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## Background for Lesson 2 Marrakech

By George Orwell



# Marrakech

location:

lies in west central Morocco, at the Northern foot of the high Atlas(阿特拉斯山), 130 miles south of **Casablanca**, the chief seaport.





1, director: Michael Curtiz  
cast of character: Humphrey Bogart / Ingrid Bergman / Paul Henreid / Claude Rains

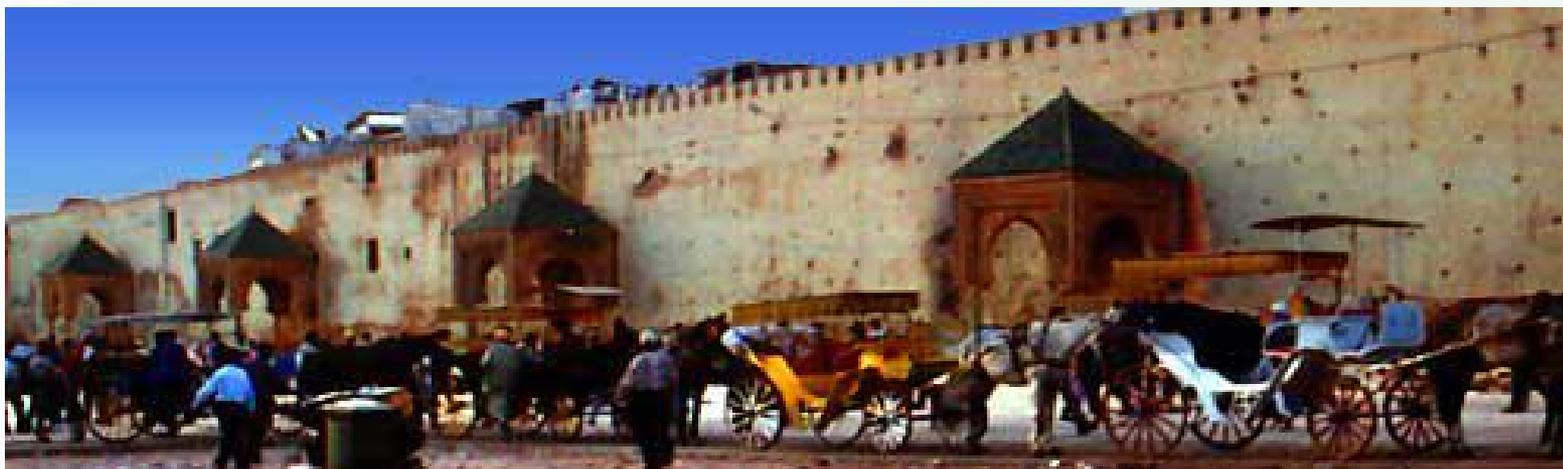
2, Plot Summary for Casablanca

3, Lyrics to "As Time Goes By"  
from Casablanca



**Position: The city renowned for leather goods, is one of the principal commercial centers of Morocco. (in Arabic: “land of the furthest west”)**

# The history of Marrakech



- ◆ *Marrakech*, called also the red town, because of the red wall surround the old town
- ◆ Founded (1062) and was capital two times.  
now :Rabat 拉巴特
- ◆ Occupied by French in 1912.



## 1.The French Empire

## 2.The Ending Of French Empire



## Purposes of colonization

- a) a desire for material gain
- b) desire to spread religion
- c) a desire to expand territory





**Light blue : The First French Empire**

**Dark blue: The Second French Empire**



# The First French Empire

( 16<sup>th</sup> C---18<sup>th</sup> C)

North America :Canada,, America , Haiti ;

South America: Brazil, Senegal, Mauritius

South Asia : India (part of)



## The Second French Empire (1830---1945)

North America : Saint Pierre and Miquelon, Caribbean

South America: French Guyana

North Africa : Algeria, Morocco • Benin, Burkina布基纳 ,  
Senegal塞内加尔, Togo多哥, Cameroon

Middle East : Lebanon, Turkey, Syria

Asia: Cambodia, Laos, India,



# People in French Colonies







During the Second World War, the French colonies were out of his control.

Most of them were occupied by other countries, such as Britain, Japan, America and German.

After the Second World War, independent movement spread globally. The colonized countries were independent, which ended the French Empire.



IN 1960, 17 African countries are independent ,13 of which were the French colonies ,



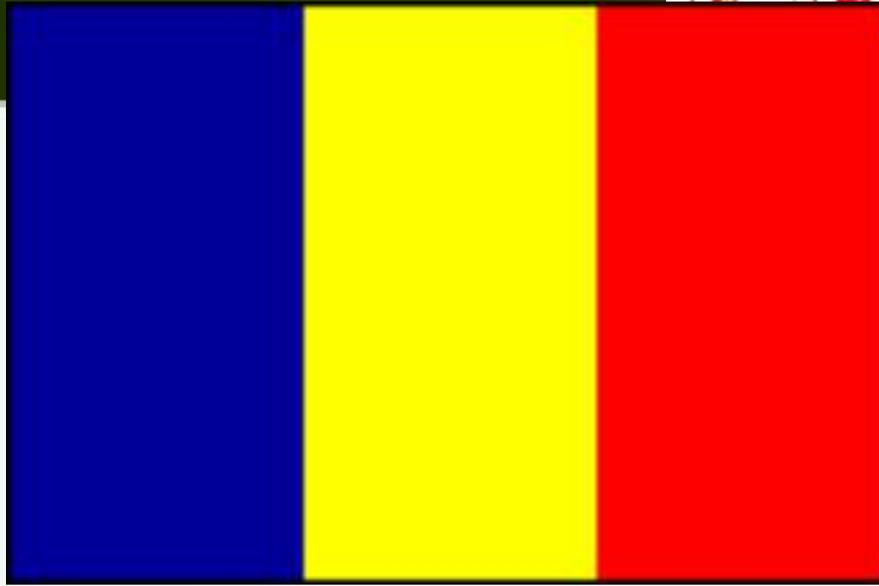


## The Effect of Colonization

1) One long term effect of colonization is a change in the culture of a colonized area or people group.

2) Another long term effect on colonized countries comes through religion. Believing "The Lord is high above all nations..." (Psalm 113:4), the nations having the Lord sought to expand His reign "even to the remotest part of the earth"





Many former French colonies adopted the simple vertical stripes of the French tricolor when they designed their own flags. In 1959 Chad chose blue for the sky, yellow for the sun, and red for progress and unity.

## COLOURS of French national flag

Blue is the color of Saint Martin.  
symbolizes the **care and duty** the rich  
had to help the poor.

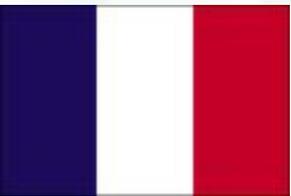
Freedom,  
equality,  
charity

White is the Joan of Arc. Under her  
banner, the English were driven out  
of the Kingdom of France in the 15th  
century. White became the color of  
the **Royalty**.

Red represents Saint Denis, the saint  
patron of Paris.

# Add: General knowledge

country	National flags	anthems
France:	drapeau tricolore	/ Marseillaise
Britain:	The Union Jack	/God save the queen
America:	The stars and strips	/the star-spangled banner
<i>Australia</i> :	small union Jack	/ Advance <i>Australia</i> Fair
Canada:	flag of Maple	/ O Canada
<i>New Zealand</i> :	small union Jack	/ God Defend <i>New Zealand</i>



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14 July , birthday of the queen, 4 July, 26 January , 1 July, 6 February,



## National days and their origins:

Australia: **26 January**

commemorates the beginning of settlement in Australia, when Governor Arthur Phillip landed at Sydney Cove on 26 January 1788.

Canada: **1 July**

With the passing of the British North America Act in 1867, Canada became a Dominion in the British Commonwealth

New Zealand : **6 February** Waitangi Day

commemorates signing of the Treaty of Waitangi  
1840“怀唐伊条约”

**Now:** ten provinces and three territories together make up the country as a whole

**Beginning:** Quebec, Ontario, New Brunswick 新布伦瑞克  
Nova Scotia 新斯科舍

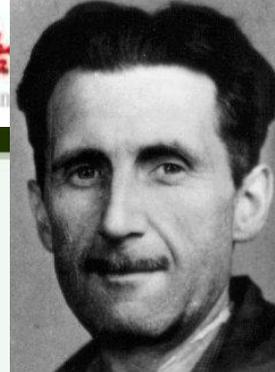
1. Where is it's capital?  
Ottawa
2. Which city is the biggest one?  
Toronto
3. Which is the biggest province?  
Quebec,  
One fifth land of the country  
80% French descendants





# George Orwell

- ◆ Orwell's works are concerned with the sociopolitical conditions of his times, through merciless exposition of the poverty, misery and degradation落魄 of the native people in the colonies, he denounces the evils of colonialism or imperialism and manage to show his outrage at it.
- ◆ Orwell is famous for his terse lucid简洁易懂的 prose style and good at the appropriate use of simple but forceful words to describe objectively the scenes before his eyes.



## Structure of the information (time)

Background material about Orwell

Orwell in the 1930s and his works

★ Orwell in the 1940s and his important works

Marriage and death





- ◆ George Orwell is the pseudonym of Eric Arthur Blair(1903-50), British novelist and essayist, born at Motihari 摩坦赫利 , Bengal, India. His father, Richard Walmesley Blair, was a minor customs official in the opium department of the Indian Civil Service.



- ◆ When Orwell was 4 years old, his family returned to England where he remained until 1922. When Orwell was 8 years old, he was sent to a private preparatory school in Sussex. After attending Wellington and Eton, he failed to win a university scholarship then he served with the Indian Imperial Police in Burma.



Add: general knowledge about Britain and Ireland



England: London

Scotland: Edinburgh

Wales: Cardiff

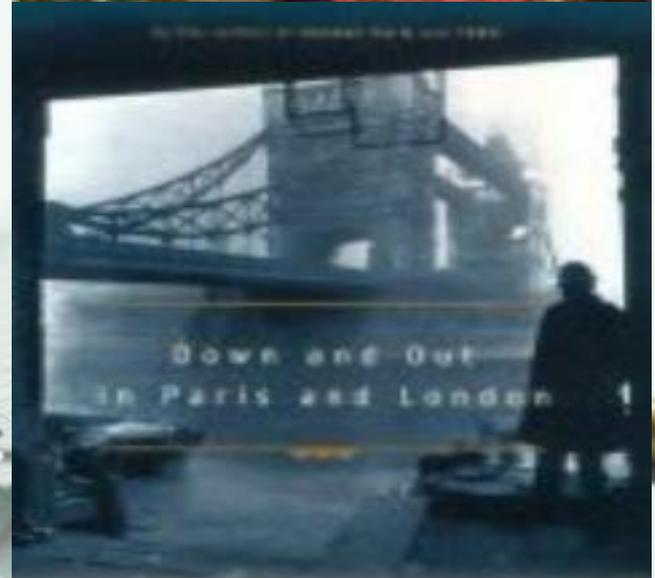
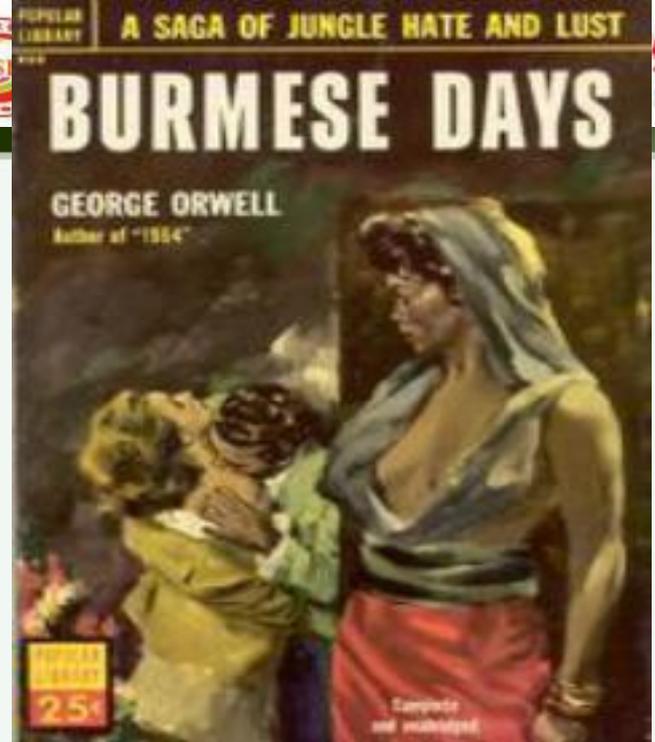
North Ireland: Belfast

Ireland: Dublin

26 counties in the Republic and six in the North

# In the 1930s

- ◆ His experience in Burma is described in his first novel “Burmese Days”(1934)缅甸风云.
- ◆ On his return to Europe in 1927 he lived in a poor financial condition , first in Paris and then in London, a period which is the basis of his book “Down and Out in Paris and London”(1933)巴黎和伦敦的落魄生活. And in this book he assumed the name “George Orwell” by which he would become world famous



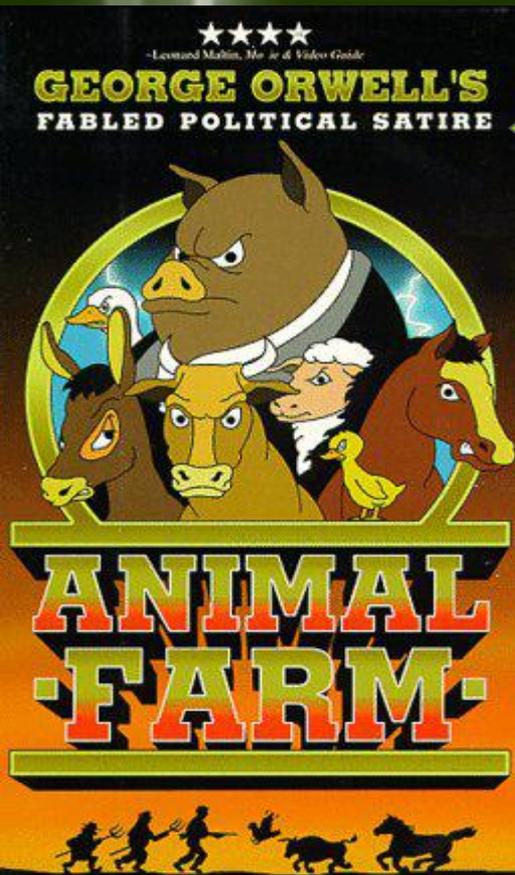


- ◆ During the 1930s Orwell had adopted the views of a socialist and traveled to Spain to report on their civil war.
- ◆ He took the side of the Republican (United Workers Marxist Party militia 统一公党市民军) and fought alongside them, which earned him a wound in the neck. It was this war that made him hate communism in favor of the English brand of socialism.
- ◆ Orwell wrote a book on Spain, “Homage to Catalonia”(向加泰罗尼亚致敬), which was published in 1938.

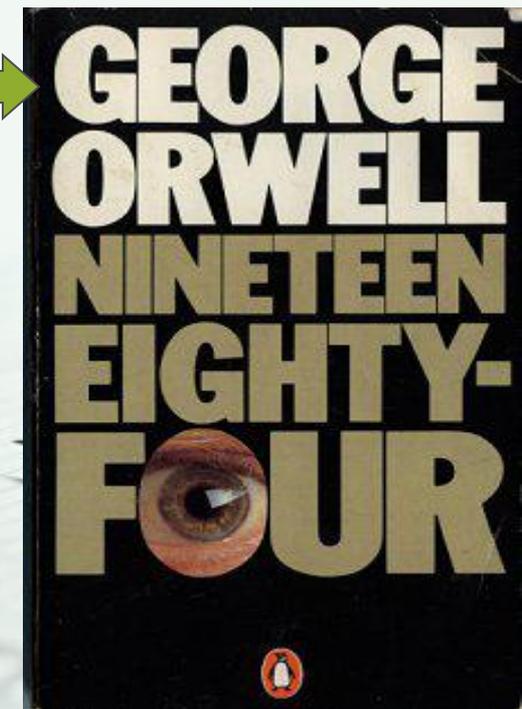
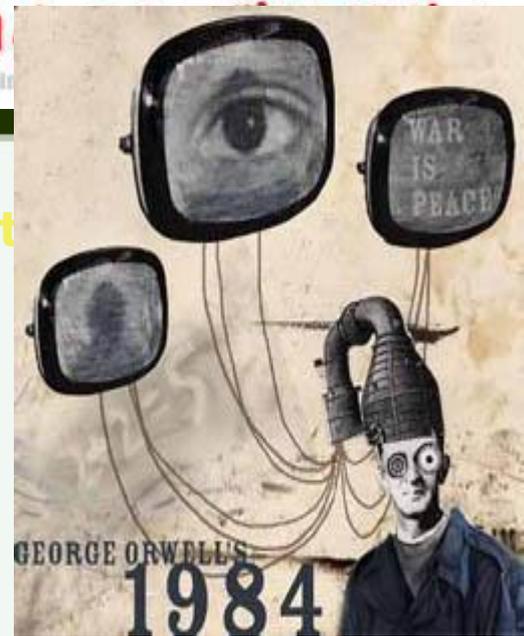


# During World War Two:

- ◆ During the second World War rejected for military service on account of tuberculosis and a wound, Orwell served as a sergeant(军士) in the Home Guard (英国地方志愿军)and also worked as a journalist for the BBC, Observer and Tribune(论坛), where he was literary editor from 1943 to 1945.
- ◆ It was toward the end of the war that he wrote “Animal Farm”, and when it was over he moved to Scotland.

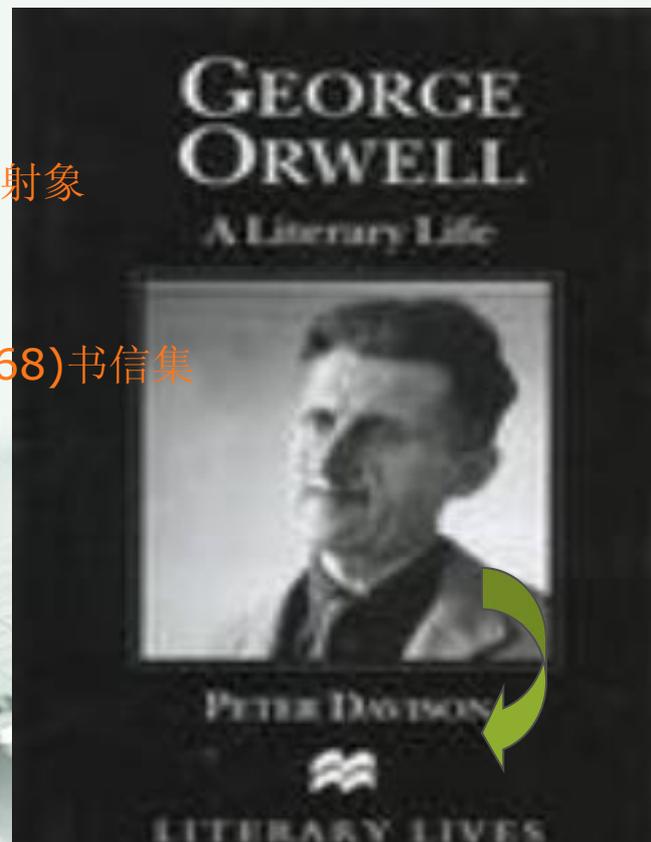


- ◆ It was "Animal Farm" (动物庄园) a satirical fantasy attacking communism as practiced in Soviet Union that finally made Orwell prosperous.
- ◆ His other world-wide success "Nineteen Eighty-Four" (1984) is an elaborate satire on modern politics, a prophetic novel describing the dehumanization of man in a mechanistic, totalitarian 极权主义的 world.



Orwell wrote many literary essays as well, his volumes of essays include :

- ◆ Dickens(1946)狄更斯
- ◆ Dali and Others(1946)达里
- ◆ Shooting an Elephant(1950)射象
- ◆ Collected Essays(1968)随笔
- ◆ Journalism(1968) 新闻文章
- ◆ Letters of George Orwell(1968)书信集



# Marriage and Death



四川外国语大学成都学院  
Chengdu Institute Sichuan International Studies University

- ◆ Eileen O'Shaugnessy, Orwell's wife died in 1945 and in 1949 he remarried to a woman named Sonia Browell. Orwell's second marriage was short-lived, as he died from tuberculosis in London on January 21st, 1950. And he was just 46 years old.

