

English Thought and Culture f (ETC)

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8 - 9 - 10 - 11 - 12 - 13 - 14

Instructor

Dr. Naji Al-Arfaj

-التمهيدية-**Course Description****Course Title: English Thought and Culture****Course Instructor (facilitator): Dr. Naji Al-Arfaj****E-mail:**najiarfaj@gmail.com**Websites:**www.etawasol.orgwww.360itsrealbeauty.com**1- Course identification**

Department	Department of English Language		Level	5
Course title	English Thought and Culture		Code	ADEL 322
Course			Theoretical	Practical
Domain	Skills and foundation		Prerequisite(s)	
Credit hours	2	Contact hours	2	ADEL 221: English Prose

2- Course Content:

English Thought and Culture: focuses on the factors, roles, and aspects that have influenced English thought and culture. Also, it deals with the foundations of European thought, and refers to the contributions of Arabic and Islamic culture and civilization to the Western thought and culture in general. Furthermore, this course provides students with tools & skills for cross-cultural communication and dialogue with others.

3- Course rationale:**This course has been suggested because:**

- 1- It prepares students for the subsequent courses.
- 2- It provides students with a thorough intellectual background about the foundations of English thought and culture.
- 3- It is needed because it enables students to appreciate and contribute to the dialogue with major European cultures.

4- Course objectives

By the end of the course, students should be able to:

- 1- Demonstrate understanding of the foundations & developments in English and American thought and culture.
- 2- Be ready to take courses in English language and literature and recognize their cultural context.
- 3- Appreciate the main contributions of English thought and culture.
- 4- Be ready to contribute to the dialogue with English and European culture.

5-Teaching methods:

The course makes use of the following teaching/learning methods:

- 1- Lectures given by the teacher.
- 2- Teacher-prepared materials & presentations.
- 3- Student's presentations and discussions of assigned topics
- 4- Quizzes and assignments.

6- Textbook & References

❖ **Main Textbook:**

A collection of the teacher-prepared materials & presentations.

(the assignments & final exam will be mainly based on these materials and presentations).

❖ **References:**

- Angold, Michael (2001). *Byzantium: The Bridge From Antiquity To The Middle Ages*. New York, St. Martin's Press.
- Eco, Umberto (1997). "Iconism and Hypoicons" in *Umberto, Eco :Kant and the Platypus*. New York and London, Harcourt Brace.
- Froment-Meurice, Marc(1996). "On the Origin (of Art)", in Froment-Meurice, Marc(1996): *That is to say: Heidegger's Poetic*.
- Harris, James F. (1992). *Against Method: A Philosophical Defense of Method*. Chicago, Open Court.
- Gadamer, Hans-Georg (2003). *Truth and Method*. New York, Continuum.
- O'Lear, De Lacy (2003). *Arabic Thought and Its Place in History*. Minela and New York, Dover Publications.
- Rubenstein, Richard E. (2003). *Aristotle's Children*. Orlando, New York and London, A Harvest Book, Harcourt, Inc.

- **Websites:**

WWW.barnesandnoble.com & KFU library resources.

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English Thought and Culture

- It focuses on the factors, roles, and aspects that have influenced the English thought and culture.
- It presents the foundations of European (Western) thought and culture.
- It highlights the contributions of Arabic and Islamic culture and civilization to the Western thought and culture in general.
- It provides students with tools & skills for cross-cultural communication and dialogue with others.

Pre-Presentation Questions:

- 1- What is meant by "English" Thought & Culture?
- 2- What is the definition of "Thought"?
- 3- What is the definition of "Culture"?
- 4- What are some of the main factors influencing the English Thought & Culture?
- 5- what do you want to learn in this course?

Lecture elements (outlines):

- * Background
- * Definitions
- * Foundations and factors influencing the English Thought & Culture

Definitions

English:

Thought:

Culture:

English (From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia)

English is a [West Germanic language](#) that was first spoken in [England](#) and is now the most widely used language in the world.^[4] It is spoken as a first language by a majority of the inhabitants of several nations, including the [United Kingdom](#), the [United States](#), [Canada](#), [Australia](#), [Ireland](#), [New Zealand](#) and a number of [Caribbean](#) nations. It is the third most common native language in the world, after [Mandarin Chinese](#) and [Spanish](#).^[5] It is widely learned as a [second language](#) and is an [official language of the European Union](#), many [Commonwealth](#) countries and the [United Nations](#), as well as in many world organisations. English arose in the [Anglo-Saxon](#) kingdoms of [England](#) and what is now south-east [Scotland](#), but was then under the control of the kingdom of [Northumbria](#). Following the extensive influence of [Great Britain](#) and the [United Kingdom](#) from the 17th century to the mid-20th century, via the [British Empire](#), and of the [United States](#) since the mid-20th century,^{[6][7][8][9]} it has been [widely propagated](#) around the world, becoming the [leading language](#) of international discourse and the [lingua franca](#) in many regions.^{[10][11]}

Thought (From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia)

Thought generally refers to any mental or intellectual activity involving an individual's subjective [consciousness](#). It can refer either to the act of thinking or the resulting [ideas](#) or arrangements of ideas. Similar concepts include [cognition](#), [consciousness](#), and [imagination](#).^[1] Because thought underlies almost all human actions and interactions, understanding its physical and metaphysical origins, processes, and effects has been a longstanding goal of many academic disciplines including, among others, biology, philosophy, psychology, and sociology.

Thinking allows beings to make sense of or [model](#) the world in different ways, and to represent or interpret it in ways that are significant to them, or which accord with their needs, attachments, [objectives](#), [plans](#), commitments, ends and [desires](#).

Culture

Culture is "that complex whole which includes knowledge, belief, art, law, morals, custom, and any other capabilities and habits acquired by man as a member of society."

Edward B. Tylor

Culture = the beliefs, social forms, features, and traits of a racial, religious, or social group.

Foundations and factors influencing the English Thought & Culture

- Invasions (Politics & Economy)
- Roman & Greek teachings and philosophies

- Religions (Judaism & Christianity)
- Theories, Movements, & Revolutions

- Media & Technology
- Geography and location
- Contributions of other nations and cultures (like the Islamic and Arabic contributions)

Notes: _____

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Foundations and factors influencing the English Thought & Culture

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- Roman & Greek teachings and philosophies

- Religions (Judaism & Christianity)
- Theories, Movements, & Revolutions

- Media & Technology
- Geography and location
- Contributions of other nations and cultures (like the Islamic and Arabic contributions)

الشرح كله على الخريطة تقريبا ، عشان كنا بال حاجة السطور اللي تحت لتسجيل ملاحظاتكم 😊



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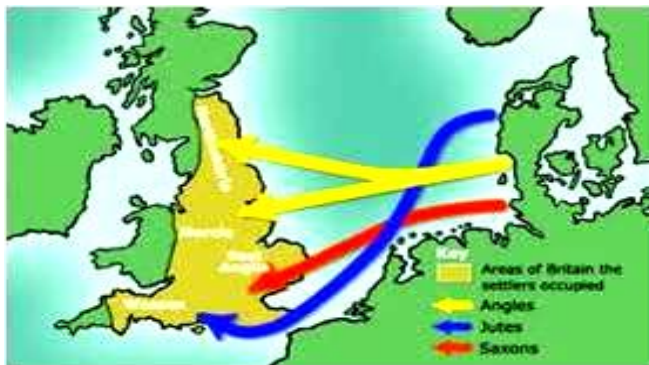
Foundations and factors influencing the English Thought & Culture

- 1- Invasions (Politics & Economy)
- 2- Roman & Greek teachings and philosophies
- 3- Religions (Judaism & Christianity)
- 4- Theories, Movements, & Revolutions
- 5- Media & Technology
- 6- Geography and location
- 7- Contributions of other nations and cultures (like the Islamic and Arabic contributions)

Foundations and factors influencing the English Thought & Culture

1- Invasions

- * Language affects thought and culture.
- * Origin and history of English.

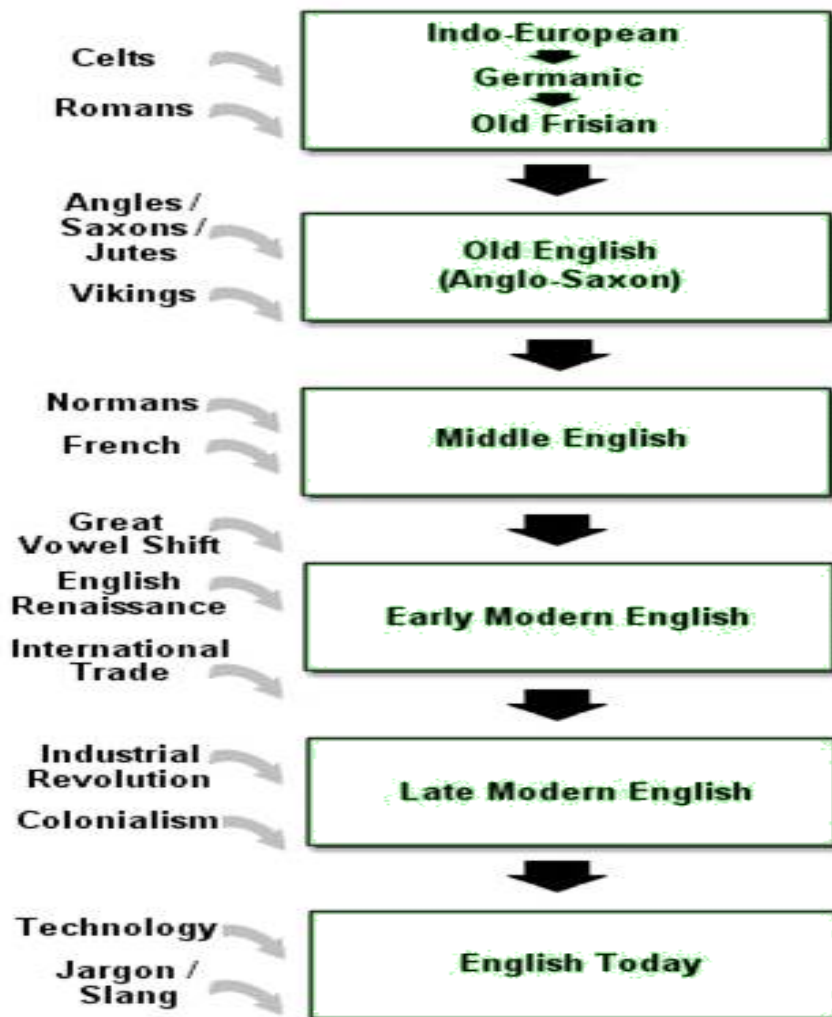
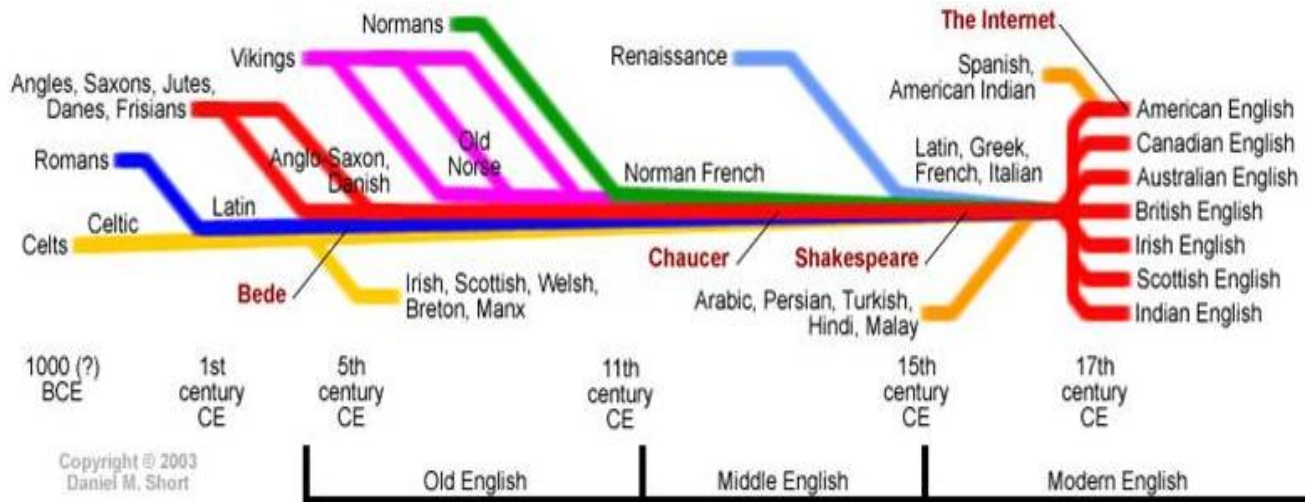


Germanic Invasions



- Germanic invaders entered Britain on the east and south coasts in the 5th century.
- Many cultural, social, economic, military and political events led to the development of English from its Germanic roots.
- English originated as a common language of West Germanic tribes (Angles, Saxons and Jutes) who invaded and populated Britain.

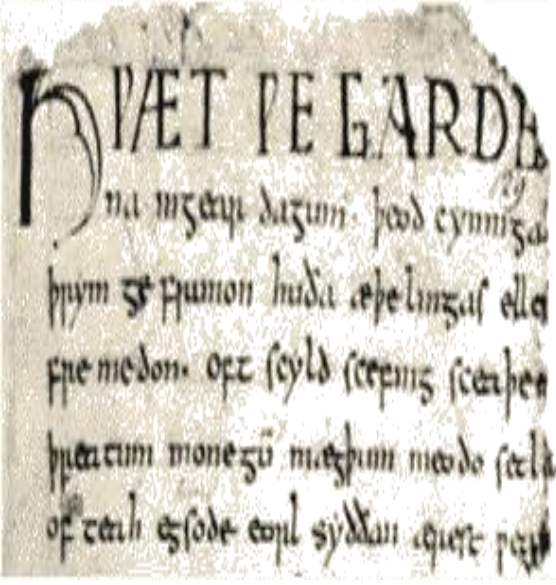
Origin and history of English



Origin and history of English

Old English (450-1100 AD)

The invading Germanic tribes spoke similar languages, which in Britain developed into what we now call Old English. Old English did not sound or look like English today. Native English speakers now would have great difficulty understanding Old English. Nevertheless, about half of the most commonly used words in Modern English have Old English roots. The words *be*, *strong* and *water*, for example, derive from Old English. Old English was spoken until around 1100.



Notes:

A series of horizontal lines for taking notes.

ملاحظة :

الدكتور بدأ هذه المحاضرة بمراجعة جميع شرائح المحاضرة السابقة لذلك من يتابع الدكتور سيجد تكرار للشرائح في هذه المحاضرة انا قمت بتحويلها الى الورد من بداية الرابعة فقط. حتى لا يتكرر معنا المحتوى في الطباعة. ارجعوا للتاليه عند سماع شرح الدكتور.

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Middle English (1100-1500)

In 1066 William the Conqueror, the Duke of Normandy (part of modern France), invaded and conquered England. The new conquerors (called the Normans) brought with them a kind of French, which became the language of the Royal Court, and the ruling and business classes. For a period there was a kind of linguistic class division, where the lower classes spoke English and the upper classes spoke French. In the 14th century English became dominant in Britain again, but with many French words added. This language is called Middle English. It was the language of the great poet Chaucer (c1340-1400), but it would still be difficult for native English speakers to understand today.

Modern English:**Early Modern English (1500 -1800)**

Towards the end of Middle English, a sudden and distinct change in pronunciation (the Great Vowel Shift) started, with vowels being pronounced shorter and shorter. From the 16th century the British had contact with many peoples from around the world. This, and the Renaissance of Classical learning, meant that many new words and phrases entered the language. The invention of printing also meant that there was now a common language in print. Books became cheaper and more people learned to read. Printing also brought standardization to English. Spelling and grammar became fixed, and the dialect of London, where most publishing houses were, became the standard. In 1604 the first English dictionary was published.

Enter Hamlett.

Cor. Madame, will it please your grace
To leaue vs here?

Que. With all my hart. *exit.*

Cor. And here *Ophelia*, reade you on this booke,
And walke aloofe, the King shal be vnscene.

Ham. To be, or not to be, I here's the point,
To Die, to sleepe, is that all? I all:
No, to sleepe, to dreame, I mary there it goes,
For in that dreame of death, when wee awake,
And borne before an euerlasting Iudge,
From whence no passenger euer returnd,
The vndiscovered country, at whose sight
The happy smile, and the accursed damn'd.
But for this, the ioyfull hope of this,
Whol'd beare the scornes and flattery of the world,
Scorned by the right rich, the rich curld of the poore?

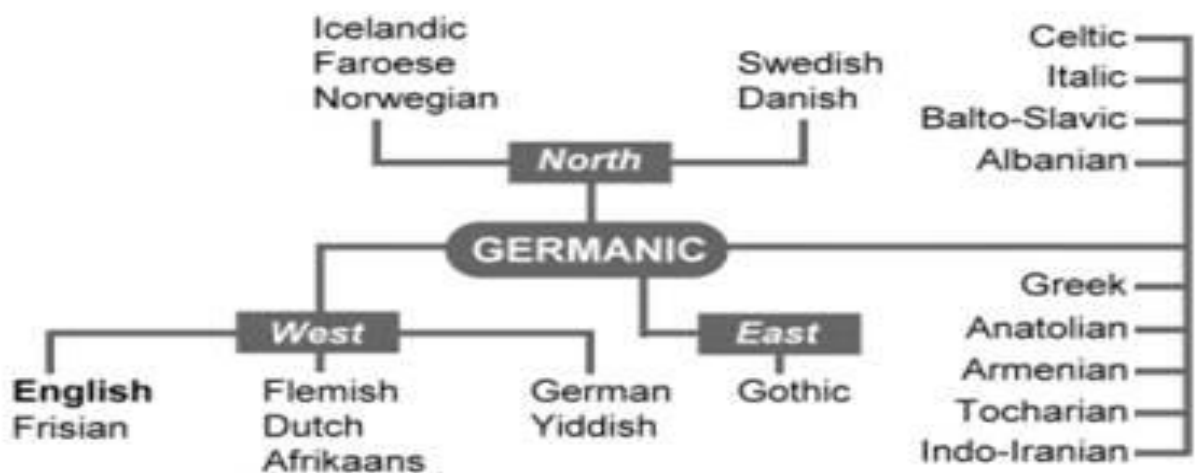
Late Modern English (1800-Present)

The main difference between Early Modern English and Late Modern English is vocabulary. Late Modern English has many more words, arising from two principal factors: firstly, the Industrial Revolution and technology created a need for new words; secondly, the British Empire at its height covered one quarter of the earth's surface, and the English language adopted foreign words from many countries.

Varieties of English

From around 1600, the English colonization of North America resulted in the creation of a distinct American variety of English. Some English pronunciations and words "froze" when they reached America. In some ways, American English is more like the English of Shakespeare than modern British English is. Some expressions that the British call "Americanisms" are in fact original British expressions that were preserved in the colonies while lost for a time in Britain (for example *trash* for rubbish, *loan* as a verb instead of lend, and *fall* for autumn; another example, *frame-up*, was re-imported into Britain through Hollywood gangster movies). Spanish also had an influence on American English (and subsequently British English), with words like *canyon*, *ranch*, *stampede* and *vigilante* being examples of Spanish words that entered English through the settlement of the American West. French words (through Louisiana) and West African words (through the slave trade) also influenced American English (and so, to an extent, British English). Today, American English is particularly influential, due to the USA's dominance of cinema, television, popular music, trade and technology (including the Internet). But there are many other varieties of English around the world, including for example Australian English, New Zealand English, Canadian English, South African English, Indian English and Caribbean English.

The Germanic Family of Languages



- English is a member of the Germanic family of languages.
- Germanic is a branch of the Indo-European language family.

A brief chronology of English		
55 BC	Roman invasion of Britain by Julius Caesar.	Local inhabitants speak <u>Celtish</u>
AD 43	Roman invasion and occupation. Beginning of Roman rule of Britain.	
436	Roman withdrawal from Britain complete.	
449	Settlement of Britain by Germanic invaders begins	
450-480	Earliest known Old English inscriptions.	Old English
1066	William the Conqueror, Duke of Normandy, invades and conquers England.	
c1150	Earliest surviving manuscripts in Middle English.	Middle English
1348	English replaces Latin as the language of instruction in most schools.	
1362	English replaces French as the language of law. English is used in Parliament for the first time.	
c1388	Chaucer starts writing <i>The Canterbury Tales</i> .	
c1400	The Great Vowel Shift begins.	
1476	William Caxton establishes the first English printing press.	Early Modern English
1564	Shakespeare is born.	
1604	<i>Table Alphabeticall</i> , the first English dictionary, is published.	
1607	The first permanent English settlement in the New World (Jamestown) is established.	
1616	Shakespeare dies.	
1623	Shakespeare's First Folio is published	
1702	The first daily English-language newspaper, <i>The Daily Courant</i> , is published in London.	
1755	Samuel Johnson publishes his English dictionary.	
1776	Thomas Jefferson writes the American Declaration of Independence.	
1782	Britain <u>abandons</u> its American colonies.	

1828	Webster publishes his American English dictionary.	Late Modern English
1922	The British Broadcasting Corporation is founded.	
1928	The <i>Oxford English Dictionary</i> is published	

<http://www.englishclub.com/english-language-history>

<http://www.thehistoryofenglish.com>

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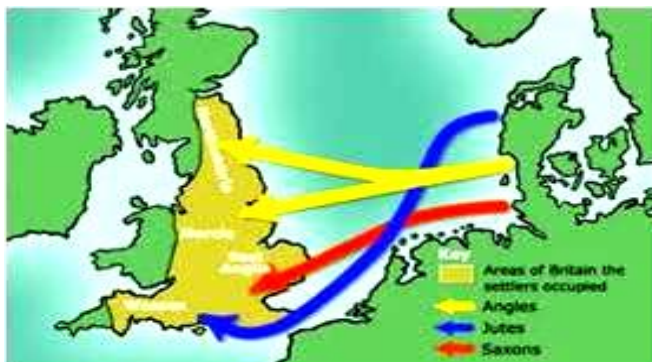
Foundations and factors influencing the English Thought & Culture

- 1- Invasions
- 2- Roman & Greek effects
- 3- Religions (Judaism & Christianity)
- 4- Theories, Movements, & Revolutions
- 5- Media & Technology
- 6- Geography and location
- 7- Contributions of other nations and cultures (like the Islamic and Arabic contributions)

Foundations and factors influencing the English Thought & Culture

Part 1: Invasions

- * Language affects thought and culture.
- * Origin and history of English.



Germanic Invasions



Foundations and factors influencing the English Thought & Culture

Part 2: Greek & Roman effects

English has borrowed many Greek words. This borrowing happened centuries before our current use of English. English is considered a Germanic language, but has been strongly influenced by French. French is a Romance language (from Rome, which had much geographical cross over with Greece).

Ancient Greek philosophy

Ancient Greek philosophy arose in the 6th century BCE and continued through the Hellenistic period, at which point Ancient Greece was incorporated in the Roman Empire. It dealt with a wide variety of subjects, including political philosophy, ethics, metaphysics, logic, biology, etc.

Many philosophers today maintain that Greek philosophy has influenced much of Western thought since its inception. Alfred Whitehead once noted: "The safest general characterization of the European philosophical tradition is that it consists of a series of footnotes to Plato." Clear, unbroken lines of influence lead from ancient Greek and Hellenistic philosophers, to the European Renaissance and Enlightenment.

Socrates

Socrates (469 BC – 399 BC) was a classical Greek Athenian philosopher. Credited as one of the founders of Western philosophy, he is an enigmatic figure known chiefly through the accounts of later classical writers, especially the writings of his students Plato and Xenophon, and the plays of his contemporary Aristophanes. Many would claim that Plato's dialogues are the most comprehensive accounts of Socrates to survive from antiquity.

Through his portrayal in Plato's dialogues, Socrates has become renowned for his contribution to the field of ethics, and it is this Platonic Socrates who also lends his name to the concepts of Socratic irony and the Socratic method, or *elenchus*. The latter remains a commonly used tool in a wide range of discussions, and is a type of pedagogy in which a series of questions are asked not only to draw individual answers, but also to encourage fundamental insight into the issue at hand. It is Plato's Socrates that also made important and lasting contributions to the fields of epistemology and logic, and the influence of his ideas and approach remains strong in providing a foundation for much western philosophy that followed.

Plato:

Plato (424/423 BC – 348/347 BC) was a [Classical Greek philosopher](#), [mathematician](#), student of [Socrates](#), writer of philosophical dialogues, and founder of the [Academy](#) in [Athens](#), the first institution of higher learning in the [Western world](#). Along with his mentor, Socrates, and his student, [Aristotle](#), Plato helped to lay the foundations of [Western philosophy](#) and [science](#).^[3] In the words of [A. N. Whitehead](#):

The safest general characterization of the European philosophical tradition is that it consists of a series of footnotes to Plato. I do not mean the systematic scheme of thought which scholars have doubtfully extracted from his writings. I allude to the wealth of general ideas scattered through them.^[4]

Plato's sophistication as a writer is evident in his [Socratic dialogues](#); thirty-six dialogues and thirteen letters have been ascribed to him. Plato's writings have been published in several fashions; this has led to several conventions regarding the naming and referencing of Plato's texts.^[5] Plato's dialogues have been used to teach a range of subjects, including [philosophy](#), [logic](#), [ethics](#), [rhetoric](#), and [mathematics](#). Plato is one of the most important founding figures in Western philosophy.

Aristotle

Aristotle (384 BC – 322 BC) was a [Greek philosopher](#), a student of [Plato](#) and teacher of [Alexander the Great](#). His writings cover many subjects, including [physics](#), [metaphysics](#), [poetry](#), [theater](#), [music](#), [logic](#),

[linguistics](#), [politics](#), [government](#), [ethics](#), [biology](#), and [zoology](#). Together with [Plato](#) and [Socrates](#) (Plato's teacher), Aristotle is one of the most important founding figures in Western philosophy. Aristotle's writings were the first to create a comprehensive system of [Western philosophy](#), encompassing [morality](#), [aesthetics](#), [logic](#), [science](#), [politics](#), and [metaphysics](#).

Aristotle's views on the [physical sciences](#) profoundly shaped medieval scholarship, and their influence extended well into the [Renaissance](#). In the zoological sciences, some of his observations were confirmed to be accurate only in the 19th century. His works contain the earliest known formal study of logic, which was incorporated in the late 19th century into modern [formal logic](#). In metaphysics, [Aristotelianism](#) had a profound influence on [Christian theology](#). All aspects of Aristotle's philosophy continue to be the object of active academic study today.

Ancient Greece and Rome and Their Influence on Modern Western Civilization

“The Greeks had a massive influence on life today. They were the first to develop democracy”.

http://wiki.answers.com/Q/How_did_ancient_Greece_influence_modern_civilization

“The American political system, like those of many other Western nations, is profoundly influenced by ideas from ancient Greece and Rome. Our ideas about democracy and republican government come from these ancient governments. Our values of citizen participation and limited government originate in these ancient societies.

The founders of the United States had all received a classical education. As they were forming their own ideas about the world, they were learning about and absorbing the ideals of ancient Greece and Rome. It is no wonder that when they were building the foundations of American government, they looked to ancient Greece and Rome for inspiration”.

<http://teachergenius.teachtci.com/ancient-greece-and-rome-and-their-influence-on-modern-western-civilization-2/>

The Roman Empire

- The Roman Empire, at its height, included about a fourth of Europe, much of the Middle East, and the entire northern coastal area of Africa. Its millions of people spoke many languages and worshipped different gods, but they were united by the military power and government of the Romans. The city of Rome grew from a farming village in central Italy to become the capital of the huge empire.
- The Roman Empire fell apart almost 1500 years ago, but it still influences our lives. More than 300 million persons speak languages directly related to Latin, the Roman tongue. Many words in English and in other languages come from Latin. Roman law provided the basis of the law of most European and American nations.

<http://terkno.wrytestuff.com/swa134118.htm>

The Roman Empire and Christianity

Christianity became the state religion of the Roman Empire in 380 AD.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Persecution_of_Christians_in_the_Roman_Empire

The Roman Emperor Constantine’s ‘Conversion’

One of the supposed watersheds in history is the ‘conversion’ of the Roman emperor Constantine to Christianity in, or about, 312 AD.

The ‘triumph’ of Christianity

Contemporary Christians treated Constantine’s conversion as a decisive moment of victory for Christianity .

http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/ancient/romans/christianityromanempire_article_01.shtml

Notes: _____

Foundations and factors influencing the English Thought & Culture

- 1- Invasions
- 2- Roman & Greek effects (teachings and philosophies)
- 3- Religions (Christianity, Judaism, & Islam)
- 4- Theories, Movements, & Revolutions
- 5- Media & Technology
- 6- Geography and location
- 7- Contributions of other nations and cultures (like the Islamic and Arabic contributions)

Foundations and factors influencing the English Thought & Culture

Part 2: Greek & Roman effects (teachings, philosophies, & laws)

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The Roman Empire and Christianity

Christianity became the state religion of the Roman Empire in 380 AD.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Persecution_of_Christians_in_the_Roman_Empire

- The Roman Emperor Constantine's 'Conversion'

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- The 'triumph' of Christianity

Contemporary Christians treated Constantine's conversion as a decisive moment of victory for Christianity .

http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/ancient/romans/christianityromanempire_article_01.shtml

The Council of Nicaea 325 AD, (under the Roman Emperor Constantine's influence). The First Council of Nicaea was the first ecumenical council of the Catholic Church. Most significantly, it resulted in the first, extra-biblical, uniform Christian doctrine, called the [Creed of Nicaea](#).

Effects of the Council

The long-term effects of the Council of Nicaea were significant. For the first time, representatives of many of the bishops of the Church convened to agree on a doctrinal statement. **Also for the first time, the Emperor played a role, by calling together the bishops under his authority, and using the power of the state to give the Council's orders effect.**

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/First_Council_of_Nicaea

The Council declared that Jesus the Son was true God, co-eternal with the Father and begotten from His same substance. **Under Constantine's influence**, this belief was expressed by the bishops in the Nicene Statement. which would form the basis of what has since been known as the Nicene Creed.

Its main accomplishment was settlement of the [Trinitarian](#) issue of the nature of [The Son](#) and his relationship to [God the Father](#).

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/First_Council_of_Nicaea#The_Trinity

Trinity:

- 1- God the Father
- 2- God the Son
- 3- God the Holy Spirit

Part 3: Religions and their effects on ETC

The major religions that have existed in Europe, UK, & USA

and their influences on the English thought & culture (ETC):

- **Christianity**

Christianity became the state religion of the Roman Empire in 380 AD.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Persecution_of_Christians_in_the_Roman_Empire

- **Judaism**

[Judaism](#) in Europe has a long history.

Jewish populations had existed in Europe, especially in the area of the former Roman Empire, from very early times. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jewish_history#Europe

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http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/First_Council_of_Nicaea

The Council declared that Jesus the Son was true God, co-eternal with the Father and begotten from His same substance. **Under Constantine's influence**, this belief was expressed by the bishops in the Nicene Statement. which would form the basis of what has since been known as the Nicene Creed.

Its main accomplishment was settlement of the **Trinitarian** issue of the nature of **The Son** and his relationship to **God the Father**.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/First_Council_of_Nicaea#The_Trinity

Trinity:

- 1- God the Father
- 2- God the Son
- 3- God the Holy Spirit

Part 3: Religions and their effects on ETC

The major religions that have existed in Europe, UK, & USA and their influences on the English thought & culture (ETC):

- **Christianity**

Christianity became the state religion of the Roman Empire in 380 AD.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Persecution_of_Christians_in_the_Roman_Empire

- **Judaism**

Judaism in Europe has a long history.

Jewish populations had existed in Europe, especially in the area of the former Roman Empire, from very early times. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jewish_history#Europe

- **Islam**

The influence of Islam and Muslims on ETC & Europe in General.

Spain and Muslims (711 – 1492). Andalusia *Al-Andalus* became the center or torch of light, knowledge, & sciences for all Europe. More details will be given in future lectures, God willing.

Concept of God in Judaism

Hear, O Israel: The Lord our God is One Lord.

Deuteronomy 6:4

Has not the One God made and sustained for us the spirit of life?

Mal 2:15

There is no other god besides Me. Isaiah

44: 21

Concept of God in Judaism

Other gods!

Israel joined in worshipping Baal. And the Lord's anger burned against them. Numbers 25:3
I will punish my people for they have sinned; they have forsaken me, have offered sacrifices to other gods, and have made idols and worshiped them. Jeremiah 1:16.

Concept of God in Judaism

God of Israel!

All the nations of the world will know that the Lord alone is God, there is no other. 1 Kings 8:60
 Turn to me now and be saved, people all over the world! I am the only God there is. Isaiah 45:22

Concept of God in Judaism

Man like God!

Then God said, "Let us make man in our image, in our likeness." Gen 1:26

- You may know that there is none like Me in all the earth. Exodus 9:14
- Who is like me? Let him proclaim it. .. [Isaiah 44:7](#)
- Who is like me and who can challenge me? [Jeremiah 49:19](#)

Concept of God in Judaism

God got tired!

- On the seventh day He rested, and was refreshed! Ex 31:17
 God felt sorry!
- Gen 6:6
 God wrestled with Jacob!
- Gen 32:24-30
-

Notes: _____

English Thought and Culture Objectives:

- It focuses on the factors, roles, and aspects that have influenced the English thought and culture.
- It presents the foundations of European (Western) thought and culture.
- It highlights the contributions of Arabic and Islamic culture and civilization to the Western thought and culture in general.
- It provides students with tools & skills for cross-cultural communication and dialogue with others.

Definitions:

- **English:**
- **Thought:**
- **Culture:**

English (From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia)

- English is a West Germanic language that was first spoken in England and is now the most widely used language in the world.
- It is spoken as a first language by a majority of the inhabitants of several nations, including the United Kingdom, the United States, Canada, Australia, Ireland, New Zealand and a number of Caribbean nations.
- It is widely learned as a second language and is an official language of the European Union, many Commonwealth countries and the United Nations, as well as in many world organizations.
- it has been widely propagated around the world, becoming the leading language internationally.

Thought (From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia)

Thought generally refers to any mental or intellectual activity involving an individual's subjective consciousness. It can refer either to the act of thinking or the resulting ideas or arrangements of ideas.

Thought underlies almost all human actions and interactions.

Culture

Culture is "that complex whole which includes knowledge, belief, art, law, morals, custom, and any other capabilities and habits acquired by man as a member of society."

Edward B. Tylor

Culture = the beliefs, social forms, features, and traits of a racial, religious, or social group.

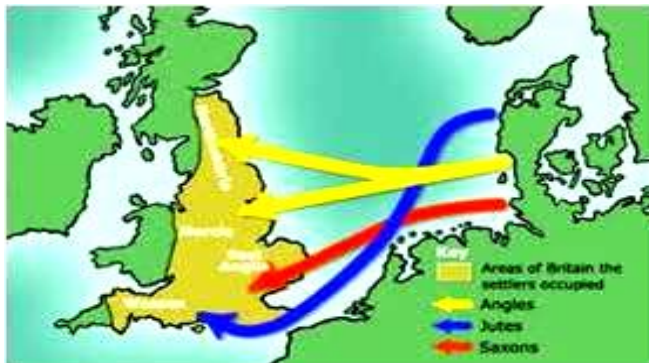
Foundations and factors influencing the English Thought & Culture

- 1- Invasions
- 2- Roman & Greek effects
- 3- Religions
- 4- Theories, Movements, & Revolutions
- 5- Media & Technology
- 6- Geography and location
- 7- Contributions of other nations and cultures (like the Islamic and Arabic contributions)

Foundations and factors influencing the English Thought & Culture

1- Invasions (& Crusades)

- * Language affects thought and culture.
- * Origin and history of English.

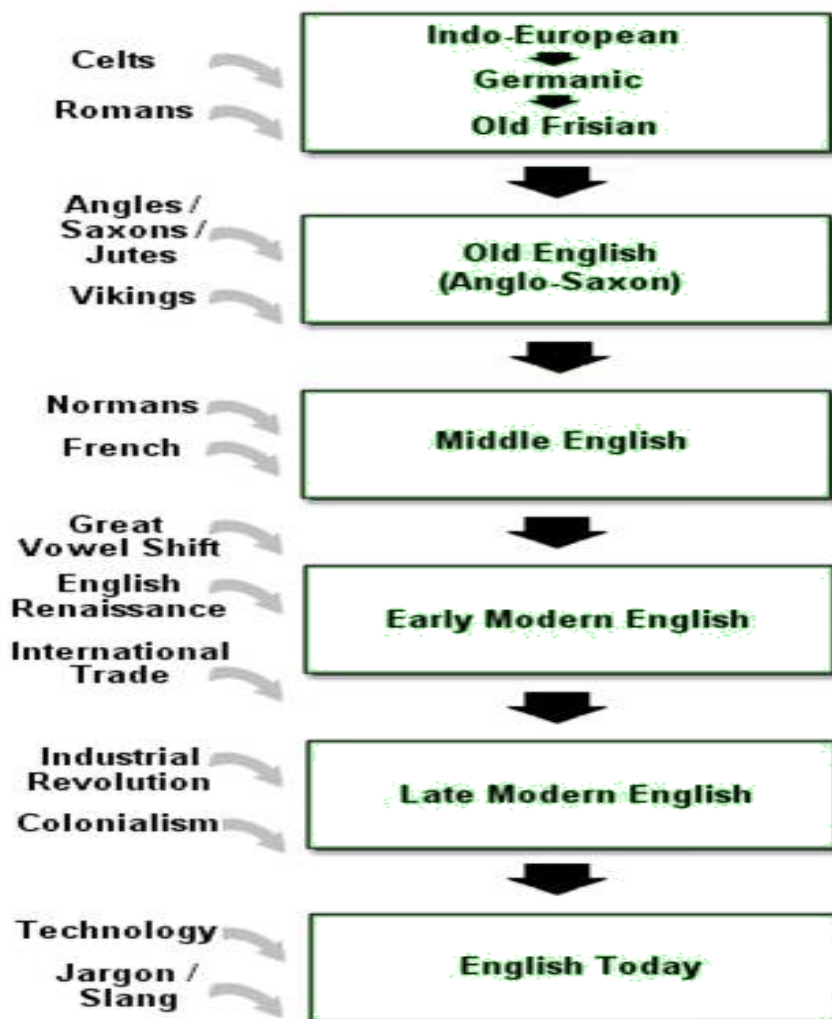
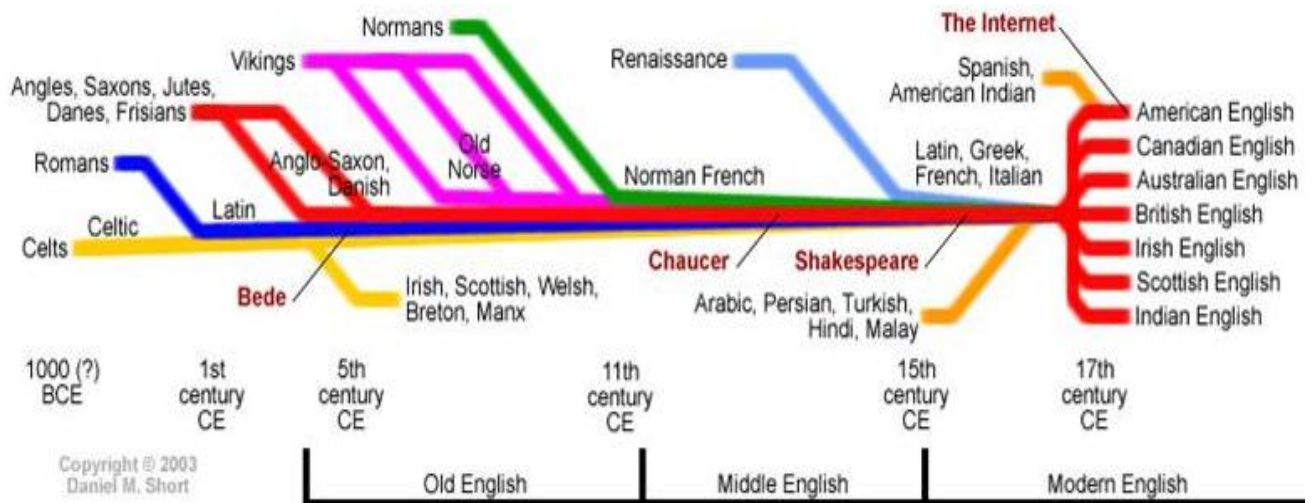


Germanic Invasions



- Germanic invaders entered Britain on the east and south coasts in the 5th century.
- Many cultural, social, economic, military and political events led to the development of English from its Germanic roots.
- English originated as a common language of West Germanic tribes (Angles, Saxons and Jutes) who invaded and populated Britain.

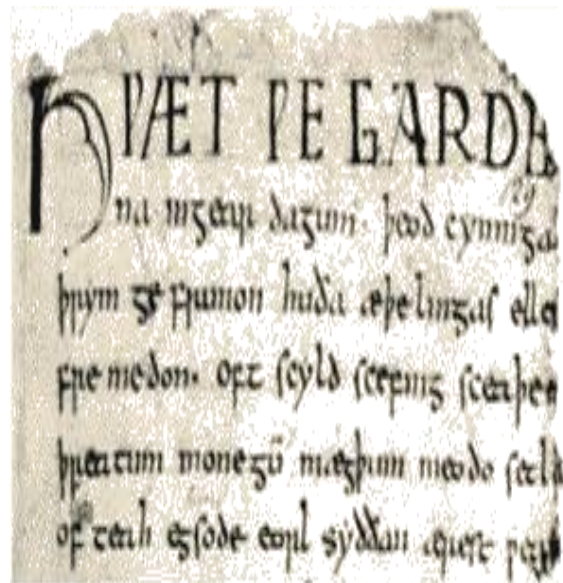
Origin and history of English



Origin and history of English

Old English (450-1100 AD)

The invading Germanic tribes spoke similar languages, which in Britain developed into what we now call Old English. Old English did not sound or look like English today. Native English speakers now would have great difficulty understanding Old English. Nevertheless, about half of the most commonly used words in Modern English have Old English roots. The words *be*, *strong* and *water*, for example, derive from Old English. Old English was spoken until around 1100.



Origin and history of English

Middle English (1100-1500)

- The Normans invaded England. They brought with them a kind of French, which became the language of the Royal Court, and the ruling and business classes.
- For a period there was a kind of linguistic class division:
 - the lower classes spoke English
 - the upper classes spoke French
- In the 14th century English became dominant in Britain again, but with many French words added. This language is called Middle English.
- It was the language of the great poet Chaucer (1340-1400).

Modern English:

Early Modern English (1500-1800)

- Towards the end of Middle English, a sudden and distinct change in pronunciation (the Great Vowel Shift) started, with vowels being pronounced shorter and shorter.
- From the 16th century the British had contact with many peoples from around the world. This meant that many new words and phrases entered the language.
- The invention of printing also meant that there was now a common language in print. Books became cheaper and more people learned to read. Printing also brought standardization to English. Spelling and grammar became fixed, and the dialect of London became the standard.
- In 1604 the first English dictionary was published.

Late Modern English (1800-Present)

The main difference between Early Modern English and Late Modern English is vocabulary.

- Late Modern English has many more words, arising from two principal factors: firstly, the Industrial Revolution and technology created a need for new words; secondly, the British Empire at its height covered one quarter of the earth, and the English language adopted foreign words from many countries.

Varieties of English

There are varieties of English around the world, including:

American English

British English

Australian English

New Zealand English

Canadian English

South African English

Indian English

Caribbean English.

Today, American English is more influential, due to the USA's dominance of cinema, television, trade and technology (including the Internet).

A brief chronology of English		
55 BC	Roman invasion of Britain by Julius Caesar.	Local inhabitants speak <u>Celtish</u>
AD 43	Roman invasion and occupation. Beginning of Roman rule of Britain.	
436	Roman withdrawal from Britain complete.	
449	Settlement of Britain by Germanic invaders begins	
450-480	Earliest known Old English inscriptions.	Old English
1066	William the Conqueror, Duke of Normandy, invades and conquers England.	

c1150	Earliest surviving manuscripts in Middle English.	Middle English
1348	English replaces Latin as the language of instruction in most schools.	
1362	English replaces French as the language of law. English is used in Parliament for the first time.	
c1388	Chaucer starts writing <i>The Canterbury Tales</i> .	
c1400	The Great Vowel Shift begins.	
1476	William Caxton establishes the first English printing press.	Early Modern English
1564	Shakespeare is born.	
1604	<i>Table Alphabeticall</i> , the first English dictionary, is published.	
1607	The first permanent English settlement in the New World (Jamestown) is established.	
1616	Shakespeare dies.	
1623	Shakespeare's First Folio is published	
1702	The first daily English-language newspaper, <i>The Daily Courant</i> , is published in London.	
1755	Samuel Johnson publishes his English dictionary.	
1776	Thomas Jefferson writes the American Declaration of Independence.	
1782	Britain <u>abandons</u> its American colonies.	
1828	Webster publishes his American English dictionary.	Late Modern English
1922	The British Broadcasting Corporation is founded.	
1928	The <i>Oxford English Dictionary</i> is published	

<http://www.englishclub.com/english-language-history>

<http://www.thehistoryofenglish.com>

Foundations and factors influencing the English Thought & Culture

Part 2: Greek & Roman effects

English has borrowed many Greek words. This borrowing happened centuries before our current use of English. English is considered a Germanic language, but has been strongly influenced by French.

Ancient Greek philosophy

Ancient Greek philosophy arose in the 6th century BCE and continued through the Hellenistic period, at which point Ancient Greece was incorporated in the Roman Empire.

- Many philosophers today maintain that Greek philosophy has influenced much of Western thought since its beginning.
- Alfred Whitehead noted: "The safest general characterization of the European philosophical tradition is that it consists of a series of footnotes to Plato." Clear, unbroken lines of influence lead from ancient Greek and Hellenistic philosophers, to the European Renaissance and Enlightenment.

Great Greek philosophers

(recognized as founders of Western philosophy & thought)

- **Socrates**
- **Plato**
- **Aristotle**



Ancient Greece and Rome and Their Influence on Modern Western Civilization

- "The Greeks had a massive influence on life today. They were the first to develop democracy".
http://wiki.answers.com/Q/How_did_ancient_Greece_influence_modern_civilization
- The American political system, like those of many other Western nations, is deeply influenced by ideas from ancient Greece and Rome.
- Ideas about democracy and republican government come from these ancient governments of ancient Greece and Rome.
- The founders of the United States were learning and absorbing the ideals of ancient Greece and Rome. When they were building the foundations of American government, they looked to ancient Greece and Rome for inspiration".

<http://teachergenius.teachtc.com/ancient-greece-and-rome-and-their-influence-on-modern-western-civilization-2/>

The Roman Empire

- The Roman Empire, at its height, included about a fourth of Europe, much of the Middle East, and the entire northern coastal area of Africa.
- The Roman Empire fell apart almost 1500 years ago, but it still influences our lives. More than 300 million persons speak languages directly related to Latin, the Roman tongue.
- Many words in English come from Latin.
- Roman law provided the basis of the law of most European and American nations.
<http://terkno.wrytestuff.com/swa134118.htm>

The Roman Empire and Christianity

Christianity became the state religion of the Roman Empire in 380 AD.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Persecution_of_Christians_in_the_Roman_Empire

The Roman Emperor Constantine's 'Conversion'

One of the supposed watersheds in history is the 'conversion' of the Roman emperor Constantine to Christianity in, or about, 312 AD.

The 'triumph' of Christianity

Contemporary Christians treated Constantine's conversion to Christianity as a decisive moment of victory for Christianity .

http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/ancient/romans/christianityromanempire_article_01.shtml

The Roman Empire and Christianity

The Council of Nicaea 325 AD, (under the Roman Emperor Constantine's influence). The First Council of Nicaea was the first ecumenical council of the Catholic Church. Most significantly, it resulted in the first, extra-biblical, uniform Christian doctrine, called the Creed of Nicaea.

Effects of the Council

The long-term effects of the Council of Nicaea were significant. For the first time, representatives of many of the bishops of the Church convened to agree on a doctrinal statement. **Also for the first time, the Emperor played a role, by calling together the bishops under his authority, and using the power of the state to give the Council's orders effect.**

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The Council declared that Jesus the Son was true God, co-eternal with the Father and begotten from His same substance. **Under Constantine's influence**, this belief was expressed by the bishops in the Nicene Statement. which would form the basis of what has since been known as the Nicene Creed.

Its main accomplishment was settlement of the [Trinitarian](#) issue of the nature of [The Son](#) and his relationship to [God the Father](#).

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/First_Council_of_Nicaea#The_Trinity

Trinity:

- 1- God the Father
- 2- God the Son
- 3- God the Holy Spirit

Part 3: Religions

The major religions that have existed in Europe, UK, & USA and their influences on the English thought & culture (ETC):

- **Christianity**
Christianity became the state religion of the Roman Empire in 380 AD.
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Persecution_of_Christians_in_the_Roman_Empire
- **Judaism**
Judaism in Europe has a long history.
Jewish populations had existed in Europe, especially in the area of the former Roman Empire, from very early times.
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jewish_history#Europe
- **Islam**
The influence of Islam and Muslims on ETC & Europe in General.
Spain and Muslims (711 – 1492). Andalusia [Al-Andalus](#) became the center or torch of light, knowledge, & sciences for all Europe. More details will be given in future lectures, God willing.

Notes:

Foundations and factors influencing the English Thought & Culture

- 1- Invasions
- 2- Roman & Greek effects (teachings, philosophies, & laws)
- 3- Religions & Beliefs
- 4- Theories, Movements, & Revolutions
- 5- Media & Technology
- 6- Geography and location
- 7- Contributions of other nations and cultures (like the Islamic and Arabic contributions)

Foundations and factors influencing Thought & Culture

Part 3: Religions & Beliefs

Religions and beliefs have tremendous effects on thought & culture:
The world's major religions, beliefs, and dogmas influencing the thought & culture of human beings and their lives in general:

- Paganism
- Atheism
- Hinduism
- Buddhism
- Judaism
- Christianity
- Islam

Foundations and factors influencing Thought & Culture

Part 3: Religions & Beliefs

The world's major religions, beliefs, and dogmas influencing the thought & culture of human beings and their lives in general:

-Paganism

Believing in or worshipping idols, statues, plants, rocks, mountains, rivers, animals, or other objects



Foundations and factors influencing Thought & Culture

Part 3: Religions & Beliefs

The world's major religions, beliefs, and dogmas influencing the thought & culture of human beings and their lives in general:

- **Atheism**

Atheism is the rejection of belief in the existence of deities. In a narrower sense, atheism is specifically the position that there are no deities (gods).

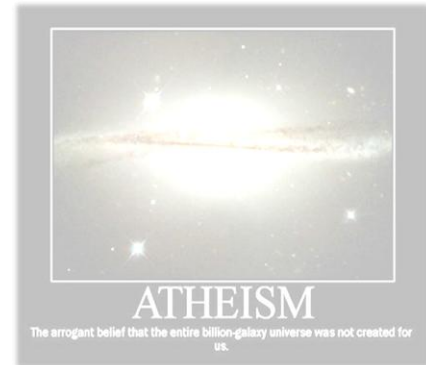
(It means denying the existence of God).

* Before the 18th century, the existence of God was so universally accepted in the western world.

* Darwin's Theory of Evolution

(natural selection, chance, human evolution from ape).

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Atheism>



Foundations and factors influencing Thought & Culture

Part 3: Religions & Beliefs

The world's major religions, beliefs, and dogmas influencing the thought & culture of human beings and their lives in general:

- **Hinduism**

- Brahma, the Creator
- Vishnu, the Preserver
- Shiva, the Destroyer
- + 33 million gods



Foundations and factors influencing Thought & Culture

Part 3: Religions & Beliefs

- Buddhism

Buddha was taken as god.



Foundations and factors influencing Thought & Culture

Part 3: Religions & Beliefs

The world's major religions, beliefs, and dogmas influencing the thought & culture of human beings and their lives in general:

- Judaism

Belief in one God for the Jews only!



Foundations and factors influencing Thought & Culture

Part 3: Religions & Beliefs

The world's major religions, beliefs, and dogmas influencing the thought & culture of human beings and their lives in general:

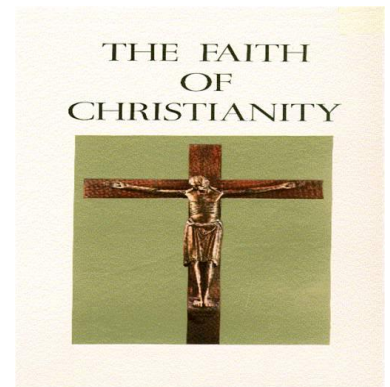
- Christianity

Trinity

God the Father

God the Son

God the Holy Spirit



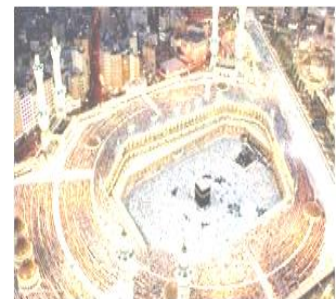
Foundations and factors influencing Thought & Culture

Part 3: Religions & Beliefs

The world's major religions, beliefs, and dogmas influencing the thought & culture of human beings and their lives in general:

- Islam

Belief in one true God (Allah) for all



Notes: _____

Foundations and factors influencing the English Thought & Culture

- 1- Invasions
- 2- Roman & Greek effects
- 3- Religions & Beliefs
- 4- Theories, Movements, & Revolutions
- 5- Media & Technology
- 6- Geography and location
- 7- Contributions of other nations and cultures (like the Islamic and Arabic contributions)

Foundations and factors influencing the English Thought & Culture

In this lecture, I will discuss the remaining factors influencing the English & Western Thought & Culture :

- Part 4: Theories, Movements, & Revolutions
- Part 5: Media & Technology
- Part 6: Geography and location
- Part 7: Contributions of other nations and cultures (like the Islamic and Arabic contributions)

Foundations and factors influencing the English Thought & Culture

Part 4: Theories, Movements, & Revolutions

- **Darwin's Theory of Evolution** (natural selection, chance, chimpanzee, atheism).
- **The French Revolution** (was a period of radical social, cultural, and political change in France that had a major impact on France and throughout the rest of Europe).
- **The Renaissance** (a cultural movement - from the 14th to the 17th century, beginning in Italy in the Late Middle Ages and later spreading to the rest of Europe).
- **The Enlightenment** (or **Reason**) was a cultural movement of intellectuals in 18th century, first in Europe and later in the American colonies. Its purpose was to reform society using reason (rather than tradition, faith and revelation) and advance knowledge through science.
- **The American Revolution** (during the last half of the 18th century in which thirteen colonies in North America joined together to break free from the British Empire, combining to become the United States of America.

Foundations and factors influencing the English Thought & Culture

Part 5: Media & Technology

- Printing & Publication
- Research
- Satellites (BBC & CNN)
- Hollywood
- The Internet
- Telecommunication
- Advanced Technology & Industry

Foundations and factors influencing the English Thought & Culture

Part 6: Geography and location



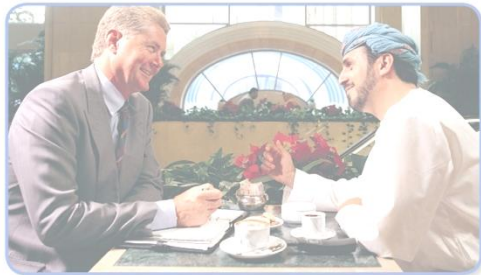
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Reaching Out

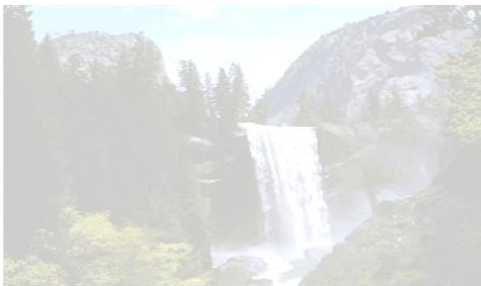
Effective Communication Skills & Creative methods and approaches on presenting Islam and its beauty to others nicely and wisely!

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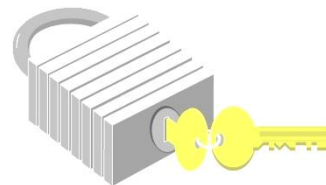


Effective dialogue & Communication Skills. (Part 1)

Creative methods and approaches on presenting Islam and its civilization & culture to others nicely and wisely!



**From Where
Should We
Start?**



**Breaking the Ice : First
(Building Bridges)**



Good First Impression



Sincere Smile



Good Speech

Mention Benefits

**Seek
the Truth!**

**Knowledge
Is Power!**



Love and Respect



Love and Respect



**Good
Conduct and Treatment**



Names and Backgrounds



Helping, Serving, and Visiting others



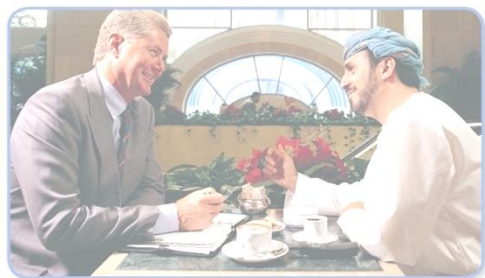
Gift



Can you suggest other keys for winning hearts & building bridges?

Notes:

-12-



Effective dialogue & Communication Skills. (Part 2)
Creative methods and approaches on presenting Islam and its civilization & culture to others nicely and wisely!

Second:

Defining Names and Terms



God



The Qur'an
Muslim



Allah



Muhammad
Islam



In a survey questionnaire that I conducted during my Ph.D. study at Michigan State University, one of the questions asked:

According to you, 'GOD' refers to WHO?

- God refers to The **Creator**.
- God refers to **Krishna**.
- God refers to **Buddha**.
- God refers to **Allah**.
- God refers to **Brahma**.
- God refers to **Jesus**.
- God refers to **nothing**. There is **no god**.
- God refers to god the **Father**, god the **Son**, and god the **Holy Spirit**.

These are the participants' responses! Thus, people generally view "God"

Differently based on their religious & cultural backgrounds!

Third:
Showing
the Beauty of Islam

Monotheism
(A Pure Creed)

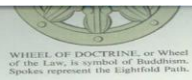


Hinduism

Brahma, the Creator
Vishnu, the Preserver
Shiva, the Destroyer
+ 33 million gods

though for Gautama. Despite his father's orders that he remain in his palaces, he mounted his chariot and rode out into the world where, for the first time, he saw the spectacle of human suffering. After observing an old man, a sick man, a dead man and an ascetic, Gautama returned to his palaces, profoundly troubled by the misery that lay around him. Then, one night, in the spirit of Indian renunciation, he left his sleeping wife and child and departed from his luxurious home to take up the life of a wandering mendicant. He shaved his head and put on the distinctive saffron robes of a monk. Gautama at this time was a young man of 29 and he had made up his mind to solve the riddle of life. For six years he sought a solution. He tried various methods of meditation. He tried mortification of the flesh in the company of five Hindu "holy men" until, through starvation, he became dreadfully emaciated. But this taught him nothing. Soon he began to eat normally again and the "holy men" left him in disgust. Finally he seated himself under a tree—the sacred Bodhi tree—to think and vowed that he would not move until he attained the secret of enlightenment. In a vision the armies of Mara, evil tempter of the world of passion, attacked him with storms, rain, rocks and blazing weapons, and Mara himself offered him the wealth of the world if he would desist from his purpose. But Gautama sat unmoved, calling on the earth beneath him to witness the steadfastness of his aim. The armies of Mara fled.

After 49 days of meditation under the tree, Siddhartha Gautama achieved the enlightenment he was seeking and thereafter became known as the Buddha, or "the Enlightened one." He arose and made his way to the holy city of Benares where, in a park outside the town, he met again the five ascetics who had been his former companions and preached to them his first sermon on the meaning of life. Thereafter, for 45 years



WHEEL OF DOCTRINE or Wheel of the Law, is symbol of Buddhism. Spokes represent the Eightfold Path.

What the Buddha learned during his meditation under the Bodhi tree and his basis of his doctrine must be contrasted with the background of traditional Hinduism. He was a protestant against orthodox Hinduism. From Hinduism he accepted certain age-old concepts that all living beings go through countless cycles of birth, death, and rebirth. Another was the doctrine of karma, the cosmic effect by which virtuous conduct is rewarded in future and bad conduct leads to retribution. Another was the world as an abode of ignorance and sorrow from which one should seek release. Still another was the idea of renunciation. But while he agreed with the Hindus on these concepts, Buddha disagreed about the methods by which the objective was achieved. His experiments with violent asceticism had convinced him that the spectacular mortifications of the body practiced by his time were vain and useless. He preferred the Middle Way between asceticism and self-indulgence. He also disapproved of the Hindu caste distinction that all men were equal in spiritual potentiality. The kernel of his teaching lay in two great principles: the Four Noble Truths and the Noble Eightfold Path. The Truths deal with the



NIRVANA, into which Gautama the Buddha entered at his death in about 483 B.C., is symbolized by this reclining Buddha statue carved from the living rock in the famous Ajanta Caves in central India. The Ajanta Caves, an aggregation of Buddhist shrines and monastery halls dug into the side in the mountains of Hyderabad province northeast of

Buddhism:
Buddha

THE FAITH
OF
CHRISTIANITY



Christianity

Trinity
- God the Father
- God the Son
- God the Holy Spirit

Monotheism/ Tawheed
(A Pure Creed and belief in the One True God, Allah alone)

- Peace of Mind



- Equality

- Moderation



- Brotherhood

- Justice

- Good
Manners



Islam clearly answers important and critical questions like:

- Who is The true God?
- Who created us?
- Why were we created?
- Whom must we worship?
- What is after death?
- How to get Eternal life?

-13-

Reaching Out

Effective Communication Skills & Creative methods and approaches on presenting Islam and its beauty to others nicely and wisely!

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Effective dialogue & Communication Skills. (Part 3)

Creative methods and approaches on presenting Islam and its civilization & culture to others nicely and wisely!

Fifth:

Special keys

Dealing with

'the People of the Book'

Common Ground

Just One Message!

Just One Message!

Evidence

The Bible

The Qur'an

Sixth:

Secrets of Success

**Prepare and Plan**

"If you fail to plan, you plan to fail"



Time

"If you are not early, you are late!"



Good appearance



Using Creative, Interesting Materials & visual aids



Be Brief

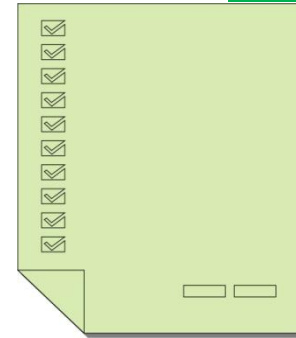
- Let them Ask questions
- The Art of Choosing Attractive Topics

God is One

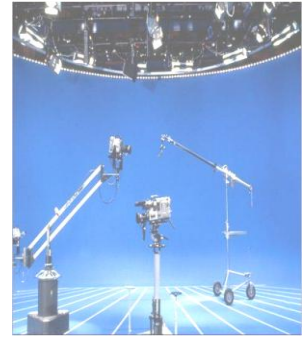
Get Feedback



Use PCs / LCDs



Via Evaluation Form

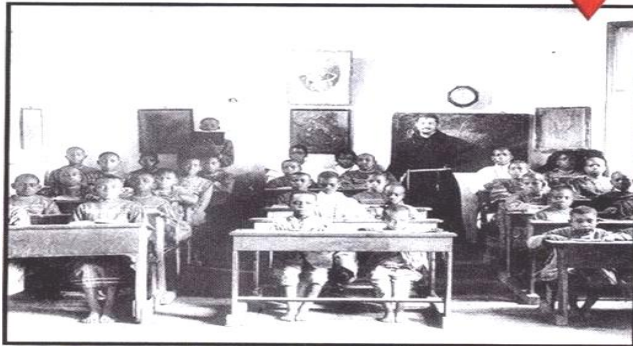


Via Recording

What is your role?
 What is your role?
 What is your role?
 What is your role?
 What is your role?

? ? ? ? ? 😞

● مدرسة تابعة للكنيسة الكاثوليكية في اريتريا العام ١٩٠٠م.



How do others work?

A school belonging to a Catholic church in Eretria 1900

■ طفلان أوغنديان من القبائل البدائية يحملان لوحة ترمز إلى صليب السيد المسيح (صورة التقطت عام ١٩١٠).



How do others work?

■ قسيس إيطالي مع أحد الأيتام في إريتريا عام ١٩٠٠.



How do others work?

An Italian priest with an orphan in Eretria.



How do others work?

President Jimmy Carter



How do others work?

President Jimmy Carter & wife



How do others work?

President Jimmy Carter & wife



How do others work?

President Jimmy Carter & wife



How do others work?

President Jimmy Carter

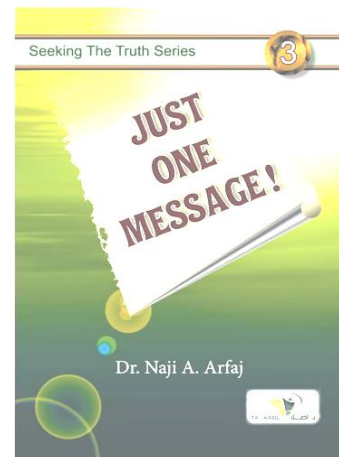
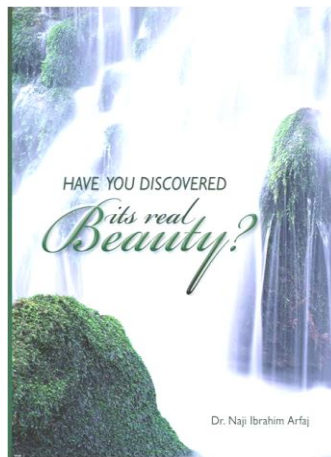
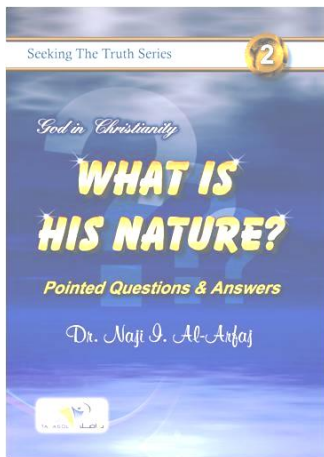


How do others work?

What steps will lead to the fulfillment of Joshua Project 2000 goals?



How do others work?



Books prepared by Dr. Naji Al-Arfaj are available on:
http://www.etawasol.org/downloads.php?show_all_sec=60

Notes:

-14-

English Thought and Culture Objectives:

- It focuses on the factors, roles, and aspects that have influenced the English thought and culture.
- It presents the foundations of European (Western) thought and culture.
- It highlights the contributions of Arabic and Islamic culture and civilization to the Western thought and culture in general.
- It provides students with tools & skills for cross-cultural communication and dialogue with others.

Foundations and factors influencing the English Thought & Culture

- The contributions of Arabic and Islamic culture and civilization to the Western thought and culture in general.
- The influence of Islam and Muslims on ETC & Europe.
Spain and Muslims (711 – 1492). Andalusia *Al-Andalus* became the center or torch of light, knowledge, & sciences for all Europe.

Foundations and factors influencing the English Thought & Culture

Great Muslim Scholars and Scientists:

Ibn Sina (Avicenna)
Ibn Khaldun
Ibn Battuta
Ibn Rushd
Ibn al-Nafis
Ibn al-Haytham
Ibn al-Jazari
Abbas Ibn Firnas



Great Inventions by Muslim Scholars and Scientists:

In Math (0 - zero)
In Medicine
In Algebra
In Physics
In Chemistry
In Astronomy
In

Watch this wonderful YouTube clip about
The contributions of Muslims to the West.



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Xx2_rVq9QZM

The influence of Islam and Muslims on ETC & Europe.

Spain and Muslims (711 – 1492). Andalusia *Al-Andalus* became the center or torch of light, knowledge, & sciences for all Europe.



Final Review

Definitions

English:
Thought:
Culture:

English (From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia)

- English is a West Germanic language that was first spoken in England and is now the most widely used language in the world.
- It is spoken as a first language by a majority of the inhabitants of several nations, including the United Kingdom, the United States, Canada, Australia, Ireland, New Zealand and a number of Caribbean nations.
- It is widely learned as a second language and is an official language of the European Union, many Commonwealth countries and the United Nations, as well as in many world organizations.
- it has been widely propagated around the world, becoming the leading language internationally.

Thought (From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia)

- **Thought** generally refers to any mental or intellectual activity involving an individual's subjective consciousness. It can refer either to the act of thinking or the resulting ideas or arrangements of ideas.
- Thought underlies almost all human actions and interactions.

Culture

Culture is "that complex whole which includes knowledge, belief, art, law, morals, custom, and any other capabilities and habits acquired by man as a member of society."

Edward B. Tylor

Culture = the beliefs, social forms, features, and traits of a racial, religious, or social group.

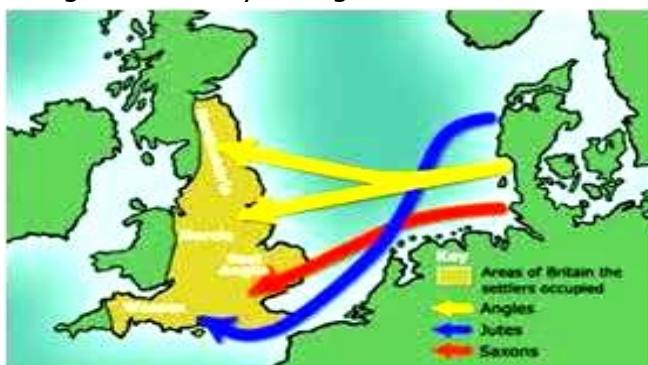
Foundations and factors influencing the English Thought & Culture

- Invasions (Politics & Economy)
- Roman & Greek teachings and philosophies
- Religions (Judaism & Christianity)
- Theories, Movements, & Revolutions
- Media & Technology
- Geography and location
- Contributions of other nations and cultures (like the Islamic and Arabic contributions)

Foundations and factors influencing the English Thought & Culture

1- Invasions

- * Language affects thought and culture.
- * Origin and history of English.



Germanic Invasions

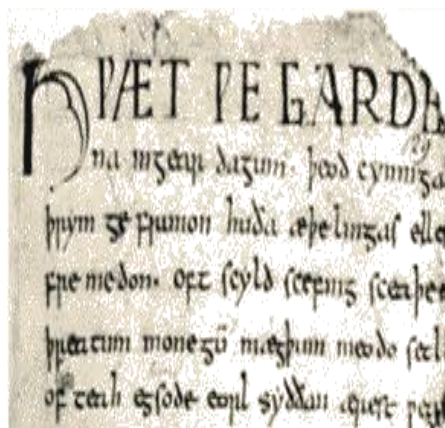


- Germanic invaders entered Britain on the east and south coasts in the 5th century.
- Many cultural, social, economic, military and political events led to the development of English from its Germanic roots.
- English originated as a common language of West Germanic tribes (Angles, Saxons and Jutes) who invaded and populated Britain.

Old English (450-1100 AD)

-The invading Germanic tribes spoke similar languages, which developed into what we now call **Old English**.

- About half of the most commonly used words in Modern English have Old English roots. The words *be*, *strong* and *water*, for example, derive from Old English.



Origin and history of English

Middle English (1100-1500)

- The Normans invaded England. They brought with them a kind of French, which became the language of the Royal Court, and the ruling and business classes.
- For a period there was a kind of linguistic class division:
 - the lower classes spoke English
 - the upper classes spoke French
- In the 14th century English became dominant in Britain again, but with many French words added. This language is called Middle English.
- It was the language of the great poet Chaucer (1340-1400).

Origin and history of English

Modern English:

Early Modern English (1500-1800)

- Towards the end of Middle English, a sudden and distinct change in pronunciation (the Great Vowel Shift) started, with vowels being pronounced shorter and shorter.
- From the 16th century the British had contact with many peoples from around the world. This meant that many new words and phrases entered the language.
- The invention of printing also meant that there was now a common language in print. Books became cheaper and more people learned to read. Printing also brought standardization to English. Spelling and grammar became fixed, and the dialect of London became the standard.
- In 1604 the first English dictionary was published.

Origin and history of English

Late Modern English (1800-Present)

- The main difference between Early Modern English and Late Modern English is vocabulary.
- Late Modern English has many more words, arising from two principal factors: firstly, the Industrial Revolution and technology created a need for new words; secondly, the British Empire at its height covered one quarter of the earth, and the English language adopted foreign words from many countries.

Varieties of English

There are varieties of English around the world, including:

American English

British English

Australian English

New Zealand English

Canadian English

South African English

Indian English

Caribbean English.

Today, American English is more influential, due to the USA's dominance of cinema, television, trade and technology (including the Internet).

A brief chronology of English		
55 BC	Roman invasion of Britain by Julius Caesar.	Local inhabitants speak <u>Celtish</u>
AD 43	Roman invasion and occupation. Beginning of Roman rule of Britain.	
436	Roman withdrawal from Britain complete.	
449	Settlement of Britain by Germanic invaders begins	
450-480	Earliest known Old English inscriptions.	Old English
1066	William the Conqueror, Duke of Normandy, invades and conquers England.	
c1150	Earliest surviving manuscripts in Middle English.	Middle English
1348	English replaces Latin as the language of instruction in most schools.	
1362	English replaces French as the language of law. English is used in Parliament for the first time.	
c1388	Chaucer starts writing <i>The Canterbury Tales</i> .	
c1400	The Great Vowel Shift begins.	
1476	William Caxton establishes the first English printing press.	Early Modern English
1564	Shakespeare is born.	
1604	<i>Table Alphabeticall</i> , the first English dictionary, is published.	
1607	The first permanent English settlement in the New World (Jamestown) is established.	
1616	Shakespeare dies.	
1623	Shakespeare's First Folio is published	
1702	The first daily English-language newspaper, <i>The Daily Courant</i> , is published in London.	
1755	Samuel Johnson publishes his English dictionary.	
1776	Thomas Jefferson writes the American Declaration of Independence.	
1782	Britain <u>abandons</u> its American colonies.	

1828	Webster publishes his American English dictionary.	Late Modern English
1922	The British Broadcasting Corporation is founded.	
1928	The <i>Oxford English Dictionary</i> is published	

<http://www.englishclub.com/english-language-history>

<http://www.thehistoryofenglish.com>

Foundations and factors influencing the English Thought & Culture

Part 2: Greek & Roman effects

English has borrowed many Greek words. This borrowing happened centuries before our current use of English. English is considered a Germanic language, but has been strongly influenced by French.

Ancient Greek philosophy

- **Ancient Greek philosophy** arose in the 6th century BCE and continued through the Hellenistic period, at which point Ancient Greece was incorporated in the Roman Empire.
- Many philosophers today maintain that Greek philosophy has influenced much of Western thought since its beginning.
- Alfred Whitehead noted: "The safest general characterization of the European philosophical tradition is that it consists of a series of footnotes to Plato." Clear, unbroken lines of influence lead from ancient Greek and Hellenistic philosophers, to the European Renaissance and Enlightenment.

Great Greek philosophers

(recognized as founders of Western philosophy & thought)

- Socrates
- Plato
- Aristotle



Ancient Greece and Rome and Their Influence on Modern Western Civilization

- "The Greeks had a massive influence on life today. They were the first to develop democracy".
http://wiki.answers.com/Q/How_did_ancient_Greece_influence_modern_civilization
- The American political system, like those of many other Western nations, is deeply influenced by ideas from ancient Greece and Rome.
- Ideas about democracy and republican government come from these ancient governments of ancient Greece and Rome.
- The founders of the United States were learning and absorbing the ideals of ancient Greece and Rome. When they were building the foundations of American government, they looked to ancient Greece and Rome for inspiration".
<http://teachergenius.teachtci.com/ancient-greece-and-rome-and-their-influence-on-modern-western-civilization-2/>

The Roman Empire

- The Roman Empire, at its height, included about a fourth of Europe, much of the Middle East, and the entire northern coastal area of Africa.
- The Roman Empire fell apart almost 1500 years ago, but it still influences our lives. More than 300 million persons speak languages directly related to Latin, the Roman tongue.
- Many words in English come from Latin.
- Roman law provided the basis of the law of most European and American nations.
<http://terkno.wrytestuff.com/swa134118.htm>

The Roman Empire and Christianity

Christianity became the state religion of the Roman Empire in 380 AD.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Persecution_of_Christians_in_the_Roman_Empire

The Roman Emperor Constantine's 'Conversion'

One of the supposed watersheds in history is the 'conversion' of the Roman emperor Constantine to Christianity in, or about, 312 AD.

The 'triumph' of Christianity

Contemporary Christians treated Constantine's conversion to Christianity as a decisive moment of victory for Christianity .

http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/ancient/romans/christianityromanempire_article_01.shtml

The Roman Empire and Christianity

The Council of Nicaea 325 AD, (under the Roman Emperor Constantine's influence). The First Council of Nicaea was the first ecumenical council of the Catholic Church. Most significantly, it resulted in the first, extra-biblical, uniform Christian doctrine, called the [Creed of Nicaea](#).

Effects of the Council

The long-term effects of the Council of Nicaea were significant. For the first time, representatives of many of the bishops of the Church convened to agree on a doctrinal statement. **Also for the first time, the Emperor played a role, by calling together the bishops under his authority, and using the power of the state to give the Council's orders effect.**

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/First_Council_of_Nicaea

The Roman Empire and Christianity

The Council declared that Jesus the Son was true God, co-eternal with the Father and begotten from His same substance. **Under Constantine's influence**, this belief was expressed by the bishops in the Nicene Statement. which would form the basis of what has since been known as the Nicene Creed.

Its main accomplishment was settlement of the [Trinitarian](#) issue of the nature of [The Son](#) and his relationship to [God the Father](#).

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/First_Council_of_Nicaea#The_Trinity

Trinity:

- 1- God the Father
- 2- God the Son
- 3- God the Holy Spirit

Part 3: Religions

The major religions that have existed in Europe, UK, & USA and their influences on the English thought & culture (ETC):

- **Christianity**

Christianity became the state religion of the Roman Empire in 380 AD.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Persecution_of_Christians_in_the_Roman_Empire

- **Judaism**
Judaism in Europe has a long history.
Jewish populations had existed in Europe, especially in the area of the former Roman Empire, from very early times.
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jewish_history#Europe
- **Islam**
The influence of Islam and Muslims on ETC & Europe in General.
Spain and Muslims (711 – 1492). Andalusia **Al-Andalus** became the center or torch of light, knowledge, & sciences for all Europe.

Foundations and factors influencing Thought & Culture

Part 3: Religions & Beliefs

Religions and beliefs have tremendous effects on thought & culture:
The world's major religions, beliefs, and dogmas influencing the thought & culture of human beings and their lives in general:

- **Paganism**
- **Atheism**
- **Hinduism**
- **Buddhism**
- **Judaism**
- **Christianity**
- **Islam**

Foundations and factors influencing the English Thought & Culture

Part 4: Theories, Movements, & Revolutions

- **Darwin's Theory of Evolution** (natural selection, chance, chimpanzee, atheism).
- **The French Revolution** (was a period of radical social, cultural, and political change in France that had a major impact on France and throughout the rest of Europe).
- **The Renaissance** (a cultural movement - from the 14th to the 17th century, beginning in Italy in the Late Middle Ages and later spreading to the rest of Europe).
- **The Enlightenment** (or **Reason**) was a cultural movement of intellectuals in 18th century, first in Europe and later in the American colonies. Its purpose was to reform society using reason (rather than tradition, faith and revelation) and advance knowledge through science.
- **The American Revolution** (during the last half of the 18th century in which thirteen colonies in North America joined together to break free from the British Empire, combining to become the United States of America.

Foundations and factors influencing the English Thought & Culture

Part 5: Media & Technology

- Printing & Publication
- Research
- Satellites (BBC & CNN)
- Hollywood
- The Internet
- Telecommunication
- Advanced Technology & Industry

Foundations and factors influencing the English Thought & Culture

Part 6: Geography and location



Reaching Out

Effective dialogue & Communication Skills.
Creative methods and approaches on presenting Islam and its civilization & culture to others nicely and wisely!



Foundations and factors influencing the English Thought & Culture

Part 7: The contributions of Arabic and Islamic culture and civilization to the Western thought and culture in general.

The influence of Islam and Muslims on ETC & Europe.

Spain and Muslims (711 – 1492). Andalusia *Al-Andalus* became the center or torch of light, knowledge, & sciences for all Europe.

والصلاة والسلام على نبينا محمد وعلى آله وصحبه أجمعين

انتهت المأداة ، لا تنسوني من دعائكم فدعوة الأخ لأخيه المسلم في ظهر الغيب مجابه

دعواتي وثنياتي لكم بأعلى الدرجات في الدارين

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“English Thought and Culture” focuses on the landmarks that have influenced English, and Anglo-Saxon intellectual life and culture. As such it starts from the early foundation of European Thought, Plato and Aristotle, and moves to medieval contributions from Arabic and Islamic culture. The last part of the course covers Empiricism and contemporary socio-cultural trends.

