

مقرر الفكر والثقافة الإنجليزية

للدكتور Jake Organ

الفصل الدراسي الثاني لعام 1435 هـ

إعداد/ زورق\*

(لا تنسونا من دعواتكم)

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

Major points to consider pre-lecture:

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

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

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

## Lecture 1

### 16th Century England and william Shakespeare:

The rise of Europe and the beginnings of Britain's overseas influence.  
The greatest writer in the most influential language in the world.  
Sonnet 18-The theme of love and the beauty of 'Middle England.'

#### Sonnet 18

Shall I compare thee to a summer's day?  
Thou art more lovely and more temperate:  
Rough winds do shake the darling buds of May,  
And summer's lease hath all too short a date:  
Sometime too hot the eye of heaven shines,  
And often is his gold complexion dimm'd;  
And every fair from fair sometime declines,  
By chance, or nature's changing course,  
untrimm'd;

But thy eternal summer shall not fade  
Nor lose possession of that fair thou ow'st;  
Nor shall Death brag thou wander'st in his shade,  
When in eternal lines to time thou grow'st;  
So long as men can breathe or eyes can see,  
So long lives this, and this gives life to thee.

**ملحوظة /** النص مكتوب بالإنجليزية القديمة وقد ترجم للإنجليزية الحديثة ولو اطلعنا ع ترجمة النص للإنجليزية الحديثة سنلاحظ تغيير بعض الكلمات فنلاحظ الدكتور بالشرح كان يوضح لنا بالكتابة مثلاً

thee= you

thou=you

art=are

thy=your

hath=has

### **ترجمة النص:**

ألا تشبهين صفاء المصيف

بل أنت أحلى وأصفى سماء

الصيف تعصف ريح الذبول ففي

وتعبث في برعمات الربيع

يزول ولا يلبث الصيف حتى

وفي الصيف تسطع عين السماء

ويحتدم القيظ مثل الأتون

الصيف يحجب عنا السحاب وفي

ضيا السما وجمال نكاء

جميلا وما من جميل يظل

فشيمة كل البرايا الفناء

ولكن صيفك ذا لن يغيب

تفتقدى فيه نور الجمال ولن

ولن يتباهى الفناء الرهيب

الظلال بأنك تمشين بين

إذا صغت منك قصيد الأبد

تعيش فمادام فى الأرض ناس

ومادام فيها عيون ترى

فسوف يردد شعرى الزمان

بين الورى وفيه تعيشين

ملاحظة / تتكون السوناتة الشكسبيرية من ثلاث رباعيات وثنائية واحدة

أي 4 أبيات موزونة معاً ثم 4 أبيات موزونة معاً ثم أربعة أبيات موزونة معاً

ثم بيتين موزونان معاً ..

A

B

A = Quatrain (4 lines).

B

C

D

C = Quatrain (4 lines)

D

E

F

E = Quatrain (4 lines)

F

G = Couplet (2 lines)

G

### **Rhyme:**

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

الجناس / تكرار أصوات متماثلة في كلمتين أو أكثر وغالبا في نهاية الأسطر في القصيدة أو الأغنية

### **Metaphor:**

Is comparing one thing with thing else

الاستعارة / مقارنة شيء واحد مع شيء آخر يعني اعطاء الشيء صفة لشيء آخر مثلاً في بداية السوناتة

قارنها ووصفها بصفاء الصيف الجميل فصيف انجلترا غاية الروعة والصفاء

## Lecture 3

### John Locke and Liberalism

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

\*Because of the events of the Civil War British thinkers preferred moderate ideas.

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

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

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

#### Terms

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

#### Liberalism

Liberalism is a political philosophy or worldview founded on ideas of liberty and equality. Liberals (modern) have different views depending on their understanding of these principles, but generally they support ideas such as free and fair elections, civil rights, freedom of the press, freedom of religion, free trade, and private property.

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

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

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

### John Locke-Quotes

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

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

**Religion, which should most distinguish us from the beasts, and ought most particularly elevate us, as rational creatures, above brutes, is that wherein men often appear most irrational, and more senseless than beasts.** An Essay Concerning Human Understanding, Book IV, Ch. 18

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

### **John Locke-Two Treatises on Government**

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

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

## **John Locke-Two Treatises on Government (continued).**

**The end of law is not to abolish or restrain, but to preserve**

**and enlarge freedom. For in all the states of created beings, capable of laws, where there is no law there is no freedom.** Second Treatise of Government, Ch. VI

**To this I answer, that force is to be opposed to nothing, but to unjust and unlawful force; whoever makes any opposition in any other case, draws on himself a just condemnation both from God and man...** Second Treatise of Government, Ch. 18

## **John Locke-Conclusion**

**Wherever Law ends, Tyranny begins. Second Treatise of Government**

### **Points to consider**

\*A lot of English political thought was a reaction to the idea of European Tyranny.

\*The events of the Civil War and the contributions of different thinkers led to English thought that was marked by ideas of Liberalism, Religious Toleration and the Rule of Law.

## Lecture 4

### **Adam Smith, Capitalism and the Scottish Enlightenment**

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

\*Up to now we have been talking mainly about England but after the 'Act of Union' in 1707, we can start to talk about Britain.

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

\*Scotland and a long history of education and some major Universities.

### **The Scottish Enlightenment**

- An 18th Century movement of thought within Scotland's ancient Universities; Glasgow, Edinburgh and Aberdeen.
- They held to an optimistic belief in the ability of humanity to effect changes for the better in society and nature, guided only by reason.
- Among the Scottish thinkers and scientists of the period were Francis Hutcheson, David Hume, Adam Smith, Robert Burns, Adam Ferguson (Father of Modern Sociology), and James Hutton (Father of Modern Geology).

### **Adam Smith and Economics**

. Adam Smith (June **5th** 1723-July**17th** 1790) was a Scottish Moral Philosopher and Economist.

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

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

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

• Smith laid the foundations of classical free market economic theory.

## Capitalism and the Free Market

- capitalism is an economic system in which trade, industry and the means of production are controlled by private owners with the goal of making profits. central characteristics of capitalism include making money, competitive markets and wage labor. In a capitalist economy, the producers and consumers decide the prices of goods and services.
- **A free market** is a market economy in which the forces of supply and demand are not controlled by a government or other authority. The opposite of free market is a controlled market or regulated market, in which government intervenes in supply and demand through non-market methods such as laws controlling who is allowed to enter the market, or saying what type of product or service is supplied, or directly setting prices.

## The Wealth of Nations-Quotes

In general, if any branch of trade, or any division of labour, be advantageous to the public, the freer and more general the competition, it will always be the more so.

The Wealth Of Nations, Book II

consumption is the sole end and purpose of all production; and the interest of the producer ought to be attended to, only so far as it may be necessary for promoting that of the consumer.

The wealth Of Nations, Book IV Chapter VIII

## The Wealth of Nations-Quotes

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

The wealth Of Nations, Book IV, Chapter II

## **Smith's Idea of 'The Invisible Hand'**

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

## **A Summary of Smith's Ideas**

- Smith believed in governments allowing people to trade freely.
- Smith believed the more people were allowed to do what they were good at the more prosperity would be brought to the society.
- He believed that by allowing economic activity to be free then an 'Invisible hand' would bring prosperity even to the poorer people in society.

## **Economic Rise of Britain and then America**

- Because of Smith's theories belief in government control of the economy became less in Britain in the late 18th century. During the Industrial Revolution, Britain embraced free trade and Smith's ideas, and via the British Empire, used its power to spread a liberal economic model around the world, with open markets, and barrier free domestic and international trade.
- . Britain as well as taking control of new territories, developed an enormous economic and financial power in independent countries, especially in Latin America and Asia. It lent money, built railways, and engaged in trade. The Great London Exhibition of 1851 clearly demonstrated Britain's dominance in engineering, communications and industry: that lasted until the rise of the United States and Germany in the 1890s .

## **2nd Assignments-Questions**

### **Answer these questions with a sentence:**

1. Why do we talk about Great Britain from the beginning of the 18th Century?
2. What are two important ideas of Liberalism?
3. Who did John Locke think should obey the Law?
4. Did Adam Smith think that the government should control the economy?
5. How did Adam Smith believe the poorer people would be helped in a free market economy?

## Lecture 5

### Romanticism: William Wordsworth and the Lake Poets

#### Romanticism

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

- By the end of the 18th Century Britain was starting to see the beginning of the Industrial revolution.
- This was causing changes in the countryside as there were more factories and buildings.
- Some people wanted to reject modern life and celebrate the beauty of nature and the human spirit. These were the Romantic poets.

#### The Romantic Poets

- A movement of poetry in late 18th Century/early 19<sup>th</sup> 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.

#### William Wordsworth

- William Wordsworth (7 April 1770- 23 April 1850) was a major English Romantic poet.
- Famous for his poems about the English countryside.
- Lived in the 'Lake District' and was an important 'Lake Poet.,
- Wrote many famous poems including; the Prelude, the Lucy Poems, Lyrical Ballads and Laodamia.
- Seen as one of the greatest poets in the English language.

## **The lake Poets**

- The Lake Poets are a group of English poets who all lived in the Lake District of England at the turn of the nineteenth century.
- The three main figures of what has become known as the Lake School are William Wordsworth, Samuel Taylor Coleridge, and Robert Southey.
- The Lake District of North Western England is a very beautiful area with deep lakes surrounded by mountains.

## **The Daffodils**

- One of the most famous poems in the English language.
- It is often called 'I wandered lonely as a cloud.'
- A daffodil is a beautiful flower that appears in great numbers in late spring in the UK.
- I recommend that you take a look at a picture of some daffodils and some pictures of the Lake District before we start looking at the poem.

## **The Daffodils**

I wandered lonely as a cloud  
That floats on high o'er vales and hills,  
When all at once I saw a crowd,  
A host, of golden daffodils:  
Beside the lake, beneath the trees,  
Fluttering and dancing in the breeze.

Continuous as the stars that shine  
And twinkle on the milky way,  
They stretched in never-ending line  
Along the margin of a bay:  
Ten thousand saw I at a glance,  
Tossing their heads in sprightly dance.

The waves beside them danced: but they  
Out-did the sparkling waves in glee:  
A poet could not but be gay,  
In such a jocund company:  
I gazed-and gazed-but little thought  
what wealth the show to me had brought:

For oft, when on my couch I lie  
In vacant or in pensive mood,  
They flash upon that inward eye  
Which is the bliss of solitude:  
And then my heart with pleasure fills,  
And dances with the daffodils.

## **Conclusion**

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

## Lecture6

### Romanticism: William Blake and the Industrial Revolution

#### Romanticism

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

- By the end of the 18th Century Britain was starting to see the beginning of the Industrial revolution.
- This was causing changes in the countryside as there were more factories and buildings.
- Some people wanted to reject modern life and celebrate the beauty of nature and the human spirit. These were the Romantic poets.

#### William Blake

- William Blake (28 November 1757 - 12 August 1827) was an English poet, painter and printmaker.
- He wasn't famous during his lifetime and died very poor.
- He hated the effect that the Industrial Revolution was having on the life and people of Britain.
- Was a great painter, as well as poet.

#### The Industrial Revolution

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

### **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.

### **Blake and the Romantic's view of the Industrial Revolution**

- The Romantic poet's hated the way Industrialization was changing the British landscape and often focused on the beauties of the English countryside that they thought was being threatened.
- They also thought that the atmosphere in the cities and things like child labour were damaging the human spirit and wanted to return to the pre-industrial revolution rural ideal.
- Blake, especially saw and portrayed the Industrial Revolution with very strong and dark images that showed how he felt that the machines were destroying both nature and man.

### **The Tyger**

- A poem in Blake's great work of poetry: 'Songs of Innocence and Experience.'
- It is called the 'most famous of his works'.
- It is a classic of English poetry.
- Many people have different ideas about what it is about.
- Many see it as a large metaphor for the Industrial Revolution.
- The imagery is of a Tiger that is powerful and terrible like the Industrial Revolution.
- vger is an 18th Century spelling of the modern world tiger.

### **The Tyger**

Tyge Tyger, burning bright,  
In the forests of the night;  
what immortal hand or eye,  
Could frame thy fearful symmetry?

In what distant deeps or skies.  
Burnt the fire of thine eyes?  
On what wings dare he aspire?  
What the hand, dare seize the fire?

And what shoulder, & what art,  
Could twist the sinews of thy heart?  
And when thy heart began to beat,  
what dread hand? & what dread feet?

What the hammer? what the chain,  
In what furnace was thy brain?  
what the anvil? what dread grasp,  
Dare its deadly terrors clasp!

when the stars threw down their spears  
And waterd heaven with their tears:  
Did he smile his work to see?  
Did he who made the Lamb make thee?

Tyger Tyger burning bright,  
In the forests of the night:  
what immortal hand or eye,  
Dare frame thy fearful symmetry?

### **3rd Assignment**

1. The Romantic poets wanted a more:  
a. rural life b. urban life c. modern life
2. William Wordsworth lived in the:  
a. 16th Century b. 18th & 19th Century c. 20th Century
3. The 'Lake District' is in:  
a. Scotland b. England c. Wales
4. William Blake was also a great:  
a. singer b. painter c. politician
5. The Industrial Revolution in England led to more \_\_\_\_\_ a. farms  
b. factories c. shops