

	Old English 450 – 1100	Middle English 1100 – 1500	Early Modern English 1500 – 1700	Modern English 1700 - 1900	Late Modern English 1900 - present
Lexicology	Anglo-Saxon French influence after 1066 Latin through early church (Christianity arrived in Britain in C7th)	Noun endings died out Prepositions became common Range of 2 nd person pronouns	Flood of new words, borrowings & coinages – from Latin & Greek Words to do with science, Medicine & Art Foreign borrowing words		Neologisms Politically correct forms
Semantics				Standardisation of meaning through codification in dictionary	
Syntax	Inflectional grammar Double negatives acceptable	-eth/-est endings – 2 nd /3 rd person singular forms Fixed word order patterns Double negatives used to give emphasis New verb constructions – modals & auxiliaries	Beginnings of standardised grammar	'Rules' of grammar - avoid double negatives e.g. it isn't not a good idea - never split infinitives (when you put an adverb between the <i>to</i> and the verb) e.g. <u>You have to really watch</u> him would be written as <u>you really have to watch him</u>	Text messaging – ellipsis, elision
Morphology		-s endings on plurals rather than irregular forms	2nd person 'ye' disappeared late C17th	3 rd person singular always –eth	
Spelling/ Punctuation	Early English spelling very consistent &	Spelling according to French rules Beginning	Imported words kept Latin spellings because	Standardisation/	Text messaging – essential consonants

	<p>predictable</p> <p>Variation through pronunciation</p>	<p>of standardised spelling</p>	<p>they were considered superior No norms of spelling/punctuation</p> <p>1582 – Magic ‘e’ rule – Richard Mulcaster</p>	<p>stability of spelling</p>	<p>Phonetic spelling</p> <p>Influence from America</p>
<p>Key events and people</p>	<p>Invasion of Britain by the Angles, Saxons and Jutes</p>	<p>Norman Invasion 1066</p> <p>1476 – Caxton’s Printing Press</p> <p>1399 – Henry IV - first English speaking king for three centuries</p> <p>14th to 16th/17th – Great Vowel Shift</p>	<p>Shakespeare 1590-1612</p> <p>Table Alphabeticall 1604 (Robert Cawdrey)</p>	<p>Education Act 1870</p>	<p>1945—World War II ends. The Allied victory contributes to the growth of English as a lingua franca.</p>