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The history of the English language - from its inception in a patchwork of West German dialects to its role today as a global language - is both fascinating and complex. This timeline offers a glimpse of some of the key events that have helped shape the English language over the past 1,500 years. To learn more about the ways in which English evolved in Britain and then spread around the world, see [The History of English in 10 Minutes](#), a fun video produced by the Open University. The final origin of the English language is found in Indo-European, a family of languages consisting of most of the languages of Europe, as well as those of Iran, the Indian sub-region, and other parts of Asia. Because little is known about the ancient Indo-European (which may have been spoken as early as 3,000 BC), we will begin our research in Britain in the first century AD 43-The Romans invaded Britain, beginning by creating 400 years of control over much of the island.410-The Goths (speakers of a now extinct East German language) bag Rome. The first German tribes arrived in Britain.Early in the 5th century-With the collapse of the empire, the Romans withdrew from Britain. The British are under attack from the Picts and from Scots from Ireland. Corners, Saxons, and other German settlers arrive in Britain to help the British and claim territory.5th-6th century-German peoples (Corners, Saxons, Jutes, Frisians) speaking West German dialects settle most of Britain. The Celts are retreating to remote parts of Britain: Ireland, Scotland, Wales. The conquest of the Celtic population in Britain by speakers of West German dialects (primarily corners, Saxons, and Jutes) ultimately defined many of the basic characteristics of the English language. (The Celtic influence in English mostly survives only in top-london, Dover, Avon, York.) Over time the dialects of the various invaders merged, giving rise to what we now call Old English. Late 6th century Ethelbert, king of Kent, is baptized. He is the first English king to convert to Christianity.7th century-- Rise of the Saxon kingdom of Wessex. the Saxon kingdoms of Essex and Middlesex. mercia corner kingdoms, East Anglia, and Northumbria. The missionaries of St. Augustine and Ireland convert the Anglo-Saxons to Christianity, introducing new religious words borrowed from Latin and Greek. Latin-Angular speakers begin to refer to the country as Anglia and later as England.673-Birth of The Venerable Bede, the monk who composed (in Latin) the Ecclesiastical History of the English People (c. 731), a key source of information on the settlement.700-Approximate date of the first handwritten archives of old English.Late 8th century-Scandinavians begin to settle in Britain and Ireland; Danes settle in parts of Ireland.Early 9th century-Egbert of Wessex incorporates Cornwall into his kingdom and is recognized as lord of the seven kingdoms of the Corners and Saxons (the Heptarchy): England is beginning to emerge. Mid-9th century-Danes raid England, occupy Northumbria, and establish establish kingdom in York. Danish begins to influence English.Late 9th century—King Alfred of Wessex (Alfred the Great) leads the Anglo-Saxons to victory over the Vikings, translates Latin works into English and establishes prose writing in English. It uses the English language to cultivate a sense of national identity. England is divided into one kingdom ruled by the Anglo-Saxons (under Alfred) and another ruled by the Scandinavians.10th century-English and Danes mix quite peacefully, and many Scandinavian (or old Scandinavian) loan words enter the language, including common words such as sister, desire, leather, and die.1000-Approximate date of the only surviving manuscript of the old English epic poem Beowulf, composed by an anonymous poet between the 8th century and the early 11th century. Early 11th century- Danes attack England, and the English king (Ethelred the Unready) escapes to Normandy. The Battle of Maldon becomes the subject of one of the few surviving poems in old English. The Danish King (Canute) rules England and encourages the development of Anglo-Saxon culture and literature. Mid-11th century--Edward the Confessor, King of England who grew up in Normandy, names William, Duke of Normandy, as his heir.1066--The Norman Invasion: King Harold is killed at the Battle of Hastings and William of Normandy is crowned King of England. Over the next few decades, Norman French becomes the language of the courts and upper classes English remains the language of the majority. Latin is used in churches and schools. For the next century, English, for practical reasons, is no longer a written language. The Middle England period saw the collapse of the Old English bell system and the expansion of vocabulary with many loans from French and Latin. 1150—Approximate date of the first surviving texts in middle English.1171-Henry II declares himself lord of Ireland, introducing Norman French and English into the country. This time the University of Oxford is founded.1204—King John loses control of the Duchy of Normandy and other French territories. England is now the only home of the Norman French/English.1209—The University of Cambridge is formed by scholars from Oxford.1215—King John signs the Magna Carta (Great Charter), a crucial document in the long historical process leading to the rule of constitutional law in the English-speaking world.1258—King Henry III is forced to accept the oxford ordinances, which establish a Private Council to oversee the administration of the government. These documents, although cancelled a few years later, are generally regarded as the first written England. Late 13th century-Under Edward I, royal power is unified in England and Wales. English becomes the dominant language of all classes. Mid to the end of the 14th century-The hundred years war between England and France leads to the loss of almost all of England's French goods. Black Death kills about a third of England Geoffrey Chaucer composes Canterbury Stories in Middle English. English becomes the official language of law courts and replaces Latin as a means of instruction in most schools. The English translation of the Latin Bible by John Wycliffe is published. The Great Vowel Shift begins, marking the loss of so-called pure vowel sounds (which are still found in many continental languages) and the loss of the vocal pairs of most long and short vowel sounds.1362-The Statute of Ingeling makes English the official language in England. Parliament opens with his first speech delivered in English.1399 At his coronation, King Henry IV becomes the first English monarch to speak in English.Late 15th century-William Caxton brings to Westminster (from Rhineland) the first printing press and publishes the Canterbury Stories of Chaucer. Literacy rates are increasing significantly and printers are starting to standardize English spelling. The monk Galfridus Grammaticus (also known as Geoffrey the Grammar) publishes the Linguae Romanae treasure et Britannicae, the first English-Latin word book. Distinctions usually take place between the early modern period (1500-1800) and the late modern English language (1800 to the present day). During the period of modern English, British exploration, colonization, and abroad trade accelerated the acquisition of loanwords from countless other languages and encouraged the development of new varieties of English (Universal English), each with its own nuances of vocabulary, grammar, and pronunciation. Since the mid-20th century, the expansion of North American businesses and media around the world has led to the emergence of Global English as a lingua franca. Early 16th century- The first English settlements are made in North America. The English translation of the Bible by William Tyndale is published. Many Greek and Latin loans enter English.1542-In Fyrst Boke's Introduction to Knowledge, Andrew Boorde illustrates the regional dialects.1549-The first edition of the Book of Common Prayer of the Church of England is published.1553-Thomas Wilson publishes the Art of Retorick, one of the first works on logic and rhetoric in English.1577 Henry-Peacham publishes The Garden of The Garden, a treatise on rhetoric.1586-The first grammar of the English language-William Bullokar's pamphlet on grammar-published.1588-Elizabeth I begins her 45-year reign as Queen of England. The British defeat of the Spanish Armada, reinforcing national pride and reinforcing the myth of Queen Elizabeth.1589-The art of the English Poesie (attributed to George Puttenham) is published.1590-1611-William Shakespeare writes his Sonnets and the majority of plays.1600-The Company India is chartered to promote trade with Asia, eventually leading to the establishment of the British Raj in India.1603-Queen Elizabeth dies and James I (James VI of Scotland) joins the throne.1604—Table Alphabetically by Robert Cawdrey , the first English dictionary is published. 1607—H 1607—H permanent English settlement in America is established in Jamestown, Virginia.1611-The authorized version of the English Bible (the Bible King James) is published, greatly influencing the development of written language.1619-The first enslaved Africans in North America arrive in Virginia.1622-Weekly News, the first English newspaper, is published in London.1623-The first Folio edition of Shakespeare's works is published.1642-Civil War breaks out in England after King Charles I tries to arrest his parliamentary critics. The war leads to the execution of Charles I, the dissolution of parliament and the replacement of the English monarchy with a protectorate (1653-59) under the rule of Oliver Cromwell.1660—The monarchy is restored. Charles II is proclaimed king.1662—The Royal Society of London appoints a committee to examine ways of improving English as the language of science.1666—The Great Fire of London destroys most of the City of London in the old Roman the city wall.1667-John Milton publishes his epic poem Paradise Lost.1670-Hudson Bay Company is chartered to promote trade and settlement in Canada.1688-Aphra Behn , the first female novelist in England, publishes Oroonoko, or the story of the royal slave.1697-In his essay on programs, Daniel Defoe calls for the creation of an academy of 36 gentlemen to dictate English use.1702-The Daily Courant, the first regular daily newspaper in English, published in London.1707-The Act of the Union unites the parliaments of England and Scotland, creating the United Kingdom of Great Britain.1709-The first copyright law is enacted in England.1712—Anglo-Irish satirist and cleric Jonathan Swift proposes the creation of an English Academy to regulate English use and verify the language.1719—Daniel Defoe publishes Robinson Crusoe; considered by some to be the first modern English novel.1721—Nathaniel Bailey publishes the Catholic Etymological Dictionary of the English Language, a pioneering study in English lexicon: the first featuring current use, etymology, hyphenation, clarification of quotation marks, illustrations and pronunciations.1715—Elizabeth Elstob publishes the first grammar of Old English.1755—Samuel Johnson publishes the dictionary two volumes of English.1760-1795—This period marks the rise of English grammars (Joseph Priestley, Robert Lowth, James Buchanan, John Ash, Thomas Sheridan, George, William Ward, and Lindley Murray), whose rule books, based mainly on prescription notions of grammar, are becoming increasingly popular. 1762-Robert Lowth publishes his brief introduction to English Grammar.1776-The Declaration of Independence is signed, and the War of Independence begins, leading to the creation of the United States of America, the first country outside the British Isles with English as its main language.1776-George Campbell publishes the philosophy of rhetoric.1783-Noah Webster publishes his American spelling Daily Universal Register (renamed The Times in 1788) begins publishing in London.1788-The English first installation in Australia, near today's Sydney.1789-Noah Webster publishes Thesars for the English language, which supports an American standard of use.1791-The Observer, the oldest national Sunday newspaper in Britain, begins publication. In the early 19th century- Grimm's Law (discovered by Friedrich von Slegel and Rasmus Rask, later developed by Jacob Grimm) identifies relationships between certain German-language conforming (including English) and their originals in Indo-European. The wording of the Grimm Act marks an important advance in the development of linguistics as a scientific field of study.1803—The Union Act integrates Ireland into Britain, creating the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.1806—The British occupy the Cape Colony in South Africa.1810—William Hazlitt publishes a new and improved grammar of the English language. 1816-John Pickering assembles the first dictionary of Americanisms.1828-Noah Webster publishes his American dictionary of the English language. Richard Whateley publishes elements of rhetoric.1840-The native Maori in New Zealand cede sovereignty to the British.1842-The London Literary Society is founded.1844-The Telegraph was invented by Samuel Morse, inaugurating the development of rapid communication, a major influence on the development and spread of English. Mid 19th century-A typical variety of American English is developing. English is established in Australia, South Africa, India, and other British colonial outposts.1852-The first edition of the Roget Treasure is published.1866-James Russell Lowell champions the use of American peripherals, helping to end respect for the received British standard. Alexander Bain publishes English composition and rhetoric. The transatlantic telegraph cable has been completed.1876-Alexander Graham Bell invents the phone, thus modernizing private communication.1879-James A.H. Murray begins editing the Literary Society's New English Dictionary for Historical Principles (later renamed the Oxford English Dictionary) 1884/1885-Mark Twain's novel The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn introduces a common style of prose that significantly influences the writing of fiction in the USA.1901-The Commonwealth of Australia has established itself as the sovereignty of the British Empire.1906-Henry and Francis Fowler publish the first edition of King's English.1907-New Zealand has established itself as the sovereignty of the British Empire.1919-H.L. Mencken publishes the first edition of the American Language, a study pioneered in the history of a major national edition of the English.1920-The first American commercial radio station to operate in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.1921-Ireland achieves Home Rule, and Gaelic becomes an official language in addition to English.1922-The British Broadcasting Corporation (later renamed the British Broadcasting Corporation, or BBC) is established.1925-The New Yorker Yorker founded by Harold Ross and Jane Grant.1925-George P. Krapp publishes two volumes of The English Language in America, the first comprehensive and scientific treatment of subjment.1926-Henry Fowler publishes the first edition of the dictionary of modern English use.1927-The first speaking film, The jazz singer, is a journalist.1928-The Oxford English Dictionary is published.1930-British linguist C.K. Ogden introduces basic English.1936-The first television service is established by the BBC.1939-The Second World War begins.1945-Second World War Ends. The Allied victory contributes to the development of English as lingua franca.1946-The Philippines gains its independence from the U.S. 1947-India is liberated from British control and divided into Pakistan and India. The constitution stipulates that English remains the official language for 15 years. New Zealand gains its independence from the United Kingdom and joins the Commonwealth.1949-Hans Kurath publishes a word geography of the eastern United States, a milestone in the scientific study of American regionals.1950-Kenneth Burke publishes a rhetoric of motivation.1950-The number of speakers using English as a second language exceeds the number of native speakers.1957-Noam Chomsky publishes Editorial Structures, a key paper in the study of degenerative and transformative grammar.1961-The third new Webster International Dictionary is published.196-1967-The third new Webster International Dictionary is published.196-The Welsh Language Law gives the Welsh language equal power to English in Wales, and Wales is no longer considered part of England. Henry Kucera and Nelson Francis publish computational analysis of today's American English language, a milestone in modern corpus linguistics.1969-Canada officially becomes bilingual (French and English). The first major English dictionary to use corpus-american heritage linguistics of the English language-published.1972-a grammar of modern English (by Randolph Quirk, Sidney Greenbaum, Geoffrey Leech, and Jan Svartvik) is published. The first call to a personal mobile phone is made. The first email is sent.1978-The Language Atlas of England is published.1981-The first issue of the journal World Englishes is published.1985-A comprehensive grammar of the English language is published by Longman. The first edition of M.A.K. Halliday's An Integration to Functional Grammar is published.1988—The Internet (under development for more than 20 years) is an open to commercial interests.1989—The second edition of The Oxford English Dictionary is published.1993—The Mosaic, the web browser credited with the exploitation of the World Wide Web, is released. (Netscape Navigator becomes available in 1994, yahoo! in 1995, and Google in 1998.) 1994-Text messages and the first modern blogs go online.1995—David Crystal publishes the Cambridge Encyclopedia of the English Language.1997—The first social networking site (SixDegrees.com) starts. (Friendster was introduced in 2002, and both MySpace and Facebook are starting to work on Oxford English Dictionary Online (OED Online) is available to subscribers.2002-Rodney Huddleston and Geoffrey K. Pullum publish Cambridge Grammar of English. Tom McArthur publishes the Oxford Guide to World English.2006-Twitter, a social networking and microblogging service, created by Jack Dorsey.2009-The two volume Historical Treasure of Oxford English Dictionary is published by Oxford University Press.2012-The fifth volume (SI-Z) of the Dictionary of American Regional English (DARE) is published by Harvard University's Belknap Press Press. Algoe, John. The origin and development of the English language, 6th edition. 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