

name: _____

class: _____

date: _____

Anglo-Norman poetry



Anglo-Norman poetry played a pivotal role in the cultural and linguistic landscape of medieval England. Following the _____ Conquest of 1066, the influence of Norman culture and language was profound. This era saw the emergence of _____ that blended the French dialect of the Normans with Old English, creating a unique artistic expression. The most notable figure in this literary movement was _____ Chaucer, who is often credited with laying the foundation for English literature. His works, like "The Canterbury _____," showcase the amalgamation of Anglo-Norman and English styles.

The Normans introduced new _____ and forms into English poetry, such as courtly love and chivalry. These themes were often depicted in _____, a genre that became popular in England after the Conquest. The romances focused on the adventures of knights and their quests, reflecting the values and ideals of the Norman aristocracy. Moreover, the Anglo-Norman _____ became the language of the court and the elite, influencing the development of Middle English.

The _____ played a crucial role in preserving and promoting this poetry. Monks, who were often well-versed in both Norman French and English, transcribed many works, thereby ensuring their survival. This period also saw the growth of _____ in England, with the establishment of institutions like Oxford and Cambridge, where the study of both Norman and English literature was encouraged.

Anglo-Norman poetry not only enriched English literature but also bridged cultural divides. It demonstrated how two distinct cultures could coalesce to produce a rich, diverse

_____. The legacy of this fusion is still evident in modern English, with many words and expressions tracing back to this unique period of cultural and linguistic _____.

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