

**What
England
is
today...**



... is not what it used to be ...

The Royal Family

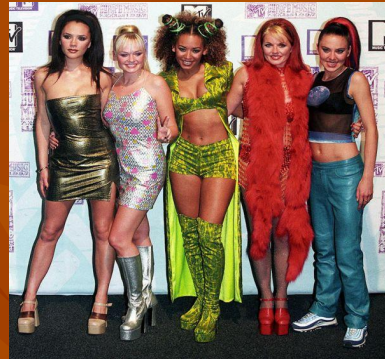
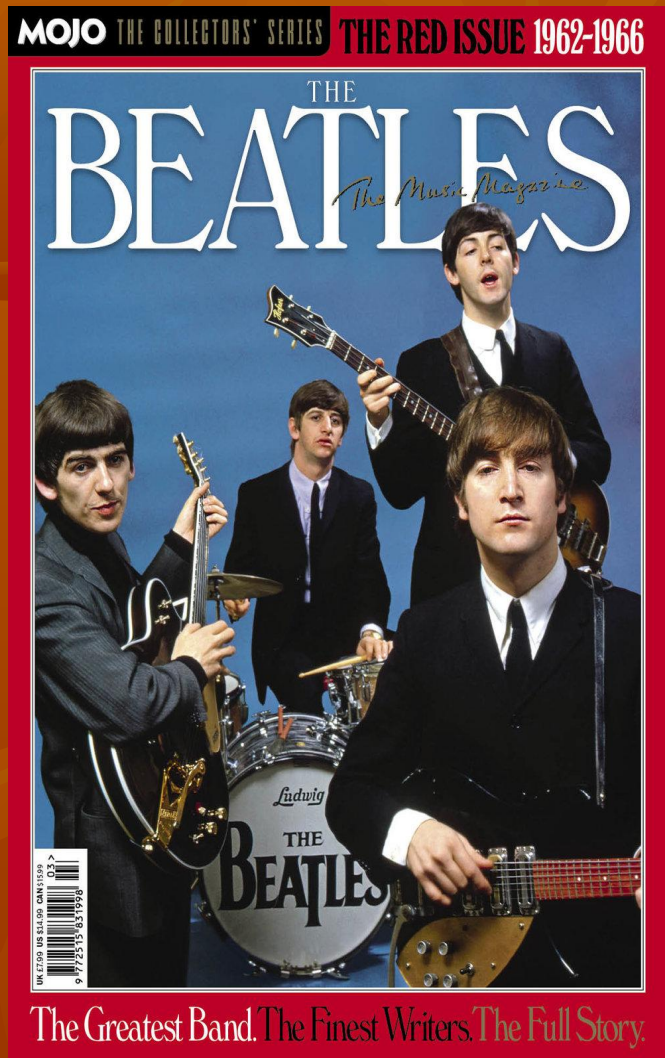


Famous Landmarks





Famous Bands



Famous Singers



Famous Crime-Fighter



50 years of '007

The James Bond film series will mark its 50th anniversary with *Skyfall*, the 23rd official Bond film — those produced by Eon producers Cubby Broccoli and later Michael Wilson and Barbara Broccoli.

Playing Bond ... James Bond

Sean Connery
With his easy smile, deadpan wit, impressive manner, Connery came to epitomize the suave secret agent.

Bond films*
Dr. No, 1962
From Russia With Love, 1963
Goldfinger, 1964
Thunderball, 1965
You Only Live Twice, 1967
Diamonds Are Forever, 1971

*Connery's "Never Say Never Again" was not a Eon-produced production.

George Lazenby
Playing Bond once allowed Lazenby to move from modeling to movies, a career that continued after his short stint as 007.

Bond films
On Her Majesty's Secret Service, 1969

Roger Moore
Ian Fleming's favorite Bond, although older than Connery, Moore's Bond was more youthful, relaxed, tongue-in-cheek.

Bond films
Live and Let Die, 1973
The Man With the Golden Gun, 1974
The Spy Who Loved Me, 1977
Moonraker, 1979
For Your Eyes Only, 1981
Octopussy, 1983
View to a Kill, 1985

Timothy Dalton
Rehearsed his role as 007 with a military precision.

Bond films
Licence to Kill, 1989

Daniel Craig
The first blonde actor to play Bond and the first to be born after the start of the film series; his reserved demeanor makes him the coolest "007" since Connery.

Bond films
Casino Royale, 2006
Quantum of Solace, 2008
Skyfall, 2012

Source: The New Official James Bond Movie Book, 2008
Graphic: Tim Grothman, Pat Carr

WHO IS THE BEST JAMES BOND? 007

SEAN CONNERY

GEORGE LAZENBY

ROGER MOORE

TIMOTHY DALTON

PIERCE BROSNAN

DANIEL CRAIG

MONTY PYTHON'S FLYING CIRCUS

THE WORDS





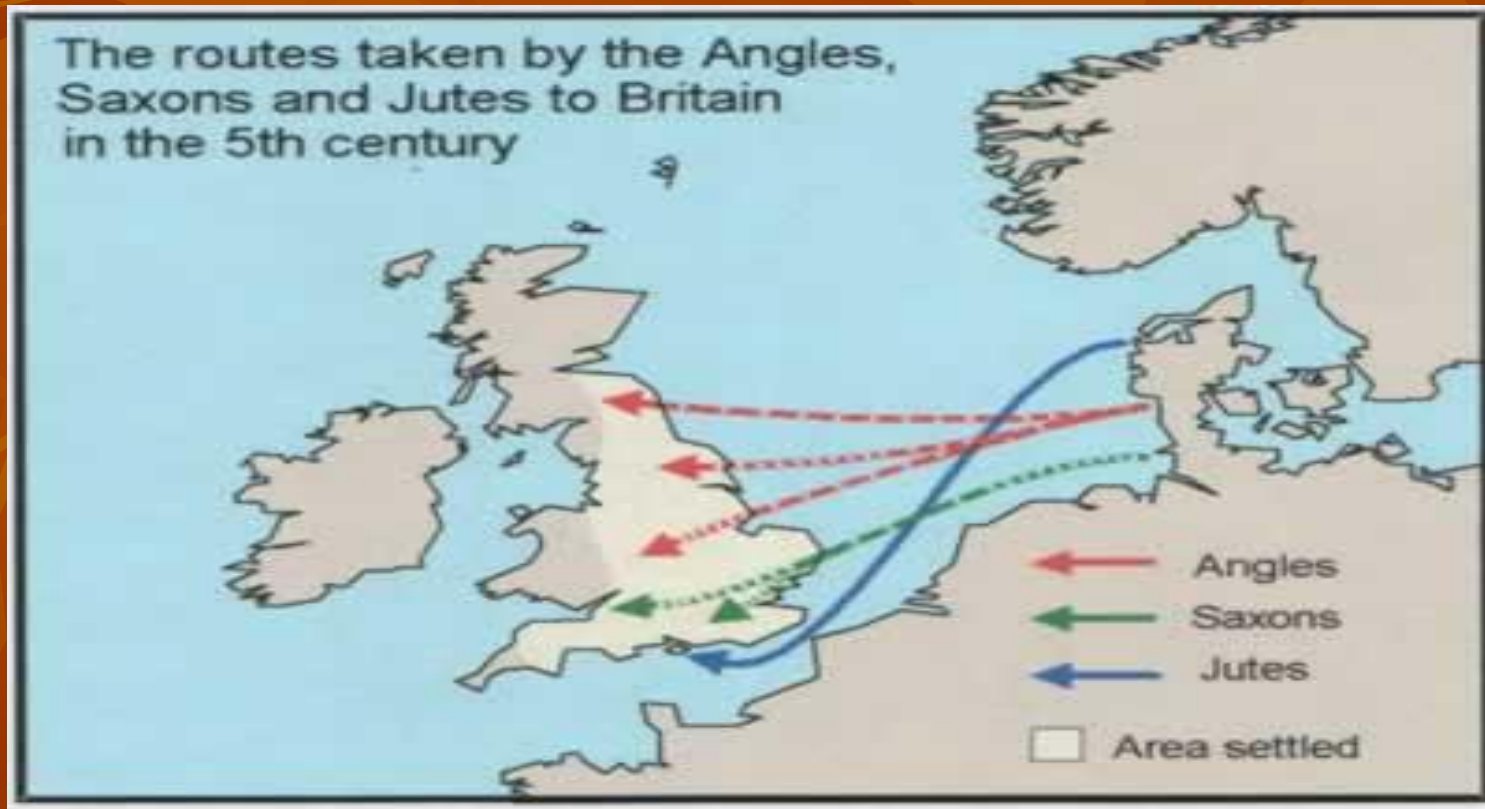
The background of the slide is a solid orange-brown color, overlaid with a pattern of stylized, darker orange-brown leaves. The leaves are scattered across the frame, with some showing prominent veins. The overall aesthetic is warm and autumnal.

But before all of that

There was ...

Anglo-Saxon Period

449-1066 AD (over 600 years)



Britain before the Anglo-Saxon Arrival

Characteristics

- **Barbaric**
- **Violent**
- **Uneducated**
- **Lack of written language**
- **Lack of structured Christian beliefs**



Arrival of the Celts

- **Most important conquerors**
- **Two Celt groups:**
 - **Brythons (Britons) – settled in Britain**
 - **Gaels – settled in Ireland**
- **Organized in clans; loyal to its chieftain**
- **Clan disputes settled by Druids (class of priests)**
- **Druids presided over religious rituals, memorized and recited long heroic poems**
- **Celtic languages had nothing in common with Germanic language**

The Roman Conquest

- Roman Rule started in 55 B.C. and lasted more than 300 years
- Ended when northern European tribes invaded Italy and the Roman Empire began to fall
- Some of Shakespeare's work comes from this period

The Anglo-Saxon Conquest

- Next invaders came from Denmark and Germany.
- Their arrival signaled the start of the English Language.
- Ferocious as the Angles and Saxons may have been, they did not perform piracy for plunder.
- They were in search of and won territory.

Early Anglo-Saxon Life

- The first Angles, Saxons, and Jutes transferred to England their highly organized tribal units
- Each tribe ruled by a King that was chosen by a council of elders (Witan)
- Brought Pagan beliefs that “every human life was in the hands of fate”
- Worshiped ancient Germanic gods
- In terror of the Anglo-Saxons, the Britons retreated to the edges of their island
- Spoke Celtic languages

Currency



Games



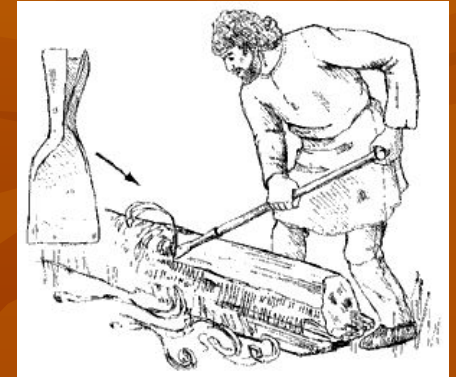
Culture



Housing



Ship Construction



Food and Feasts



Warfare and
Weapons

Christianity and Literature

- The church brought to England two elements of civilization: Education and Literature
- Christianity caused disruption in the Anglo-Saxon civilization differed from Pagan beliefs
- Christianity = Free Will
- Paganism = Fate

Venerable Bede (673-735, 65 yrs)

- First historian of England; commissioned by Alfred the Great
- Famous for writing “A History of the English Church and People” (clearest account of Anglo-Saxon times)
- He was a monk; his life consisted of reading for mental exercise, prayer for spiritual exercise, meditation and physical exercise.
- From boyhood, he was placed in monastery and dedicated his life to service of God and learning.
- Unheated monastic cell
- Pens made of bird feathers, parchment paper (skin of an animal prepared for writing on)

Alfred the Great

- Credited with changing the course of British literature
- 871 ascended to the Wessex throne only King to be honored with “the Great”
- Instrumental for preserving remnants of pre-Danish civilization
- Encouraged a rebirth of learning and education
- Fostered the growth of the English language
- Kept records of English history in the “Anglo-Saxon Chronicle”
- Successors Aelfric and Wulfstan

Anglo-Saxon Literature

- Began with Celtic Druids (priests) functioned as storytellers, reciting poems about Celtic leaders and their heroic deeds
- Storytelling, spoken verse and incantations (a formula of words used during a ritual) performed by Scops
- Characteristics
 - Kenning – metaphorical phrase used to replace a noun
 - Four beat lines; frequent reversal of word order
 - Formal rigid pattern of word stresses gave the lyrics a terse, sing-song effect
 - Caesura – mid-line pause
 - Alliteration – repetition of sound

Anglo-Saxon Literature

Prose

- Heroic poetry – achievements of warriors
- Elegiac poetry – sorrowful laments (mourn aloud, crying out in grief) mourning death, mournful contemplative poem
- Lyric poem one that expresses intense personal emotions
- Recited and chanted aloud

The Seafarer

- Compiled during the Alfred the Great era sometime between 871 – 899
- Elegy - mournful, contemplative poem
- Speaker experiences life as an isolated and wandering exile
- Conflicts between Pagan and Christian beliefs

Beowulf

- Most important work; National Epic of England
- Epic long heroic poem written by an Unknown Author
- Many references to both Pagan and Christian ideas
- Values of a warrior society, dignity, bravery and the prowess in battle
- <http://www.wwnorton.com/college/english/nael/noa/audio.htm>

Characters in Beowulf

Danes (Scyldings)

- Beowulf the Dane (Beow)
- Ecglaf
- Freawaru
- Helafdene
- Heremod
- Hrethic
- Hrothgar (King)
- Hrothmund
- Hrothhulf
- Scyld Scaefing
- Unferth
- Weatheow

Geats (Weder-Folk)

- Beowulf (Hero)
- Ecghteow
- Haethcyn
- Heardred
- Hrethel
- Hygd
- Hygelac
- Wiglaf

Monsters

- Grendel
- Grendel's Dam
- Dragon
- Nicors (nickers)

Other Characters

- Cain
- Abel