



Mosul During The Revolution of 1908

When the Committee of Union and Progress came to power in Istanbul, Mosul's people responded out of uncertainty. Elites worried about maintaining their status and wealth, partisans of the former government feared losing their power, and populations worried about the sorts of dislocations in the economy and social structure previously threatened in earlier reform efforts. In Mosul, people took to the streets in a riot that left a large number dead. Thus, the nineteenth century brought with it dramatic change for the province of Mosul. It was reincorporated into the Ottoman Empire as a result of the central government's self-strengthening campaigns, expected to conform with far-reaching new policies on trade, religious equality, and land reform. Mosul was reorganized as part of the Vilayet system experiment, and sent representatives to the first Ottoman parliament. while Mosul rocked with the changes of the last century of Ottoman rule, the province's people sought to oppose, adapt, or ignore the new policies as necessary for what they perceived to be their own interests. Their tools were the telegraph, the local administrators, disorder, and, in some cases, urban riots. The Ottoman central government's struggle to make the provincial governments had only intermittent success in Mosul.

vocabulary	meaning	vocabulary	meaning
Revolution	ثورة	Committee	لجنة
union	اتحاد	progress	تقدم
Come to power	يتولى السلطة	uncertainty	الريبة، الشك
Maintain	يحافظ على	status	مكانة
Wealth	ثروة	partisans	أنصار، مناصرين
former government	الحكومة السابقة	populations	سكان
dislocations	تأثيرات سلبية، أضرار	structure	بُنْيَة، تركيب
reform efforts	جهود إصلاحية	riot	شغب
dramatic change	تغيير جلي أو واضح	province	محافظة؛ ولاية
Reincorporated into	يعيد دمج	Ottoman Empire	الدولة العثمانية
self-strengthening	تقوية الذات	campaign	حملة
conform with	يتوافق مع	far-reaching	بعيد المدى
religious equality	المساواة الدينية	land reform	إصلاح الأراضي
experiment	تجربة	representatives	ممثلين، نواب
provincial government	الحكومة المحلية	telegraph	تلغراف
administrators	المدراء	disorder	الإخلال بالنظام، اضطراب
urban riots	حوادث شغب حضرية	intermittent	متقطع وليس متواصل
elite	نخبة	success	نجاح



League of Nations

League of Nations

An international organization was set up as an integral part of the Versailles Settlement in 1920 to preserve peace and settle disputes through negotiation. Although the United States refused to participate, it comprised 53 members by 1923. It was based in Geneva, Switzerland. The League relied upon non-military means to coerce states, such as sanctions, but found itself virtually powerless in the face of the Japanese invasion of Manchuria and the Italian invasion of Abyssinia. The League was discredited in 1939 and dissolved in April 1946 with the formation of the United Nations.

Questions:

1-When was the League of Nations created?

It was founded on January 10, 1920, by the Paris Peace Conference.

2-Why was the League of Nations created?

It was created to preserve peace and settle disputes through negotiation.

3- How many countries were in the League of Nations in 1923?

It consisted of 53 members by 1923.

4-When was the League of Nations dissolved?

It was dissolved in April 1946.

5- Why was the League of Nations dissolved?

It was dissolved to open the way for the formation of the United Nations.

Important words:

League of Nations	عصبة الأمم	the United Nations	الأمم المتحدة
International	دولي	Organization	منظمة
set up	يؤسس	an integral part of	جزء لا يتجزأ من
Settlement	تسوية (قضية)	Preserve	يحافظ على
peace	السلام	Disputes	نزاعات
negotiation	مفاوضات	Refused to	يرفض
participate	يساهم في	Comprised	يتكون من
members	أعضاء	(rely) relied upon	يعتمد على، يعول على
coerce	يجبر، يُكره	non-military means	وسائل غير عسكرية
sanctions	عقوبات اقتصادية	Virtually	فعلياً
powerless	لا حول له ولا قوة	Invasion	غزو
discredited	يفقد المصداقية	Dissolved	يحل، يفكك (مثل مؤسسة)
formation	تشكيل، تأسيس	Abyssinia/ Ethiopia	اثيوبيا



The Balfour Declaration

The Balfour Declaration was a statement issued by the British government on November 2, 1917, during World War I. It was a letter from Arthur James Balfour, the British Foreign Secretary, to Lord Rothschild, a prominent leader of the British Jewish community.

Key Points:

- The declaration expressed support for the establishment of a "national home for the Jewish people" in Palestine.
- It was made in the context of Britain's wartime diplomacy and aimed at gaining support from Jews around the world, particularly in the United States and Russia, for the Allied war effort.
- However, it also stated that the establishment of a Jewish homeland should not harm the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine (primarily Arabs).

Significance:

- The Balfour Declaration played a crucial role in the establishment of Israel in 1948
- It contributed to tensions between Jewish and Arab communities in the region, setting the stage for future conflicts.
- The declaration is a subject of ongoing debate and controversy, especially with regard to its impact on Palestinian Arabs and their aspirations for self-determination.

the Balfour Declaration	وعد بلفور	statement	إعلان أو تصريح
issue	يصدر من	letter	كتاب رسمي
secretary	وزير	prominent	بارز، مشهور
community	مجتمع	support	دعم، مساندة
establishment	تأسيس	national home	وطن قومي
in the context of	ضمن سياق	wartime	زمن الحرب
around the world	حول العالم	homeland	وطن
crucial	مصري، مهم	tensions	توترات
setting the stage for	يمهد الطريق إلى	ongoing	مستمر، متواصل
controversy	جدل	debate	مناقشة، مناظرة
impact	تأثير	aspirations	طموحات

Questions and answers on the Balfour Declaration:

1. What was the Balfour Declaration?

- The Balfour Declaration was a statement issued by the British government in 1917, supporting the establishment of a Jewish national home in Palestine.

2. Who wrote the Balfour Declaration?

- The Balfour Declaration was written by Arthur James Balfour, the British Foreign Secretary.

3. To whom was the Balfour Declaration addressed?

- The letter was addressed to Lord Rothschild, a prominent leader of the British Jewish community.

4. When was the Balfour Declaration issued?

- It was issued on November 2, 1917.

5. What was the main goal of the Balfour Declaration?

- The main goal was to express British support for the creation of a Jewish homeland in Palestine.

6. What did the Balfour Declaration say about the rights of non-Jews in Palestine?

- It stated that the establishment of a Jewish homeland should not harm the civil and religious rights of the non-Jewish communities in Palestine.

7. Why was the Balfour Declaration significant?

- It was significant because it paved the way for the establishment of the State of Israel in 1948 and intensified tensions between Jewish and Arab communities in Palestine.

8. How did the Balfour Declaration affect Arabs in Palestine?

- The declaration angered many Arabs, as they feared it would lead to the displacement of Arab populations and undermine their own national aspirations.

9. Did the Balfour Declaration lead directly to the creation of Israel?

- While the declaration set the stage for the Zionist movement, the creation of Israel in 1948 was the result of a series of events over several decades, including the support of the British and later international backing.

10. What was the impact of the Balfour Declaration?

- The Balfour Declaration had a long-lasting impact, contributing to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and the broader Middle East struggle over land and sovereignty.



The First World War

The First World War (1914–1918) was a global conflict primarily centered in Europe, involving two major alliances: the Allied Powers (including Britain, France, Russia, and later the U.S.) and the Central Powers (led by Germany, Austria-Hungary, and the Ottoman Empire). Sparked by the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria, the war was fueled by nationalism, militarism, imperial rivalries, and complex alliances.

It was characterized by trench warfare, massive casualties, and technological innovations such as tanks, machine guns, and chemical weapons. The war ended with the Armistice on November 11, 1918, and the Treaty of Versailles in 1919 imposed harsh reparations on Germany. The war reshaped borders, dissolved empires, and set the stage for World War II.

Questions and Answers on the First World War:

1 .What were the primary alliances involved in the First World War?

The two primary alliances were the Allied Powers and the Central Powers.

2 .What event sparked the outbreak of the First World War?

The assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria in Sarajevo triggered the war.

3 .What were the main causes of the First World War?

The main causes were nationalism, militarism, imperial rivalries, and complex alliances.

4 .Name some technological innovations used during the First World War.

Innovations included tanks, machine guns, and chemical weapons.

6 .When did the First World War end, and what event marked its conclusion?

The war ended on November 11, 1918, with the signing of the Armistice.

7 .What was the purpose of the Treaty of Versailles, and how did it impact Germany?

The Treaty of Versailles aimed to officially end the war and imposed severe reparations and territorial losses on Germany, fostering resentment.

8 .How did the First World War reshape global borders?

The war led to the collapse of empires, the creation of new nations, and the redrawing of borders.

Words	Meanings	Words	meanings
Global (adj.)	عالمي	assassination (n.)	اغتيال
primarily (adv.)	بصورة رئيسية	nationalism (n.)	القومية
alliance (n.)	حلف	militarism (n.)	الروح العسكرية
the Allied Powers (n.)	دول الحلفاء	complex (adj.)	معقد
the Central Powers (n.)	دول المحور	trench warfare (n.)	حرب خنادق
casualties (n.)	الضحايا	tanks (n.)	دبابات
Innovations (n.)	ابتكارات	machine guns (n.)	بنادق رشاشة
chemical weapons (n.)	أسلحة كيميائية	armistice (n.)	هدنة
harsh (adj.)	قاسٍ/ صارم	Impose (v.)	يفرض
reparations (n.)	تعويضات	Borders (n.)	حدود (دولية)
reshape (v.)	يعيد تشكيل	set the stage for	يمهد الطريق إلى



The Arab Revolt of 1916

The Arab Revolt of 1916 was a military uprising by Arab forces against the Ottoman Empire during World War I. It was primarily driven by the desire for Arab independence and was supported by the British, who hoped to weaken the Ottomans, allies of Germany.

The revolt began in June 1916, spearheaded by Sharif Hussein bin Ali of Mecca, who was promised British support for an independent Arab state in exchange for leading the uprising. The revolt aimed to create a unified Arab state across the Arabian Peninsula and the Levant, free from Ottoman control.

The revolt gained momentum with the help of British officers, most notably T.E. Lawrence, known as "Lawrence of Arabia," who provided strategic and logistical support. The Arabs attacked Ottoman positions across the region, including in modern-day Saudi Arabia, Jordan, and Syria.

Although the revolt disrupted Ottoman control, it didn't fully achieve its goals. Post-war treaties, such as the Sykes-Picot Agreement and the Balfour Declaration, led to the division of the Middle East between European powers, leaving many Arab aspirations unfulfilled. Nonetheless, the revolt is seen as a significant step in the eventual movement towards Arab nationalism and independence.

revolt	ثورة او تمرد مسلح	uprising	ثورة، انتفاضة
desire for	رغبة	independence	الاستقلال
spearheaded	يتزعم، يقود	in exchange for	بدلاً من، عوضاً عن
unified	موحد	the Arabian Peninsula	شبه الجزيرة العربية
Levant	المشرق	momentum	زخم، قوة دافعة
across	في جميع انحاء	notably	بخاصة
provided	يجهز	positions	مواقع
post-war	(صفة) ما بعد الحرب	division	تقسيم
unfulfilled	غير محقق، غير مُنجز	nonetheless	على الرغم من ذلك
eventual	تالي، تابع	Arab nationalism	القومية العربية

Questions and answers based on the Arab Revolt of 1916:

1-What was the Arab Revolt of 1916?

A military uprising by Arab forces against the Ottoman Empire during World War I.

2-Who led the Arab Revolt?

Sharif Hussein bin Ali of Mecca.

3-Why did the Arabs revolt against the Ottoman Empire?

To seek independence from Ottoman rule.

4-Who supported the Arab Revolt?

The British, who wanted to weaken the Ottoman Empire.

5-Who was T.E. Lawrence?

A British officer who provided strategic support to the Arab forces.

6-When did the Arab Revolt begin?

June 1916.

7-What was promised to the Arabs by the British?

Support for an independent Arab state.

8-Did the Arab Revolt achieve its goals?

No, the post-war treaties divided the Middle East and left many Arab aspirations unfulfilled.

9-What were some outcomes of the revolt?

It contributed to the rise of Arab nationalism, but also led to the division of the Middle East by European powers.

10-What is T.E. Lawrence known for?

His role in supporting and advising the Arab forces during the revolt, earning the nickname "Lawrence of Arabia."



The Interwar Years (1919-1938)

With the end of World War I, the old international system was torn down, Europe was reorganized, and a new world was born. The European nations that had fought in the Great War emerged economically and socially crippled. Economic depression prevailed in Europe for much of the inter-war period, and debtor nations found it impossible to pay their debts without borrowing money at higher rates, thus worsening the economy to an even greater degree. Germany especially was destroyed economically by World War I and its aftermath: the reparations to Britain and France forced on Germany by the Treaty of Versailles were impossibly high.

The political atmosphere of the inter-war years was sharply divided between those who thought the extreme left could solve Europe's problems, and those who desired leadership from the extreme right. There were very few moderates, and this situation kept the governments of Britain, France, and Eastern Europe in constant turmoil, swinging wildly between one extreme and the next. Extreme viewpoints won out in the form of totalitarian states in Europe during the inter-war years, and communism took hold in the Soviet Union, while fascism controlled Germany, Italy, and Spain.

The extremist nature of these disparate ideologies turned European politics into an arena for sharp conflict, erupting in Spain during the late 1930s in the form of the Spanish Civil War, after which Francisco Franco became dictator. In Germany, Adolf Hitler's fascist Nazi Party came to power during the 1930s and prepared once again to make war on Europe. With Britain and France tied up in their own affairs, the path to World War II lay clear.

Questions:

- 1- After the end of World War I, what happened to the old international system?
It was torn down, Europe was reorganized, and a new world was born.
- 2- How did the European nations that fought in the Great War emerge after the war?
They were crippled economically and socially.
- 3- Where was the Great Depression mostly located?
The Economic depression prevailed in Europe.
- 4- Did debtor countries find it easy or difficult to repay debt after World War I?
They found it impossible to pay their debts without borrowing money at higher rates.
- 5- What were the results of extremist views in Europe after World War I?
Extreme viewpoints won out in the form of totalitarian states in Europe, and communism took hold in the Soviet Union, while fascism controlled Germany, Italy and Spain.
- 6- when did the Spanish Civil War begin?
It began during the late 1930s.
- 7- When did Adolf Hitler's Nazi Party come to power?
It came to power during the 1930s.



Zaha Hadid (1950-2016)

Zaha Hadid was a hugely important figure in the world of modern architecture. She was born in Baghdad, Iraq, in 1950. She studied mathematics at the University of Beirut. After graduating, Hadid moved to London as a student in 1972, where she studied architecture and graduated in 1977.

Hadid achieved success in 1994 when she won a competition to design the Cardiff Bay Opera House. Although the design was considered too modern and the building was never constructed, it marked a significant milestone in her career. Her first major achievement came in 2003 with the Centre for Contemporary Art in Ohio, USA. She went on to design buildings all over the world, including an Opera House in Dubai and the Aquatics Centre for the 2012 Olympics in London.

Unfortunately, Hadid passed away suddenly from a heart attack in 2016, at the age of 65. Zaha Hadid will be remembered as one of the most influential modern architects.

figure	شخصية	architecture	فن العمارة
mathematics	الرياضيات	graduation	تخرج
competition	منافسة	graduate	يتخرج
design	تصميم	opera House	دار الأوبرا
achievement	انجاز	contemporary	معاصر
building	مبنى، بناء	aquatics	الألعاب المائية
Olympics	الألعاب الأولمبية	unfortunately,	لسوء الحظ
suddenly	فجأة	heart attack	نوبة قلبية
architect	مهندس معماري	influential	مؤثر

زها حديد (١٩٥٠-٢٠١٦)

زها حديد من الشخصيات البالغة الأهمية في عالم العمارة الحديثة. ولدت في بغداد، في العراق في عام ١٩٥٠، ودرست الرياضيات في جامعة بيروت. وبعد التخرج توجهت حديد الى لندن بصفتها طالبة عام ١٩٧٢، ودرست في لندن فن العمارة وتخرجت عام ١٩٧٧.

حققت حديد نجاح في عام ١٩٩٤، وربحت المنافسة على تصميم دار أوبرا كارديف بي، على الرغم من ان التصميم كان حديثاً جداً، والمبنى لم يكتمل مطلقاً. على الرغم من أن التصميم كان يعتبر حديثاً للغاية ولم يتم تشييد المبنى مطلقاً، إلا أنه كان بمثابة علامة بارزة في حياتها المهنية. وكان مركز للفن المعاصر في ولاية اوهايو الأمريكية عام ٢٠٠٣ أول انجاز لها، وواصلت حديد تصميم المباني في جميع انحاء العالم بما في ذلك مبنى دار الأوبرا في دبي، ومركز الألعاب المائية لدورة الألعاب الأولمبية لعام ٢٠١٢ في لندن.

لسوء الحظ، توفت حديد فجأة إثر نوبة قلبية اصابتها في عام ٢٠١٦، عن عمر يناهز ٦٥ عاماً. وستبقى زها حديد في الأذهان باعتبارها واحدة من أكثر المهندسين المعماريين المعاصرين تأثيراً.



Roman numeral system

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
XI	XII	XIII	XIV	XV	XVI	XVII	XVIII	XIX	XX

Transliteration

الرومنة (Romanization):

وهي عملية تحويل مصطلح او نص من لغة معينة الى حروف لغة اخرى، كتحويل حروف كلمة او نص من العربية الى حروف لاتينية، وفيما يأتي الحروف العربية وما يقابلها من حروف ورموز لاتينية.

الحرف العربي	الحرف اللاتيني	الحرف العربي	الحرف اللاتيني
الهمزة ء	'	ض	Ḍ = ḍ
أ	Ā = ā	ظ	Ẓ = ẓ
ب	B = b	ط	Ṭ = ṭ
ت	T = t	ع	'
ث	Th = th	غ	Gh = gh
ج	J = j	ف	F = f
ح	Ḥ = ḥ	ق	Q = q
خ	Kh = kh	ك	K = k
د	D = d	ل	L = l
ذ	Dh = dh	م	M = m
ر	R = r	ن	N = n
ز	Z = z	هـ أو ة	H = h
س	S = s	و	W = w / Ū = ū
ش	Sh = sh	ي	Y = y / Ī = ī
ص	Ṣ = ṣ	ألف مقصورة ى	é
الحركات			
الفتحة	A = a	الشدة (ˆ)	مضاعفة الحرف
الضمة	U = u	الشدة (ˆ)	مضاعفة الحرف
الكسرة		l = i	

Examples on Transliteration

Latin Transliteration	Arabic Title
Tārīkh al-Khulafā'	تاريخ الخلفاء
Al-Kāmil fī al-Tārīkh	الكامل في التاريخ
Bidāyat al-Mujtahid	بداية المجتهد
Al-Muqaddima	المقدمة
Tārīkh al-Ṭabarī	تاريخ الطبري
Nihāyat al-Arab fī Funūn al-Adab	نهاية الأرب في فنون الأدب
Tārīkh Ibn Khaldūn	تاريخ ابن خلدون
Al-Bidāya wa al-Nihāya	البداية والنهاية
Al-'Ibar wa Dīwān al-Mubtada' wa al-Khabar	العبر وديوان المبتدأ والخبر
Tārīkh al-Andalus	تاريخ الأندلس
Tārīkh al-Rusul wa al-Mulūk	تاريخ الرسل والملوك
Al-Duwal al-Islāmiyya	الدول الإسلامية
Al-Fath al-Islāmī fī al-Qarn al-Khāmis	الفتح الإسلامي في القرن الخامس
Rijāl ḥawla al-Rasūl	رجال حول الرسول
Al-Khilāfa al-'Abbāsiyya	الخلافة العباسية
Sīrat 'Umar Ibn al-Khaṭṭāb	سيرة عمر بن الخطاب
Al-Ṣalībiyyūn fī al-Shām	الصلبيون في الشام
Tārīkh al-Fath al-'Arabī li-Miṣr	تاريخ الفتح العربي لمصر
Al-Ma'ārik al-Kubrā fī al-Tārīkh al-Islāmī	المعارك الكبرى في التاريخ الإسلامي
Al-Dawla al-'Uthmāniyya	الدولة العثمانية
Tārīkh al-Fikr al-Islāmī	تاريخ الفكر الإسلامي
Al-'Aṣr al-Jāhilī	العصر الجاهلي
Tārīkh al-'Arab qabl al-Islām	تاريخ العرب قبل الإسلام
Tārīkh al-Mamlūkīyīn	تاريخ المماليك
Siyāsāt wa Ḥurūb fī al-Tārīkh al-'Arabī	سياسات وحروب في التاريخ العربي
Tārīkh al-Maghrib al-'Arabī	تاريخ المغرب العربي
Al-Dawla al-Fāṭimiyya	الدولة الفاطمية
Al-'Uṣūr al-Wuṣṭā fī al-Tārīkh al-Islāmī	العصور الوسطى في التاريخ الإسلامي
Al-Tārīkh al-Ḥadīth li-l-'Ālam al-'Arabī	التاريخ الحديث للعالم العربي
Al-Mujtama' al-Islāmī fī al-'Aṣr al-'Abbāsī	المجتمع الإسلامي في العصر العباسي

Common Historical Titles and Terms:

emperor	امبراطور	empress	امبراطورة
king / monarch	ملك و (monarch ملك او ملكة)	queen	ملكة
tsar/tzar	قيصر (تلفظ زار)	tsarina / czarina	زوجة القيصر (تلفظ زارينا)
duke	دوق (تلفظ ديوك)	duchess	دوقة (زوجة الدوق وتلفظ دجس)
count	الكونت	countess	الكونتيسة
Sultan	سلطان	caliph	خليفة
Emir	امير	chieftain	رئيس عشيرة/قبيلة (چيفتن)
pharaoh	فرعون (مصر القديمة)	dictator	دكتاتور او مستبد
president	رئيس جمهورية	prime Minister	رئيس الوزراء
governor	حاكم (ولاية)	mayor	عمدة مدينة؛ محافظ (حاكم محافظة)
prophet	نبي	companion	صحابي (لرسول)

Common Abbreviations:

WWI – World War I (1914–1918)

WWII – World War II (1939–1945)

USSR – Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (1917–1991)

GCC- Gulf Cooperation Council

NATO- North Atlantic Treaty Organization

UN- United Nations

NAM-The Non-Aligned Movement

Specific Time Terms (adjectives)

Prehistoric	(حدث) ما قبل التاريخ
medieval	العصور وسطى
modern	حديث
contemporary	معاصر
colonial	استعماري (تلفظ كلنيل)

Other Time-Related Terms

In the wake of	في أعقاب (حدث عظيم كالحرب العالمية)
During the reign of	خلال عهد (الملك او الملكة)
Preceding	سابق
Following	بعد (حدث ما)
Interwar period	مدة ما بين الحربين
Golden Age	العصر الذهبي



Military Alliances After World War II

After the Second World War, tensions between the US and the USSR resulted in the formation of new alliances based on the ideological differences between the capitalist and communist nations.

NATO Alliance (North Atlantic Treaty Organization): In 1949, the NATO Alliance was an alliance between the US, Canada, and West European countries with the aim of defending each other against the communist threat.

The Sino-Soviet Alliance: In 1949, the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China created an alliance in the form of the Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance, and Mutual Assistance. The relationship turned antagonistic in the late 1950s and 1960s due to the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China's disagreements over ideology, the West, and cooperation.

The Warsaw Pact: The Warsaw Pact was an alliance between East European countries and the Soviet Union, set up in 1955 after West Germany's admission to NATO. It promised mutual protection.

Words Meanings:

Military	عسكري	alliance	حلف، تحالف
and Mutual Assistance	مساعدة متبادلة	the USSR	الاتحاد الجمهوريات السوفياتية الاشتراكية
capitalist	رأسمالي (صفة)	communist	اشتراكي (صفة)
NATO Alliance	حلف الناتو	Atlantic	أطلسي
Organization	منظمة	threat	تهديد
The Sino-soviet Alliance	الحلف الصيني السوفياتي	the People's Republic of China	جمهورية الصين الشعبية
Treaty	معاهدة	Friendship	صداقة
tensions	توترات	relationship	علاقة
Antagonistic	عدائي، معادي	due to	بسبب
ideology	ايدلوجيا	cooperation	تعاون
The Warsaw Pact	ميثاق (حلف) وارشو	the Soviet Union	الاتحاد السوفياتي
set up	تأسيس	admission to	ينظم إلى
promise	وعد، يقطع وعداً	mutual protection	حماية متبادلة

University of Mosul/ Dept of History/ English Language
Lecturer: Amer Bello Ismail