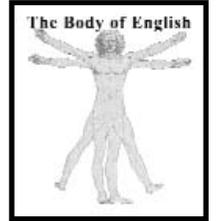


Mr. Marrero's TIMELINE for Fifth Graders

Highlighting "The Legend of English" in *Big Philosophy for Little Kids*



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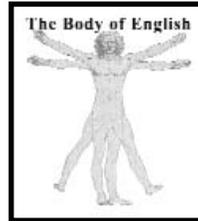
476

THE ANCIENT WORLD

The Roman Army made a grand camp on the river Thames in Britannia, home of the Celts. They quickly drove the Celts into Wales and Scotland.

Jesus of Nazareth, traditional birth year.

The Roman Empire stretched from Britannia, across Western and Southern Europe and Northern Africa to the Middle East. A vast and excellent system of roads united the Empire — along with their language, **LATIN**.



THE FALL OF ROMAN BRITAIN

After a thousand years of expansion and order, the Roman Empire

In Rome's absence, Germanic tribes invaded Britannia. Most notable were the Angles, the Saxons, and the Jutes. The country the Romans had called Britannia came to be known as "Engles-land".

.....
This Germanic dialect in England became the beginning of "Old English".

This camp was the founding of **London**.



American cultures of Mayan, Aztecs, Incan flourish producing calendars so exact that only atomic clocks were better.

176

~ 500-600

BEGINNING OF THE DARK AGES

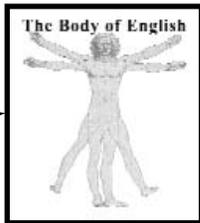
OLD ENGLISH, AND MORE D

FALL OF ROME.

Years of expansion, Roman Empire fell apart.

Once, Germanic tribes
Most notable were the
Angles, and the Jutes.
Angles had carved out
land to be called,
"Engles-land".

Dialect in Engles-land is
called "Old English".

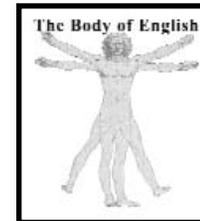


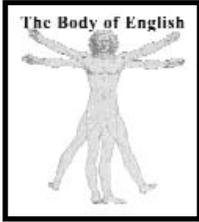
In the absence of Roman law and widespread order, Western civilization collapsed. Science, discovery, and literature suffered greatly. Many of the ancient Greek intellectual texts describing mathematics, medicine, science, higher thought, and culture were lost. This five-hundred year period is called **THE DARK AGES.**

The people of Europe were no longer connected by the common language of LATIN.

**In Italy, Latin slowly changed into *Italian*;
in France, Latin slowly became *French*;
in Spain, Latin slowly transformed into *Spanish*;
and in Portugal, Latin morphed into *Portuguese*.**

The Engles and Saxons successfully defended Engles-land against the sea-faring Vikings for hundreds of years. Alfred the Great This was the beginning of knights and castles, and tales of dragons and magicians.





OLD ENGLISH

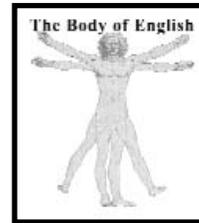
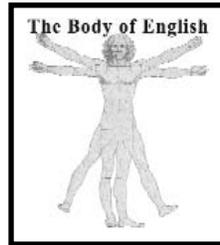
and against the Great
of dragons

BEOWULF was written near the end of the first millennium, a full example of **Old English**.

The **Vikings** sailed to North America, but their permanent settlement in Newfoundland was unsuccessful.

The French Norsemen (the Normans) conquered England, bringing sweet French speech and copious amounts of Latin to the Royal Court and to government.

This is the beginning of "**Middle English**".



The English Kings took back their country and declared English as the official language.

The Black Death. Bubonic Plague spread across Asia, India, and Europe, killing millions of people and wiping out whole towns. "Ashes, ashes, we all fall down."

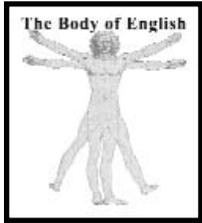
~1000

1066

1204

1350

MIDDLE ENGLISH IN THE MIDDLE



1390 1452 1492 1600 '09 1765 1776 1804 '49
DLE AGES THE REBIRTH, THE RENAISSANCE, MO

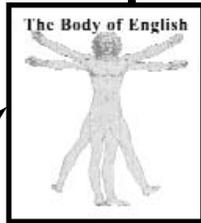
Death. ...
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CANTERBURY TALES was written by Chaucer, an elegant example of **Middle English.**

Gutenberg's Press printed its first book. Book prices dropped dramatically and knowledge moved from the privileged few to include many, many more people.

Many ancient Greek manuscripts were sought and found. This "rebirth" of intellectual Europe was called by the French the "**Renaissance.**"

Columbus sailed the ocean blue. Full tilt exploration of the New World by Europeans began.



Shakespeare stepped forth after the mysterious "great vowel shift" to show the genius many languages at once in **Modern English.**

We can understand a bit of Old English, some Middle English, and most Shakespeare.

Galileo Galilei constructed the first astronomical telescope.

In **1607** Jamestown was founded in Virginia. In **1620** the Mayflower landed in Massachusetts.

James Watt perfected the steam engine, which would drive "**the Industrial Revolution.**"

1752 **Benjamin Franklin** proved that lightning was electricity.

1735 **Carl Linnaeus** showed on the categories of life in his the *Systema Naturae.*

The Declaration of Independence was written by **Thomas Jefferson.**

Lewis and Clark began their exploration.

The Telegraph. Samuel Morse electrically transmitted his famous message "What hath God wrought?" from Washington to Baltimore on May 24, 1844.

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MODERN ENGLISH

