Norman Conquest & Middle English

Norman Conquest in 1066

- French from the Normans
- In 1066, William became King of England after the battle of Hastings.
- William the Conqueror, 1027-87

William the Conqueror, 1027-87

- William won the Battle of Hastings

Norman Conquest in 1066

- Tower of London from 1078

Threatened the Londoners by Norman Power

Official language in French for 300 years until The Hundred Years’ War

- French in the court
- Latin in Church, Politics
- Old English for the ordinary people in speech form.
- Ordinary people consisted 9/10 of the British.

Hundred Years War, 1337-1453

Triggered the Usage of English

- National feeling grew during the war times
- Black Death killed a third of the English people.
- The rest were less educated and taught in schools, and churches
- They spoke English.
- In 1362, English was used to open Parliament.
Norman Legacies to Britain

- Master-servant Relationship (従従関係) or Feudal system (封建制度)
- Marital Rule
- Change of Anglo-Saxon rule of poems
  From Alliteration (頭韻) to end-rhyme (脚韻)

French Effects on English

- English
  - ox          Beef
  - calf        Veal
  - swine or pig Pork
  - sheep       mutton
- French
  - Boeuf
  - Veau
  - Porc
  - mouton

Culture from Religion and Court

- Center of culture in Church and the court
- From 1095, when Christian Crusade began,
- Culture of the continent had big effect on the British society.

Cultural Effects by Christian Crusade

- Began around 1095 for 200 years
- Movement of people made Renaissance possible
- Britain got culture from Greece, Rome, Byzantine
Cultural Effects by Christian Crusade

• Gothic Church

• Bards (吟遊詩人) contributed poetry in French to the court

• Arthurian, or Chivalry, legend from Europe.

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King Arthur

• **Legendary King** of Briton in 5th and 6th century.

• He fought against Anglo-Saxons.

• It is “Romance”, consisting of tales of heroic knights, fights to prove the courage to, love for the ladies.

King Arthur

• Born as a son of the British king

• Got the magical sword, Excalibur and became the king
Excalibur, 宝剣エクスカリバー

- He took Excalibur, stuck in the rock.

King Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table

- Arthur used the round table because he was democratic king.
- His dynasty, with excellent 150 subjects, called Camelot.

Replica of Round Table in Winchester Cathedral

Le Morte Darthur by Sir Thomas Malory

- あらすじ
  - アーサーはエクスカリバーを引き抜き、イングランド王たる資質を示し、イングランド平定に乗り出す。
  - 諸国を平定したのちローマ遠征にかかったが、息子のモルドレッドが謀叛をおこして王位をうばったとの知らせに、いそぎ帰国
  - カムランの戦でモルドレッドをたおすが、自らも瀕死の重傷をおってアバロン島に去っていく。

Chivalry, 騎士道

- Codes for medieval knights in the western Europe.
- Flourished in 13th century
- Declined in 14th and 15th century
- Later in 16 the century by the effect of Renaissance, it was absorbed in the ideal of Gentlemen.

騎士のあるべき姿

- Contained honor in 12th
- Gradually turned into virtue for the noble and the Christian
- Ideal knights have courage, royalty, and tolerance.
- Absolute tolerance to his lady.
Legendary knits of Camerot

- Gawain
- The youngest knights
- Sir Gawain and the Green Knight
- by unknown author

Grail Quest, 聖杯伝説

- Holly Grail
- Jesus Christ used the cup at the last supper
- A Virgin boy knight, pure, humble, and patient, only can get this grail.

Grail Questがアーサーの円卓騎士団を崩壊に導く（“Le Morte Darthur”結末）

- 廷臣ランスロットは、王妃グウィネヴィアと不倫関係にあったことをとがめられる。
- アーサー王は王妃グウィネヴィアを処刑を決意する。
- 彼女を救出に来たランスロットは、親友の廷臣ガウェインと戦わざるを得なくなる。

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Geoffrey Chaucer 1343?〜1400

- By Geoffrey Chaucer (1343?〜1400)
- A collection of stories told by pilgrims who stay at Tabard Inn陣羽織亭, in Southwark, London.
- Covers a wide field of subjects, knight’s romance to monk’s complaints about the evil times.

Canterbury Tales (Middle English)
宿の亭主が、退屈しのぎに物語比べをしたらどうかと提案し、詩人を含む30人ほどの巡礼者は、その旅行中に各自4話すつうかたることになる。
そこで農場の親方は、粉屋の女房と娘がたぶらかされた話で水をさす。
こうして、登場人物の人となりが明らかになり、けんかや口論へと発展する。

チョーサーは、多様な職業、階級の人々の生き様を、神の前で懸命に生きる人々への共感と皮肉をこめて、多様な視点から描いた。

Prologue of Canterbury Tales

Here bygynneth the Book of the Tales of Canterbury

Whan that Aprill with his shoures soote
The droghte of March hath perced to the roote,
And bathed every veyne in swich licour
Of which vertu engendred is the flour;
Whan Zephirus eek with his sweete breeth
Inspired hath in every holt and heeth
Tendre croppes, and the yonge sonne
Hath in the Ram his halfe cours yronne,
And smale foweles maken melodye,
That soper al the nyght with open ye

Proverb of Middle English

so it is time to see the shoes on the same feet now

saw it is team to say the shows on the sarm fate noo.

Wife of Bath’s Tale:

バースの女房の話

乱杭歯の美人で、かつて5人の夫を持ち、自分の性的魅力を存分に発揮し、性的官能を味わい尽くし、男女の関係を本音で語る。

5人の夫の内3人は金持ちの老人で、性的満足は得られなかったが、贅沢はできた。性的魅力で思いのままに彼らを操った。道楽者の4人目の夫にも、他の男といちゃついて嫉妬させて苦しませた。最後には20才年下の勉強好きの学生と結婚したら、自分が顧みられず苦労した末に、彼に尽くし上げ、結局、夫に対する支配権を握った。

Pilgrimage to Canterbury

began after Thomas Becket was murdered in 1170

He became a saint in 1173.

Murder of Thomas Becket at Canterbury Cathedral (1170)

Archbishop of Canterbury

Popular among the ordinary people.

Challenged King Henry II to gain “freedom of church”

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**Written with warmth, humor & irony, social criticisms**

- The host of Tabard Inn suggests that all the pilgrimages talk stories on the way.
- People from all the class;

**Pronunciation of Middle English**

- so it is time to see the shoes on the same feet now
- saw it is team to say the shows on the sarm fate noo.

**Prologue of Canterbury Tales**

- Here bygynneth the Book of the tales of Caunterbury
- Whan that aprill with his shoures sweet with fruit
  The drought of March has pierced unto the root
  And bathed each vein with liquor that has power
  To generate therein and sire (生む) the flower;
- When Zephyr also has, with his sweet breath,
  Quickened again, in every holt and heeth (森と荒野に)
  The tender shoots and buds, and the young sun
  Into the Ram one half his course has run,
  And many little birds make melody
  That sleep through all the night with open eye.

**Wife of Bath**

- What does a woman desire most in all the world?
  (かつてアーサー王の王妃が出した問い)
  答え: When all the women desire sovereignty over husbands and lovers, they want upper hand all the time.=男に対する支配権
- The wife of Bath challenges the male dominant society.
- 現在、年を取らず、年齢により彼女はその魅力を奪われ、人生の悲哀を自分が感じざるを得なくても、彼女は自分の性の魅力を存分に発揮し、性的官能を味わい尽くし、男女の関係を本音で語る。
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Edward I 1239～1307

- Established system of the government.
- Made England strongest in the medieval time.
- King of England,
- Lord of Ireland,
- Duke of Aquitaine

Prince of Wales

- Llywelyn the Last 1223～1282

WalesとScotlandの征服

- Walesの征服
- Edward I of England defeated Llywelyn the Last in 1282 and conquered Wales.
- Edward I named his son, born in Wales, Prince of Wales to convince the Welsh.

Stone of Scone

- Scotlandの征服
- In 1286, young Margaret became queen of Scotland and died 4 years later.
- Then, Edward I invaded Scotland to kill William Wallace.
- In 1292, the British king tried to conquer Scotland for years.
- Finally, Edward I conquered Scotland in 1296.

- Scottish kings had been enthroned on the stone.
- Edward I robbed it to London in 1296 and put it under the chair for king of England's enthronement.
- Students of a Scottish university took it back to Scotland on Christmas of 1950.
- Prime Minister John Major promised to return this stone to Scotland in Nov. 1996 in 700 years.

Edinburgh Castle