British Literature Medieval Period (1066-1485)
Honors English IV

Essential Questions
- How did the English language evolve from the Anglo-Saxon period through the Middle Ages?
- What literary characteristics set the medieval period apart from other literary ages?
- What political, cultural, and technological events affected the language and literature of the medieval period?
- (Medieval → Renaissance) How does British literature reflect the changing relationship between the church and state that existed during the Medieval Period through the Renaissance?

Literary Terms

Allegory
Ballad
Characterization
- Direct
- Indirect
Didactic

Exemplum
Foreshadowing
Irony
Miracle, Mystery, & Morality plays
Rhythm (foot and meter)
Rhyme

Romance
Scansion
Stanzas (and stanza divisions)
Rhyme Royal

Major Literary Works

<u>Ballads</u>
- "Sir Patrick Spens"
- "Get Up and Bar the Door"
- "Lord Randall"
  "Edward, Edward"
- "The Twa Corbies"
- "Barbara Allen"

<u>Geoffrey Chaucer—</u>*The Canterbury Tales*
- "The Prologue"
- "The Nun's Priest's Tale"
- "The Wife of Bath's Tale"
- from "The Pardoner's Tale"

<u>Romances</u>
- "Sir Gawain and the Green Knight"
- *Morte d' Arthur*, Sir Thomas Mallory
- *Excalibur*

<u>Morality Play</u>: *Everyman*

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Intro. Notes: Read pages 69-79 on England's Medieval Period and take notes on the following subjects:

ELP (Economic, Legal, Political systems)
Results of the Norman Conquest
      Language
      Lands
Feudalism
      Land ownership
      "Food chain" (hierarchies)
The Plantagenets (identify all rulers)
Thomas a Becket
Magna Carta
The Crusades
Craft guilds
Merchant guilds
Black Death
John Wycliffe
House of Lancaster (identify all rulers)
House of York (identify all rulers)
War of the Roses
Henry Tudor

Language and Literature
Chivalry
Romance
Troubadours

French influence on English language
Geoffrey of Monmouth
Arthurian legend

Language and Culture
Universities and education
Latin
Norman French
Middle English
Johann Gutenberg
William Caxton

Poetry
William Langland
Geoffrey Chaucer
Secular
Religious
Lyric
Ballad

Drama
The church and the theater
Morality plays
Everyman

History Notes (from pages 74-88 in purple text) Identify the following names/items and the significance of each:

The Battle of Hastings
William the Conqueror
King Harold
Edward the Confessor
Results of Norman Conquest
French influence on English language
Languages: Latin, Norman French, Middle English
Domesday Book
Feudalism
Knights and armor (see also green box)
Women's rights and roles
Code of chivalry & Courtly love
The Romance
Minstrels
City classes
Merchant class
Ballads
Mystery, miracle, (and morality) plays
Craft and Merchant Guilds
The Crusades (and effects)
Thomas a'Becket, Canterbury, & Henry II
Medieval church
Magna Carta

The Hundred Years' War
Yeoman class and the long bow
The Black Death & its effects

Additional Research:
The Plantagenets (which monarchs?)
Henry III
Edward I
The House of Lancaster (which monarchs?)
The House of York (which monarchs?)
The War of the Roses (1453-1485)
  - Henry VI
  - Richard of York
  - Edward IV
  - Edward V (and brother)
  - Richard III (Richard of Gloucester)
  - Tower of London
  - Henry Tudor
  - Elizabeth of York
Universities of Oxford and Cambridge
John Wycliffe
Johann Gutenberg
William Caxton