From 1066 and So Forth

The FourQPines

Periods Of French:

○ Gallo-Romance (5th- 8th c.)

○ Old French (9th-13th c.)

○ Anglo French (12th- 15th c.)

○ Middle French (14th-15th c.)

○ Early Modern French (16th c.)

○ Classical Modern French (17th-18th c.)

○ Contemporary Modern French (19th- present c.)

Corresponding Periods of English

- Middle English (1100-1500)
- Late Middle English (1400-1500)
- Early Modern English (1500-1600)
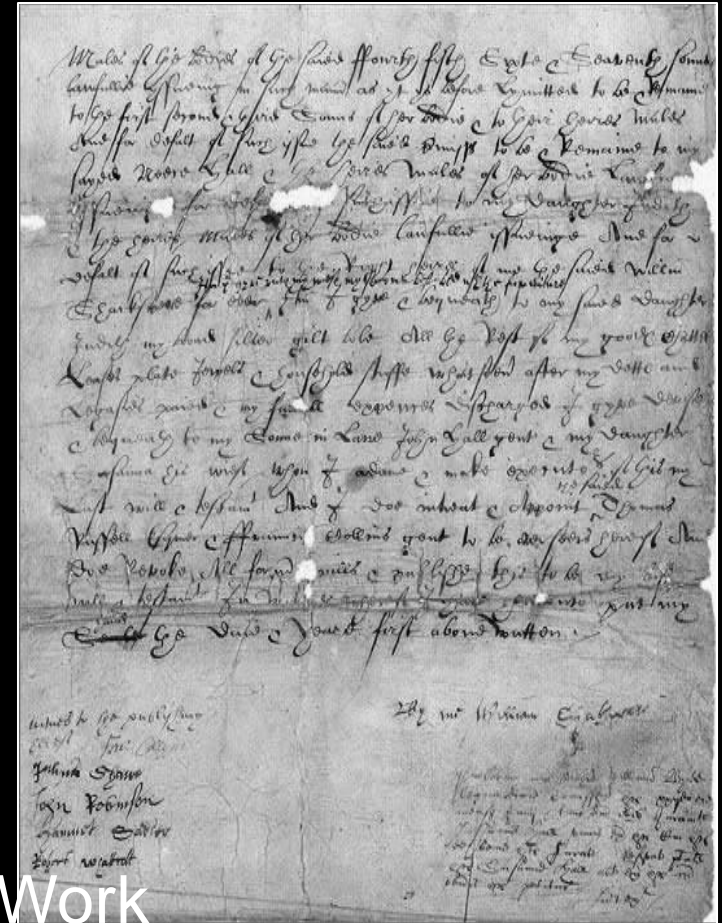
Shakespearean Work

Old French

o Admiral

o Armor

o Army

o Battle

o Lieutenant

o Siege

o Soldier

o Clergy

o Minister

o Pastor

o Prayer

o Preach

o Saint
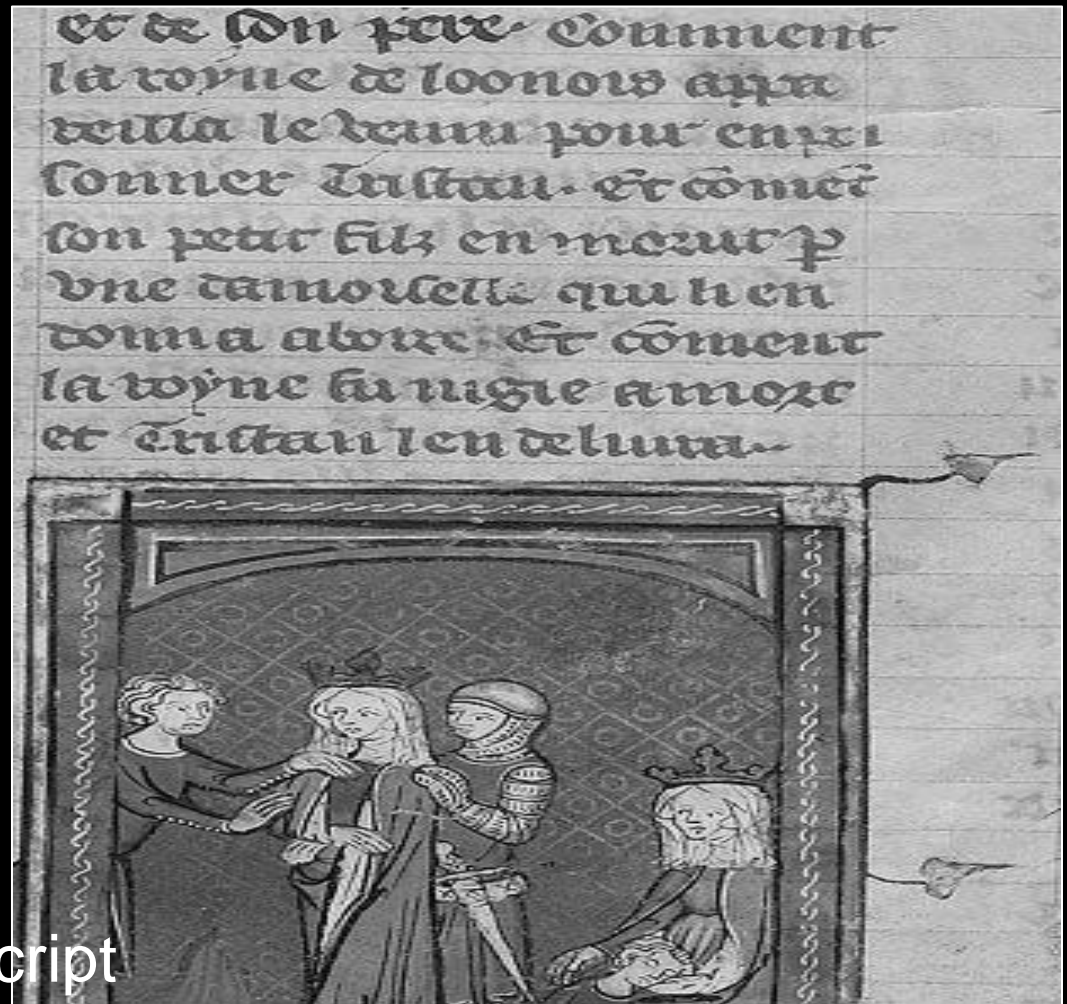
o Salvation

*Words correspond to Middle English

*Words correspond to Late Middle/Early

Modern English

Middle French

- Battalion
- General
- Marine

Middle French Manuscript

Anglo-French

○ Laity

○ Sermon

○ Virtue

MR. DE SCHOMBERG APRES LA VICTOIRE, PRESENTE LES ANGLOIS CAPTIFS A SA MAIESTÉ.

Anglo French Wars

William the Conqueror

WILLIAM the CONQUEROR.

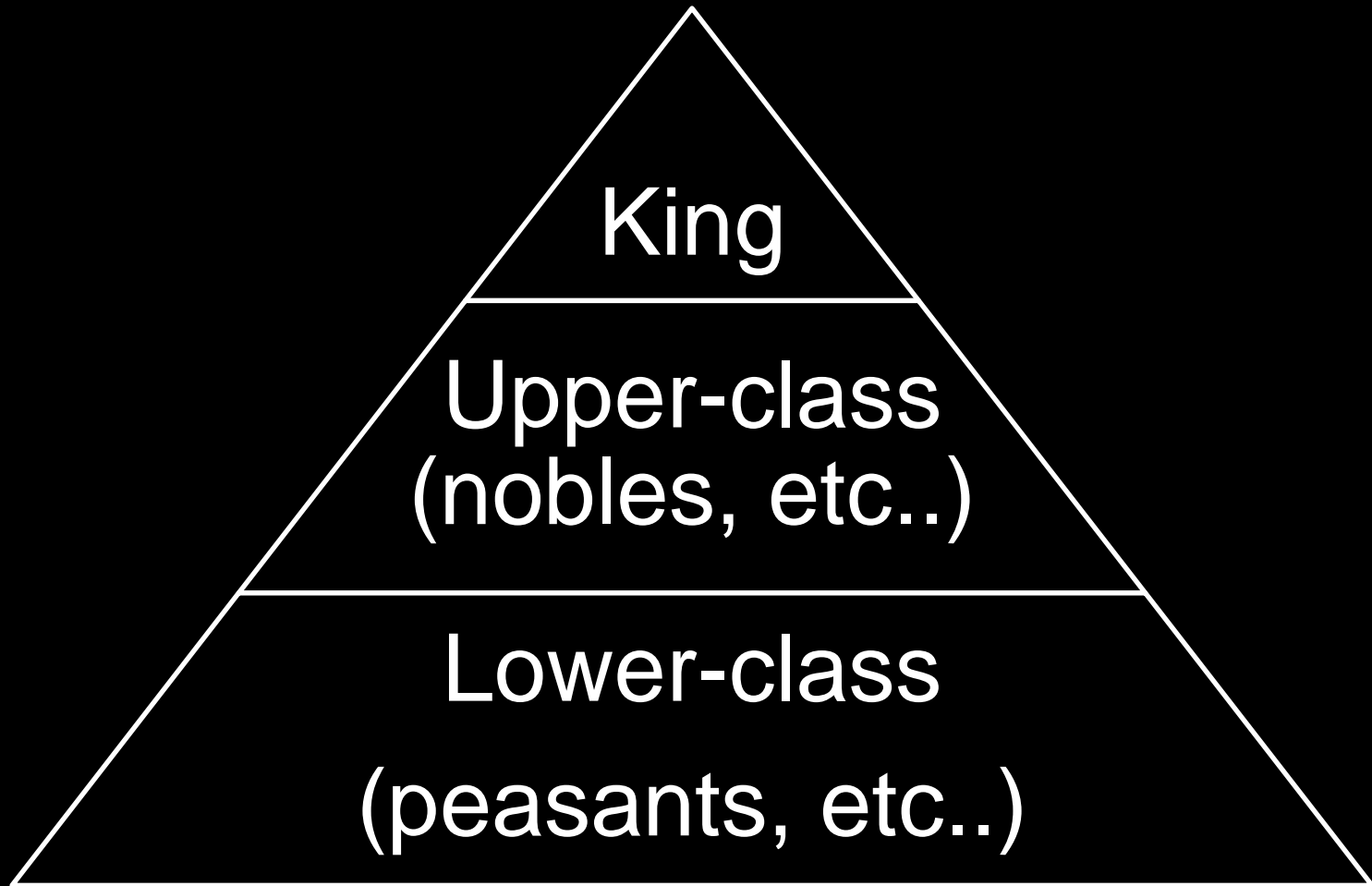- From Normandy (a fraction of present day France)
- 1066 claimed England

William's Conquered Land

When William came to England, he brought his noblemen with him

England's Social Hierarchy after Norman Invasion

King

Upper-class
(nobles, etc..)

Lower-class

(peasants, etc..)

The Words that Followed…

o Admiral
o Armor
o Army
o Battle
o Lieutenant
o Siege
o Soldier

o Clergy
o Minister
o Pastor
o Prayer
o Preach
o Saint
o Salvation

William the Conqueror invades

The Hundreds Year War

- War between France and Eng
- 14th-15th C.
- Fought strictly on FRENCH s

The Battle of Agincourt

The Words that Followed…

The Battle of Poitiers

- Battalion
- General
- Marine

What does it mean?

- Pastor "shepherd, herdsman" ⟶ "shepherd of people"

- Marine "pertaining to the sea" ⟶ from adjective to noun "seagoing soldier"

- Siege "a seat" ⟶ "to sit on the army"

Migration, Mixture, and Transformation

So, when William the Conqueror invaded England, it helped to dramatically alter the English language. He brought along a huge mass of French noblemen and shortly thereafter, the upper-class were the only people speaking French. Due to this change in social classes, it is only natural that words pertaining to higher occupations (e.g. the military and the church) would come about. The languages started to transform as they mixed with each other.