

The Interaction Between Literature and Politics Under The Rule of Elizabeth I: Power and Expression in 16th Century English Literature

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Abstract: The reign of Elizabeth I was a dynamic and transformative period in the history of English literature. This paper first combs through the theoretical foundations of archaeology and literary works, the ability of archaeology to corroborate English history, and the major archaeological discoveries of Elizabeth I's reign. Corresponding literary works are collected to analyze power and expression in English literature, using the works of Shakespeare, Christopher Marlowe, and other famous English literary figures as examples. Then archaeologically examine the economic and political background of England under the reign of Elizabeth I and analyze the influence of King Elizabeth in the development of English literature. Literature is a summary and generalization of social history, and by interpreting the change of women's political status in history, the expression of political image, and the feminist perspective in works, we use the archaeological interpretation of history and literature to comprehensively examine the society and culture of England in this period. Thematic word matching method is able to accurately match the archaeological data with the literary works, with a matching rate as high as 93%. It proves that the proposed research method can be applied to all directions of archaeological research, as well as a more comprehensive interpretation of the content of literary works.

Keywords: Elizabeth I; English Literature; Shakespeare; Power and Expression; Subject Matching

1. INTRODUCTION

The period of Elizabeth I was a unique and brilliant era in English history, which not only consolidated the stability of England and promoted the prosperity of culture and art, but also brought England into a completely new period (Paterson, 2023). During the period of Elizabeth I, English literature became the intersection of power and thought in England with its unique expression, fully demonstrating the diverse background and complexity of English society (Considine, 2022). And archaeology, as a discipline that studies ancient human history, reveals the social background and culture of the ancient people of Britain, providing a new perspective for interpreting history (Banning, 2021; Lyman, 2021). In order to be able to understand the history of England more comprehensively, literary works and archaeological data are linked

together, integrating and complementing each other to restore the social system and people's thought life in England during the Elizabethan period (Brandsen & Koole, 2022). This paper firstly analyzes the historical background of the Elizabethan I period, and learns about the development and changes in the economy, politics and religion during the reign of Elizabeth I. Secondly, it analyzes the connection and interactivity between English history and literature, and explores the changes and expressions of women's status in English literature, as well as the changes in the policies for women during the Elizabethan I period. Finally, the relationship between archaeology and English literature is analyzed, using the thematic word matching method to match literary works with archaeological data, and using archaeological data to interpret the context and events in which the literary works are located. By supplementing and interpreting the literary works with archaeological data, people can have a comprehensive understanding of British history, which has high research value and practical significance and promotes the in-depth study and development of ancient literature.

2. RELATED WORDS

2.1 Archaeology and Literature

Zhu, L et al. in their study explored the relationship between literary works and history, compared the contents of English translations from the archaeological point of view, and deciphered the language and cultural migration in history (Zhu & Glynn, 2022). Sadykov, T et al. for the archaeological sites in the South Siberian region, found the difference between the Hun culture and the Kokol culture, and deciphered the social hierarchy of the history through the archaeological local material culture (Sadykov et al., 2021). Howes, H discusses the two main areas of Australian history, where individual and collective expertise have implications for the development of the history of archaeology (Howes, 2021). Mays, S. A draws on the experience of archaeology and concludes that the history, development and archaeology of different countries presents different bases and challenges (Mays, 2023). Benati, G and others synthesize disciplines such as archaeology, which are used in the study of the processes of development and disappearance of ancient cultures (Benati & Guerriero, 2023). Marín-Buzón, C et al. in their study showed that research related to archaeology is growing year by year and statistically found that excavation and reconstruction of cultural heritage is very feasible in the

field of experimental sciences (Marín-Buzón et al., 2021). The synthesis of the above studies is enough to show that there is a close connection between archaeology and literature, and the archaeological data can reflect the era background and social system of literature, which provides a theoretical basis for the study of this paper.

2.2 British Historical Archaeology

Taxel, I studied the archaeological literature to conclude that the use of plants as an archaeological medium allows for the study of the spatial and functional context of the time of notification of the British Mandate. The results of this research enable a more holistic understanding of British history (Taxel, 2023). Colls, C. S et al. examine the British government after World War II in the form of an archaeological survey to understand the connection between buildings and people (Colls et al., 2020). Ingleman, D. A analyzes the impact of British colonial history and imperial politics through a series of archaeological evidence to show that the archaeological evidence has a role in literary history to corroborate (Ingleman, 2023). Dale, L. C et al. highlight six sites in the UK to examine heritage conservation risks in the Palaeolithic and Middle Palaeolithic through historic archaeological collections (Dale et al., 2023). The history of Britain's wars and culture can be corroborated through archaeological finds, showing that interpreting archaeological data is feasible in research.

2.3 Archaeological Finds from the Age of Elizabeth I

Young, F's study mines the view that Elizabethan antiquarians were reluctant to excavate, combining archaeological artifacts with chronicles to provide an overview of the imagined past (Young, 2020). Hower, J. S et al. explain the origins of overseas exploration programs through archaeological Elizabethan maps (Hower & Hower, 2020). Ling, C. et al. address piracy during the time of Elizabeth I, through archaeological historical evidence to analyze the root causes of this phenomenon from the perspectives of economy, remediation and historical traditions (Ling & Jiguang, 2021). Hackett, H's study focuses on the late Elizabethan period by archaeologizing the opera chorus of the period and thus analyzing the change of free will at that time (Hackett, 2022). Bahr, S interprets the complexity of English Catholicism for English history by archaeologizing the records of the work of England in Elizabethan period (Bahr, 2020). Relevant studies have shown that through archaeological historical evidence, it is possible to analyze the social environment, power and

emotion expressed in the works of the Elizabethan era, which provides reference value for the research method of this paper.

3. THE INTERACTION BETWEEN ENGLISH LITERATURE AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL HISTORY

3.1 Literature Collection

As a result of experiencing the Renaissance, the literature of the Elizabeth I period was very rich, and this period was also the golden age of the English Renaissance, which had a profound influence on the literature of England and the whole world (Brannon, 2021). For the collection of literary works in the period of Elizabeth I, it is possible to summarize the characteristics of the works in the archaeological data and the representative works of the writers.

3.1.1 Characterization of Works

Characteristics of a literary work is a sign of a literary work and a technique of the work to describe things and express emotions, reflecting the social landscape and human complexity experienced by the author, and a way to convey the author's central idea. Summarizing the archaeological data of the British Renaissance, the characteristics of British works are shown in Table 1. Selecting representative literary works, the author can be locked out by understanding the characteristics and style of the works, and synthesizing the existing archaeological data can provide a more comprehensive understanding of the connotation of the literary works in the era of Elizabeth I (Reed, 2022).

Table 1: Features of the works

Literary Characteristics	Representative Works	Author
Revealing Human Nature	Hamlet	Shakespeare
Love is Pure	Romeo and Juliet	Shakespeare
Power, Crime and Ambition	Macbeth	Shakespeare
Poetry Style	The Starlover and the Star	Sidney
Science and Rationality	The British Empire	Marlowe

3.1.2 Representative Works

Representative works in literature generally refers to a writer in the creative career of the most famous and representative, can reflect the ideological connotation and artistic style of the work, both the author's own deep literary heritage and ideas, but also on the development of literature and social progress of the impact (Mamarasulova, 2020). Table 2 shows the

representative works of the writer, which can be used to locate the writer and the stories and backgrounds reflected in the representative works, and to target the author who wants to know and the ideas expressed by the author.

Table 2: Representative works

Work	Author	Description
Hamlet	Shakespeare	The Danish prince's revenge on his uncle for murdering his father
Romeo and Juliet	Shakespeare	The tragic love story of young lovers due to family hatred
Macbeth	Shakespeare	Revealing themes of power, ambition and crime
Tamburlaine	Marlowe	Ordinary herdsmen ascended the throne and became ambitious rulers.
Henry V	Shakespeare	It reflects the social reality and people's lives during the Elizabethan period.

3.2 Expressions of Power in Literature

The archaeological Elizabeth I period was very rich in the portrayal of the expression of power in literature, often revealing the nature of power through different characters and plots, and describing people's attitudes towards and pursuit of power. In Shakespeare's work *Macbeth*, through the description of the character Macbeth, it exposes how power corrupts and influences people's hearts, thus leading to the destruction and degradation of human nature. In Marlowe's *The English Empire*, through the description of the English deconstructionists and political scientists, it exposes the story of the pursuit of science for power and demonstrates the importance of power in political struggles, and the author's portrayal of the ecology of power and politics triggers the readers to think deeply about the politics of power. And in English literature, the representative expression of power is Shakespeare's work *Henry V*, created at the climax of the English Renaissance, which describes the life of people in the society at that time as well as the deep thinking about power and war with unique artistic style and ideological connotation. In *Henry V*, Shakespeare's use of maps as a feature of the monarch's polity expresses Shakespeare's imagination of power, and also contains within it his own conception of empire and metaphors for power, thus contributing to a spatial politics that blends history, literature, and power into a single entity, confirming Foucault's statement in his view of the historiography of power that knowledge of maps is a particular form of power, and that mapping is itself a conversion of spatial knowledge into a power process (Zayniddinovna, 2021; Zeiny, 2021). Shakespeare constructed this magnificent work with

his own unique ideas and thinking, and its unique portrayal of the imperial space- also profoundly influenced and continued into the Renaissance.

3.3 Elizabethan Influence on Literary Works

Elizabeth I, as a Renaissance monarch, received a good education in humanism from childhood, and was deeply influenced by humanism, so Elizabeth I was very fond of literature, and would even personally intervene to defend it at the necessary moment, a move that greatly promoted the development of literature (Kristin et al., 2021). Under the archaeological perspective, the interpretation of the influence of Elizabeth I on literary works is as follows: (1) in the Elizabethan period, although the British economy has made great progress, but due to the devaluation of goods caused by the royal family's expenditures and the price revolution, resulting in Elizabeth I can not continue to provide for the literary theater, can only use the aristocracy to launch the sponsorship and protection of the literary theater, not only to make the British literary works more prosperous, so that it reflects a broader social background, but also to enhance control over the aristocracy. (2) Elizabeth I loved literature very much because she received humanist education since she was a child. She often encouraged English writers to start from life and write literature close to the social reality, and provided the environment with the characteristics of the times for the things in the works, which prompted English literature to be more realistic and made the style of literature more diversified. (3) Due to Elizabeth's maintenance and appreciation of literary works, English literature was flooded with a lot of fresh blood, which made the literary works in that period reach a peak, elevated the status of English literature, and allowed English literature to step into a new golden age, leaving more works of deep significance for the world. To summarize, interpreting the literary works of the period of Elizabeth I promotes the prosperity of literature, enhances the status of English literature, and lays a solid foundation for English literature.

4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL HISTORY OF THE REIGN OF ELIZABETH I

4.1 Economic Context

At the time of Elizabeth's succession to the throne, the situation was even more serious than that of the Mary's period because of the inheritance of the huge financial deficit and the difficulty of balancing income and

expenditure. According to Elton in 1551 and 1600 listed in the British crown financial income and expenditure situation shows that in 1551 the financial income of 271,912 pounds, expenditure of 235,398 pounds, the balance of 36513 pounds, plus the previous year's balance of 78,533 pounds, a total of 115,037 pounds of surplus. 1600 financial income is 374,000 pounds, financial expenditure of £ 459,840 pounds, the deficit is 85,840 pounds. In 1600, the total revenue was 374,000 pounds, and the expenditure was 459,840 pounds, and the deficit was 85,840 pounds. From the above data, it can be seen that the royal family's financial embarrassment during the reign of Elizabeth I. Therefore, in the early years of Elizabeth's reign, in the face of the unemployed population and economic difficulties, how to appease the people and revitalize the British economy was the first thing to consider. To this end, Elizabeth I took a series of economic initiatives, practiced mercantilism, and emphasized foreign trade and the development of domestic industries, with the following specific measures: (1) Promulgate laws and regulations to maintain national stability. Elizabeth I promulgated the historic "Elizabeth Relief of Poverty Act" to pacify the vast number of peasants who had lost their land, to prevent the peasants deprived of their land from taking radical behavior, and to aid the unemployed peasants and people by granting them subsidies, which provided them with ways to be re-employed and ensured the development of the people at the bottom. (2) During the reign of Elizabeth I, England elevated the development of native industry to the same height as foreign trade, so the mercantilism of the Elizabethan government had a double color, both in terms of external expansion and internal protection. While developing the native industry and supporting the new industry and agriculture, it adopted the means of foreign trade to develop overseas trade and colonization, and put the power of foreign trade firmly in its own hands.

4.2 Political Context

During the reign of Elizabeth I, the problem of religious conflict was often faced, affecting the stability of the country. In order to avoid the outbreak of war, Elizabeth I examined the situation and adopted a compatible policy to maintain a good relationship with the middle-class people, ensuring domestic stability while maintaining her dominance. In order to make the country's political unity for a long time, Elizabeth I had the following three policies on domestic political reform: (1) When Elizabeth I succeeded to the throne, she did not select ministers according to their origins as other monarchs did, but chose talented and loyal people

to assist in dealing with the affairs of the country and maintain domestic stability. In particular, Minister Cecil, who served Elizabeth I for 40 years, used his own political talents to help Elizabeth I make corresponding achievements in politics, military and religion, and provided positive contributions to the development of England. (2) Since Elizabeth I was held to the throne by the emerging bourgeoisie and the new aristocracy, she was well aware of the importance of the emerging power to the kingship and perceived the threat of this power to the kingship, therefore, Elizabeth I adopted the means of utilizing and controlling the parliament. Parliament became a tool for religious reform and opposition to Roman Catholicism during the time of Henry VIII. The king's power ostensibly utilized the Privy Council to execute its power, but in fact, the parliament was the main supporter of the king's power, so Elizabeth I could only rectify the parliament cautiously and carefully. By setting up the Consultative Council and inducing the Parliament, Elizabeth launched the rectification of the Parliament, and the relationship between the royal power and the Parliament was temporarily eased. (3) The British Privy Council was transformed from Henry VII's Council, with power second only to the British royal family, but due to the swelling of the number of people within the Privy Council, serious internal partisan disputes, and the loss of the Cromwellian principle, Elizabeth I aimed at rectifying the shortcomings of the Privy Council, controlling the number of people in the Privy Council, avoiding partisan struggles, and adding her own beloved ministers into the mix as the core personnel to consolidate the British ruling position. The government of the United Kingdom was consolidated. At the same time, Elizabeth I reformed the local policy, strengthened the central control over the localities, saved the royal expenses, ensured the stability of the localities, promoted the development of British capitalism, and also created conditions for other reforms.

4.3 Renaissance

After Elizabeth I succeeded to the throne, she formulated and implemented corresponding policies on politics, economy and religion, solved the economic crisis within the British mainland and maintained the peace of England, thus opening the Elizabethan era in the history of England. It was also because of Elizabeth I's administration that the English Renaissance reached its peak during this period. The art style of the English Renaissance was dominated by humanistic ideas. Artists of this period pursued realism and perfect light and shadow effects, focused on reflecting human dignity and humanism, and utilized perspective and

decontextualization to create works with more three-dimensional sense. Many outstanding works and writers appeared in the field of literature and theater during this period, creating many human precedents. Renaissance theater and literature were more diverse than ever before, from Shakespeare's works alone, there was the comedy of errors "The Play of Errors", the romantic "A Midsummer Night's Dream", the lyrical "Romeo and Juliet", and the desolate and nihilistic "King Lear". In addition, Marlowe's epic and violent Timur the Great, the cleverly conceived tragedy of revenge with horror, and the realistic urban comedies all testify to the diverse world created by literature during the Renaissance. According to the data, the number of literary works created in the period from 1560 to 1642 can reach more than three thousand, and although only one sixth of them have been preserved, they are of great significance for the culture and history of England. The achievements of English Renaissance writers have also been celebrated for centuries, and to this day, these works endure on the stage, attracting generations of readers who are fascinated by them.

4.4 Religious Reforms

After the reign of Elizabeth I, religious issues became the most complex and sensitive issues. Religious issues in England were not only a matter of faith, but also involved economic, diplomatic and political aspects, which had far-reaching effects on Elizabeth I's autocratic kingship and economic development. In order to consolidate the rule of England, Elizabeth I began to restore the state religion, and implemented a moderate and inclusive model of religious policy, which was used to defend against the threat of Catholicism from the continent. The Reformation was divided into three steps: (1) Elizabeth I utilized her bewitching tactics to gain more time to establish and stabilize power in England and proceeded to start restoring the state religion. Those who could be converted to Protestantism were selected from among the clergy of the Catholic faith, and new religious personnel were chosen to fill the vacancies of bishops. (2) Elizabeth I abolished the Acts of Mary's time and restored the King's Act of Supremacy and the Act of Uniformity of the Sacraments, according to which Elizabeth I became the Pope of the Anglican Church, and made the Anglican Church an independent church. The restoration of this Act brought England back into the Protestant fold, detached from the papacy, prevented the flow of English wealth to the Holy See, and increased the revenue of the treasury. (3) Elizabeth I demanded that the outline of faith of the Anglican Church conform to the objective domestic situation at that time, and formulated the Thirty-nine Articles of Faith as the outline of faith

of the Anglican Church, within which clear provisions were made for the doctrinal issues disputed among the various sects, and the canon has been continued to the present day. The formulation of the 'Thirty-nine Articles of Faith' laid the foundation of the Church of England's canons and doctrines, and was a product of Elizabeth I's compromise and reconciliation, as well as a solution to the contradictions between the old and the new religions faced by England, which preserved domestic peace and accelerated the development of the economy. According to the above reform measures, Elizabeth I achieved great success in economy and diplomacy, and her performance was praised by her subjects, which played a positive role in the socio-economy of England in the second half of the sixteenth century.

5. THE CHANGING IMAGE OF WOMEN IN ENGLISH HISTORY AND LITERATURE

5.1 The Changing Political Status of Women in British History

In the pre-Elizabeth's reign, women's political status was generally low, and there were few opportunities to be able to get involved in political things, and most of the time, they were confined to their family life, which made it difficult for them to have an independent mind and life. After the succession of Elizabeth I, there was a major breakthrough in women's political status and power. During the reign of Elizabeth I, in order to enhance the power and status of women, a special institution was created for the purpose of training good and talented women for her to assist the regime, which had a certain impact on the reign of Elizabeth I. The women were selected by the government to be the best women in the world and to be the best women in the world. These selected women served at the side of Elizabeth I, who often encouraged and appreciated women as symbols of the country's image and power. This man then had more opportunities and privileges for women, elevated the prestige of women, and enabled ordinary women to escape from dealing with the shackles of marriage and children, release their energy and value, and accomplish their goals like men. At the same time, Elizabeth I also used legislation to abolish legal policies that were unfair to women, so that women could have the opportunity to escape from the shackles of marriage, encourage women to receive education, support women to work in various fields, so that women could discover their own goals and values, and improve the social status of women.

5.2 Expression of Women's Political Image in English Literature

As a result of Elizabeth I's improvement and defense of women's power, there are also different images of women in English literature, showing women's ideological awakening and courageous spirit of rebellion. In Shakespeare's work "A Midsummer Night's Dream", the heroine Hermia is the female representative of Shakespeare's comedy who has the courage to rebel and love first. In the work, Hermia and her lover Lysander are in love with each other and hope to become lifelong partners, but this beautiful wish is opposed by her father and threatened by the country's authoritarian law. However, Hermia does not back down, and shows a bravery and persistence unparalleled by traditional women, and her strength is no less than that of men. Through this image of women, it can be fully seen that the status of women in the Elizabethan period has risen, and their thinking has been awakened, and they will make efforts for what they want and be brave to resist. In Austen's work *Pride and Prejudice*, we can also see the change of women's image and the courage to resist the world's spirit. The heroine of *Pride and Prejudice* does not think that women are inferior to men, and firmly believes that women and men are equal, with the same wisdom and ability, women should not just be men's subordinate, and gain social status by pleasing men, but should have equal power with men, and the heroine strongly opposes the traditional concept of marriage, and scoffs at the marriage of the money, and believes that true love should be built on the basis of the equality of the two. On the basis of equality between the two, only when the two are equal can the marriage be sustained, and this also expresses the author's idea of calling for equality between men and women, hoping that women can have the opportunity to show themselves and find their own goals and values as men do. According to the works mentioned above, it can be seen that the image of women in Elizabethan literature has changed, changing the image of the subordinate of the previous consolation Nonno, and gradually approaching to the image of sober and independent women.

5.3 Feminist Perspectives in the Interaction of History and Literature

In England in the late 18th century, due to the agrarian revolution and the rise of new industries, the family-centered family economic system was gradually destroyed, and the roles within the family were divided, with men entering the vast job market, while women could only be bound to the family, becoming housewives dependent on their husbands, and were also regarded as secondary and subordinate by the society. It was not until Elizabeth I succeeded to the throne that the status and power of women

were elevated through corresponding systems and acts, so that women could pursue their own goals and values, and more thoughtful women began to come forward and raise the issue of women's status and way out to the society in a literary way. Writer Austen wrote a total of six novels, all of which expressed the awakening of women's consciousness and the criticism of traditional thinking. Especially the masterpiece *Pride and Prejudice* highlights different women's attitudes towards traditional marriage through the depiction of Mr. Bennet's five daughters, which more clearly shows the heroine's independent personality and sober thinking, as well as the courage to oppose the tradition. It conveys the message to the people of England and the whole world that women and men are of equal status and have the same ability. At the same time, Brontë's novel *Jane Eyre*, through the vengeful actions of the character of the madwoman, sets everything that symbolizes the old times on fire and makes all the ugliness disappear with the flames. Author Brontë gave the madwoman the courage to fight back even if she would rather die, so that more women can wake up and consciously get an education to meet their own opportunities, instead of only being trapped in the family and becoming other people's wives and mothers, which pushes the society's thinking and concern about women's issues.

6. ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTERPRETATION OF ELIZABETH I'S LITERATURE

6.1 Relationship Between Literature and Archaeology

English literature is the carrier of British history and culture, and according to the English literature of different periods, we can understand the social background and people's way of life in each period of British history. And archaeology is the study of the material cultural heritage left by ancient mankind, exposing the history and cultural landscape of ancient society, so the two have a very high degree of similarity and closeness, as follows: (1) British literature often depicts ancient British scenes and characters, which not only depicts to readers the information about the system, architecture and characters in the ancient period of Britain, but also provides archaeologists with rich historical background and cultural information. At the same time, archaeologists can also restore the original appearance of history based on the ancient sites and artifacts excavated by archaeology, and better understand the connotation and background of literary works. (2) British literature and archaeology both represent a part of British culture, and together they show the unique cultural background

and system of Britain, so they share the same cultural background and aesthetics, which can help readers better understand and recognize Britain, and enhance cultural self-confidence and identity. (3) Although archaeology and literature belong to different disciplines, they have the same place of origin, the same social background and culture, so they can be well integrated together, so that history can be more comprehensively displayed in front of the world, so that more and more people can understand the history of the development of Britain.

6.2 Matching Literature to Archaeology

Adopting the method of theme word matching to link the literary works and corresponding archaeological data together, which is convenient for the subsequent interpretation and supplementation of the literary works, Figure 1 shows the theme word model. Before using the subject word matching method, it is necessary to utilize the lexicon cutting method to divide the subject word grammatical and morphological forms, so that it can avoid the randomness and ambiguity of other word splitting and word formation, and can quickly and accurately match out the words to facilitate the interpretation of the literary works. After completing the word segmentation, in order to match more corresponding words, the neologism learning method based on the statistical properties of n-Gram is used to extract more subject words, so as to match the literary works more accurately in the archaeological evidence.

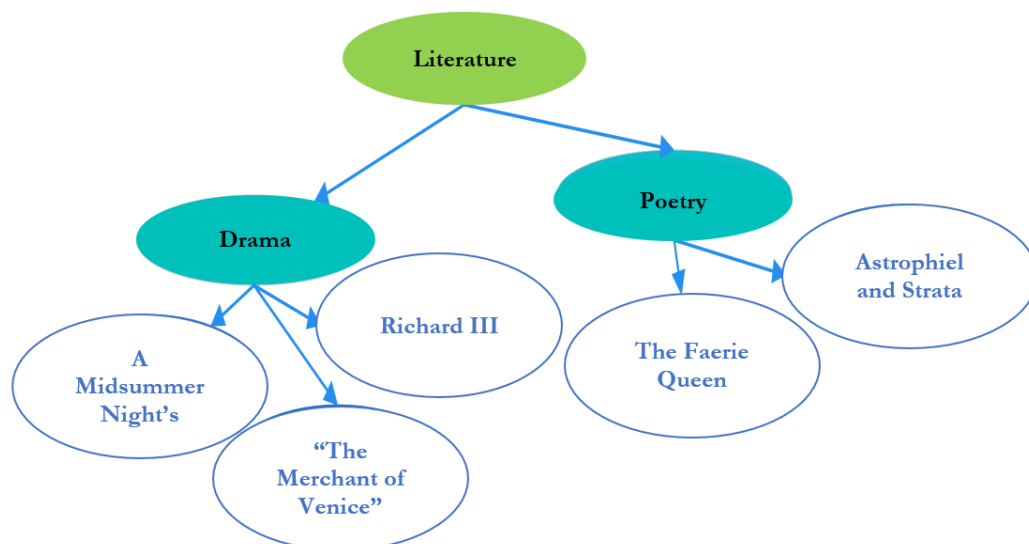


Figure 1: Keyword model

Intercepting n character from the character stream of the text gives a string of length n , call the string information entropy. Let the length of the interception window of the text not exceed n . When the window is moved

from a single character step of the text to the end of the text, the indexed information entropy of the text is obtained. Therefore, when the width of the interception window is n and the moving step is s , the information entropy $Gram(n, s)$ can be obtained. In the case of double-byte encoded text, the step size is $s = 1$ or $s = 2$ and the width $n = 4$ or $n = 6$ is taken and the information entropy is counted, taking into account the multi-word words that account for a larger portion of the text. The weight of the 5th information entropy in the text is calculated according to the following formula:

$$w_k = F_k / N_i \quad (1)$$

Where F_k represents the number of times the information entropy appears in the text, and N_i represents the number of all information entropies in the text. Using the information entropy weight value can match the new topic words, the position of the words consecutively together can be regarded as when a long word. As words can be used with ambiguity, one is for the field ABC to see that AB and BC are words in the subject line, and the other is when AB or BC are words in the subject line. In order that the ambiguity of the words can be eliminated, the mutual information value is used to reduce this situation. Mutual information value is mainly used to reflect the probability that the result of the match is composed of subject words in the text, the larger the mutual information, the larger the probability of the match result. The mutual information value of AB is as follows:

$$m = (A, B) = \log_2 \frac{P(A, B)}{P(A)P(B)} \quad (2)$$

where $P(A, B)$ represents the probability of word AB in the Chinese clause, $P(A)$ and $P(B)$ represent the frequency of A and B in the Chinese clause. The equations for $P(A, B)$, $P(A)$ and $P(B)$ are as follows:

$$P(A, B) = \frac{n_{A, B}}{N} \quad (3)$$

$$P(A) = \frac{n_A}{N} \quad (4)$$

$$P(B) = \frac{n_B}{N} \quad (5)$$

In the formula, $n_{A, B}$ represents the number of times that AB is in the Chinese clause, n_A and n_B represent the number of times that each of them is in the Chinese clause, N represents the number of Chinese clauses in the whole text, and since the value of $m = (A, B)$ is generally greater than 1, normalization is used so that the value of $m = (A, B)$ can be between 0 and 1. According to the above process, the matching of subject words

between literary works and archaeological materials is completed, which can be accurately matched to the corresponding archaeological materials to facilitate the interpretation of literary works.

6.3 Interpretation of Literary Works and Archaeological Sources

Based on the above method of matching subject terms, it is possible to gain insight into the relationship between literary works and archaeological sources, which facilitates the interpretation of literary works in an archaeological way. Using theme word matching literary works and archaeology has a high matching rate, which can more accurately link literary works and archaeological materials together. The subject word matching rate is shown in Table 3, using the subject word matching method, can quickly and accurately connect the literary works and corresponding archaeological materials together, the matching accuracy is high, at about 93%, which is convenient for people to understand the British history, as well as restore the original appearance of the history of the literary works, and can be better use of archaeological materials to interpret the literary works.

Table 3: Keyword matching rate

Keywords	Literary Works	Archaeological Data	Match Rate
Royalty, Revenge	Hamlet	Tower of London	93%
Desire for Power	Tamerlane the Great	England's monarchs	92%
Social Class, Rural	Pride and Prejudice	Rural archaeology	93%
Revolution, Gap Between Rich and Poor	A Tale of Two Cities	Old London	93%
Industrial Revolution	Middelmarch	Industrial Revolution	94%

Taking Timur the Great as an example, it can be understood that Timur the Great is a story about the pursuit of power by an ordinary man in England who eventually became a monarch of his generation, while the corresponding archaeological data show that there may be related story prototypes in history, which can be interpreted according to the archaeological data. Analyzing Timur the Great in literature through archaeological data, it can be found that the image of Timur the Great is similar to that of an English monarch, Timur. Although the Timur in Marlow's writing and the Timur born in the family of the head of the Barusi tribe in history are different in life, the achievements and talents of both of them were finally recognized by the public. The consecutive conquests of

several countries by Timur the Great in literature fully reflect Timur's self-consciousness and endless pursuit of power, but the historical Timur lacked political cohesion and knew only conquests and did not understand the rule of the country, which is precisely a depiction method of literary writers, who write the real historical events using literary techniques, which not only expresses the social background of the time but also incorporates their own. This is also a way for literary writers to depict real historical events, using literary techniques to express the social background of the time as well as incorporating their own thoughts and feelings. To sum up, literature and history have a fusion between each other, and they can be interlinked to restore the authenticity of history, so that more people can understand the history of Britain.

7. CONCLUSION

In this paper, the theme word matching method is used to extract the theme words of literary works and archaeological data, so as to complete the restoration and supplementation of historical events and backgrounds in literary works. By accurately matching the archaeological data with the literary works, it increases people's understanding of the real situation of the ancient British society, and enhances the artistic and historical value of the literary works. Meanwhile, the use of the subject-matter matching method provides a new angle for the integration of history and literature. Through the theme word matching method, the theme words of literary works and archaeological data can be extracted and quickly and accurately matched to the corresponding archaeological data, with a high matching rate of 93%, which helps researchers better understand the political system and social distribution of the ancient British society, and restores the whole picture of the British history and improves the completeness of the history. The proposed research provides a new analysis method for the field of archaeology, and provides certain reference for the research in the field of literary works. In the future research, archaeological data will be collected continuously, aiming at interpreting the deeper era background and historical time expressed by the research object through more comprehensive archaeological data.

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