

# Cultural Trends

Dr. Mariam Al-Naasan

1

Open Learning

1

Translation Department



10+11

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## GOOD MORNING!

**Instructor:** we're going to have a revision on the information that we had in previous lectures. I'll give you an example of how the questions would be in the exam:

1. What does renaissance mean?

**The answer: Rebirth.**

2. If I asked you, what is the term for the shared beliefs, values and practices of a group?

**The answer: Culture.**

3. and if I asked you, which civilization has built the pyramids?

**The answer: Egyptian.**

4. What does China have?

**The answer: China wall.**

5. What is the traditional dress in Japan?

**The answer: Kimono.**

6. Which of the following best describes globalization? Is it isolation or interconnectedness?

**The answer: Interconnectedness.**

7. In what type of culture is individualism emphasized over-collectivism?

**The answer: Intellectualist/ culturalist.**

8. Which of the following is a challenge posed by globalization?

- ✚ cultural exchange.
- ✚ cultural homogenization.
- ✚ Increased understanding between cultures.
- ✚ reservation of local cultures.

The answer: The answer: cultural homogenization.

9. what is the name of the movement that advocates for racial equality and justice in 2020?

The answer: The answer: "Black Lives Matter" and "Me Too".

Instructor: pay attention that "Black Lives Matter" was for racial equality and

justice, and Me Too" stands for gender equality.

10. What is the main purpose of the UN?

- ✚ Promote international trade.
- ✚ maintaining international peace and security.
- ✚ regulate the internet
- ✚ controlling global finance

the answer: maintaining international peace and security.

11. Which UN body is primarily responsible for human rights?

The answer: Human Rights Council.

12. Which UN agency is focused on health issues?

- ✚ UNICEF.
- ✚ WHO.
- ✚ FAO.
- ✚ ILO.

The answer: The answer: WHO.

13. What is the role of the International Court of Justice (ICJ)?

The answer: To settle disputes between countries or states.

14. What does UNESCO stand for?

The answer: Educational, scientific and cultural organization.

15. Which UN agency is primarily responsible for health-related issues? The answer: WHO.

16. Which UN agency focuses on children's rights and welfare?

The answer: UNICEF.

17. How many permanent members does the UN Security Council have?

The answer: 5 permanent members.

18. Which of the following is not one of the main principles of the UN?

- ✚ Sovereign equality of all member states.
- ✚ Non-interference in domestic affairs.
- ✚ Promotion of human rights.
- ✚ Establishment of a global government.

The answer: Non-interference in domestic affairs.

19. Which of the following is a primary method through which culture is

transmitted?

- ✚ Genetic inheritance.
- ✚ Socialization.
- ✚ Economic exchange.
- ✚ Environmental factors.

The answer: Socialization.

20. Which of the following is a principal organ of the United Nations?

- ✚ International Monetary Fund.
- ✚ World Health Organization.
- ✚ General Assembly.
- ✚ World Bank.

The answer: General Assembly.

11. What is the main function of the United Nations General Assembly?

- ✚ To enforce international laws.
- ✚ To make binding decisions on member states.
- ✚ To discuss and make recommendations on international issues.
- ✚ To oversee peacekeeping operations.

The answer: To discuss and make recommendations on international issues.

Student: I feel like these questions are hard, or maybe I didn't study the lectures well.

**Instructor:** you can face normal questions about anything connected to general culture, including what we know about the current events, for example:

**21. Which book series written by J.K. Rowling?**

**The answer: Harry Potter**

**22. What technological advancement has great influence communication in the 21<sup>st</sup> century?**

- ✚ Radue.
- ✚ Smartphone.
- ✚ TV.
- ✚ Landline.

**The answer: Smartphone.**

**23. What major health crisis dominated global headlines in 2020?**

**The answer: COVID-19 pandemic.**

**Instructor:** and so on, we'll continue the questions about our lectures:

**24. What is the primary focus of the "MeToo" movement?**

- ✚ Environmental activism.
- ✚ general-based violence and harassment.
- ✚ economic inequality.
- ✚ political corruption.

**The answer: gender-based violence and harassment (GBV).**

**25. Which of the following has become a significant issue due to climate change?**

- ✚ Urbanization.
- ✚ renewable energy.
- ✚ food security.
- ✚ all of the above.

**The answer: all of the above.**

**Instructor:** actually, whenever you see anything about Climate change, the answer would be usually everything above because climate change causes all the other problems.

**26. Which of the following bodies has the authority to impose sanctions on countries?**

- ✚ General Assembly.
- ✚ Security Council.
- ✚ Economic and Social Council.
- ✚ Human Rights Council.

**The answer: Security Council.**

**27. What is the primary function of the U.N. Security Council?**

- ✚ to conduct elections in member states.
- ✚ to oversee economic development programs.
- ✚ to maintain international peace and security.
- ✚ To promote cultural exchange.

**The answer: to maintain international peace and security.**

**28. What is the role of the U.N. Children's Fund, UNICEF?**

- ✚ to provide military support.
- ✚ to promote children's rights and welfare.
- ✚ to regulate international trade.
- ✚ to oversee environmental protection.

**The answer: to promote children's rights and welfare.**

**29. What is a major consequence of the 21st century rise of social media?**

- ✚ Decreased political engagement.
- ✚ Increased misinformation.
- ✚ Greater privacy.
- ✚ Less connectivity.

**The answer: Increased misinformation.**

**30. Which movement focuses on the rights of indigenous people?**

- ✚ Cultural relativism.
- ✚ indigenous rights movement.
- ✚ Feminism.

**The answer: indigenous rights movement.**

**31. Which technology has revolutionized the way people access information?**

- ✚ The internet
- ✚ Radue

✚ TV.

✚ Newspaper.

**The answer: The internet**

**32. What is the primary architectural style of the Umayyad mosque in Damascus?**

✚ Byzantine.

✚ Gothic.

✚ Islamic.

**The answer: Islamic.**

**33. Which UNESCO site is known as the “pearl of the desert”?**

✚ Crac de Chevaliers.

✚ Aleppo Citadel.

✚ Basra.

✚ Palmyra.

**The answer: Palmyra.**

**34. Which site is recognized for its unique medieval fortress architecture?**

✚ Crac de Chevaliers.

✚ Aleppo Citadel.

✚ Basra.

✚ Palmyra.

**The answer: Crac de Chevaliers.**

**35. Which of the following is a major challenge faced by the United Nations?**

✚ Lack of member states.

✚ Funding and resource limitations.

✚ Excessive military power.

✚ Absence of character.

**The answer: Funding and resource limitations.**

**36. What is the primary purpose of UNESCO?**

✚ To promote peace and security.

✚ To foster international collaboration in education, science and culture.

**The answer: to foster international collaboration in education, science and culture.**

**37. The culture heritage and sustainable development program emphasizes:**

✚ Economic growth.

✚ Protection of culture heritage.

✚ Organization.

✚ Technological advancement.

**The answer: protection of culture heritage.**

**38. Which of the following is a key principle of UNISCO's work?**

✚ National serenity.

✚ Cultural Hegemony.

✚ Universal access to education.

✚ Economic competition.

**The answer: Universal access to education.**

**39. What is the primer goal of transitional justice?**

✚ Economic development.

✚ Social integrations.

✚ Accountability for past abuse.

✚ Political stability.

**The answer: Accountability for past abuse.**

**Which of the following is not a mechanism of transitional justice?**

✚ Truth commissions.

✚ Preparation programs.

✚ Military trials.

✚ International trade agreements.

**The answer: International trade agreements.**

**40. Which country established the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) after apartheid?**

**The answer: South Africa.**

**41. What is the primary function of the Truth Commission?**

✚ To prosecute individuals.

✚ to provide reparation.

✚ to uncover and acknowledge past human rights violations.

✚ To implement new laws.

**The answer: to uncover and acknowledge past human rights violations.**

42. In which country did Gacaca courts operate to address past crimes during the genocide?

The answer: Rwanda.

43. What is the right to truth?

- ✚ the right of victims to know the fate of missing persons.
- ✚ the right to a fair trial for offenders.
- ✚ the right to access government documents.
- ✚ the right to express dissent.

The answer: the right of victims to know the fate of missing persons.

44. What is the significance of the term accountability in transitional justice?

- ✚ it refers to the need to stabilize the economy.
- ✚ It emphasizes the importance of holding perpetrators responsible.

The answer: It emphasizes the importance of holding perpetrators responsible.

45. Which Syrian heritage site is recognized for its ancient city walls?

- ✚ Palmyra.
- ✚ Aleppo.
- ✚ Busra.
- ✚ Homs.

The answer: Aleppo.

46. The old city of Damascus is known for its:

- ✚ modern architecture.
- ✚ historic mosques.
- ✚ shopping malls.
- ✚ skyscrapers.

The answer: historic mosques.

47. What historic feature is common in both Aleppo and Damascus?

- ✚ Roman amphitheaters.
- ✚ ancient places.
- ✚ old souk.

- ✚ modern skyscrapers.

The answer: old souks.

48. Which city was the capital of the Umayyad Caliphate?

The answer: Damascus.

49. The ancient city of Palmyra is famous for its:

- ✚ modern art.
- ✚ Roman ruins.
- ✚ Gothic architecture.
- ✚ all of the above.

The answer: Roman ruins.

50. Crac de Chevalier is associated with which historical group?

- ✚ The Ottomans.
- ✚ the Crusaders.
- ✚ the Byzantines.

The answer: The Crusaders.

51. The old city of Busra is significant for its:

- ✚ Roman theater.
- ✚ Islamic architecture.
- ✚ Ancient ruins.
- ✚ All of the above.

The answer: All of the above.

52. What is a key difference between transitional justice and traditional justice?

- ✚ Transitional justice deals with historical abuses.
- ✚ Traditional justice involves community mediation.
- ✚ Transitional justice often involves international law.
- ✚ All of the above.

The answer: All of the above.

53. What is the focus of restorative justice practices?

- ✚ Punishment.
- ✚ Retribution.
- ✚ healing and rehabilitation.
- ✚ deterrence.

The answer: healing and rehabilitation.

54. Which of the following best defines transitional justice?

- ✚ The process of transitioning from one government to another.
- ✚ A set of judicial and non-judicial measures implemented to address legacies of human rights abuse.

The answer: a set of judicial and non-judicial measures implemented to address legacies of human rights abuse.

55. What is a common outcome of an effective transitional justice process?

- ✚ Increased impunity for perpetrators.
- ✚ Strengthened rule of law and respect for human rights.
- ✚ Worsening social divisions.
- ✚ Economic decline.

The answer: Strengthened rule of law and respect for human rights.

56. What is a defining characteristic of Western culture in the 21st century?

- ✚ Isolationism.
- ✚ Globalization.
- ✚ Monoculture.
- ✚ Feudalism.

The answer: Globalization.

57. Which of the following is a major theme in contemporary Western literature?

- ✚ Romanticism.
- ✚ Postmodernism.
- ✚ Realism.
- ✚ Naturalism.

The answer: Postmodernism.

58. What role does immigration play in Western culture today?

Instructor: what is the difference between "Immigration" and "emigration"?

Emigration: is specifically used to indicate people leaving the country.

Immigration: is specifically used to indicate people arriving at the country.

- ✚ It has decreased diversity.
- ✚ It has led to cultural hegemony.
- ✚ It enhances multiculturalism.
- ✚ It promotes isolation.

The answer: It enhances multiculturalism.

60. Which of the following is a significant issue in contemporary Western society?

- ✚ Overpopulation.
- ✚ Climate change.
- ✚ Lack of technological advancement.
- ✚ Decreased globalization.

The answer: Climate change.

61. Which aspect of Western culture has been heavily influenced by globalization?

- ✚ Traditional cuisine.
- ✚ Fashion trends.
- ✚ Language.
- ✚ All of the above.

The answer: All of the above.

63. Which of the following concepts has been central to discussions about

Western culture's future?

- ✚ Isolationism.
- ✚ Sustainability.
- ✚ Traditionalism.
- ✚ Nostalgia.

The answer: Sustainability.

64. What was the nickname given to Mohammed and Marissa Peace be upon Him For his honesty?

- ✚ الحكيم
  - ✚ النبيه
  - ✚ الرسول
  - ✚ الأمين
- الجواب: الأمين.

65. Who delivered revelations to Mohammed?

- ✚ Angel Mikael.
- ✚ Angel Gabriel.
- ✚ Angel Raphael.
- ✚ Angel Isreal.

The answer: Angel Gabriel.

66. What significant event is marked by the hijrah?

- ✚ Mohammed's birth.
- ✚ Mohammed's first revelation.
- ✚ Mohammed's migration to Medina.
- ✚ The Battle of Badr.

The answer: Mohammed's migration to Medina.

67. What does the term "Rasool" mean?

- ✚ Prophet.
- ✚ Messenger.
- ✚ Leader.
- ✚ teacher.

The answer: Messenger.

68. What is one of the key teachings of Mohammed?

- ✚ Polytheism.
- ✚ Monotheism.
- ✚ Atheism.
- ✚ Agnosticism.

The answer: Monotheism.

69. What does the term Islam mean?

- ✚ Peace.
- ✚ Submission.
- ✚ Faith.
- ✚ Worship.

The answer: Submission.

Instructor: can I ask you questions about what we didn't take yet in lectures?

Student: Yes, please.

70. In which country did the Renaissance begin?

- ✚ Italy.
- ✚ Germany.

- ✚ France.
- ✚ England.

The answer: Italy.

71. Who wrote the Divine Comedy? The answer: Dante.

72. What philosophical movement is associated with the Renaissance?

The answer: Humanism.

73. Michelangelo is famous for sculpting which of the following?

- ✚ The Thinker.
- ✚ David.
- ✚ the Kiss.
- ✚ The Discuss Thrower.

The answer: David.

74. Which of the following inventions is associated with the Renaissance?

- ✚ The telescope.
- ✚ the steam engine.
- ✚ the printing press.
- ✚ the mechanical clock.

The answer: The Printing press.

75. The term Renaissance man refers to:

- ✚ a person skilled in many areas.
- ✚ a man who only focuses on art.
- ✚ a political leader.
- ✚ a scientist.

The answer: A person skilled in many areas.

76. Which book was written by Niccolò Machiavelli?

The answer: The prince.

77. Which Renaissance artist is known for the sculptor David?

- ✚ Donatello.
- ✚ Michelangelo.
- ✚ Martini.
- ✚ Rodin.

The answer: Michelangelo.

78. Which of these is a famous Italian dish?

- ✚ Sushi.
- ✚ Taco.
- ✚ Pizza.
- ✚ poutine.

The answer: Pizza.

79. Which 21st century phenomenon involves the use of social media influencers to promote products?

- ✚ Celebrity endorsement.
- ✚ influencer marketing.
- ✚ affiliate marketing.
- ✚ viral marketing.

The answer: Influencer marketing.

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الآنسة: هذه هي كل الأسئلة التي أحملها لكم اليوم، بالنسبة للامتحان فسيكون مؤلفاً من 50 سؤالاً فقط، قد تأتي بعض الأسئلة المتعلقة بأجهزة الأمم المتحدة ووظيفة كل جهازٍ منها وعليكم الاختيار بينها، أردت أن أذكر هذه الملاحظة فقط. سنبدأ الآن بالنص:

## Renaissance: A Rebirth of Culture and Thought

النهضة: ولادة جديدة للثقافة والفكر

Paragraph 1:

Renaissance, a term meaning "rebirth," signifies a profound period of cultural, artistic, and intellectual revival that spanned roughly from the 14th to the 17th century in Europe. This transformative era marked the transition from the Middle Ages to the modern world, characterized by a renewed interest in the classical art and philosophy of ancient Greece and Rome. The Renaissance was not merely an artistic movement; it was a comprehensive shift in how individuals perceived themselves and their place in the world, leading to significant advancements in various fields, including literature, science, and politics.

يشير عصر النهضة، وهو مصطلح يعني "الولادة الجديدة"، إلى فترة عميقة من النهضة الثقافية والفنية والفكرية امتدت تقريباً من القرن الرابع عشر إلى القرن السابع عشر في أوروبا. كانت هذه الحقبة التحويلية بمثابة الانتقال من العصور الوسطى إلى العالم الحديث، والتي تتميز باهتمام متجدد بالفن الكلاسيكي والفلسفة في اليونان القديمة وروما. لم يكن عصر النهضة مجرد حركة فنية؛ لقد كان تحولاً شاملاً في كيفية رؤية الأفراد لأنفسهم ومكانتهم في العالم، مما أدى إلى تقدم كبير في مختلف المجالات، بما في ذلك الأدب والعلوم والسياسة.

Divine authority: السلطة الإلهية

Instructor: what does "Renaissance" mean?

Student: it refers to the term "rebirth".

Instructor: was it merely an artistic movement?

Student: no, it was a comprehensive shift in how individuals received themselves and their place in the world, leading to significant advancements in various fields, including literature, science and politics.

الآنسة: ماذا تعني كلمة "Renaissance"؟

طالبة: تشير إلى مصطلح "الولادة الجديدة" أو "عصر النهضة".

الآنسة: هل كانت مجرد حركة فنية؟

طالبة: لا، لقد كانت تحولاً شاملاً في كيفية نظر الأفراد لأنفسهم ومكانهم في العالم، مما أدى إلى تقدم

كبير في مجالات مختلفة، بما في ذلك الأدب والعلوم والسياسة.

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Paragraph 2:

One of the hallmarks of the Renaissance was its emphasis on humanism, which shifted focus from divine authority and the afterlife to human potential and achievements. Humanists believed that individuals could shape their own destinies and that education was a means to do so. This intellectual movement was championed by figures such as Petrarch and Erasmus, who emphasized the study of classical texts and the importance of rhetoric and ethics. The revival of ancient philosophies encouraged people to question established norms and seek knowledge through observation and reason, laying the groundwork for modern scientific inquiry.



كان التركيز على الإنسانية من السمات المميزة لعصر النهضة، حيث تحول التركيز من السلطة الإلهية والحياة الآخرة إلى الإمكانيات والإنجازات البشرية. اعتقد الإنسانيون أن الأفراد قادرون على تشكيل مصانهم وأن التعليم هو الوسيلة للقيام بذلك. وقد دافع عن هذه الحركة الفكرية شخصيات مثل بترارك وإيراسموس، اللذين أكداً على دراسة النصوص الكلاسيكية وأهمية البلاغة والأخلاق. شجع إحياء الفلسفات القديمة الناس على التشكيك في المعيير الراسخة والسعي إلى المعرفة من خلال الملاحظة والعقل، مما أرسى الأساس للبحث العلمي الحديث.

**Instructor:** So, they moved from being just surrendered to afterlife and divine authority to the potential of human and achievements. And now, they started to explore the world around them and they believe that education is the mean to do so.

Who was among the figures of the intellectual movement?

**Student:** Petrarch and Erasmus.

**Instructor:** so, they emphasized the study of classical texts. They didn't only invent new things, bur they went back to their history in Greece and Rome. And they went back to those classical texts and even the arts. They borrowed the techniques from the people before. And what was the things they did?

**Student:** they questioned norms.

**Instructor:** when you question something, what do you do?

الآنسة: إذن، انتقلوا من مجرد الاستسلام لحياة الآخرة والسلطة الإلهية إلى الإمكانيات البشرية والإنجازات. والآن بدأوا في استكشاف العالم من حولهم وكانوا يعتقدون أن التعليم هو الوسيلة للقيام بذلك. من كان من بين شخصيات الحركة الفكرية؟  
طالبة: بترارك وإيراسموس.

الآنسة: إذن، أكدوا على دراسة النصوص الكلاسيكية. لم يخترعوا أشياء جديدة فحسب، بل عادوا إلى تاريخهم في اليونان وروما. وعادوا إلى تلك النصوص الكلاسيكية وحتى الفنون. لقد استعاروا التقنيات من الناس السابقين. وما هي الأشياء التي فعلوها؟  
طالبة: لقد شككوا في المعايير/الأساسيات.

الآنسة: عندما تشككون في شيء ما، ماذا تفعلون؟  
عندما نشكك بأصول الأشياء التي كانت تعدّ بديهيات بالنسبة لنا ولو جزئياً، فنحن بهذا نصل إلى محاولة معرفة الحقيقة عن طريق التجربة، وعند التجربة، يمكن اكتشاف أن ما كنا متأكدين منه كبديهيات قد يكون غير صحيح، لذلك وجدنا بعض الأشخاص من المدافعين عن فكرة أحقية التشكيك من الذين تأنوا كثيراً نتيجة معارضة العامة لهم. مثل نحض نظرية الأرض المسطحة، والإيمان بالعلوم المختلفة وما إلى ذلك.

هذا يظهر لنا أن الحضارات بشكل عام، معرضة للنهضة وللضعف. كما يمكن أن نجد بعض الأمم في قمة مجدها بينما أمم أخرى في قمة انهيارها، لذا عليكم ملاحظة أن موضوع عصر النهضة يتحدث عن التجربة الأوروبية في النهوض، لأن الأمة الإسلامية في ذلك الوقت كانت في قمة نهضتها وقمة عطائها ونتاجها للعلوم والحضارة منذ بداية نشونها.

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### Paragraph 3:

during the Renaissance experienced a revolutionary transformation. Artists began to explore new techniques, such as linear perspective, which allowed for more realistic representations of space and human figures. Da Vinci's "The Last Supper" and Michelangelo's "David" exemplify the era's pursuit of realism and human emotion, showcasing the intricate understanding of anatomy and the natural world.

شهد الفن خلال عصر النهضة تحولاً ثورياً. فقد بدأ الفنانون في استكشاف تقنيات جديدة، مثل المنظور الخطي، الذي سمح بتصوير أكثر واقعية للفضاء والشخصيات البشرية. ويجسد "العشاء الأخير" لدافنشي و"داود" لمايكل أنجلو سعي العصر إلى الواقعية والعاطفة الإنسانية، ويبرز الفهم المعقد لعلم التشريح والعالم الطبيعي.

linear perspective: المنظور الخطي

(يشير إلى استعمال تقنيات الإنارة والظل والمنظور والألوان لإعطاء طابع حقيقي للوحة الفنية)

Anatomy: علم التشريح

Literature: الأدب (المكتوب)

علم التشريح هو ما تم استعماله عند نحت الشخصيات والمنحوتات، فعند رسم امرأة تحمل رضيعاً في يدها، سنلاحظ وجود انتفاخ في عضلة اليد التي تمسك بالرضيع، حيث قام النحاتون القدماء بالتدقيق على كل حركة للعضلات وللجسم لتصوير المنحوتة بأكثر شكل واقعي ممكن.

ذلك لم يكن جديداً فعلياً، بل تم سابقاً إيجاده في المنحوتات الإغريقية والرومانيين واليونانيين، لذلك تم تسميتها "الولادة من جديد/إعادة الولادة" أو "rebirth" وليس "الولادة".

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### Paragraph 4:

The Renaissance also had a profound impact on literature. Writers such as Dante, Shakespeare, and Machiavelli explored themes of human experience, power, and morality. Dante's

"Divine Comedy" offered a new perspective on the afterlife and human sin, while Machiavelli's "The Prince" provided a candid analysis of political power and strategy. Shakespeare's plays, rich in character complexity and emotional depth, reflected the human condition, exploring love, ambition, and betrayal. The printing press, invented by Johannes Gutenberg in the mid-15th century, played a crucial role in disseminating these ideas, allowing for the widespread distribution of literature and contributing to increased literacy rates.

كان لعصر النهضة أيضًا تأثير عميق على الأدب. استكشف كتاب مثل دانتي وشكسبير وماكيافيلي موضوعات التجربة الإنسانية والقوة والأخلاق. قدمت "الكوميديا الإلهية" لدانتي منظورًا جديدًا للحياة الآخرة والخطيئة البشرية، في حين قدمت "الأمير" لماكيافيلي تحليلًا صريحًا للقوة السياسية والاستراتيجية. بينما عكست مسرحيات شكسبير، الغنية بتعقيد الشخصية والعمق العاطفي، الحالة الإنسانية، واستكشفت الحب والطموح والخيانة. لعبت المطبعة، التي اخترعها يوهانس جوتنبرج في منتصف القرن الخامس عشر، دورًا حاسمًا في نشر هذه الأفكار، مما سمح بتوزيع الأدب على نطاق واسع والمساهمة في زيادة معدلات معرفة القراءة والكتابة.

**Morality:** أخلاق

**Mortality:** وفاة

**Divine Comedy:** الكوميديا الإلهية

**Sin:** الخطيئة

**Ambition:** الطموح

**Disseminating:** نشر

الأنثى: الميكيافيلية تعني حاليًا البرغماتية، وهي مصطلح تم استلهامه من اسم ميكيافيلي.

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#### Paragraph 5:

In the realm of science, the Renaissance fostered an environment of inquiry and experimentation that challenged traditional views of the universe. Figures like Copernicus and Galileo revolutionized astronomy by proposing heliocentric theories, which posited that the Earth revolved around the Sun. These ideas, initially met with resistance from the Church, eventually laid the foundation for modern science, emphasizing observation and evidence over dogma.

وفي عالم العلوم، عزز عصر النهضة بيئة من الاستقصاء والتجريب التي تحدت وجهات النظر التقليدية للكون. فقد أحدثت شخصيات مثل كوبرنيكوس وجاليليو ثورة في علم الفلك من خلال اقتراح نظريات مركزية الشمس، والتي افترضت أن الأرض تدور حول الشمس. وقد قوبلت هذه الأفكار في البداية بمقاومة من الكنيسة، لكنها أرسيت في نهاية المطاف الأساس للعلم الحديث، الذي أكد على الملاحظة والدليل على حساب العقيدة.

**Astronomy:** علم الفلك

**Instructor:** so, in the realm of science, what was the main themes?

**Student:** inquiry and experimentation.

**Instructor:** and this led to what?

**Student:** to challenging traditional views of the universe.

**Instructor:** those explorations, what did they do?

**Student:** emphasizing observation and evidence over dogma.

الأنثى: إذن، في مجال العلوم، ما هي الموضوعات الرئيسية؟

طالبة: الاستقصاء والتجريب.

الأنثى: وأدى ذلك إلى ماذا بالضبط؟

طالبة: إلى تحدي وجهات النظر التقليدية للكون.

الأنثى: ما الذي فعلته هذه الاستكشافات؟

طالبة: التأكيد على الملاحظة والدليل مقابل العقيدة/ الأفكار الراسخة.

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#### Paragraph 6:

The Renaissance was also a time of exploration and expansion. The Age of Discovery saw explorers like Christopher Columbus and Vasco da Gama chart new territories, leading to increased trade and cultural exchanges between Europe and the rest of the world. This expansion not only enriched European economies but also introduced new ideas, goods, and perspectives, further contributing to the dynamic nature of the Renaissance.

كان عصر النهضة أيضًا وقتًا للاستكشاف والتوسع. فقد شهد عصر الاكتشافات بروز مستكشفين مثل كريستوفر كولومبوس وفاسكو داي جاما لأراضٍ جديدة، مما أدى إلى زيادة التبادل التجاري والثقافي بين أوروبا وبقيّة العالم. ولم يثر هذا التوسع الاقتصادات الأوروبية فحسب، بل قدم أيضًا أفكارًا وسلعًا ووجهات نظر جديدة، مما ساهم بشكل أكبر في الطبيعة الديناميكية لعصر النهضة.

**Instructor:** what did Christopher Columbus and Vasco da Gama discover?

Student: they charted new territories.

الآنسة: ماذا اكتشف كريستوفر كولومبوس وفاسكو دي جاما؟  
طالبة: لقد رسما خرائط لأراضٍ جديدة.

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#### Paragraph 7:

In conclusion, the Renaissance was a pivotal period that reshaped Europe and laid the groundwork for the modern age. Its emphasis on humanism, artistic innovation, literary exploration, scientific advancement, and global exploration fostered a spirit of inquiry and creativity that continues to influence contemporary society. By celebrating human potential and challenging traditional boundaries, the Renaissance not only marked a rebirth of culture but also a profound transformation in human thought and understanding.

وفي الختام، كان عصر النهضة فترة محورية أعادت تشكيل أوروبا وأرست الأساس للعصر الحديث. وقد أدى التركيز على الإنسانية والابتكار الفني والاستكشاف الأدبي والتقدم العلمي والاستكشاف العالمي إلى تعزيز روح الاستقصاء والإبداع التي لا تزال تؤثر على المجتمع المعاصر. ومن خلال الاحتفال بالإمكانيات البشرية وتحدي الحدود التقليدية، لم يمثل عصر النهضة ولادة جديدة للثقافة فحسب، بل كان أيضًا بمثابة تحول عميق في الفكر والفهم البشري.

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That is all for today

See you next time ☺

11 8/2/2025

### Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) from an Islamic Perspective

النبي محمد (صلى الله عليه وسلم) من منظور إسلامي

#### Paragraph 1:

Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) is regarded as the final messenger of God in Islam. Born in Mecca, he belonged to the Quraysh tribe and was known for his honesty and integrity, earning the nickname "Al-Amin" (the trustworthy). At the age of 40, Muhammad began receiving revelations from Allah (God)

through the Angel Gabriel, marking the beginning of his prophethood. These revelations were later compiled into the Quran, the holy book of Islam.

يُعتبر النبي محمد (صلى الله عليه وسلم) خاتم رسل الله في الإسلام. ولد في مكة، وكان ينتمي إلى قبيلة قريش وكان معروفًا بأمانته واستقامته، حتى لُقّب بـ "الأمين". في سن الأربعين، بدأ محمد يتلقى الوحي من الله من خلال الملاك جبرائيل، إيذانًا ببداية نبوته. وقد جُمع هذه الوحي لاحقًا في القرآن الكريم، الكتاب المقدس للإسلام.

Revelations: الوحي

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#### Paragraph 2:

From an Islamic perspective, Prophet Muhammad is seen as the "Seal of the Prophets," completing the line of messengers that includes figures like Adam, Noah, Abraham, Moses, and Jesus. Muslims believe that his life and teachings are a model for humanity, emphasizing the importance of faith, moral integrity, compassion, and justice. The Prophet's mission was to guide people toward monotheism, promoting the worship of one God and encouraging ethical behavior.

من منظور إسلامي، يُنظر إلى النبي محمد باعتباره "خاتم الأنبياء"، مكملًا لسلسلة الرسل التي تضم شخصيات مثل آدم ونوح وإبراهيم وموسى وعيسى. يعتقد المسلمون أن حياته وتعاليمه نموذج للإنسانية، مؤكدين على أهمية الإيمان والنزاهة الأخلاقية والرحمة والعدالة. كانت مهمة النبي هي توجيه الناس نحو التوحيد، وتعزيز عبادة إله واحد وتشجيع السلوك الأخلاقي.

Trial: محاكمة

Emphasizing: يؤكد على

Integrity: النزاهة

Guide: يوجه- يقود

Monotheism: التوحيد

ethical behavior: السلوك الأخلاقي

Instructor: Putting (ism) in the end of a word like humanism, realism or religionism, etc. means that we're focusing on a theory, an idea or a direction of something.

The whole message of prophet Muhammed was about monotheism because the environment around him was polytheism.

What is the main idea in this paragraph?

**Student:** This part talks about Prophet Muhammad and his message about monotheism, and about being the seal of the Prophets Jesus, Moses, Abraham, and Noah and that Muslim believe in one God. About his teaching and the way that Prophet Muhammad leaded or guided the people who believe in God as a model of humanity.

**Instructor:** and what are the important things that he encouraged people to?

**Student:** emphasizing the importance of faith, moral integrity, compassion, and justice and monotheism.

... الإنسانية، الواقعية، الدينونة في نهاية كلمة (ism) وضع (ism) في نهاية كلمة الإنسانية، الواقعية، الدينونة الخ. كل هذا يعني أننا نركز على نظرية أو فكرة أو اتجاه لشيء ما. كانت رسالة النبي محمد كلها عن التوحيد، لأن البيئة المحيطة به كانت متعددة الآلهة.

ما الفكرة الرئيسية في هذه الفقرة؟  
طالبة: هذا الجزء يتحدث عن النبي محمد ورسالته عن التوحيد، وعن كونه خاتم الأنبياء عيسى وموسى وإبراهيم ونوح وأن المسلم يؤمن بالله واحد. وعن تعاليمه والطريقة التي يقود بها النبي محمد الناس أو يرشد الناس الذين يؤمنون بالله كنموذج للإنسانية.

الآنسة: وما هي الأشياء المهمة التي حثّ الناس عليها؟  
طالبة: التأكيد على أهمية الإيمان والنزاهة الأخلاقية والرحمة والعدل والتوحيد.

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### Paragraph 3:

Throughout his life, Prophet Muhammad faced significant opposition, particularly from the Quraysh leaders who saw his teachings as a threat to their power. Despite this, he remained steadfast and continued to spread the message of Islam. His migration (Hijrah) to Medina in 622 CE marked a pivotal moment, allowing him to establish a Muslim community and implement social reforms.

طوال حياته، واجه النبي محمد معارضة كبيرة، وخاصة من زعماء قريش الذين رأوا في تعاليمه تهديداً لسلطتهم. وعلى الرغم من ذلك، ظل ثابتاً واستمر في نشر رسالة الإسلام. كانت هجرته إلى المدينة المنورة في عام 622 م بمثابة لحظة محورية، مما سمح له بتأسيس مجتمع مسلم وتنفيذ الإصلاحات الاجتماعية.

**Trial:** محاكمة

**CE:** stands for "common (or current) era", while BCE stands for "before the common (or current) era".

**CE:** تعني "العصر المشترك (أو الحالي)", بينما تعني BCE "قبل العصر المشترك (أو الحالي)".

**Instructor:** was his way a nice way, an easy one?

**Student:** no, he faced opposition from Quraish.

**Instructor:** why?

**Student:** because they thought that he is a challenge or a threat to their power.

**Instructor:** right, they were very powerful in that time, and they thought that he is going to be a threat to their power.

What is the main idea of this paragraph?

**Student:** despite that threat or the opposition of Quraish, he remained steadfast and he continued to spread the message of Islam. So, he migrated to Medina and create a new society.

الآنسة: هل كانت طريقه طريقاً لطيفاً ويسيراً؟

طالبة: لا، لقد واجه معارضة من قريش.

الآنسة: لماذا؟

طالبة: لأنهم اعتقدوا أنه يشكل تحدياً أو تهديداً لسلطتهم.

الآنسة: صحيح، لقد كانوا أقوياء جداً في ذلك الوقت، وكانوا يعتقدون أنه سيشكل تهديداً لسلطتهم.

ما هي الفكرة الرئيسية لهذه الفقرة؟

طالبة: على الرغم من ذلك التهديد أو معارضة قريش، إلا أنه ظل ثابتاً واستمر في نشر رسالة الإسلام. لذلك، هاجر إلى المدينة المنورة وأنشأ مجتمعاً جديداً.

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### Paragraph 4:

Prophet Muhammad emphasized the importance of community, prayer, charity, and the pursuit of knowledge. His teachings not only shaped the religious landscape but also laid the foundation for a comprehensive way of life that encompasses spiritual, social, and political dimensions. The Prophet passed away in 632 CE, but his legacy endures, with over a billion Muslims today following his teachings and striving to emulate his character.

نقد أكد النبي محمد على أهمية المجتمع والصلاة والصدقة والسعي وراء المعرفة. ولم تشكل تعاليمه المشهد الديني فحسب، بل أرست أيضًا الأساس لطريقة حياة شاملة تشمل الأبعاد الروحية والاجتماعية والسياسية. توفي النبي في عام 632 م، لكن إرثه لا يزال قائمًا، حيث يتبع أكثر من مليار مسلم اليوم تعاليمه ويسعون جاهدين لمحاكاة شخصيته.

**Legacy:** إرث

**Instructor:** so, what did Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) emphasize?

**Student:** the importance of community.

**Instructor:** and what are the pillars of Islam?

**Student:** prayer, fasting, charity and the pursuit of knowledge.

**Instructor:** what do you call them in Islam?

**Student:** the five pillars of Islam.

**Instructor:** the life under the community which was established by the Prophet Muhammad, was it tight or was it a comprehensive way of life?

**Student:** It was Comprehensive from social dimensions. It wasn't just one dimension.

**Instructor:** legacy usually comes in a positive way. The only time I saw it in a negative way was "the legacy of abuse and mistreatment" that we read in "Transitional Justice".

الآنسة: إذن، على ماذا أكد النبي محمد (صلى الله عليه وسلم)؟  
طالبة: أكد على أهمية المجتمع.

الآنسة: وما هي أركان الإسلام؟

طالبة: الصلاة والصيام والصدقة وطلب العلم.

الآنسة: ماذا تسمونها في الإسلام؟

طالبة: أركان الإسلام.

الآنسة: الحياة في ظل المجتمع الذي أسسه النبي محمد، هل كانت محكمة أم كانت منهج حياة شامل؟

طالبة: كانت شاملة لجميع الأبعاد الاجتماعية، ولم تكن بعدًا واحدًا فقط.

الآنسة: عادة ما يأتي الإرث بمعنى إيجابي، المرة الوحيدة التي رأيت معنى هذه الكلمة فيها بشكل سلبي كانت "إرث الإساءة وسوء المعاملة" الذي قرأناه في "العدالة الانتقالية".

**That is all for today**

**See you next time 😊**