

ENGLISH THOUGHT AND CULTURE

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ملخص مهارات التحدث

ELHAM

Twit :meho_57

مراجعة الصوتيات والنظام الصوتي

اسرار

Twit : assrara-atket

ظهور الرواية

اسيل

Twit : 3seel_02

المقال

Sana

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نظرية الترجمة

EGRAM

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الادب في القرن ١٧

Tojee

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<p><u>William Shakespeare</u></p> <p>16th</p> <p>17th</p>	<p><u>English poet, playwright and actor</u> born in <u>Stratford-upon-Avon</u> He was from which area of England the center not someone from upper classes not from a rich background A poor humble family He had to rich people to help him in his career went to London and he was an actor at the end of 16th century</p> <hr/> <p>Work: sonnet 18 (poem)</p>
<p><u>Andrew Marvell</u></p> <p>17th</p>	<p><u>English</u> metaphysical poet was a Politician He influent society</p> <hr/> <p>Work: A Garden (poem), written after the Civil War</p>
<p><u>John Locke</u></p> <p>17th</p> <p>18th</p>	<p>English philosopher political thinker regarded as one of the most influential of Enlightenment thinkers known as the '<u>Father of Classical Liberalism</u>' the rule of law and freedom of religion and private property</p> <hr/> <p>Work: A Letter Concerning Toleration An Essay Concerning Human Understanding <u>Two Treatises on Government</u></p>
<p><u>Adam Smith</u></p> <p>18th</p>	<p><u>Scottish</u> Moral Philosopher <u>Economist.</u> Father of Modern Economics <u>Capitalism</u></p>

	<p>Work: wrote 'An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the <u>Wealth of Nations</u> (book)</p>
<p><u>William Wordsworth</u> 18th 19th</p>	<p>English Romantic poet. Famous for his poems about the English countryside. Lived in the „Lake District“ and was an important 'Lake Poet.,</p> <hr/> <p>Work: the Prelude, the Lucy Poems Lyrical Ballads Laodamia. <u>The daffodils</u> (Poem)</p>
<p><u>William Blake</u> 18th 19th</p>	<p>English poet, painter and printmaker.(artist) 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</p> <hr/> <p>Work: <u>The Tyger</u> (poem)</p>
<p><u>Jane Austen</u> 18th 19th</p>	<p>English novelist whose wrote works of romantic fiction. <u>Wrote about (Georgian Era).</u></p> <hr/> <p>Work: Pride and Prejudice (Novel) <i>*Sense and Sensibility Mansfield Park Emma Northanger Abbey Persuasion</i></p>
<p><u>Charles Dickens</u> 19th</p>	<p>English novelist <u>Victorian London</u> the greatest novelist of the Victorian period Famous for his powerful descriptions. his name is used to describe the period. We talk of 'Dickensian London' or we talk of a 'Dickensian Scene' a poor background</p>

	<p>He was a social critic, and tried to show people about how difficult life was for the poor during A lot of his books describe the terrible life of the British lower classes. against revolutionary ideas</p> <hr/> <p>Work: <u>A tale of two cities</u> (novel)</p>
<p><u>George Washington</u> 18th</p>	<p>He was <u>the first President</u> of the United States He was the Commander-in-Chief of the American army during the Revolutionary War. He is seen as a <u>'Founding Father'</u> of the USA He came from a wealthy, land owning background.</p> <hr/> <p>Work: The American Declaration of Independence (Speech)</p>
<p><u>Abraham Lincoln</u> 19th</p>	<p>Became <u>president of the USA</u> in March 1861. His election as President started <u>the American Civil War</u> because he was well known for being anti-slavery He was born into a <u>poor family</u> in the Western Frontier of the USA. He educated himself and became a lawyer. Seen by many as the greatest American President. Led the North to victory in the Civil War.</p> <hr/> <p>Work: Gettysburg address (speech)</p>
<p><u>Edward Morgan Forster</u> 19th 20th</p>	<p>English short story writer essayist.</p> <hr/> <p>Work: Howard's End A Room with a View Where Angels Fear to Tread <u>A Passage to India</u> (novel)</p>

<p><u>Joseph Conrad</u></p> <p>19th 20th</p>	<p>Polish sailor and <u>writer</u> Seen as the first 'Modernist' writer. ☑ Said to be 'prophetic' especially how he predicted the European empires to crumble.</p> <hr/> <p>Work <u>'Heart of Darkness'</u> (<u>novel</u>)</p>
<p><u>James Joyce</u></p> <p>19th 20th</p>	<p><u>Irish Dublin</u> novelist and poet. Catholic background and so not one of <u>the 'Anglo-Irish Modernism</u></p> <hr/> <p>Work: The Dubliners Ulysses' (novel) Finnegan's Wake'</p>
<p><u>Rupert Brooke</u></p> <p>19th 20th</p>	<p>The Irish poet <u>Handsome very man died'</u> (first world war) A symbol of the 'waste of youth' of a whole generation because</p> <hr/> <p>Work: <u>The Soldier</u> (open)</p>
<p><u>Sonnet 18</u></p> <p>لويليام شكسبير</p> <p>Quatrain , couplet ثلاث رباعيات وثنائيه واحده</p>	<p>Shall I compare thee to a summer's day? A Thou art more lovely and more temperate: B</p> <hr/> <p>*Sonnet 18-<u>The theme of love and the beauty of</u> _Middle England. السوناتة 18 موضوع الحب والجمال من انجلترا الوسطى Sonnet: Is a particular type of poems, usually 14 lines.. A Shakespearean sonnet has 14 lines has a special rhyming system.</p> <hr/> <p>Metaphor الاستعاره Is comparing one thing with thing else. امثله ع الاستعاره في القصيده "Should I describe you by saying that you are like a day in</p>

	<p>summer?" "the eye of heaven "his gold complexion." "thy eternal summer." But thy eternal summer shall not fade</p> <hr/> <p>Imagery: التصوير 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</p>
<p><u>A garden</u> لاندرو مارفل كتبت بعد الحرب الاهليه</p>	<p>See how flowers, as at parade, a Under their colours stand display'd : a</p> <hr/> <p>what is the imagery of garden by Andrew Marvell? Military imagery after the Civil War. ماهي الصور في حديقة مارفل ؟ الصور العسكريه بعد الحرب the bee represented The parliament. النحلة تمثل البرلمان the flower represented :The King. الورده تمثل الملك</p>
<p><u>The Daffodils</u> لويليام ووردوورث</p>	<p>I wandered lonely as a cloud That floats on high o'er vales and hills,</p> <hr/> <p>one of the most famous poems in the English language. من اكثر القصائد شهره في اللغه الانجليزيه The theme of daffodils is The beauty of English countryside. * موضوع النرجس هو جمال الريف الانجليزي A daffodil is a beautiful flower that appears in great numbers in late spring in the UK. النرجس احد الزهور الجميله التي تظهر باعداد كبيره في نهاية فصل الربيع * daffodils are Yellow flowers النرجس زهره صفراء * daffodils is considered A lyrical poem. تعتبر قصيدة غنائيه Shining stars " metaphor" استعاره : يقارن النرجس بسطوع النجوم</p>

<p><u>The Tyger</u></p> <p>لوييام بليك</p>	<p>Tyger Tyger, burning bright, In the forests of the night;</p> <p>A poem in Blake"s great work of poetry: „Songs of Innocence and Experience.“ قصيده عظيمه من شعر الاغاني في البراءه والخبره</p> <p>It is a classic of English poetry. تعد من الشعر الانجليزي الكلاسيكي</p> <p>Tyger by William Blake consists of? <u>Six stanzas.</u> تتكون من ست موشحات</p> <p>-Burning bright in tiger refer to? The colors of the tiger "metaphor"</p> <p>-The lamp represents? The innocence of the English countryside . يمثل المصباح براءة الريف</p>
<p><u>The Soldier</u></p> <p>20th</p>	<p>If I should die, think only this of me: That there's some corner of a foreign field</p> <hr/> <p>One of the great poems of the 20th Century. مناعظم قصائد القرن ال 20</p> <p>Has been criticized for being pro-war and overly patriotic. تم انتقادها لانها تؤيد الحرب الوطنيه</p> <p>It is a fourteen line sonnet. هي سوناته من 14 سطر</p> <p>*Who wrote a poem against the soldier? Thomas Hardy. توماس هاردي كان ضد القصيده</p> <p>Italian sonnet – 14 lines <u>England is a happy blessed place</u></p>

Ulysses > greatest work of Modernist Literature
very long – complex - skillfully - difficult - confusing bases on Odyssey by Homer

Heart of Darkness > short novel - great novel
main character: Charles Marlow cruelty
of the Belgian colonialists European
racism
ideas of civilization and savagery racist
novel
film (Apocalypse Now)
European reaction to Africa (psychological)

A Passage to India > greatest novels about the British experience in India literary prize
main characters: Dr. Aziz, Cyril Fielding, Adela Quested and Mrs. Moore

A Tale of Two Cities > London and Paris -
The French Revolution most famous fictional works in history sold over two hundred million copies brutality and violence of France
the book's message is that revolution isn't a good thing.

Lecture1

16th Century England and William Shakespeare

- **Shakespeare** was born in the **Elizabethan period** when **England** was rising as a world power
- **Queen Elisabeth** was a daughter of King Henry the 8th , so a rule of 45 years.
- She was a very strong woman, she **never married** and for that reason she was **called** the virgin queen

القرن 16 إنجلترا وويليام شكسبير

ولد شكسبير في العهد الاليزابيثي عندما ظهرت إنجلترا كقوة عظمى الملكة اليزابيث هي ابنة الملك هنري الثامن حكمت مايقارب 45 سنة كانت امراه قويه جدا وغير متزوجه ولهذا السبب يطلق عليها الملكة العذراء

- **Walter Raleigh**, a very famous ship sailor, founded the colony of Virginia, you heard about **the state of Virginia now in America.**
- He started the colony of Virginia, **named after the virgin queen Elisabeth** and so **England** was rising as a world power

اكتشف البحار المشهور وولتر رالي مستعمرة فيرجينيا التي يطلق عليها الان ولاية فيرجينيا

هو اطلق اسم مستعمرة فيرجينا العذراء من اسم الملكة العذراء اليزابيث وايضا إنجلترا كانت قوة عظمى

- **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**

العصر الاليزابيثي يعتبر عصر الاستقرار والعصر الذهبي للادب خاصة كتابة المسرحيات
زخر بعديد من الاسماء مثل ويليام شكسبير و بن جونسون ومارلو

- **William Shakespeare** was a
 - a. poet and playwright b. ship's captain c. politician
- He was from which area of England
 - a. the north b. the south c. the center
- 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
- In which age **Shakespeare** was born: He was born in the Elizabethan era 16th century
- 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: He was from a poor humble family
- **Shakespeare** was a writer and: Actor
- William Shakespeare performed most of his plays in: The globe Theatre
- What is a **sonnet**: A particular kind of poem that has 14 lines and special Rhyme
- 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.

Lecture 2

- **A Garden**, written **after the Civil War**- Andrew Marvell
- was basically between two forces the **force of the parliament** and the **force of the king**.
- Parliament which represented the upper class of England at that time.

- The parliamentarian eventually won in 1649 the had him **beheaded** .

الحديقة مكتوبه بعد الحرب الاهليه وهي لاندر و مارفيل
كانت الحرب الاهليه بين قوتين ، قوة البرلمان وقوة الملك
البرلمان كان يمثل الطبقة العليا في ذلك الوقت
البرلمان اخيرا انتصر وحكم بقطع راس الملك

- Andrew Marvell was a **poet** and a **politician** and also a member of the **Parliament** . كان اندرو شاعر . وسياسي وعضو ب البرلمان
- The 17th century is considered an Age of Crisis
يعتبر القرن 17 عصر الازمه
- **when was the English Civil War ?**
From 1642 to 1651.
متى كانت الحرب الاهليه
- In the civil war The Parliament represented The upper class of people.
- The English Civil War was : Bloody and destructive conflict.
- **Andrew Marvell** was : English metaphysical poet 17th century.
اندر وكان الشاعر الميتافيزيقي في القرن 17
- 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 glorioes Revolution was in 1688.

Lecture 3

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.

التنوير :

تعتمد الحركة الأوروبية في القرن 17-18 ان العقل البشري والحركة التجريبية (ملاحظة الحقائق الفعلية) على انها الطريق الى الحقيقة

Liberalism:

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

الليبرالية :

تعتبر فلسفه سياسيه او انها تأسست على افكار عالميه مثل الحرية و المساواه

support ideas of Liberalism

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

الافكار التي دعمها الليبراليين

الحرية والانتخابات العادلة ، الحقوق المدنيه ، حريه الصحافه ، حرية الأديان ، التجاره ، الملكيه الخاصة

- A lot of English political thought was a reaction to the idea of European Tyranny
-الكثير من الفكر السياسي الانجليزي كان ردة فعل على فكرة الطغيان الاوروبي

- **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)

-احداث الحرب الاهليه واسهامات المفكرين المختلفه ادت الى الفكر

الانجليزي المتميز ب :

الافكار الليبراليه ، والتسامح الديني ، والحكم ب القانون

because of the Civil War thinkers preferred **Moderate** idea •

- -بسبب الحرب الاهليه المفكرين فضلوا الافكار المعتدلة

because Germany and France didn't experience the Civil War they •
tended to be **Extrem**

- -الالمان والفرنسيين يميلون ليكونوا متطرفين لانه ليس لديهم خبره ف الحرب

- The movements in Europe lead to **Revolution** .

-الحركات في اوروبا قادت الى ثوره

- The movements in England lead to **More moderation and stability** .

-الحركات في انجلترا ادت الى المزيد من الاعتدال والاستقرار

- **17th century and 18th century** European movement of the suit that saw human reason and Empiricism as the way to get truth .**The Enlightenment movement** .

- **Empiricism means :** Getting theories from observable facts.

• **-التجريبية:** الحصول على النظريات من الحقائق الملاحظة

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

- **John Locke** thinks that There must be a just law that everybody in the society should obey.

يعتقد جون لوك انه يجب ان يكون هناك قانون عادل ويجب على كل فرد الالتزام به

- **-what are the major thoughts of John Locke?**

Freedom of religion, private property and a just law.

ماهي الافكار الرئيسيه لجون لوك؟ الحرية والملكيه الخاصه والقانون العادل

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

-According to **John Locke** when law **ends Tyranny begins**.

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

- .because of the Civil War thinkers preferred Moderate ideas John Locke was philosopher, politician and enlightenment thinker.
- John Locke is considered The father of liberalism
- According to John Locke when law ends Tyranny begins.
- 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.monarchs a.priests c.law d.dictators

Lecture 4

The Scottish Enlightenment :

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

عصر التنوير الاسكتلندي

حركة القرن 18 الفكرية في اسكتلندا وجامعاتها القديمة : (جلاسجو ، ادنبره، ابردين)

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**.

احتفظوا ب العقيدة المتفائلة بقدرة الانسان على التغيير الى الافضل في المجتمع والطبيعه مستدلين ب الاسباب

Scottish thinkers and scientists of the period

من العلماء والمفكرين الاسكتلنديين في هذا العصر:

Francis Hutcheson, David Hume, Adam Smith, Robert Burns,

Adam Ferguson (**Father of Modern Sociology**)

James Hutton (**Father of Modern Geology**).

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.

الراسماليه

نظام اقتصادي يتحكم بواسطته في التجاره والصناعه ووسائل الانتاج التي تكون فيها تحت سيطرة الملكيه الخاصه بهدف تحقيق الارباح

Central characteristics of capitalism

- making money , competitive markets and wage labor.

-In a **capitalist** economy, the producers and consumers decide the prices of goods and services.

الخصائص الاساسية للنظام الراسماليه:

جمع الاموال ، الاسواق التنافسيه ، العمل مقابل الاجر

في الاقتصاد الرأسمالي، يحدد المنتج والمستهلك الاسعار الخاصه ب
البضائع والخدمات

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

السوق الحره: هو اقتصاد السوق الذي تكون فيه قوة العرض والطلب
لاتسيطر عليها الحكومه او أي سلطه اخرى

A Summary of Smith's Ideas

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

ملخص افكار سميث

فكرة اليد الخفيه لسميث

سميث يؤمن بسماح الحكومه للناس ب التجاره الحره
سميث يعتقد انه كلما سمح للناس بعمل الشئ الجيد لمزيد من الازدهار
فانه سوف يعود على المجتمع
كما يعتقد انه ب السماح للنشاط الاقتصادي الحر سوف تكون اليد
الخفيه التي ستجلب الازدهار حتى لافقر الناس في المجتمع

***Because of Smith's theories belief in government control of the economy became less in Britain in the late 18th century.**

بسبب الاعتقاد بنظريات سميث في الحكومه اصبحت السيطرة على
الاقتصاد اقل في بريطانيا او اخر القرن 18

During the Industrial Revolution:

1. Britain embraced free trade and Smith's ideas.
2. via the British Empire, used its **power** to spread a liberal economic model around the world, with open

markets, and barrier free domestic and international trade.

3. Britain as well as taking control of new territories :developed an enormous economic and financial power in independent countries,especially in Latin America and Asia.

في اثناء الثورة الصناعيه

- 1-بريطانيا تبنت التجاره الحره ونظريات سميث
- 2-بواسطة استخدام الامبراطوريه البريطانيه قوتها في نشر نموذج الاقتصاد الليبرالي حول العالم من خلال الاسواق المفتوحه والغاء الحواجز
- 3-كما سيطرت بريطانيا على مناطق جديده وضعت قوه اقتصاديه وماليه هائله ،استولت على اراضي جديده وقامت بتطوير الاقتصاد الكبير والقوه الماليه في الدوله المستقله في امريكا اللاتينيه واسيا .

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

Because throughout the 18th and 19th Century Great Britain became the most powerful economic force in the world

لماذا نتحدث عن بريانيا العظمى في بداية القرن 18 ؟
لانه ما بين القرن 18 و 19 كانت بريانيا العظمى تعد القوه الاقتصاديه الاولى المؤثره في العالم

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.

كيف اعتقد سميث ان اقتصاد السوق الحر سيساعد اكثر الناس فقرا ؟
يعتقد انه ب السماح للنشاط الاقتصادي الحر سوف تكون اليد الخفيه التي ستجلب الازدهار لافقر الناس في المجتمع

Adam smith : scottish moral philosopher and economist (modern economic)

ادم سميث اسكتلندي فيلسوف اخلاقي تجاري (التجاره الحديثه)

Capitalism, Controlled by private owners " the producers and Consumer decide prices of goods
الراسماليه ' البائع والمشتري يحددون الربح في البيعه

The act of union was in **1707**.
كان قانون الاتحاد في 1707

Britain became the most powerful economic force in the world Throughout the **18th and the 19th century**
اصبحت بريطانيا القوه الاقصاديه الاكثر نفوذا في العالم خلال القرن 18 و19

an 18th century movement of thought within Scotland ancient universities"
Glasgow ,Edinburgh , Aberdeen" **The Scottish enlightenment**

حركة الفكر في القرن 18 في الجامعات القديمه الاسكتلنديه جلاسجو ادنبره ابردين " التنوير الاسكتلندي

They held to an optimistic belief in the ability of humanity to affect and change for better in society and nature guided by **Reason**.
احتفظوا ب العقيدته المتفائله بقدرة الانسان على التغيير الى الافضل في المجتمع والطبيعه مسترشدين ب الاسباب

Father of modern sociology Adam Fergus
والد علم الاجتماع الحديث ادم فيرغوس

Father of modern geology James Hutton.
والد الجيولوجيا الحديثه جيمس هوتن

Adam Smith Was Moral philosopher and economist
ادم سميت فيلسوف اخلاقي اقتصادي

Adam Smith belongs to 18th century Scottish philosopher

ادم سميث الفيلسوف الاسكتلندي ينتمي للقرن 18

Considered the father of modern economics Adam Smith

ادم سميث يعتبر والد الاقتصاد الحديث

Who wrote the wealth of Nations? **Adam Smith 1776.**

من كتب ثروات الامم ؟ ادم سميث 1776

Adam Smith wrote his book based on Observation

كتب ادم سميث كتابه بناء على الملاحظه

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

.. ادم سميث وضع اساس النظرية الكلاسيكية الاقتصادية للسوق الحر

Consumption is the sole end and purpose of all production.

الاستهلاك هو الغايه الوحيد والغرض من كل الانتاج

Adam Smith believed in: Consumer society

يؤمن سميث ب المجتمع الاستهلاكي

Lecture 5

The Romantic Poets :

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

☒☒ Celebrated the **beauty of nature** and the **pure human spirit**.

☒☒ They were against the **Enlightenment ideas of empiricism and human reason**.

☒☒ The British Romantic poets were the most famous part of a movement that was all over Europe and in all the **arts**

الشعراء الرومانسي

حركة الشعراء في بداية نهاية القرن 18 وبداية القرن 19 في بريطانيا

احتفلوا بجمال الطبيعة والروح النقيه للبشرية
كانوا ضد افكار التنوير والعقل البشري
كان الشعراء الرومانسيين البريطانيين جزء مشهور من الحركة التي
سادت اوروبا في جميع الفنون والاداب

The Lake Poets:

• The Lake Poets are a group of English poets who all lived in the Lake District of England at the turn of the nineteenth century.

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

1. William Wordsworth
2. Samuel Taylor Coleridge
3. Robert Southey.

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

شعراء البحيره

هم مجموعه من الشعراء الانجليز الذين عاشوا جميعا في منطقة البحيره
الشعراء الثلاث الاساسيين في هذه المجموعه

ويليام وردث وورث ، سامويل ، روبرت

تعتبر منطقه البحيره الموجوده في شمال غرب انجلترا جميله جدا حيث

يوجد بها بحيرات عميقه يحيط بها جبال

The Lake District is in North Westrin England.

منطقة البحيره تقع في شمال ويسترن انجلترا

Lecture 6

The Industrial Revolution :

- The Industrial Revolution was **the transition to new manufacturing processes** in the period from about 1760 to sometime between 1820 and 1840.
- It began in Great Britain and within a few decades had spread to Western Europe and the United States.

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

الثورة الصناعيه

الثورة الصناعيه عباره عن تحول في التصنيع بطرق جديده في الفتره من عام 1760 الى ما بين 1820 - 1840 بدأت في بريطانيا وفي عقود قليله اجتاحت اوربا الغربيه والولايات المتحده تعتبر نقطة تحول في التاريخ حيث تاثرت بها معظم معالم الحياه اليوميه

Negative points :

-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**.

- 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.

النقاط السلبيه

ساهم نظام المصنع على نمو المناطق الحضريه حيث هاجرت اعداد كبيره من العمال الى المدن بحثا عن العمل والتوظيف في المصانع ظهرت عماله الاطفال واصبحت واضحه اكثر قبل الثوره الصناعيه كذلك زاد التعليم وكثافة السكان اجبر العديد من الطلاب على العمل في بيئه سيئه نسبيا وكان يدفع لهم اقل من الكبار

- **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

كره شعراء الرومانسيه الطريقه التي غيرت بها الثوره الصناعيه الطبيعه البريطانيه وكان دائم البحث عن الجمال في الريف الانجليزي والذين اعتقدوا انه مهدد

- romantic poets wanted more ? **Rural life**
الشعراء الرومانسيون ارادوا المزيد الحياه ريفيه
- The **'Lake District'** is in:
a.Scotland b.England c. Wales
تقع منطقة البحيره في انجلترا
- **William Blake** was also a great:
a. singer b. painter c. politician.
- The Industrial Revolution in England led to more____:
a. farms . b. factories. c. shops .
ادت الثوره الصناعيه في انجلترا الى المزيد من المصانع
- **William Blake was a poet and?** Painter and printmaker
- **William Blake died..?** Poor and was unknown during his life
مات فقيرا ولم يكن معروفا في حياته
- The Industrial Revolution was period from about 1760 to
sometime between 1820 and 1840.
- **The Industrial Revolution started in?**
Great Britain and then spread to Western Europe and the United
States.
- **Child labor existed?** Before the Industrial Revolution
وجدت عمالة لالطفال قبل الثوره
- **Tiger by William Blake** is a poem great work of poetry: „Songs of
Innocence and Experience
- **William Blake portrays the tiger as?**
Terrible and powerful like the Industrial Revolution
- **Burning bright in William Blake's tiger refer to?** The colors of
the tiger "metaphor
- **The third stanza represents?** The blacksmith (The Industrial
Revolution)
- **The lamp represents?**
The innocence of the English countryside .
- **the symmetry of the tiger is?** his stripes.
- **Wiliam Blake** died :

a. rich and famous. b. poor and unknown

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

a. singing . b. shouting .

c. playing . d. burning

• **Tyger Tyger** burning bright in the -----

a. Isle of wight.

b. forests of the night

Lecture 7

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.

الاداب هي المواقف التي تحكم قواعد الحياة الاجتماعية

الروايات التي ظهرت في هذه الحقبة الزمنية كانت حول تفاعل وتعامل الطبقة المتوسطة والطبقة العليا

Georgian England

- **called** the 'Georgian Era' because it is the time of the reign of **George I, George II, George III and George IV**.
- It was a time of great stability, growth and change in British society.
- It was the time of the **Industrial revolution** and the **Romantic poets**,
as well as many famous **writers: (Jane Austen.)**

العصر الجورجي الانجليزي

سمي بهذا الاسم نسبة الى فترة حكم الملك جورج الاول والثاني والثالث والرابع كان هذا العصر عصر استقرار ونمو كبير وتغير المجتمع البريطاني كان عصر الثورة الصناعية وعصر شعراء الرومانسيه ب الاضافة الى الكتاب المشاهير ومن ضمنهم جين اوستن

- **There were also many famous painters**

1. John Constable

2. Thomas Gainsborough

3. Sir Joshua Reynolds.

كما كان هذا العصر يضم عددا من الرسامين المشهورين من بينهم

- 1-جون كونستبل
- 2- توماس
- 3- سير جيشو رينولدز

Georgian Architecture:

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

العصر المعماري الجورجي

وهو يعني اسلوب معين في بناء المساكن وبخاصة بين الطبقات العليا

- Traditionally in Britain there are **Three social classes**.
- Class influences Name, accent, clothing and manner.
- **Jane Austen** Wrote works of Romantic Fiction.
- **Jane Austen** is famous for Pride and prejudice, sense and sensibility, Mansfield Park, Emma, northanger Abbey and Persuasion

- **Jane Austen** concentrates on the character psychology.
- The theme of pride and prejudice is .The universal theme of love and marriage.
- The novel explores themes like social class, the role of women and upper class hypocrisy
- An example of exploration of the character psychology of Jane Austen's pride and prejudice is. "We are all fools in love"
- ----- Austen was a famous.
- a- Sarah. b – Jane. c – Elizabeth. d – Sandra.

- Social ----- is very important in British culture.
- a – A security. b – Class. c – Wealth. d – Abilities

Lecture 8

The Victorian Age

- The Victorian Era (or age) was named **after Queen Victoria**

- Her rule is often seen as a :'**Golden Age**' for **Britain and the British Empire** and she is seen as one of Britain's greatest Monarchs (Kings or Queens).
- **Because** of the effect of population growth it was a time of **difficulty for the poor**, especially the poor of the cities.

العصر الفيكتوري

سمي العصر الفيكتوري بعد الملكة فيكتوريا
 ينظر الى فترة حكمها على انه العصر الذهبي لبريطانيا والامبراطورية البريطانية كما انها
 تعتبر واحده من اعظم ملوك وملكات العرش في بريطانيا
 بسبب تأثير الزيادة السكانية كان عصرها عصر الصعوبات للفقراء وخاصة فقراء المدن

Victorian London

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

فيكتوريا لندن

كانت لندن الفيكتورية مركز الامبراطورية العظمى لذلك كان فيها الكثير من الاثرياء
 ازداد عدد سكان انجلترا في العصر الفيكتوري من 17 الى 31 مليون
 كان نتيجة هذا الازدياد هو الازدحام الزائد وبخاصة في لندن
 المناطق الفقيرة في لندن الفيكتورية كانت مشهورة ب الفقر والمشاكل الاجتماعية والجريمة

- **Charles Dickens** An English novelist, from poor background and a social
- **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 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 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.
- The French Revolution aimed to Liberty, equality and fraternity.
- 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 c. population

Lecture 9

The United States of America

- . (3rd largest), by far the biggest **English speaking** country in the world.
- . **4th largest** country in the world by **surface area**.
- . It is one of the world's most ethnically **diverse** and **multicultural nations**.
- . The world's undisputed **superpower**.
- . Major reason for the global **dominance** of the **English language**.
- . In 1492 Cristopher Columbus discovered the **American continent**.
- . The original people of America (**the Indians**) were being conquered and displaced.
- . The British colonies were committed to freedom and self-governance.
- . In 1776 the United States of America declared independence from Britain.

الولايات المتحدة الامريكه

ثالث اكبر دولة ناطقة ب الانجليزيه في العالم
رابع اكبر مساحة في العالم
واحدة من اكثر الدول المتعددة الاعراق والثقافات
القوة العظمى في العالم بدون خلاف
احد الاسباب الرئيسيه لهيمنة اللغة الانجليزيه في العالم

في عام 1776 اكتشف كريستوفر كولمبس القاره الامريكه السكان الاصليون لامريكا (الهنود) تم غزوهم وتشريدتهم المستعمرات البريطانيه كانت ملتزمه ب الحريه والحكم الذاتي في عام 1776 الولايات المتحده اعلنت استقلالها عن بريطانيا

The American Revolutionary War

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

حرب الثورة الامريكه

حرب الثورة الامريكه تسمى حرب الاستقلال الامريكه في عام 1783 انتهت معاهدة باريس الحرب واعترفت ب الدولة الجديدة للولايات المتحده الامريكه في معظم اجزاء الساحل الامريكه الشرقي اليوم احد اسباب الحرب كان فرض الضرائب حيث ان الامبراطوريه البريطانيه كانت تاخذ ضرائب من المستعمرات الامريكه لتمويل حروبها الاوروبيه

The American Declaration of Independence

- This was a document published by the Americans while at war with the British that declared America to be an **independent** state.
- It is said to contain 'some of the **best known sentences in the English Language**'.
- It basically talks : of the American's 'right' to independence and their 'right' to rebel against the British.
- **John Adams** and **Thomas Jefferson** were important in = **writing** the document.
- It condemns both the British King George III and the British people.

اعلان الاستقلال الامريكى

هي وثيقة نشرها الامريكان اثناء الحرب مع البريطانيين حيث اعلنت امريكا انها دوله مستقله يقال انها تحتوي على بعض من افضل كلمات اللغه الانجليزيه المعروفة تتحدث بشكل اساسي عن حق الاستقلال للامريكيين وتمردهم ضد بريطانيا جون ادمز و توماس جيفرسون كانا من بين الشخصيات المهمه التي كتبت الاعلان

ينتقد الاعلان كل من الملك جورج الثالث والشعب البريطاني

- 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

The USA between Independence and Civil War

- the USA expanded westward mainly through purchasing new land.
- It was a time of growth, expansion and developing economic strength.

الولايات المتحدة الامريكيه بين الاستقلال والحرب الاهليه

توسعت الولايات المتحدة بشكل اساسي تجاه الغرب من خلال شراء اراضي جديده
كان ذلك الوقت هو وقت النمو والتوسع وتطور القوة الاقتصايه

Slavery

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

العبودية

كانت العبودية تمارس في امريكا منذ الايام الاولى للاحتلال البريطاني
كانوا يشترون العبيد الافارقة للعمل في مزارع السكر والقطن في الكاريبي وامريكا
شعر الناس جميعا سواسيه * لم يمتد الى الافارقة وان من كانوا من الاباء المؤسسين كانوا
يمتلكون العبيد
في بداية لقرن ال 19 بدأت حركة الغاء العبودية والتي كان مقرها شمال الولايات المتحدة
20% من اصل سكان امريكا من الافارقة

The American Civil War

- Fought between the **Unionists (the North) + Confederates (the South)**.
- **Slavery** was a big issue especially the question of whether slavery should be legal in the new western states.
- As a result of the Unionist victory, **slavery** was = **abolished** in the **United States** of America.

الحرب الاهلية الامريكيه

كانت بين الاتحاديين في الشمال و الكونفدراليين في الجنوب
كانت العبودية مسألة كبيره وبخاصة مسألة اضعاف الشرعية على مسألة العبودية في الولايات
الغربية الجديدة
نتيجة لانتصار الاتحاديين الغيت العبودية في الولايات المتحدة

- The American Civil war was between the _____ of the USA.
A. East & west. B. North & South.
- A big cause of the American Civil War was *
A. boredom B. slavery
- Abraham__ was president at the time of the American Civil War *
A. Cadillac B. Sedan C. Lincoln
- What is another name for the ‘American War of Independence?’
a. The Civil War. b. The American Revolutionary War. c. The Great War
- What was a major cause of the ‘American War of Independence?’
a. Slavery. b. language. c. taxation.
- George Washington came from a _____ background:
a. rich. b. poor. c. urban
- Between 1812 and 1815 America fought a war with:
a. Spain. b. France. c. Great Britain.
- Gettysburg was also famous as a:
a. battlefield. b. mansion house. c. theatre.

Lecture 11

The British Empire

- **largest** empire in history.
- The **Empire** covered $\frac{1}{4}$ of the world’s land surface.

- Started up as a **trading empire** but developed a system of military **conquest, settling** and **colonialism**.
- Left a legacy of **education** and **social stability** in many of its colonies.

الامبراطورية البريطانية

اكبر امبراطورية في التاريخ
 غطت الامبراطورية البريطانية ربع مساحة اليابسه
 برات الامبراطورية البريطانية كإمبراطورية تجاريه ولكنها طورت النظام العسكري للغزو
 الاستيطان والاستعمار
 تركت ارثا من التعليم والاستقرار الاجتماعي في العديد من مستعمراتها

British India

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

الهند البريطانية

من 1757 الى 1858 م حكمت شركة الهند الشرقية البريطانية الهند
 من عام 1858 الى 1947 م كان هناك راج البريطانى او الامبراطورية الهنديه
 كلمة راج كلمة هندية تعني الحكم
 كان يطلق على الهند جوهرة التاج للامبراطورية البريطانية بسبب جمالها واهميتها
 للبريطانيين
 حصلت شركة الهند الشرقية في البداية على تصريح من التجار في الهند و اتسع تاثيرها في
 منتصف القرن الثاني
 كانت هناك انتفاضة كبيرة ضد شركة الهند الشرقية البريطانية سميت ب العصيات الهندي
 مما ادى الى الحكم المباشر من بريطانيا

The deep influence of the links between Britain and India

- The Indian subcontinent (India, Pakistan and Bangladesh) has more fluent English speakers than any where else, even the USA.
- Some of the greatest writers in the English language are from India = (Vikram Seth , Arundhati Roy , Naipaul) (from Trinidad but of Indian origin.)
- India produces more English speaking graduates This has allowed India to become an economic superpower through the world of computers, cabling, call centers and the internet.
- The '**Raj**' left a strong infrastructure, **education system** and legacy of **stability**.
- Many British people lived and worked in India in the 1st half of **the 20th Century**.
- The number of immigrants to the UK from the 'Indian Subcontinent' **4 million**.
- **A lot of British literature** was influenced by the author's experience in India
 - 1- Rudyard Kipling
 - 2-E.M. Forster
 - 3- J.G.Farrell.
- A lot of British ideas of **Upper Class life** and 'Britishness' come from our experience in India.

الارتباط العميق بين الهند وبريطانيا

-يوجد في شبة القارة الهندية (الهند، باكستان ، بنجلادش) الكثير ممن يجيدون التحدث بالانجليزية عن أي مكان اخر في العالم بما في ذلك الولايات المتحدة -بعض من اعظم كتاب اللغة الانجليزية من اصول هنديه مثل (فيكرام ست ، ارونذاتي روي ، نايبول *من ترينداد لكنه من اصل هندي)

-تخرج الهند متحدثين ب اللغة الانجليزية اكثر مما يخرج العالم كله -هذا ما يجعل الهند واحدة من القوى الاقتصادية الكبرى من خلال الحاسبات والكابلات ومراكز الاتصال والانترنت -ترك راج بنية تحتية قوية ونظام تعليمي وتراث من الاستقرار -عاش عدد كبير من البريطانيين وعملوا في الهند في النصف الاول من القرن ال 20 -عدد المهاجرين من شبة القاره الهنديه الى المملكة المتحدة اكثر من 4 مليون

-الكثير من الادب البريطاني تاجر كثيرا بخبرات المؤلفين في الهند منهم على سبيل المثال
روديارد كبلنج
أي ام فورستر
أي جي فارول
الكثير من افكار حياة الطبقة الراقية في بريطانيا جاءت من تجاربهم في الهند

Negative side of the Raj

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

الجانب السلبي لراج

كان الحكام البريطانيون عنصريين تجاه الهنود
بعد توقف العصيان الهندي كان قد قتل اكثر من 100000 هندي

في مدينة امريستا عام 1919 م اطلقت القوات البريطانية النار على مجموعه كبيرة من المتظاهرين العزل وقتلت مايقارب 1000 وقد اطلق عليها مذبة امريستا كان الهدف الاساسي للامبراطورية هو جمع الاموال واستولوا على العديد من المصادر والموارد الهندية ومنعوا الاقتصاد الهندي من التصنيع والتحديث

لم تخطط جيدا الامبراطورية البريطانية جيدا للانسحاب من الهند مما ادى الى العديد من الوفيات عندما انقسمت الهند من باكستان

***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 20th Century.

***The main characters in passage to India** are : Dr. Aziz, Adela, Mrs. Moore and Cyril Fielding

***Who accuses Dr. Aziz of assault?** Adela.

- The central theme of passage to India is : The Mystery of India
- 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.

*India was called the' ____ **in the crown**' of the British Empire.

A. jewel B. rose. C. dove

Lecture 12

British Africa

- 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 **17th** and **18th** Century Britain and other European powers like the Portuguese and French were interested in establishing coastal bases to exploit the **slave trade**.
- In the late **19th** 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.

أفريقيا البريطانية

في بداية عام 1530 م بدأت مغامرات التجار الانجليز التجاريه في غرب افريقيا

في عام 1581 م وصل فرانسيس دريك الى راس الرجاء الصالح

في عام 1663 م بنى الانجليز قلعة جيمس في جامبيا

في القرن ال 17 و 18 اهتمت بعض القوى الاوروبية مثل البرتغاليين والفرنسيين باقامة قواعد ساحلية لاستغلالها في تجارة العبيد في القرن ال 19 ادى التدافع نحو افريقيا الى دفع البريطانيين والقوى الاوروبية على التنافس في بناء الامبراطوريات الافريقية تنافست بريطانيا مع كل من المانيا وفرنسا وايطاليا على قيادة المستعمرات المختلفة

The Atlantic Slave Trade

- This happened **between** the late **16th** Century and the early **19th** Century.
- **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**.
- 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.
- A lot of Britain's prosperity was built **on the Slave Trade**.

تجارة العبيد عبر المحيط الاطلنطي

حدث ذلك في الفتره مابين القرن ال 16 و القرن ال 19 كان يتم شراء العبيد الافارقة من تجارة العبيد وارسالهم بالسفن للخدمه لدى اسيادهم في العمال الزراعيه في الكاريبي وشمال او شرق امريكا

تم نقل حوالي 12 مليون عبد من العبيد من افريقيا الى الامريكيتين

نتيجة لجهود رجال مثل ويليام ويلبر فورس تم الغاء تجارة العبيد في الامبراطوريه البريطانيه

ميز هذا الامر نهاية تجارة العبيد عبر الاطلنطي الكثير من التقدم والازدهار في الامبراطوريه البريطانيه بني على تجارة العبيد

African Empires :

- 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.)

الامبراطوريات الافريقية

في عام 1880 الى عام 1914 حدث هناك تدافع نحو افريقيا من القوى الاوروبية

ارادت بريطانيا ان تنشأ ممر الشمال ب الجنوب عبر الاراضي الافريقية
ارادت المانيا تقيم ممر يربط الشرق ب الغرب عبر اراضيها المتصلة

كان لفرنسا الكثير من الاراضي في الشمال والغرب الافريقي
كان للبرتغال مستعمرات كبيره في افريقيا مثل انجولا وموزنبيق
كانت بلجيكا تحتل اراضي على نهر المونغو في افريقيا الوسطى
اما بريطانيا فكانت لها امبراطوريه كبيره شملت كل من (مصر
والسودان و كينيا و اوغندا و روديسيا الشمالية (زامبيا) و روديسيا
الجنوبيه (زيمبابوي) وجنوب افريقيا)

The Belgian Congo :

- The British explorer = Henry Morton Stanley
'discovered' the area now known as the Democratic Republic of Congo in 1878.
- They ruled it until independence in 1960.
- The Belgians were very cruel colonial rulers.

كونغو البلجيكية

اكتشف المستكشف البريطاني هنري مورتن ستانلي المنطقة المعروفة
الان باسم جمهورية الكونغو الديموقراطية في العام 1878
ظل البلجيكيون يحكمون هذه الدولة حتى استقلالها في عام

60

اتسم الحكام البلجيكيون ب القسوة

- The rule of the East Indian Company became the British Raj after which event?
 - a. The Indian Munity.
 - b. The Civil War.
 - c. The Indian Depression.

- The woman that **accuses** Dr. Aziz in A Passage to India is called
 - a. Mrs. Moore.
 - b. Adela Quested.
 - c. Mrs. Fielding

- The British Raj was an _____ part of **the British Empir**
 - a. difficult.
 - b. boring.
 - c. important

- Another name for **the Scramble for Africa** could be
 - a. African food.
 - b. race for colonies in Africa
 - c. confusion in Africa

- Heart of Darkness' talks about the psychological effects of the clash between civilization and _____ :
 - a. savagery.
 - b. colonialism.
 - c. commerce

- **Who reached the Cape of Good Hope?** Francis Drake 1581. In the late 19th Century the Scramble for Africa lead to many European powers competing to build African Empires

- 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

- 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 16th Century and the early 19th Century.

- 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
- **When was Congo independence?** in 1960.
- **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 cruelty of the Belgium, racism ideas of civilization
- **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

- The Area known as 'The Congo' is named after
aA. River B. jungle. C. sea

Lecture 13

Ireland and England

- The English first started to make military expeditions to **Ireland** = in the **12th** Century.
- the 17th Century Ireland was involved in many conflicts linked with the English Civil War, up to half the population of Ireland was killed in these conflicts.
- These conflicts left deep scars on the modern history of Ireland.

ايرلندا وانجلترا :

-بدأت أولى الحملات الانجليزية الى ايرلندا في القرن الثاني عشر في القرن ال 17 دخلت ايرلندا في صراعات عديدة ارتبطت ب الحرب الانجليزية الاهليه لدرجة ان نصف عدد سكان ايرلندا قتل بسبب هذه الصراعات
تركت هذه الصراعات اثار عميقة في تاريخ ايرلندا الحديث

The Anglo-Irish

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

George Bernard Shaw and Samuel Beckett.

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

الاييرلنديون الانجليز

كانت هناك طبقات حاكمة تميز ايرلندا ذات اصول انجليزية وتتبع المذهب البروتستانتي المسيحي
هذه المجموعه انتجت العديد من السياسيين المؤثرين ورؤساء الوزارات والقاده العسكريين
بعض من اشهر الروائيين وكتاب الدراما والشعار جاءوا من هذه المجموعه
من بينهم اوسكار و برام استوكر و سي دي لويس و جورج برنادو و صامويل
هذه المجموعه خلقت جو الادب القوي لعاصمة ايرلندا دوبلن

Modernism

• **Modernism = was a movement in literature in the late 19th/early 20th 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**

الحدثه :

احد الحركات الادبيه في نهاية القرن 19 وبداية القرن 20 كانت احد المحاولات للاتصال عن الاساليب التقليديه في الشعر والكتابه تاثيرت الحركه ب الافكار الجديده في الفلسفه وعلم النفس مثل المفكر فريديريك وسيجوند كان جيمس من اشهر كتاب الحدثه و ايزرا و فرجينيا و ولف واليوت

• when was Ireland conquered? At the end of 16th Century by the English tudor dynasty

The capital of Ireland is Dublin

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

• The Anglo Irish produced many influential politicians , 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 19th /early 20th Century.

Modernism

• famous modernist include:

James Joyce, Ezra Pound, 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 D. Dublin

Lecture 14

Britain in the 20th Century

- **In 1922 the British Empire** held = sway over about 458 million people, **one-fifth** of the world's population at the time.
- By the end of the 20th 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**.

بريطانيا في القرن الـ 20

في عام 1922 كان عدد السكان في الامبراطوريه البريطانيه 458 مليون نسمة وهو يعتبر خمس سكان العالم
بنهاية القرن العشرين كانت بريطانيا تملك اراضي عبر البحار تتكون من مجموعه من الجزر الصغيره وواجهت بريطانيا مشاكل اجتماعيه

كانت الحربين العالميتين احد الاسباب الاساسيه في انحدار بريطانيا

The 1st World War

- The **1st 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.**

الحرب العالمية الاولى

- كانت الحرب العالميه الاولى بين عامي 1915 و 1918 ويطلق عليها غالبا الحرب العظمى
- كانت الحرب عباره عن صراع مهلك ومميت في تاريخ العالم نتج عنها وفاة مالا يقل عن 15 مليون وقد يصل الى 65 مليون بما فيها فترة الاصابه بانفلونزا الاسبانيه
- كانت الحرب بين الحلف الثلاثي فرنسا والامبراطوريه الروسيه وبريطانيا العظمى والقوى المركزيه وتشمل المانيا والنمسا والمجر
- انضمت الولايات المتحده واليابان وايطاليا الى الحلف الثلاثي بينما انظمت الانبراطوريه العثمانيه وبلغاريا الى القوى المركزيه
- كانت الحرب في فرنسا وبلجيكا بنظام الخنادق
- في عام 1918 هزم الحلفاء الثلاثة القوى المركزيه ولكن في الحقيق هان الحرب دمرت جزء كبيرا من الاقتصاد الاوروبي

The Trenches

- 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'.

الخدائق :

بعد المحاولات المبكره في تحقيق النصر حاول كل جانب التحصن في نظام طويل من الخنادق في فرنسا و بلجيكا في الفتره من عام 1915 الى 1917 م مات الملايين من الناس في محاوله لكسر مازق الخنادق اصبحت الخنادق شعار و رمز للمعاناة والموت العبيثي يعتقد بعض المؤرخين ان العدد وصل الى 14 مليون قتيل او جريح في حرب الخنادق او في معارك كسر المازق

The War Poets

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

شعراء الحرب

كتب العديد من الشعراء عن خبراتهم ف الحرب العالميه الاولى وبخاصه في الخنادق

- **The most famous of these poets were:**

من اشهر هؤلاء الشعراء:

- 1- Siegfried Sassoon,
- 2- Wilfred Owen
- 3- **Rupert Brooke.**

- A lot of our images of the suffering of the 1st World War come from the writing of these poets.
- Have **become romanticized** = because many of them **died young**.

العديد من صورنا عن معاناتنا لهذه الحرب جاءت من خلال هؤلاء الشعراء

اصبحت رومانسيه لان العديد منهم مات وهو بسن الشباب

1.The capital of Ireland is:

- a. London b. Edinburgh c. Dublin

2. **Ulysses** is a _____ novel:
 a. short b. complicated c. boring
3. **James Joyce** was part of which literary movement?
 a. modernism b. romanticism c. realism
4. **The 1st World War** inspired a lot of: a. footballers b. playwrights c. poets
5. **Rupert Brooke** grew up in the _____ of England:
 a. center b. south coast c. north coast

• **The first world war** was between **1914** and **1918**

- The first world war was fought between Triple entente (France, Russia and England)Central Powers Germany, Austria and Hangary
- The first world war ended in1918 with the victory off the triple entente
- **The first world war it was mainly fought in:**
France and Belgium
- 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:
C. Revolutionary D. Asiannnd B.2st A. 1st
- **Rupert Brooke** was a very _____man
.A. Ugly B. boring C. violent D. handsome

1- William Shakespeare was born in :

- A. London
- B. Newcastle
- C. Glasgow
- **D. Stratford upon Avon**

2- The English Civil War was fought in the :

- **A. 17th Century**
- B. 14th Century
- C. 18th Century
- D. 19th Century

3- Charles 1st believed that his right to be king came from:

- A. the people
- B. military power
- **C. God**
- D. his intelligence

4- What Act caused England and Scotland to become one country in **1707**:

- A. The Act of Friendship
- B. The Scottish Act
- **C. The Act of Union**
- D. The London Act

5- Tyger, Tyger burning bright in the forests of the night-line of a poem :

- A. William Wordsworth
- B. William Shakespeare
- C. Andrew Marvell
- **D. William Blake**

6- Jane Austen's novels talked a lot about 'social _____':

- A. security
- **B. class**

7- Who was the President of America during the American Civil War:

- A. George Washington
- B. Thomas Jefferson
- **C. Abraham Lincoln**
- D. Andrew Jackson

8- Which country was called the 'Jewel in the crown' of the British Empire :

- A. Kenya
- B. Canada
- C. Iraq
- **D. India**

9-Shakespeare's sonnet 18 **starts** with the line 'Shall I compare thee to a :

- A. lovely flower
- **B. summer's day**
- C. clear, blue sky
- D. field of flowers

10-The 'golden age' in England at the **end** of the **16th** Century was also called :

- A. the era of exploration
- B. the Georgian era
- **C. the Elizabethan era**
- D. the age of silver

11-William Shakespeare was a famous English_____:

- A. politician and novelist
- **B. poet and playwright**
- C. sportsman
- D. singer

12-The war fought between King and parliament in **17th** Century England was called :

- A. The English War for Freedom
- B. The War of Liberation
- **C. The English Civil war**

13-Andrew Marvell was a famous English_____:

- A. sportsman
- B. novelist
- **C. poet**
- D. king

14- The belief in getting theories from external facts is called_____:

- A. scientism
- **B. empiricism**
- C. socialism
- D. fascism

15- _____ thinkers believe in the 'Rule of Law':

- A. Monarchist
- **B. Liberal**
- C. Libertarian
- D. Dictators

16-Who wrote the famous book 'Two Treatises on Government':

- A. Winston Churchill
- B. William Blake
- C. George Washington
- **D. John Locke**

17- The basis of Britain's world dominance was its _____ dominance of the late 18th and 19th Centuries

- **A. Economic**
- B. Footballing
- C. Cultural
- D. Police

18-Adam Smith believed in capitalism ,capitalists believe in :

- **A. free trade**
- B. government control
- C. absolute monarchy
- D. socialism

19-What changed the English countryside in the late 18th and 19th Century :

- A. The English Civil War
- B. The Glorious Revolution
- **C. The Industrial Revolution**
- D. The Plague

20-The _____ poets didn't like some of the Industrial...:

- A. Elizabethan
- B. Modernist
- **C. Romantic**
- D. Victorian

21- The Romantic poets wrote a lot about the English _____:

- **A. countryside**

- B. laws
- C. customs
- D. language

22- William Wordsworth wrote the poem 'The _____':

- A. Flowers
- B. Roses
- C. Trees

- **D. Daffodils**

23- William Blake wrote the poem 'The _____':

- **A. Tyger**

- B. Lion
- C. Factory
- D. Leopard

24- The English 'Lake poets' were named after:

- A. Lake Bala

- **B. an area in North West England**

- C. Henry J. Lake

25- The first line of 'The Tyger' is Tyger , Tyger _____ bright:

- A. singing
- B. shouting
- C. playing

- **D. burning**

26- William Blake was a famous _____:

- **A. poet and artist**

- B. novelist and poet
- C. painter and singer
- D. politician and philosopher

27- Jane _____ was a famous English romantic novelist:

- A. Morris
- B. Smith
- C. Carter
- **D. Austen**

28- The 'Georgian Era' was named **after** :

- A. the Prime Ministers of Britain
- **B. the King of Britain**
- C. a Style of architecture
- D. the novelists of the time

29- The landed gentry mainly lived in the_____:

- A. cities
- B. capital
- C. suburbs
- **D. countryside**

30- 'A Tale of Two Cities' was written by :

- A. Charles Bronson
- **B. Charles Dickens**
- C. E .M. Forster
- D. Emily Bronte

31- Victorian London had a **problem** with_____:

- A. flooding
- B. ear accidents
- C. drugs
- **D. overcrowding**

32- Charles Dickens lived in which age ?

- **A. The Victorian**
- B. The Elizabethan
- C. The Georgian
- D. The Regency

33- The Guillotine was used in the French Revolution to_____people :

- A. feed
- B. house
- C. educate
- **D. execute**

34- Who was the **first** president of the United States of America ?

- **A. George Washington**
- B. Abraham Lincoln
- C. Thomas Jefferson
- D. John Quincy Adams

35- 'American Revolutionary War' was also called :

- A. the Great War
- B. the war of Liberation
- C. the Alamo
- **D. the American War of Independence**

36- The American Patriots fought the ' American Revolutionary War ' **against** _____

- A. The Spanish
- B. The French
- **C. The British**
- D. The Mexicans

37- The Unionists who won the American Civil War were from theof the :

- A. East
- **B. North**
- C. South

38- Slavery was a **major** cause of the _____:

- **A. American Civil War**
- B. American War of Independence
- C. American Revolutionary War
- D. Mexican – American War

39- _____ Lincoln was **president** at the time of the ' American Civil War':

- A. Isaac
- **B. Abraham**
- C. George
- D. Martin

38- Who wrote ' A Passage to India ':

- A. James Joyce
- B. Salman Rushdie
- **C. E. M. Forster**
- D. Charles Dickens

39- Dr. _____ is an **important** in E.M. Forster's book:

- A. Moore
- B. Smith
- C. Forster
- **D. Aziz**

40-The major Indian character in **E.M.** ' A passage to India ':

- A. taxi driver
- B. policeman
- C. fisherman
- **D. doctor**

41- ' Heart of Darkness ' is a famous novel about_____:

- **A. The Belgian Congo**
- B. British Kenya
- C. French Algeria
- D. The German Zambezi

42- Joseph_____was a famous writer:

- A. Shatner
- B. Kostner
- **C. Conrad**
- D. Smith

43- The novel ' Heart of Darkness ' is set along the_____:

- **A. Congo**
- Zambezi
- C. Nile
- D. Limpopo

44-James_____was a famous Anglo – Irish writer :

- A. McGregor
- B. Hill
- C. Hunt
- **D. Joyce**

45- ' Ulysses ' is a_____novel:

- **A. complex**
- B. short
- C. easy
- D. angry

46-Dublin is the capital of the Republic of_____?

- A. Wales
- B. Scotland
- **C. Ireland**
- D. Spain

47- Rupert _____ died during the 1st World War:

- A. Smith
- **B. Brooke**
- C. Durrant
- D. Brown

48- The Soldier ' is a very _____ poem :

- A. anti-war
- B. cynical
- C. long
- **D. patriotic**

49- People have rights including the right to life, liberty and the pursuits of

- fun
- money
- knowledge
- **happiness**

1) The Soldier, portrays England as a _____ place

- cruel and ugly
- **happy and blessed**
- ordered and efficient
- wild and lawless

2) The Belgians were what type of colonial rules?

- **cruel**
- kind
- good
- wise

3) Charles Dickens had a _____ upbringing

- happy
- easy
- rich
- **difficult**

4) (Heart of Darkness) was accused of being a _____ novel

- **racist**
- boring
- silly
- communist

5) James Joyce is associated with which literary movement?

- transcendentalism
- communism
- **modernism**
- romanticism

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

- play
- songs
- novels
- **sonnets**

7) Ulysses is based on which classic ancient story

- **Homer's Odyssey**
- Virgil's Aeneid
- Milton's Paradise Lost
- Shakespeare's Hamlet

8) Adam Smith's most famous book's short title is

- the Origin of Species
- Economics
- **the Wealth of Nations**
- the Communist Manifesto

9) The English Civil War led, eventually, to a more _____ Britain

- **stable**
- angry
- revolutionary
- weak

10) India became independent from the British in

- **1947**
- 1789
- 1856
- 1984

11) John Locke is known as the _____ of Classical Liberalism

- enemy
- **father**
- boss

12) The Gettysburg address starts with the words Four score and seven years ago this means

- 84 years ago
- 28 years ago

- **87 years ago**

- 11 years ago

13) William Wordsworth was a _____

- novelist

- **poet**

- painter

- playwriter

14) In the 1st World War many young men died in the _____

- castles

- holes

- the forests

- **trenches**

15) James Joyce set a lot of his stories in the Irish capital city

- **Dublin**

- Cardiff

- Glasgow

- Belfast

16) What is the 'sole end and purpose of production'?

- waste

- meetings

- cuisine

- **consumption**

17) What happened to Rupert Brooke during the **1st World War**?

- **he died**

- he killed many people

- he became a general

- he joined the Germans

18) Abraham Lincoln was the American President during the American

- revolution

- war of independence

- dream

- **civil war**

19) Adam Smith believed in government's allowing people to trade _____

- little

- quietly

- **freely**

- secretly

20) The 1st World War can be said to an important event in the
.....Britain

- revolution
- beginning
- **decline**
- rise

21- A daffodil is a _____

- cloud
- lake
- tree
- **flower**

22- The Gettysburg Address talks to 'Government of the___, by the___, for the_____'

- politicians
- ministers
- nobles
- **people**

23- The new country of the USA was only a small part of the___-of the area we now know as the USA

- south
- west
- **east**
- north

24- Charles Dickens wrote a lot about the London _____

- **poor**
- police
- fashions
- drainage

25- George Washington was the first _____ of the United States of America

- Prime Minister
- **President**
- Minister of Defence
- King

26- William Blake was both a poet and _____

- a priest
- **an artist**
- an actor
- a singer

27- The relationship between words like duck and luck or bring and sing, is that they

- chime
- agree
- **rhyme**
- oppose

28- The British Empire covered what proportion of the world?

- all
- 1/2
- **1/4**
- 1/10

29- All men are created _____ is an important phrase in the Declaration of Independence

- **equal**
- rich
- poor
- different

30- William Blake died a _____ man

- rich
- famous
- **poor**
- angry

31- Adam Smith was _____

- **an economist**
- a poet
- a communist
- a sociologist

32- The main India character in 'A Passage to India' is Dr.

- **Aziz**
- Ahmed
- Singh
- Raj

33- The main historical event portrayed in 'A Tale of two Cities' is

- The English Civil War
- The Great Fire of London
- **The French Revolution**
- The 1st World War

34- The Enlightenment was human _____ as very important in finding truth

- telescopes

- books
- **reason**
- fact

35- Jane Austen wrote about the _____ era

- Elizabethan
- Tudor
- Victorian
- **Georgian**

36- Marvell uses the word 'thou Paradise of the four seas' because Britain is

- **an island**
- a continent
- a landlocked country
- a peninsula

37- 18th Century French thinkers were more radical because they hadn't experienced

- revolution
- flooding
- **the Civil War**
- the plague

38- Britain's presence in India is an example of _____

- socialism
- radicalism
- **colonialism**
- capitalism

39- Britain had a _____ African Empire

- **large**
- cruel
- short
- small

40- The tyger, in Blake's poem, is a metaphor for _____

- the French revolution
- immigration
- **the industrial revolution**
- the agricultural revolution

41- Elizabeth _____ is the main character in Pride and Prejudice

- **Bennett**
- Taylor
- Darcy

- Smith

42-The Anglo-Irish community produced a lot of _____

- **politicians**

- writers

- philosophers

43- Heart of Darkness' is set in the Belgian _____

- Nile

- **Congo**

- Zambezi

- Amazon

44- Another meaning for 'the bliss of solitude' is _____

- **the joy of being alone**

- a comfortable sofa

- waves and wind

- a fun dance

45- Another famous 'Lake Poet' was _____

- James Joyce

- **Samuel Taylor Coleridge**

- David Beckham

- Andrew Marvell

46-The main themes of Pride and Prejudice are _____

- **love and marriage**

- hate and pride

- food and eating

- money and sport

47-But eternal summer shall not fade' is an example of a _____

- rhythm

- rhyme

- **metaphor**

- play

48-Andrew Marvell was a famous poet and _____

- novelist

- singer

- **politician**

- prince

49-'A Tale of Two Cities' is about _____

- Madrid and Berlin

- Rome and Milan

- **London and Paris**

- Birmingham and Marseilles
- 1) The Romantic poets lived.....
 - **at the end of the 18th century and beginning of the 19th century**
 - during the 17th century
 - in the 20th century
 - in the 16th century
- 2) William _____ wrote the poem The Daffodils
 - Blake
 - **Wordsworth**
 - Shakespeare
 - Shatner
- 3) William _____ wrote the poem ' The Tyger ' ?
 - **Blake**
 - Wordsworth
 - Shakespeare
 - Shatner
- 4) The 'Lake District' of England is a very _____ area
 - ugly
 - overcrowded
 - Industrial
 - **Beautiful**
- 5) The first line of 'The Tyger' is Tyger ,Tyger _____ bright
 - singing
 - shouting
 - playing
 - **burning**
- 6) William Blake died _____
 - rich and famous
 - **poor and unknown**
 - popular and loved
 - well known
- 7) Austen was a famous English romantic novelist
 - Sarah
 - **Jane**
 - Elizabeth
 - Sandra
- 8) Victorian London was **overcrowded** because of _____
 - road
 - Car
 - Tree
 - **Population**

9) Who was the Queen of England in Charles Dicken's time?

- **Victoria**

- Elizabeth

- Natalie

- Tracy

10) The French revolutionaries executed their victims with the

- gun

- whip

- **guillotine**

- bat

11) George _____ was the **first president** of the United States of America

- **Washington**

- Chicago

- Boston

- Atlanta

12) The 'American Revolutionary War' was **between** the America &

- French

- Spanish

- **British**

13) American Civil war was **between** the _____ of the USA

- East & west

- **North & South**

- middle & edges

- old & young

14) **A big cause** of the American Civil War was

- boredom

- **slavery**

- invasion

- immigration

15) Abraham _____ was **president** at the time of the American Civil War

- Cadillac

- Sedan

- **Lincoln**

- O'Donnell

16) E.M.Foster wrote A **Passage** to _____

- Spain

- Mexico

- Congo

- **India**

17) Mrs. _____ is an important character in E.M. Forster

- **Moore**

- Smith

- Forster

- Aziz

18) The character of Aziz in E.M. Forster's book is a:

- Taxi driver

- Policeman

- Fisherman

- **Doctor**

19) **Heart of _____** is a famous novel about the Belgian Congo:

- The River

- The Matter

- **Darkness**

- Light

20) The ... Area known as 'The Congo' is named after a

- **river**

- jungle

- sea

- City

21) James Joyce was:

- Anglo-French

- Anglo-Spanish

- Anglo-Scottish

- **Anglo-Irish**

22) Ulysses is a _____ novel

- **complex**

- short

- easy

- angry

23) What is the capital of the Republic of Ireland?

- Belfast

- Cork

- Cardiff

- **Dublin**

24) Rupert Brooke died during the _____ World War:

- **1st**

- 2nd

- Revolutionary

- Asian

-

25) Rupert Brooke was a very _____ man

- Ugly
- boring
- violent

- **handsome**

26) William Shakespeare was both a:

- novelist and singer
- **poet and playwright**
- speaker and politician
- singer and speaker

27) The English Civil War was fought in the

- 11 TH Century
- 15 TH Century
- 16 TH Century

- **17 TH Century**

28) A quote like but there is only one thing which gathers people in tocome motion and that's oppression is reaction to the idea of European..

- trade
- **tyranny**
- cuisine
- ideas

29) When was the Act of Union between the English and Scottish Crowns?

- 1640
- 1984
- **1707**
- 1815

30) Tyger.Tyger burning bright in the _____

- Isle of Wight
- **forests of the night**
- Air Saudi flight
- cause of wrong or right

31) Social _____ is very important in British culture:

- security
- **class**

32) A cinema Lin* was * in a _____

- cafe
- zoo

- theatre

33) India was called the '_____in the crown' of the British E*

- jewel

- rose
- dove

34) The 'Elizabethan age was named after theof E*

- King
- Prime Minister

- Queen

- Duke

35) _____Shakespeare was a famous English pl*

- Alfred

- William

- John

36) The English civil war was fought ...

- The Queen and the king

- The king & Parliament

- England & France
- France & Spain

37) Andrew _____ was...

- Marvell

- Smith
- Shakespeare
- Locke

38) Empiricism believes in getting theories from external

- Country
- books

- facts

- theories

39) Liberal thinkers believe in the Rule of _____

- Priest
- Monarchs

- Law

- Dictators

40) John Locke'S famous book was* Two Treatises on _____

- Fish

- Government

- The Countryside
- Love

41) A lot of the Romantic poets didn't like the new

- trees

- flowers
- factories
Post offices

تمت بحمد الله

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