

very much the same as those of the English, and as Mr. J. R. Green says: "England still remained England: the conquerors sank quietly into the mass of those around them, and Woden yielded without a struggle to Christ." One of their rulers—Knut—did what no English ruler had succeeded in doing—he united the whole of England into one peaceful realm.

### **The Norman Conquest, 1066-1216.**

In 1066 the country was invaded and conquered for the fourth time, and the invaders were again Northmen or Scandinavians by race. But they had long occupied the N.W. part of France, they spoke the northern French dialect, were French in their habits and institutions, and for a century and a half after 1066 there was constant intercourse between them and the French of France. As the ruling race in England they made a deep impression on all the institutions of the country. Feudalism was introduced, and warfare, the law, the church, sport and fashion were all under their control. The English language, however, did not cease to exist, and after the death of King John in 1216, when England was finally separated from France and the two races coalesced into one nation, English was still the language of its people, though its grammar had been considerably modified during the interval and its vocabulary enriched by hundreds of French words.

### **The Revival of Learning, sixteenth century.**

More than four centuries after the Norman conquest, there was an invasion of a more peaceful kind. This was the invasion of hordes of Latin words and latinized Greek words. It was caused by what is called the *Renaissance* or *Revival of Learning* in Europe. Constantinople, the capital of the Eastern or Greek Empire, had been taken by the Turks in 1453, and a number of exiled Greek scholars had carried their manuscripts and their learning to Florence and other towns in Italy. Students from other lands flocked to Italy to be taught by the exiles, and the result was a general revival of