

The fear of human beings when faced with the mysteries of life and their weakness by comparison with the vastness of nature created in them a need to communicate with the divine, with the superior powers which they believed regulated the universe and determined their own fates. Knowledge of wishes of the gods was always a sure guide for human behavior. In ancient Greece, the precise nature of these wishes was 'decoded' by the art of giving oracles, practiced by soothsayers who had the gift of understanding the signs or signals sent by the gods. The soothsayers uttered their oracles by interpreting flashes of lightening, rolls of thunder or the flights of certain birds of prey (omens); alternatively, they might observe the direction in which the fire burned when a sacrifice was made, examine the entrails of animals which had just been sacrificed, or base judgments on the sacrificial beast's willingness to approach the altar. The interpretation of dreams was popular too, and so was palmistry. The most notable soothsayers of ancient Greece were Tiresias, Calchas, Helenus, Amphiaraus and Cassandra. However, there were abundant instances in which the gods did not manifest themselves to the faithful in the forms of signs but spoke directly to an intermediate who for a short time was overcome by a 'divine mania' and transcended his own human essence. Here the prophet- or more usually the prophetess- entered a state of ecstasy in which he or she delivered the message from the gods to the suppliants. These practices for foreseeing the future were the basis on which the ancient Greek oracles operated. Each oracle was located within a properly-organized sanctuary and was directly associated with one or other of the gods. Apollo was the archetypal soothsayer for the Greeks, the god who was responsible for conveying to mortals the decisions pronounced by Zeus. The most important of all the oracles, that at the Delphi, delivered the messages with the intervention of Apollo, while the oldest that of Dodona, functioned with the assistance of Zeus.

Oracle: Communication with Divine

To resolve the mysteries and to overcome the fears, human beings tried to communicate with divine that was believed to control universe and their fates. In ancient Greece, soothsayers interpreted the messages gods by the act of oracles through different signs of nature. Oracles were used to interpret dreams, and future as well.

When God didn't show his message through different signs of Nature,

Oracles became the facilitators between gods and followers. In state of ecstasy, oracles delivered messages verbally from gods to people. Each oracle was built in a defined place to communicate on the behalf of gods. The important of all was at Delphi, where Apollo - Greek god - delivered the messages of Zeus.

English education and English language have done immense goods to our country, in spite of their glaring drawbacks. The notions of democracy and self-government are the born of English education. Those who fought and died for our freedom were nursed in the cradle of English thought and culture. The West has made contribution to the East. The history of Europe has fired the hearts of our leaders. Our struggle for freedom has been inspire^d by the struggles for freedom in England, America and France. If our leaders were ignorant of English and if they had not studied this language, how could they have been inspired by these heroic struggles for freedom in other lands? English, therefore, did us great good in the past and if properly studied will do immense good in future. English is spoken throughout the world. For international contact, our commerce and trade, for the development of our practical ideas, for the scientific studies, English is indispensable "English is very rich in literature," our own literature has been made richer by this foreign language. It will really be a fatal day if we altogether forget Shakespeare, Milton, Keats and Shaw. In order to be up to date with modern education and to be an integral part of international community, we must not take learning English Language for granted.

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Importance of English Language

English education and language have contributed a lot to our country. The concept of democracy and self-government is due to English education. Our leaders, who fought and died for our freedom, were inspired by history of Europe. Therefore, English has an important part of our past and will do well in our future, too. It would be a fatal day if we forget English literature. Being an international language and rich in literature, we should not take English language and education for granted.

The official name of our species is homo sapiens; but there are many anthropologists who prefer to think of man as homo Faber-the smith, the maker of tools It would be possible. I think, to reconcile these two definitions in a third. If man is a knower and an efficient doer, it is only because he is also a talker In order to be Faber and Sapiens, Homo must first be loquax, the loquacious one. Without language we should merely be hairless chimpanzees. Indeed we should be something much worse. Possessed of a high IQ but no language, we should be like the Yahoos of Gulliver's Travels- Creatures too clever to be guided by instinct, too Self-centered to live in a state of animal grace, and therefore condemned forever, frustrated and malignant, between contented apehood and aspiring humanity. It was language that made possible the accumulation of knowledge and the broadcasting of information. It was language that permitted the expression of religious insight, the formulation of ethical ideals, the codification to laws. It was language, in a word, that turned us into human beings and gave birth to civilization.

(189-60) Importance of Language

Many anthropologists prefer to think of us as Homo faber - the smith, rather than Homo sapiens - the official name of our species. According to the author, we must have had some language to be faber or sapiens.

Without language we could ^{had} been hairless chimpanzee and much worse.

It was the language that made communication possible, differentiated between apeness and humanity, and introduced civilization.

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If then a practical end must be assigned to a University course, I say it is that of training good members of a society. Its aim is the art of social life, and its end is fitness for the world. It neither confines its views to particular professions on the one hand, nor creates heroes or inspires genius on the other. Works indeed of genius fall under no art; heroic minds come under no rule; a University is not a birthplace of poets or of immortal authors, of founders of schools, leaders of colonies, or conquerors of nations. It does not promise a generation of Aristotle or Newtons of Napoleons or Washingtons of Raphaels or Shakespears though such miracles of nature it has before now contained within its precincts. Nor is it content on the other hand with forming the critic or the experimentalist, the economist or the engineer, through such too it includes within its scope. But a University training is the great ordinary means to a great ordinary end; it aims at raising the intellectual tone of society, at cultivating the public mind, at purifying the national taste, at supplying true principles to popular aspirations. It is the education which gives a man a clear conscious view of his own opinions and judgments, a truth in developing them, an eloquence in expressing them, and a force in urging them, it teaches him to see things as they are, to go right to the point, to disentangle a skein of thought, to detect what is sophistical and to - discard what is irrelevant. It prepares him to fill any post with credit, and to master any subject with facility. (John H. Newman)

Aims of University Education

According to John H. Newman, training good members of society should must be practical approach of a university course. It is out of social life that does not restrict its views to a specific profession. Neither it creates the heroes nor motivates the genius. Although a university aims at raising intellectual qualities of a society. It is the education which gives a man a clear perception of his thoughts, to express what is necessary and to discard what is irrelevant. Education prepares him to master any subject with skill.