

## Lecture 3

### التنوير Enlightenment

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

### الليبرالية Liberalism

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

### الليبرالية الحديثة Liberals (modern)

have different views depending on their understanding of these principles

### الإفكار التي تدعمها الليبرالية support ideas of Liberalism

- free and fair elections
- civil rights
- freedom of the press
- freedom of religion
- free trade
- and private property.

### كثير من المفكرين السياسيين الانجليز A lot of English political thought

was a reaction to the idea of European Tyranny.

### The events of the Civil War and the contributions of different thinkers

### أحداث الحرب الاهلية والصراع للمفكرين

led to English thought that was marked by ideas of Liberalism, Religious, Toleration and the Rule of Law.

## Lecture 4

### The Scottish Enlightenment التنوير الاسكتلندي

An 18th Century movement of thought within Scotland's ancient Universities; Glasgow, Edinburgh and Aberdeen.

**They held to** an optimistic belief in the ability of humanity to effect changes for the better in society and nature, guided only by reason.

### Scottish thinkers and scientists of the period المفكرين الاسكتلنديين والعماء خلال التنوير الاسكتلندي

Francis Hutcheson, David Hume, Adam Smith, Robert Burns,  
Adam Ferguson (Father of Modern Sociology) James Hutton (Father of Modern Geology).

### Capitalism الرأسمالية

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

### Central characteristics of capitalism أهم ميزات وسمات الرأسماليين

- making money
- competitive markets and wage labor.
- In a capitalist economy,
- the producers and consumers decide the prices of goods and services.

### A free market السوق الحرة

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

The opposite of free market is a **controlled market** or **regulated market**,

in which government intervenes in supply and demand through non-market methods.

**such as** laws controlling who is allowed to enter the market, or saying what type of product or service is supplied, or directly setting prices.

### A Summary of Smith's Ideas ملخص أفكار سميث والرأسمالية

1. **Smith's Idea of** 'The Invisible Hand
2. **Smith believed** in governments allowing people to trade freely.
3. **Smith believed** the more people were allowed to do what they were good at the more prosperity would be brought to the society.
4. **He believed** that by allowing economic activity to be free then an '**Invisible hand** =': would bring prosperity even to the poorer people in society.

**Because of Smith's theories belief in government control of the economy** became less in Britain in the late 18th century. بسبب نظرية سميث قلت سيطرة الحكومة على الاقتصاد

**During the Industrial Revolution:** خلال الثورة الصناعية

1. Britain embraced free trade and Smith's ideas.
2. via the British Empire, used its power to spread a liberal economic model around the world, with open markets, and barrier free domestic and international trade.
3. **Britain as well as taking control of new territories:**
  - developed an enormous economic and financial power **in independent countries**, especially in Latin America and Asia.
  - It lent money, built railways, and engaged in trade.
  - **The Great London Exhibition of 1851 clearly demonstrated Britain's dominance in:**
    - engineering, communications and industry.
    - that lasted until the rise of the United States and Germany in the 1890s

## Lecture 5

### The Romantic Poets الشعراء الرومانسيين

- A movement of poetry in late 18th Century/early 19th Century Britain.
- Celebrated the beauty of nature and the pure human spirit.
- They were against the Enlightenment ideas of empiricism and human reason.
- **The British Romantic poets were the most famous part of a movement** that was all over Europe and in all the arts

### The Lake Poets شعراء البحيرة

- **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 :
  1. William Wordsworth
  2. Samuel Taylor Coleridge
  3. Robert Southey.
- **The Lake District** of North Western England is a very beautiful area with deep lakes surrounded by mountains

## Lecture 6

### The Industrial Revolution الثورة الصناعية

- The Industrial Revolution was the transition to new manufacturing processes in the period from **about 1760 to sometime between 1820 and 1840**.
- It began in Great Britain and within a few decades had spread to Western Europe and the United States.
- The Industrial Revolution marks a major turning point in history; almost every aspect of daily life was influenced in some way.

### Negative points الآثار السلبية للثورة الصناعية

1. Industrialization led to the creation of the factory.
2. The factory system contributed to the growth of urban areas, as large numbers of workers migrated into the cities in search of employment in the factories.
3. Child labor had existed before the Industrial Revolution,
  - but with the increase in population and education it became more visible.
  - Many children were forced to work in relatively bad conditions for much lower pay than their elders.

### The Romantic poet's hated the way Industrialization يكره الشعراء الرومانسيين الثورة الصناعية وذلك لأن

was changing the British landscape and often focused on the beauties of the English countryside that they thought was being threatened.

## Lecture 7

### Etiquette الاتيكيت

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

Novels of this era are often about how the upper classes and middle classes interact.

### Georgian England جيورجيا البريطانيه

- 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.
- It was the time of the Industrial revolution and the Romantic poets, as well as **many famous writers**:
- ( Jane Austen.)
- There were also many famous painters
  1. John Constable
  2. Thomas Gainsborough
  3. Sir Joshua Reynolds.

### Georgian Architecture: الهندسة الجورجية

meaning a particular way of building houses, especially among the upper classes.

## Lecture 8

### The Victorian Age الحقبة الفيكتورية

- The Victorian Era (or age) was named after Queen Victoria who reigned from 1837 to 1901.
- Her rule is often seen as a :‘Golden Age’ for Britain and the British Empire and she is seen as one of Britain’s greatest Monarchs (Kings or Queens).
- Because of the effect of population growth it was a time of difficulty for the poor, especially the poor of the cities.

### Victorian London فيكتوريا لندن

- Victorian London was the center of a great empire and so there were many rich people in the city.
- England’s population grew in the Victorian age from 17 to 31 million.
- The effect of this was overcrowding, especially in London.
- The poor areas of Victorian London were famous for their poverty, social problems and crime.

### Tow cities اقتباسات من رواية

1. “There is prodigious strength in sorrow and despair.”

**Shows how Dickens respects and identifies with the poor** يبين كيف ديكنز يحترم الفقراء

2. “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**

كلمات Sydney Carton ، لإعطاء سبب التضحية بحياته من أجل إنقاذ Charles Darnay

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

**An example of Dickens’s and the general British hatred of oppression**

مثال لديكنز والكراهية البريطانية العامة من القهر

4. “Liberty, equality, fraternity, or death; - the last, much the easiest to bestow, O Guillotine!”

**An example of Dickens’s attitude to the French Revolution** مثال على موقف ديكنز إلى الثورة الفرنسية

5. "I see a beautiful city and a brilliant people rising from this abyss..... )

message of the book رسالة الكتاب

## Lecture 9

### The United States of America الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية

1. 317 million population (3<sup>rd</sup> largest), by far the biggest English speaking country in the world.
2. 4<sup>th</sup> largest country in the world by surface area.
3. It is one of the world's most ethnically diverse and multicultural nations.
4. The world's undisputed superpower.
5. Major reason for the global dominance of the English language.
6. **In 1492 Cristopher Columbus** discovered the American continent.
7. **English settlement on the eastern coast of America began with the Virginia Colony** in 1607 and the Pilgrims' Plymouth Colony in 1620.
8. **Britain battled with France** over America and Canada, but Britain established stronger colonies.
9. **The original people of America (the Indians)** were being conquered and displaced.
10. **The British colonies** were committed to freedom and self-governance.
11. **In 1776 the United States of America** declared independence from Britain.

### The American Revolutionary War الثورة الأمريكية

- The American Revolutionary War (1775–1783), is sometimes called the American War of Independence
- **In 1783, the Treaty of Paris ended the war** and recognized the new country of the United States in most of the present day eastern United States of America.
- **One of the main causes of the war was :** over taxation,
- as the British Empire was taxing the American Colony to finance its European wars.

### The American Declaration of Independence إعلان استقلال أمريكا

- **This was a document published by the Americans** in 1776 while at war with the British that declared America to be an independent state.



- **It is said to contain** 'some of the best known sentences in the English Language'.
- **It basically talks** : of the American's 'right' to independence and their 'right' to rebel against the British.
- John Adams and Thomas Jefferson were important in = **writing the document.**
- **It condemns both** the British King George III and the British people.

### **The American Declaration of Independence-Quotes** اقتباسات من اعلان الاستقلال

1. **We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness.'**

**famous second sentence of the Declaration.** الجملة الثانية الشهيرة من الإعلان.

2. 'That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government'

**example of the very radical nature of the document.** مثال على الطبيعة المتطرفة جدا من الوثيقة.

3. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world'

**the Declaration's words against King George III.**

4. 'Nor have We been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us.'

**The Declaration's words against the British Parliament and people.**

كلمات الإعلان = ضد الملك جورج الثالث.

5. We, therefore, the Representatives of the United States of America.....appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do.....and by Authority of the which Independent States may of right do'

**the conclusion of the Declaration.** ختام الإعلان.

## Lecture 10

### The USA between Independence and Civil War امريكا بين الاستقلال والحرب الأهلية

- **Between Independence and the Civil War 1783-1861:** the USA expanded westward mainly through purchasing new land.
- **The Americans fought a war** against the **British** between 1812 and 1815 which the Americans won.
- The Native Americans (Indians) continued to be driven out of their settlements leading to a lot of death and misery.
- **It was a time of** growth, expansion and developing economic strength.

### Slavery العبودية

- Slavery had been practiced in America since = the days of the early British settlers.
- They purchased African slaves = to work on sugar and cotton farms in the Caribbean and America.
- 'All man are created equal' didn't extend to people of African origin and many of the 'Founding Fathers' of America were slave owners.
- In the early 19<sup>th</sup> Century a large 'abolitionist' movement started = which was based in the North of the USA.
- 20% of the USA population were of **African origin**.
- 

### The American Civil War الحرب الاهلية الامريكية

- **Fought** between 1861 and 1865 in the USA.
- Fought between the **Unionists (the North) + Confederates (the South)**.
- Slavery was a big issue especially the question of whether slavery should be legal in the new western states.

- It resulted in the death of 750,000 soldiers and an unknown amount of civilians.
- As a result of the Unionist victory, slavery was = abolished in the United States of America.

## Lecture 11

### The British Empire الامبراطورية البريطانية

1. largest empire in history.
2. **In 1922 the British King ruled** over 458 million people ( $1/5^{\text{th}}$  of the world population).
3. **The Empire covered**  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the world's land surface.
4. **Started up** as a trading empire but developed a system of military conquest, settling and colonialism.
5. Left a legacy of education and social stability in many of its colonies.

### British India بريطانيا الهندية

1. From 1757 to 1858 the 'British East India Company' ruled India.
2. From 1858 to 1947 there was the 'British Raj' or the 'Indian Empire'.
3. The word 'Raj' is a Hindi word for 'reign'.
4. **Indian was called** the 'Jewel in the Crown' of the British Empire = because of its beauty and importance to the British people.
5. **The 'British East India Company' were first given permission** = to trade in India in 1617 and they expanded their influence over the next century and a half.
6. **In 1857 there was a large uprising** against the 'British East India Company' = called the 'Indian Mutiny' which led to direct rule from Britain.

### The deep influence of the links between Britain and India-1 الأثر العميق والروابط بين بريطانيا والهند

1. **The Indian subcontinent (India, Pakistan and Bangladesh) has more fluent** =English speakers than any where else, even the USA.
2. **Some of the greatest writers in the English language are from India =**
  - 1- Vikram Seth
  - 2-Arundhati Roy
  - 3- Naipaul (from Trinidad but of Indian origin.)

3. **India produces more English speaking graduates** = This has allowed India to become an economic superpower through the world of computers, cabling, call centers and the internet.
4. **The 'Raj' left a strong infrastructure, education system and legacy of stability.**
5. **Many British people lived and worked** in India in the 1<sup>st</sup> half of the 20th Century.
6. **The number of immigrants to the UK from the 'Indian Subcontinent'** = 4 million.
7. **A lot of British literature was influenced by the author's experience in India** =  
1- Rudyard Kipling,      2-E.M. Forster                      3- J.G.Farrell.
8. **A lot of British ideas of Upper Class life and 'Britishness'** =come from our experience in India.

### Negative side of the Raj الجانب السلبي للراج

- 1- **The British rulers were racist** towards the Indians.
- 2- **After the Indian Mutiny of 1857** = stopped in 1858, over 100,000 Indians had been killed.
- 3- **'Amritsar Massacre.'** in the city of Amritsar In 1919 =British troops fired on a big group of unarmed demonstrators, killing up to 1,000. This was called the
- 4- **The British Empire's main goal** = was to make money and they took a lot of Indian resources and prevented the Indian economy from industrializing and modernizing.
- 5- **The British government did not plan their withdrawal from India** = well and this lead to many deaths when India was partitioned from Pakistan.

### A Passage to India'-Quotes

- 1- The roads, named after victorious generals and intersecting at right angles, were symbolic of the net Great Britain had thrown over India. He felt caught in their meshes  
**some of Forster's view of the Raj shown in Dr.Aziz's thinking**  
بعض من نظرة فورستر للراج في تفكير د.عبدالعزیز
- 2- One touch of regret – not the canny substitute but the true regret from the heart – would have made him a different man, and the British Empire a different institution. "I'm going to argue, and indeed dictate," she said, clinking her rings. "  
- The English are out here to be pleasant.  
- a discussion between Mrs. Moore and her son which questions Ronnie Heaslop's blind obedience to Britain's 'civilizing mission'.  
مناقشة بين السيدة مور وابنها الذي يشكك الطاعة العمياء روني ، في بريطانيا "مهمة حضارية".
- 3- They all become exactly the same, not worse, not better. I give any Englishman two years, be he Turton or Burton. It is only the difference of a letter. And I give any Englishwoman six months."  
**an Indian character's observation of how the Raj makes English people racist.**  
ملاحظة الطابع الهندي لكيفية راج يجعل الشعب الإنجليزي عنصرية

- 4- You're superior to them, anyway. Don't forget that. You're superior to everyone in India except one or two of the Ranis, and they're on an equality."  
**this is an example of the extreme racism of, especially, the women characters in the novel.** هذا مثال من العنصرية المتطرفة، وخاصة، والشخصيات النسائية في الرواية.
- 5- {McBryde} remarked that the darker races are physically attracted by the fairer, but not vice versa – not a matter for bitterness this, not a matter for abuse, but just a fact which any scientific observer would confirm.  
**a remark by the Policeman at the trial where an English woman is accusing Dr Aziz of assaulting her.** ملاحظة من قبل شرطي في المحاكمة حيث امرأة الإنجليزية تتهم الدكتور عزيز بالاعتداء لها.
- 6- "You understand me, you know what others feel. Oh, if others resembled you!"  
 Rather surprised, she replied: "I don't think I understand people very well. I only know whether I like or dislike them."  
**"Then you are an Oriental." –Dr.Aziz and Mrs.Moore talking about the differences between the different races.**  
 "ثم كنت الشرقية". -Dr.Aziz و Mrs.Moore الحديث حول الاختلافات بين مختلف الأعراق.
- 7- How can the mind take hold of such a country? Generations of invaders have tried, but they remain in exile. The important towns they build are only retreats, their quarrels the malaise of men who cannot find their way home. India knows of their trouble. She knows of the whole world's trouble, to its uttermost depth. She calls "Come" through her hundred mouths, through objects ridiculous and august. But come to what? She has never defined. She is not a promise, only an appeal  
**an example of the 'mystery of India' that is a central theme of the book**  
 مثال من 'سر الهند' هذا هو الموضوع الرئيسي للكتاب
- 8- Ah, dearest Grasmere!" Its little lakes and mountains were beloved by them all. Romantic yet manageable, it sprang from a kindlier planet.  
**comparing the mystery and danger of India with the ordered beauty of the 'Lake District.'**  
 مقارنة الغموض والخطر من الهند مع جمال أمر من 'منطقة بحيرة'.

## Lecture 12

### British Africa أفريقيا البريطانية

- **As early as 1530, English merchant adventurers started** = trading in West Africa.
- **In 1581 Francis Drake reached** = the Cape of Good Hope.
- **In 1663 the English built** = Fort James in Gambia.
- **Throughout the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> Century Britain and other European powers like the Portuguese and French were interested** = in establishing coastal bases to exploit the slave trade.
- **In the late 19<sup>th</sup> Century the 'Scramble for Africa' lead to** = many European powers competing to build African Empires
- **Britain competed** with Germany, France and Italy over leadership of different colonies.

### The Atlantic Slave Trade تجارة الرقيق في الأتلنتك

- **This happened between** = the late 16<sup>th</sup> Century and the early 19<sup>th</sup> Century.
- **African slaves were bought from African slavers and taken by ship** = to be domestic servants or more often agricultural laborers in the Caribbean, North or South America.
- **Between 1.2 million and 2.4 million died** = on the journey across the Atlantic.
- **Around 12 million slaves were transported** = from Africa to the Americas.
- **Due the efforts of people like William Wilberforce** = the selling of slaves was abolished in 1807 and in 1833 the institution of slavery was abolished in the British Empire.
- **This marked the end** of the Atlantic Slave Trade.
- **the legacy of this trade can be felt in Africa and across the Americas** = A lot of Britain's prosperity was built on the Slave Trade.

### African Empires الامبراطورية الافريقية

- From around 1880 until 1914 **the 'Scramble for Africa' happened** = between the European powers.
- **Britain wanted to** create a North-South passage of British territory.
- **Germany wanted to** create an East-West passage of continuous German land.
- **France had a lot of land** in North and West Africa.
- **Portugal had some large** colonies e.g. Angola and Mozambique.
- **Belgium were given** the Congo river area in central Africa.
- **Britain had a large empire that included** = Egypt, The Sudan, Kenya, Uganda, Northern Rhodesia (Zambia), Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) and South Africa.

### The Belgian Congo الكونغو البلجيكية

- **The British explorer** = Henry Morton Stanley 'discovered' the area now known as the Democratic Republic of Congo in 1878.
- **King Leopold II of Belgium** = took an interest in the area and was awarded the Congo River Basin in the 1884 Berlin Conference and called it the Congo Free State.
- **He ran it as his own personal state** until in 1908 the Belgian parliament took it and made it a Belgian Colony.
- They ruled it until independence in 1960.
- **The Belgians were very** cruel colonial rulers.

### Lecture 13

#### **Ireland and England** **أيرلندا وإنجلترا**

- **The English first started to make military expeditions to Ireland** = in the 12<sup>th</sup> Century.
- **by the end of the 15<sup>th</sup> Century** English authority was only in Dublin and a small area around it- the Pale.
- **end of the 16<sup>th</sup> Century the English Tudor** = dynasty conquered Ireland.
- **the 17<sup>th</sup> Century Ireland was involved in many conflicts** linked with the English Civil War, up to half the population of Ireland was killed in these conflicts.
- **These conflicts left deep scars** on the modern history of Ireland.

#### **The Anglo-Irish** **الأنجلو أيرلنديين**

- **These were a privileged ruling class of Ireland that had** = English origins and followed the Protestant sect of Christianity.
- **This group produced many influential politicians**= prime ministers and military commanders.
- **Some of Britain's greatest poets, novelists and playwrights** come from this group.
- **These included** = Oscar Wilde, Bram Stoker, C.S. Lewis, W.B. Yeats, C.D. Lewis, George Bernard Shaw and Samuel Beckett.
- **This group helped create** = the powerful literary atmosphere of the Irish Capital, Dublin.

#### **Modernism** **الحداثة**

- **Modernism** = was a movement in literature in the late 19<sup>th</sup>/early 20<sup>th</sup> Century.



- **It was an attempt to** = break with traditional styles of poetry and writing.
- **They were influenced by new ideas in** = philosophy and psychology by thinkers like Friedrich Nietzsche and Sigmund Freud.
- **Famous modernist writers and poets included** = James Joyce, Ezra Pound, Virginia Woolf and T.S. Elliot

### Ulysses-quotes اقتباسات

- 1- I just wanted to say, he said. Ireland, they say, has the honour of being the only country which never persecuted the jews. Do you know that? No. And do you know why?

He frowned sternly on the bright air.

— Why, sir? Stephen asked, beginning to smile.

— Because she never let them in, Mr Deasy said solemnly.

A coughball of laughter leaped from his throat dragging after it a rattling chain of phlegm. He turned back quickly, coughing, laughing, his lifted arms waving to the air.

— She never let them in, he cried again through his laughter as he stamped on gaitered feet over the gravel of the path. That's why.

### **An example of some of the humour of the novel, an example of classic 'Dublin Humour.'**

مثال لبعض الفكاهة من الرواية، مثال كلاسيكي لـ "دبلن الفكاهة".

- 2- Mrkgnao! the cat said loudly.

She blinked up out of her avid shameclosing eyes, mewing plaintively and long, showing him her milkwhite teeth. He watched the dark eyeslits narrowing with greed till her eyes were green stones. Then he went to the dresser, took the jug Hanlon's milkman had just filled for him, poured warmbubbled milk on a saucer and set it slowly on the floor.

— Gurrhr! she cried, running to lap.

Joyce writing from the perspective of a cat,

### **an example of Modernism's new writing techniques.** مثال على تقنيات الكتابة الجديدة في الحدائث.

- 3- Bosh! Stephen said rudely. A man of genius makes no mistakes. His errors are volitional and are the portals of discovery.

### **Another example of very Irish humor and Modernist thought.** مثال آخر من الفكاهة الايرلندية جدا والفكر الحدائث.

- 4- Shakespeare is the happy hunting ground of all minds that have lost their balance.

### **An example of how the book comments of previous literary movements.**

مثال عن كيفية تعليقات الكتاب للحركات الأدبية السابقة.

## Lecture 14

### Britain in the 20th Century بريطانيا في القرن ٢٠

- **In 1922 the British Empire held** = sway over about 458 million people, one-fifth of the world's population at the time.
- **The empire covered** = more than 33,700,000 km<sup>2</sup>, almost a quarter of the Earth's total land area.
- **By the end of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century Britain's overseas** = possessions consisted of a few small islands and Britain faced big social problems.
- **The two World Wars were very key** = to the decline of Britain.

### The 1st World War الحرب العالمية الاولى

- **The 1<sup>st</sup> World War was fought** = between 1914-1918 and is often called 'The Great War.'
- **It was one of the deadliest conflicts in world history** with a minimum of 15 million people dying and maybe up to 65 million if the deaths from the major 'Spanish Flu' epidemic are included.
- **The war was fought** between the powers of the 'Triple Entente': France, The Russian Empire and Great Britain and the 'Central Powers': Germany and Austria-Hungary.
- Italy, Japan and the USA **joined with the 'Triple Entente'** and the Ottoman Empire and Bulgaria joined with the 'Central Powers.'
- **The war was mainly fought** in France and Belgium in a system of trenches.

- **In 1918 the 'Triple Entente'** defeated the 'Central Powers' but in reality the war had damaged a large part of the European economy.

### The Trenches الخنادق

- **After early attempts to achieve victory** = the two sides fortified themselves in a long system of trenches across France and Belgium.
- **From 1915 and 1917 millions of people died** = in attempts to break the 'stalemate' of the trenches.
- **The trenches** = have become a symbol of suffering and pointless death.
- **Some Historians believe that** = up to 14 million men died or were wounded in the trenches or in battles to break the 'stalemate'.

### The War Poets شعراء الحرب

- **A whole generation of poets wrote** = about their experience during the 1<sup>st</sup> World War and especially in the trenches.
- **The most famous of these poets were:**
  - 1- Siegfried Sassoon,
  - 2- Wilfred Owen
  - 3- Rupert Brooke.
- **A lot of our images of the suffering of the 1<sup>st</sup> World War** = come from the writing of these poets.
- **Have become romanticized** = because many of them died young.