Students' handbook of the facts of English literature arranged in classified outlines

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STUDENTS’ HANDBOOK
OF THE FACTS OF
ENGLISH LITERATURE
Uniform With This

CENTURY READINGS
FOR A COURSE IN
ENGLISH LITERATURE

BY
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STUDENTS' HANDBOOK
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ARRANGED IN CLASSIFIED OUTLINES

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NOTE.

These Outlines are designed to reinforce a series of lectures and to present in convenient form the substantial facts of the history of English literature. They may be used in connection with the Century Readings for a Course in English Literature issued by the same publishers. After Outline XII, unless otherwise stated, all dates appended to the titles of literary works indicate earliest printed publication.
OUTLINES
OUTLINE I

The Formation of the English People

I. Britain at the Time of Caesar’s Invasion, 55 B.C.
   1. Three Branches of the Celtic Race.
      a. Britons, or Brythons, in the Southeast.
      b. Gaels, or Goidels, in West and North.
      c. Caledonians (and Picts?), in extreme North.
   2. Celtic Contributions to English Literature.
      a. To the language, only a score or two of words.
      b. To English literature, many romantic stories.
         (See Outlines VI and VII.)

II. Roman Occupation.
   1. Roman Invasions.
      a. 55 and 54 B.C., two invasions by Caesar.
      b. 43 A.D., invasion under Emperor Claudius. Under a series of governors conquest completed by 82 A.D.
      c. 410, Roman rule withdrawn.
   2. Roman Occupation (43-410) and English Literature.
      a. Language. A small number of Latin words entered the language as the result of the Roman occupation. The important influx of Latin words into English occurred later.
      b. Literature. Contributed practically nothing to the content of English literature.
   3. Withdrawal of Romans Left Celts as Before.

III. Anglo-Saxon Conquest.
   1. Invasions.
      a. Jutes (Denmark) invade Southeast, 449 A.D. (?).
      b. Saxons (Mouth of Weser) invade Southwest, c. 477.
      c. Angles (Schleswig) invade East and North, 5th century.
   2. Permanent Occupation of Invaders. Celts exterminated or driven to West and North.
   3. Anglo-Saxon Conquest and English Literature.
      (See Outlines II, III, and IV.)

IV. The English Language.
   1. The Name.
      Celts in Britain called both invaders and their language, Saxon. Writers soon began to call both language and people, English, possibly because Angles outnumbered Jutes and Saxons.
   2. Periods of the English Language.
      a. Anglo-Saxon, or Old English,—500-1150. (Alfred.)
      b. Middle English,—1150-1500. (Chaucer.)
      c. Modern English,—1500-Present. (Shakespeare, Milton, Wordsworth.)