

## Early Modern England

1. Introduction
  - a. place: England is an island?
  - b. period
    - i. Why focus on Tudor and esp. Stuart period?
  - c. people; if not a place or period, is it a people? Who are the English?
2. From Stonehenge to King Arthur to King Alfred
  - a. Ancient Britain to Anglo-Saxons of 5th-8th centuries
    - i. 6,000 B.C., British isles cut off from mainland
    - ii. 4,000–2,500 B.C. stone age hunters and gatherers replaced by farmers
    - iii. 2,000 B.C. peoples from Rhineland and Holland join original farming people, formation of native Britons
    - iv. c. 800 B.C. Celts, originally from central Europe, conquer Kent and Southern England
    - v. 55 B.C. Caesar and Romans invade and retreat
  - b. Anglo-Saxon Invasions
    - i. Barbaric (not Xtian) tribes from Rhine and Denmark invade Britain, 5th c. A.D.
    - ii. By 6th c., several petty kingdoms of Angles and Saxons est. to south (East Saxons, West Saxons, Kent, etc.)
    - iii. 8th c., invasions from North threaten A-S.
3. Role of Church in formation of England and English Culture (Bede, Dioceses, Norman Church, Regular and Ordered Clergy, Cistericians, mendicants, Mortmain)
  - a. Conversion of the Anglo-Saxons
    - i. The Christian Missions from both Celts and from Rome
  - b. Organization of the Church
    - i. 663–Council of Whitby
    - ii. 669-90, episcopal basis, est. of parishes begun
    - iii. Monasticism and Learning
      - (1) importance of monastic ideal
        - (a) England's first historian from Jarrow: 731
          - (i) Bede's *Ecclesiastical History of the English Peoples* (use of B.C. & A.D.)
  - c. Origins of Political Unity
    - i. Rome as Church, Rome as Empire
    - ii. Vikings, Danes, Alfred the Great
    - iii. Anglo-Saxon victory and defeat

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–4,000-2,500 B.C.	Stone age hunters and gatherers replaced by farmers
–2,000 B.C.	Peoples from Rhineland and Holland join original farming people
–800 B.C.	Celts, originally from central Europe, conquer Southern England
–55 B.C.	Caesar and Romans invade and retreat
–450-600 A.D.	Anglo-Saxons, but also Jutes, Frisians, etc., invade
–7 <sup>th</sup> cent. A.D.	Anglo-Saxon kingdoms christianized <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>–Irish Celtic missionaries in North (Iona, Lindisfarne, etc.)</li><li>–St. Augustine and Roman missionaries from South (Canterbury)</li></ol>
–789-869	Invasions from Vikings/Norsemen and Danes <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>–865, "Great Host" Invasion</li></ol>
–871-899	King Alfred of Wessex and the Reconquest of the Danelaw
–978-1016	Aethelred the Unready
–1016-1035	King Cnut and the Danes
–1042-1066	Edward the Confessor
–1066	Harold
–1066-1087	William the Conqueror <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>–1086, Domesday Book</li></ol>