

	□ الفلسفة الإسلامية : قسم			
	– فلاسفة الإسلام- الفكر السياسي-مقارنة الأديان حوار الحضارات : اختبار مقرر			
	الفترة: الصباحية	□ الفصل الدراسي الأول ٢٠١٩-٢٠٢٠م	الفرقة: الثالثة	
	الزمن : ثلاث ساعات	التاريخ		

أولاً : حوار الحضارات

Answer the following questions

1. In Dialogue the parties involved are concerned with:
 - a) Searching for the Truth.
 - b) Triumph of the just cause they have been manifestly upholding.
 - c) The satisfaction of their personal interests.
 - d) Refute their interlocutor's evidences.
2. In Polemics the parties involved are concerned with:
 - a) Searching for the Truth
 - b) Triumph of the just cause they have been manifestly upholding.
 - c) The satisfaction of their personal interests.
 - d) Refute their interlocutor's evidences.
3. Globalization cannot be a practical concept if there are.....
 - a) Dialogues.
 - b) Different Identities.
 - c) Different civilizations.
 - d) clashes of civilizations.
4. Who introduced the Idea of Dialogue among Civilizations in September 1997 during a speech in the General Assembly of the United Nations?
 - a) Mohammad Khatami.
 - b) Kofi Anan.
 - c) Giandomenico Picco.
 - d) Roger Garaudy.
5. The goal of the year of Dialogue among Civilizations was.....
 - a) Preventing wars.
 - b) Keeping the flame of Dialogue burning.
 - c) Resisting diversity.
 - d) Obeying the Former Iranian President Mohammad Khatami.
6. Who said the following observation : "Men make their own history, and what they can know is what they have made".
 - a) Roger Garaudy.
 - b) Mohammad Khatami.
 - c) Vico.
 - d) Giandomenico Picco.
7. Who said "History does not kill. Religion does not rape women; the purity of blood does not destroy buildings and institutions do not fail. Only individuals do those things."
 - a) Roger Garaudy.
 - b) Mohammad Khatami.
 - c) Vico.
 - d) Giandomenico Picco.
8. The phenomenon of Orientalism as Edward Saïd studied it in his book "Orientalism" deals principally with.....
 - a) Errors of Orientalism.
 - b) Necessity of Clash.
 - c) Correspondence between Orientalism and Orient.
 - d) The internal consistency of Orientalism and its ideas about the Orient (the East as career) despite or beyond any correspondence, or lack thereof, with "real" Orient.
9. Bernard Lewis is known for his controversial views on.....
 - a) Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan.
 - b) American hegemony.
 - 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

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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.
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. Ahmad Zewail said: "Some attribute the origin of calamity and conflict to I do 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

Best Wishes!