**DR.JAKE ORGAN** 

# **ENGLISH THOUGHT AND CULTURE**

# LECTURE 1

# 16<sup>th</sup> Century England and William Shakespeare

القرن السادس عشر انجلترا و وليام شكسبير

 $16^{th} = (1500-1599)$ 

Major points to consider pre-lecture:

نقاط رئيسيه ما قبل المحاضر و للأخد بعين الإعتبار

1-Shakespeare was born in the Elizabethan period when England was rising as a world power.

ولد شكسبير في العهد الإليز ابيثي عندما ظهرت انجلترا كقوه عظمي

When I say the Elizabethan period, what do I mean?

عندما اقول الفتره الإليز ابيثيه ماذا اعنى؟

Queen Elisabeth was a daughter of King Henry the 8 th and she ruled from 1558 to 1603, so a rule of 45 years.

الملكه البز ابيث هي ابنة الملك هنري الثامن وحكمت من ١٥٥٨ الي ١٦٠٣ ما يقار ب ٤٥ سنه.

She was a very strong woman, she never married and for that reason she was called the virgin queen.

كانت امرأه قويه جدا وغير متزوجه ولهدا السبب يطلق عليها الملكه العدراء.

And she was very good at bringing different sites together.

وكانت جيده جدا في دمج المواقع المختلفه مع بعضها.

And here rule was a time of peace and stability for England. It was a time when England was rising as a world power.

كان يعم انجلترا وقت حكمها السلام والإستقرار عندما كانت تظهر انجلترا كقوة دولية.

In her time there was the first attempt by England to colonize to create an Empire in America.

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في وقتها كان اول بوادر التفكير من انجلترا للإستعمار ولتكوين امبراطوريه في امريكا
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And so Walter Raleigh, a very famous ship sailor, founded the colony of Virginia, you heard about the state of Virginia now in America.

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وفي وقتها اكتشف البحار المشهور ووالتر رالي مستعمرة فيرجينيا التي يطلق عليها الان ولاية فيرجينيا.
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He started the colony of Virginia, named after the virgin queen Elisabeth and so England was rising as a world power.

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هوا اطلق اسم المستعمره فيرجينيا (العذراء) من اسم الملكه العذراء اليزابيث (virgin queen) وايضا الملق الملت الملت الملترا كانت قوة دولية.
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At that time there was a lot of conflicts between England and the other major power in Europe and indeed the world

Spain, there were big differences, cultural differences, but more importantly religious differences between Spain and England and so this was a big fight between superpowers.

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يوجد اختلافات كبيره بين انجلترا واسبانيا في ذلك الوقت في الحضاره والديانه فقد كان هذا خلاف كبير بين قوى عظمى.
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Spain was the strength of competition for England and conflicts occurred between them, in 1588, the Spanish Armada, was defeated.

Elizabethan age consider stability age and golden age of a literature specially plays (writing plays) for the general public. It had many greatest names in all world literature as Shakespeare, Jonson, and Christopher Marlow

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

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

Who was William Shakespeare?



He was born in Stratford-upon-Avon.

He was not from upper classes.

His mother and father were humble poor people.

He had to get rich people to help him in his career

He went to London and he was an actor in the end of 16c.

He performed a lot of his plays in a place called "the Globe Theater"

There was a place for the rich people up and the middle was for the middle and for the poor it was Influential for that time.

In his plays he talked about important things in British political life, historical life and religious life.

He was an English Poet, playwright.

4-The rise of Europe and the beginnings of Britain's overseas influence.

5-The greatest writer in the most influential language in the world.

The 16<sup>th</sup> consider a very famous period and very important period in the development of especially English literature and modern England

16<sup>th</sup> century is from 1500 to 1599

William Shakespeare one of the most important figures in English literature a person with a very famous name

ويليام شكسبير واحد من اعظم الشخصيات المهمه في الأدب الإنجليزي شخص مع اسم مشهور جدا

He was born in the Elizabethan period.

ولد في الفتره الإليزابيثيه

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

السوناته ١٨ موضوع الحب والجمال من انجلترا الوسطى.

(من ویکیبیدیا)

سونيته ( بالإنجليزية : Sonnet) أو الأغنية القصيرة، مشتقة من الكلمة الإيطالية Soweto

١-هي أحد أهم أشكال الشعر الغنائي الذي انتشر في أوروبا في العصور الوسطى وكتب فيها كبار الشعراء

٢- وتتألف من أربعة عشر بيتًا بأوزان وقواف معروفة وتركيب منطقي

٣-اهتمت السونيته بمعالجة بعض الموضوعات مثل الحب العفيف. تتميز السونيته بلغتها المكثفة وصورها البلاغية المؤثرة والتطلع إلى الكمال في صنعتها الشعرية، إضافة إلى إظهارها قدرة الشعر على التعبير عن دخائل النفس البشرية. تعود بدايات هذا اللون الفني إلى القرن الثالث عشر، مع شعر الغزل والحب العذري الذي كان سائدًا لدى شعراء ملوك صقلية، وكان هؤلاء لا يزالون يحتفظون بطابع الثقافة العربية، على الرغم من انتهاء الحكم العربي في الجزيرة لصالح النورمنديين. ولعل هؤلاء الشعراء تأثروا بشعراء التروبادوفي جنوب فرنسا، الذين تأثروا كثيرًا بشعراء الأندلس فيما يخص الشعر العمودي والموشحات والقافية الثلاثية.

Sonnet:

Is a particular type of poems, usually 14 lines..

A Shakespearean sonnet has 14 lines has a special rhyming system.

Sonnet 18

Shall I compare thee to a summer's day? A

Thou art more lovely and more temperate: B

Rough winds do shake the darling buds of May, A

And summer's lease hath all too short a date: B

هل أشبهك بيوم صيف جميل؟ يوم الصيف عندهم يوم رائع لا مثيل له يدورونه مثل ما ندور للربيع

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(.و هذي استعاره metaphor) وهو تشبيه المحبوبة بيوم الصيف الدافئ الرائع أنت أجمل صفة و أكثر اعتدالا
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. فالرياح العاتية قد تهز براعم أيار اليانعة و فصل الربيع قصير

Sometime too hot the eye of heaven shines, C

And often is his gold complexion dimm'd; D

And every fair from fair sometime declines, C

By chance, or nature's changing course, untrimm'd; D

ان شمسه في بعض الأحيان قاسية (عين السماء المقصود بها الشمس)" يشبه الشمس بالعين"(imagery) ) و كثيبة تكسوها الغيوم

و كل جميل لابد ان يفقد جماله الفاني فهذه سنة الحياة و الطبيعة المتقلبة

But thy eternal summer shall not fade e

Nor lose possession of that fair thou ow'st; F

Nor shall Death brag thou wander'st in his shade, e

When in eternal lines to time thou grow'st; F

أما ربيعك الخالد فلن يفنى و يبقى جمالك خالدا إلى الأبد و لن يفخر الموت انك تسيرين في ظله حين تعيشين خالدة في هذه الأبيات

So long as men can breathe or eyes can see, G

So long lives this, and this gives life to thee. G

إذ مادام الإنسان يتنفس و عينه تبصر فان هذه الأبيات ستعيش لتمنحك الحياة

النص مكتوب بالإنجليزيه القديمه

Thee = you

hath = has

Thou = you

Art = are

Thy = your

Thou ow'st = you own

Thou wander'st =you walk

thou grow'st = you grow

تتكون السوناته الشكسبيريه من ثلاث رباعيات (quatrain) وثنائيه واحده (couplet)

البيت الأول والثالث نفس القافية (Rhyme)

# Rhyme:

is a repetition of similar sounds in two or more words, most often at the end of lines in poems and songs.

والثاني والرابع قافية اخرى والخامس والسابع قافية أخرى وهكذا وآخر بيتين لهم نفس القافية ويسميان الساقين. أخيراً: ال ( metaphors ) تعني الاستعارة وهو تشبيه شيء بشيء آخر مثل summer's day :تشبيه شخص بيوم صيف (Metaphor)

Is comparing one thing with thing else.

This sonnet starts out by asking whether the poet should use a simile to describe the one he loves. "Should I describe you by saying that you are like a day in summer?" Then it rejects that comparison, saying, "No, you're even more beautiful than that ".

In line five, the poem calls the sun "the eye of heaven." That's a metaphor . In line six, the poem calls the sun's brightness "his gold complexion." That's another metaphor .

In line nine, the poem describes a person's beauty by calling it "thy eternal summer." That's another metaphor

( summer's day, darling buds of may, rough winds, summer's lease, too hot the eye of heaven shines, And often is his gold complexion)

1. William Shakespeare was a poet and playwright ship's captain politician

All the above

1. He was from which area of England

the north

the south

the center

All the above

1. Shall I compare thee with a summer's day' is an example of Rhyme

<u>Metaphor</u>

Interplay

Can I compare thee to a summer's day is the opening line of one of Shakespeare's

- A. play
- B. songs
- C. novels
- D. sonnets

But eternal summer shall not fade' is an example of a \_\_\_\_\_

- A. rhythm
- B. rhyme
- C. metaphor
- D. play
- In which age Shakespeare was born: <u>He was born in the Elizabethan era</u> 16th century
- -How long did Queen Elisabeth rule: She ruled for 45 years
- -The time of Queen Elizabeth is considered: <u>rule of peace and prosperity and</u> a golden age for literature and spatially plays a role
- The English army defeated the Spanish Armada in: 1588

- He's considered to be the greatest writer in English language: William Shakespeare
- William Shakespeare was born in: The middle of England
- Which social class did Shakespeare belong to: <u>He was from a poor humble family</u>
- Shakespeare was a writer and: Actor
- William Shakespeare performed most of his plays in: The globe Theatre
- Shall I compare thee to a summers day is: A metaphor
- What is a sonnet: <u>A particular kind of poem that has 14 lines and special Rhyme</u>
- The eye of heaven refers to: The sun.
- Shakespeare refers to his poem with: Eternal lines.
- Comparing one thing with another is: A metaphor.
- What is the image of sonnet 18: and English summer's day.
- What is the theme of sonnet 18 for William Shakespeare: <u>Love and the beauty of middle England</u>

# Lecture 2

# Andrew Marvell and English Civil war

Andrew Marvell was poet and politician.

He is influence society.

# Major points to consider pre-lecture:

- We learnt about how English rose as a world power in the Elizabethan age.

-Today we learn about a crisis in English society and how this shaped a lot of modern English culture and thought.

- This crisis and the response to this crisis was the basis of England's rise to world dominance.

What were the causes of the English civil war?

من هم أطرافها؟ ?Who were the two sides

What were the effects of the war on English society?

A Garden, written after the Civil War- Andrew Marvell

Glorious revolution and the legacy of stability that has affected the world.

English Civil War was in fact happen between 1642-1651

It was basically between two forces the force of the parliament and the force of the king.

The king thought that God gave him the right to role so there was no reason for him to consult the parliament.

Parliament which represented the upper class of England at that time.

The king believed of ruling by himself and they fought over this.

It was bloody conflict many people died.

They say it was Civil war but it effected Scotland and especially Ireland.

The parliamentarian eventually won in 1649 the had him beheaded

The people they didn't want this wanted a king ruling with parliaments they saw it was gone too far.

When it finished the English people wanted this to never happen again.

(Remember there was a very destructive and bloody conflict)

Not only England was effected by the civil war but also Scotland and Ireland.

4% of the English population died . 6% of the Scottish population died 41% of the Iresh population died

A Garden, written after the Civil War- Andrew Marvell

Metaphysical Poet.

See how flowers, as at parade, a

Under their colours stand display'd: a Military

انظر كيف الزهور، وكأنها في موكب، تحت ألو انها تقف منتصبة وقفة الجيش،

((يشبه الزهور في وقفتها بالعسكري في وقفته منتصباً عندما يكون في وضع الاستعداد))

Each regiment in order grows, b

That of the tulip, pink, and rose. b Stars

كل فوج في نظام ينمو، ذاك الخزامي، القرنفل والورد.

But when the vigilant patrol

Of stars walks round about the pole,

ولكن أين الحراس الساهرة من النجوم تدور حول القطب

(( يشبه الزهور بالنجوم حال دورانها حول القطب))

Their leaves, that to the stalks are curl'd, flowers

Seem to their staves the ensigns furl'd.

أوراقها، وتلك السيقان الملتفة، تبدو عصيها كحامل الراية الملفوفة

((يشبه الزهور عندما تتمايل من الريح بحركة الأعلام))

Then in some flower's beloved hut

Each bee, as sentinel, is shut,

ثم إن كوخ محبوبة الزهرة، تقف كل نحلة على بابه كخفير لتحرسه

((مثل كأس الزهرة بكوخ المحبوبة والنحل إذا ما أراد الرحيق بالخفير أو الحارس))

الظاهر إنه عسكري!!

And sleeps so too; but if once stirr'd,

She runs you through, nor asks the word.

وتنام جبدا ، ولكن إذا ما أثبرت، تركض لتلسعك ، و لا تسأل بكلمة.

O thou, that dear and happy isle, thou = you, isle =island

The garden of the world erewhile, erewhile = now

يا أنت ، تلك الجزيرة العزيزة والسعيدة،

حديقة العالم اليوم،

Thou Paradise of the four seas

Which heaven planted us to please,

But, to exclude the world, did guard

With wat,ry if not flaming sword; wat,ry = watery

What luckless apple did we taste

To make us mortal and thee waste!

Unhappy! Shall we never more \ \

That sweet militia restore,

When gardens only had their towers,

And all the garrisons were flowers; garrisons = place for soldiers

When roses only arms might bear,

And men did rosy garlands wear?

عندما قد تحمل الأزهار السلاح

# **Questions – first Assignment**

Write a paragraph on each question:

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

the legacy of stability and the war will never happen again.

2. Talk about some of the metaphors that Marvell uses to show this effect?

- مدكوره فوق.
- 3. What are some of the powerful images from the English countryside that either Marvell or Shakespeare use?

the beauty of England

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

\*Andrew Marvelle was a poet and a politician and also a member of the Parliament.

\*The 17th century is considered an Age of Crisis

\*what is the reason of the rise of England as a world dominance

The crisis and the response to it?

\*when was the English Civil War?

From 1642 to 1651.

\*The English Civil War was between The forces of the Parliament and the forces of the king.

\*In the civil war The Parliament represented <u>The upper class of people.</u>

Best of luck entsab.com Kholood.s2

في الحرب الأهليه يمثل البرلمان الطبقه العليا من الناس.

\*The English Civil War was : <u>Bloody and destructive conflict.</u>

\*how many people died in the Civil War?

.of England, 6% of Scotland, 41% of Ireland 4%

\*Andrew Marvelle was : English metaphysical poet 17th century.

\*what is the imagery of garden by Andrew Marvell? Military imagery after the Civil War.

\*thou that dear and happy Isle" speaking to" Britain

\*stirred is a mtaphor to The English Civil War .

\*The glorioues Revolution was in 1688.

\*In Andrew Marvelle poem the bee represented The parliament.

\*In Andrew Marvelle poem the flower represented :The King.

## Lecture 3

# John Locke and Liberalism

# جون لوك والليبرالية

# Major points to consider pre-lecture:

A-Because of the events of the Civil War British thinkers preferred moderate ideas.

B-German and French thinkers were more extreme because they hadn't experienced the Civil War.

C-Many of the movements in Europe led to revolution but in Britain, most thought supported moderation and stability.

-John Locke FRS (29 August 1632 – 28 October 1704), was an English philosopher regarded as one of the most influential of Enlightenment thinkers and known as the 'Father of Classical Liberalism' Terms.

## **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. Liberals (modern) have different views depending on their understanding of these principles, but generally they support ideas such as free and fair elections, civil rights, freedom of the press, freedom of religion, free trade, and private property.

# :الليبرالية

الليبرالية تعتبر فلسفة سياسية أو أنها تأسست على أفكار عالمية عن الحرية والمساواة ، وكان لليبراليين وجهات نظر مختلفة تعتمد على فهم هذه المبادئ ولكنهم بصفة عامة دعموا أفكار مثل الحرية والانتخابات العادلة ، والحقوق المدنية وحرية الصحافة وحرية الأديان والتجارة والملكية الخاصة.

A.The rule of law-the idea that there should be a just law that everyone in society has to obey .

B. Freedom of Religion-the idea that people are free to practice their religion and that the state should not be run on religious lines.

C. Private Property-the idea that everyone needs to have their possessions protected by the government, so the strong cannot steal

from the weak.

ج . الملكية الخاصة : كل فرد بحاجة إلى أن يكون لديه ملكية خاصة تحميه الحكومة حتى 
$$V$$
 يسرق القوي الضعيف

# John Locke-Quotes

But there is only one thing which gathers people into seditious commotion, and that's oppression. A Letter Concerning Toleration (1689)

# مقتبسات من جون لوك

هناك فقط شيء واحد يجمع الناس على الفتنة والشغب وهو القهر . خطاب حول التسامح ١٦٨٩

\*Remember: A lot of British thought was a reaction to the idea of European Tyranny.

Religion, which should most distinguish us from the beasts, and ought most particularly elevate us, as rational creatures, above brutes, is that wherein men often appear most irrational, and more senseless than beasts.

الدين. الشيء الذي يميزنا عن الحيوانات ويعمل على رفعتنا كمخلوقات عاقلة فوق الوحشية هو عندما يظهر معقولية وأكثر عدم احساس من الحيوانات.

Essay Concerning Human Understanding Book IV, Ch. 18.

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

و هذا الأمر يوضح أن جون لوك لم يكن ضد الأديان ولكنه يرى أن الدين هو الجانب السلبي و الجانب الإيجابي.

John Locke-Two Treatises on Government

This is John Locke's book on political thought and had a big influence in the UK and on the founding ideas of the USA.:

كتب جون لوك في السياسة والفكر و كان له تأثير كبير في الولايات المتحدة وعلى أفكار المؤسسين للولايات المتحدة المتحدة

هذا هو كتاب جون لوك عن الفكر السياسي ، وهذا الكتاب له تأثير كبير في المملكة المتحدة والأفكار الخاصة بتأسيس الولايات المتحدة.

The state of nature has a law of nature to govern it, which obliges every one: and reason, which is that law, teaches all mankind, who will but consult it, that being all equal and independent, no one ought to harm another in his life, health, liberty, or possessions.

دولة الطبيعة لها قانون الطبيعة التي يحكمها والذي يلزم كل فرد وعقل بهذا القانون ويعلم البشرية بالتعلم منه بأن الجميع سواسية ومستقلين ولا يحق لفرد أن يؤذي الآخر أو يضره في حياته وصحته وحريته أو ممتلكاته.

# Second Treatise of Government, Ch. II

John Locke-Two Treatises on Government (continued).

The end of law is not to abolish or restrain, but to preserve and enlarge freedom. For in all

the states of created beings, capable of laws, where there is no law there is no freedom.

## الاطروحة الثانية للحكومة ،الفصل الثاني

إن نهاية القانون ليس الغاؤه أو استعادته ولكن المحافظة عليه وتوسعة الحريات في الدول المنشأة وقوة القوانين في يوجد حرية.

## Second Treatise of Government, Ch. VI

To this I answer, that force is to be opposed to nothing, but to unjust and unlawful force; whoever makes any opposition in any other case, draws on himself a just condemnation both from God and man

# الأطروحة الثانية عن الحكومة الفصل السادس

أجيب على هذا، أن استبعاد القوه للا شيء ولكن بالنسبه للقوه الغير عادله والغير شرعيه لمن يعمل أي معارضه في أي حاله فهو يجر نفسه فقط للإدانه من الله والناس معا

... Second Treatise of Government, Ch. 18

John Locke-Conclusion

Wherever Law ends, Tyranny begins. Second Treatise of Government

أطر وحته الثانية للحكومة، الفصل- ١٨

استنتاج جون لوك

في أطروحته الثانية للحكومة قال: عندما ينتهي القانون يبدأ الطغيان.

# Points to consider

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

أحداث الحرب الأهلية وإسهامات المفكرين المختلفة أدت إلى الفكر الإنجليزي الدي تميز بالأفكار الليبرالية والتسامح الديني والحكم بالقانون.

\*\*\*\*\*\*

1.because of the Civil War thinkers preferred Moderate ideas

2.because Germany and France didn't experience the Civil War they tended to be <u>Extreme</u>.

3. The movements in Europe lead to Revolution .

4. The movements in England lead to More moderation and stability.

5. John Locke was philosopher, politician and enlightenment thinker.

6. John Locke is considered The father of liberalism.

7.<u>17<sup>th</sup> century and 18<sup>th</sup></u> century European movement of the suit that saw human reason and Empiricism as the way to get truth .<u>The Enlightenment movement</u>.

8. Empiricism means: Getting theories from observable facts.

9. The roots of the enlightenment are from Islamic thinkers and ideas.

10. A political philosophy founded on the idea of liberty freedom and equality Liberalism.

فلسفه سياسيه تأسست على فكرة الحريه والمساواه الليبراليه

11. John Locke thinks that <u>There must be a just law that everybody in the society should obey</u> .

يعتقد جون لوك أنه يجب أن يكون هناك قانون عادل ويجب على كل فرد في المجتمع الالتزام به.

12. what are the major thoughts of John Locke?

Freedom of religion, private property and a just law.

. ماهي الأفكار الرئيسيه لجون لوك ؟ الحريه والملكيه الخاصه والقانون العادل.

13. A lot of British thoughts were a reaction to The idea of European Tyranny.

14. According to John Locke the purpose of law is To protect freedom.

15. According to John Locke when law ends Tyranny begins.

16. According to John Locke when there is no law There's no freedom.

17. The events of the Civil War and the contribution of different thinkers led English thought that was marked with . <u>Liberalism</u>, religious toleration and rule of law.

18. The most important work of Jones lock is two treaties on government.

\*jhon locke's famous book was two treatises on:

a.fish b.government.

c-the country side. d-love

\*liberal thinkers believe in the rule of :

b.cmonarchs a.priests

c.law d.dictators

#### Lecture 4

## Adam Smith, Capitalism and the Scottish Enlightenment

# آدم سميث والرأسمالية وعصر التنوير الاسكتلندي

## Major points to consider pre-lecture:

- \*Up to now we have been talking mainly about England but after the 'Act of Union' in 1707, we can start to talk about Britain.
- \*Throughout the 18th and 19th Century Great Britain became the most powerful economic force in the world.
- \*Scotland and a long history of education and some major Universities.

# نقاط يجب أن توضع في الاعتبار قبل المحاضرة :

نحن إلى الأن نتحدث عن بشكل أساسي عن إنجلترا ولكن بعد قانون الاتحاد في ١٧٠٧م سوف نتكلم عن بريطانيا . بريطانيا .

في خلال القرن الثامن عشر والتاسع عشر كانت بريطانيا العظمي أكبر قوة اقتصادية في العالم .

اسكوتنلدا وتاريخ طويل من التعليم وبعض الجامعات الكبري

#### The Scottish Enlightenment

#### عصر التنوير الاسكوتنلدى

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.

Among the Scottish thinkers and scientists of the period were Francis Hutcheson, David Hume, Adam Smith, Robert Burns, Adam Ferguson (Father of Modern Sociology), and James Hutton (Father of Modern Geology).

## **Adam Smith and Economics**

#### آدم سميث والاقتصاد

Adam Smith (June 5th 1723-July17th 1790) was a Scottish Moral Philosopher and Economist.

. He is often called the "Father of Modern Economics.

He wrote' An enquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations" in 1776 which was the first modern work of economics and has had a very big influence on the modern economic world.

He observed the economies of many European societies and wrote his book based on the observations.

Smith laid the foundations of classical free market economic theory.

# **Capitalism and the Free Market**

# الرأسمالية والسوق الحر

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.

Central characteristics of capitalism include 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 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.

أما عكس السوق الحر فهو السوق الذي تنظمه وتديره الحكومة في العرض والطلب من خلال وسائل غير مرتبطة بالسوق مثل القانون الذي يحكم من يسمح له بدخول السوق أو تحديد المنتج أو الخدمات المقدمة أو وضع الأسعار بشكل مباشر .

#### The Wealth of Nations-Quotes

In general, if any branch of trade, or any division of labor, be advantageous to the public, the freer and more general the competition, it will always be the more so. The Wealth Of Nations, Book II.

## من كتاب ثروات الأمم

بصفة عامة إذا كان أي فرع من فروع التجارة أو قسم من أقسام العمل هو ميزة للجمهور وايضا للحرية و اكثر للمنافسه العامه .

Consumption is the sole end and purpose of all production; and the interest of the producer ought to be attended to, only so far as it may be necessary for promoting that of the consumer. The wealth Of Nations, Book IV Chapter VIII

## The Wealth of Nations-Quotes

The statesman who should attempt to direct private people in what manner they ought to employ their capitals, would not only load himself with a most unnecessary attention, but assume an authority which could safely be trusted, not only to no single person, but to no council or senate whatever, and which would nowhere be so dangerous as in the hands of a man who had folly and presumption enough to fancy himself fit to exercise it. The wealth Of Nations,

# Book IV, Chapter II

إن على رجل الدولة أن يحاول توجيه الملكيه الخاصة التي يستطيع بها الناس توظيف أموالهم ، ليس فقط فقط بتحميل نفسه عبء الأشياء غير الضرورية ولكن بافتراض أحد الهيئات التي يثق بها ، ليس فقط لفرد واحد ولكن مهما كان بلا استشاره و مجلس شيوخ ، أخطر مما يكون في يد شخص واحد أحمق بتخيل نفسه هو الوحيد اللائق للممارسة هذا الأمر

# Smith's Idea of 'The Invisible Hand'

This was Smith's most important idea but not everyone agrees with it. Every individual... neither intends to promote the public interest, nor knows how much he is promoting it... he intends only his own security; and by directing that industry in such a manner as its produce may be of the greatest value, he Intends only his own gain, and he is in this, as in many other cases, led by an invisible hand to promote an end which was no part of his intention. The Wealth Of Nations, Book IV, Chapter II

# فكرة سميث عن " اليد الخفية

وهذه كانت أهم أفكار سميث ولكن لا يتفق معها احد

فكل فرد سواء لا يعتزم تعزيز المصلحة العامة و لا يعرف قدره في الترويج هو فقط يريد أمن بلده هو وعن طريق توجيه تلك الصناعة في مثل هده الطريقه التي تنتج بها قد يكون اعظم قيمه . هو ينوي فقط مكسبه و هو في هذه الحالة كحالات كثيره يقاد بواسطة يد خفيه لغايه لم تكن في نيته .

ثروة الأمم ، الكتاب الرابع الفصل الثاني

# A Summary of Smith's Ideas

Smith believed in governments allowing people to trade freely.

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

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

# ملخص أفكار سميث

سميث يؤمن بسماح الحكومة للناس بالتجارة الحرة .

يعتقد سميث أنه كلما سمح للناس بعمل الشيء الجيد لمزيد من الازدهار فإن ذلك سوف يعود على المجتمع .

كما يعتقد أنه بالسماح للنشاط الإقتصادي الحرسوف تكون اليد الخفية التي ستجلب الازدهار حتى لأفقر الناس في المجتمع .

#### Economic Rise of Britain and then America

#### ازدهار الإقتصاد في بريطانيا ومن بعدها امريكا

Because of Smith's theories belief in government control of the economy became less in Britain in the late 18th century. During the Industrial Revolution, Britain embraced free trade and Smith's ideas, and 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.

بسبب الإعتقاد بنظريات سميث في الحكومه اصبحت السيطره على الإقتصاد اقل في بريطانيا في اواخر القرن ١٨. في اثناء الثوره الصناعيه تبنت بريطانيا التجارة الحرة ونظريات سميث وبواسطة استخدام الإمبراطوريه البريطانيه قوتها في نشر نموذج الاقتصاد الليبرالي حول العالم من خلال الأسواق المفتوحة والغاء الحواجز والتجارة الدولية.

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

كما سيطرت بريطانيا على مناطق جديده وضعت قوه اقتصاديه وماليه هائله استولت على أراضي جديدة قامت بتطوير الاقتصاد الكبير والقوة المالية في الدول المستقلة في أمريكا اللاتينية وآسيا في فهي تقرض الأموال وتنشأ السكك الحديدية وتشترك في التجارة فل ظهر معرض لندن الكبير قوة وهيمنة بريطانيا في المهندسة والاتصالات والصناعة والذي استمر حتى ظهور الولايات المتحدة وألمانيا في ١٨٩٠٠

## **2nd Assignments-Questions**

### Answer these questions with a sentence:

1. Why do we talk about Great Britain from the beginning of the 18th Century?

Because throughout the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> Century Great Britain became the most powerful economic force in the world.

2. What are two important ideas of Liberalism?

3. Who did John Locke think should obey the Law?

4. Did Adam Smith think that the government should control the economy?

5. How did Adam Smith believe the poorer people would be helped in a free market economy?

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

\*Adam smith: scottish moral philosopher and economist (modern

economic)

\*Capitalism, Controlled by private owners " the producers and

Consumer decide prices of goods"

1- The act of union was in 1707.

2- Britain became the most powerful economic force in the world

Throughout the 18th and the 19th century

اصبحت بريطانيا القوه الإقتصاديه الأكثر نفودا في العالم خلال القرن ١٨-٩١

3- an 18th century movement of thought within Scotland ancient universities"

Glasgow, Edinburgh, Aberdeen The Scottish enlightenment

التنوير الأسكتلندي.

4- They held to an optimistic belief in the ability of humanity to affect and change for better in society and nature guided by Reason.

4- Father of modern sociology Adam Fergus

5- Father of modern geology James Hutton.

6- Adam Smith Was Moral philosopher and economist

7- Adam Smith belongs to 18th century Scottish philosopher

8- Considered the father of modern economics Adam Smith

9- Who wrote the wealth of Nations? Adam Smith 1776.

10- Adam Smith wrote his book based on Observation

11- Adam Smith laid to the foundation of Classical free market economic theory.

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

13- What are the characteristics of capitalism?

Making money, competitive market and wage labor.

14- in a capitalist economy who decides the prices of goods and services?

Producers and consumers.

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

16- Consumption is the sole end and purpose of all production.

17- Adam Smith believed in: Consumer society

18- What is the most important idea of Adam Smith? The invisible hand.

19- How did Adam Smith think the poorer people will be helped in a free market economy? Through the invisible hand.

### Lecture 5

# Romanticism: William Wordsworth and the Lake Poets

# **Romanticism**

#### :الرومانسيه

Major points to consider pre-lecture:

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

This was causing changes in the countryside as there were more factories and buildings

Some people wanted to reject modern life and celebrate the beauty of nature and the human spirit. These were the Romantic poets.

#### The Romantic Poets

#### الشعراءالر ومانسيين

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

#### William Wordsworth

## ويليام ووردث وورث

William Wordsworth (7 April 1770 – 23 April 1850) was a major English Romantic poet.

Famous for his poems about the English countryside.

Lived in the 'Lake District' and was an important 'Lake Poet.'

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

#### 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 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.

#### The Daffodils

#### قصيدة النرجس

One of the most famous poems in the English language.

It is often called "I wandered lonely as a cloud."

A daffodil is a beautiful flower that appears in great numbers in late spring in the UK.

I recommend that you take a look at a picture of some daffodils and some pictures of the Lake District before we start looking at the poem.

## **The Daffodils**

# النرجس

I wandered lonely as a cloud

That floats on high o'er vales and hills,

When all at once I saw a crowd,

A host, of golden daffodils:

Beside the lake, beneath the trees,

Fluttering and dancing in the breeze.

أتجول وحدي كالسحاب

العائم عالياً فوق الوديان والتلال

عندما أرى الكل فجأة مزدحم

مستضيفا النرجس الذهبي

بجوار البحيرة وتحت الأشجار

يرفرف ويرقص في الهواء العليل

Continuous as the stars that shine

And twinkle on the milky way,

They stretched in never-ending line

Along the margin of a bay:

Ten thousand saw I at a glance,

Tossing their heads in sprightly dance.

دائم كالنجوم المشرقة

ويلمع على الطريق اللبني

ويمتد في خلاء لا ينتهي

على هامش الخليج

فأرى الآلاف منها بنظرة

تضرب رؤوسها بحركة راقصة خفيفة

The waves beside them danced: but they Out-did

the sparkling waves in glee:

A poet could not but be gay,

In such a jocund company:

I gazed-and gazed-but little thought

what wealth the show to me had brought:

ترقص الأمواج بجانبهم

ولكنها تتفوق في موجة بارقة

ولا يمكن لشاعر إلا أن يكون مسروراً

بمثل هذه الصحبة المرحة

فحملقت وحملقت ولكنى فكرت قليلأ

ما هذا العرض الجميل الذي أراه

For oft, when on my couch I lie

In vacant or in pensive mood,

They flash upon that inward eye

Which is the bliss of solitude:

And then my heart with pleasure fills,

And dances with the daffodils.

فهو غالباً يأتى وأنا راقد على الأريكة

في مزاج خالى أو متعمق الفكر

فهي تومض على العين من الداخل

إنها نعمة الوحدة

والتى تملأ قلبى سعادة

فيرقص مع زهور النرجس

#### **Conclusion**

• Try to find some pictures of the British countryside and try to imagine why so many poets write about it.

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

\*by the end of the 18th century Britain was starting to see the beginning off?

The Industrial Revolution.

\*A movement of poetry in the late 18th and 19th century

romantic poets.

\*The romantic poets celebrated .....

The beauty of nature and the pure human spirit.

\*The romantic poets were against......

Enlightenment and human reason

\*where did William Wordsworth live?

The Lake District

\*what other famous poems by William Wordsworth?

The prelude, Lucy poems, lyrical ballads and laodamia

\* the lake poets are a group of poets who lived in the lake district...

At the turn of the 19th century

\*The three figures of the lake school are...?

William Wordsworth, Samuel Taylor Coleridge and Robert Southey

\*The Lake District is in North Westrin England.

\* daffodils are Yellow flowers

\* daffodils is considered A lyrical poem.

\*another name for daffodils is I wondered lonely as a cloud.

\*and daffodils he compares daffodils to Shining stars " metaphor"

- \* Who wrote daffodils? William Wordsworth.
- \*William Wordsworth belong to what class? Middle class.

\* The theme of daffodils is The beauty of English countryside.

\* meant to schism appeared as a reaction to <u>The ugliness of the industrial revolution.</u>

- \*The Rpmantic Poets lived at the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century and beginning of the 9<sup>th</sup> century.
- \*The Lake District of England is a very beautiful area.
- \*William---- worte the poem The Daffodils : William Wordsworth.

# Lecture 6

# Romanticism: William Blake and the Industrial Revolution

# الشاعر ويليام بليك والثورة الصناعية

# Romanticism

# الرومانسية

# Major points to consider pre-lecture:

# نقاط يجب وضعها في الاعتبار قبل المحاضرة:

• By the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> Century Britain was starting to see the beginning of the Industrial revolution.

• This was causing changes in the countryside as there were more factories and buildings.

 Some people wanted to reject modern life and celebrate the beauty of nature and the human spirit. These were the Romantic poets.

## William Blake

• William Blake (28 November 1757 - 12 August 1827) was an English poet, painter and printmaker.

He wasn't famous during his lifetime and died very poor.

• He hated the effect that the Industrial Revolution was having on the life and people of Britain.

· Was a great painter, as well as poet.

# **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.

```
الثورة الصناعية عبارة تحول في التصنيع بطرق جديدة في الفترة من عام ١٧٦٠ الى مابين ١٨٢٠ -١٨٤٠.
```

• It began in Great Britain and within a few decades had spread to Western Europe and the United States.

```
بدأت في بريطانيا وفي خلال عقود قليلة اجتاحت أوروبا الغربية والولايات المتحدة.
```

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

```
تعتبر الثورة الصناعية نقطة تحول في التاريخ حيث تأثرت بها معظم معالم الحياة اليومية.
```

• In particular average income and population began to exhibit unprecedented sustained growth.

# **Negative points**

# النقاط السلبية

 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.

```
ساهم نظام المصنع على نمو المناطق الحضرية حيث هاجرت أعداد كبيرة من العمال إلى المدن بحثا عن العمل والتوظيف في المصانع.
```

• 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.

```
ظهرت عمالة الأطفال وأصبحت واضحة أكثر بعد الثورة الصناعية كذلك زاد التعليم وعدد السكان. أجبر العديد من الأطفال على العمل في بيئات سيئه نسبيا وكان يدفع لهم أقل من الكبار.
```

Blake and the Romantic's view of the Industrial Revolution

```
وجهة نظر ويليام بليك عن الثورة الصناعية.
```

• The Romantic poet's hated the way Industrialization was changing the British landscape and often focused on the beauties of the English countryside that they thought was being threatened.

• They also thought that the atmosphere in the cities and things like child labour were damaging the human spirit and wanted to return to the preindustrial revolution rural ideal.

اعتقد الرومانسيون أن الجو في المدن مثل الطفل العامل الذي كانت نفسيته وروحه الإنسانية تتدمر وأرادوا العودة الريف النموذجي.

• Blake, especially saw and portrayed the Industrial Revolution with very strong and dark images that showed how he felt that the machines were destroying both nature and man.

قام بليك على وجه الخصوص بالقول والرسم للثورة الصناعيه بشكل قوي جدا وصور مظلمة أظهرت شعوره بأن المكائن تدمر الطبيعة والإنسان.

# The Tyger

## قصيدة النمر

 A poem in Blake"s great work of poetry: "Songs of Innocence and Experience."

قصيدة بليك قصيدة عظيمه من شعر الأغاني في البراءة والخبرة

It is called the "most famous of his works".

تعد من أشهر أعماله

It is a classic of English poetry.

Many people have different ideas about what it is about.

• Many see it as a large metaphor for the Industrial Revolution.

• The imagery is of a Tiger that is powerful and terrible like the Industrial Revolution.

Tyger is an 18th Century spelling of the modern world tiger.

The Tyger

Tyger Tyger, burning bright,

In the forests of the night;

what immortal hand or eye,

# Could frame thy fearful symmetry?

In what distant deeps or skies.

Burnt the fire of thine eyes?

On what wings dare he aspire?

What the hand, dare seize the fire?

And what shoulder, & what art,

Could twist the sinews of thy heart?

And when thy heart began to beat,

what dread hand? & what dread feet?

What the hammer? what the chain,

In what furnace was thy brain?

what the anvil? what dread grasp,

Dare its deadly terrors clasp!

when the stars threw down their spears

And waterd heaven with their tears:

Did he smile his work to see?

Did he who made the Lamb make thee?

Tyger Tyger burning bright,

In the forests of the night:

what immortal hand or eye,

Dare frame thy fearful symmetry?

يا من تشتعل بهاء

في الغابات الليليه

أي ايد وعيون أبدية

شكلت هذا الجمال البري

في عذوبة وعفوية ؟

من أشعل النار!

في تلك العيون العسلية ؟

وبأي أعماق أو سماوات علوية

شكلت هذا الجمال

وأي جناح يجرؤ ان يتمنى أويختار

وأي يد يمكنها أن تصطاد النار ؟

أي قدرة أو أي مهارة!

خلقت تلك الثنابا

وزرعت فيك الجسارة عندما يبدأ قلبك في الهجوم

بمخلب قوي ويد من حديد

كالمطرقة أو سلاسل الفولاذ المتينة

تقبض على الفريسة المسكينة

بإرادة صلبة وقوة شكيمة

عندما ترسل النجوم أشعتها الذهبية!

وتروي السماء الأرض بدموعها الندية

هل يشعر بالسعادة من خلق هذا الصنيع ؟

هل من خلقك هو الذي خلق الحمل الوديع ؟

النمر! النمر! ايها القط البري!

يا من تشتعل بهاء

في الغابات الليليه

أي أيد وعيون أبدية

شكلت هذا الجمال البرى

في عذوبة وعفوية ؟

## **3rd Assignment**

- 1. The Romantic poets wanted a more:
- a. rural life b. urban life . c. modern life .

الشعراء الرومانسيون يريدون المزيد من:

أ- الحياه الريفية ب- الحياة الحضرية ج- - الحياة الحديثة

- 2. William Wordsworth lived in the:
- a. 16th Century . b. 18th & 19th Century c. 20th Century.

- 3. The 'Lake District' is in:
- a.Scotland b. England c. Wales

منطقة البحيرة

أ- اسكوتلنديه ب- إنجليزيه ج- ويلزيه

- 4. William Blake was also a great:
- a. singer <u>b. painter</u> c. politician.
- 5. The Industrial Revolution in England led to more\_\_\_\_\_:
- a. farms. b. factories. c. shops.

أدت الثورة الصناعية في إنجلترا إلى مزيد من

أ. المزارع <u>ب- المصانع</u> جـ - المتاجر

- 1- William Blake was a poet and? Painter and printmaker
- 2- William Blake died ...? Poor and was unknown during his life

مات و بليام بليك فقير ا ولم يكن معر و فا اثناء حياته .

- 3- The Industrial Revolution was period from about 1760 to sometime between 1820 and 1840.
- 4- The Industrial Revolution started in?

Great Britain and then spread to Western Europe and the United States.

5- Child labor existed? Before the Industrial Revolution

وجدت عمالة الأطفال قبل الثوره الصناعه

6. The Romantic poet's hated the way Industrialization was changing the British landscape and they also thought that the atmosphere in the cities and things like child labour were damaging the human spirit and wanted to return to the pre-industrial revolution rural ideal.

كره شعراء الرومانسه الطريقة التَّي غيرت بها الثورة الصناعَّة الطبيعة البريطانية وكان دائم البحث عن الجمال في الريف الانجليزي والذين اعتقدوا أنه مهدد و اعتقد الرومانسيون أن الجو في المدن مثل الطفل العامل الذي . كانت نفسيته وروحه الإنسانية تتدمر وأرادوا العودة إلى ما قبل الثورة الصناعية والعودة للريف النموذجي.

7- romantic poets wanted more? Rural life

8- Tiger by William Blake is a poem great work of poetry: "Songs of Innocence and Experience."

9- William Blake portrays the tiger as?

Terrible and powerful like the Industrial Revolution

10- Tiger by William Blake consists of? Six stanzas.

11- Burning bright in William Blake's tiger refer to? The colors of the tiger <a href="metaphor" "metaphor"</a>

12- The third stanza represents? The blacksmith (The Industrial Revolution)

13- The lamp represents?

The innocence of the English countryside.

14- the symmetry of the tiger is? his stripes.

\*Wiliam Blake died:

a.rich and famous. <u>b.poor and unknown</u>

c.popular and loved d.well known

\*The first line of (the tiger)is Tyger Tyger ----- bright.

a. singing . b.shouting .

c.playing. <u>d.burning</u>

\*Tyger Tyger burning bright in the ------

a.Isle of wight.

b. forests of the night

c. Air Saudi flight.

d.cause of worng or right.

#### Lecture7

#### Jane Austen and the British class system

## جين أوستن ونظام طبقات المجتمع البريطاني

#### Jane Austen

## جين أوستن

#### Major points to consider pre-lecture

Before the start of the Industrial revolution money was in the hands of the rural aristocracy and established merchant families.

The Industrial revolution caused new sources of wealth to emerge.

Many new families tried to imitate the behavior of the old rural aristocracy.

## The British Class System

#### النظام الطبقى البريطاني

The "class system" is very important in understanding British culture.

Traditionally, there are three classes: the upper classes, the middle classes and the working classes.

There is also an important distinction between the upper and lower middle classes and the upper and lower working classes.

This influences a person's name, accent, clothing and manner.

## 18th and 19th Century Upper Class Etiquette

Many writers in this era talked about the life and etiquette of the upper classes.

Etiquette 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.

There are many novels of this era that are about people from lower classes 'social climbing" in good and bad ways.

هناك العديد من الروايات في هذه الفترة حول أشخاص من الطبقة الدنيا "التسلق الاجتماعي" بطرق جيدة وسيئة

#### **Georgian England**

#### العصر الجورجى الانجليزي

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, including Jane Austen.

There were also many famous painters in this era including; John Constable, Thomas Gainsborough and Sir Joshua Reynolds.

Nowadays we talk about 'Georgian Architecture' meaning a particular way of building houses, especially among the upper classes.

وهذه الأيام نتحدث عن العصر المعماري الجورجي وهو يعني أسلوب معين في بناء المساكن وبخاصة بين الطبقات العليا .

#### Jane Austen

#### جين أوستن

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

They were mainly set among the landed gentry of Georgian England.

The landed gentry were a branch of the English upper classes that lived on inherited wealth from ownership of land.

Best of luck entsab.com Kholood.s2

Jane Austen is one of the most loved novelists in the English language.

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

#### Pride and Prejudice

#### رواية كبرياء وتحامل

About the universal themes of love and marriage.

The main characters are Mr Darcy and Elizabeth Bennet who overcome their pride and prejudice against each other to admit their love and get married.

The novel explores themes like social class, the role of women and upper class hypocrisy.

There was a TV version released in 1995 that became very popular all over the world.

The 2005 film version which starred Keira Knightley and Matthew Macfayden brought the story to a new generation.

```
في العام ٢٠٠٥م ، ظهر فيلم بطولة النجوم Kira Knightley & Matthew Macfayden حيث قدما هذه القصة للجيل الجديد.
```

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

The famous opening sentence of "Pride and Prejudice "Vanity and pride are different things, though the words are often used synonymously.

A person may be proud without being vain.

Pride relates more to our opinion of ourselves, vanity to what we would have others think of us."

An example of Jane Austen's social observation and Elizabeth's cleverness. "A lady's imagination is very rapid; it jumps from admiration to love, from love to matrimony in a moment."

مثال جين أوستن للملاحظه الاجتماعية والدكاء الإليزابيثي .

An example of some of the subtle humour of the novel.

"For what do we live, but to make sport for our neighbors and laugh at them in our turn?

An example of Jane Austern"s observation of upper class life.

"Till this moment I never knew myself."

An important line in the novel which has a lot of exploration of the character's psychology. "We are all fools in love"

One of Jane Austen"s observations on love

The story ends happily with the two characters admitting their love for each other and Elizabeth agreeing to marry Darcy.

"You were disgusted with the women who were always speaking and looking, and thinking for your approbation alone.

I roused, and interested you, because I was so unlike them."

One of the reasons Darcy chose Elizabeth.

Social Class-A question to think about

Think about famous British people that you know. What social class do you think they are from?

What social class are, for example; Wayne Rooney, The Queen or David Beckham from?

Why do you think that?

لماذا تعتقد دلك ؟

before the start of the Industrial Revolution money was in the han Rural Aristocracy

قبل بداية الثوره الصناعيه كان المال في ايدي الأستقر اطيين الريفيين .

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

\*The Industrial Revolution caused sources of wealth to emerge

سببت الثورة الصناعية على ظهور طبقة جديدة من الأثرياء .

\*Traditionally in Britain there are Three social classes.

تقليديا يوجد في بريطانيا ثلاث طبقات اجتماعيه.

\*Class influences Name, accent, clothing and manner.

تأثير الطبقات: الإسم ،اللهجه،الملابس، الطريقه.

\*The way you behave in a particular social class is called. Etiquette.

يطلق على القواعد التي تحكم مواقف الحياة الإجتماعية. اداب.

\*The period from 1714 and 1837 is called . The Georgian era .

يطلق على الفتره من ١٧١٤ الى ١٨٣٧ العصر الجورجي.

\*The Georgian era was a time of Great stability and change in society.

كان العصر الجورجي وقت استقرار عظيم وتغير في المجتمع .

\*The Georgina era included <u>Industrial Revolution and romantic poets.</u>

يشمل العصر الجورجي الثوره الصناعيه والشعراء الرومنسيين.

\*Jane Austen Wrote works of Romantic Fiction.

كتبت جين اوستن اعمال في الخيال الرومنسي.

\*The landed gentry were <u>a branch of the English upper classes that lived on inherited wealth from ownership of land.</u>

كان النبلاء فرع من فروع الطبقة العليا الانجليزية التي عاشت على الثروة الموروثة من امتلاكهم الأراضي .

\*Jane Austen is famous for <u>Pride and prejudice</u>, sense and sensibility, <u>Mansfield Park</u>, <u>Emma</u>, <u>northanger</u> <u>Abbey and Persuasion</u>.

تشتهر جين اوستن بالكبرياء والتحامل ومرهفه وشاعريه و Mansfield Park, Emma, northanger Abbey والاقتاع.

\*The theme of pride and prejudice is .The universal theme of love and marriage.

موضوع كبرياء وتحامل تتحدث عن موضوعات عالمية عن الحب والزواج.

\*Who are the main characters of pride and prejudice? Mr. Darcy and Elizabeth Bennet

\*The novel explores themes like social class, the role of women and upper class hypocrisy.

الرواية تكتشف موضوعات مثل الطبقات الاجتماعية ودور المرأة والنفاق الاجتماعي .

\*Jane Austen concentrates on the character psychology.

جين اوستن ركزت على نفسية الشخصيه.

\*An example of exploration of the character psychology of Jane Austen's pride and prejudice is.

"We are all fools in love"

مثال على اكتشاف نفسية الشخصيه لجين اوستن في رواية كبرياء وتحامل" جميعنا سقطنا في الحب."

\*----- Austen was a famous.

a- Sarah.  $\underline{b-Jane.}$  c-Elizabith. d-Sandra.

\*Social ----- is very important in British culture.

a-A security.  $\underline{b-Class.}$  c-Wealth. d-Abilities.

#### **Lecture 8**

### Charles Dickens and Victorian London-A Tale of Two Cities

# تشارلزديكينز و العصر الفيكتوري اللندنى - حكاية مدينتين

#### Major points to consider pre-lecture:

A. By the middle of the 19th Century, Britain was the major, undisputed world power.

B. London, its capital, was by this time the largest and greatest city on the planet.

C. the French Revolution of 1789 was an event that shocked Europe and showed the gap between British and French culture.

كانت الثورة الفرنسية في عام ١٧٨٩م أحد الأحداث التي صدمت اوروبا وأظهرت الفجوة بين الثقافة البريطانية والثقافة الفرنسية .

#### The Victorian Age

#### العصر الفيكتوري

A. The Victorian Era (or age) was named after Queen Victoria who reigned from 1837 to 1901.

B. 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).

C. 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

A. Victorian London was the center of a great empire and so there were many rich people in the city.

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

C. The effect of this was overcrowding, especially in London.

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

#### **Charles Dickens**

## تشارلز ديكنز

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

B. He created some of the world's most memorable fictional characters like Scrooge and Oliver Twist.

C. Is generally regarded as the greatest novelist of the Victorian period and his name is used to describe the period. We talk of 'Dickensian London' or we talk of a 'Dickensian Scene' to describe a situation of great poverty.

D. Famous for his powerful descriptions.

E. Some of his famous novels include: 'A Christmas Carol', 'Oliver Twist' and 'Great Expectations'.

من بعض رواياته الشهيرة A Christmas Carol, Oliver Twist, & Great Expectations

## **Charles Dickens**

# تشارلز ديكنز

A. He was from a poor background and had to work in a factory as a child worker because his father went to prison because he owed money.

B. He was a social critic, and tried to show people about how difficult life was for the poor during this time.

C. A lot of his books describe the terrible life of the British lower classes.

D. However, he believed in slow change, and was against revolutionary ideas that would damage society.

# A Tale of Two Cities

### حكاية المدينتين

A. A Tale of Two Cities (1859) is a novel by Charles Dickens, set in London and Paris before and during the French Revolution.

```
رواية قصة مدينتين ظهرت عام ١٨٥٩م كانت عن لندن وباريس قبل وأثناء الثورة الفرنسية .
```

B. It has sold over two hundred million copies.

```
تم بيع ما يزيد عن ٢٠٠ مليون نسخة من هذه الرواية .
```

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

D. It talks about the brutality and violence of France before the revolution and then talks about the how the revolutionaries become just as brutal and violent after the revolution.

```
إن هذه الرواية تتحدث عن وحشية وعنف فرنسا قبل الثورة وبعد ذلك تحدثت عن الثوريين كيف اصبحو مثلهم هنيفين ووحشيين بعد الثورة.
```

E. Though it shows the injustice of both French and British society, the book's message is that revolution isn't a good thing.

#### A Tale of Two Cities-Quotes

#### اقتباسات من حكاية مدينتين

"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

"There is prodigious strength in sorrow and despair."

Shows how Dickens respects and identifies with the poor

"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

#### A Tale of Two Cities-Quotes

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

#### مقتطفات من قصة مدينتين

```
" الموت يولد الحياة ولكن الظلم والقهر لا يولد شيء آخر سوى نفسه "
```

"Liberty, equality, fraternity, or death; -the last, much the easiest to bestow, O Guillotine!"An example of Dickens's and the general British hatred of oppression

An example of Dickens's attitude to the French Revolution

"I see a beautiful city and a brilliant people rising from this abyss. I see the lives for which I lay down my life, peaceful, useful, prosperous and happy. I see that I hold a sanctuary in their hearts, and in the hearts of their descendants, generations hence. It is a far, far better thing that I do, than I have ever done; it is a far, far better rest that I go to than I have ever known."

" إنني أرى مدينة جميلة ، وأناس رائعين يخرجون من القاع ، إنني أرى الحياة كما وضعت حياتي ، هادئة ومسالمة ومفيدة ومز دهرة وسعيدة . إنني أرى أن أحتفظ القدسية في قلوب نسلهم وأجيالهم ، إنها بعيدة ولكن البعد شيء أفضل شيء كالذي أفعله كما لم أفعل من قبل ، فالبعد أفضل راحة أذهب إليها عن تلك التي أعرفها " .

Sydney Carton's last words in the book and maybe the message of the book

#### **The 4thAssignment**

- 1. The rules of how people should behave in a social situation are:
- a. Politeness. b. fun. <u>c. etiquette</u>

- 2. The 'Georgian Era' was named after the \_\_\_\_\_ of the time:
- a. Kings. b. politicians. c. poets

- 3. The main male character in 'Pride and Prejudice' is Mr.:
- a. Smith. b. Benet. c. Darcy

4. Charles Dickens was the greatest \_\_\_\_\_ of the Victorian age:

a. Poet. <u>b. novelist</u>. c. playwright

5. Sidney Carton's death at the end of 'A Tale of Two Cities' is an example of:

a. revolution. b. insubordination. c. sacrifice

ب- وقاة سيدنى كارتون في نهاية رواية قصة مدينتين أحد الأمثلة على :

<u>أ- الثورة</u> ب- التصحية

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

\*when was the French Revolution? <u>1789</u>

متى كانت الثوره الفرنسيه؟

\*The French Revolution showed a gap between? Britain and France

اظهرت الثوره الفرنسيه فجوه بين بريطانيا وفرنسا.

\*by the middle of 19th century: Britain was the major world power

London was the largest and greatest city on the planet

بحلول منتصف القرن االتاسع عشر كانت بريطانيا القوه العظمى في العالم.

كانت لندن اكبر واعظم مدينه على وجه الأرض.

\*The period from 1837 to 1901 is called? The Victorian age named after Queen Victoria

الفتره بين ١٨٣٧ الى ١٩٠١ تسمى العصر الفيكتوري سمي بعهد الملكه فيكتوريا.

\*The Victorian age was a tough time for..?

Poor people because of the population growth

كان العصر الفيكتوري وقت صعبا للفقراء بسبب النمو السكاني.

\*The population grew in the Victorian age from..?

From 17 to 31 million in only 64 years

نمي عدد السكان في الغصر الفيكتوري من ١٧ الى ٣١ مليون فقط في ٦٤ سنه.

\*The poor areas of Victorian age were famous for..?

Poverty, social problems and crime

كانت تشتهر المناطق الفقيره في العصر الفيكتوري بالفقر والمشاكل الإجتماعيه والجريمه.

\*Charles Dickens 1812 to 1870 was?

An English novelist, from poor background and a social critic.

```
تشارلز ديكنز ١٨١٢-١٨٧٠ كان روائي انجليزي من بيئه فقيره وناقد اجتماعي .
```

\*Dickens was the most famous novelist of? Victorian age

\*Dickens works include?

Christmas Carol, Oliver twist and great expectations

\*a tale of two cities" is set in ? London & Paris.

\*A tale of two cities has sold over two hundred million copies.

\*a tale of two cities is considered?

Fictional novel.

\*An important theme of Tale of two cities is?

Self-sacrifice.

\* Another important theme in tale of two cities? Peace.

\* The French Revolution aimed to <u>Liberty</u>, equality and fraternity.

\* The most important characters in tale of two cities: Sydney carton, Charles Darnay.

\* What is the message of the book "A tale of two cities"? The idea of sacrifice.

\* Liberty equality fraternity or death "tale of two cities" is an example of?

Irony of French revolution objectives

\* The book message is that revolution is not good thing.

\*Who was the queen of England in Charles time?

A. Victoria. b. Elizabeth. c. Natalie. D. Tracy.

\*Victorian London was overcrowded because of:

a. road b. car <u>c. population</u>.

Best of luck entsab.com Kholood.s2

#### Lecture 9

### George Washington and the American Declaration of Independence.

جورج واشنطن واعلان الإستقلال الأمريكي.

#### **The United States of America**

الولايات المتحده الأمريكيه

317 million population (3rd largest), by far the

Biggest English speaking country in the world.

عدد السكان ٣١٧ مليون نسمة ( ثالث أكبر ) دولة ناطقة بالإنجليزية في العالم .

4th largest country in the world by surface area.

رابع أكبر مساحة في العالم .

It is one of the world's most ethnically diverse and multicultural nations.

إنها واحدة من أكبر الدول المتعددة الأعراق والثقافات.

The world's undisputed superpower.

القوة العظمي في العالم بدون خلاف.

Major reason for the global dominance of the English language.

أحد الأسباب الرئيسية لهيمنة اللغة الإنجليزية في العالم.

# Points to consider pre-lecture

In 1492 Cristopher Columbus discovered the American continent.

English settlement on the eastern coast of America began with the Virginia Colony in 1607 and the Pilgrims' Plymouth Colony in 1620.

الاستيطان الأمريكي على الساحل الشرقي من أمريكا بدأ بمستعمرة فيرجينيا في عام ١٦٠٧م ومستعمرة بلجريمز بليموث في عام

Britain battled with France over America and Canada, but Britain established stronger colonies.

نشبت حروب بين بريطانيا وفرنسا على استعمار أمريكا وكندا ولكن بريطانيا أسست مستعمرات قوية

The original people of America (the Indians) were being conquered and displaced.

- السكان الأصليون لأمريكا (الهنود) تم غزوهم وتشريدهم.
- •The British colonies were committed to freedom and self-governance.

المستعمرات البريطانية كانت ملتزمة بالحرية والحكم الذاتي.

•In 1776 the United States of America declared independence from Britain.

في ١٧٧٦ الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية أعلنت إستقلالها عن بريطانيا.

#### The American Revolutionary War

### حرب الثورة الأمريكية

The American Revolutionary War (1775–1783), is sometimes called the American War of Independence

Though other nations, especially the French were involved, it was mainly fought between the Americans and the British.

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.

#### **George Washington**

George Washington was born in 1731 and died in 1799.

He was the first President of the United States.

He was President from 1789 to 1797.

He was the Commander-in-Chief of the American army during the Revolutionary War.

He is seen as a 'Founding Father' of the USA.

He came from a wealthy, land owning background.

# The American Declaration of Independence

#### إعلان الاستقلال الأمريكي

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

```
هي وثيقة نشر ها الأمريكان في العام ١٧٧٦م أثناء الحرب مع البريطانبين حيث أعلنت أمريكا أنها دولة مستقلة .
```

It is said to contain 'some of the best known sentences in the English Language'.

```
ويقال أنها تحتوى بعض من أفضل كلمات اللغة الإنجليزية المعروفة
```

It basically talks of the American's 'right' to independence and their 'right' to rebel against the British.

```
تتحدث بشكل أساسي عن حق الإستقلال للأمريكين وتمردهم ضد بريطانيا.
```

John Adams and Thomas Jefferson were important in writing the document.

```
جون أدمز وتوماس جيفرسون كانا من بين الشخصيات المهمة التي كتبت الإعلان .
```

It condemns both the British King George III and the British people.

```
ينتقد الإعلان كل من الملك جورج الثالث والشعب البريطاني .
```

The American Declaration of Independence-Quotes

```
اقتباسات من إعلان الاستقلال الأمريكي
```

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.

```
نحن نحمل هذه الحقائق لتكون واضحة وبديهية في ذاتها وهي أن الجميع خلقوا متساويين ومنحهم الخالق حقوق غير قابلة
للتصرف فيها أو تحويلها ومن بين هذه الحقوق الحق في الحياة والحرية والبحث عن السعادة . - أشهر ثاني عبارة في الوثيقه .
```

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' - an example of the very radical nature of the document.

```
تأمين وضمان هذه الحقوق ، التي وضعت بين يدي رجال لهم سلطة العدالة التي حصلوا عليها بموافقة الشعب وعندما تصبح أي حكومة من الحكومات مدمرة ونخربة لهذه الغايات فمن حق الشعب تغييرها لإلغائها وتعيين حكومة جديدة . ( أحد الأمثلة على الطبيعة المتطرفه جداً للوثيقه ) .
```

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.

```
إن تاريخ ملك بريطانيا العظمى هو تاريخ من الإهانات المتكررة والاستغلال وكلها تعمل على تأسيس حكم طاغي مطلق على هذه الولايات ولنثبت ذلك سوف نقدم إلى العالم صراحة عبارات وكلمات الإعلان ضد الملك جورج الثالث.
```

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.

كما لم نطن نحن في الاهتمام بإخواننا البريطانيين فقد حذرناهم من وقت لأخر من محاولات مجالسهم التشريعية تمديد الولايه القضائية علينا . هذه الكلمات ضد البرلمان البريطاني والشعب البريطاني .

نحن النريد مساعدة من إخواننا البريطانيين لقدحذرناهم من وقت الآخر إثر محاولاتهم من جانب سلطتهم لفرض سيطرتهم علينا "كلمات الإعلان ضدالشعب والبرلمان البريطاني

'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 good People of these Colonies.....declare, That these united Colonies are......Free and Independent States; that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as Free and Independent States, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which Independent States may of right do'- the conclusion of the Declaration.

تتولهذا فنحن ممثلي الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية ... نناشد أكبر قضاة العالم على سلامة مقاصدنا والشعب الطيب لهذه الولايات .... ، إعلان ... إن الولايات المستعمر ات المتحدة ... حرة ومستقلة وبريئة من جميع الولاءات التاج البريطاني وأن الروابط السياسية بين هذه الولايات ودولة بريطانيا العظمى يجب أن تنوب وأننا ولايات حرة ومستقلة وأن لديهم الصلاحية الكاملة في شن الحروب وفي إقامة السلام وعمل تحالفات والقيام بالتجارة والقيام بكل الأمور الأخرى التي هي من حق الدول المستقلة . حلاصة الإعلان نحن بالتالى ممثلى الولايات المتحدة. نناشد القضاء الأعلى بالعالم لإستقامة نوايانا، وقيام تلك المستعمرات باعمال

جيدة ،تلك المستعمرات المتحدة حرة وولاية مستقلة: إنهم في حل للولاء للتاج البريطاني ،وكل الإتصال السياسي بينهم وولاية بريطانيا العظمي ،ومن الواجب حله بالكامل وأن الدول الحرة والمستقلة لديهم قوة كاملة لفرض الحروب وإبرام السلام وعقد التحالفات وتأسيس التجارة والقيام بكل الأعمال والأشياء الأخري التي تعتمد على الولايات المستقلة "خاتمة الإعلان".

### Final thoughts

#### أفكار نهائية

A. I hope you can see that the USA and Great Britain are two separate countries with a history of conflict.

آمل أن تكون قد عرفت أن الولايات المتحدة وبريطانيا العظمي دولتين منفصلتين لهما تاريخ من الصراع .

B. Also, despite the history of conflict we have become friends.

بالرغم من هذا التاريخ من الصراع إلا أننا أصبحنا أصدقاء .

C. We have the same language but very different cultures.

نملك نفس اللغة ولكن الثقافات مختلفة جداً.

D. We respect each other but also mock each other.

نحترم بعضنا البعض وأيضاً نسخر من بعضنا البعض .

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

\*The United States is?

-The third largest country in population (317 million)

-The 4th largest country in surface area.

. ثالث اكبر دوله في عدد السكان .

. رابع اكبر دوله في مساحة السطح .

\*when did Christopher Columbus discover the Americas? 1492

\*The colony of Virginia 1607 and the colony of palygram's Plymouth 1620 are in?

Eastern coast of America

\*Britain fought with France over? America and Canada.

\*The original people of America "the Indians" Were Conquered and displaced.

\*The British colonies were committed to? Freedom and self-governance.

\*When was the Declaration of Independence? 1776

\*when was the American Revolutionary war? From 1775 to 1783.

\*The American Revolutionary war is often called? American war of independence.

\*The American war of independence was between: Britain and America

\*The Treaty of Paris 1783 declared the new country of the United States which is

The eastern United States

\*George Washington was:

. The first President of the United States

.commander-in-chief of the American army

.He came from a wealthy, land owning background

.He is seen as a 'Founding Father' of the USA

كان جورج واشنطن الرئيس الأول للولايات المتحده.

كان رئيس الأركان للجيش الأمريكي.

كان من أسرة ثرية تمتلك الأراضى.

يعتبر الأب المؤسس للولايات المتحدة الأمريكية .

\*The American Declaration of Independence was

In the middle of the American war Of independence

\*The American declaration of the independence talked about:

American rights and the right to rebel against the British

\*Who participated in writing the declaration of independence?

Joan Adams, Thomas Jefferson

من شارك في كتابة اعلان الإستقلال ؟

جون ادمز و توماس جيفرسون .

\*The Americans condemned

The King George III, the British people and the Parliament

\*John Adams and Thomas Jefferson were influenced by?

John Locke and Adam Smith

\* George \_\_\_\_\_ was the first president of the United States of America

A. Washington.

B. Chicago.

C. Boston.

\*The 'American Revolutionary War' was between the America &

A. French.

B. Spanish.

C. British.

D. Mexicans.

#### Lecture 10

## Abraham Lincoln, the Civil War and the Gettysburg Address

### إبراهام لينكولن ، الحرب الأهلية وخطاب جيتسبرج الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية

### **The United States of America**

الولايات المتحده الأمريكيه

- 317 million population (3rd largest), by far the biggest English speaking country in the world.
- عدد سكانها ٣١٧ مليون نسمة ( ثالث أكبر ) دولة ناطقة بالإنجليزية في العالم .
- 4th largest country in the world by surface area.
- رابع أكبر مستاحة في العالم.
- It is one of the world's most ethnically diverse and multicultural nations.
- إنها واحدة من أكبر الدول المتعددة الأعراق والثقافات.
- The world's undisputed superpower.
- القوة العظمى في العالم بدون خلاف.
- Major reason for the global dominance of the English language.
- أحد الأسباب الرئيسية لهيمنة اللغة الإنجليزية في العالم.

#### Points to consider pre-lecture

- •In 1492 Cristopher Columbus discovered the American continent.
- في العام ٢ ٩ ٤ ٢ م اكتشف كريستوفر كولمبوس القارة الأمريكية.
- •English settlement on the eastern coast of America began with the Virginia Colony in 1607 and the Pilgrims' Plymouth Colony in 1620.

بدأ الاستيطان الأمريكي على الساحل الشرقي من أمريكا بدأ بمستعمرة فيرجينيا في عام ١٦٠٧م ومستعمرة بوليموث في عام ١٦٢٠م

- •Britain battled with France over America and Canada, but Britain established stronger colonies.
- نشبت حروب بين بريطانيا وفرنسا على أمريكا وكندا ولكن بريطانيا أسست مستعمرات قوية.
- •The original people of America (the Indians) were being conquered and displaced.
- السكان الأصليون لأمريكا ( الهنود ) تم غزوهم وطردهم .
- •The British colonies were committed to freedom and self-governance.
- التزمت المستعمرات الأمريكية بالحرية والحكم الذاتي.

•In 1776 the United States of America declared independence from Britain.

في عام ١٧٧٦م أعلنت الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية الاستقلال عن بريطانيا .

The USA between Independence and Civil War

# الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية بين الاستقلال والحرب الأهلية

•Between Independence and the Civil War 1783-1861, the USA expanded westward mainly through purchasing new land.

الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية بين الاستقلال والحرب الأهلية ١٧٨٣- ١٨٦١م توسعت الولايات المتحدة بشكل أساسي تجاه الغرب من خلال شراء أراضي جديدة .

- •The Americans fought a war against the British between 1812 and 1815 which the Americans won.
- حارب الأمريكان البريطانيين بين العام ١٨١٦م وعام ١٨١٥م والتي فاز فيها الأمريكيين.
- •The Native Americans (Indians) continued to be driven out of their settlements leading to a \lot of death and misery.
- استمر طرد سكان أمريكا الاصليين ( الهنود ) من مستوطناتهم أدى إلى حالات كثيرة من الفويات والبؤس.
- •During this time American settlers pushed the 'American Frontier' westwards.
- في أثناء ذلك الوقت دفع المستوطنون الأمريكيون نحو الحدود الغربية .
- •It was a time of growth, expansion and developing economic strength.

كان ذلك الوقت هو وقت النمو والتوسع وتطور القوة الاقتصادية.

# **Slavery**

- •Slavery had been practiced in America since the days of the early British settlers.
- كانت العبودية تمارس في أمريكا منذ الأيام الأولى للاحتلال البرطاني.
- •They purchased African slaves to work on sugar and cotton farms in the Caribbean and America.
- كانوا يشترون العبيد الأفارقة للعمل في مزارع السكر والقطن في الكاريبي وأمريكا .
- 'All man are created equal' didn't extend to people of African origin and many of the 'Founding Fathers' of America were slave owners.
- " شعار الناس جميعاً سواسية " لم يمتد إلى الأفارقة وأن من كانوا من الآباء المؤسسين كانوا يملكون العبيد ..
- •In the early 19thCentury a large 'abolitionist' movement started which was based in the North of the USA.
- في بداية القرن التاسع عشر بدأت حركة إلغاء العبودية والتي كان مقرها في شمال الولايات المتحدة.
- •20% of the USA population were of African origin.
- ٠ ٢ % من أصل سكان أمريكا من الأفريقيين.

•The Southern states with their cotton-based economies relied on slavery, while the North, with its factory economy did not need slavery.

اعتمدت الولايات الجنوبية التي كانت تعتمد في اقتصادها على القطن على العبيد بينما الشمال الذي كان يعتمد في اقتصاده على العبيد . المصانع لم يكن بحاجة للعبيد .

# The American Civil War

# الحرب الأهلية الأمريكية

- •Fought between 1861 and 1865 in the USA.
- كانت بين الفترة مابين ١٨٦١ و ١٨٦٥م في الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية.
- Fought between the Unionists (the North) and the Confederates (the South).
- كانت الحرب بين الاتحاديين ( في الشمال ) والكونفيدر اليين ( في الجنوب ).
- •Slavery was a big issue especially the question of whether slavery should be legal in the new western states.
- كانت العبودية قضية كبيرة وبخاصة مسألة اضفاء الشرعيه على مسألة العبودية في الولايات الغربية الجديدة .
- •It resulted in the death of 750,000 soldiers and an unknown amount of civilians.
- نتج عن الحرب وفاة أكثر من ٢٥٠٠٠٠ من المستعمرين وعدد كبير غير معروف من المواطنين المدنيين.
- •The Unionists (the forces of the North) won the war.
- فاز في الحرب قوات الاتحاديين (جيش الشمال).
- As a result of the Unionist victory, slavery was abolished in the United States of America.
- ونتيجة لإنتصار الإتحاديين ألغيت العبودية في الولايات المتحدة.

# **Abraham Lincoln**

- •Was born in 1809 and was assassinated in 1865.
- ولد في عام ١٨٠٩م واغتيل في عام ١٨٦٥م.
- •Became president of the USA in March 1861.
- أصبح رئيساً للولايات المتحدة في مارس من العام ١٨٦١م.
- •His election as President started the American Civil War because he was well known for being anti-slavery.
- انتخابه كرئيس تسبب في بدء الحرب الأهلية بسبب تأييده لإلغاء العبودية.
- •He was born into a poor family in the Western Frontier of the USA.
- ولد لعائلة فقيرة على الحدود الغربية للولايات المتحدة الأمريكية.
- •He educated himself and became a lawyer.

Kholood.s2

- علم نفسه بنفسه وأصبح محامياً.
- •Seen by many as the greatest American President.
- يراه الكثيرون أعظم رؤساء أمريكا.
- •Led the North to victory in the Civil War.
- قاد الشمال للانتصار في الحرب الأهلية.
- •Was assassinated by a Southern supporter in a theatre in April 1865.
- اغتيل بواسطة أحد المؤيدين للجنوبيين في أحد المسارح في عام ١٨٦٥م.

# **The Gettysburg Address**

# خطبة بيتسبرج

•One of the best known speeches in American history.

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. واحده من افضل الخطب المعروفه في تاريخ امريكا.
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•Lincoln made the speech on November 19th1863 at the opening of a graveyard for soldiers at the sight of a large Civil War battle, Gettysburg in Pennsylvania.

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. قام لينكون بالقاء الخطبه في ١٩ نوفمبر ١٨٦٣ في افتتاح مقبرة الجنود أثناء حرب باتجيسبرج الاهلية الكبيره في بنسيلفانيا.
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- •The speech was between two and three minutes.
- كانت الخطبه بين دقيقتين وثلاث دقائق.
- •He made the speech in the middle of the American Civil War and it provided a lot of inspiration for the Unionists.
- . قام بهذه الخطبة في منتصف الحرب الأهلية وقدمت الكثير من التحفيز للاتحاديين .

# **The Gettysburg Address**

Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

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قبل سبع وثمانون سنه جلب اباؤنا شعب جديد الى هده القاره يعتقدون في الحريه الفرديه متفانين في هده المسأله وهي ان
جميع الناس خلقو متساوون.
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Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field, as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

الان هم متورطون في حرب اهليه عظيمه لإختبار ما ادا كان دلك الشعب يستطيع ان يدوم طويلا. نحن اجتمعنا في ساحة معركه عظيمه جننا للتفاني في هده الساحه لأولنك الدين ضحو بحياتهم لنعيش نحن ومن المناسب والسليم ان نفعل دلك.

But, in a larger sense, we can not dedicate, we can not consecrate, we can not hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain—that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom—and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

لكن بالمعنى الأوسع نحن لا نستطيع التفاني لا نستطيع ان نقدس هده الأرض الرجال الشجعان الأحياء منهم والأموات الدين ناضلو هنا وقدسوها هم اقوى منا بكثير . العالم سيتدكر ما نقوله هنا سواء ملحوظه صغيره او كبيره ولكن لا يمكن ابدا ان ننسى ما فعلوه هنا من اجل ان نعيش نحن – بالنسبه لنا الحياه بدل ان نعيش مكرسين حياتنا هنا للعمل الدي لم يفهموه الأحرى لناهنا ان نكرس حياتنا للمهمه العظيمه المتبقيه وهي تكريم هؤلاء الموتى لأنهم اعطو اقصى اخلاصهم لدلك . نحن هنا هؤلاء الموتى المفروض لا يموتو بدون فانده هدا الشعب في ظل الله وسوف يكون لهم الحريه والحكومه من الناس وللناس لن تهلك الموتى المفروض لا يموتو بدون فانده هدا الشعب في ظل الله وسوف يكون لهم الحريه والحكومه من الناس والناس لن تهلك المؤرض.

# 5thAssignment

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1. What is another name for the 'American War of Independence?'
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a. The Civil War. b. The American Revolutionary War. c. The Great War

١- ما هو الاسم الآخر للحرب الأمريكية للاستقلال ؟

أ.الحرب الأهلية ب. حرب الثورة الأمريكية جـ الحرب الكبرى

2. What was a major cause of the 'American War of Independence?'

a. Slavery. b. language. c. taxation.

٢- ما هو السبب الرئيسى لحرب الاستقلال الأمريكية ؟

أ.العبودية ب. اللغة ج. الضرائب

3. George Washington came from a \_\_\_\_\_ background:

a. rich. b. poor. c. urban.

٣- كان جورح واشنطن من عائلة ذات خلفية ......

أ.ثرية ب فقيرة جـ حضرية

4. Between 1812 and 1815 America fought a war with:

a. Spain. b. France. <u>c. Great Britain.</u>

٤- بين العام ١٨١٢م و ١٨١٥م اشتبك الأمريكان في الحرب مع

أ.أسبانيا ب. فرنسا ج. بريطانيا العظمى

5. Gettysburg was also famous as a:

a. battlefield. b. mansion house. c. theatre.

٥- كانت بيتيسبرج مشهورة أيضاً بأنها ...

أ.ميدان حرب ب. قصر عمدة جـ. مسرح

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

\*America expanded its land westward through Purchasing new land.

وسعت امريكا ارضها من خلال شراء اراضى جديده.

\*American purchased slaves to work in Cotton, sugar and house help.

اشترى الأمريكان العبيد للعمل في القطن والسكر وخدمة المنازل.

\*a new movement appeared in the USA that was based in the north and wanted to end slavery' Abolitionist''

ظهرت حركه جديده في الولايات المتحده كان مقرها في الشمال ترغب في انهاء العبوديه" Abolitionist "!.

\*The population from African origin represented 20% of population at that time

يمثل عدد السكان من اصل افريقي ٢٠ % من عدد السكان في دلك الوقت.

\*The Southern states, with their cotton-based economies relied on slavery.

اعتمدت الولايات الجنوبية التي كانت تعتمد في اقتصادها على القطن على العبيد .

\*The North states, with its factory economy did not need slavery.

اعتمدت الولايات الشماليه في اقتصادها على المصانع لم تكن بحاجة للعبيد .

\*The Civil War in the United States was between 1861 and 1865.

الحرب الأهليه في الولايات المتحده بين ١٨٦١ ١٨٦٥.

\*The American Civil War was between <u>The unionists "the north" and the confederates"</u> the south"

كانت الحرب الأهليه بين الإتحاديين في الشمال و الأحزاب في الجنوب.

\*what was the result of that unionists victory? Slavery was abolished

ماهى نتيجة انتصار الإتحاديين؟ الغاء العبوديه.

\*Abraham Lincoln was assassinated in 1865.

اغتيل ابراهام لينكولن في ١٨٦٥.

\*Abraham's election as President started the American Civil War because he was well known for being anti-slavery.

انتخاب ابراهام كرئيس للولايات المتحده تسبب في بدء الحرب الأمريكيه الأهليه بسبب تأييده لإلغاء العبوديه.

12- Aberham Lincoln was?

| -Poor and from the Western frontier .   |
|---|
| -He was born in 1809.   |
| -He was assassinated 1865.  |
| -He was elected as a president 1861.  |
| -He worked as a lawyer.   |
| -He was killed by a southern in a theater.  |
| -He led the northern to victory.  |
| *The Gettysburg address is <u>The most well known speech in the American history.</u> |
| *Aberham Lincoln made his speech in <u>Gettysburg battle field.</u>                   |
| *four score and seven years means: <u>87 years [score = 20]</u>                       |
|   |
| *The American Civil war was between the of the USA.                                   |
| A. East & west.   |
| B. North & South.   |
| C. middle & edges.  |
| D. old & young.   |
| *A big cause of the American Civil War was  |
| A. boredom  |
| <b>B.slavery</b>  |
| C. invasion   |
| D. immigration  |
| *Abrahamwas president at the time of the American Civil War                           |
| A. Cadillac   |
| B. Sedan  |
| C. Lincoln  |

D. O'Donnell

# **Lecture 11**

# The British Empire and India: 'A Passage to India' by

# E.M. Forster

# الامبراطورية البريطانية والهند الطريق إلى الهند

# رواية بقلم إي إم فورستر

# **The British Empire**

# الامبراطورية البريطانية

At its height, it was the largest empire in history.

In 1922 the British King ruled over 458 million people (1/5<sup>th</sup> of the world population).

The Empire covered ¼ of the world's land surface.

Started up as a trading empire but developed a system of military conquest, settling and colonialism.

It had both positive and negative effects on its colonies.

Left a legacy of education and social stability in many of its colonies.

## **British India**

## الهند البريطانية

From 1757 to 1858 the 'British East India Company' ruled India.

From 1858 to 1947 there was the 'British Raj' or the 'Indian Empire'.

The word 'Raj' is a Hindi word for 'reign'.

Indian was called the 'Jewel in the Crown' of the British Empire because of its beauty and importance to the British people.

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.

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

#### الارتباط العميق بين الهند وبريطانيا

The Indian subcontinent (India, Pakistan and Bangladesh) has more fluent English speakers than anywhere else, even the USA.

Some of the greatest writers in the English language are from India e.g.: Vikram Seth, Arundhati Roy and V.S. Naipaul (from Trinidad but of Indian origin.)

India produces more English speaking graduates than the rest of the world put together!

•This has allowed India to become an economic superpower through the world of computers, cabling, call centers and the internet.

The 'Raj' left a strong infrastructure, education system and legacy of stability.

Many British people lived and worked in India in the 1<sup>st</sup> half of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century.

The most popular dish in the UK is Chicken Tikka Masala.

The number of immigrants to the UK from the 'Indian Subcontinent' maybe more than 4 million.

There are very strong trade links between the two countries.

A lot of British literature was influenced by the author's experience in India e.g.: Rudyard Kipling, E.M. Forster and J.G.Farrell.

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 (للامبراطورية)

The British rulers were racist towards the Indians and could be brutal in dealing with any rebellion.

After the Indian Mutiny of 1857 was stopped in 1858, over 100,000 Indians had been killed.

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•In 1919 British troops fired on a big group of unarmed demonstrators in the city of Amritsar, killing up to 1,000. This was called the 'Amritsar Massacre.'

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في عام ١٩١٩م أطلقت القوات البريطانية النار على مجموعة كبيرة من المنظاهرين العزل في مدينة أمريستا وقتلت ما يقرب من ١٠٠٠ وقد أطلق عليها مذبحة أمريتسا .
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•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.

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كان الهدف الأساسي للامبر اطورية البريطانية هو جمع الأموال واستولوا على العديد من المصادر والموارد الهندي من التصنيع والتحديث.
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•The British government did not plan their withdrawal from India well and this lead to many deaths when India was partitioned from Pakistan.

لم تخطط الامبر اطورية البريطانية جيداً للانسحاب من الهند مما أدى إلى العديد من الوفيات عند انقسمت . الهند من باكستان .

## E.M. Forster

•Edward Morgan Forster; 1st January 1879 –7th June 1970, was an English novelist, short story writer and essayist.

•He wrote many famous novels including 'Howard's End', 'A Room with a View', 'Where Angels Fear to Tread' and 'A Passage to India.'

•Wrote a lot about British hypocrisy and the class system.

•He lived for a few years in India in the early 1920's and his observations of Indian society lead him to write 'A Passage to India.'

### A Passage to India'

# رواية الطريق إلى الهند

It is one of the greatest novels about the British experience in India.

واحدة من أفضل الروايات عن التجربة البريطانية في الهند

It won Forster a major literary prize.

It is listed as the 25thbest novel in the English language in the 20thCentury.

The novel made Forster a commercial success.

It was turned into a film in 1984 which one many Oscars.

The main characters are Dr. Aziz, Cyril Fielding, Adela Quested and Mrs. Moore.

## A Passage to India'-Quotes

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.

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'.

"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.

"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.

[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.

"You understand me, you know what others feel. Oh, if others resembled you!"

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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.

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.

"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.'

# 'A Passage to India'-Final thoughts

# الطريق إلى الهند - الأفكار النهائية

•E.M.Forster wants to challenge the racism he has seen in the 'British Raj' through his book.

•However, it is clear from what he writes that he has a lot of the same racist ideas that he criticizes.

It is a great book but it does have some weaknesses.

It ends with the idea that Dr.Aziz and the schoolteacher Cyril Fielding can only be friends when India becomes independent.

The final line shows that Forster saw that Independence was coming: 'Even the earth and the sky seem to say, "Not yet."'

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*in 1922 the British king ruled:
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- over 458 million people 1/5th world population
- The Empire covered 1/4 of the world's land surface في عام ١٩٢٢م حكم ملك بريطانيا ما يزيد على ٥٠٨ نسمة (خمس سكان العالم). غطت الامبر اطورية البريطانية 1/4 مساحة اليابسة في العالم.
- \*The British Empire started as Trading empire بدأت الامبر اطورية البريطانية كإمبر اطورية تجارية.
- \*The Indian empire was called <u>The British Raj.</u>

  کان یطلق علی الإمبر اطوریه الهندیه راج البریطانیه
- \*India was called The 'Jewel in the Crown' because of its beauty and importance to British Empire.
- كان يطلق على الهند جو هرة التاج للامبر اطورية البريطانية " بسبب جمالها وأهميتها للبريطانيين .
- \*The Indian mutiny led to <u>Direct rule over India from Britain</u> التمرد الهندي جعل الحكم المباشر للهند من قبل بريطانيا.
- \*The British rulers were racist towards the Indians and could be brutal in dealing with any rebellion.

كان الحكام الهنود عنصريين تجاه الهنود وكانو وحشيين في تعاملهم مع أي تمرد.

- \*In the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century Many British lived and worked in India . عاش عدد كبير من البريطانيين وعملوا في الهند في النصف الأول من القرن العشرين .
- \*A lot of British literature was influenced by the author's experience in India e.g.: Rudyard Kipling, E.M. Forster and J.G.Farrell.
- الكثير من الأدب البريطاني تأثر كثيراً بخبرات المؤلفين في الهند منهم على سبيل المثال روديارد كبلنج ، إي لم فورستر و أي جي فارول .
- \*British East India Company ruled India from1757 to 1858 من ۱۸۵۷م إلى ۱۸۵۸م حكمت شركة الهند الشرقية البريطانية الهند.
- \*India got its independence in<u>1947.</u> المؤلف على استقلالها في ١٩٤٧.
- \*In 1919 British troops fired on a big group of unarmed demonstrators in the city of Amritsar, killing up to 1,000. This was called the 'Amritsar Massacre.'

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\*The main goal of the British Empire wasTo make money
. الهدف الرئيسي للأمبر اطوريه البريطانيه صنع الأموال

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*EM Forster belongs to. The Victorian age.
*EM Forster was Novelist, short story writer and a poet
*A passage to India is considered the best novel in 20<sup>th</sup> Century.
*The main characters in passage to India are
Dr. Azzie, Adela guested, mrs Moore and Cyrill fielding
*Who accuses Dr.aziz of assault? Adela.
من الدي يتهم د. عزيز بالإعتداء ؟ عديلا .
*The central theme of passage to India is
The Mystery of India
الموضوع الرئيسي للمرور الى الهند الغموض في الهند .
*One of the weakness of the book is:
Dr. Aziz and Crill Fielding can only be friends when India becomes
independent.
واحده من نقاط الضعف في الكتاب ان الدكتور عزيز والمعلم سيريل فيلدنج يستطيعا أن يكونا أصدقاء
عندما تستقل الهند
*Who wrote a passage to India? EM Forster .
*E.M.Foster wrote A Passage to____.
A. Spain
B. Mexico
C. Congo
D. India
*Mrs.____is an important character in E.M.forster
A. Moore
B. Smith
C. Forster
D. Aziz.
*The Character of Aziz in E.M Forster's book is a:
A. Taxi driver.
B. Policeman.
C. Fisherman.
D. Doctor.
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\*India was called the' \_\_\_\_\_ in the crown' of the British Empire.

A. jewel B. rose. C. dove

### Lecture 12

### Europeans in Africa-'Heart of Darkness' by Joseph Conrad

# الأوربيون في أفريقيا (قلب الظلام) للكاتب جوزيف كزنراد

#### The British Empire

## الامبراطوية البريطانية

At its height, it was the largest empire in history.

In 1922 the British King ruled over 458 million people (1/5thof the world population).

The Empire covered 1/4 of the world's land surface.

Started up as a trading empire but developed a system of military conquest, settling and colonialism.

It had both positive and negative effects on its colonies.

Left a legacy of education and social stability in many of its colonies.

#### **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 17thand 18thCentury 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

This happened between the late 16thCentury and the early 19thCentury.

African slaves were bought from African slaves 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.

However, 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**

## الامبراطوريات الإفريقية

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.

أما بريطانيا فكانت لها امبر اطورية كبيرة شملت كل من : مصر والسودان وكينيا وأو غندا وروديسيا المبايية ( زامبيا ) وروديسيا الجنوبية ( زيمبابوي ) وجنوب أفريقيا .

# The Belgian Congo

## كونغو 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.

### Joseph Conrad

### <u>جوزیف کونراد</u>

Joseph Conrad lived from 1857 until 1924.

Conrad is seen as one of the best writers in the English language though he was of Polish origin and always spoke English with an accent.

He became a British citizen in 1886.

He had been a sailor and wrote a lot about life on the sea including two of his great novels; 'Lord Jim' and 'Nostromo'.

Seen as the first 'Modernist' writer.

Said to be 'prophetic' especially how he predicted the European empires to crumble.

### 'Heart of Darkness'

## قلب الظلام

A very short novel but seen as a very great novel.

All about the main character Charles Marlow who captains a river boat on the Congo river.

He is searching for a man called Kurtz, an ivory hunter who is going mad in the centre of the African jungle.

It explores the cruelty of the Belgian colonialists, European racism and ideas of civilization and savagery.

Was accused of being a 'racist novel' by Nigerian writer, Chinua Achebe.

The book was famously turned into the classic film 'Apocalypse Now.'

The main idea in the book is of the European reaction to Africa, especially on a psychological level.

الفكرة الأساسية للرواية هي رد فعل الأوربيين نحو أفريقيا وبخاصة على المستوى النفسي .

### Heart of Darkness'-quotes

### مقتطفات من " قلب الظلام "

Hunters for gold or pursuers of fame, they all had gone out on that stream, bearing the sword, and often the torch, messengers of the might within the land, bearers of a spark from the sacred fire. What greatness had not floated on the ebb of that river into the mystery of an unknown earth! . . . The dreams of men, the seed of commonwealths, the germs of empires.-Conrad's mocking view of the motives for the colonialists that have gone down the Congo River to the centre of Africa.

قناصي الذهب أو الباحثين عن الشهرة جميعهم خرجوا من هذا التيار يحملون السيف وفي الغالب المصباح ، رسل القوة والجبروت على الأرض وحاملي شعاع أو شعلة من النار المقدسة ، ما هذه العظمة التي لم تحمل على الجزر للنهر إلى غموض الأرض المجهول أحلام الرجال وذور الثروة المشتركة وجراثيم الامبر الطورية وجهة نظر كونراد الساخرة من دوافع الامبر البين التي أوقعت نهر الكونغو في أفريقيا الوسطى .

To tear treasure out of the bowels of the land was their desire, with no more moral purpose at the back of it than there is in burglars breaking into a safe. Who paid the expenses of the noble enterprise I don't know; but the uncle of our manager was leader of that lot.-Conrad's criticism of the Belgian colonialist's drive to get resources from the Congo area.

كانت رغبتهم تمزيق باطن الأرض بدون أي غرض أخلاق غير السرقة وكسر الخزائن ، من دفع مصاريف المؤسسات المبيلة ، لا أعرف ولكن عم مديرنا كان قائداًمن هذا الكثير . هنا ينتقد كونراد لامبرياليين البلجيك ورغبتهم في الحصول على موارد أرض الكونغو

These chaps were not much account, really. They were no colonists; their administration was merely a squeeze, and nothing more, I suspect. They were conquerors, and for that you want only brute force —nothing to boast of, when you have it, since your strength is just an accident arising from the weakness of others. They grabbed what they could get for the sake of what was to be got. It was just robbery with violence, aggravated murder on a great scale, and men going at it blind —as is very proper for those who tackle a darkness. The conquest of the earth, which mostly means the taking it away from those who have a different complexion or slightly flatter noses than ourselves, is not a pretty thing when you look into it too much.-Conrad's angry view of Belgian colonialists and maybe of all colonialism.

لم يكن هؤلاء الشبان في الحسبان بالفعل ، لم يكونوا من المستعمرين كانت إدارتهم مجرد ضغط لا شيء أكثر ، إلا أننا تشككت لقد كانوا من الغزاة وأنت تريد فقط القوة الوحشية ...... لاشيء تتباهى به عندما تملكه لمجرد أن قوتك مجرد حادثة نتيجة لضعف الأخرين ، إنهم يتشبسون بأي شيء حتى يحصلوا على ما يريدون الحصول عليه إنها سرقة بالإكراه والعنف وتزايد القتل على نطاق واسع والناس يفعلون ذلك وهم عمى وهذا أشبه بالذين يتسللون إلى الظلام إن غزو الأرض يعنى أخذ الأرض من أصحابها الذين يمتلكون

ملامح مختلفة أو أن أنوفهم أعرض قليلاً من أنوفنا وهذا أمر غير جميل عندما تنظر إليهم بهذه الطريقة . وجهة نظر كونراد الغاضبة من المستعمرين البلجيكوربما من كل المستعمرين .

Going up that river was like traveling back to the earliest beginnings of the world, when vegetation rioted on the earth and the big trees were kings. An empty stream, a great silence, an impenetrable forest. The air was warm, thick, heavy, sluggish. There was no joy in the brilliance of sunshine. The long stretches of the waterway ran on, deserted, into the gloom of overshadowed distances.-showing what the trip down the river was doing to the European sailors, psychologically.

الذهاب لأعلى النهر أشبه بالعودة إلى بداية العالم المبكرة. عندما تشاغب الخضرة الأرض وأن الأشجار الكبيرة أشبه بالملوك. إنه نهر خالي وصمت كبير وغابة منيعة ، كان الهواء دافء وسميك وثقيل وبطيء لم الكبيرة أشبه بالملوك. إنه نهر خالي وصمت كبير وغابة ممتد ومهجور في كآبة السافات الظليلة. يوضح أن تكن هناك فرحة بشروق الشمس ، فالممر المائي الطويل ممتد ومهجور في كآبة السافات الظليلة. يوضح أن رحلة في النهر كانت تثير البحارة الأوربيين نفسياً.

Anything approaching the change that came over his features I have never seen before, and hope never to see again. Oh, I wasn't touched. I was fascinated. It was as though a veil had been rent. I saw on that ivory face the expression of somber pride, of ruthless power, of craven terror —of an intense and hopeless despair. Did he live his life again in every detail of desire, temptation, and surrender during that

supreme moment of complete knowledge? He cried in a whisper at some image, at some vision, —he cried out twice, a cry that was no more than a breath —'The horror! '-final words of Kurtz before he dies.

أي شيء يقترب من التغير لهذه الميزات التي لم أراها من قبل وآمل ألا أراها مستقبلاً ، لم يلمسني شيء لقد كنت مفتوناً لقد كان شبه ما يشبه تأجير غطاء أو حجاب لقد رأيت على هذه الوجوه العاجية فخر حزين من قوة لا قاسية لا تعرف الرحمة ، والهلع واليأس . هل عاش حياته مرة أخرى بكل ما تحمله تفاصيل الرغبة والغواية والاستسلام في مثل هذه اللحظة العظيمة من المعرفة الكاملة . صرخ بهمس في بعض الصور وفي بعض الرؤية --- صرخ مرتين ، صرخة لم تكن أكثر من مجرد أخذ الأنفاس . الكلمات الأخيرة لكرتيز قبل أن يموت .

# 6<sup>th</sup> Assignment

1. The rule of the East Indian Company became the 'British Raj' after which event?

<u>a. The Indian Munity</u>. b. The Civil War. c. The Indian Depression.

حاكم شركة الهند الشرقية أصبح الراج البريطانية بعد أي حادث؟

<u>أ- العصيان الهندي</u> ب- الحرب الأهلية ج -الاكتئاب الهندي

2. The woman that accuses Dr.Aziz in 'A Passage to India' is called:

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| a. Mrs. Moore. <u>b. Adela Quested</u> . c. Mrs. Fielding  |
|--|
| المرأة التي اتهمت دكتور عزيز في الطريق إلى الهند تسمى  |
| اً۔ مسز مور <u>ب</u> - اُدیلا کویستد ج ـ مسز فیلدنج  |
| 3. The 'British Raj' was an part of the British Empire.  |
| a. difficult. b. boring. <u>c. important.</u>  |
| الراج البريطاني كان جزء من الامبراطورية البريطانية   |
| أ- صعب ب- ممل <u>ج- مهم</u>  |
| 4. Another name for the 'Scramble for Africa' could be:  |
| a. African food. <u>b. race for colonies in Africa</u>   |
| c. confusion in Africa   |
| هناك اسم آخر للتدافع في أفريقيا هو:  |
| أ الغذاء الأفريقي. ب- السباق للمستعمرات في أفريقيا.  |
| جـ - اللبس والمغموض في أفريقيا.  |
| 5. Heart of Darkness' talks about the psychological effects of the clash between civilization and:                               |
| <u>a. savagery</u> . b. colonialism. c. commerce   |
| **********   |
| *Who reached the Cape of Good Hope? <u>Francis Drake 1581</u> .  |
| *In the late 19thCentury the 'Scramble for Africa' lead to many European powers competing to build African Empires.              |
| في القرن التاسع عشر أدى التدافع نحو أفريقيا الى دفع البريطانيين والقوى الأوربية على التنافس في بناء<br>الامبراطوريات الإفريقية . |
| *The competition to build colonies in Africa it was called   |
| Scramble for Africa  |
| *Who competed with Britain over leadership of colonies in Africa?  |
| Germany, France, Italy   |
| من الدي تنافس مع بريطانيا على قيادة المستعمرات في افريقيا ؟  |
| المانيا وفرنسا وايطاليا  |

\*In 1663 the English built Fort James in Gambia.

\*European colonies where interested in Africa because of

### Slave trade

\*when did trade of slavery start?

between the late 16thCentury and the early 19thCentury.

\*slaves were taken from Africa to:

### Caribbean, north and south America

\*through the work of people like. William Wilberforce.

..slavery was abolished.

\*when was the scramble for Africa 1880-1940

\*The first stage of African empire:

Interior represented in slave trade.

\*The second stage of African empire:

Interior represented in colonise Asian (African scramble)

\*Britain wanted to create a north south passage.

\*Germany wanted to create an East west passage.

\*Who discovered the Congo? Henry Martin Stanley1878.

\*When was Congo independence? in 1960.

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متى استقلت الكونغو ؟ ١٩٦٠
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\*Joseph Conrad was an English writer But of a Polish origin.

\*Joseph Conrad was a writer and Sailor.

\*Joseph of Conrad is considered the father of modernization.

\*other great works of Joseph Conrad is Nostromo- Lord jim.

\*Who is the main character in heart of darkness? Charles Marlow.

\*Who wrote heart of darkness? Joseph Conrad

\*The novel explores <u>cruelly</u> of the Belgium, racism ideas of <u>civilization</u>

\*Joseph Conrad was accused with Being racist

\*The main idea of the novel is?

European reaction to Africa on psychological level.

\*In the heart of darkness Marlowe was looking for a man called Kurtz

\*'Heart of \_\_\_\_\_' is a famous novel about the Belgian congo:

A. The River

B. The Matter.

C. Darkness.

D. Light.

\* The .... Area known as 'The Congo' is named after a

A. river

B. jungle.

C. sea.

D. City.

### Lecture 13

### Modernism and the Anglo-Irish: James Joyce and Ulysses

# الحداثة والإنجليزية الإيرلندية جيمس جويس ويوليسيس

## **Ireland and England**

## إيرلندا وانجلترا

The English first started to make military expeditions to Ireland in the 12<sup>th</sup> Century.

However, by the end of the 15thCentury English authority was only in Dublin and a small area around it-the Pale.

Towards the end of the 16<sup>th</sup> Century the English Tudor dynasty conquered Ireland.

Throughout the 17thCentury 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

# الإيرلنديون الإنجليز

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.

من بين هؤلاء أوسكار وايلد ، برام ستوكر ، س إس لويس ، سي دي لويس ، جور 
$$=$$
 برنار  $=$  برنار  $=$  بركت بركت

This group helped create the powerful literary atmosphere of the Irish Capital, Dublin.

#### James Joyce

James Joyce 1882-1941 was an Irish novelist and poet.

He is famous for the books: 'The Dubliners', 'Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man', 'Ulysses' and 'Finnegan's Wake'.

He was from a Catholic background and so not one of the 'Anglo-Irish.'

Most of his writings concentrate on Dublin and he helped create the powerful 'literary' atmosphere of the city.

He is, probably, the most important writer in the English language in the 20<sup>th</sup> Century.

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Joyce spent most of his life living in mainland Europe but still wrote all his novels about his hometown, 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.

#### Ulvsses

#### <u>يوليسيس</u>

Seen as the greatest work of 'Modernist Literature'.

Regarded by many as the greatest novel of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century.

A very long, 260,000 words, and complex novel. Some have found it difficult and confusing.

The novel is skillfully based on the Great Greek Epic, the Odyssey by Homer.

Based on the events of a few, normal days in Dublin.

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Explores some of the 'wonder' of everyday life.

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تستكشف بعض من عجائب الحياة اليومية.
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•Made a lot of use of the 'Stream of Consciousness' technique that allows Joyce to show the deeper thinking of his characters.

### <u>Ulysses-quotes</u>

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 cough ball 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.'

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.

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.

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.

#### The Legacy of Ulysses

### ارث يوليسيس

•The great English/American poet T.S. Elliot said of Ulysses: "I hold this book to be the most important expression which the present age has found; it is a book to which we are all indebted, and from which none of us can escape."

Though the book has been controversial, this has mainly been due to people's misunderstanding of the book.

Has inspired a number of 20thCentury writers and many artists say that they have been influenced by the book.

The military expeditions to Ireland started in The 12<sup>th</sup> century

\*when was Ireland conquered?

At the end of 16th Century by the English tudor dynasty

\*There were a privileged ruling class of Ireland that had English origins and followed the Protestant sect of Christianity. Anglo-Irish

<sup>\*</sup>The capital of Ireland is **Dublin** 

\*The Anglo Irish produced many influential pliticians, prime ministers and military commanders.

\*some of the Anglo-Irish authors like:

Oscar Wilde, Stoker, CS Lewis, WB yeas, George Bernard shaw and semuel beket

\*James Joyce was:

Novelist, poet, Irish, catholic

\*other works of James Joyce are

The Dubliners, portray of the artist as a young man, Ulysses

\*A movement that attempt to break with traditional style of poetry and writing in the late 19<sup>th</sup> /early 20<sup>th</sup> Century.

#### Modernism

\*famous modernist include:

James Joyce, Ezra bound, Virginia Woolf and TS Eliot

\*often in modernism the writer shows?

The psychological side of his characters.

\*ulysses is based on The Odyssey by homer.

\*ulysses was written by James Joyce

\*James Joyce used a new technique called

### Stream of consciousness's

\*How many words is Ulysses?

#### 260,000 words

\*An example of modernism in Ulysses is:

Writing from a prospective off a cat

- \*James Joyce was:
- A. Anglo-French
- B. Anglo-Spanish
- C. Anglo-Scottish
- D. Anglo- Irish
- \*Ulysses is a \_\_\_\_novel.
- A. complex B. short C. easy
- \*What is the capital of the Republic of Ireland?
- A. Belfast B. Cork C. Cardiff <u>D. Dublin</u>

### Lecture 14

# The Decline of Britain in the 20<sup>th</sup> Century: The Soldier

### by Rupert Brooke

## انحدار وهبوط بريطانيا في القرن العشرين – الجندي – لروبرت بروك

# بريطانيا في القرن العشرين

# **Britain in the 20<sup>th</sup> Century**

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 km2, 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 الأولى

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

A. A whole generation of poets wrote about their experience during the 1st World War and especially in the trenches.

B. The most famous of these poets were: Siegfried Sassoon, Wilfred Owen and Rupert Brooke.

C. A lot of our images of the suffering of the 1st World War come from the writing of these poets.

D. Have become romanticized because many of them died young.

#### **Rupert Brooke**

Was born in 1887 and died on 23rdApril 1915 at the age of 27.

Died of an infected mosquito bite on his way to the battlefield of Gallipoli in Ottoman Turkey.

The Irish poet W.B. Yeats described him as 'the handsomest young man in England.'

A symbol of the 'waste of youth' of a whole generation because of the war.

He wrote many poems but his most famous was 'The Soldier'.

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### The Soldier

One of the great poems of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century.

Has been criticized for being pro-war and overly patriotic.

It is contrast to many of the other war poets whose poems were anti the war.

•Thomas Hardy, a famous writer and poet, wrote a poem directly against 'The Soldier.'

•However, despite all this, it is a beautiful and inspiring poem and talks of many of the things we have studied in this course.

It is a fourteen line sonnet.

Brooke grew up in Warwickshire, in the center of England.

#### The Soldier

If I should die, think only this of me:

That there's some corner of a foreign field

That is for ever England. There shall be

In that rich earth a richer dust concealed;

A dust whom England bore, shaped, made aware,

Gave, once, her flowers to love, her ways to roam,

A body of England's, breathing English air,

Washed by the rivers, blest by suns of home

And think, this heart, all evil shed away,

A pulse in the eternal mind, no less

Gives somewhere back the thoughts by England given;

Her sights and sounds; dreams happy as her day;

And laughter, learnt of friends; and gentleness,

In hearts at peace, under an English heaven.

### **Last assignment**

- 1. The capital of Ireland is:
- a. London b. Edinburgh c. Dublin
- 2. Ulysses is a \_\_\_\_\_ novel:
- a. short <u>b. complicated</u> c. boring
- 3. James Joyce was part of which literary movement?
- <u>a. modernism</u> b. romanticism c. realism
- 4. The 1<sup>st</sup> World War inspired a lot of:
- a. footballers b. playwrights <u>c. poets</u>
- 5. Rupert Brooke grew up in the \_\_\_\_\_ of England:
- <u>a. center</u> b. south coast c. north coast

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

\*The first world war was between 1914 and 1918

\*The first world war was fought between

Triple entent( France, Russia and England)

Central Powers Germany, Austria and Hangary

\*The first world war ended in

1918 with the victory off the triple entente

انتهت الحرب العالميه الأولى في ١٨ ٩ ١ بإنتصار الوفاق الثلاثي.

\*The first world war it was mainly fought in:

### France and Belgium

كان القتال الأساسي في الحرب العالميه الأولى في فرنسا وبلجيكا .

\*The most famous war poets are

### Siegfried, Wilfred Owen and Roberts Brooke

\*Robert Brooke died at the age of 27 of a mosquito bite

\*The soldier was criticized for being Pro- war and over patriotic

\*Who wrote a poem against the soldier? Thomas Hardy.

\*Robert Brook grew in Center of England.

\*The soldier is considered an Italian sonnet 14 lines.

\*The 1st world war considered one of the reasons behind

The declining of British Empire.

\*Rupert Brooke died during the\_\_\_\_\_World War:

\*Rupert Brooke was a very \_\_\_\_\_man.

A. Ugly B. boring C. violent <u>D.handsome</u>

دعواتكم بالتوفيق والنجاح في الدارين للجميع