

# Cultural Trends

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12 Last

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GOOD MORNING!

## The Vatican and Its Role in Christianity

الفاتيكان ودوره في المسيحية

### Paragraph 1:

The Vatican City, an independent city-state enclaved within Rome, serves as the spiritual and administrative center of the Roman Catholic Church. Established as a sovereign state in 1929 with the Lateran Treaty, the Vatican is not only the smallest country in the world but also holds immense significance in Christianity. At its heart lies St. Peter's Basilica, a magnificent church built over the tomb of Saint Peter, one of Jesus' apostles and the first pope. This site attracts millions of pilgrims and tourists each year, underlining the Vatican's role as a focal point for Christian faith and practice.

تعتبر مدينة الفاتيكان، وهي دولة مستقلة تقع داخل روما، بمثابة المركز الروحي والإداري للكنيسة الكاثوليكية الرومانية. تأسست الفاتيكان كدولة ذات سيادة في عام 1929 بموجب معاهدة لاتران، وهي ليست فقط أصغر دولة في العالم ولكنها أيضاً ذات أهمية هائلة في المسيحية. في قلبها تقع كنيسة القديس بطرس، وهي كنيسة رائعة بنيت فوق قبر القديس بطرس، أحد رسل المسيح والبابا الأول. يجذب هذا الموقع ملايين الحجاج والسياح كل عام، مما يؤكد دور الفاتيكان كنقطة محورية للإيمان والممارسة المسيحية.

Sovereign state: سيادة / دولة ذات سيادة

focal point: النقطة المحورية / النقطة الأساسية أو جهة الوصل بين الأطراف

Instructor: what lies inside the Vatican City?

**Student:** St. Peter's Basilica.

**Instructor:** the basilica, in the Catholic world, is a church building that has been accorded special privileges by the Pope. It is a special type of church and it has many details.

بالنسبة لكلمة "privilege" فهي تعني "امتيازات" وتعني أن شخصاً ما بسبب امتلاكه صفة أو شيئاً معيناً سواء كانت هذه الصفة مكتسبة أم حصل عليها منذ ولادته، فهي تساعد على الانطلاق من خلفية مختلفة عن خلفية الأشخاص الآخرين الذين لا يمتلكون هذه الامتيازات بالضرورة.

That what we call a privileged person or someone who has a privilege.

So, I told you that the basilica accorded special privileges by the Pope.

It's a church, but with privileges.

Where is the Vatican City located?

**Student:** in Rome.

**Instructor:** what is located inside the Vatican?

**Student:** St. Peter Basilica.

**Instructor:** and what is inside the basilica?

**Student:** tomb of St. Peter.

**Instructor:** who is St. Peter?

**Student:** one of Jesus' disciples.

**Instructor:** has anyone heard of the word focal point?

Focal point is the person in the center.

**For example,** when we say this person who is the focal point in this institution, it means that the institution can communicate with him.

The address, the name and the phone number: this is the focal point.

And when they go to a meeting, they also say, give me the focal points, which means to specify the main points. So, focal point has many meanings.

So, the Vatican's role is as a focal point for who?

**Student:** Christian faith and practice.

الآنسة: ما الذي يوجد داخل مدينة الفاتيكان؟

طالبة: كاتدرائية القديس بطرس.

الآنسة: الكاتدرائية (البازيليكا)، في العالم الكاثوليكي، هي مبنى كنيسة تم منحه امتيازات خاصة من قبل البابا.

إنها نوع خاص من الكنائس وبنيتها العديد من التفاصيل المعمارية.

هذا ما نسميه الشخص المميز أو الشخص الذي يتمتع بامتياز.

لذا، أخبرتك أن البازيليكا منحت امتيازات خاصة من قبل البابا. إنها كنيسة، ولكن بامتيازات.

أين تقع مدينة الفاتيكان؟

طالبة: في روما.

الآنسة: ماذا يوجد داخل الفاتيكان؟

طالبة: كنيسة القديس بطرس.

الآنسة: وماذا يوجد داخل البازيليكا؟

طالبة: قبر القديس بطرس.

الآنسة: من هو القديس بطرس؟

طالبة: أحد تلاميذ يسوع.

الآنسة: هل سمع أحدكم بكلمة نقطة محورية؟

نقطة المحورية، هي مثلاً، الشخص الذي يملك دوراً محورياً.

على سبيل المثال، عندما نقول الشخص المحور في هذه المؤسسة، أي الشخص الذي من

خلاله تتمكن من التواصل مع المؤسسة.

بالإضافة إلى معلومات العنوان والاسم ورقم الهاتف، هذه هي نقاط محورية.

وعندما يذهبون إلى اجتماع يقولون أيضاً أعطوني النقاط المحورية (الزبدة)، أي النقاط

الرئيسية، لذا فإن النقطة المحورية لها معانٍ كثيرة.

إذن دور الفاتيكان هو نقطة محورية لمن؟

الطالب: للإيمان والممارسة المسيحية.

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## Paragraph 2:

The Pope, currently Pope Francis, serves as the Bishop of Rome and the leader of the worldwide Catholic Church. As the spiritual successor to Saint Peter, the Pope carries the weight of authority in matters of faith and morals, guiding over 1.3 billion Catholics globally. The Vatican also plays a crucial diplomatic role, engaging in international relations and fostering dialogue with other religions and denominations, promoting peace and social justice.

يشغل البابا، الذي يشغله حالياً البابا فرانسيس، منصب أسقف روما وزعيم الكنيسة الكاثوليكية في جميع أنحاء العالم. وباعتباره الخليفة الروحي للقديس بطرس، يحمل البابا ثقل السلطة في مسائل الإيمان والأخلاق، ويرشد أكثر من 1.3 مليار كاثوليكي على مستوى العالم. كما يلعب الفاتيكان دوراً دبلوماسياً حاسماً، حيث يشارك في العلاقات الدولية ويعزز الحوار مع الديانات والطوائف الأخرى، ويعزز السلام والعدالة الاجتماعية.

Successor: وريث / خليفة

Predecessor: السلف/ السابق في المنصب

Guiding: يرشد

Denominations: الطوائف

Instructor: who was the Predecessor Pope Francis?

Student: Saint Peter.

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### Paragraph 3:

The Vatican organizes various events, including synods, councils, and important liturgical celebrations, which help define Catholic doctrine and practice. The Vatican's influence extends beyond religious boundaries, as it advocates for humanitarian issues such as poverty alleviation, climate change, and the promotion of human rights. Through its various departments, the Vatican addresses theological, liturgical, and social concerns, shaping the Church's response to contemporary challenges.

تنظم الفاتيكان فعاليات مختلفة، بما في ذلك المجمع والمجالس والاحتفالات الطقوسية المهمة، والتي تساعد في تحديد العقيدة والممارسة الكاثوليكية. ويمتد تأثير الفاتيكان إلى ما هو أبعد من الحدود الدينية، حيث يدافع عن القضايا الإنسانية مثل التخفيف من حدة الفقر وتغير المناخ وتعزيز حقوق الإنسان. ومن خلال أقسامه المختلفة، يعالج الفاتيكان الاهتمامات اللاهوتية والطقوسية والاجتماعية، ويشكل استجابة الكنيسة للتحديات المعاصرة.

عقيدة/ الفقه Doctrine:

Synods: Meetings where they gather and decide upon issues like doctrine.

طقوسي Liturgical:

اللاهوتي/ علم اللاهوت Theological:

To address something: to acknowledge something in order to discuss it and in the end, to know how to deal with it/ it refers usually to dealing with some small issues.

معالجة شيء ما: الاعتراف بشيء ما من أجل مناقشته وفي النهاية معرفة كيفية التعامل معه/

يشير عادة إلى التعامل مع بعض القضايا الصغيرة.

Instructor: Synods in particular means the place where some people go and meet, like a group of jurists, scholars and people who are doing this for a reason.

They meet in a council where they can stay in, and they don't have to sit for a day. Sometimes, they sit for several days. There, they think about things, and then they compare them to each other, but that doesn't mean that they make decisions. It's more like new ideas.

For example, Abortion: It was a big issue for the Vatican and still the Vatican holds a stand against abortion. It took a lot of discussions and negotiations.

الأنسة: إن المجمع الكنسي على وجه الخصوص تعني المكان الذي يذهب إليه بعض الناس ويلتقون فيه، مثل مجموعة من رجال القانون والعلماء والأشخاص الذين لديهم سبب للتواجد في هذه المجالس.

يجتمعون في مجلس، حيث يمكنهم البقاء ولا يتعين عليهم الجلوس لمدة يوم واحد، بل أحياناً يبقون لعدة أيام. هناك يفكرون في الأمور، ثم يقارنونها ببعضها البعض، لكن هذا لا يعني أنهم يتخذون القرارات، بل إنها أشبه باستخراج أفكار جديدة.

على سبيل المثال، الإجهاض: كان قضية كبيرة بالنسبة للفاتيكان وما زال الفاتيكان يتمسك بموقفه ضد الإجهاض. لقد استغرق الأمر الكثير من المناقشات والمفاوضات.

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In summary, the Vatican serves as the epicenter of Catholicism, guiding the faithful through its teachings and leadership while promoting a message of hope and unity in a complex world.

باختصار، يعمل الفاتيكان كمركز للكاثوليكية، ويرشد المؤمنين من خلال تعاليمه وقيادته، بينما يعزز رسالة الأمل والوحدة في عالم معقد.

Epicenter:

مركز) تستخدم للإشارة إلى مركز الأرض - مركز العين، و هنا تأتي بمعنى مركز الكاثوليكية بمعنى مركز تجمع الشيء أو مركز تجمع القوة أو الطاقة ومركز للكاثوليكية تعني مركز القوة الأساسي للكاثوليكية)

Catholicism: الكاثوليكية

That is all for today

See you next time ☺

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أسئلة دورات

الدكتورة خلال المحاضرات الأخيرة كانت عم تحل أسئلة دورات سابقة عن المادة لتعطي نموذج عن شكل أسئلة الامتحان، جمعناهم بهاد الملف، رح تلاقوا أسئلة ممكن تكون مكررة وهاد شي طبيعي لأنو السؤال نفسو عم يندكر بعدة طرق، وأي ملاحظات عن الأسئلة من الدكتورة أو أسئلة من الطلاب رح تكون مذكورة تحت السؤال:

1. Who wrote "The Prince" novel which provided a candid analysis of political power and strategy?

The answer: Machiavelli

2. Who made "David"?

The answer: Michelangelo's

3. What is the main purpose of the UN?

The answer: maintain peace and security.

4. Where is the carnival?

The answer: In Brazil.

5. And where are the pyramids?

The answer: In Egypt.

6. Where is the great wall of China?

The answer: In China.

7. Can you tell me about some events that took place during the last two weeks, that shows one of the Implementation of globalization?

The answer: It was in the United States of America. The president wanted to buy a land, and to occupy it, and to gather cattle.

8. What's the name of the series of books that was written by J.K. Rowling?

The answer: Harry Potter.

9. What's the name of the social movement that advocates against sexual harassment and assault?

The answer: Me Too.

10. What did "Black Lives Matter" stand for?

The answer: It stands against racial issues.

11. Which event in 2001 impacted global politics and security policies?

The answer: the September 11 attacks (9-11 attack).

12. What is the name of crisis occurred globally in 2020?

The answer: Corona or COVID-19 pandemic.

13. What is the primary focus of the "Me Too" movement?

The answer: It focuses on Gender-based violence (GBV).

14. What's the major consequences of the 21st century rise of social media?

The answer: It increased misinformation.

15. What is the main issue that is related to COVID-19 pandemic?

↓ Climate change.

↓ Mental health.

↓ Immigration.

↓ Globalization.

The answer: Mental health.

16. What does "Renaissance" mean?

The answer: rebirth.

17. In which country did it begin?

The answer: Italy.

18. Who wrote the "divine comedy"?

The answer: Dante.

19. We say the country for renaissance is Italy, what is the city of renaissance?

The answer: Florence.

20. Which of the following inventions is associated with the renaissance?

The answer: Printing press.

21. What does "Renaissance" mean in particular?

The answer: a man who is skilled in many areas.

22. What does the term Islam mean?

The answer: Submission.

23. The main teaching of Muhammad (Peace be upon him) is:

↓ Polytheism. ("poly" means "many or multi-something").

↓ Monotheism. ("mono" means "single or one-something").

↓ Atheism. ("A-something" means "against or not-term").

The answer: monotheism.

24. Which concept has been central to discussions about Western culture's future?

The answer: Sustainability.

25. Who delivered revelations to Muhammad (Peace be upon him)?

The answer: Angel Gabriel.

26. What does "Rasool" mean?

The answer: messenger.

27. What significant event is marked by the Hijra?

- ✚ Muhammad's birth.
- ✚ Muhammad's first revelation.
- ✚ Muhammad's migration to Mecca.
- ✚ the battle of Badr.

The answer: Muhammad's migration to Mecca.

28. Which aspect of Western culture has been heavily influenced by globalization?

- ✚ Traditional cuisine.
- ✚ fashion trends.
- ✚ Language.
- ✚ or all of the above.

The answer: All of the above.

29. What impact has the COVID-19 pandemic had on Western culture?

- ✚ Strengthened traditional norms.
- ✚ accelerated digital transformation.
- ✚ increased isolation.
- ✚ decreased reliance on technology.

The answer: accelerated digital transformation.

**Instructor:** It says the effect on "western culture", and since everything transferred online to continue the work remotely, that means that the pandemic has accelerated digital transformation.

30. Which of the following is a significant issue in contemporary Western culture?

- ✚ Overpopulation.
- ✚ climate change.
- ✚ lack of technological advancement.
- ✚ decreased globalization.

The answer: Climate change.

31. What role does immigration play in western culture today?

- ✚ It has decreased diversity.
- ✚ It has led to culture homogeneity.

- ✚ It enhances multiculturalism.
- ✚ It promotes isolation.

The answer: It enhances multiculturalism.

32. Which of the following is a major theme in contemporary western literature?

- ✚ Romanticism.
- ✚ post-modernism.
- ✚ Realism.
- ✚ naturalism.

The answer: Post-modernism.

33. What is a defining characteristic of western culture in the 21st century?

- ✚ Isolationism.
- ✚ Globalization.
- ✚ Monoculture.
- ✚ Feudalism.

The answer: Globalization.

34. The Great Mosque of Aleppo is one of the oldest mosques in which country?

The answer: Syria.

35. The old city of Bosra is significant for its:

- ✚ Roman theater.
- ✚ Islamic architecture.
- ✚ ancient ruins.
- ✚ all of the other.

The answer: All of the other.

36. Which Syrian city is recognized for its ancient churches and mosaics?

- ✚ Homs.
- ✚ Aleppo.
- ✚ Palmyra.

The answer: Aleppo.

37. the ancient city of crac de chevaliers is associated with which historical group?

- ✚ Ottomans.

- ✚ Crusaders.
- ✚ Byzantines.
- ✚ Romans.

The answer: Crusaders.

38. The old city of Damascus includes which of the following?

The answer: The Umayyad Mosque.

39. The ancient city of Palmyra is famous for its:

- ✚ modern art.
- ✚ Roman ruins.
- ✚ Gothic architecture.
- ✚ all of the above.

The answer: Roman ruins.

40. Which city was the capital of the Umayyad Caliphate?

The answer: Damascus.

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41. Which site is known for its outstanding examples of Islamic architecture?

- ✚ crac de chevaliers.
- ✚ Umayyad Mosque.
- ✚ Citadel of al-Hassan.
- ✚ all of the above.

The answer: Umayyad Mosque.

42. What historic feature is common in both: Aleppo and Damascus?

- ✚ Ancient palaces.
- ✚ old souks.
- ✚ modern skyscrapers.

The answer: Old souks.

43. The old city of Damascus is known for its:

- ✚ modern architecture.
- ✚ historic mosques.
- ✚ shopping malls.
- ✚ skyscrapers.

The answer: Historic mosques.

44. Which Syrian heritage site is recognized for its ancient city walls?

- ✚ Pylmera.
- ✚ Aleppo.
- ✚ Busra.
- ✚ Homs.

The answer: Aleppo

Instructor: If there were Damascus between the answers, then we have to choose Damascus.

45. Which site is recognized for its unique medieval fortress architecture?

- ✚ crac de chevaliers.
- ✚ Pylmera.
- ✚ Aleppo.
- ✚ Damascus.

The answer: crac de chevaliers.

46. Which ancient site features a well-preserved Roman theater?

- ✚ Pamera.
- ✚ Busra.
- ✚ Aleppo.
- ✚ Damascus.

The answer: Busra.

47. Which UNESCO site is known as the pearl of the desert?

The answer: Pylmera.

48. What is the primary architectural style of the Umayyad mosque in Damascus?

- ✚ Byzantine.
- ✚ Gothic.
- ✚ Islamic.
- ✚ Romantic.

The answer: Islamic.

49. Which technology has revolutionized the way people access information?

- ✚ The interne.
- ✚ Radio.
- ✚ Television.

↓ Newspaper.

The answer: The internet.

50. Which movement focuses on the rights of indigenous people?

↓ Environmentalism.

↓ cultural relativism.

↓ indigenous rights movement.

↓ Feminism.

The answer: Indigenous rights movement.

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51. What social issue has gained significant attention due to the COVID-19 pandemic?

↓ Climate change.

↓ mental health.

↓ Invigoration.

↓ Globalization.

The answer: mental health.

52. Which issue has sparked widespread protests and activism in the 21st century?

↓ Is it income inequality.

↓ invigoration reform.

↓ climate change.

↓ all of the above.

The answer: All of the above

53. What is a major consequence of the 21st century rise of social media?

↓ Decreased political engagement.

↓ increased misinformation.

↓ greater privacy.

↓ less connectivity.

The answer: Increased misinformation.

54. Which technology has been pivotal in the rise of e-commerce?

↓ Fax machines.

↓ the internet.

↓ Telephones.

↓ printed catalogues.

The answer: The Internet.

55. Which major health crisis dominated the global headlines in 2020?

↓ Ebola.

↓ Zika virus.

↓ COVID-19.

↓ SARS.

The answer: COVID-19.

طالبة: لدي سؤال، هل يجب علينا حفظ اختصارات المنظمات التي تمر في موضوعات المحاضرات؟

الآنسة: أجل، يفضل ذلك ولكن كل ما عليكم فعله هو معرفة معنى الاختصار باللغة العربية حتى تستطيعوا تذكره.

56. Which technological device became widely popular in the 2000s, changing how people consume media?

↓ MP3 player.

↓ DVD player.

↓ Smartphone.

↓ Tablet.

The answer: Smartphone.

57. Which of the following has become a significant issue due to climate change?

↓ Urbanization.

↓ renewable energy.

↓ food security.

↓ all of the above.

The answer: All of the above.

58. What is the primary focus of the "MeToo" movement?

↓ Environmental activism.

↓ gender-based violence and harassment (GBV).

↓ economic inequality.

↓ political corruption.

The answer: Gender-based violence (GBV).

59. Which global event has brought attention to racial injustice in recent years?

↓ Black Lives Matter.

- ✚Brexite.
- ✚The Great Recession.
- ✚The Olympics.

The answer: Black Lives Matter.

Instructor: Does anyone know "Brexite"?

It means literally, Britain exits the EU. And it's the movement that British people did so that Britain could get out of the EU.

الآنسة: هل يعرف أحد ما حركة "Brexite"؟  
إنها تعني حرفياً خروج بريطانيا من الاتحاد الأوروبي. وهي الحركة التي قام بها الشعب البريطاني حتى تتمكن بريطانيا من الخروج من الاتحاد الأوروبي.

60. What major health crises occurred globally in 2020?

- ✚Ebola outbreak.
- ✚Zika virus.
- ✚COVID-19 pandemic.
- ✚H1N1 pandemic.

The answer: COVID-19 pandemic.

Instructor: by the way, H5N1 It was just two days ago, the first death was in the U.S, it was due to H5N1.

وهل تعرفون ما الفرق بين الوباء والجائحة؟  
الوباء يكون منتشرًا في كل أصقاع العالم، بينما الجائحة تكون محصورة في مكان جغرافي معين.

61. Which event in 2001 significantly impacted global politics and security policies?

The answer: 9-11 attack/ the September-11 attacks.

62. What technological advancement has greatly influenced communication in the 21st century?

- ✚Radio.
- ✚Smartphone.
- ✚Television.
- ✚Landline.

The answer: Smartphone.

63. Which 21st century phenomena involve the use of social media influencers to promote products?

- ✚Celebrity endorsements.
- ✚Influencer marketing.
- ✚Affiliate marketing.

- ✚Viral marketing.

The answer: Influencer marketing.

64. Which social movement gained momentum in 2017 Advocating against sexual harassment and assault?

- ✚Times Up.
- ✚Me Too.
- ✚Women's March.
- ✚Black Lives Matters.

The answer: Me Too.

Instructor: Me Too: a movement started between the celebrities of Hollywood, especially women, they claimed that they got harassed by the male celebrities, and they got abused by them in order to get some roles in the movies or theaters.

And after that, why it appeared with these words "Me Too"?

Because, it started with some courageous people to raise the issue and after that, they encouraged the others.

After this trend, people claimed that there was widespread systemic abuse in the environment of Hollywood. And after that, they started to question every work environment whether there was some pressure against the vulnerable people, especially when they were young and they were minority.

الآنسة: حركة "أنا أيضًا": بدأت كحركة بين مشاهير هوليوود، وخاصة النساء، حيث زعمن أنهن تعرضن للتحرش من قبل المشاهير الذكور، وتعرضن للإساءة من قبلهم من أجل الحصول على بعض الأدوار في الأفلام أو المسارح. وبعد ذلك، لماذا ظهرت هذه الكلمة "أنا أيضًا"؟

لأنها بدأت مع بعض الأشخاص الشجعان لإثارة القضية وبعد ذلك شجعوا الآخرين. بعد هذا الاتجاه، ادعى الناس أن هناك إساءة منهجية واسعة النطاق في بيئة هوليوود. وبدأوا في التساؤل عن كل بيئة عمل عما إذا كان هناك بعض الضغوط ضد الأشخاص الضعفاء، وخاصة الصغار منهم والأقليات.

65. Which book series written by J.K. Rowling continued to influence western culture into the 21st century?

- ✚Harry Potter.
- ✚The Lord of the Rings.
- ✚The Chronicles of Narnia.
- ✚Twilight.

The answer: Harry Potter.



66. What is the name of the movement that advocates for racial equality and justice?

The answer: Black Lives Matter.

67. Which of the following is a primary method through which culture is transmitted?

- ✚ genetic inheritance.
- ✚ Socialization.
- ✚ Economic exchange.
- ✚ Environmental factors.

The answer: Socialization.

68. Which of the following is a challenge posed by globalization?

- ✚ Cultural exchange.
- ✚ Cultural homogenization.
- ✚ Increased understanding between cultures.
- ✚ Preservation of local cultures.

The answer: Cultural homogenization.

69. In what type of culture is individualism emphasized over collectivism?

- ✚ Collectivist culture.
- ✚ Individualist culture.
- ✚ Traditional culture.

The answer: Individualist culture.

70. An example of a culture universal is:

- ✚ Marriage.
- ✚ Cuisine.
- ✚ Language.
- ✚ Clothing.

The answer: Marriage.

71. Which of the following **best** describes globalization?

- ✚ The isolation of cultures.
- ✚ The interconnectedness of cultures worldwide.
- ✚ The preservation of local traditions.
- ✚ The dominance of one culture over others.

The answer: The interconnectedness of cultures worldwide.

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72. What is the main characteristic of a subculture?

- ✚ It's the dominant culture.
- ✚ It's a smaller cultural group within a larger culture.
- ✚ It opposes all forms of culture.
- ✚ It's a completely isolated culture.

The answer: It's a smaller cultural group within a larger culture.

73. Which of the following is **not** a component of culture?

- ✚ Language.
- ✚ Geography.
- ✚ Religion.
- ✚ Norms.

The answer: Geography.

74. What is the traditional dress of the Japanese?

- ✚ Kimono.
- ✚ Hanbok.
- ✚ Chiyon.
- ✚ Sari.

The answer: Kimono.

75. Which of these is a famous Italian dish?

- ✚ Sushi.
- ✚ Taco.
- ✚ Pizza.

The answer: Pizza.

76. Which country is the great wall located?

- ✚ China.
- ✚ Japan.
- ✚ India.

The answer: China.

77. Which country is known for the celebration of Carnival?

- ✚ Brazil.
- ✚ Italy.
- ✚ France.
- ✚ Australia.

The answer: Brazil.

78. Which ancient civilization is known for its pyramids?

The answer: Egypt.

79. What is the term for the shared beliefs, values and practices of a group?

↓ Society.

↓ Culture.

↓ Tradition.

↓ Ethnicity.

The answer: Culture.

80. What does the term renaissance mean?

↓ Rebirth.

↓ Revolution.

↓ Reform.

↓ Restoration.

The answer: Rebirth.

81. Which book written by Niccolo Machiavelli discusses political power

and ethics?

↓ The prince.

↓ The Discourses.

↓ The Art of War.

↓ The Mandate of Drake.

The answer: The prince.

82. Which renaissance artist is known for the sculpture "David"?

↓ Donatello.

↓ Michelangelo.

↓ Bernini.

↓ Rodin.

The answer: Michelangelo.

83. Which architectural style is associated with renaissance buildings?

↓ Gothic.

↓ Baroque.

↓ Neoclassical.

↓ Classical.

The answer: Gothic.

84. When was the United Nations founded?

↓ 1919.

↓ 1945.

↓ 1916.

↓ 1989.

The answer: 1945.

85. What is the main purpose of the UN?

↓ To promote international trade.

↓ To maintain international peace and security.

↓ To regulate the internet.

↓ To control global finance.

The answer: To maintain international peace and security.

86. Which UN body is primarily responsible for human rights?

↓ Human rights council.

↓ General Assembly.

↓ Security Council.

↓ Economic and Social Council.

The answer: Human Rights Council.

87. Which UN agency is focused on health issue?

↓ UNICEF.

↓ WHO.

↓ FAO.

↓ ILO.

The answer: WHO (World Health Organization).

88. What is the role of the international group of justice, ICJ?

↓ To settle disputes between states.

↓ To prosecute war crimes.

↓ To enforce international law.

↓ To oversee humanitarian aid.

The answer: To settle disputes between states.

الآنسة: أريد أن أنكركم أنني قد أضع أسئلة في الامتحان حيث أقوم بوضع الاختصار الخاص بالمنظمة ومقابلها 4 اختيارات، قد أستلکم عن معنى الاختصار أو عمل المنظمة نفسها.

89. What does UNESCO stand for?

Instructor: UN for United Nation.

E for education.

S for science.  
C for culture.  
O for organization.

↓ United nations environmental and sustainable operation organization.

↓ United nations emergency service and cultural organization.

↓ United nations educational scientific cultural organization.

The answer: United nations educational scientific cultural organization.

90. What does ILO stand for?

The answer: International labour organization.

91. What does FAO stand for?

The answer: Food and Agriculture Organization.

92. What does WHO stand for?

The answer: World Health Organization.

93. What does WFP stand for?

The answer: World Food Program.

94. What does UNICEF stand for?

The answer: The United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund.

95. How many permanent members the UN security council have?

The answer: 5 permanent members.

96. And how many members does the UN security council have?

The answer: 15 members.

97. Which of the following is not one of the main principles of the UN?

↓ Sovereign equality of all Member states.

↓ Not interference in domestic affairs.

↓ Promotional human rights.

↓ Establishment of a global government.

The answer: Establishment of a global government.

98. Which of the following is a principal organ of the United Nations?

↓ International military fund.

↓ World Health Organization.

↓ General Assembly.

The answer: General Assembly.

99. What is the main function of the United Nation's General Assembly?

↓ To enforce international laws.

↓ To make decisions on member states.

↓ To discuss and make recommendations on international issues.

↓ To oversee peacekeeping operation on.

The answer: To discuss and make recommendations on international issues.

100. Which of the following body have the authority to apply sanctions on countries?

↓ General Assembly.

↓ Security Council.

↓ Economic and social Council.

↓ Human rights Council.

The answer: Security Council.

101. Which UN agency is responsible for ordinating international health response?

↓ UNESCO

↓ World Health Organization.

↓ International Military Fund (IMF).

The answer: World Health Organization.

102. What is the primary function of the UN Security Council?

↓ To conduct elections in member states.

↓ To oversee economic development programs.

↓ To maintain international peace and security.

↓ To promote cultural exchange.

The answer: To maintain international peace and security.

103. Which of the following is the main source of international law recognized by the UN?

↓ Treaties and conventions.

↓ Domestic laws of member states.

- ↓ UN resolutions.
- ↓ International customary laws.

The answer: Treaties and conventions.

104. What is the role of the UN's children's fund?

- ↓ To provide military support
- ↓ To promote children's rights and welfare.
- ↓ To regulate international trade.
- ↓ To oversee environmental protection.

The answer: To promote children's rights and welfare.

105. Which of the following is a maiger challenged faced by the United Nations?

- ↓ Lack of member states.
- ↓ Funding and resource limitations.
- ↓ Excessive military power.
- ↓ Absence of charter.

The answer: Funding and resource limitations.

106. What philosophical movement is associated with the renaissance?

- ↓ Humanism
- ↓ Scholasticism.
- ↓ Existentialism.

The answer: Humanism.

107. Which of the following inventions is associated with the renaissance?

- ↓ Telescope.
- ↓ Steam engine.
- ↓ Printing press.
- ↓ Mechanical clock.

The answer: Printing press.

108. Which of the following is an important aspect of transitional justice for post-conflict societies?

- ↓ Ignoring past abuse.
- ↓ Promoting national unity.
- ↓ Focusing solely on economic recovery.
- ↓ Maintaining the status quo.

The answer: Promoting national unity.

Deterrence: ردع العدوان

status quo: الأمر الواقع/ الحالة الواقعية

109. What is the purpose of memorialization in transitional justice?

- ↓ To erase memories of the past.
- ↓ To honor victims and educate future generations.
- ↓ To promote national reconciliation.
- ↓ To distract from ongoing issues.

The answer: to honor victims and educate future generations.

110. Which of the following is a potential benefit of transitional justice?

- ↓ Fueling further conflict.
- ↓ Establishing a historical narrative.
- ↓ Creating division among communities.
- ↓ Ignoring victims' needs.

The answer: Establishing a historical narrative.

111. Which document outlines the right to remedy and reparation for victims of human rights violations?

- ↓ The Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
- ↓ The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.
- ↓ The UN Basic Principles and Guidelines on the Right to a Remedy.
- ↓ The Geneva Conventions.

The answer: the UN Basic Principles and Guidelines on the Right to a Remedy.

112. What is the focus of restorative justice Practices?

- ↓ Punishment.
- ↓ Retribution.
- ↓ healing and rehabilitation.

The answer: healing and rehabilitation.

113. What was the name of the court in Rwanda?

The answer: Gacaca court which is the traditional court in Rwanda.

Instructor: when transitional justice was established in Rwanda, it was called the Council of Justice.

الأنسة: عندما تأسست العدالة الانتقالية في رواندا، كان يطلق عليها اسم مجلس العدل.

114. Which of the following best describes restorative justice?

- ↓ Punishment of offenders.
- ↓ focus on victim restoration and community healing.

- ✚ legalistic approach to justice.
- ✚ exclusion of offenders from society.

**The answer: focus on victim restoration and community healing.**

**115. What is the primary function of truth commissions?**

- ✚ To rescue individuals.
- ✚ to provide reparations.
- ✚ to uncover and act on past human rights violations.
- ✚ to implement new laws.

**The answer: to uncover and act on past human rights violations.**

**116. Which country established the Truth and Reconciliation Commission, TRC After Apartheid?**

**The answer: South Africa.**

**117. What concept refers to the idea that victims should have a voice in the justice process?**

- ✚ Victim participation.
- ✚ community engagement.
- ✚ judicial independence.
- ✚ legal representation.

**The answer: Victim participation.**

**118. Which of the following is an example of a political transition that requires transitional justice?**

- ✚ The end of colonial rule.
- ✚ The fall of the Berlin Wall.
- ✚ The Arab Spring uprising.
- ✚ All of the above.

**The answer: All of the above.**

**119. What is a key challenge for truth commissions when addressing historical injustice?**

- ✚ with injustice.
- ✚ finding witnesses.
- ✚ gaining public trust.
- ✚ ensuring thorough investigations.
- ✚ all of the above.

**The answer: all of the above.**



**That is all for today  
See you next Semester 😊**