

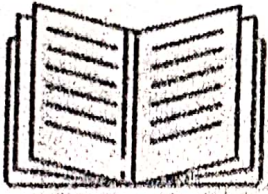
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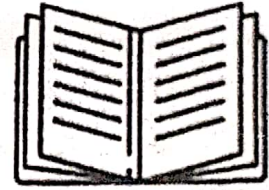
2021-2022

First Year

Second Term



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Culture

II

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أ. إياد العمر

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HELLO EVERYONE!

Chapter SIX

National Independence

VI.1 Introduction

After the end of the war, the Arab East and the Maghrib, which for a generation had been the almost exclusive field of influence of two European states, became one where four or more could exercise power of influence, and where relations between them were not so stable as they had been in the period of the "Concert of Europe."

- 'for a generation': for a long time
- 'had been the almost exclusive field': كان مجالاً حصرياً
- 'exclusive': حصري
- 'stable': مستقرة
- 'as they had been in the period of the "Concert of Europe"': كما كانت في حقبة "الاتسجام الأوربي"
- 'The Concert of Europe': here means the period of agreement and harmony between European countries before the war.

الفصل السادس:

الاستقلال القومي

١. مقدمة:

بعد نهاية الحرب أصبح الشرق العربي والمغرب، الذي كان مجالاً خاضعاً غالباً لتأثير دولتين أوروبيتين بشكل خاص، من الممكن أن تمارس أربعة دول أو أكثر قوة تأثيرها وحيث كانت العلاقات بينهم غير مستقرة كما كانت في فترة انسجام أوروبا.

In this situation, it was possible for nationalist parties and the local interests they represented to press for changes in the status of their countries.

- 'in this situation': 'in the situation of the clash of interests between France and Britain'.

- 'to press for changes': تضغط باتجاه التغيير.

كان من الممكن في هذه الحالة للأحزاب القومية والمصالح المحلية التي مثلوها أن تضغط من أجل التغيير من وضع أقطارهم.

Before war, the Arab World was under the influence of two main powers. After the war, France was weakened.

What happened to the relationship between the east and the west of the Arab World?

After the end of the war, the Arab east and Maghrib became under the influence of four superpowers. The relationship between them was not stable as it was in the period of the 'Concert of Europe'.

Relationships between France and England were stable before the war. After the war, it wasn't stable. Also, we had the USA and the USSR who were having the cold war.

France was in a weaker position than Britain, and the pressure upon it was the greater. At the end of the war, it was able to restore its position in Indo-China and the Maghrib, after severe repression of disturbances in eastern Algeria in 1945, but was obliged to leave Syria and Lebanon.

- 'and the pressure upon it was the greater': وكانت الضغوط على فرنسا أكبر
- 'to restore its position': لتستعيد موقعها أو نفوذها
- 'repression': قمع
- 'severe repression of disturbances': القمع الشديد للاضطرابات
- 'was obliged': 'was forced to'

كانت فرنسا في وضع أضعف أكثر من بريطانيا وكان الضغط عليها أعظم. وفي نهاية الحرب كان يمكنها أن تسترد مكانتها في الهند الصينية والمغرب بعد قمع الاضطرابات بقساوة في شرق الجزائر في سنة ١٩٤٥ ولكنها كانت مضطرة أن تترك سوريا ولبنان.

When British and Free French forces occupied the country in 1941, an arrangement was made by which the French had administrative authority but the British had strategic control; Britain recognized France's position as paramount European power, subject to the grant of independence to the two countries.

- 'arrangement': ترتيبات
- 'administrative': إداري
- 'authority': سلطة
- 'The French had administrative authority': كان للفرنسيين السلطة الإدارية (أي أداروا شؤون البلد مباشرة).
- The British had strategic control: ولكن كان للبريطانيين السيطرة الاستراتيجية (أي سيطروا على البلد استراتيجياً).
- 'recognized': ميّزت، عرفت
- 'as paramount European power': 'as a great European power'
- 'subject to': عرضة لـ
- 'the grant': 'giving or offering'
- 'the grant of independence to the two countries': منح الاستقلال للدولتين (والمقصود هنا سوريا ولبنان).

عندما احتلت بريطانيا والقوات الفرنسية الحرة القطر في سنة ١٩٤١ أبرما اتفاقية عهد إلى

الفرنسيين بموجبها بالقيام بالسلطة الإدارية ولكن البريطانيين كانوا يشومون بالضبط
الاستراتيجي وقد اعترفت بريطانيا بمكانة فرنسا كقوة أوروبية عظمى تخضع وتقر باستقلال
البلدين.

The possibilities of a clash of interests were strong. The free French were unwilling to grant self-government immediately; Their claim to be the real France would not seem plausible in French eyes if they surrendered a French territory not, as they believed, to its inhabitants, but to be drawn into the British sphere of influence.

- 'clash': تصادم، تعارض
- 'clash of interests': تضارب مصالح
- 'unwilling to': معارض لـ (رافض للقيام بـ)
- 'their claim to be the real France':
المعنى هنا هو أن الـ (free French) ادّعوا أنهم "فرنسا الحقيقية"
- 'plausible': 'logical'
- 'surrendered a French territory': 'to surrender a territory', 'to give it to an enemy' (سلم أراضي).
- 'the British sphere of influence': نطاق التأثير (النفوذ) البريطاني

وكانت احتمالات تصادم المصالح بين البلدين قوية. كانت فرنسا الحرة غير راغبة في منح حكم ذاتي على الفور، بزعم أنها لكي تكون فرنسا الحقيقية فإنه ليس من المعقول أو المقبول ظاهرياً في عيون الفرنسيين إذا أخضعوا إقليماً فرنسياً، كما كانوا يعتقدون، إلى سكانه ولكن ليتم الانسحاب منه لصالح البريطانيين.

For the British, on the other hand, to fulfill the pledge of independence would be to their advantage among Arab nationalists hostile to their policy in Palestine. The politicians of Beirut and Damascus were able to make use of this disagreement in order to obtain independence before the war should end and they be left to the unrestrained rule of the French.

- 'fulfill': يحقق، ينجز
- 'pledge': تعهد
- 'to fulfill the pledge of independence': الإيفاء بوعود الاستقلال
- 'would be to their advantage': سيخدم مصالحهم
- 'among Arab nationalists hostile to their policy in Palestine':
بين العرب القوميين المعادين لسياستهم في فلسطين
- 'to make use of': يستغل، يستفيد
- 'to make use of this disagreement': أن يستفيدوا من هذا النزاع
- 'the unrestrained': 'unlimited', غير مقيد

لحكم فرنسي مطلق: 'to the unrestrained rule of the French' -

كان من صالح البريطانيين من ناحية أخرى أن يلبوا تعهدهم بالاستقلال أمام عداء التوميين العرب لسياستهم في فلسطين. واستطاع السياسيون في بيروت ودمشق أن يستفيدوا من هذا الخلاف من أجل نيل استقلالهم قبل نهاية الحرب وعندها يتركوا لحكم غير متقيد من قبل الفرنسيين.

There were two crises, one in 1943 when the Lebanese government tried to limit French authority, and the second in 1945 when a similar attempt by the Syrians led to a French bombardment of Damascus, a British intervention and a process of negotiation which ended in an agreement that the French and British should withdraw simultaneously and completely by the end of 1945.

- 'crises': أزمت ('crisis' singular → → ('crises' plural)
- 'limit': يحد من
- 'bombardment': قصف
- 'intervention': تدخل
- 'negotiation': مفاوضات
- 'withdraw': ينسحب
- 'simultaneously': 'at the same time'

كان هناك أزمتان وقعت إحداهما في سنة ١٩٤٣ عندما حاولت الحكومة اللبنانية أن تحد من السلطة الفرنسية والثانية كانت في سنة ١٩٤٥ عندما قام السوريون بمحاولة مشابهة أدت إلى ضرب الفرنسيين لدمشق بالقنابل وكان هناك تدخل بريطاني وعملية من المفاوضات انتهت باتفاقية مفادها أن على الفرنسيين والبريطانيين أن ينسحبوا في وقت واحد وبصورة تامة مع نهاية سنة ١٩٤٥.

Thus, Syria and Lebanon obtained complete independence, without the limitations that the treaties with Britain had imposed upon Egypt and Iraq. Henceforth, it would be difficult for any nationalist party to settle for less than that.

- 'limitations': قيود
- 'treaties': معاهدات
- 'impose': يفرض
- 'henceforth': من الآن فصاعداً
- 'settle for': يرضى بـ

وهكذا حصلت سوريا ولبنان على استقلالهما التام دون تحديدات الاتفاقيات مع بريطانيا التي فرضتها على مصر والعراق، وعليه سوف يكون من الصعب على أي حزب قومي أن يقبل بأقل من

The French position was weaker than the British and under more pressure, why?

Because France was destroyed in the war more than Britain.

Student: France has *administrative* authority but Britain had *strategic* control.

How can you understand strategic control and administrative authority?

- Administrative has to do with day to day interactions like making laws and things like this.

- Strategic control has to do with long term planning and things like international relationships.

In addition to the clash of interests, a movement in France tried not to give independence to the two countries right away, why?

Because they believed that if they give Syria and Lebanon their independence, they would be under the British influence. That would be surrendering a French territory to the British.

Some disturbances were uprising; those disturbances were severely dealt with. France even bombarded Damascus; the French bombarded the parliament.

Student: What is the meaning of this sentence: "if they surrendered a French territory not, as they believed, to its inhabitants, but to be drawn into the British sphere of influence."

Instructor: The French believed that they would be surrendering a French territory not to the indigenous inhabitants (Syrians and Lebanese) but to Britain.

Student: What about the structure of the sentence?

Instructor: If you omit the phrase between commas, the meaning of the sentence would be the same. Just delete this: (,as they believed,). Generally speaking, if we remove a phrase between commas, the meaning would be the same.

In the aftermath of these crises, the British and the French agreed to withdraw simultaneously from Syria and Lebanon granting the two countries their independence without having to commit those two countries to treaties like what happened in Iraq and Egypt.

THE BRITISH COLONIAL ROLE:

The British in the Middle East appeared to be unshaken and in some ways strengthened by the end of the war. The campaigns in the desert

had brought one more Arab country, Libya, under British rule. In the Arab parts of the Middle East, The United States seemed to have no wish to replace Britain as the paramount power, although there were overtones of rivalry for markets and for control of oil production. The beginning of the "Cold War", however, led to greater American involvement. In 1947, the United States took over responsibility for defending Greece and Turkey against any Russian threats to them, and the implication of this was that further south, in the Arab countries, Britain would be mainly responsible for protecting western political and strategic interests in the new era of Cold War.

- the Cold War: الحرب الباردة
- involvement: اهتمام أو انشغال
- Took over responsibility for... (تحملت مسؤولية)
- Russian threats: التهديدات الروسية
- implication: مضمون، منعكس
- the new era of Cold War: الحقبة الجديدة (أي الحرب الباردة)

ظهر الوضع البريطاني في الشرق الأوسط غير مهزوز وبطريقة ما قوي مع نهاية الحرب. جاءت الحملات في الصحراء بقطر عربي آخر هو ليبيا تحت الحكم البريطاني. في الأجزاء العربية في الشرق الأوسط بدا أن الولايات المتحدة لم تكن راضية أن تحل محل بريطانيا كقوة عظمى رغم أنه كان هناك أشكالاً من التنافس على السوق ولضبط إنتاج النفط. على أي حال أدت بداية الحرب الباردة إلى تدخل أمريكي أعظم. وفي سنة ١٩٤٧ تولت الولايات المتحدة المسؤولية للدفاع عن اليونان وتركيا ضد التهديدات الروسية لهما وكان مضمون هذا يبين أن الجنوب الأقصى في البلاد العربية من الممكن أن تكون بريطانيا مسؤولة عنه بصورة رئيسية من أجل حماية المصالح الاستراتيجية السياسية الغربية في الحقبة الجديدة للحرب الباردة.

The British position in the Middle East was unshaken; a force that cannot be defeated neither at the military respect or at the political and economic respect.

What are the campaigns in the desert?

They fought the German and Italian troops during the war. They were attacking from the east and the west: the French from the west and the British from the east.

What about the USA?

It did not declare much interest because Britain was relying on American aid. It was not direct influence; by influencing the British, they would influence Arab countries.

There were overtones of rivalry between Britain and the USA for the market and the control of oil production. The beginning of the Cold War

led the USA to declare that Britain was only responsible for protecting the strategic interests in the far south. Far south means North Africa and Arabia.

This implicit understanding was to last for ten years or so, and during the earlier part of that period there was a sustained effort by the Labour government in Britain to put its relations with the Arab countries on a new footing.

The British withdrawal from India in 1947 might have appeared to make it less important than before for Britain to remain in the Middle East, but this was not the government's view; investments, oil, markets, communications, the strategic interests of the western alliance, and the sense that the Middle East and Africa remained the only parts of the world where Britain could take the initiative seemed to make it more important to retain its position, but on a new basis.

- investments: استثمارات
- communications: الاتصالات: like the Suez Channel
- take the initiative: تأخذ زمام المبادرة
- أي إن الشرق الأوسط وإفريقيا هي أجزاء من العالم يجب أن تبقى فيها بريطانية قادرة على أخذ زمام المبادرة.
- retain its position: تبقى على مركزها أو نفوذها
- on a new basis: على أسس جديدة

بقي هذا الفهم الضمني يمكن لعشر سنوات أو أكثر وأثناء الجزء الأول لتلك الفترة كان هناك جهد تدعمه حكومة العمال في بريطانيا من أجل وضع علاقاتها مع البلاد العربية على أساس جديد.

الانسحاب البريطاني من الهند في سنة ١٩٤٧ يمكن أن يكون قد جعل منها أقل أهمية من قبل بالنسبة لبريطانيا لتبقى في الشرق الأوسط ولكن هذا لم يكن رأي الحكومة، وقد بقيت الاستثمارات والبتروال والأسواق والاتصالات والمصالح الاستراتيجية للتحالف الغربي والإحساس أن الشرق الأوسط وإفريقيا الأجزاء الوحيدة في العالم حيث تستطيع بريطانيا أن تأخذ المبادرة بدت مهمة جداً للاحتفاظ بمركزها ولكن على قاعدة جديدة.

Which implicit understanding are they talking about?

It is the understanding of the fact that Britain was responsible for protecting western political and strategic interests in the far south.

The British have two main political parties: the labor party and the conservative party. The Labor government needed to restructure the relationship of Britain with the Arab countries.

Britain withdrew from India in 1947. If you remember from the

previous chapter, the British were questioning the efficiency and the desire to maintain such a vast empire. It seemed that they didn't need to maintain their presence in the Middle East, but that wasn't the case because they realized that they needed to remain in the Middle East. The view that Britain needed to withdraw from the Middle East wasn't the government's view; it was the general view.

What is the western alliance?

It is the emerging coordination between France, Britain and USA, and later other European countries.

The Middle East and Africa were the only parts where Britain took the initiative to maintain its position as a superpower.

The general line of British policy was one of support for Arab independence and a greater degree of unity, while preserving essential strategic interests by friendly agreement, and also of helping in economic development and the acquisition of technical skills to the point where Arab governments could take responsibility for their own defense.

This policy rested on two assumptions: that Arab governments would regard their major interests as being identical with those of Britain and the western alliance; and that British and American interests would coincide to the extent that the stronger party would be willing to leave the defence of its interests to the weaker. In the next ten years, however, both these assumptions were proved to be invalid.

- 'the general line of British policy':

- الخط العام للسياسة البريطانية (أي السياسة العامة للسياسة البريطانية)

- 'preserving': 'keeping or protecting'

- 'acquisition' اكتساب

- 'technical skills' مهارات فنية

- 'defense' الدفاع

الخط العام للسياسة البريطانية كان واحداً من أشكال الدعم للاستقلال العربي ودرجة أعظم من الوحدة، بينما يتم الاحتفاظ بالمصالح الاستراتيجية الضرورية عن طريق اتفاقيات الصداقة وأيضاً عن طريق المساعدة في التطوير الاقتصادي واكتساب مهارات فنية إلى الحد الذي يمكن فيه للحكومات العربية أن تتولى مسؤولية الدفاع عن نفسها. هذه السياسة قامت على افتراضين: أن الحكومات العربية يمكن أن تعتبر مصالحها الرئيسية متطابقة مع مصالح بريطانيا وحليفها الغربي، وأن المصالح والأمريكية يمكن أن يلتقيا صدفة إلى حد أن الطرف الأقوى يمكن أن يكون راضياً بترك الدفاع عن المصالح للطرف الأضعف. في السنوات العشر التالية على أي حال كان قد ثبت أن هذين الافتراضين غير صالحين.

- Who can summarize?

Student: They supported independence of Arab countries. They also wanted to preserve their strategic interests.

Instructor: Correct. When they withdrew their forces, they left these countries defenseless without suitable infrastructures. They thought that they could make friendly agreements with these countries on two assumptions: (*important*)

- The first assumption: The Arab governments' interests would be identical to the interests of the British and the western alliance.

- The second assumption: The British and the American interests would meet to the extent that the defense would be left to the weaker. The stronger would leave the defense to the weaker.

Maybe the USA was busy with stronger opponents, leaving the scraps to the weaker.

These assumptions were proven wrong. How?

Those countries which Britain had supported and made agreements with (like Egypt and Libya) proved to have interests different from the British interests. At some times, they were opposing British interests.

What about the relationships with the Americans?

The USA started building military bases and expanding in Africa, Arabia, Asia and Far East Europe.

The first country where a decision had to be made was Libya. At the end of the war there was a British military administration in two of the three regions of the country, Cyrenaica and Tripolitania, and a French in the third, Fazzan. In the eastern region, Cyrenaica, forces loyal to the head of the Sanusi order had helped in the conquest and been given promises about the future.

In discussions among the major powers and other interested parties and at the United Nations, the idea was put forward that Libya might be a country in which the new concept of a 'trusteeship' of more advanced countries could applied.

- 'major powers': القوى الرئيسية (أو العظمى)
- 'other interested parties': الأطراف الأخرى ذات المصلحة
- 'the idea was put forward': طرحت الفكرة أو قدمت
- 'trusteeship': وصاية
- 'a trusteeship of more advanced countries': (وصاية الدول المتقدمة)

القطر الأول الذي كان يجب أن يتخذ فيه قرار هو ليبيا. مع نهاية الحرب كان هناك إدارة

بريطانية عسكرية في منطقتين من المناطق الثلاث في القطر - بنغازي وطرابلس وكانت المنطقة الثالثة تطهير النفوذ الفرنسي. في هرات. في المنطقة الشرقية - بنغازي - كانت القوات الموالية لزعيم النظام السنوسي قد ساعدت في الغزو وأعطيت وصوفاً حول المستقبل. في المناقشات بين القوى الروسية والأحزاب الأخرى ذات المصلحة وهي الأمم المتحدة كانت الفكرة المطروحة أن ليبيا يمكن أن تكون بلداً حيث يمكن تطبيق المفهوم الجديد للوصاية على المزيد من الأقطار المتقدمة.

In one of the first expressions of that hostility to imperial rule which was to become one of the marks of the United Nations, the majority was reluctant to allow Britain or France to remain in Libya, or Italy to return as trustee.

Various local groups asked for independence, although they disagreed about the future relationship between the three regions, and in 1949 the United Nations passed a resolution supporting independence and setup an international commission to supervise the transfer of power.

In 1951, the country became independent, with the head of the Sanusi order as King Idris, but for a number of years Britain and the United States kept military bases there.

- 'hostility' means عدا، حرب
- 'reluctant' means معارض، ممانع
- 'Various local groups' here refers to 'مجموعات المقاومة المحلية في ليبيا) أصدرت قراراً
- 'supporting' means يدعم
- 'set up' means إنشاء
- 'an international commission' means مفوضية دولية
- 'to supervise' means يشرف على
- 'the transfer of power' means نقل السيادة أو السلطة
- 'military bases': قواعد عسكرية

في واحدة من التعبيرات الأولى على العداوة للحكم الإمبريالي الذي أصبح أحد علامات الأمم المتحدة. كانت الأغلبية مترددة للسماح لبريطانيا أو فرنسا أن تبقى في ليبيا أو لإيطاليا أن تعود كوصية.

وقد طالبت المجموعات المحلية المختلفة بالاستقلال رغم اختلافهم حول العلاقات المستقبلية بين المناطق الثلاثة وفي سنة ١٩٤٩ أصدرت الأمم المتحدة قراراً لدعم الاستقلال وأقامت مفوضية دولية للإشراف على عملية نقل القوة.

في سنة ١٩٥١ أصبح البلد مستقلاً مع زعيم النظام السنوسي المعروف بالملك إدريس ولكن لسنوات عدة أبقى بريطانيا والولايات المتحدة قوات عسكرية هناك.

What do you know about the concept of trusteeship?

If I trust a person then that person is trustee to me. Trusteeship is a trust

relationship between two parties.

The first country where the decisions were made was Libya. The British had to make decisions in Libya. We talked about how they gained control over Libya due to the campaigns in the desert by which they fought the German and the Italian forces.

These forces in Cyrenaica were loyal to the British.

It was debated in the United Nations that Libya could be an example of the trusteeship to be applied later in more advanced countries.

Hostility means aggression. Whose hostility are they talking about?

The hostility of the Arab countries of course. The majority of countries in the United Nations did not agree that Britain and France should remain in Libya.

Local groups in Libya asked for independence but they disagreed about the relationships between the three regions that they governed.

Libya was granted its independence by a resolution from the United Nations and a committee was put in place to supervise the transition of power from the British and the French to the locals.

Although Libya got its independence, Britain and USA kept military bases there and they still have them.

In another country, Palestine, the resolution of conflicting interests proved to be impossible, and this was to cause lasting damage to relations between the Arab peoples and the western powers. During the war, 'Jewish' immigration to Palestine had been virtually impossible, and political activity had for the most part been suspended.

- 'lasting damage' means (الخراب الدائم)
- 'during the war': here the writer is talking about World War II.
- 'suspended': 'delayed' means (معلقة أو متوقفة)

في قطر آخر (فلسطين) أثبت حلول الصراعات على المصالح أنها مستحيلة وكاد هذا أن يسبب الخراب الدائم في العلاقات بين الشعوب العربية والقوى الغربية. أثناء الحرب كانت الهجرة اليهودية إلى فلسطين مستحيلة واقعياً وكان النشاط السياسي إلى حد بعيد معلقاً.

As the war drew near its end, it became clear that the relationships of power had changed.

The Arabs in Palestine were less capable than before of presenting a united front, because of the exile or imprisonment of some leaders during and after the revolt of 1936-39 and the tension and hostilities generated by violent movements; the formation of the Arab League, with its commitment to support for the Palestinians, seemed to offer

them a strength which in the end turned out to be illusory.

- 'capable (adj.)': 'able': 'having the power to do something'
- 'a united front' means جبهة موحدة
- 'exile' means نفي
- 'imprisonment': 'putting people in prison' means السجن
- 'the revolt': 'a revolution' means ثورة

The revolt of 1936 - 1939 is one of the first Palestinian revolutions against the British occupation.

- 'the tension and hostilities' means حالات التوتر والعداء
- 'formation' means تشكيل
- 'commitment' means تعهد أو التزام
- 'turned out to be' means اتضح أنها
- 'illusory': 'untrue' means وهمي

وما أن اقتربت الحرب من نهايتها أصبح واضحاً أن علاقات القوى قد تغيرت. العرب في فلسطين كانوا أقل قدرة من قبل في تقديم جبهة موحدة بسبب المنفى أو السجن لبعض الزعماء أثناء وبعد ثورة ١٩٣٦ - ١٩٣٩ والتوترات والعداوات المتولدة بواسطة الحركات العنيفة وتشكيل مجلس الجامعة العربية مع تعهداته بمساندة الفلسطينيين بدا كأنه يمنحهم قوة تحولت في النهاية إلى أن تكون وهمياً.

The 'Jews' in Palestine, for their part, were united by strong communal institutions; many of them had had military training and experience in the British forces during the war;

- 'for their part' means من جهتهم
- 'institutions' means مؤسسات
- 'military training' means تدريب عسكري

اليهود في فلسطين من جانبهم كانوا موحدين بواسطة الأعراف المجتمعية القوية والعديد منهم كان مدرباً تدريباً عسكرياً وخبيراً في القوات البريطانية أثناء الحرب

They had wider and more determined support from 'Jews' in other countries, stirred by hatred to 'Jewish' practice in Europe, and resolved to create not only a refuge for those who has survived but a position of strength which would make such an event impossible in future.

- 'stirred' means متأثر، مهتاج
- 'hatred' means بغیضة، كره
- 'resolved' means صمم
- 'more determined support' means دعم جدي وأكثر تصميماً

وكان لديهم دعم واسع وأكثر تصميماً من اليهود في الأقطار الأخرى، حيث حركته الكراهية

لممارسات اليهود في أوروبا وقرروا أن لا يوجدوا ملجأ فحسب لأولئك الذين نجوا ولكن أيضاً وضعا من القوة التي تمكن مثل ذلك الحدث أن يكون ممكناً في المستقبل.

The British government, while conscious of the arguments in favour of rapid and large-scale 'Jewish' immigration, was aware also that it would lead to a demand for a 'Jewish' state, and that this would arouse strong opposition from the Arabs, who were fearful of being subjected or dispossessed, and from the Arab states.

- 'conscious of something': 'aware of something' (مدرك لـ)
- 'arguments in favour of' means (حجج مؤيدة لـ)
- 'arouse': 'provoke' means (يثير)
- 'opposition' means معارضة
- 'being subjected' means استغلالهم أو إخضاعهم
- 'dispossessed': 'to be deprived of land' (انتزاعهم من أرضهم)

بينما كانت الحكومة البريطانية مدركة للحجج من أجل مقياس سريع وواسع للهجرة اليهودية وكانت مدركة أيضاً أنها يمكن أن تؤدي إلى طلب قيام الدولة اليهودية وأن هذا يمكن أن يثير معارضة قوية من جانب العرب الذين كانوا متخوفين من خضوعهم أو طردهم أو من الدول العربية.

The resolution of power interests proved to be impossible in Palestine. It was impossible to reach an agreement.

During the war between 1940 and 1945, the Jewish immigration was impossible. The political activity was suspended which means it stopped and it is to be continued later.

By the end of the war, the Arabs of Palestine were less capable of presenting a united front. The Palestinians were able to stand side by side before the war. After the war, they could not present that unity, why?

Actually, there was a revolt in Palestine between 1936 and 1939 that was oppressed by the British. In the aftermath of this revolt, the leaders of this revolt were imprisoned, exiled, or executed. There were also some violent movements by the Palestinians against the British.

The strength that the Arab League gave to the Palestinians was illusory which means it was not real.

On the other hand, the Jews in Palestine were united. They had communal institutions. The word "communal" is from community. They had military training because they either fought in Europe or in the Arab countries during the war.

Student: What is the Jewish practice in Europe that caused them to be hated?

Instructor: Throughout history, Jews were always hated because of what they did. The Jewish people in Europe were isolated and somehow they isolated themselves as well.

These forces in Palestine were supported by Jewish all over the world and this support was driven by the hatred that the Jews felt. The event that is impossible in the future is the event of creating a Jewish state. The place of the Jewish state was discussed; the suggestions were Palestine, Canada, and Nigeria (I'm not sure about Nigeria).

It was no longer so free to act as it had been before 1939, because of its close relations with the United States and economic dependence on it.

The American government, having as yet smaller interests of its own in the Arab East, and being under some pressure from its large and politically active 'Jewish' community, was inclined to use its influence in favour of the Zionist demands for immigration and statehood. The question of Palestine now became an important issue in Anglo-American relations.

- 'as yet' means لحد ذلك الوقت
- 'politically active' means ناشط على الصعيد السياسي
- 'community' means مجتمع أو جالية
- 'demands' means مطالب
- 'Zionist' means صهيوني (related to 'Zionism' الحركة الصهيونية)
- 'Jewish' means يهودي (related to 'Judaism' الديانة اليهودية)
- 'the question of Palestine' means القضية الفلسطينية
- 'Anglo-American relations': 'British-American relations'.

ولم يكن حراً بدرجة كافية للعمل كما كان من قبل في سنة ١٩٣٩ بسبب علاقاته الحميمة مع الولايات المتحدة والاعتماد الاقتصادي عليها.
فالحكومة الأمريكية لها مصالحها الصغيرة الخاصة بها في الشرق العربي، ولأنها وقعت تحت وطأة بعض الضغط من المجتمع اليهودي من حيث نشاطه السياسي بشكل واسع كان يميل أشيره من أجل المطالب الصهيونية للهجرة وبناء الدولة. وأصبحت المسألة الفلسطينية الآن قضية هامة في العلاقات الأنجلو أمريكية.

Attempts to agree upon a joint policy, by means of an Anglo-American committee of inquiry (1945-46) and then bilateral discussions, came to no conclusion, for no policy suggested met with the approval of both 'Jews' and Arabs, and the British government was not willing to carry out a policy which did not have that approval. American pressure upon Britain increased - which would pave the way towards the establishment of a Jewish state in Palestine, but not against the will of

Britain.

المحاولات من أجل الاتفاق على سياسة مشتركة عن طريق لجنة استقصاء أنجلو أمريكية (١٩٤٥ - ١٩٤٦) ومن ثم المباحثات الثنائية لم تؤدي إلى نتائج لأنه لم توجد سياسة مقترحة قوبلت بالموافقة من كلا الطرفين اليهود والعرب ولم تكن الحكومة البريطانية راغبة في تنفيذ سياسة لم تتل مثل تلك الموافقة. و تزايد الضغط الأمريكي على بريطانيا مما مهد الطريق نحو إقامة دولة يهودية في فلسطين ولكن ليس ضد إرادة بريطانيا.

Britain had no freedom to do what it likes as it used to because of its close relations to the United States and the economic dependence on it.

The American government back then did not have much interest in the Arab east yet.

The American pressure upon Britain increased because of the WWII.

In 1947, Britain decided to hand the matter over to the United Nations. A special committee of the United Nations sent out to study the problem produced a plan of partition on terms more favourable to the Zionists than that of 1937 had been.

- 'hand the matter over to': يسلم الأمر إلى
- a special committee: لجنة خاصة
- produced: أنتجت
- a plan of partition: خطة تقسيم
- terms: شروط
- favourable: better; محبب
- Zionists: الصهاينة

في سنة ١٩٤٧ قررت بريطانيا تسليم الأمر إلى الأمم المتحدة وقد تألفت لجنة خاصة من الأمم المتحدة وأرسلت لدراسة المشكلة ونتاج عنها خطة تقسيم بشروط أفضل بالنسبة للصهاينة عن تلك الصادرة في سنة ١٩٣٧.

This was accepted by the General Assembly of the United Nations in November 1947, with very active support from the United States and from Russia, which wanted the British to withdraw from Palestine.

- the General Assembly of the United Nations: الجمعية العامة للأمم المتحدة
- with very active support: بدعم نشيط وفعال

هذه الخطة وافقت عليها الجمعية العامة للأمم المتحدة في عام ١٩٤٧، مع دعم نشط من الولايات المتحدة ومن روسيا التي أرادت من البريطانيين أن ينسحبوا من فلسطين.

The Arab members of the United Nations and the Palestinian Arabs rejected it, and faced once more with the impossibility of finding a policy which both Arabs and "Jews" would accept. Britain decided to withdraw from Palestine on a fixed date, 14 May 1948. This followed a precedent recently set by the British withdrawal from India, and it may have been hoped that, as in India, the imminence of withdrawal would bring the two parties to some kind of agreement."

- fixed date: تاريخ محدد
- 'a precedent': an earlier event or action serving as an example; a previous decision or step.

وقد رفض الأعضاء العرب في الأمم المتحدة وكذلك العرب الفلسطينيون هذه الخطة وواجهت مرة أخرى باستحالة إيجاد سياسة من الممكن أن يوافق عليها الطرفان من العرب واليهود ولذلك فقد قررت بريطانيا أن تنسحب من فلسطين في يوم محدد هم يوم ١٤ أيار ١٩٤٨ وهذا تبع قراراً سابقاً صدر مؤخراً عن بريطانيا بالانسحاب من الهند وكان من المأمول كما حصل في الهند أن يفرح الانسحاب الطرفين إلى نوع من الاتفاق

As the date came nearer, British authority inevitably decreased and fighting broke out, in which the, 'Jews', with the British support, soon gained the upper hand. This in turn led to a decision by the neighbouring Arab states to intervene, and thus a series of local conflicts turned into a war.

On 14 May, the 'Jewish' community declared its independence as the so-called state of 'Israel', and this was immediately recognized by the United States and Russia.

Consequently, Egyptian, Jordanian, Iraqi, Syrian and Lebanese forces moved into the mainly Arab parts of the country.

- inevitably: in an unavoidable way; certainly (بصورة حتمية)
- fighting broke out: This means the fight between Arabs and Jews.
- broke out: نشب أو اندلع
- gained the upper hand: كان لهم اليد العليا
- in turn: بدوره
- "to intervene" here means 'to enter the war'.
- declared: أعلن
- recognized: اعترف
- consequently: بالتالي

وما أن اقترب تاريخ الانسحاب تضاعف عدد القوات البريطانية بصورة حتمية ونشب النزاع وسرعان ما امتلك اليهود اليد العليا بمساعدة البريطانيين. وهذا بدوره أدى إلى اتخاذ قرار مع

الدول العربية المجاورة للتدخل وهكذا فإن سلسلة من الصراعات المحلية تحولت إلى حرب. وفي ١٤ أيار أعلن المجتمع اليهودي عن استقلال تحت ما يسمى دولة إسرائيل وقد تم الاعتراف بها فوراً من الولايات المتحدة وروسيا ونتيجة لذلك فقد تحركت جيوش كل من مصر، الأردن، العراق، سوريا ولبنان إلى الأجزاء العربية الرئيسية في البلاد.

In a situation where there were no fixed frontiers or clear divisions of population, fighting took place between the new "Israeli" army and those of the Arab states, and in four campaigns interrupted by cease-fires "Israel" was able to occupy the greater part of the country. Almost two-thirds of the Arab population left their homes and became refugees.

- fixed frontiers: fixed borders (حدود معينة)
- cease-fire: وقف إطلاق النار

Do you know the word 'campaigns'? It means "حملات".

- refugees: لاجئين

وفي وضع لم يكن فيه حدوداً معينة أو تقسيمات واضحة بين السكان أخذت الحرب تدور بين الجيش الإسرائيلي الجديد وجيوش تلك الدول العربية وفي أربع حملات متقاطعة بإيقاف النار استطاعت إسرائيل أن تحتل الجزء الأكبر من القطر. وتقريباً فقد غادر ثلثي العرب منازلهم وأصبحوا لاجئين.

At the beginning of 1949 a series of armistices was made between Israel and its Arab neighbours under the supervision of the United Nations, and stable frontiers were created.

About 75% of Palestine was included within the frontiers of 'Israel'; a strip of land on the southern coast, stretching from Gaza to the Egyptian frontier, was taken under Egyptian administration; the remainder was annexed by the Hashemite kingdom of Jordan.

Jerusalem was divided between 'Israel' and Jordan, although many other countries did not formally recognize the division.

- armistice: هدنة
- under the supervision of: تحت إشراف أو رعاية

في بداية سنة ١٩٤٩ تمت سلسلة من اتفاقيات الهدنة بين إسرائيل وجيرانها العرب تحت إشراف الأمم المتحدة ووجدت تبعاً لذلك حدود مستقرة. حوالي ٧٥% من فلسطين دخلت ضمن حدود إسرائيل وجزء من الأرض على الساحل الشرقي ممتداً من غزة إلى الحدود المصرية خضع للإدارة المصرية، وما تبقى ألحق بالملكة الأردنية الهاشمية.

وقد جازت القدس بين إسرائيل والأردن على الرغم أن كثيراً من الأقطار الأخرى لم يعترفوا رسمياً بالقسيم.

They're talking about how Israel was created. It was debated in the United Nations because after the Anglo-American committee failed; the matter was taken to the United Nations.

Arab members of the United Nations rejected this division of Palestine. There was no agreement between Arabs and Jews.

Britain decided to withdraw from Palestine. It was hoped that this withdrawal would get the two parties to some sort of agreement. But, the Palestinians did not stand as one. On the other hand, the Jews were united and they had the strength.

The series of conflicts they're talking about led to the war of 1948.

This paragraph talks mainly about the political boundaries and how the state of Israel was created. The date is easy to remember.

Let me summarize this paragraph again:

The Anglo-American committee failed. The matter was taken to the United Nations; they also failed. Britain decided to withdraw and set a fixed date. As this date became nearer, the British authority was weakened which gave room to the Jews to exercise violence and fighting broke. As a result, several Arab countries decided to intervene. Several small conflicts developed to be a war. On 14 May, 1948, the state of Israel was declared. The war was formally started in four successive campaigns that were separated by ceasefire. In the aftermath of the war, 75 percent of Palestinian land was under the control of the state of Israel. A portion of the land was governed by Egypt in the south. In the east, another strip of land was annexed by the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. Jerusalem was divided between the Arabs and the Jews. Yet, not many states recognized this division. The USSR and the USA right away recognized Israel as a state.

Actually, most communist countries did not recognize Israel as a state but capitalist and imperialist countries did.

Let us stop here today. For next week, please prepare from page 102 to page 112. Only focus on main ideas; there's no need to focus of minor details.

About the exam:

✓ In the exam, I'll try to give you some introductory statements before the questions in order to set you to the right

context.

✓ I think you have only two hours so you don't have to write too much in the exam. The questions will take only 15 minutes.

✓ You will have some MCQ-like questions.

✓ You will have true/false questions where you will have to correct the false statement.

✓ There will be questions where you will have to list things.

✓ There will be questions about linking ideas and explaining ideas.

Thank you

...

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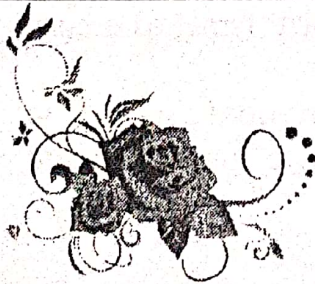


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