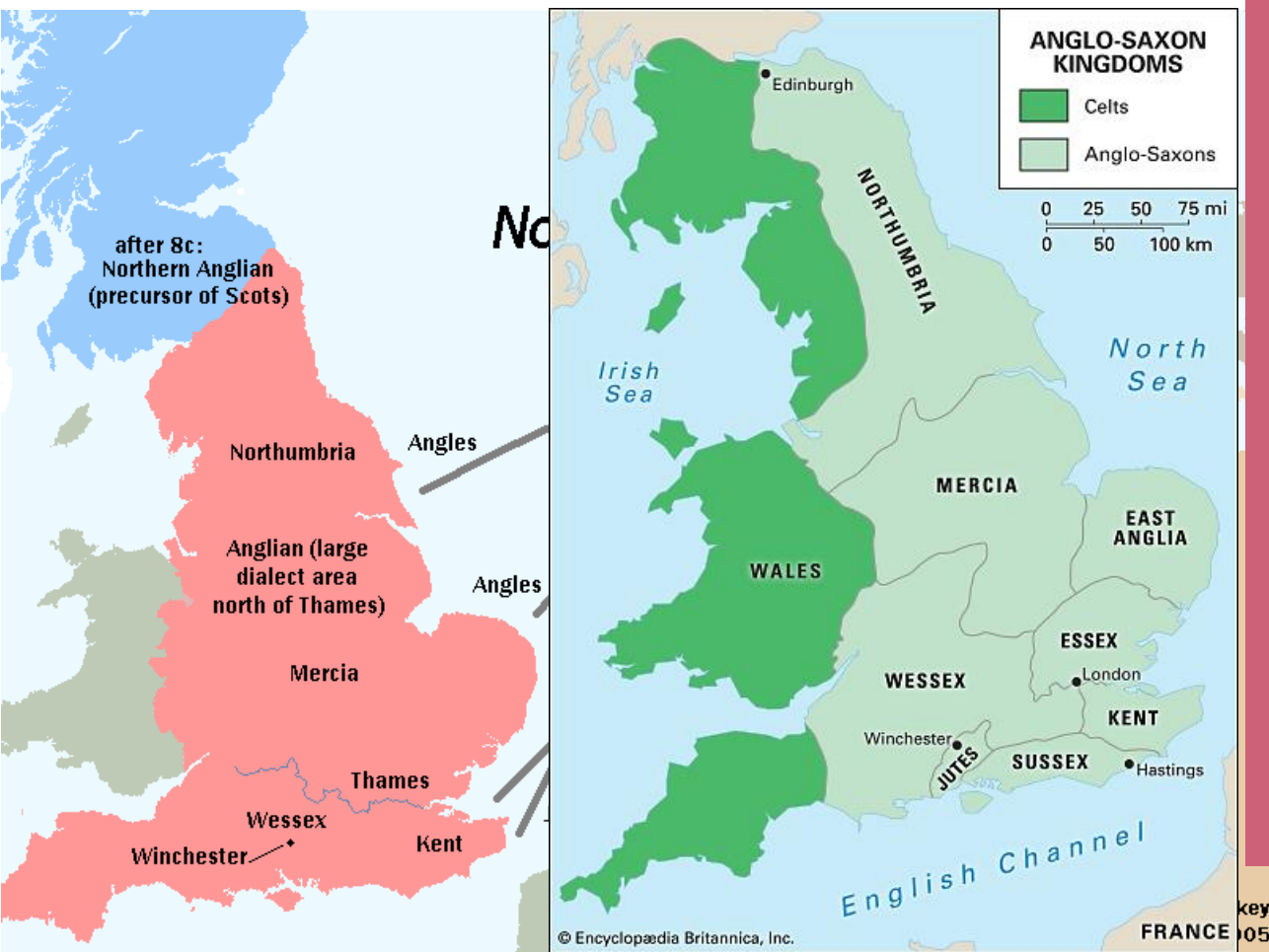


language



Christianity





Anglo-Saxon Britain

- 5th Century
- Teutonic tribes
- Angles fight
- Heptarchy
- Jutes → Kent
- Saxons → Essex; Sussex;
- Wessex (829, annexed other 6)
- Angles → East Anglia; Mercia;
- Northumbria

King Arthur

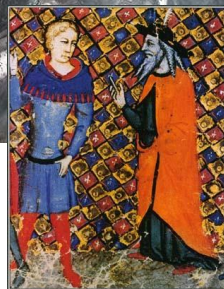
More than a king

A Legendary King

- Ideal of kingship
- standard for bravery, competence and good government



Knights of the Round Table



Merlin the Wizard



sword Excalibur
Lady of the Lake

03

Anglo-Saxon (476-871) and Viking Raids (867-1042; 1042-1066)



Alfred the Great, fine Saxon king (Wessex)

“Father of British Navy”

By 955, Eadred ruled a united England

- Centralized government
- Transition from tribal to feudal society

03

Anglo-Saxon(476-871) and Viking Raids

Anglo-Saxons brought in:



Tuesday -- Tiu



Wednesday -- Woden

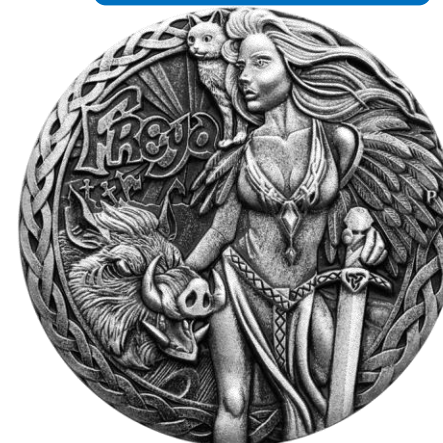
Teutonic



religion

Thursday -- Thor

Friday -- Freya

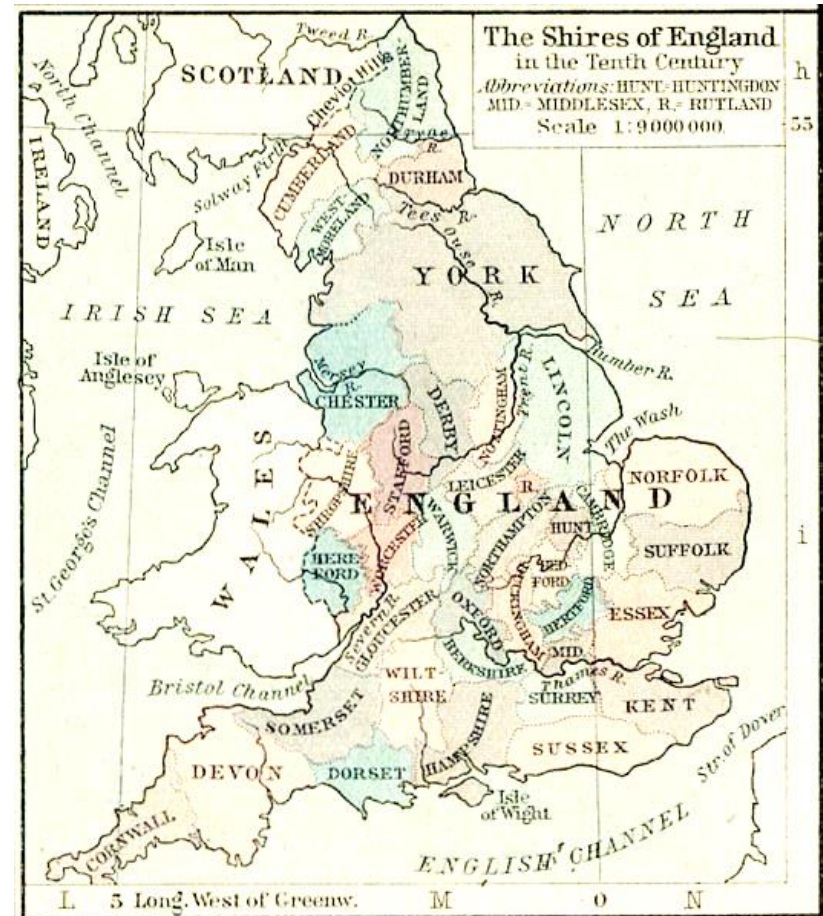


03

Anglo-Saxon(476-871) and Viking Raids

shire

Anglo-Saxons brought in:



Anglo-Saxons brought in:

shire

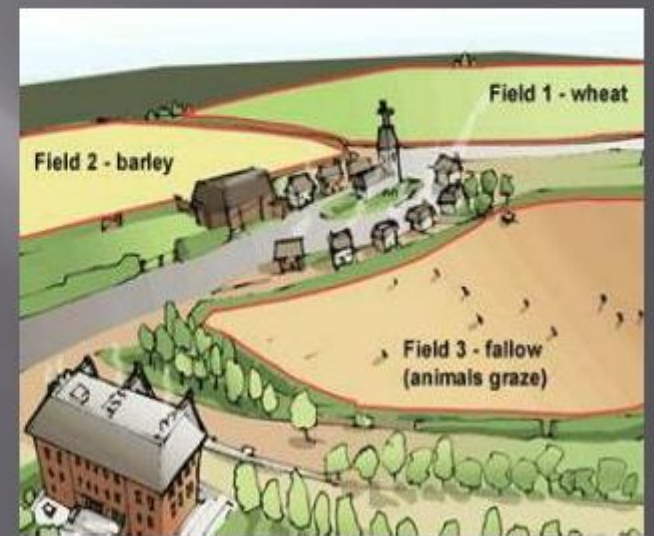
narrow strip three-field farming system



The Three-Field System

- ❑ 800 AD three fields instead of two
- ❑ Two planted one fallowed
- ❑ Grow up to 2/3's land each year
- ❑ Food production increased
- ❑ Children could better resist disease

*Fallow means left unplanted



03

Anglo-Saxon(476-871) and Viking Raids

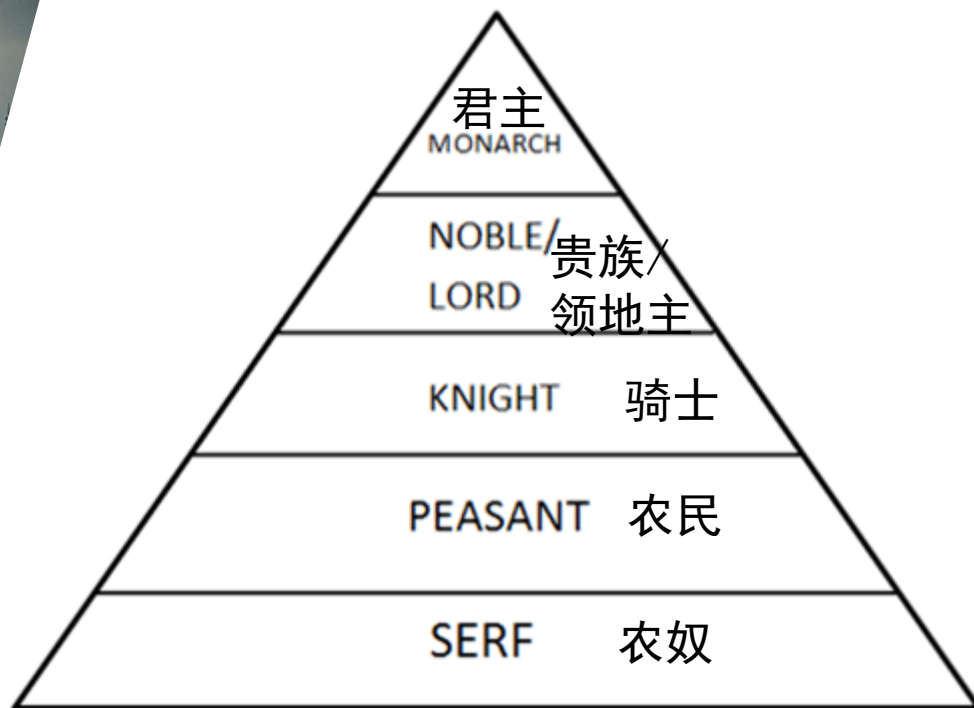
Anglo-Saxons brought in:



shire

narrow strip three-field farming system

manorial system



03

Anglo-Saxon(476-871) and Viking Raids

Anglo-Saxons brought in:

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manorial system

Witan



Anglo-Saxons brought in:



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manorial system

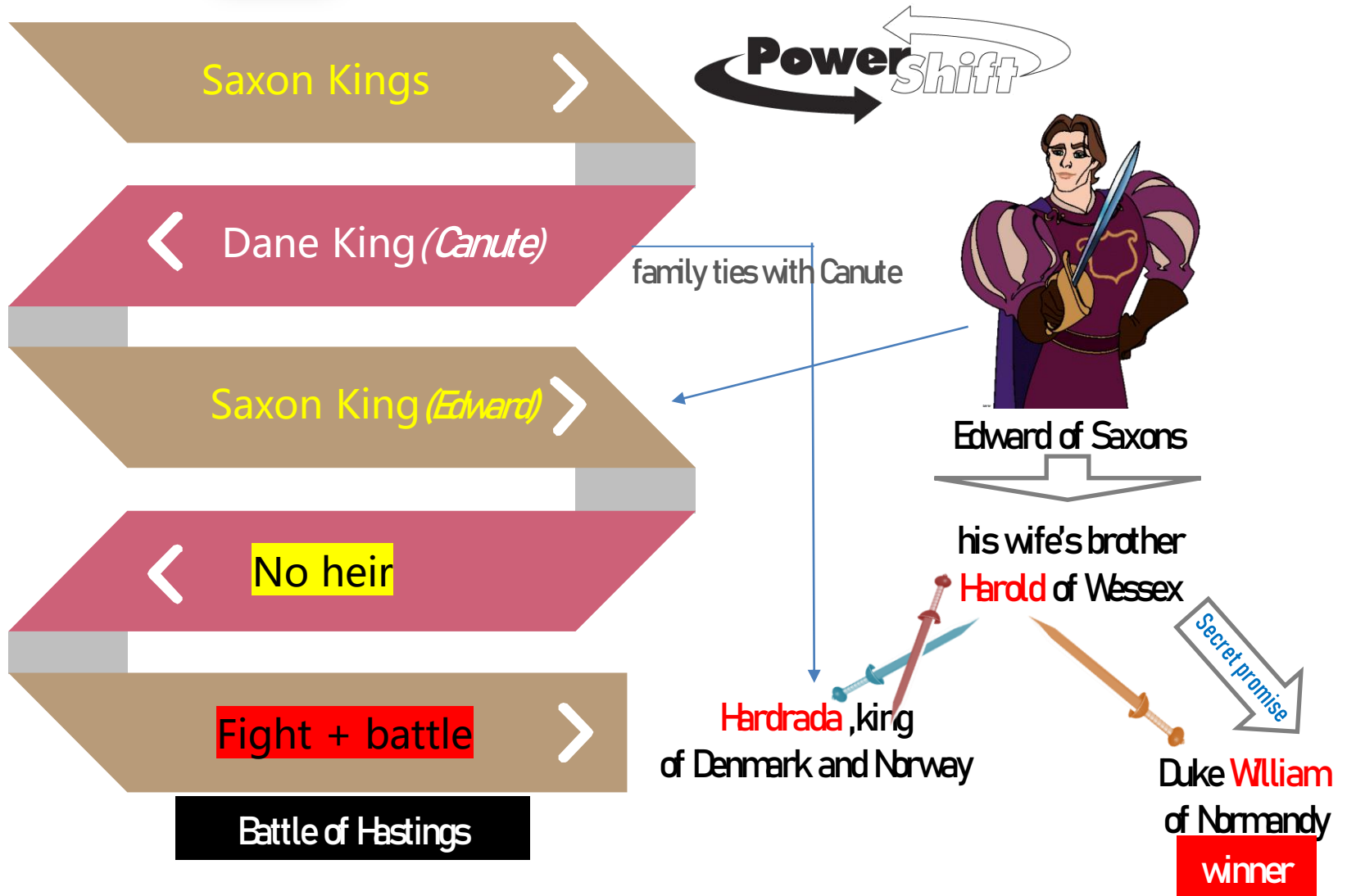
Witan

Old English

A B C D E F G H I J
 K L M N O P Q R
 S T U V W X Y Z a b c
 d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s
 t u v w x y z 0 1 2 3 4 5 6
 7 8 9 ! " \$ % ? & * ()

03

Anglo-Saxon and Viking Raids (867-1042; 1042-1066)



04

Norman Conquest (1066-1135)

William the Conqueror ended up a cursed cycle of England:



唐中“安史之乱”（755-763）

907 唐亡
907-960 五代十国
960 北宋
1127 靖康之耻
1279 元



The feudal system was firmly established during Norman Conquest



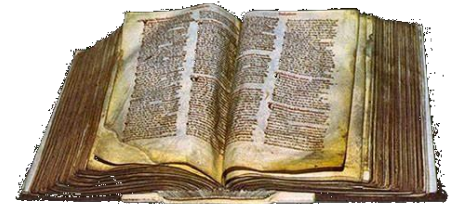
Strong
Central government



Norman lords



Loyalty knights



Domesday Book



Sheriff in each county



church



Archbishop of Canterbury

Normans also brought in:



French as the official language

England on the path of European civilization

The Hundred Year's War (1337-1453) signified England became completely severed from France.

- Normans in England regarded England as their home
- The English language became the official language

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THANKS
FOR WATCHING