

L 1

*Shakespeare was born in the Elizabethan period when England was rising as a • world power

*The language of Shakespeare was different than today's English but can be understood.

* **William Shakespeare** is seen as the greatest writer in the English language.

Sonnet 18-The theme of love and the beauty of 'Middle England

thee= you thou=you art=are thy=your hath=has

Quatrain (4 lines) It has 3 Q and 1 Co

(ABAB CDCD EFEF GG)

L 2

Andrew Marvell was poet and Politician

A Garden, written after the Civil War- Andrew Marvell

كتب قصيدة الحديقة في بريطانيا بعد الحرب الأهلية

poems represent the upper class of England people that time.

Metaphysical poet

Military Stars_flowers_isle means=island_thou = you
place for soldiers water

1. What was the major effect of the English Civil War on English society?

Basically this should never happen again, people were shocked people never want to see soldiers walking through middle English again.

L 3

*German and French thinkers were more extreme because they had not experienced the Civil War.

John Locke FRS, was an English philosopher regarded as one of the most influential of Enlightenment thinkers and known as the 'Father of Classical Liberalism'

Enlightenment

A 17th and 18th Century European movement of thought that saw human reason and empiricism (getting theories from observable facts) as the way to get to truth.

Liberalism

Liberalism is a political philosophy or worldview founded on ideas of liberty and equality

- *The rule of law قانون ينصاع له الجميع
- *Freedom of Religion حرية الدين
- *Private Property الحكومة تحمي الممتلكات الخاصة

But there is only one thing which gathers people into seditious commotion, and **that's oppression**

القهر هو و الفتنة، إثارة أجل من ويهيجهم الناس يجمع الذي فقط واحد شيء هناك ولكن

Religion, which should most distinguish us from the beasts, الدين يميزنا عن البهائم

*This shows that Locke wasn't against religion but saw that religion has both a positive and negative side.

John Locke-Two Treatises on Government ! الأطروحات

1-The end of law is not to abolish or restrain, but to preserve and enlarge freedom. لا يريد انهاء القانون وانما يريد الحفاظ عليه والتوسع في الحرية

2- Wherever Law ends, Tyranny begins. Second Treatise of Government اينما ينتهي القانون يبدأ الطغيان

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L 4

Adam Smith

*Throughout the 18th and 19th Century Great Britain became the most powerful economic force in the world

اصبحت بريطانيا اكبر قوة اقتصادية في العالم

The Scottish Enlightenment التنوير الأسكتلندي

An 18th Century movement of thought within Scotland ancient Universities

Adam Ferguson (Father of Modern Sociology (اب لعلم الاجتماع), and James Hutton

(Father of Modern Geology (اب لعلم الجيولوجيا)).

Adam Smith was a Scottish Moral Philosopher and Economist.

He is often called the „Father of Modern Economics.,

Causes of the Wealth of Nations ألف كتاب : اسباب ثروة الأمة

Smith laid the foundations of classical free market economic theory.

الحررة السوق في الكلاسيكية الاقتصادية للنظرية الأسس وضع سميث

Capitalism and the Free Market الرأسمالية والسوق الحررة

- capitalism is an economic system in which trade, industry and the means of production are controlled by private owners with the goal of making profits.

- A free market is a market economy in which the forces of supply and demand are not controlled by a government or other authority.

A Summary of Smith's Ideas!

- Smith believed in governments allowing people to trade freely.

- بحرية التجارة للناس تسمح أن الحكومات من يعتقد

- Smith believed the more people were allowed to do what they were good at the more prosperity would be brought to the society.

- المجتمع وتقدم الرخاء تحقيق لأجل الجيدة الامور من بالمزيد القيام للناس تسمح وان.

- He believed that by allowing economic activity to be free then an Invisible Hand would bring prosperity even to the poorer people in society.

الرخاء ستجلب "الخفية اليد" أن ثم الحررة، الاقتصادي بالنشاط لهم بالسماح اعتقاده عن وأعرب المجتمع في فقراً الأشد الناس إلى حتى

L 5

Romanticism: William Wordsworth and the Lake Poets

By the end of the 18th Century Britain was starting to see the beginning of the Industrial revolution.

The Romantic Poets

A movement of poetry in late 18th Century/early 19th Century Britain

William Wordsworth was a major English Romantic poet.

Famous for his poems about the English countryside. تشتهر قصائده انها حول الريف الإنجليزي

Lived in the 'Lake District' and was an important Lake Poet. عاش في منطقة البحيرة

Wrote many famous poems including; the Prelude, the Lucy Poems, Lyrical Ballads and Laodamia.

Seen as one of the greatest poets in the English language.

كتب العديد من القصائد الشهيرة بما في ذلك : المقدمة و قصائد لوسي اغنيات غنائية

The lake Poets!

The Lake Poets are a group of English poets who all lived in the Lake District of England

at the turn of the nineteenth century.!

The three main figures of what has become known as the Lake School are William

Wordsworth, Samuel Taylor Coleridge, and Robert Southey.!

The Lake District of North Western England is a very beautiful area with deep lakes

surrounded by mountains.!

! البحيرة شعراء

في "إنكلترا بحيرة منطقة" في يعيشون الذين الإنجليز شعراء من مجموعة هم الشعراء بحيرة التاسع عشر القرن مطلع

تايلور وصمويل وردزورث وويليام بحيرة مدرسة باسم يعرف أصبح لما المشهورة أسماء الثلاثة ساوثي وروبرت كولريدج،

بها تحيط التي العميقة البحيرات مع جداً جميلة منطقة إنجلترا غرب شمال البحيرة منطقة الجبال

The Daffodils

It is often called „I wandered lonely as a cloud.“

L 6

Romanticism: William Blake and the Industrial Revolution

الصناعية والثورة بليك وليام: الرومانسية

William Blake was an English poet, painter and printmaker.
He wasn't famous
died very poor

The industrial Revolution marks a major turning point in history: almost every aspect of daily life was influenced in some way.

Negative points

large numbers of workers migrated into the cities in search of employment in the factories.
Many children were forced to work in relatively bad conditions for much lower pay than their elders.!

The Tyger

A poem in Blake's great work of poetry: 'songs of Innocence and Experience'

يطلق عليها أغاني البراءة والخبرة

1. The Romantic poets wanted a more:
 - a. rural life الحياة الريفية

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L 7

Jane Austen and the British class system

البريطاني الطبقي والنظام أوستن، جين

The British Class System

upper classes, the middle classes and the working classes.
This influences a person's name, accent, clothing and manner.

18 and 19th Century Upper Class Etiquette

Etiquette : is the rules of how people should behave in a particular social situation.

Georgian England

The period of time from 1714 to 1837 is called the „Georgian Era' because it is the time of the reign of George I, George II, George III and George IV.

it was a time of great stability, growth and change in British society.
There were also many famous painters in this era including; John Constable, Thomas Gainsborough and Sir Joshua Reynolds.

Jane Austen

Jane Austen(16 December 1775- 18 July 1817) was an English novelist whose wrote works of romantic fiction.

She is famous for : **Pride and Prejudice, Sense and Sensibility, Mansfield Park, Emma, Northanger Abbey and Persuasion.**

اشهر الروايات : الكبرياء- التحامل- الشعور والعاطفة- الأقناع- بارك مانسفيلد -ايما -دير نورثنغر

Pride and Prejudice رواية الكبرياء والتحامل

themes of love and marriage

الشخصيات Mr Darcy and Elizabeth Bennet

The novel explores themes ; الموضوعات

social class, role of women and upper class hypocrisy. نفاق الطبقة العليا

“It is a truth universally acknowledged, that a single man in possession of a good fortune, must be in want of a wife.”

"زوجة له يكون أن يجب جيدة، ثروة امتلك عازب رجل أنه عالمياً، بها المعترف الحقيقة أنها.

نحن جميعاً حمقى في الحب” “We are all fools in love”

- واحدة من ملاحظات جان اوستن على love - One of Jane Austen’s observations on love

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L 8

Charles Dickens and Victorian London-A Tale of Two Cities

مدينتين حكاية-لندن وفينكتوريا ديكنز تشارلز

The Victorian Age

The Victorian Era (or age) was named after Queen Victoria
‘Golden Age’

Victorian London

England’s population grew in the Victorian age from 17 to 31 million.

The poor areas of Victorian London were famous for their poverty, social problems and crime.

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Charles Dickens!

Charles Dickens 7th February 1812 –9th June 1870 was an English novelist.

He created some of the world's most memorable fictional characters like Scrooge and Oliver Twist. تويست وأوليفر البخيل مثل

the greatest novelist of the Victorian

Some of his famous novels include: 'A Christmas Carol', 'Oliver Twist' and

'Great Expectations'. كارول عيد الميلاد- أوليفر تويست- توقعات كبيرة:

A Tale of Two Cities حكاية مدينتين

It has sold over two hundred million copies.

It is one of the most famous fictional works in history.

It talks about the brutality and violence of France before the revolution العنف والوحشية

A Tale of Two Cities-Quotes!

“

It was the best of times, it was the worst of times, it was the age of wisdom, it was the age of foolishness, it was the epoch of belief, it was the epoch of incredulity, it was the season of light, it was the season of darkness, it was the spring of hope, it was the winter of despair.”

The first sentence of the novel

كان الحماسة، عصر كان الحكمة، عصر كان الأوقات، أسوأ من كان الأوقات، أفضل من كان
"عصر كان المعتقد، عصر
"إلياس شتاء كان الأمل، ربيع كان الظلام، موسم كان الضوء، موسم وكان التشكيك،

The first sentence of the novel ;

“There is prodigious strength in sorrow and despair.”

Shows how Dickens respects and identifies with the poor

"والياس الحزن في هائلة قوة هناك".

الفقراء مع ويحدد ديكنز يحترم كيف تظهر

Death may beget life, but oppression can beget nothing other than itself.”

An example of Dickens's and the general British hatred of oppression

"نفسه سوى شيئا القهر تولد أن يمكن ولكن الحياة، الموت أنجب قد".

للقهر البريطانيين عامة والكرهية ديكنز على مثال

“Think now and then that there is a man who would give his life, to keep a life you love beside you.”

The words of Sydney Carton, giving a reason for sacrificing his life to save Charles Darnay

”بجانبه تحبها حياة على للحفاظ حياته، يعطي سوف رجل هناك أن ذلك وبعد الآن، أعتقد“
دارناي تشارلز لإنقاذ بحياته للتضحية سببا يعطي سيدني، كرتون كلمات