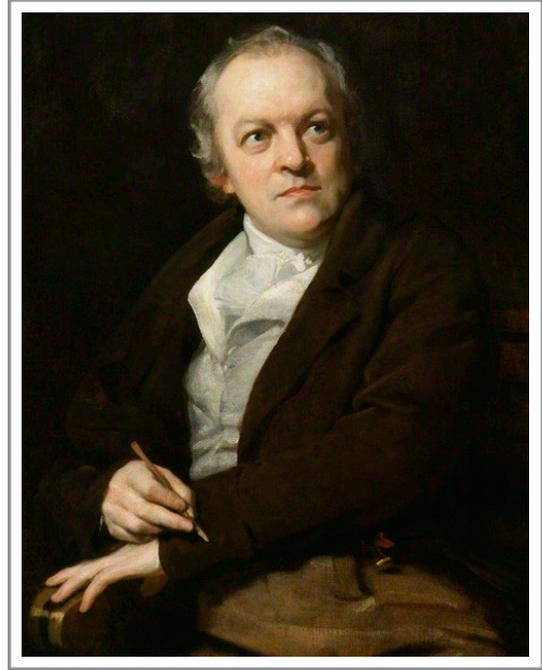


English Literature and History Assignment 20

- *poetry memorization.* Memorize stanza 1 of Christina Rossetti's poem "Another Spring." There are two stanzas in this poem.
- *literature.* Complete Lesson 20 in your study guide with the accompanying reading. You will be reading William Blake's and William Wordsworth's *Poems*. The picture on the right is of William Blake, who one 21st-century critic said was England's greatest artist. That's one superlative!
- *English history.* Read Chapter 14 of the history book, and answer the questions in the study guide.
- *English history discovery.* A few years ago there was a discovery regarding one of England's most talked-about kings—Richard III. Read the great find below. Review the information about Richard III in your history book.
- *writing.* We will work on your narrative essay next week. Please be ready to tell your personal experience in class and what details you will include and *why* you have chosen them.
- *speech night.* Please be able to tell me what you have chosen for your speech night project this coming Friday (see below).



Long Range Assignment

- *personal narrative.* You will be writing a narrative for speech night, which you may also choose for speech night. The narrative will be about an experience (preferably humorous) that you had. The page limit is 1½ to 2 pages—no more. The assignment is due the third week of February.
- *speech night.* Speech Night will involve a play on the various periods, with an introduction as to when would you like to live, describing the period. Your dramatic monolog will involve telling the audience about the literary work, at the same revealing who you are. The speech will be from 1–1½ pages typed, double-spaced—no more. The assignment is due the first week of March.

Briton Period

King Lear
Lady of Shalott
Boadicea

Middle Ages

Caedmon

Anglo-Saxons (Riddles)

Geoffrey Chaucer

Robin Hood talks about the ballad “Robin Hood Turns Butcher”

Elizabethan Period

William Shakespeare’s wife on his plays and poems (Lear, Macbeth, and Sonnets)

Daniel Defoe and Journal of the Plague Year

Samuel Pepys The Great Fire of London

John Milton on his blindness and Paradise Lost

Neoclassical Period

Frances Burney on Being Chased by the King

Jane Austen talking about marriage and Pride and Prejudice

Hannah More talks about fortune-tellers and “Tawney Rachel”

Miss Jeany Lunardi, the subject of the poem by Robert Burns’ poem “To a Louse”

Romantic Period

Goody Blake of Wordsworth’s poem “Goody Blake and Harry Gill”

Charles Lamb talks about getting sick (“The Convalescent”)

Robert Southey talks about war and “Battle of Blenheim”

John Clare talks about himself and his poetry, including “Written in Northampton County Asylum”

The little girl in “We Are Seven” talks about the poem.

Victorian Period

Lewis Carroll talks about the Liddell children and Alice’s Adventures in Wonderland

Christina Rossetti talks about her life and “May”

Gerard Manley Hopkins talks about the destruction of nature and his poetry, including “God’s Grandeur” and “Pied Beauty”

Early 20th Century

William Butler Yeats talks about himself and his poetry, particularly “When You Are Old”

Rupert Brooke talks about World War I and his poem “The Soldier”

Richard III Dig: DNA Confirms Bones are King's

4 February 2013

BBC News Leicester

A skeleton found beneath a Leicester car park has been confirmed as that of English king Richard III.

Experts from the University of Leicester said DNA from the bones matched that of descendants of the monarch's family.

Lead archaeologist Richard Buckley, from the University of Leicester, told a press conference to applause: "Beyond reasonable doubt it's Richard."

Richard, killed in battle in 1485, will be reinterred in Leicester Cathedral. Mr Buckley said the bones had been subjected to "rigorous academic study" and had been carbon dated to a period from 1455-1540.

Dr Jo Appleby, an osteo-archaeologist from the university's School of Archaeology and Ancient History, revealed the bones were of a man in his late 20s or early 30s. Richard was 32 when he died.



His skeleton had suffered 10 injuries, including eight to the skull, at around the time of death. Two of the skull wounds were potentially fatal. One was a "slice" removing a flap of bone, the other was caused by bladed weapon which went through and hit the opposite side of the skull - a depth of more than 10cm (4ins). Dr Appleby said: "Both of these injuries would have caused an almost instant loss of consciousness and death would have followed quickly afterwards. "In the case of the larger wound, if the blade had penetrated 7cm into the brain, which we cannot determine from the bones, death would have been instantaneous."

Other wounds included slashes or stabs to the face and the side of the head. There was also evidence of "humiliation" injuries, including a pelvic wound likely to have been caused by an upward thrust of a weapon, through the buttock.

Richard III was portrayed as deformed by some Tudor historians and indeed the skeleton's spine is badly curved, a condition known as scoliosis. However, there was no trace of a withered arm or other abnormalities described in the more extreme characterizations of the king.

Without the scoliosis, which experts believe developed during teenage years, he would have been about 5ft 8ins (1.7m) tall, but the curvature would have made him appear "considerably" shorter.

Dr Appleby said: "The analysis of the skeleton proved that it was an adult male but was an unusually slender, almost feminine, build for a man.

"Taken as a whole, the skeletal evidence provides a highly convincing case for identification as Richard III."

Richard was a royal prince until the death of his brother Edward IV in 1483. Appointed as protector of his nephew, Edward V, Richard instead assumed the reins of power. Edward and his brother Richard, known as the Princes in the Tower, disappeared soon after. Rumors circulated they had been murdered on the orders of their uncle. Challenged by Henry Tudor, Richard was killed at Bosworth in 1485 after only two years on the throne.

DNA trail

He was given a hurried burial beneath the church of Greyfriars in the centre of Leicester. Mr Buckley said the grave was clumsily cut, with sloping sides and too short for the body, forcing the head forward.

"There was no evidence of a coffin or shroud which would have left the bones in a more compact position.

"Unusually, the arms are crossed and this could be an indication the body was buried with the wrists still tied," he added.

Greyfriars church was demolished during the Reformation in the 16th Century and over the following centuries its exact location was forgotten.

However, a team of enthusiasts and historians managed to trace the likely area—and, crucially, after painstaking genealogical research, they found a 17th-generation descendant of Richard's sister with whose DNA they could compare any remains.

Joy Ibsen, from Canada, died several years ago but her son, Michael, who now works in London, provided a sample.

The researchers were fortunate as, while the DNA they were looking for was in all Joy Ibsen's offspring, it is only handed down through the female line and her only daughter has no children. The line was about to stop. But the University of Leicester's experts had other problems. Dr Turi King, project geneticist, said there had been concern DNA in the bones would be too degraded: "The question was could we get a sample of DNA to work with, and I am extremely pleased to tell you that we could." She added: "There is a DNA match between the maternal DNA of the descendants of the family of Richard III and the skeletal remains we found at the Greyfriars dig.

"In short, the DNA evidence points to these being the remains of Richard III." In August 2012, an excavation began in a city council car park - the only open space remaining in the likely area - which quickly identified buildings connected to the church.

The bones were found in the first days of the dig and were eventually excavated under forensic conditions.

Details of the reburial ceremony have yet to be released, but Philippa Langley from the Richard III Society said plans for a tomb were well advanced.

She said of the discovery of Richard's skeleton: "I'm totally thrilled, I'm overwhelmed to be honest, it's been a long hard journey. I mean today as we stand it's been nearly four years.

"It's the culmination of a lot of hard work. I think, as someone said to me earlier, it's just the end of the beginning.

"We're going to completely reassess Richard III, we're going to completely look at all the sources again, and hopefully there's going to be a new beginning for Richard as well."

University of Leicester findings

- Wealth of evidence, including radiocarbon dating, radiological evidence, DNA and bone analysis and archaeological results, confirms identity of last Plantagenet king who died over 500 years ago
- DNA from skeleton matches two of Richard III's maternal line relatives. Leicester genealogist verifies living relatives of Richard III's family
- Individual likely to have been killed by one of two fatal injuries to the skull - one possibly from a sword and one possibly from a halberd
- Ten wounds discovered on skeleton - Richard III killed by trauma to the back of the head. Part of the skull sliced off
- Radiocarbon dating reveals individual had a high protein diet - including significant amounts of seafood - meaning he was likely to be of high status
- Radiocarbon dating reveals individual died in the second half of the 15th or in the early 16th Century - consistent with Richard's death in 1485
- Skeleton reveals severe scoliosis - onset believed to have occurred at the time of puberty
- Although about 5ft 8in tall (1.7m), the condition meant King Richard III would have stood significantly shorter and his right shoulder may have been higher than the left
- Feet were truncated at an unknown point in the past, but a significant time after the burial

