

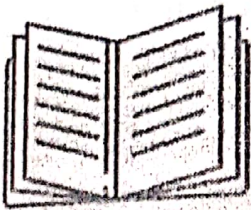
AYDI EST.

Open Learning * Translation

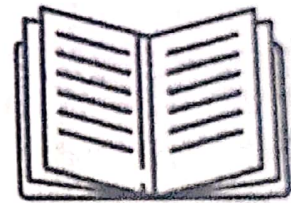
2021-2022

First Year

Second Term



11



The Last Lecture

Culture

II

05.08.2022

أ. إياد العمر

Culture II 1. 11 Last



AYDI 2022

HELLO EVERYONE!!

You have heard that the exam is back to be MCQ, and you are very happy of course. You can pass either way.

Do not focus on the minor details; focus on general ideas. Also, be critical in your thinking; link ideas and make conclusions. Even if these conclusions are wrong, they are still good practice because you can't get it right all the time. Even great researchers and great minds can't get it right all the time.

Student: Do we have to talk about Suez Canal?

Instructor: Actually I'm going to make it very simple. The introductory paragraph is talking about the layout and the situation in general which we discussed before. Then, it talks about the Suez Canal crisis in detail and the outcomes of this crisis. I think it's very well-known to everybody; the nationalization of the Suez Canal, the aggression, and the outcomes. You don't have to express the ideas in your own words in the exam. Rather, you only have to be able to choose the right answer, so you'll not have difficulty choosing the correct answer.

Student: Do we have to memorize the dates?

Instructor: No. I don't want you to memorize anything. Just understand the ideas. Of course, there are some dates that you cannot forget like 1948, 1956, 1958, etc. If there is need to the date, I'll mention it in the question. Mentioning the date will put you on the right span. I don't want you to memorize the dates because I can't ask you to do something that I can't do. I'm not good at dates so I assume that many of you are not good at dates, and it's not really important to remember dates.

Let us start now. What can you tell me about the layout or the situation that led to the crisis?

Student: They talk about how the superpowers interfered in Arab countries. For example, France remained in Algeria. Britain in eastern and southern Arabia, Yemen was more isolated. Iraq and Jordan had more tendencies to the British rule.

Instructor: Excellent.

- Do you know the Bagdad pact?

It included Jordan, Iraq, Pakistan, Turkey, Iran and United Kingdom. Back then, Iraq was a kingdom. There were two branches of the dynasty in Jordan and Iraq.

- What happened next?

There was a coup. The king and most of his family were killed. Iraq became a republic. Jordan remained a kingdom.

Let's start reading on page 116:

Chapter SIX

National Independence

THE SUEZ CRISIS

By the middle of 1950s, most Arab countries which had been under European rule had become formally independent; foreign military bases remained in some of them, but would soon be abandoned.

- 'formally independent': مستقلة بشكل رسمي
- 'remained': stayed
- 'abandoned': left, مهجور، متخلى عنه

مع منتصف الخمسينات، أصبحت معظم الدول العربية التي كانت تحت الحكم الأوروبي مستقلة رسمياً وبقيت القواعد الأجنبية العسكرية في بعض هذه البلاد ولكنها سرعان ما هُجرت.

The main state of the peninsula, Saudi Arabia, had never had a period of foreign rule, but British influence had been considerable.

- state: دولة
- peninsula: شبه الجزيرة
- considerable: كبير، ضخم

الدولة الرئيسية في شبه الجزيرة، وهي المملكة العربية السعودية، لم يدخلها الحكم الأجنبي في أي فترة على الإطلاق ولكن التأثير البريطاني كان كبيراً.

The discovery and exploitation of oil led to a replacement of British by American influence, but had also made it impossible for the patriarchal rule of the Sa'udi family to begin the process of turning itself into more fully developed system of government. By the time king Abdal-Aziz died in 1953, the state he had founded was becoming more central and important in the political life of the region.

Yemen on the other hand remained isolated from other countries under its imam, in spite of becoming a member of the Arab League.

- 'discovery': اكتشاف
- 'exploitation': استغلال، استثمار
- 'oil': نفط
- 'replacement': استبدال
- 'patriarchal': (أبوي أو ذكوري، مشايخ (العائلة أو الأسرة المالكة)

نظام حكم أبوي أو مطلق أو نظام حكم الشيوخ: 'the patriarchal rule' -
(يؤسس) 'establish' = 'founded': the past form of 'found'.

وكان اكتشاف البترول واستغلاله قد أدى إلى إحلال الأمريكيين محل البريطانيين من حيث التأثير ولكن أيضاً تمكن للحكم الأبوي للعائلة السعودية أن يبدأ عملية تحويل نفسه إلى نظام متكامل متطور للحكومة. ومع مرور الزمن مات الملك عبد العزيز في سنة ١٩٥٢ وأصبحت الدولة التي أوجدها أكثر مركزية وهامة في الحياة السياسية للمنطقة. ومن ناحية أخرى فإن اليمن بقيت منعزلة عن الأقطار الأخرى تحت حكم إمامها رغم أنها أصبحت عضواً في جامعة الدول العربية.

- The main idea here is that most Arab countries were formally independent except for Algeria which was revolting against the French rule violently and continuously which caused the French to face difficulty maintaining control.

- The second idea: Saudi Arabia was developing to become a more prominent power in the Arab World.

Student: Why do they use the word "patriarchal"?

Instructor: If you think about the deep meaning of the word, you'll find that it comes from religious authority; the patriarch. In most cases, both political and religious authorities are mixed.

Again, the main ideas are:

- Most countries gained their formal independence.

- Saudi Arabia was becoming a more prominent power in the Arab World.

The rest are cliché.

Let's continue reading:

The ambiguities of policy in Iraq and Jordan, however- the desire to end the presence of British forces, but at the same time to have some military relationships with the western powers- showed that formal withdrawal of foreign military forces did not by itself necessarily create a different relationship with the former imperial rulers, but rather restated the problem of independence in a new form.

وكان غموض السياسة في العراق والأردن على أي حال والرغبة في إنهاء وجود القوات البريطانية ولكن في نفس الوقت الرغبة في أن يكون هناك بعض العلاقات العسكرية مع القوى الغربية. أظهرت أن انسحاباً رسمياً للقوات العسكرية الأجنبية لم يكن بالضرورة قد أحدث علاقات مختلفة مع الحكام الاستعماريين السابقين فقط ولكنه كرس مشكلة الاستقلال في شكل جديد.

The Arab countries found themselves faced by the growing power and influence, in all aspects of economic and political life, of other western states.

- 'growing': متنامي
- 'in all aspects': في كل المجالات

وجدت الأقطار العربية نفسها تواجه بالقوة المتنامية والتأثير في كل نواحي الحياة السياسية والاقتصادية لبعض الأقطار الغربية الأخرى.

The United States, in the period of the Cold War and economic expansion, believed that its interests in the Middle East could be protected only through close relations with local governments prepared to link their policy with that of the western alliance.

- 'economic expansion': economic growth: (التوسع أو النمو الاقتصادي)
- 'link': يربط
- 'alliance': حلفاء

الولايات المتحدة التي هي الآن في مرحلة الحرب الباردة والتوسع الاقتصادي اعتقدت أن مصالحها في الشرق الأوسط يمكن حمايتها فقط من خلال العلاقات الحميمة مع الحكومات المحلية التي أعدت لتصل سياستها بسياسة الحلفاء الغربيين.

Many politicians and political groups argued, however, that the only guarantee of independence in the postcolonial world would lie in maintaining neutrality between the two armed camps.

كثير من السياسيين والمجموعات السياسية أصرت على أي حال أن الضمانة الوحيدة للاستقلال في عالم الاستعمار السابق يمكن أن تكون أو تكمن في الحياد بين المعسكرين المسلحين.

Since the western camp was linked with memories of imperial rule, and with problems of Palestine and Algeria which still became worse, and since it was from this side that the main pressure to make defense agreements came, the desire for neutrality carried with it a tendency to incline more in the direction of the other camp, i.e. the Eastern Bloc.

حيث أن المعسكر الغربي كان مرتبطاً بذكرى الحكم الاستعماري وبمشاكل فلسطين والجزائر والتي أصبحت أسوأ وحيث أنه من هذا الجانب جاء الضغط لعمل اتفاقيات دفاع، من هنا جاءت الرغبة للحياد الذي حمل معه ميلاً أكثر في اتجاه المعسكر الآخر، أي الكتلة الشرقية.

- There are three main ideas here, what are they?

- The first idea is that Iraq and Jordan had an ambitious policy; they desired for the withdrawal of foreign military forces. Yet, they wanted to maintain the links in the same fashion with the imperial powers or the colonial powers. This ambitious policy introduced a new form of the struggle for independence. That new form of independence is the *independence of sovereignty*, not only independence from the presence of military forces. They sought the independence of policy and decision making.

- The second idea: the USA is an emerging superpower. The cold war and the two camps.

- The third idea is the tendency for neutrality. This is the (حركة عدم الانحياز).

• There were countries who didn't wish to join either camps. Why?

It was an attempt to stand as a third power.

The three ideas of this paragraph are:

- The ambitious policy which led to the new form of independence.
- The emergence of the USA and its interests, and the two camps.
- The tendency for neutrality.

Student: What's the meaning of "ambiguous"?

Instructor: It means something unclear. The word "vague" has a close meaning to them also, but there's a difference. The "vague" is something that is unintentionally unclear. If I gave you a vague remark, it means I wanted this remark to be clear but I failed. Ambiguous, on the other hand, means something that is intentionally unclear.

The polarization of the western and eastern blocs, and the conflict of policies between neutrality and the western alliance, gave a new dimension to the relationships between the Arab states.

- 'polarization': (استقطاب) تحول العالم إلى قطبين: غربي وشرقي
- 'conflict': صراع
- 'neutrality': حياد
- 'alliance': ائتلاف
- 'dimension': بُعد

استقطاب الكتلتين الشرقية والغربية وصراع السياسات بين الحيادية والتحالف الغربي أضاف بعداً جديداً للعلاقات بين الدول العربية.

The desire for a closer union between them had become part of the common language of Arab policies. It was now a matter in dispute whether such unity should be brought about within the

framework of a close agreement with the western powers, or independently of them.

- dispute: يتجادل بعنف، يناقش

- a matter in dispute: a matter discussed and talked about.

- framework: إطار

وكانت الرغبة في إقامة اتحاد حميم بينها قد أصبح جزءاً من اللغة العامة للسياسة العربية وقد أصبحت الآن مسألة خلاف ما إذا كان مثل تلك الوحدة قد جاءت ضمن إطار اتفاقية لصيقة مع القوى الغربية أو جاءت مستقلة عنها.

Now let's summarize the ideas that we have talked about.

- Arab countries became independent except Algeria.
- Saudi Arabia was becoming a prominent power.
- Iraq and Jordan had ambiguous policies concerning the relationships with the imperial powers.
- A new form for the idea of independence.
- The rise of the USA and the formation of the two camps.
- The tendency for neutrality.
- What can you get from this short paragraph?

Remember that in the Arab World there was a tendency for unity. This tendency for unity was broken by the defeat of 1967. This tendency for unity still existed but weakened. We have a tendency for unity but we have two parties:

A party wanted unity with links with the western world.

The other party wanted unity with independence and neutrality; neutrality from the two superpowers. They wanted to be neither linked to the policies of the USSR nor to the policies of the USA.

- What did this neutrality mean to the USA?

It meant if you are not with us, then you're an enemy. If you are neutral, you're an enemy.

{For the USA, neutral is an enemy (*important*).}

The future of the relationship between the Arab states and 'Israel' also became linked with the general question of alignment.

- 'alignment': الانحياز

-- "the policy of nonalignment" means (سياسة عدم الانحياز).

أصبح مستقبل العلاقات بين الدول العربية وإسرائيل أيضاً مرتبطاً مع القضية العامة للانحياز.

In 1950s, the British and American governments discussed plans for a resolution of the problem: there should be some adjustment

of the frontiers of 1949 in favor of the Arabs, the return of some of the refugees to their homes and the absorption of most of them in the surrounding Arab countries. If the Arab states had close links with the western powers, this would imply an acceptance of such a solution and some kind of recognition of the existence of 'Israel'.

- 'resolution': حل
- 'adjustment': تعديل
- 'frontiers': حدود
- 'in favour of': مؤيد، متعاطف مع
- 'refugees': لاجئين
- 'absorption': استيعاب
- 'imply': mean يتضمن
- 'recognition': إقرار، اعتراف بحكومة أو دولة

في سنوات الخمسينات ناقشت الحكومات البريطانية والأمريكية خطأ من أجل حل المشكلة وكان هناك بعض التوافق على حدود سنة ١٩٤٩ لمصلحة العرب، وعودة بعض اللاجئين إلى اوطانهم واستيعاب غالبيتهم في البلاد العربية المجاورة. إذا أقامت الدول العربية صلات وثيقة مع القوى الغربية فهذا يجب أن يتضمن قبولاً لمثل ذلك الحل و بعض الاعتراف بوجود إسرائيل.

On the other hand, the formation of a neutral group of Arab states which had positive relations with the Eastern and Western blocs might be used to increase the political weight of the Arab countries and strengthen their armed forces, so bringing about a radical change in the situation established by the armistice agreements of 1949.

- 'neutral': حيادي
- 'a radical change': تغيير جذري
- 'the armistice agreements': اتفاقيات الهدنة

من ناحية أخرى فإن تشكيل مجموعة محايدة من الدول العربية والتي كان لها علاقات إيجابية مع الكتلتين الشرقية والغربية التي يمكن أن تستخدم لزيادة الوزن السياسي للبلاد العربية ولتقوي قواتها المسلحة وكذلك لإحداث تغيير جذري في الوضع الذي أقامته اتفاقيات الهدنة في سنة ١٩٤٩.

The relationship between Arab countries and Israel is defined by alignment to one of the two camps.

- If a country is aligned with the western camp (USA), it means the recognition of Israel as a state and the absorption of the Palestinian refugees in the neighboring countries.

- Aligning with the opposing camp means maintaining the struggle for

the Palestinian question.

- Neutrality means maintaining good relationships with both camps.
- This meant enmity for the western camp.

As these differences of approach and policy became acute, they came to be linked with the personality of Jamal Abd al-Nassir, leader of the military group that now ruled Egypt.

عندما أصبحت هذه الاختلافات في الاتجاه والسياسة حادة كانت متعلقة بشخصية "جمال عبد الناصر" - قائد المجموعة العسكرية التي كانت تحكم مصر في ذلك الوقت.

The signature of the agreement under which British forces were to leave the Canal Zone did not in fact lead to the entry of Egypt into the western defense system.

- 'acute': حادة
- 'personality': شخصية
- 'entry': دخول

لم يؤدي توقيع الاتفاقية (لانسحاب القوات البريطانية من قناة السويس) إلى دخول مصر في نظام الدفاع الغربي.

On the contrary, it gave Egypt the freedom to follow a policy of non-alignment, and to form around itself a bloc of similarly non-aligned Arab states that the outside world would have to deal with as a whole.

- 'on the contrary': على العكس
- 'the policy of non-alignment': سياسة عدم الانحياز

في المقابل، لقد أعطت مصر الحرية في اتباع سياسة عدم الانحياز، وتشكيل كتلة حول نفسها من الدول العربية المشابهة للدخول في كتلة عدم الانحياز لأن العالم الخارجي كان عليه أن يتعامل معها ككل واحد.

One expression of this policy was the close relationship established with the leading supporters of the idea of non-alignment, India and Yugoslavia.

و أحد أساليب التعبير عن هذه السياسة كانت العلاقات الحميمة التي أقيمت مع الزعماء الداعمين لفكرة عدم الانحياز مثل الهند ويوغسلافيا.

Another and more dramatic one was an agreement made in 1955

for the supply of arms to Egypt from the Soviet Union and its allies broke the control over arms supplies to 'Israel' and its Arab neighbours which the United States, Britain and France had tried to maintain.

- 'the supply of arms to Egypt': تزويد مصر بالسلاح

وتم في عام ١٩٥٥ توقيع اتفاقية أخرى أكثر إثارة من أجل تزويد مصر بالسلاح من الاتحاد السوفييتي وحلفائه وهذه الاتفاقية كسرت احتكار التزويد بالسلاح من قبل "إسرائيل" وجيرانها العرب والتي جرت الولايات المتحدة وبريطانيا وفرنسا الحفاظ عليها.

Acute means sharp and severe.

• You remember the pact? What did the terms of the pact state?

They stated the withdrawal of all British forces from the Canal Zone with the military base to be used again in case of aggression and war and even threat. Remember the inclusion of Turkey. They linked this agreement to Baghdad pact.

This withdrawal of military forces gave Egypt the freedom to exercise more power and to be non-aligned to either camp.

I told you earlier today that the tendency for neutrality was a tendency to stand as a third power.

- We have a tendency for neutrality.
- These countries tried to gather and to maintain good relationships with both camps.
- The USA saw this as enmity and aggression.
- The USSR took the opportunity to provide Egypt with arms.
- The agreement for supply of arms says that no party or state should supply Israel with arms or its neighbors.
- They wanted to keep the balance between the two conflicting sides.
- This agreement between Egypt and the Soviet Union broke this balance.
- This gave a motif to the USA and the western camp to arm Israel.

This policy of neutralism almost inevitably drew Egypt and its allies into enmity with those whose interests would be affected by it.

- 'neutralism': الحياد
- 'inevitably': بشكل محتّم
- 'enmity': عداوة
- 'interests': مصالح

هذه السياسة المحايدة جرّت مصر وحلفائها تقريباً وبصورة حتمية إلى عداوة مع أولئك الذين

من الممكن أن تتأثر مصالحهم بهذه السياسة.

For the United States government in the era of the Cold War, refusal to join a Western defence alliance in the Middle East was in effect to join the eastern bloc.

حكومة الولايات المتحدة في عهد الحرب الباردة، والرفض في الانضمام تحالف دفاع غربي في الشرق الأوسط كان لها التأثير على الانضمام الكتلة الشرقية.

The appeal of neutralism and closer unity under Egyptian leadership was a threat to those Arab regimes which stood for different policies; in particular, that of Iraq, which after the formation of the Baghdad Pact became the chief protagonist of the Western alliance

- 'appeal': الالتجاء

- 'threat': تهديد

- 'regime': نظام، حكم

إن اللجوء إلى الحياد والقرب من الوحدة تحت القيادة المصرية كانت تهديداً لتلك الأنظمة العربية التي وقفت من أجل سياسات مختلفة وخاصة الحكومة في العراق والتي أصبحت بعد تشكيل حلف بغداد الزعيمة الرئيسية للتحالف الغربي في هذه الفترة.

The rise of a strong Egyptian government, having its own source of arms and appealing strongly to the feelings of Palestinians and other Arabs, was seen by 'Israel' as a threat to its position.

- 'appealing strongly to': تروق بشدة لـ

وكان قيام حكومة مصرية قوية لها مصادر من السلاح والتي تروق بقوة إلى مشاعر الفلسطينيين والعرب الآخرين، كانت تراها إسرائيل تشكل خطراً على مكانتها.

These local antagonisms in turn deepened the hostility of the western powers: the United States because of its link with 'Israel', Britain because of its membership of the Baghdad Pact, and France because of the encouragement and help which Egypt, with its vision of an independent and non-aligned Arab world, was thought to be giving to the Algerian revolution.

- 'local antagonisms': العداوات المحلية

- 'in turn': بدورها

- 'deepened': عمقت

- العداء، الكراهية: 'hostility'
- عضوية: 'membership'
- تشجيع: 'encouragement'
- رؤية: 'vision'

هذه العداوات المحلية بدورها عمقت العداء للقوى الغربية : للولايات المتحدة لارتباطها بإسرائيل، وبريطانيا لعضويتها في حلف بغداد، وفرنسا بسبب الشجيع والمساعدة التي رأت أن مصر كعضو مستقل في مجموعة عدم الانحياز في العالم العربي كانت تقدمها للثورة الجزائرية.

- What are the ideas here?

Neutrality means enmity to the western camp. This neutrality limited the western camp's ability to control politics, economy, the Palestinian question, etc.

This neutrality formed a threat to Israel and to those who stood with the western camp. We know why Iraq and Jordan, we know why USA and Israel, but why Britain?

Because of the Baghdad pact, Now Egypt is a non-aligned force that could threaten the British interests.

- What about France?

This idea of non-aligned power gave inspiration to the Algerian revolution. That's why France saw Egypt as an enemy as well.

What happened as a result? Let's read to know.

Between 1955 and 1961 there was a series of crises in which all these factors were involved.

- سلسلة، مسلسل: 'series'
- عوامل: 'factors'
- مضمنة، متداخلة: 'involved'

بين سنة ١٩٥٥ وسنة ١٩٦١ كانت هناك سلسلة من الأزمات احتوت على كل تلك العوامل.

In 1956, the United States, which had held out hopes that it would give Egypt financial aid for a very large irrigation project (the High Dam at Aswan), suddenly withdrew its offer.

- 'held out hopes': promised
- 'financial aid': مساعدة مالية
- 'irrigation project': مشروع للري
- 'the High Dam at Aswan': السد العالي في أسوان
- 'withdrew': سحبت
- 'offer': عرض

في عام ١٩٥٦ كانت الولايات المتحدة قد عقدت عليها الآمال بأن تقدم لمصر مساعدات مادية

من أجل مشروع ضخم للري "السد العالي في أسوان" لكنها سحبت عرضها فجأة.

In response to this, the Egyptian government no less suddenly nationalized the Suez Canal Company and took over the administration of the Canal.

- 'nationalize': يأمم
- 'take over': تولى
- 'administration': إدارة

وكاستجابة لهذا، فإن الحكومة المصرية فجأة قامت بتأميم شركة قناة السويس وتولت إدارة القناة.

This caused alarm to users of the canal, who feared that the freedom to use it might be subject to political considerations.

- 'alarm': خطر أو فزع
- 'subject to': عرضة لـ
- 'political considerations': اعتبارات سياسية

وهذا بدوره سبب خوفاً لمستخدمي هذه القناة الذين خافوا أن تكون الحرية في استخدام القناة خاضعة للاعتبارات السياسية.

To the British and French governments it seemed like an act of hostility, both because of the British and French stake in the company which had built and owned the canal, and because it increased Abd al-Nasir's standing in the Arab countries.

- 'an act of hostility': تصرف عدائي
- 'stake': share (حصّة)
- 'Abd al-Nasir's standing': his position (مكانة)

بالنسبة للحكومات البريطانية والفرنسية، بدا لهم الأمر كأنه عمل عدائي نظراً لحصص البريطانيين والفرنسيين في الشركة التي بنت و تملك القناة، ولأنها زادت من مكانة جمال عبد الناصر في البلاد العربية.

The 'Israelis' saw it as an opportunity to weaken an over-powerful and hostile neighbouring state, the frontier with which had been disturbed for some time. The result was a secret agreement between France, Britain and 'Israel' to attack Egypt and overturn the rule of 'Abd al-Nasir.

- 'opportunity': chance

قلب أو الإطاحة بنظام حكم: 'overturn the rule' -

وقد رأى الإسرائيليون في هذا الأمر فرصة لإضعاف القوة المتنامية والعداء في الدولة المجاورة والتي تعتبر الحد الذي أزعجهم لبعض الوقت. وكانت النتيجة اتفاقية سرية بين فرنسا، بريطانيا وإسرائيل لمهاجمة مصر وقلب نظام حكم "جمال عبد الناصر".

If you try to analyze this paragraph, we have the USA withdrawing an offer to fund the construction of the High Dam (السد العالي).

• Why did the USA withdraw this offer?

Before Egypt became non-aligned and before declaring these intentions, the USA was trying to control as many countries as it could. Funding the construction of the High Dam would make Egypt indebted to the USA. Consequently, its policy would be subjected to the will of the western camp. The Egyptians declared that they would be non-aligned. This has been seen as a threat. Therefore, the USA withdrew the offer. In response, the Egyptians nationalized the Canal which was considered again as a direct act of aggression against Britain and France, because they owned the company that constructed the Canal.

Another idea here is that the control over the Canal might be subjected to politics being very essential for trade and military power. Armies and trade needed to use the Canal; otherwise they'll have to go around the world. That's why it was very important, and still is.

A secret agreement between France, Britain, and Israel was made to attack Egypt and to overthrow Abd al-Nassir.

In October, 'Israel' forces invaded Egypt and moved towards the Suez Canal.

غزت: 'invaded' -

في شهر تشرين الأول، غزت القوات الإسرائيلية مصر وتحركت باتجاه قناة السويس.

In accordance with their previous agreement, Britain and France sent an ultimatum to both 'Israel' and Egypt to withdraw from the Canal Zone. Abd al-Nasir's refusal gave a pretext for British and French forces to attack and occupy part of the zone.

- 'in accordance with': فيما ينسجم مع

- 'ultimatum': إنذار

- 'pretext': حجة أو ذريعة

- 'zone': منطقة

وطبقاً لاتفاقياتهم السابقة أرسلت بريطانيا وفرنسا إنذار إلى إسرائيل ومصر للانسحاب من قناة السويس، وأدى رفض عبد الناصر إلى إيجاد ذريعة للقوات البريطانية والفرنسية لمهاجمة

This action, however, was a threat not only to Egypt and those Arab states which supported it, but to the United States and Soviet Union, which as great powers, could not accept that such decisive steps should be taken in an area in which they had interests without those interests being taken into account.

- خطوات حاسمة: 'decisive steps' -

هذا التصرف، على أي حال، لم يكن تهديداً لمصر فقط والدول العربية التي أيدتها، ولكن كان تهديداً للولايات المتحدة والاتحاد السوفياتي التي كانت كقوى كبرى لا تستطيع أن تقبل مثل هذه الخطوات الحاسمة، أن تؤخذ في المنطقة التي لها بها مصالح دون أخذ مصالحها بعين الاعتبار.

Under American and Soviet pressure, and faced with worldwide hostility and the danger of financial collapse, the three forces withdrew.

- ضغط: 'pressure' -

- انهيار مالي (اقتصادي): 'financial collapse' -

وتحت الضغط الأمريكي والسوفياتي ومواجهة العداء في أنحاء العالم وخطر الانهيار الاقتصادي انسحبت القوى الثلاث.

This was one of those rare episodes when the structure of power in the world stood clearly revealed: the hostility of local forces drew in world powers of the second rank pursuing interests of their own, only to come up sharply against the limits of their strength when they challenged the interests of the super-powers.

- نادر: 'rare' -

- حادثة: 'episode' -

- أظهر/كشف: 'revealed' -

- عداء/حقن: 'hostility' -

- القوى المحلية: 'local forces' -

- تحدى: 'challenged' -

كانت هذه واحدة من الحلقات النادرة عندما انكشف بناء القوة في العالم بوضوح: فقد انكمش العداء للقوى المحلية من خلال القوى العالمية من الدرجة الثانية التي كانت تتابع مصالحها الخاصة. ولكي تقف بشراسة ضد حدود قوتها عندما تحدث مصالح القوى العظمى.

Israel attacked Egypt. You know that they had an agreement in secret. In practice, we have the Baghdad pact and the agreement of the Suez

Canal.

- Israel attacked Egypt, what did Britain do in response?

They had made an agreement with one party in secret. Egypt refused, leading to the pretext for the British and the French to invade Egypt. They occupied great parts of the Canal Zone.

- What happened next?

The USA and the USSR refused that invasion because it was not of their best interests. So, they exercised pressure to force these three countries to withdraw their forces.

- Why did they withdraw?

They were under the threat of financial collapse. They could not afford this aggression financially.

The big picture is that we had a hierarchy of powers:

- The USA and the USSR are the great powers.
- They had allies which could not make their own decisions.
- France, Britain and Israel could not make their own decisions.
- This also applies to the allies of the USSR in other parts of the world.
- (*Important*) So, one reason for the withdrawal of the three powers is the threat of financial collapse. The other reason is the conflict of interests with the superpowers and the hierarchy of powers.

Let's go to the aftermath.

The results of this crisis were to increase the standing of Abd al-Nasir in the surrounding Arab countries, since he was generally thought to have emerged from the crisis as the political victor, and also to deepen the split between those who supported him and those who regarded his policies as dangerous. This division now entered as a factor into the internal affairs of other Arab states.

- 'increase the standing of...': support the position of ... (دعم مكانة ومواقف الـ ...)
- (...)
- 'victor': منتصر
- 'deepen': عمق
- 'the split': الهوة أو الانقسام، الفرق

وكانت نتائج هذه الأزمة زيادة لمكانة عبد الناصر في الأقطار العربية المجاورة، حيث كان يُعتقد أنه ظهر من الأزمة كسياسي منتصر، وأيضاً تعميق الهوة بين أولئك الذين أيدهم و أولئك الذين اعتبروا سياسته خطراً عليهم. هذا الانقسام الآن دخل كعامل إلى الشؤون الداخلية للدول العربية الأخرى.

In 1958, it combined with local rivalries to cause an outbreak of civil war in Lebanon.

- 'internal affairs': الشؤون الداخلية
- 'local rivalries': العداوات المحلية أو الداخلية
- 'outbreak': اندلاع
- 'civil war': حرب أهلية

في سنة ١٩٥٨ أدت تلك الأحداث إلى جمع المنافسين والمناهضين المحليين للقيام بحرب أهلية في لبنان

In the same year, a struggle for power between political groups in Syria led one of them to take the initiative in calling for union with Egypt; the union took place, and in February the two countries were merged in the United Arab Republic.

- 'to take the initiative': (أخذ المبادرة)

وفي نفس العام قام نضال من أجل السلطة بين المجموعات السياسية في سوريا أدى أحدها إلى أخذ المبادرة للدعوة إلى الاتحاد مع مصر. وقد تمت الوحدة وقد ظهر في شباط بلدان موحدان تحت اسم الجمهورية العربية المتحدة.

The two Hashemite kingdoms, Iraq and Jordan, set up a rival union, but later in the year, in July, the same combination of internal discontents with the hopes raised by Egyptian leadership of a new Arab world led to the seizure of power in Iraq by a group of army officers.

- 'a rival union': وحدة منافسة
- 'internal discontents': حالات عدم الرضا أو السخط الداخلي (بين أفراد الشعب في العراق)
- 'the seizure of power': (الاستيلاء على السلطة)

وقامت الملكتان الهاشميتان في العراق والأردن بإنشاء اتحاد منافس ولكن فيما بعد وخلال سنة في شهر تموز فإن نفس التجمع من السخط الداخلي وارتقاع الآمال من قبل القيادة المصرية بإيجاد عالم عربي جديد قد أدى إلى الاستيلاء على السلطة في العراق بواسطة مجموعة من ضباط الجيش.

The king and most of his family were killed, and so was Nur al-Sa'id. Iraq became a republic, and the Hashemite dynasty could no longer hope to play a leading role in Arab politics (although the other branch of it continued to rule in Jordan).

- dynasty: السلالة الملكية الحاكمة

فالملك ومعظم أفراد عائلته قتلوا أيضاً "نوري السعيد" وأصبح العراق جمهورية ولم يعد هناك من أجل السلالة الهاشمية على لعب دور قيادي في السياسة العربية (رغم أن الفرع الآخر استمر في الحكم في الأردن).

The news of the revolution led to the sending of American troops to Lebanon and British to Jordan to stabilize an uncertain situation, but they soon withdrew, and so far as Britain was concerned, this marked the end of its playing an active and major part in Arab politics.

- 'troops': قوات

- 'to stabilize': لتهدئة

وأدت أنباء الثورة إلى إرسال فرق أمريكية إلى لبنان وبريطانية إلى الأردن من أجل تهدئة الوضع غير المستقر ولكنها سرعان ما انسحبت وفيما يخص بريطانيا كانت هذه نهاية لعبها دور رئيسي ونشط في السياسات العربية.

- Actually, it is true that Abd al-Nassir has emerged as a political victor.

- This political victory influenced other Arab states, mainly Iraq.

- We have a division between those who supported him and those who considered his policy as dangerous.

- This idea of support to Abd al-Nassir led to a coup in Syria and a civil war in Lebanon.

- The coup in Syria led to a party in power who then declared the union between Syria and Egypt.

- In response, a rival union between Iraq and Jordan emerged under the Hashemite Kingdom. The same reason for which a coup took place in Syria led to a coup to take place in Iraq. They seized power and murdered the king. As a result, Iraq became a republic.

- Baghdad pact was ended. As a result, American troops were sent to Lebanon and British to Jordan trying to stabilize the region in order not for something similar to happen in Jordan or Lebanon.

- These troops withdrew soon and this marked the end of Britain as a player in the Arab World and even internationally. The British Empire was no longer effective.

At first, the revolution appeared to open the prospect of joining the union of Egypt, Iraq and Syria, but the division of interests between Baghdad and Cairo soon showed itself. Within the United

Arab Republic itself, the differing interests of Damascus and Cairo also led, in 1961, to a military coup in Syria and the dissolution of the union.

- ثورة: 'revolution'
- ظهرت: 'appeared'
- اختلاف المصالح: 'the differing interests'
- انقلاب عسكري: 'a military coup'
- انفصام الوحدة: 'the dissolution of the union'

في البداية ظهرت الثورة كأنها تفتح الأفق للانضمام إلى اتحاد مصر والعراق وسوريا ولكن انقسام المصالح بين بغداد والقاهرة سرعان ما أظهر نفسه. داخل الجمهورية العربية المتحدة نفسها كانت المصالح المختلفة بين دمشق والقاهرة قد أدت أيضاً في سنة 1961 إلى انقلاب في سوريا وإلى انفصال عن الوحدة.

In spite of these setbacks, however, Abd al-Nasir appeared, in the eyes of most Arabs and much of the outside world, as the symbol of the movement of Arab peoples towards greater unity and genuine independence.

- 'setbacks': backward steps عقبات أو انتكاسات
- 'genuine independence': استقلال حقيقي
- 'symbol': رمز

ورغم هذه العقبات على كل حال كان "عبد الناصر" لا يزال يظهر في عيون معظم العرب ومعظم العالم الخارجي كرمز لحركة الشعوب العربية نحو وحدة أعظم واستقلال حقيقي.

We have the dissolution of the United Arab Republic in 1961 as a result of a coup in Syria.

That is the end of our subject. Do you have any questions regarding the whole course?

Student: We don't have time to study.

Instructor: Let me make it easy for you:

➤ Read, understand what you read, and you'll be fine. I'll not be asking for specific information; just general ideas.

➤ Forget about the dates, but there are dates that we cannot forget like 1948, 1956, 1958, 1967, etc. If I feel that I need to use the date, then the date will be mentioned in the question so don't worry about the dates. Dates are trivial information and trivial knowledge.

➤ Skip chapter two. It's not required for the exam.

➤ Focus on the second section of chapter one (page 11 to 23). So

"The World Into Which The Arabs Came" is important.

➤ It is important to be able to describe and understand how life was like in the countryside and cities later on.

➤ The idea of Nationalism in chapter four and how the sense of unity then disputed are important.

➤ In chapter five, I want you to understand how the WWII affected the Arab World and how the colonial powers were weakened and a new power emerged.

➤ The idea of the Suez Canal and its crisis is also important.

➤ Do not expect the questions to be verbatim from the book; I'll rephrase the book. I'll not take the sentence from the book as it is; I'll rephrase it.

Thank you

Wish you all the best

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[مكتبة العائدي لا تنشر محاضراتها على الإنترنت ونحن لا نحمل مسؤولية أي
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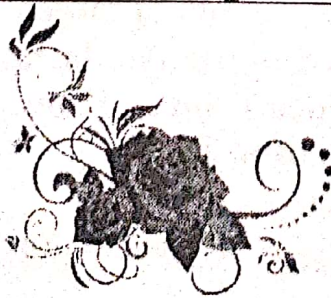


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