

بحاول اخذ كل محاضر واسويها سؤال وجواب
اجتهاد شخصي فا اتمني تنبيهي اذا في اي اخطاء
ما تغنى عن المحتوي وسماع المحاضرات والأسئلة راح احاول اخليها شاملة بس مع كذا

lecture 1

1) what is classical antiquity ?

ancient Greece and ancient Rome (also called the classic,and the ancient)

2) what relationship do we need to know to understand literature and literary criticism in western culture ?

we need to understand its relationship to classical antiquity.

3) why do we need to understand that relationship ?

because European and western literature and cultures were produced as a recreation ,a revival of the classical cultures of Greece and Rome .

4) how did the western culture perceive Greece and Rome?

they considered them the most perfect civilization .

5) when were Greece and Rome considered the most perfect civilization ?

from the 16th to the 20th centuries

6) what was produced in imitation of classical antiquity ?

western drama, poetry, literary criticism, art, education, politics, fashion, architecture, painting.

7) how would you describe the west's relationship with antiquity?

full of contradictions and ambivalence.

8) who conquered Greece ?

Rome

9) who wrote "captive Greece took its wild conqueror captive" ?

Horace in a letter to augustus

10)why did Horace write that ?

he had a sense of inferiority and ambivalence.

11) why did Horace have a feeling of inferiority and ambivalence?

because although Rome conquered Greece politically and militarily , it could never produce a refined culture like Greece

12) what is refined culture ?

poetry, philosophy...etc

13)is the sense of inferiority only found in Horace's work?

no it's found everywhere in Roman (latin) literature (eg; Quintilian,Seneca)

14)whose culture was more sophisticated ?

the Romans felt that Greece was, and thats why they felt inferior

15) who wrote "no past life has been lived to lend us glory, and that which has existed before us is not ours"?

Seneca

16) what did he mean when he said that ?

that they don't have a past to be proud of , the glory and past wasn't theirs it was Greece's

17) who said "man who follows another not only finds nothing ; he is not even looking"

seneca in Epistulae Morales

18) what did he mean by that ?

that Rome were followers

19)what was education like in Rome?

for centuries it was simply an imitation of greek masterpieces (in literature , rhetoric , painting ..etc)

20) what did Horace advise his readers?

to imitate the greeks and never try to invent anything

21) why did he give them that piece of advice ?

because he thought their inventions would be weak and unattractive compared to the imitations.

22)why did the Romans fail to match the Greeks?

because imitation cannot produce originality

23)what were the Romans successful at ?

they were successful warriors

*rome felt inferior to Greece because they were simple and uncivilized even though they were the biggest empire in the world

lecture 2 part 1

**when did the Europeans rediscover the books of greeks and Romans?
in the renaissance**

2)what was the result of them finding those books?

it allowed them to develop a literature and a culture

3) why is the period called the 'Renaissance'?

because across Europe people wanted to 'revive' the ancient learning of Rome and Greece

4)what was the written language in Europe?

there was NO written language in Europe

5) what written language was there?

latin

6)was reading latin common?

no its was very rare

7) give an example of someone who knew how to read latin?

Erasmus

8) describe Europe at that time?

they were under-developed and illiterate

9)what did discovering the ancient books lead to ?

the renaissance, the reformation , the scientific revelation , the enlightenment , and the modern technology world which we live today.

10) describe the relationship between Europe and the ancients?

it was filled with contradiction and confusions

11) why did the Europeans want to produce sophisticated culture?

Because they thought that high culture, great books and poems were what great nations have.

12) how did the great nations keep records of their deeds?

They recorded their deeds and conquest in books and poems

13) what was the importance of the books and poems?

It was proof of their greatness

14) why were the Romans celebrated and preferred more than the rest of humanity ?

Because they had a multitude of writers that preserved their deeds in spite of the passage of time.

15) who is Joachim du Bellay?

French writer who wrote famous books that provided guidelines for poets to develop their skills, he also gave advice to follow what the Romans did in imitating Greece culture

16) what were the Europeans doing on the 16th and 17th centuries?

They were building empires and coloniez

17) when were dictionaries ,grammar, and pronunciation books written?

After that renaissance

18) when were English, Italian, French, and other European languages develop to their modern format?

In the 18th and 19th centuries

Europe imitated Rome —————> Rome imitated Greece

19)explain(emergence of literature in renaissance Europe had political and military purpose)?

they were building empires but they had a weak language so they needed to develop it so that they could have a sophisticated culture (so they took the Romans as a modal)

great empires need great literature

20) what was the purpose of studying the classical learning,literature and criticism?

giving the Europeans written and civilized languages

21) how did the Europeans see poems and plays and books?

they saw them as national monuments

22) how did they judge the greatness of a nation ?

by the monuments they build (e.g the coliseum in Rome)

بعض المعلومات من شرح الدكتور

lecture 2 part 2

1) who was considered the most powerful political community on earth?

Rome

2) the Europeans found a ready old to follow in the developing of their civilized language , who did it belong to ?

the Romans

3)when did the Europeans call for the "imitation of the classics"?
from the Renaissance all the way to the 20th century

4)what was the most prestigious concept in the European culture?

imitation of the classic

5) what did imitation lead to in Rome?

frustration ,and a plagiaristic culture

6) what was Europe's attitude towards what imitation lead to with the Romans?

they ignored it

7) why did they ignore it?

they desire to produce poetic monuments was more important

8) how did du belly feel about the imitation ?

he advised his contemporaries not to be ashamed to write in their native language in imitation of the ancients

9) what did du belly think of their language?

he wished that his own language was rich enough that it didn't need to borrow from a foreign one but this was not the case

10)was the imitation of the greeks successful ?

no to was not

11)were the Europeans imitating the classical cultures of the Greeks and Rome?

no in reality they imitated mostly the Romans ,because very little Greek texts were available

was European classicism based on Aristotle, like the claimed 12?

no , they new vey little of his work

13) how many times did walpole mention Aristotle in his letters ?

5 times

14) how did European writers know Greek words?

through the praise of the Romans

15) what did the Renaissance scholars recognize the Roman art as ?

that it was derived from the greeks

16) what did they not see about it ?

how plagiaristic it was

17) how did Europeans rank Horace and Aristotle?

Horace was a higher dramatic theorist than Aristotle

18) why do we have to understand the historical forces that produce literature?

It is how we can study literature from a critical, analytical and scientific perspective

lecture 3 part 1

1) what genre of literature did the Greeks develop?

they developed all genres of literature (tragedy, comedy, different forms of poetry, short stories, and novels)

2) what is Western literature based on ?

on Greek literature

3) is it the exactly the same?

no, there is a substantial amount of difference

4) Greek thought influenced Europe and the west ,did that make both cultures the same ?

no the difference between the two cultures were significant

5) who are the Greek thinkers that influenced the development of western literature?

plato and Aristotle

6) what is the word for literature in Greek?

they didn't have a word for literature they called it poetry

7)what did Plato think of poetry?

he thought it was influential and extremely misunderstood

8)what did he write ?

he wrote dialogues

9) what did he talk about in the dialogues?

poetry

10)why was he obsessed with poetry?

Western literature and criticism cannot agree

11) who wrote "The Republic"?

Plato

12) what were Plato's most important contribution?

the first to makes the distinction between MIMESIS and DIAGESIS to ban poets and poetry from the city.

13) what are MIMESIS and DIAGESIS translated as?

imitation and narration

14)what is imitation?

when we tell the story in first person (I want , I did.....)

15) what is narration?

telling the story in third person (he went ,they talked...)

16) how is drama with characters normally written ?

mimesis (imitation)

17) how are stories in the third person written?

diegesis(narration)

who said" and narration may be either simple narration, or imitation, or a union of the two"?

plato

18)why is the distinction between MIMESIS and DIAGESIS important ?

it is very important for the analysis of literature

19)whats the name of plato's book?

The Republic

20) how did people react towards plato decision to ban poets and poetry from the city?

it was difficult to explain because they valued poetry

21) what do western cultures clam that their literature based on ?

it was based on Greek antiquity

22)when do scholars finally show that the poetry that plato bands is different to the poetry and art that Europe and the west have ?
the 20th century

23) who drew attention to the fact that the Greeks did not have anything similar to the western ideas of art and literature?
Paul Kristller