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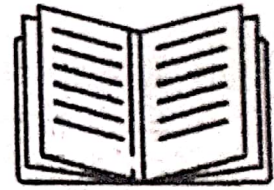
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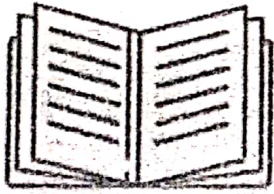
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Culture

II

01.07.2022

أ. إياد العمر

AYDI
ESTABLISHMENT

HELLO EVERYONE!

We said last time that the WWII led to: USA and USSR, and the French and British decline, which led to the independence of Arab countries. Nationalist governments contributed to the independence of Arab countries. Although they had nationalism, they sought unity. The sense of disunity was caused by the defeat of 1967. This led on the dependence on the superpowers.

Student: Did the Arab countries want disunity or they were forced to seek it?

Instructor: At the very beginning, they sought unity; the wanted to stand side by side like what happened between Egypt and Syria in the late 1950s. Later on, because of the defeat and the dependence on superpowers, they wanted to stand alone depending on one of the two powers rather than sticking together.

Can you add to these ideas from the section you read at home? Let me ask you a question first, what was the Arab World like at the beginning of the war in 1940s?

Student: We had nationalism and independence.

Instructor: Correct, what else?

Student: Arab countries were under the British and French influence.

Instructor: Exactly. The French and British influence appeared unbreakable and unchallengeable.

Student: They lost the war so their position was shaken.

In 1940, German forces started the assault on Poland. After Poland, they went westward towards France. By the end of 1940, France was completely occupied by the German forces. France withdrew from the war. The French free government was established; this government was stationed in other regions that were occupied by France like Maghreb, Syria, and some African countries.

Next, Italy entered the war and occupied Greece. Italy threatened the position of England around the great lake of Victoria and divided the Arab World that linked between the eastern part and the western part. Their strategy was that controlling this area of the Mediterranean and counties like Cyprus and Greece would mean that no ship can move freely.

Germany occupied Yugoslavia and Greece; they fought the Italians without bloodshed. They subdued the Italians.

- What happened next?

In Iraq, there were local officials who favored the Germans and sought support from the German. The British sent a force and changed the

government into a government that favors the British.

The Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor which is a military base in Hawaii. This forced the USA to enter the war. This made the war global. Japanese planes could reach Boston without any disturbance. This had left the USA defenseless.

The Arab countries joined the Soviet and American occupation of Iran. They wanted to secure the supply lines to Soviet Union because they were clashing the German forces.

- What about the events in northern Africa?

German forces controlled this area. Then, they were under attack from the American-French forces and the followers of Charles de Gaulle who revived the French forces and stressed that France was still part of the world. This forced German forces to retreat to Tunisia. Then, they deported by sea.

There is a famous German officer who was nicknamed the desert fox. He is the one responsible for safely departing the German troops in a very difficult situation. He deserves this nickname for his brilliance.

German started to retreat until they were completely defeated in the war. As a result, USA and USSR rose as superpowers because the allies won the war. The allies are USA, France, Britain, and USSR. Britain was with a damaged economy although no German troops were able to enter the regions that were under the British and French control.

These troops started to learn and realize that they had interests in the Middle East. Before the war, they had very little interest.

The war destroyed Europe. The Europeans needed USA which gave USA dominance over decision making. British and French images were shaken; this gave courage and confidence to other countries to challenge them. They themselves, especially the British, started to question the efficiency of their empire. They started asking questions like: do we need this? Can we sustain this?

Arab countries won their independence. As a result, they gave some support to the sense of unity.

Actually, France and Britain had weak rules in the Arab countries. France was occupied by Germany. Britain was busy defending its borders to stop the German invasion. They needed to have stability in the Middle East so they tried to appease locals. They did not have the resources to deal with any issue in the Middle East.

Arab countries were independent in 1945 and 1946. Two conferences were held and the Arab Union was established consisting of the

independent countries at that time which were: Syria, Jordan, Egypt, Lebanon Saudi Arabia, and Yemen. Other countries had the opportunity to join once they got their independence. We have a sense of unity here.

- What happened in 1967?

The Zionist invasion; they took over parts of Egypt, Syria, and some of the western bank in Palestine. This defeat broke the unity of the Arab countries and they had a sense of disunity and dependence on the new emerging superpowers.

If you understand these ideas and you can talk about them, then this is enough for the exam.
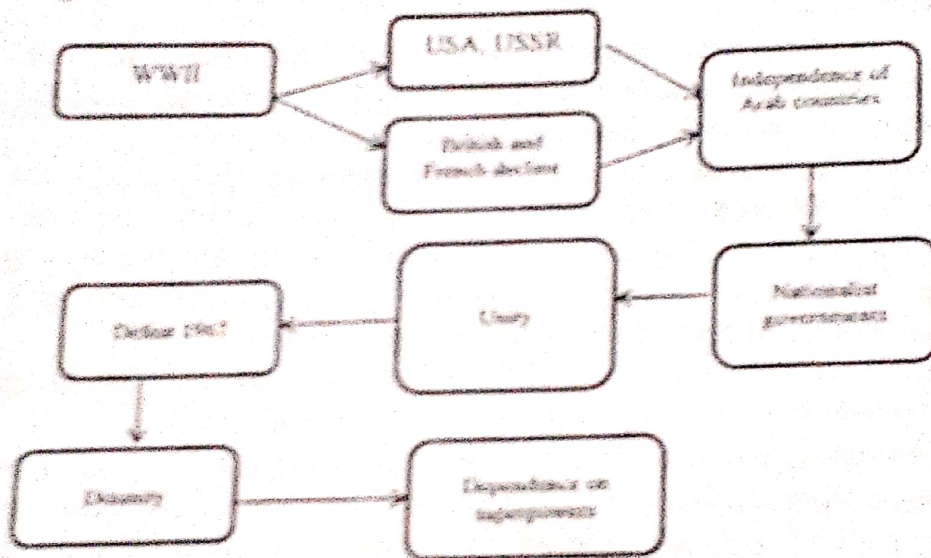
Student: Can we say that the disunity led to the dependence on superpowers?

Instructor: Actually it is reciprocal.

Student: Maybe the superpowers took advantage of this disunity and tried to control these counties.

Instructor: Of course. The superpowers tried to enforce the sense of disunity and they tried to support one side leaving the other part alone. They thought that they needed dependence on these superpowers.

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V. 2. The Second World War

The Second World War came upon an Arab world which seemed to be firmly held within the British and French imperial systems. Nationalists might hope for a more favored position within them, but the military, economic and cultural ascendancy of England and France seemed

unshakeable.

Neither the United States nor the Soviet Union had more than a limited concern with the Arab East or the Maghrib. German and Italian power and propaganda had some influence over the younger generation, but until the war broke out a structure, so firmly based, seemed able to resist the challenge. Once more, however, war was a catalyst, bringing rapid changes in power and social life, and in the ideas and hopes of those affected by it.

firmly held: مطبق عليه، ممسوك بإحكام   *unshakeable*: لا يمكن زعزعته

imperial systems: أنظمة استعمارية   *a limited concern*: اهتمام محدود

a more favored position: a better position.   *propaganda*: دعاية

ascendancy: تفوق   *break out*: اندلعت الحرب

catalyst: محفز

الحرب العالمية الثانية:

جاءت الحرب العالمية الثانية على العالم العربي الذي كان مسيطراً عليه من قبل الأنظمة الاستعمارية البريطانية والفرنسية. وكان القوميون يأملون بمكان أكثر حظوة عند البريطانيين والفرنسيين ولكن السيطرة العسكرية، الاقتصادية والثقافية لإنكلترا وفرنسا كانت لا تهتز، فلا الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية ولا الاتحاد السوفيتي كان له أكثر من اهتمامات محدودة مع العرب في المشرق ولا المغرب. وكانت للقوة الألمانية والإيطالية ودعايتهما بعض التأثير على الجيل الأصغر ولكن حتى عندما نشبت الحرب كان البناء الثابت بقوة الذي يعتمد عليه يستطيع أن يقاوم التحدي. مرة أخرى على أي حال كانت الحرب حافزاً جلب معه تغييرات سريعة في القوة والحياة الاجتماعية. وفي أفكار وآمال أولئك الذين تأثروا بها.

The Arab World was under the control of the French and British imperial systems. Although they were nationalists, the Arab countries didn't wish to challenge this firm imperial rule.

- What is the challenge they're talking about?

The German and Italian power is the challenge.

The natural cause of war is to change the balance of power, social life, and ideas.

For the first few months, the war was a northern European one, with French armies in the Maghrib and British and French in the Arab East on the alert but not engaged. The situation changed <u>in 1940, when France was defeated</u> and withdrew from the war and Italy entered it.

Italian armies threatened the British position in the western desert of Egypt, and in Ethiopia on the southern frontier of the Sudan. In the early months of 1941, the German occupation of Yugoslavia and Greece aroused

fears that <u>Germany might move further eastwards</u>, into Syria and Lebanon which were ruled by a French administration receiving its orders from France, and into Iraq, and into Iraq, where power had fallen into the hands of a group of army officers and politicians <u>headed by Rashid Ali al-Kaylani</u> (1891-1965) and having some relations with Germany.

In May 1941, Iraq was occupied by a British force which restored a government favourable to Britain, and in June, <u>Syria was invaded by British and imperial forces</u>, together with a French force formed from those who had responded to the call of General de Gaulle that France had not lost the war and Frenchmen should continue to take part in it.

'on the alert': في حالة استنفار	aroused fears: يثير مخاوف
not engaged: ليست مشتركة في القتال	eastwards: باتجاه الشرق
was defeated: هزم	French Administration: إدارة فرنسية
withdrew: withdraw; ينسحب	restored: يعيد
threatened: هددت	was invaded: اجتيحت
'frontier': الحدود	the call of General de Gaulle: نداء الجنرال ديغول
occupation: احتلال	

وللشهور القليلة الأولى كانت الحرب حرباً شمالية أوروبية حيث كانت الجيوش الفرنسية في المغرب والإنكليزية والفرنسية في المشرق العربي متيقظة ولكنها لم تكن مشاركة. وقد تغير الوضع في سنة ١٩٤٠ بعد هزيمة فرنسا وانسحابها من الحرب ودخول إيطاليا إليها.

الجيوش الإيطالية هددت الوضع البريطاني في الصحراء الغربية في مصر. وفي إثيوبيا وعلى الحدود الجنوبية للسودان. في الشهور الأولى لسنة ١٩٤١ كان الاحتلال الألماني ليوغسلافيا واليونان قد أثار المخاوف أن ألمانيا يمكن أن تتحرك وتتقدم بصورة أوسع نحو الشرق إلى سوريا ولبنان التي كانت القوة قد سقطت في أيدي مجموعة ضباط الجيش والسياسيين برئاسة رشيد علي الكيلاني (١٨٩١ ـ ١٩٦٥). والذي كان لديه بعض العلاقات مع ألمانيا.

في أيار سنة ١٩١٤ كان العراق محتلاً من القوة البريطانية التي نصبت حكومة مفضلة لدى بريطانيا وفي حزيران تم احتلال سوريا من قبل الإمبريالية البريطانية جنباً إلى جنب مع القوة الفرنسية التي تشكلت من اولئك الذين استجابوا إلى نداء الجنرال ديغول الذي قال أن فرنسا لم تخسر الحرب وأنه على الفرنسيين أن يستمروا في المشاركة فيها.

When the German forces invaded Poland, French and British armies did not engage because they were not directly affected.

From the middle of 1941, the war between European states became a world war. The German invasion of Russia opened the possibility that Germany might advance into the Middle East through the Caucasus and

Turkey, and the wish to send British and American supplies to Russia led to a joint occupation of Iran by British and Soviet armies.

At the end of the year, the Japanese attack upon the American navy brought the United States into the war against Germany and Italy as well as Japan.

The years 1942–1943 were the turning point in the Arab East. A German army had reinforced the <u>Italians in Libya</u>, and in July 1942, they advanced into Egypt and stood not far from Alexandria; but the war in the desert was one of rapid movement, and before the end of the year a counterattack brought the British forces far westwards into Libya.

Almost at the same time, in November, Anglo-American armies landed in the Maghrib and rapidly occupied Morocco and Algeria. The Germans fell back on their last stronghold in Tunisia, but finally abandoned it under attack from both east and west in May 1943.

invasion: غزو	*counterattack:* هجوم معاكس
Caucasus: القوقاز	*Anglo-American armies: British and American armies.*
supplies: المؤونة، إمدادات	*landed:* حطت
navy: البحرية	*rapidly:* بسرعة
a turning point: نقطة تحول	*fell back: withdrew*
had reinforced: had supported (عزّز)	*stronghold: point of power;* معقل
advanced: زحفت، تقدمت	*abandon:* يتخلى عن

ومن منتصف سنة ١٩٤١ أصبحت الحرب بين الدول الأوروبية حرباً عالمياً. وكان الغزو الألماني لروسيا قد فتح إمكانية أنه يمكن لألمانيا أن تتقدم إلى الشرق الأوسط عبر القوقاز وتركيا وكانت الرغبة في إرسال المعدات البريطانية والأمريكية إلى روسيا أدت إلى احتلال مشترك لإيران بواسطة جيوش بريطانيا والاتحاد السوفييتي.

وفي نهاية العام كان هجوم اليابانيين على الاسطول البحري الأمريكي قد أقحم الولايات المتحدة في حرب ضد ألمانيا وكذلك إيطاليا واليابان.

وكانت السنوات من ١٩٤٢ ـ ١٩٤٣ نقطة التحول في المشرق العربي. فقد عزز الجيش الألماني وساند الإيطاليين في ليبيا وفي تموز سنة ١٩٤٢ تقدموا إلى مصر ووقفوا غير بعيدين من الاسكندرية ولكن الحرب في الصحراء كانت وتيرتها سريعة. وقبل نهاية السنة كان هجوماً معاكساً قد دفع بالقوة البريطانية إلى الغرب البعيد إلى ليبيا.

وتقريباً في نفس الوقت في تشرين الثاني حطت القوات الأنجلو-أمريكية في المغرب واحتلت المغرب والجزائر سريعاً. وقد تراجع الألمان إلى الوراء عند آخر معقل لهم في تونس ولكنهم هجروه أخيراً بفعل الهجوم من الشرق والغرب في أيار في سنة ١٩٤٣.

This ended the military action in Arab countries but the action continued in Europe. The Germans were advancing to Russia and to the Middle East. Then they started to retreat. In 1944 the allies staged the Normandy and restored France and they got into Berlin and the war was over. The American forces subdued the German forces in the Middle East by using the atomic bombs in Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

The active war was now more or less ended so far as the Arab countries were concerned and it might have _seemed_ to end <u>with a reassertion of British and French predominance</u>.

- *The active war*: الحرب الفعلية   - *reassertion*: إعادة تأكيد

وكانت الحرب الفعالة الآن تقريباً قد انتهت في الأقطار العربية ا وكان يمكن أن تنتهي بتأكيد سيطرة البريطانيين والفرنسيين.

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All the countries which had previously been under British control remained so, and British armies were in Libya, Syria and Lebanon as well. French rule still continued formally in Syria and Lebanon and in the Maghrib, where the French army was being remade to take an active part in the last stages of the war in Europe.

- *previously*: سابقاً   - *continued formally*: استمر بشكل رسمي

- *remade*: يعيد تشكيل أو تأهيل الجيش -   - *to take an active part*: ليلعب دوراً فاعلاً

كل الأقطار التي كانت سابقاً تحت الحكم البريطاني بقيت كذلك. وكانت الجيوش البريطانية موجودة في ليبيا وكذلك في سوريا ولبنان. وكان الحكم الفرنسي لايزال مستمراً رسمياً في سوريا ولبنان والمغرب، حيث كان الجيش الفرنسي قد أعيد تشكيله ليلعب دوراً فاعلاً في المراحل الأخيرة للحرب في أوروبا.

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In fact, however, <u>the bases of British and French power had been shaken</u>. The collapse of <u>France</u> in 1940 had weakened its position in the eyes of those it ruled; although it had emerged on the side of the victors, and with the formal status of a great power, the problems of re-creating a stable national life and restoring a damaged economy would make it more difficult to hold on to an empire that reached from Morocco to Indo-China.

collapse: انهيار   *restoring*: إعادة تصحيح

emerged: appeared   *damaged*: متضرر

victors: منتصرون   *hold on*: يستمر، يتقدم

stable: مستقر، ثابت

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In **Britain**, the efforts of the war had led to an economic crisis which could be overcome only gradually and with help from the United States; fatigue and the consciousness of dependence strengthened the doubt whether it was possible or desirable to rule so large an empire in the same way as before.

- *economic crisis:* أزمة اقتصادية
- *overcome:* تخطيها
- *gradually: slowly* بصورة تدريجية
- *fatigue: tiredness* تعب
- *the consciousness of dependence:* الشعور بالتبعية
- *possible or desirable:* ممكناً أو مطلوباً، مرغوباً به

في بريطانيا أدت جهود الحرب إلى أزمة اقتصادية يمكن التغلب عليها فقط بصورة تدريجية وبمساعدة من الولايات المتحدة وقد قوى التعب والشعور بالاعتماد الشك فيما إذا كان ممكناً أو مرغوباً أن تحكم إمبراطورية بهذا الاتساع بنفس الطريقة السابقة من قبل.

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Britain and France were the two powers whose potential strength had been made actual by the war.

The United States and the Soviet Union had greater economic resources and manpower than any other states, and in the course of the war had established a presence in many parts of the world.

- *'economic resources':* المصادر الاقتصادية
- *'manpower':* اليد العاملة
- *'in the course of the war': during the war.*
- *'had established a presence': had established an influence in many parts of the world.*

وكانت بريطانيا وفرنسا القوتان اللتان كانت قوتهما الفعلية قد أصبحت فعلية بواسطة الحرب. وكان لدى الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية والاتحاد السوفيتي موارد اقتصادية هائلة وقوى بشرية أكبر من أي دول أخرى وفي هذا سياق الحرب قد أسست وجوداً في أجزاء عديدة من العالم

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Henceforth, they would be in a position to claim that their interests should be taken into account everywhere, and the economic dependence of

> Europe upon American aid gave the United States a powerful means of pressure upon its European allies.

- *henceforth: that's why; from this or that time on* (منذ ذلك الحين)

- *'powerful means'*: وسيلة قوة   - *aid*: مساعدات

> ومن وقتها فإن كان بدورهم أن يكونوا في وضع يزعمون من خلاله أن مصالحهم يجب أن تؤخذ بعين الاعتبار في كل مكان. والاعتماد الاقتصادي لأوروبا على المعونات الأمريكية أعطت الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية وسائل قوية للضغط على حلفائها الأوروبيين.

••••••

Victors means victorious. منتصرون

I think it's clear. Although France and Britain were victorious in the war, they were with much damaged societies which they needed to reconstruct because USA and USSR had more economic resources and more manpower than the European countries in general.

Let's continue

> Among the Arab peoples, the events of the war aroused hopes of a life made new. The movements of armies (particularly rapid and extensive in the desert), the fears and expectations of occupation and liberation, the prospects held out by competing services of propaganda, the spectacle of Europe tearing itself to pieces, the declarations of high principles by the victorious Anglo-American alliance, and the emergence of communist Russia as a world power: all these encouraged the belief that life might be different.

'aroused': أثارت	*'declaration'*: تصريح، بيان، إعلان
'particularly': بخاصة، بشكل خاص	*'principles'*: مبادئ
'rapid': fast	*'tearing itself to pieces'*: تمزق نفسها لأشلاء
'extensive': شامل، واسع	*'Communist Russia'*: (روسيا الشيوعية)
'expectations': توقعات	*'encouraged'*: شجعت
'occupation': احتلال	*'propaganda'*: دعاية
'liberation': تحرر	*'spectacle'*: *'sight'* مشهد
'competing': تنافس، تباري	

> وقد أثارت أحداث الحرب بين الشعوب العربية آمالاً بحياة جديدة. وكانت حركات الجيوش (خاصة تحركها السريع والممتد في الصحراء)، المخاوف، وتوقعات الاحتلال والتحرير، التوقعات التي شهدتها لخدمات المنافسة للدعاية، ومشهد أوروبا تمزق نفسها إلى أجزاء وإعلان المبادئ السامية من

- What encouraged that life might be different in the Arab World?

We have six ideas:

1. The movement of the armies particularly in desert.
2. The fears and expectations of occupation and liberation.
3. The prospects held out by competing services of propaganda.
4. The spectacle (scene) of Europe tearing itself to pieces. It means watching Europe tearing itself to pieces.
5. The declarations of high principles by the victorious Anglo-American alliance. This led later to the establishment of the United Nations and the Geneva conventions.
6. The emergence of communist Russia as a world power.

> Among many other changes, the circumstances of the war strengthened the idea of closer unity between the Arab countries. Cairo was the main centre from which the British organized the struggle for the Middle East, and also its economic life;
>
> The need to conserve shipping led to the creation of the Middle East Supply Centre (British at first, and later Anglo-American), which went beyond regulating imports to encouraging changes in agriculture and industry which would make the Middle East more fully self-supporting.

- 'unity': وحدة   - 'strengthened': قوّت   - 'circumstances': ظروف

يعني أصبح هناك الآن أمل في الوحدة بين الأقطار العربية وهذا الأمل طبعاً نتج عن الحرب.

- 'struggle': الصراع   - 'organized': نظمت

- 'the Middle East': الشرق الأوسط

بمعنى أن القاهرة كانت مركز بالنسبة لبريطانيا للسيطرة على دول الشرق الأوسط.

- 'to conserve shipping': 'to protect the trade routes': المحافظة على الشحن البحري.

- 'regulating imports': تنظيم الواردات

- 'more self-supporting': أكثر اعتماداً على النفس

من بين التغييرات العديدة الأخرى قوّت ظروف الحرب فكرة الوحدة الأقرب بين الأقطار العربية وكانت القاهرة المركز الرئيسي حيث نظم البريطانيون الصراع في الشرق الأوسط وأيضاً الحياة الاقتصادية فيه.

والحاجة إلى المحافظة على الشحن البحري قاد إلى خلق مركز تجهيز الشرق الأوسط (البريطانيون في البداية وفيما بعد الأنجلو أمريكان) الذي ذهب إلى أبعد من تنظيم الواردات إلى

- Why did they want to make the Middle East self-supporting?

Before the war, they never cared about that but when their holds were threatened, they wanted strong holds here in order to support them there.

The fact that Cairo was the centre of military and economic decision-making gave an opportunity to the Egyptian government (with rather vague encouragement from Britain) to take the initiative in creating closer links between Arab states.

- 'vague': unclear   - 'vague encouragement': تشجيع خفي
- 'to take the initiative': يأخذ زمام المبادرة

وحقيقة أن القاهرة كانت المركز العسكري ومركز صنع القرار الاقتصادي أعطى للحكومة المصرية (مع مجرد تشجيع خفي من بريطانيا) لأخذ المبادرة في خلق صلات حميمة بين الدول العربية.

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In early 1941, <u>a British ultimatum to the king of Egypt compelled him to ask the _Wafd Party_ to form a government;</u>

- 'compelled': أجبر   - 'ultimatum': الإنذار الأخير
- 'Wafd Party': حزب الوفد

في أوائل سنة ١٩٤١ وجه إنذار أخير إلى ملك مصر أجبره على الطلب من حزب الوفد لتشكيل حكومة.

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At this critical moment of the war it seemed desirable to Britain to have an Egyptian government which could control the country and was more ready to co-operate with the British than the king and those who surrounded him.

- 'critical': important   - 'desirable': مستحب
- 'co-operate': يتعاون   - 'surrounded': يحيط

في هذه اللحظات الحرجة من الحرب كان يبدو مرغوباً بالنسبة لبريطانيا أن تكون الحكومة المصرية تستطيع أن تضبط البلاد وتكون أكثر جاهزية واستعداداً للتعاون مع الجيش البريطاني أكثر من الملك وأولئك المحيطين به.

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The authority which this gave the _Wafd_ government enabled it to undertake discussions with other Arab states about the possibility of closer and more formal unity between them.

وكانت السلطة التي منحت لحكومة الوفد تلك التي قد مكنتها من التعهد بالقيام بمحادثات مع الدول العربية الأخرى حول إمكانية وحدة لصيقة ورسمية أكثر بينهم.

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There were differences of sentiment and interest: in Syria and Iraq, the leaders still had memories of the lost unity of the Ottoman Empire, and wished for some closer bond; the governments of Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Yemen had some sense of Arab solidarity, but a strong conception of their national interest; all of them wished to create an effective support for the Arabs of Palestine.

- 'sentiment': 'the way of thinking'   - 'interest': مصلحة
- 'closer bond': صلات أكثر قرباً   - 'Arab solidarity': التضامن العربي
- 'conception': مفهوم، فكرة   - 'effective support': دعم فعال

كانت هناك اختلافات في المصالح والآراء. ففي سوريا والعراق كان الزعماء لا يزالون يتذكرون الوحدة الضائعة أيام الإمبراطورية العثمانية ويرغبون في صلات أكثر قرباً وكانت حكومات مصر والسعودية واليمن لديها بعض الإحساس بالتضامن العربي. ولكن منهوماً قوياً لمصالحهم القومية قد جمعهم على رغبة واحدة هي خلق دعم فعال بالنسبة للعرب في فلسطين.

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Two conferences held at Alexandria in 1944 and Cairo in 1945 resulted in the creation of the League of Arab States.

- 'conferences': مؤتمرات   - 'held': عقدت   - 'creation': إنشاء
- 'the League of Arab States': جامعة الدول العربية

عقد مؤتمران أحدهما في الاسكندرية سنة ١٩٤٤ والآخر في القاهرة سنة ١٩٤٥ نتج عنهما إيجاد مجلس جامعة الدول العربية.

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This brought together seven states which had some freedom of action (Egypt, Syria, Lebanon, Trans-Jordan, Iraq, Saudi Arabia and Yemen),along with a representative of the Palestinian Arabs, with the door left open for other Arab countries to join if they should become independent.

- 'representative': ممثل

The Arab League was founded in 1944 by seven Arab states.

"Trans-Jordan" means "beyond or around the River Jordan" because at that time the West Bank was part of Jordan.

وهذا أوجد سبع دول متفقة معاً وخلق بينها نوعاً من حرية العمل (مصر، سويا، لبنان، شرق الأردن، العراق، السعودية واليمن)، بالإضافة إلى ممثل للعرب الفلسطينيين وترك الباب مفتوحاً للأقطار العربية الأخرى للانضمام إذا نالت استقلالها.

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"There was to be no interference in the sovereignty of each country, but it was hoped that they would act together in matters of common concern in particular; the defense of the Arabs in Palestine and the Maghrib and in whatever international organization would merge from the war. <u>When the United Nations was formed in1945</u>, the independent Arab states became members of it"

- 'interference': تدخل
- 'defense': دفاع

- 'sovereignty': سيادة
- 'merge': ينتج

Ultimatum means last warning.

ولم هناك تدخل في سيادة كل قطر ولكن كان يُأمل أن تعمل هذه الدول معاً في الشؤون ذات الاهتمام العام وخاصة الدفاع عن العرب في فلسطين والمغرب وفي كل المنظمات العالمية التي يمكن أن تظهر بسبب الحرب، وعندما تأسست الأمم المتحدة في سنة ١٩٤٥ أصبحت الدول العربية المستقلة أعضاء فيها.

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They would not interfere in each other's internal affairs but they would stand together when something threatens them all.

Instructor: Is it clear? Do you have any questions?

Student: I have a question about an idea in the previous section on page 80. They say: They had to try to carry out their policies. Who are they?

Instructor: The new-found governments which were nationalists. Those governments are listed in the next section: Egypt, Syria, Lebanon, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, and Yemen.

Presentation by a Student

The Second World War changed the structure of power in the world. France and Britain declined. New superpowers (USA and USSR) emerged. There were governments and regimes of nationalist ideas in Arab countries. They sought independence from the superpowers and social reform.

The defeat of 1967 with Israel caused a sense of disunity to appear and made the Arab countries dependent on the superpowers. A combination of factors in addition to the example of the Iranian revolution led to the growth of Islamic feelings and loyalties.

At the very beginning of the war, French and British armies did not engage in combat. But when France was defeated, Italy entered the war and threatened the

British position in Africa. Germany occupied Yugoslavia and Greece. This aroused fears that Germany might occupy other countries eastward. That led to the British and French reinforcing their positions in Iraq and Syria.

The collapse of France weakened its position, so it was difficult to role the great empire as before. In Britain, the war led to an economic crisis. It needed the help of the USA.

The balance of power changed; the United States and the Soviet Union became superpowers because they had great economic resources and manpower. Henceforth, their interest should be taken into account everywhere. The circumstances of the world strengthened the idea of closer unity between Arab countries. Different sentiments and interests of Arab countries and their wishes to create an effective support for the Arabs of Palestine led to the creation of the League of Arab States. Then, the United Nations was formed, the independent Arab states became members of it.

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When you're not sure about the dates, don't use them. You can use alternative words like "later". You can say in the 1970s for example.

Actually, the war had its effects on the Arab countries especially in Africa, but the bloody combat was in Europe. In Europe, war affected each and every person. In Arab World, we did not have destroyed cities.

The word "manpower" is prefect but you can use "human resources" or "labor force".

Student: How can I summarize the factors on page 82?

Instructor: They can be summarized as the following:

✓ *The first factor is nationalism.*
✓ *The second is factor is social justice.*
✓ *The third is the rapid growth of Islamic feelings and loyalties.*
• What did these three ideas do?

They gave legitimacy to governments. The governments sought to gain legitimacy using these ideas.

Next week is off. For next lecture, prepare from page 92 to page 105.

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About the exam:

I might ask you either about an idea that I have explained or a relationship between two ideas; not the whole process.

For example, I might ask about WWII or how it affected the USA, USSR, France, and Britain.

The WWII led to the emergence of USA and USSR as superpowers, which was accompanied by the decline of French and British colonialism in the aftermath the war.

<u>Student</u>: Is it OK to make spelling mistakes?

<u>Instructor</u>: Yes, unless you make a fatal spelling mistake like the use of "bride" instead of "pride". I can accept mistakes that don't change the meaning entirely.

Another example of exam questions in which you have to link two ideas might be about unity and disunity. What changed the need of unity to a tendency to disunity? In this case, you have to talk about the defeat and the dependence on superpowers.

I'll try to make the questions as specific and clear as possible. When you read the question and you have a good understanding of the book, you'll know exactly what I'm referring to.

Thank you

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احذر المحاضرات المسروقة!

إمكتبة العائدي لا تنشر محاضراتها على الإنترنت ونحن لا نتحمل مسؤولية أي نقص أو تشويه أو تزوير تجده في تلك المحاضرات. فالمرجع الرئيسي للمحاضرات هو المحاضرات الورقية فقط والتي يمكنك الحصول علي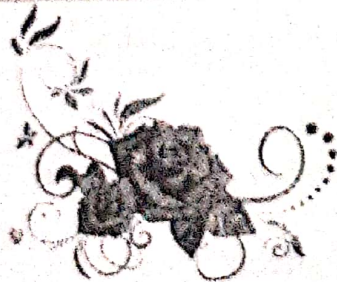ها من مقر مكتبة العائدي في المزة – نفق الآداب]