Zug ch (lade,

🗌 الفلسفة الاسلامية : قسم

ـ فلاسفة الإسلام- الفكر السياسي-مقارنة الأديان حوار الحضارات :اختبار مقرر

الفصل الدراسي الأول ٢٠١٩-٢٠٢٠م الفترة: الصباحية التاريخ التاريخ





	کلیه دار العلوم	الزمن: ثلاث ساعات	التاريخ		جامعة الفيوم		
أولًا: حوار الحضارات							
		An	swer the following quest	ions			
1.	In Dialogue	the parties involve	ed are concerned with:				
			riumph of the just cause they				
	,		,	fute their interlocuto	r's evidences		
2.			ed are concerned with:				
			riumph of the just cause they				
_	/		nal interests. d) Ref		r's evidences		
3.		_	actical concept if there are				
			tities. c) Different civilization				
4.	. Who introduced the Idea of Dialogue among Civilizations in September 1997 during						
			oly of the United Nations?		~ 1		
_			Kofi Anan. c) Giandomen		r Garaudy.		
5.	The goal of the year of Dialogue among Civilizations was a) Preventing wars. b) Keeping the flame of Dialogue burning.						
					1 171 4		
(c) Resisting diversity. d) Obeying the Former Iranian President Mohammad Khatam						
υ.	Who said the following observation: "Men make their own history, and what they ca know is what they have made".						
		•	e . hammad Khatami.	d) Giondor	manica Dicas		
7							
7. Who said "History does not kill. Religion does not rape women; the purity of land testroy buildings and institutions do not fail. Only individuals do those							
	•	•	hammad Khatami. c) Vi		nenico Picco		
Q			ism as Edward Saïd studie				
0.		oally with	isiii us Luwuru suu suun	d it iii iiis book			
	1 1	. •	Necessity of Clash.				
	/	•	•				
	c) Correspondence between Orientalism and Orient.d) The internal consistency of Orientalism and its ideas about the Orient (the East as careed)						
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	dence, or lack thereof, with				
9.		-	his controversial views on.				
				ican hegemony.			
			1) ~				

c) The Armenian genocide.

d) Communism.

10.....argues that the Middle East is currently backward and its decline was a largely self-inflicted condition resulting from both culture and religion.

a) Roger Garaudy

b) Bernard Lewis

c) Vico

d) Edward Saïd

11. In his 1982 work........, Lewis argues that Muslim societies could not keep pace with the West and that "Crusader successes were due in no small part to Muslim weakness.

a) Encyclopedia of Historians and Historical Writing

b) the Islamic threat myth or reality

	c) Orientalism	d) <mark>Muslim</mark>	Discovery of Europe	
12.	Bernard Lewis said that while Jews clai	rnard Lewis said that while Jews claim that the truths of their faith are un		
	they do not claim that they are		,	
	a) Right. b) Wrong.		d) Partial.	
13.	Bernard Lewis said that secularism v	vhich flourished e	especially inthere	
	appears to be little or no room for toler	ance, let alone coe	xistence.	
	a) Eastern Europe b) Western Euro			
14.	Bernard Lewis saw that the purpose of	f secularism that e	merged in in the	
	seventeenth century and was established	d by the American	n was not to establish and	
	enforce irreligion as a new state doctrin	e but, rather, to p	reclude the state from any	
	involvement in doctrine and to prevent t	he upholders of ar	ny doctrine from using the	
	coercive powers of the state.	-	-	
	a) Eastern Europe b) Western Europe	ope c)Egy ₁	pt d) The Middle East	
15.	Saïd was an influential cultural critic an	d author, known b	est for his book	
	(1978), which catapulted him to interna	itional academic fa	ame.	
	a) Encyclopedia of Historians and Historica	l Writing b) the I	slamic threat myth or reality	
	c) <mark>Orientalism</mark>	d) Musl	lim Discovery of Europe	
16.	Saïd asserted that the field of Oriental	ism was ir	ntellectualism bent on self-	
	affirmation rather than objective study	, a form of racism	n, and a tool of imperialist	
	domination.			
	a) Logical b) Social	c) Ideological	d) <mark>Political</mark>	
17.	Edward Saïd considered that Lewis treat	s Islam as a	without the nuance of	
	its plurality, internal dynamics, and	historical complex	ities, and accused him of	
	"demagogy and downright ignorance."			
	a) Enemy b) True religion			
18.	who was one of the most famous s			
	reasonable qualifications starting with an as	ssumption that the (Orient is not an inert fact of	
	nature. a) Edward Saïd b) Sultan Sornjee	\	1) 77 00 1	
10		c) He Fan		
19.	1 8 1		` , , , ,	
	that challenged the conventional view of			
	social progress would produce stable de		•	
	a) Political Order in Changing Societies	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	The Clash of Civilizations?	
20	c) Orientalism	/	Muslim Discovery of Europe	
20.	8 1 8	9		
	interrogatively-titledan extr	emely influential, o	itcited article published in	
	Foreign Affairs magazine.	1 \ .1	T 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
	a) Political Order in Changing Societies	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Islamic threat myth or reality	
21	c) The Clash of Civilizations?	,	slim Discovery of Europe	
21.	•			
	and the Remaking of World Order			
	against China and the world's Islamic a			
	a) The Embodiment b) The opposed	c) ine result d)	ine theoretical legitimization	

22.	Critics argue that taxonomy is simplistic and arbitrary, and does not take account of the internal dynamics and partisan tensions within civilizations.					
	a) Prof. Huntington's b) Bernard Lewis's c) Vico's d) Edward Saïd's					
23.	Huntington's influence upon U.S. policy has been likened to that of British historian					
	controversial religious theories about Asian leaders in the early twentieth century.					
	a) Vico's b) Bernard Lewis's c) Arnold Joseph Toynbee's d) Edward Saïd's					
24.	Fukuyama is best known for his book (1992), which argued that the					
	worldwide spread of liberal democracies and free market.					
	a) Political Order in Changing Societies b) the Islamic threat myth or reality					
	c) The Clash of Civilizations? d) The End of History and the Last Man					
25.	Fukuyama said that in the past century, there have been two major challenges to					
	liberalism, those of					
	a) Fascism and of communism. b) Religion and ideology.					
	a) Fascism and of communism. b) Religion and ideology. c) Globalization and Localism. d) Soviet Union and USA.					
26.	, speaking Hegel's language, asserted that liberal society contained a fundamental					
	contradiction that could not be resolved within its context, that between capital and labor,					
	and this contradiction has constituted the chief accusation against liberalism ever since.					
	a) Marx b) Bernard Lewis c) Ahmad Zewail d) Benjamin Franklin					
27.	After the Nobel in 1999,became an outspoken leader in global affairs, particularly					
	as they relate to progress in science and education in the developing world.					
	a) Marx b) Bernard Lewis c) Ahmad Zewail d) Benjamin Franklin					
28.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					
	not. Being a cultural product of both "East" and "West" with a voyage of confluence,					
	not clash, I do not find a fundamental basis for the so-called "clash of civilizations.					
	a) Dialogue of civilizations b) Negotiations c) A clash of civilizations d) Polemics					
29.	Who said: "Who is wise? He that learns from everyone. Who is powerful? He that					
	governs his passion. Who is rich? He that is content."?					
	a) Marx. b) Bernard Lewis. c) Ahmad Zewail. d) Benjamin Franklin.					
30.	Zewail said that The central argument in Huntington's thesis is that in this post—Cold					
	War era, the most important distinctions among peoples are					
	a) Ideological. b) cultural. c) Political. d) Economic.					
31.	Edward Saïd asserted that it would be wrong to conclude that the Orient was					
	essentially an idea, or a creation with no					
	a) corresponding reality. b) ideology. c) religious existence. d) fantasy.					
32.	In Fukuyama's book (1995) modified his earlier position to					
	acknowledge that culture cannot be cleanly separated from economics. a) End of History and the Last Man b) Trust: Social Virtues and Creation of Prosperity					
	c) Orientalism d) The Crisis of Democracy: On the Governability of Democracies					