I- Translate the following text into Arabic, then comment in Arabic on it:

(Marks - Minutes)

The most significant revolt of the reign came early (³⁄₂) and nearly cost Justinian his life. The Greens and Blues-the factions into which the people of Constantinople divided according to the dress of their favorite jockeys had brought their quarrels to the point of open violence; the streets of the capital had become unsafe, and the well had to dress like paupers to avoid the nocturnal knife. Finally, the government pounced down upon both factions, arresting several protagonists. The factions thereupon united in an armed uprising against the government. Probably a number of senators joined in the revolt, and proletarian discontent strove to make it a revolution. Prisons were invaded, and their inmates freed; city police and officials were killed; fires were started that burned down the church of St. Sophia and part of the Emperor's palace. The crowd cried out "Nika! (victory)- and so gave a name to the revolt.

II- Translate the following text into Arabic:

(Marks - Minutes)

Nor shall clergymen who are married say mass or serve the altar in any way. We decree also that if they refuse to obey our orders, or rather those of the holy fathers, the people shall refuse to receive their ministrations, in order that those who disregard the love of God and the dignity of their office, may be brought to their senses through feeling the shame of the world and the reproof of the people.

Pope Gregory VII was interested not only in moral reform but also in asserting high claims for papal power. The propositions usually known as the Dictatus Papae were included in the pope's official register in the year Æ.

Qos
I- Translate the following text into Arabic, then comment in Arabic on it:

(6 Marks - 8 Minutes)

The most significant revolt of the reign came early (٥٣٧) and nearly cost Justinian his life. The Greens and Blues—the factions into which the people of Constantinople divided according to the dress of their favorite jockeys had brought their quarrels to the point of open violence; the streets of the capital had become unsafe, and the well had to dress like paupers to avoid the nocturnal knife. Finally, the government pounced down upon both factions, arresting several protagonists. The factions thereupon united in an armed uprising against the government. Probably a number of senators joined in the revolt, and proletarian discontent strove to make it a revolution. Prisons were invaded, and their inmates freed; city police and officials were killed; fires were started that burned down the church of St. Sophia and part of the Emperor's palace. The crowd cried out "Nika! (victory)- and so gave a name to the revolt.

II- Translate the following text into Arabic:

(5 Marks - 10 Minutes)

Nor shall clergymen who are married say mass or serve the altar in any way. We decree also that if they refuse to obey our orders, or rather those of the holy fathers, the people shall refuse to receive their ministrations, in order that those who disregard the love of God and the dignity of their office, may be brought to their senses through feeling the shame of the world and the reproof of the people.

Pope Gregory VII was interested not only in moral reform but also in asserting high claims for papal power. The propositions usually known as the Dictatus Papae were included in the pope's official register in the year 1075.
III-Give the same meaning in English or Arabic of the following Historical Terms:

(Marks - 10 Minutes)

The papcy - The Factions - The chronicle - Lent - The Saracens - The Friars - Moral Reform - The Proletarian Class - Simony - Clerical Marriage

With my best wishes
Dr. Maher Abu-Said