This social structure led to a change in literary traditions.The old heroic poetry aimed at immortalizing deeds dear to thememory of the race, while the new poetry was made for theentertainment of the court.It is strange that the first secularliterature in the reawakened tongue of the Old Tentons, shouldtry to immortalize an ancient Celtic hero, the Briton Arthur.The legends which collected around the person of Arthhur, firstappeared in the Latin History Of The British Kings (C. I147the Welsh Chronicler Geoffrey Of Menmouth.One of the earliest poems isthe Poema Morale (C.1170) which urges people to be devout.Its importance lies also in the fact that it is the first Englishpoem in rhymed couplet.Somewhat later than the religious writers, English secularpoets began to make their appearance on the literary scene,most of them imitating the French writings that aimed atentertaining the feudal lords.They were chiefly sermons, homilies, prayers and livesof the saints which were usually adopted from Latin of French.These religious works formed the main part of Englishliterature up to the time of Chauer.Then followed the first English secular poem byLayamons Brut which depended largely on Wace's account.Though there ismuch fiction in this proposed historical account, the Normansaccepted it as historical.

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