

الفكر والثقافة الانجليزية

GREAT HEART

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Great

Lecture 1

English Thought and Culture

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

❖ Pre-Presentation Questions:

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

❖ Lecture elements (outlines):

1. Background
2. Definitions
3. Foundations and factors influencing the English Thought & Culture

❖ Definitions

1. English: ?
2. Thought: ?
3. Culture: ?

❖ **English** (From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia)

1- English is a West Germanic language that was first spoken in England and is now the most widely used language in the world.^[4] It is spoken as a first language by a majority of the inhabitants of several nations, including the United Kingdom, the United States, Canada, Australia, Ireland, New Zealand and a number of Caribbean nations. It is the third most common native language in the world, after Mandarin Chinese and Spanish.^[5] It is widely learned as a second language and is an official language of the European Union, many Commonwealth countries and the United Nations, as well as in many world organisations.

English arose in the Anglo-Saxon kingdoms of England and what is now south-east Scotland, but was then under the control of the kingdom of Northumbria. Following the extensive influence of Great Britain and the United Kingdom from the 17th century to the mid-20th century, via the British Empire, and of the United States since the mid-20th century,^{[6][7][8][9]} it has been widely propagated around the world, becoming the leading language of international discourse and the lingua franca in many regions.^{[10][11]}

❖ **Thought** (From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia)

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

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

❖ **Culture**

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

Edward B. Tylor

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

❖ **Foundations and factors influencing the English Thought & Culture**

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

Lecture 2

review first Lecture

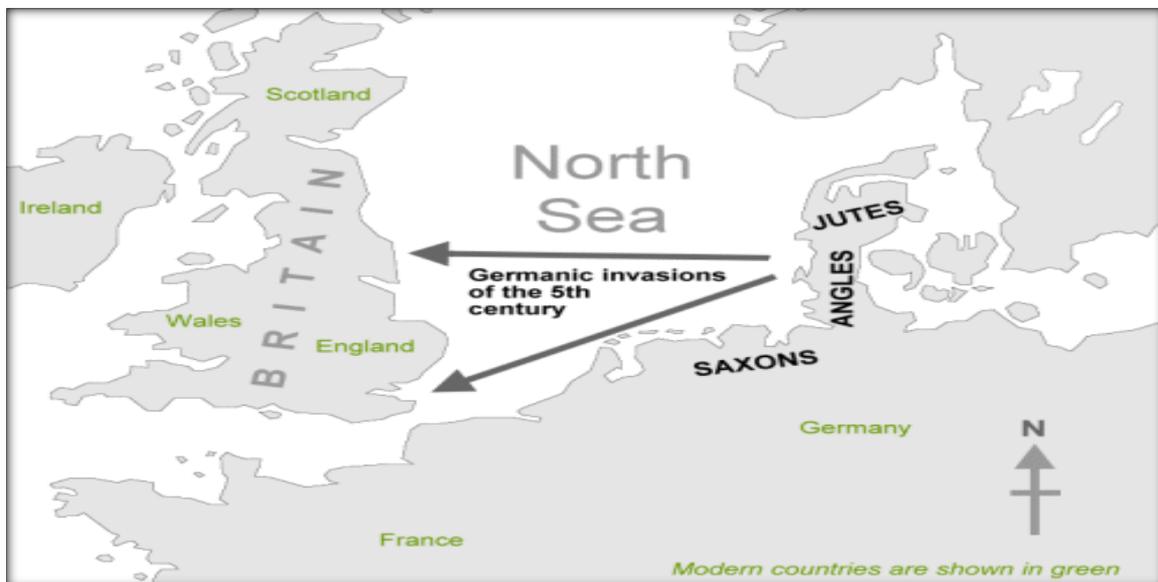


Lecture 3

❖ Foundations and factors influencing the English Thought & Culture

1. Invasions (Politics & Economy)
2. Roman & Greek teachings and philosophies
3. Religions (Judaism & Christianity)
4. Theories, Movements, & Revolutions
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6. Geography and location
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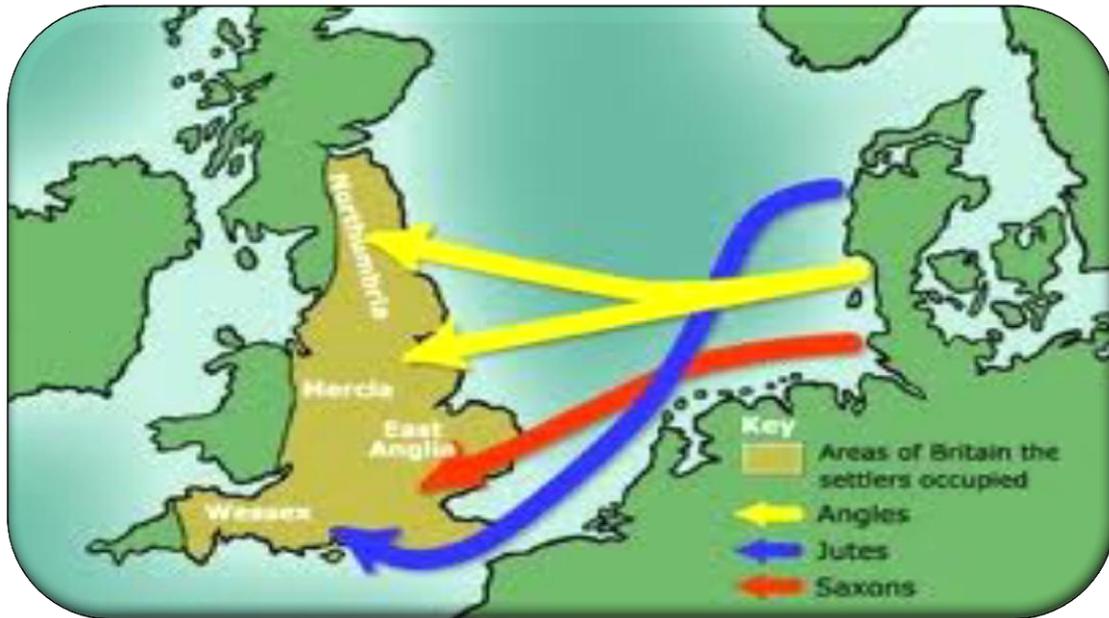
❖ Germanic Invasions



❖ Foundations and factors influencing the English Thought & Culture

1- *Invasions*

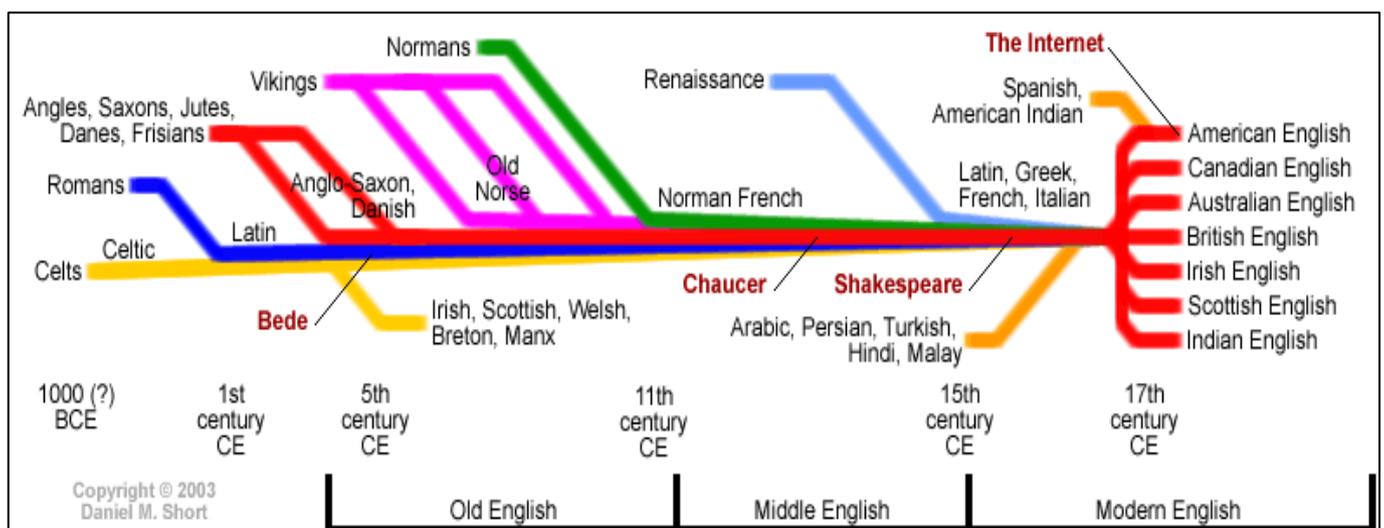
- Language affects thought and culture.
- Origin and history of English.

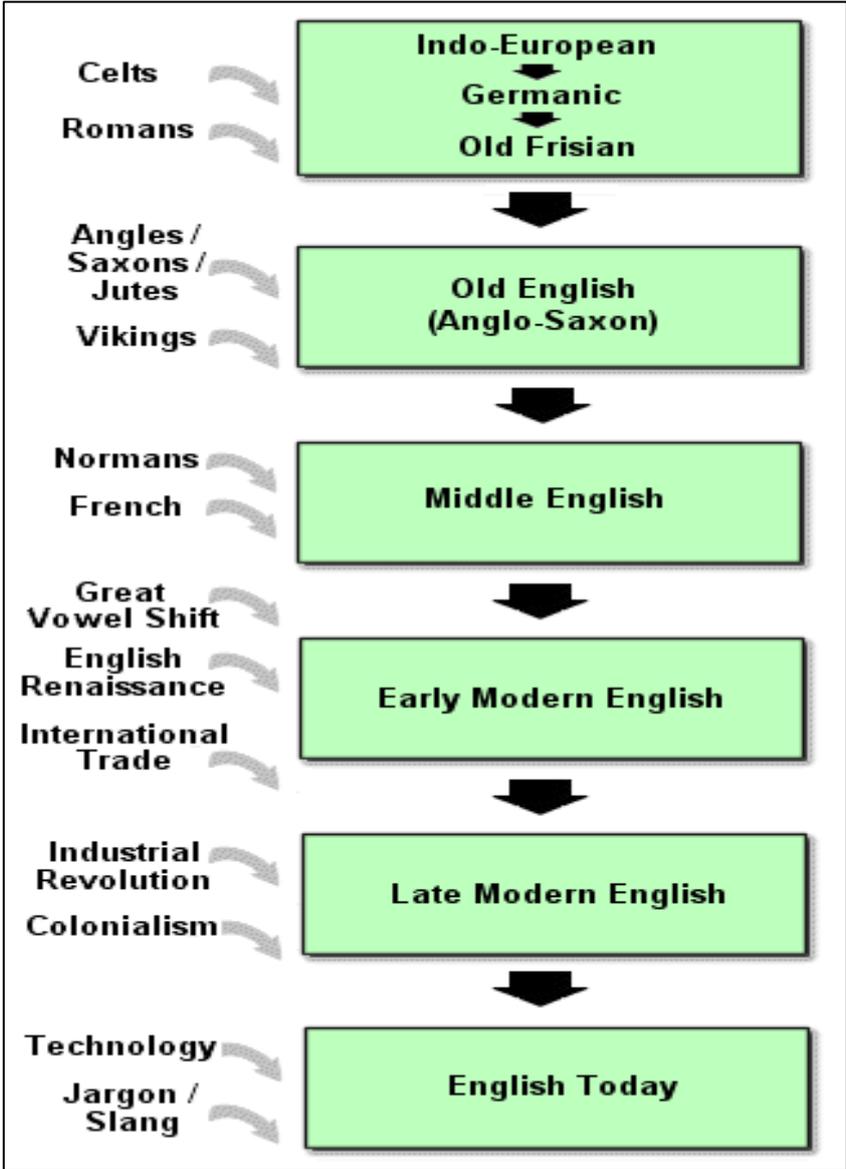


❖ *Germanic Invasions*

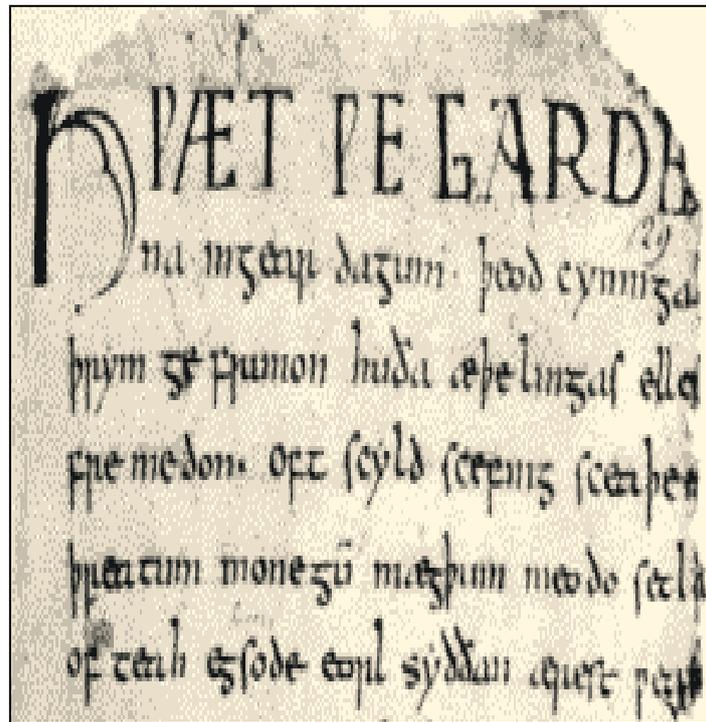
- Germanic invaders entered Britain on the east and south coasts in the 5th century.
- Many cultural, social, economic, military and political events led to the development of English from its Germanic roots.
- English originated as a common language of West Germanic tribes (Angles, Saxons and Jutes)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

❖ *Origin and history of English*





❖ Origin and history of English



❖ *Old English* (450-1100 AD)

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

Lecture 4

Complement the third lecture

❖ **Middle English (1100-1500)**

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

النقاط المهمة من مراجعة المحاضرة الـ

- The Normans invaded England. They brought with them a kind of French, which became the language of the Royal Court, and the ruling and business classes.
- For a period there was a kind of linguistic class division:
 - ▶ The lower classes spoke English
 - ▶ The upper classes spoke French
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❖ **Modern English:**

Early Modern English (1500-1800)

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

Enter Hamlet.

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

Que. With all my hart. *exit.*

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

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

❖ **Late Modern English (1800-Present)**

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

❖ **Varieties of English**

From around 1600, the English colonization of North America resulted in the creation of a distinct American variety of English. Some English pronunciations and words "froze" when they reached America. In some ways, American English is more like the English of Shakespeare than modern British English is. Some expressions that the British call "Americanisms" are in fact original British expressions that were preserved in the colonies while lost for a time in Britain (for example *trash* for rubbish, *loan* as a verb instead of lend, and *fall* for autumn; another example, *frame-up*, was re-imported into Britain through Hollywood gangster movies). Spanish also had an influence on American English (and subsequently British English), with words like *canyon*, *ranch*, *stampede* and *vigilante* being examples of Spanish words that entered English through the settlement of the American West. French words (through Louisiana) and West African words (through the slave trade) also influenced American English (and so, to an extent, British English).

Today, American English is particularly influential, due to the USA's dominance of cinema, television, popular music, trade and technology (including the Internet). But there are many other varieties of English around the world, including for example Australian English, New Zealand English, Canadian English, South African English, Indian English and Caribbean English.

❖ *The Germanic Family of Languages*



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

A brief chronology of English

BC 55	Roman invasion of Britain by Julius Caesar.	Local inhabitants speak Celtish
BC 43	Roman invasion and occupation. Beginning of Roman rule of Britain.	
436	Roman withdrawal from Britain complete.	
449	Settlement of Britain by Germanic invaders begins	
450-480	Earliest known Old English inscriptions.	Old English
1066	William the Conqueror, Duke of Normandy, invades and conquers England.	
c1150	Earliest surviving manuscripts in Middle English.	Middle English
1348	English replaces Latin as the language of instruction in most schools.	
1362	English replaces French as the language of law. English is used in Parliament for the first time.	
c1388	Chaucer starts writing <i>The Canterbury Tales</i> .	
c1400	The Great Vowel Shift begins.	
1476	William Caxton establishes the first English printing press.	Early Modern English
1564	Shakespeare is born.	
1604	<i>Table Alphabeticall</i> , the first English dictionary, is published.	
1607	The first permanent English settlement in the New World (Jamestown) is established.	
1616	Shakespeare dies.	
1623	Shakespeare's First Folio is published	
1702	The first daily English-language newspaper, <i>The Daily Courant</i> , is published in London.	
1755	Samuel Johnson publishes his English dictionary.	
1776	Thomas Jefferson writes the American Declaration of Independence.	
1782	Britain <u>abandons</u> its American colonies.	
1828	Webster publishes his American English dictionary.	Late Modern English
1922	The British Broadcasting Corporation is founded.	
1928	The <i>Oxford English Dictionary</i> is published.	

Lecture 5

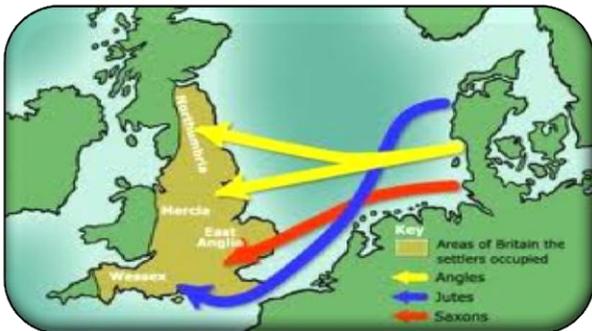
❖ Foundations and factors influencing the English Thought & Culture

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❖ Foundations and factors influencing the English Thought & Culture

◆ Part 1: *Invasions*

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



❖ Germanic Invasions



❖ Part 2: *Greek & Roman effects*

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

❖ *Ancient Greek philosophy*

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

Many philosophers today maintain that Greek philosophy has influenced much of Western thought since its inception (beginning).

Alfred Whitehead once noted: "The safest general characterization of the European philosophical tradition is that it consists of a series of footnotes to Plato." Clear, unbroken lines of influence lead from ancient Greek and Hellenistic philosophers, to the European Renaissance and Enlightenment.

❖ *Socrates*

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

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

❖ **Plato:**

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

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

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

❖ **Aristotle**

Aristotle (384 BC – 322 BC) was a Greek philosopher, a student of Plato and teacher of Alexander the Great. His writings cover many subjects, including physics, metaphysics, poetry, theater, music, logic, linguistics, politics, government, ethics, biology, and zoology. Together with Plato and Socrates (Plato's teacher), Aristotle is one of the most important founding figures in Western philosophy. Aristotle's writings were the first to create a comprehensive system of Western philosophy, encompassing morality, aesthetics, logic, science, politics, and metaphysics.

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

❑ Ancient Greece and Rome and Their Influence on Modern Western Civilization

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

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

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

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

❖ *The Roman Empire*

The Roman Empire, at its height, included about a fourth of Europe, much of the Middle East, and the entire northern coastal area of Africa. Its millions of people spoke many languages and worshipped different gods, but they were united by the military power and government of the Romans. The city of Rome grew from a farming village in central Italy to become the capital of the huge empire.

The Roman Empire fell apart almost 1500 years ago, but it still influences our lives. More than 300 million persons speak languages directly related to Latin, the Roman tongue. Many words in English and in other languages come from Latin. Roman law provided the basis of the law of most European and American nations.

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❖ *The Roman Empire and Christianity*

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

● **The Roman Emperor Constantine’s ‘Conversion’**

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

● **The ‘triumph’ of Christianity**

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

Lecture 6

❖ Foundations and factors influencing the English Thought & Culture

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

❖ Foundations and factors influencing the English Thought & Culture

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

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* *The Roman Empire and Christianity*

The Council of Nicaea 325 AD, (under the Roman Emperor Constantine's influence).

The First Council of Nicaea was the first ecumenical council of the Catholic Church. Most significantly, it resulted in the first, extra-biblical, uniform Christian doctrine, called the Creed of Nicaea.

Effects of the Council

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

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

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

❖ Trinity :

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

❖ Part 3: *Religions and their effects on ETC*

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

◆ Christianity

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

◆ Judaism

- Judaism in Europe has a long history.
- Jewish populations had existed in Europe, especially in the area of the former Roman Empire, from very early times.

◆ Islam

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

- Religions and their effects on ETC

Assignment:

Try to think about, search, and discuss some examples and aspects of the effects of Christianity, Judaism, & Islam on the English, Western, and American thought, culture, economics, media, and politics (e.g., military aspects like invasion).

Lecture 7

Complement the sixth lecture

❖ **Concept of God in Judaism**

* **One God**

- **Hear, O Israel: The Lord our God is One Lord.** Dueteronomy 6:4
- **Has not the One God made and** sustained for us the spirit of life? Mal 2:15
- **There is no other god besides Me. Isaiah** 44: 21

* **Other gods!**

Israel joined in worshiping Baal. And the Lord's anger burned against them. Numbers 25:3

I will punish my people for they have sinned; they have forsaken me, have offered sacrifices to other gods, and have made idols and worshiped them. Jeremiah 1:16.

* **God of Israel!**

All the nations of the world will know that the Lord alone is God, there is no other. 1 Kings 8:60

Turn to me now and be saved, people all over the world! I am the only God there is. Isaiah 45:22

* **Man like God!**

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

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

* **God got tired!**

- On the seventh day He rested, and was refreshed! Ex 31:17

* **God felt sorry!**

- Gen 6:6
- So the LORD was sorry he had ever made them and put them on the earth. It broke his heart. Gen 6:6

* **God wrestled with Jacob!**

- Gen 32:24-30

من خارج المحتوى



Genesis 32:24	So Jacob was left alone, and a man wrestled with him till daybreak.	٢٤ فَتَبَيَّ يَعْقُوبُ وَحَدَّهُ، وَصَارَ عَهُ إِنْسَانٌ حَتَّى طُلُوعِ الْفَجْرِ.
Genesis 32:25	When the man saw that he could not overpower him, he touched the socket of Jacob's hip so that his hip was wrenched as he wrestled with the man.	٢٥ وَلَمَّا رَأَى أَنَّهُ لَا يُفْزِرُ عَلَيْهِ، ضَرَبَ حُقَّ فَحَذَاهُ، فَانْخَلَعَ حُقُّ فَحَذَى يَعْقُوبَ فِي مُصَارَعَتِهِ مَعَهُ.
Genesis 32:26	Then the man said, "Let me go, for it is daybreak." But Jacob replied, "I will not let you go unless you bless me."	٢٦ وَقَالَ: «أَطْلِقْنِي، لِأَنَّهُ قَدْ طَلَعَ الْفَجْرُ». فَقَالَ: «لَا أُطْلِقُكَ إِنْ لَمْ تُبَارِكْنِي».
Genesis 32:27	The man asked him, "What is your name?" "Jacob," he answered.	٢٧ فَقَالَ لَهُ: «مَا اسْمُكَ؟» فَقَالَ: «يَعْقُوبُ».
Genesis 32:28	Then the man said, "Your name will no longer be Jacob, but Israel, because you have struggled with God and with men and have overcome."	٢٨ فَقَالَ: «لَا يُدْعَى اسْمُكَ فِي مَا بَعْدَ يَعْقُوبَ، بَلْ إِسْرَائِيلَ (وَمَعْنَاهُ: يُجَاهِدُ مَعَ اللَّهِ)، لِأَنَّكَ جَاهَدْتَ مَعَ اللَّهِ وَالنَّاسِ وَقَدَرْتَ».
Genesis 32:29	Jacob said, "Please tell me your name." But he replied, "Why do you ask my name?" Then he blessed him there.	٢٩ فَسَأَلَهُ يَعْقُوبُ: «أَخْبِرْنِي مَا اسْمُكَ؟» فَقَالَ: «لِمَاذَا تَسْأَلُ عَنِ اسْمِي؟» وَبَارَكَهُ هُنَاكَ.
Genesis 32:30	So Jacob called the place Peniel, saying, "It is because I saw God face to face, and yet my life was spared."	٣٠ وَدَعَا يَعْقُوبُ اسْمَ الْمَكَانِ فَنِيْبِيلَ (وَمَعْنَاهُ: وَجْهُ اللَّهِ) إِذْ قَالَ: «لِأَنِّي شَاهَدْتُ اللَّهَ وَجْهًا لَوْجِهِ وَبَقَيْتُ حَيًّا».

Lecture 8

Review from 1 to 7

Lecture 9

Foundations and factors influencing the English Thought & Culture

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

❖ *Foundations and factors influencing Thought & Culture*

* **Part 3: Religions & Beliefs**

Religions and beliefs have tremendous effects on thought & culture:

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

1. Paganism
2. Atheism
3. Hinduism
4. Buddhism
5. Judaism
6. Christianity
7. Islam

1. Paganism

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

2. Atheism

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

(It means denying the existence of God).

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

➤ Darwin's Theory of Evolution

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

3. Hinduism

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

4. Buddhism

- Buddha was taken as god.

5. Judaism

- Belief in one God for the Jews only!

6. Christianity

▶ Trinity

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

7. Islam

- Belief in one true God (Allah) for all.

Lecture 10

❖ *Foundations and factors influencing the English Thought & Culture*

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

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

Part 4: Theories, Movements, & Revolutions

Part 5: Media & Technology

Part 6: Geography and location

Part 7: Contributions of other nations and cultures (like the Islamic and Arabic contributions)

❖ *Part 4: Theories, Movements, & Revolutions*

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

❖ **Part 5: *Media & Technology***

1. Printing & Publication
2. Research
3. Satellites (BBC & CNN)
4. Hollywood
5. The Internet
6. Telecommunication
7. Advanced Technology & Industry

❖ **Part 6: *Geography and location***



Lecture 11

❖ Reaching Out

- * Effective Communication Skills & Creative methods and approaches on presenting Islam and its beauty to others nicely and wisely!
- * *Effective dialogue & Communication Skills. (Part 1)*
- * Creative methods and approaches on presenting Islam and its civilization & culture to others nicely and wisely!
- From where should we start?

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

- Good First Impression
- Sincere Smile
- Good Speech

❖ Mention Benefits

- Seek the Truth!
- Knowledge is power!
- Love and respect
- Care and concern
- Good conduct and treatment
- Names and backgrounds
- Helping, Serving, and Visiting others
- Gift

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

Lecture 12

* *Effective dialogue & Communication Skills. (Part 2)*

❖ Second: **Defining Names and Terms**

- God
- Allah
- The Qur'an
- Muhammad
- Muslim
- Islam

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

* According to you, 'GOD' refers to WHO?

- God refers to The **Creator**.
 - God refers to **Krishna**.
 - God refers to **Buddha**.
 - God refers to **Allah**.
 - God refers to **Brahma**.
 - God refers to **Jesus**.
 - God refers to **nothing**. There is **no god**.
 - God refers to the **Father**.
 - God refers to the **Son**.
 - God refers to the **Holy Spirit**.
- ▶ These are the participants' responses! Thus, people generally view "God"
- ▶ Differently based on their religious & cultural backgrounds!

❖ Third: **Showing the Beauty of Islam**

◆ **Monotheism** (A Pure Creed)

○ **Hinduism**

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

○ Buddhism

- ▶ Buddha

○ Christianity

▶ Trinity

- ▶ God the Father
- ▶ God the Son
- ▶ God the Holy Spirit

⊗ Monotheism / Tawheed

- ▶ (A Pure Creed and belief in the One True God, Allah alone)

- ▶ Peace of Mind
- ▶ Equality
- ▶ Moderation
- ▶ Brotherhood
- ▶ Justice
- ▶ Good Manners

☞ ***Islam clearly answers important and critical questions like:***

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

❖ Fourth: ***Introducing the ABCs of Islam***

* ***Teach the ABCs of Islam:***

- ▶ Explain the articles of faith briefly.
- ▶ Explain the pillars of Islam briefly.

☞ Focus on:

- ▶ The Testimony (Ashahada)
- ▶ Prayer (Salat)

Lecture 13

* *Effective dialogue & Communication Skills. (Part 3)*

❖ **Fifth: Special keys**

Dealing with ‘the People of the Book’

Common Ground

Just One Message!

○ **Evidence**

- The Qur’an
- The Bible

❖ Sixth: **Secrets of Success**

○ **Prepare and Plan**

- “If you fail to plan, you plan to fail”

○ **Time**

- “If you are not early, you are late!”

○ **Good appearance**

- making presentations that audiences will love
- Using Creative, Interesting Materials & visual aids

○ **Be Brief**

- Let them Ask questions
- The Art of Choosing Attractive Topics
- **God is One**

○ **Use**

- PCs / LCDs

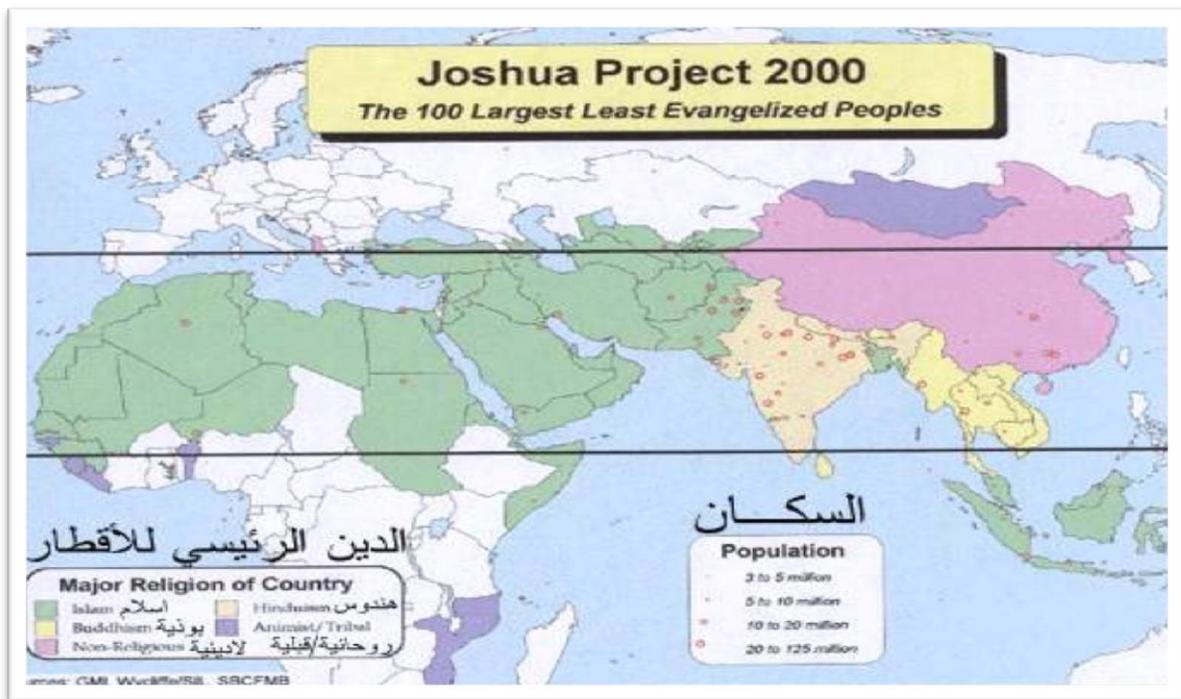
○ **Get Feedback**

- Via Recording
- Via Evaluation Form

What is your role?

How do others work?

- A school belonging to a Catholic church in Eretria 1900
- An Italian priest with an orphan in Eretria.
- President Jimmy Carter
- President Jimmy Carter & wife



what steps will lead to the fulfillment of joshua project 2000 goals?

- Step 1 - **Identifying the peoples where church planting is most needed** A list of unreached peoples has been produced by mission researchers.
- Step 2 - **Cooperating with church leaders from every region of the world.** Missionaries from Asia, Africa and Latin America are the key to success.
- Step 3 - **Researching on-site and preparing the way for church planting** Research teams are going where needed and evangelism is happening.
- Step 4 - **Producing people profiles and facilitating church adoptions.** Each of these peoples will have a profile and will be adopted by churches.
- Step 5 - **Praying for the least evangelized peoples.** Praying through the Window III in 1997 will send teams to these peoples.
- Step 6 - **Planting churches in each of these peoples.** Church-planting teams will be sent to peoples without a church.
- Step 7 - **Finding your role.** Your active involvement is needed to make these goals a reality.

Lecture 14

English Thought and Culture

❖ **Objectives**

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

❁ **Foundations and factors influencing the English Thought & Culture**

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

◆ **Great Muslim Scholars and Scientists:**

1. Ibn Sina (Avicenna)
2. Ibn Khaldun
3. Ibn Battuta
4. Ibn Rushd
5. Ibn al-Nafis
6. Ibn al-Haytham
7. Ibn al-Jazari
8. Abbas Ibn Firnas

◆ **Great Inventions by Muslim Scholars and Scientists:**

1. In Math (0 - zero)
2. In Medicine
3. In Algebra
4. In Physics
5. In Chemistry
6. In Astronomy
7. In

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

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