Northern Europe Academy for Science Studies & Research

NO.3

A Refereed Quarterty Journal of Education &
Humanitarian Studies & Research

Journal of Northern Europe Academy

أكاديمية شمال أوروبا للعلوم والبحث العلمي

مجلة أكاديمية شمال أوروبا المحكمة
للدراسات والبحوث
(الدنمارك)

العدد (3)

مجلة فصلية محكمة للدراسات والأبحاث التربوية والأنسانية

A quarterly refereed scientific journal for studies and research

Chief Editor

Prof.Dr. Kadum AL – Adlly
Specialization/Psychological Measurement
009647703429069
Kadum_addly@yahoo.com
North Europe Academy-Denmark

Deputy Editor-in-Chief

Prof.Dr.Wael .F. Ali
Specialization / Clinical Psychology
0046737025991
Wnnl2002@yahoo.com
Sweden

Editorial board members

Advisory Board

Contact

Address: Dybendal Allé 12, 1. Sal, nr. 18 / 2630-Taastrup,(Copenhagen) -DENMARK
Website: www.neacademys.com
E -Mail: Journal@neacademys.com
E – Mail: HR@neacademys.com
Tel: +45 7138 24 28
Tel : + 45 50 24 75 33

Annual subscription to the journal

An annual electronic copy of the journal can be subscribed for at $ 100 dollars, provided that it is sent to the person's email

Academy account number - Denmark

Account.nr. 2600066970
Reg.nr. 9037
IBAN: DK 6090372600066970
SWIFT CODE: SPNODK 22

Table of journal issues
Quarterly journal quarterly published every three months, according to the dates below

13/01/......   13/04/......   13/07/......   13/10/......

Journal procedures

Among the measures taken by the journal upon the arrival of the research are as follows:

1. The research is subject to scrutiny in the following respects:
   a. Ensure that the research is not extracted through a special program for this purpose.
   b. Ensure that the research is not published
   c. The publisher is required to sign an undertaking that the research is not published and not extracted and may not be published anywhere else.

 2- After the initial approval of the research and its topic , send the researcher the initial approval specifying the publication fees and the date of publishing the research.

3. In the event of a refusal, the researcher shall be informed of this by an official letter stating the reason.

4. After the initial approval of the research the research is sent by official letter to arbitrators with the same jurisdiction as the title of the research, with a special form to evaluate the research from several aspects without mentioning the name and address of the publisher.

5. Within 14 days, the researcher gets the answer regarding his research, In the event that there are notes about the research, the search is repeated for the researcher in order to make the correction after that, final approval is sent to publish the research.

Terms of Publication

Conditions related to the researcher (publisher)

1. The research must be unpublished and not previously published anywhere else.
2. The paper should be written in one of the two languages, Arabic or English only.
3. The search is sent in two formats, one of them **word** and **pdf** , With two abstracts in Arabic and English, Not more than 200 words for each abstract, And send it to the email **journal@neacademys.com**
4. The research is attached to a letter addressed to the editor-in-chief of the journal requesting that his research be published and an undertaking not to publish his research in another publication.

Technical conditions for writing Search

1. The number of search pages is not more than 30 pages of pieces (21 x 28) A4
2. For writing in Arabic, calligraphy is used **Simplified Arabic** At a scale of 14, the headline is written on a scale 16 bold type.
3. To write in English is used **Times New Roman** At a scale of 12, the title is written on a scale of 14.
4. The Arabic margin is written in scale 12 with the same type of font, while the English margin is written in scale 10 with the same type of font used.
5. Attached with the research abstracts key words (function), and be in both Arabic and English.
6. The number of references and sources should not exceed 5 pages.
7. Tables, drawings and figures must be (12 x 18) size.
8. References are written in the text in a manner **American Psychological Association. APA**
.Sources is arranged alphabetically at the end of the search according to the author's last name.
.All appendices are mentioned at the end of the paper after references.

Prof. Dr. Kadum al-Addly
Chairman of the Northern European Academy of Sciences and Scientific Research

Praise is to Allah, Lord of the Worlds, and prayers and peace is upon the Seal of Messengers Muhammad Bin Abdullah and on his family and companions.

After here we meet with you in the Third Issue of Northern Europe Academy magazine, which we hope to be a lamp illuminating, For students of science everywhere, they receive the knowledge, knowledge and culture they need ‹We are optimistic that we are on track to achieve the objectives of the Nordic Academy And its scientific journal, the dissemination of knowledge and the real information and provide it to anyone looking for it , and since it is difficult for any magazine to draw its features and determine its destination since the first issue, but we are trying to provide the basic indicators of ambition and direction in the way of culture long and difficult by careful to complete the requirements of scientific research sound in the published research and studies.

Perhaps it is not an exaggeration to say that the issuance of a scientific journal a new court insists and is keen to ensure the conditions of safety and accuracy in the production of the first issue Is to enter into a risk-free adventure in a time of explosion and decline in many of the concepts, visions and ethical values of scientific research, but the concern and emphasis on scientific values sound and correct despite the difficulty was and will remain the hope and goal of scientists and noble values at all times and places, and so it has been emphasized to achieve the specific publishing conditions, whatever the reactions, keeping our balance of the original researchers and students of science from the correct sources, and on the health of these bases were evaluated by the magazine owners of science and knowledge in the Danish Kingdom, And the outcome of that effort was obtained **ISSN 2596 - 7517** The serial number of the International Standard from the Royal Library, the Danish National Library and the University Library of Copenhagen.

.

Tribal lawsuits in Iraq for the year 1916
Historical and documentary study in its inception and development

Prepared by

Prof. Dr. Salah Abdel Hadi Al-Jubouri
Department of Modern History
College of Basic Education
Wasit University.IRAQ
hhhdrs2@gmail.com

Abstract

The administration of the British occupation in Iraq issued a system of clan lawsuits for the year 1916 through this the British administration looked at the tribal community in Iraq as an independent entity independent of civil society, which treated the tribesmen as individuals away from "urbanization," which calls me to say that tribal society Who encouraged and pushed the administration of the British occupation to issue such a system after the occupation forces were able to get close to the heads of tribes and succeeded in this manner, which achieved the most goals and objectives.

From this point of view, and my desire to study this system since its inception to its application and its continuation until now and to know the causes of the emergence and resistance along time, and the accompanying criticism and acceptance, rejection and response, I undertook to study the concept of tribal custom and how to develop the system of clan lawsuits, The research has some tribal terminology used in this system and in the language of the clans to the conclusion derived from the research folds.

Key words: Clan Claims System - tribal custom.

Introduction:

Tribal justice is a source of separation between the crimes committed in tribal societies, and was concerned with two important cases of murder and shame on the day there was no courts or civil courts, It has been most of the tribes in Iraq resort to tribal custom Iraq was under Ottoman occupation Due to the absence of courts and judicial institutions in Iraq And away from areas of the majority of the population and the majority of the population of Iraq were rural residents So it was a tribal custom is the rule in suits and conflict that gets between them , The British occupation administration in Iraq has succeeded When she saw them resort to tribal custom in their rivalries I took the study of their psychological state and their customs and rules traded among themselves They proceeded to codify their own system The British occupation administration encouraged them to declare this system which was called "Tribal Claims System" , To be a law of their own continued to work for a period of time a system that has divided Iraqi society in favor of the British occupation administration . For the purpose of regulating the administration of justice and restore legal life The British occupation authorities have drawn up a number of laws, including the Iraqi Occupied Territories act of 1915 which was drafted after the occupation of Basra .The British administration looked at tribal society in Iraq as an independent entity independent of civil society which treated the tribesmen as individuals far from "urbanization.

Abbreviations

In some of the search margins, a number of symbols were used for some conventions:

B. D. H ………. Books and Documents House – Baghdad
P. C. B…………The Penal Code of Baghdad
S. A…………… Sequence Almelvh
D………………Document

First - a brief history of tribal custom:

The disputes and tribal disputes in Iraq before the British occupation Pre-empted under special rules laid down on the basis of (Tribal custom) since ancient times and continued until the British occupation of Iraq in 1914.

Coutume. It is the legal rule that arise from among people on a certain basis and follow them Is of great importance as a source of law, It is also what people know and walked on; In other words, usually no difference between the two words, Both give meaning to one definition, and this is what is called (al-Sawani) : The tribal law is not blogger, And sometimes it is written, Usually referred to in cases that arise within the tribe, Or between the tribe and other tribes.
The tribal judiciary was before the British occupation Based on the realization of the right and following judicial methods and fair without bias.

Divide suits according to their importance

1. **killings and types**
2. **Comment offender**
3. **Compensation of the human in one of its members**
4. **Al-Nahwah: It is a refusal to marry a relative of a woman**
5. **Entourages: a compensation Scratching dignity and honor touch**
6. **Shame: the accusation of view one of the persons**
7. **Hooray: ask for help**

The British administration admitted to the local device, Rulers, politicians and officers were participating in the hearing to this type of complaints and how to solve them, and these rulers wanted the views of tribal elders when listening and resorting to them, And in this sense realized the occupation authority The occupied areas of Iraq Act of 1915 It can not be applied in the tribal areas, The law of the Iraqi territories occupied in 1915 It did not put a solution to this problem, and some tribal problems I therefore found the opportunity to issue a special regime for these areas To address these issues on one hand and control the clans on the other. Issued on the twelfth day of February 1916 on the development of tribal claims system (The Tribal Criminal and Civil Disputes Regulation) Which was approved by the team Percy Lake General Commander of the occupation forces was published in today atheist twenty of the same month Signed by Stuart George Knox Senior Justice Officer. This system has been developed Henry Robert Conway Dobbs H.R. Based on the Indian Frontier Regulation Issued in 1875 this system was first published in English and then translated into Arabic, This law has helped to stabilize the clans somewhat, The system gave political officers broad powers to deal with cases And the granting of political officers, head of the right to exclude some areas of the implementation of the system on them with the consent of the Commander in Chief and, in the event of a conflict in one of the clans The political officer to refer the case to the (tribal council) To consider them according to tribal customs.
One of the most dangerous powers granted by the regime to the political officer is the right (collective punishment) on a village or group of people in case they cover them up on a comet Or hide one of the issues guide He has the right after the approval of the Chief of Political Officers Deny some people who find them dangerous to security The regime also authorized the political

officer to replace the penalty of flogging with imprisonment This is a method used by the British to harass national elements Which stands in the face of the occupation to oppose British interests, When the occupation of Iraq is completed Issued the General Command of the occupation forces on the twenty-eighth of the month of July 1918 Issued a statement that included the application of this system in all the occupied territories, To expand the scope of the occupied territories, The regime has lifted the status of clan elders It is your responsibility to maintain security And the arrest of criminals and protection of transportation routes Collecting taxes and providing them with gifts and weapons, All this in return for their cooperation with the administration of the occupation.

Second - criticism to the clan claims system
It has been subjected to clan claims system to great criticism Politicians, administrators, thinkers, intellectuals and the elders themselves, and it remained such views between supporters and opponents of this system, So that the author of the system (Henry Dobbs) He defended the system after its release several years Some of them went on to say that this system was in line with the wishes of the tribes Because it facilitated conflict resolution in ways that were common to tribes, Whereas others have directed several criticisms of this system as well as the social risks it causes It citizens department to civilians and tribal In subjecting them to the judicial system , and thus it led to a lack of unity of the judiciary in one country, and encouraged to keep feudalism by granting the powers Clan elders and truncate land them up to stand next to them, And this hinders the development of the country and the lack of high level ,The newspapers took draws criticism and show cons of this system On society and that it has increased the incidence of crimes Some criticized the regime for being contrary to Islamic law, The purpose of the issuance of this tribal system It is to create social unrest And discrimination team of people to damage another team.

Third. Laws that provided for the introduction of tribal custom:

The clan claims system has been in force in the occupied areas of Iraq, And after the occupation of Baghdad British administration issued laws regulating the judiciary among these laws, which provided for the introduction of the tribal judiciary(Baghdadi Penal Code of 1918) Where tribal custom has become a source of law, In the sense that he authorized the imposition of the punishment approved by tribal tradition Instead of all the paragraphs of the punishment prescribed by law Sanctions or some of them. , As the Royal Decree of December 28 1924 He spent the adoption of tribal claims system This regime has become effective on the clans of Iraq Which is the administrative application in Iraq Although most of the population of Iraq are subject to him, And that this system is effective to this day When the state weakens tribalism has emerged Other laws have been issued after the British occupation Depend on tribal custom The clan action system continued to operate for a long time in the history of Iraq.
This was a strange phenomenon in the eyes of researchers in the Legal Affairs, Since the judiciary is not unified, There are laws applied to the team without others, There are courts that govern a team of people without others, And there are provisions applied under the Hanafi doctrine and another doctrine Jaafari, as well as personal status issues of Moslems and Christianity, and these laws have special courts and higher reference, all of which make the judiciary unified in one country.

Conclusion

Each clan had their customs and traditions and its laws passed down from parents to children, By virtue of their environment and their remoteness from the center, the tribal system was known before the emergence of the clan litigation system which was prepared by the British occupation authorities and used it to its advantage to achieve its objectives In control of the Iraqi tribes in particular and on Iraq's population in general, And actually managed after studying the psychological and social conditions Most of the tribes of Iraq to woo tribal leaders and give them wide powers to help them occupy the rest of the Iraqi cities.

More importantly, we find that the occupation administration seeking to appease the clans for the purpose of helping them cut off aid the armies of the Ottoman Empire In their war against the British, Was the British administration Also it aims to put this system Avoid collision with the customs and traditions of clans.

Some common terms in the clans

Meaning	The term
Surveillance of harm in a particular place.	Altdharabh
The dimensions of the killer from the region and often determines the duration of	Aljloh
What the deceased leaves him Such as his own weapon, his garment, his seal, his garment and others.	Alahbuh
They give a woman or money to the clan of the killer If he threatened or opposed a member of the clan of the victim	**Al Hasham**
Representation of the dead	**The sanctity of examples**
Meaning	**The term**
Is the ransom of manslaughter	**Step**
Mutual Securities in custom tribal Between the people of the perpetrator and the victim Which refers to ending a problem or resolving a case	**Salvific**
Firing shots as a warning or threat	**Dakaa**
Calculating the death toll each clan against the second dead clan	**Dumdum**
Entry into the house without the permission of its people An attack on the people of the house	**Dosa House**
Is the payment of money to the cousin of the woman who marries her stranger	**Alradwh**
Injury of the person in his body or the injury of a member of his organs Not conducive to death.	**Al Sakat**
Bandits	**Alslabh**
It is a set of inherited customs and tribal rules	**Al Sawani**
The cry of women when subjected to aggression	**Hooray**
Is the messenger sent by one of the parties to the dispute to the other party	**Al-Tarash**
It is all bad from doing or saying	**Al Shame**
A truce may extend to a month or more	**Attoh**
Commenting on the offender after being imposed by the arbitrators	**Al-Aghba**
Short truce between the people of the murderer and the murdered	**Alleg**
Provide hospitality to the family of the deceased It is the amount of money sent by the people of the killer to the people of the slain	**AL Farsha**

	The hypothesis
The tribal judge is unofficial	**Kabrh**
He graduated from the amount of money the deceased before dividing	**Ksh Bksh**
Two men agreed to marry each other's sister without a dowry	**ALGesser**
The neighbor who lives with the clan and has no relation to it	**Alkaidy**
A person who marries a non-mahr on condition that he lives with the girl's family	**Guama**
The threat of dismissal claim	**In charge of**
The good successor to the clan	**Gait**
The board of satisfaction they are figures of prominent leaders and Sadat	**Manaih host**
Such as cattle, horses, camels, and sheep.	**Alnhoh**
Prevent another man who wants to apply to the marriage of a woman to him	**The Nabih**
The abduction of women.	**AL Haddat**
It is a crime of exposure to firearms or sharp instruments	

The References

1. **Iraqi Occupied Territories, General Officer commanding Regulation No. 4, of 1916 p. 27.**
2. **Lyell, Thomas, the Ins and outs of Mesopotamia, (London 1923). p. 229.**
3. **Colonial office Report of Iraq Administration October, 1920 –1922. p. 18.**
4. **Candller, Edmund, The Long Road to Baghdad, third Impression (London, 1919) vol.1, p. 274.**
5. **Saldana, precies of Turkish Arabic Affairs 1801 - 1905.**
6. **Pool , David , The Transformation of Iraqi political leadership in Kelidar,**
Abbas, (Ed), the Integration of Modern Iraqi from Elite to Class, (London, 1979). p. 78.
7. **www.gulan-media.com/arabic/articles ،2017/07/26**

Psychological unity and its relation to sleep disorders in patients with diabetes from members of the Arab community residing in the city of Alborg Denmark

Prepared by

A.Prof. Dr. Abbas Al-Imami

Physiological Psychology
Northern European Academy
Denmark
abbas-45@hotmail.com

Abstract

The suffering of the Arab immigrant in the country of alienation from alienation, change, loss and stressful life situations in various aspects may affect his mental health(Psychological disorders) as well as physical health through its impact on Physiological side (the work of members of the body) updated so organic diseases due to the impact of psychological factors, Or diseases and psychological disorders of the impact of imbalance and disturbance in the organic side of the individual as a disease of psychosomatic (diseases related to the self), And dealing with the right and appropriate ways with stressful situations give a kind of protection and psychological stability and the body of the individual because it may provide him with a state of social psychological compatibility in the moments of stress of his life, The study dealt with the nature of the correlation between the three variables, mainly the suffering of the Arab expatriate in Denmark (the research community), the sense of psychological unity , Sleep disorders, a psychosomatic disease, and diabetes. The researcher has prepared two kinds of measures, namely the psychological unit of measurement and the sleep disturbance measure.

Key words: Psychological unit - Sleep disorders - Diabetes - Arab community.

Firstly. Research problem

The stressful life events of loss and change always represent pressure factors on the individual This is indeed, and the Arab immigrant is suffering from Facing the new reality in its aspects(Social, cultural, technological development and progress, language, customs and traditions, living standards, and many life requirements) All make the members of the Arab community live in a state of unity and retreat, Works a state of internal revolution and disorders and anxiety , Makes the individual under pressure Leaving physical and psychological effects on the individual represents a burden on his health, And this is confirmed by the study of both Myers,H.F.et al 1983 in America(Myers,H.F.et al.1983), And the study of Abdel-Moti 1989 in Egypt ,The impact of these events varies from one person to another.

Second: The importance of research:

The concept of psychological unity is independent of the concept of depression, Anxiety, and may be more sensitive to the individual with diabetes; Work on the psychological side would limit the impact of these negative aspects to make him a person who has the ability to live with the members of society from its peers in the proper form, As the study in this area was not looking, Since none of the researchers or scholars specifically addressed this relationship between the three variables. The importance of research can be divided into two parts:

1. **Theoretical side:**

   A.Providing theoretical information that helps to avoid difficult situations.
   B.tsulait light on the role of psychological unity and its impact on the psychological state of people with diabetes.
   C.Determine the role and type of sleep disorders to reduce the psychological impact on the person with diabetes.

D. This research can be considered as a starting point for further studies and research in this field.

2. Applied side:

A. Detection (psychological unit relationship with sleep disorders in patients with diabetes).
B. Interest in psychological ways as roads therapeutic.

Third: Research Objectives:
The current research aims to answer the following questions:

1. Are there any differences between the scores of people with diabetes and non-infected for the sense of psychological loneliness?
2. Are there differences between the degrees of diabetes and the healthy for sleep disorders?
3. Is there a relational between the psychological feeling of loneliness and sleep disorders in people with diabetes relationship?
4. Are there statistically significant differences according to gender in people with diabetes for the sense of psychological loneliness?
5. Are there statistically significant differences depending on the gender variable in the patients Diabetes for sleep disorders?

   Achieving the above objectives requires:

   a. Building a measure of psychological loneliness.
   b. Building measure of sleep disorders.

Fourth: Research limits:

The current search is limited to a sample of patients with both types of diabetes and medically diagnosed Of the Arab community (males and females) Residing in the city Olburk . Denmark, who are aged between 20 and less than 60 years.

Fifthly. Search terms:

1. Psychological unity:

Of social phenomena, which include everyone and that of its causes is the lack of a sense of security, Lack of association with others in childhood this leads the individual to withdraw and then the feeling of psychological loneliness.

And the psychological feeling of loneliness has two dimensions:

A. **Psychological dimension**
   The individual with a sense of individuality and unity and it seems like the person worried and depressed.
B. **The social dimension**
   It is the case of the individual's sense of isolation from others around him.

Procedural definition:

Is the degree to which the individual gets (Male Female) on the scale of psychological unity Prepared by the researcher in this research.

2. Sleep

Says the world of sleep William Moorcroft 1993 when our bodies are cumbersome and tiring we feel an urgent need to sleep we cannot resist it (Myers, 1998, p.214), some scientists believe that the reason for this is due to Accumulations of harmful substances in our bodies(Adenosine) Due to the daily vital activities .(Passer & Smith, 2001,P.195– 196).

3.sleep disorders

Variation in the needs of individuals to sleep some of them sleep too long from 9 to 10 hours at night, And others sleep a little, Who sleep less than 3 5 hours at night They are at risk of death by 15% Higher than people who sleep an average of 7 hours a night (Sadock & Sadock, 2003, P.766) And it has many effects on humans from the following areas:

A.Biologically

1. Have an impact on the immune system
2. The body-weary people are pale and tired
3. Cause an upset of appetite for food

B. Psychologically

1. Lead to arousal speed and the individual is depressed and lost the taste of life.
2. Affect the mood and thinking of the individual.
3. Cause cases of anxiety and excessive interest in things

Procedural definition

Is the degree to which the individual gets (Male Female) on the scale of sleep disorders prepared by the researcher.

4.Diabetes

It is one of psychosomatic diseases, a lieutenant disease of the high proportion of glucose in the blood Because of the total or partial deficiency of the hormone insulin, which leads to renal complications and retina, and arterial or nervous.

A.Medical definition

Conner knows him-- It is a chronic disorder in metabolism it is characterized by high blood sugar glucose Due to a total or partial deficiency in secretion of insulin (Conner, Hetal, 1984, P. 15)

B .Definition of the psychological

It is a physical disorder Psychological factors have contributed to an active role in the onset of its and in the development of the patient's condition (DSM.III, R, 1987) ، (Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders)

6. **The Arab community**

It is a group of individuals (Male and female) Of Arab origin and residents in Denmark and exclusively in the city of Alborg.

The second chapter

Theoretical framework and previous studies

Firstly. Psychological unity:

The first variable is psychological unity that can be understood from two psychological and social aspects, psychologically, the person is lonely, depressed, and preoccupied Because of his sense of isolation and feeling emotional emptiness, And the overall feeling that was the result of the imbalance in the network of social relations that he enjoyed.

Psychological unit dimensions

a. Emotional dimension
b. Emotional dimension
c. Social dimension

Second: Sleep

Sleep is the main part of the survival of organisms, including humans.

The benefits of natural sleep

a. It maintains a balance between the state of activity in the brain and stop, and helps to activate memory.
b. The disposal of toxic and harmful substances
c. Helps in the process of integrating new experiences into an individual's personality
d. Contribute to the thermal regulation and maintenance of the neural network
e. Activate memory by connecting information between them .(Dale & F.2003 ,P:2239)
f. Renewed vitality and get rid of fatigue (Rathus,2001,P.227)
g. During which the damaged tissue is replaced in the body

h.   Provides comfort to the body and saves the brain from stress

3. Stages of sleep

Must be studied from the stage of vigilance Where the electrical activity of the brain of the individual Electroencephalogram (EEG) In the form of small, fast vibrations of the alpha type, And electrical activity of eye movement (EOG) Electrooculogram In the case of irregular, The muscular electric registration shall be a high level of muscle tension, And when the person is ready to sleep here begins the first phase Where muscle tension is lower than it was previously in wakefulness, The electrical recording of the eyes movement more calm, And here the individual has entered the second stage It is the actual beginning of sleep, And after a few minutes, the electrical activity of the brain changes Its frequency is between 1, 4 cycles per second and is of delta type, And here the individual has moved to the third stage of sleep, And continue to become more than 50% of the registration time This indicates that the entry in the fourth stage, Electromyogram (EMG) Almost nonexistent, And the electrical activity of the brain is similar to its activity in the first phase A small and fast vibrations, While the electrical activity of the eyes becomes clear Activity similar to the rapid movement of the eyes, And here the individual has entered the first stage Sleep stages of rapid movements of the eyes and lasts several minutes Followed by more sleep in the second stage of the sleep movements of the eyes. Thus, the cycle returns from the beginning of the third and fourth stages For non-quick movements of the eyes and then two cycles of rapid movements of the eyes , And in sleep at night There are four to five cycles of sleep Take from 7 to 8 hours of sleep As in the scheme below
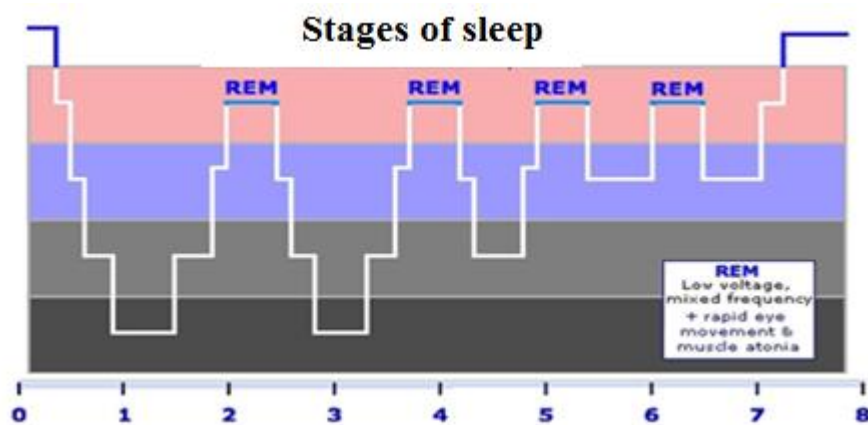
Third. Sleep disorders

(international classification of sleep disorders) ICSD

There are a range of features to these disorders according to this classification are

1. Difficulty determining the onset of sleep and wakefulness

2. Disparities in sleep times
3. Difficulty waking up at specified times or hours in the morning
4. Inability to wake up in early times. (Regenstein & Monk, 1995, P.604)

1. Types of sleep disorders .

A.Insomnia

It is either a difficulty in beginning to sleep or a difficulty in continuing, Suffered by more women than men suffer from it and also the elderly As well as those suffering from life stress(Halonen& Santrock, 1999, P.131)

B. Hypersomnia

Reverse insomnia disorder In which the number of hours of sleep per person is longer Higher than normal, And may happen to people temporarily or chronically

C.Sudden bouts of sleep disorder

This type of disorder in the daytime sleep shows, Sleep occurs to the individual even if standing or speaking, and becomes unable to move for a short period even after waking up, and this occurs due to malfunction in the neurotransmitters. (Halonen & Santrock, 1999, P. 132)

D. Restless legs syndrome

The description of the beginning of this case, 1945 By the Swedish World (Ekbom), it is my sleep disorder characterized by severely abnormal with increased sensation and movement in the lower leg (foot), and this may lead to sleep disorder (Harkreder, 2000, P. 1142)

E.Sleep apnea

Temporary interruptions of breathing during sleep, And frequently occur in men at the age of 50 years. (Myers, 1998, P. 217)

F.parasomnia

Is a condition of the imbalance get during sleep Are characterized by unusual events and have negative effects reflected on the individual or his or her family members (Rutter et al, 1997, P.479)

Fourthly. Psychosomatic disorders

Between Ibn Sina (980-1037 AD) that there is a relationship between the body and the self, and the extent of their influence in the other (reciprocal relationship) This was practically demonstrated when he placed a small lamb and a wolf in one place Without reaching each other, noted that despite the good nutrition of pregnancy, He began to weaken until he died Because of his suffering from pressure and his constant fear.

Fifthly. Diabetes

It is one of the chronic diseases, and that the genetic factor represents the first side of the injury, another factor is obesity, and the side effects that represent a large and dangerous problem on the individual Such as damage to the retina which may lead to blindness, Kidney failure, and blood pressure, And diabetic foot which leads to amputation of the foot.

1. Types of diabetes

A. Basic Diabetes: This will be on two types

Type 1 (This is called diabetes disease children)

Type 2 (This type of sugar is called insulin-dependent)

B. Secondary diabetes

This disease is caused by the presence of hormones constantly obstruct the representation of starchy substances, or work to block the action of insulin hormone Such as growth hormones and adrenal glands hormones. (Lisa&Kristen Møller, 2009, p. 229)

<div align="center">

Third Chapter

Methodology of research and procedures

</div>

First. The research methodology

Follow the descriptive approach because it is a curriculum that tries to detect the phenomenon to be studied by answering the problems that accompany this phenomenon.

Second. The research community

It represents members of the Arab community of male and female Residing in the city Olburk
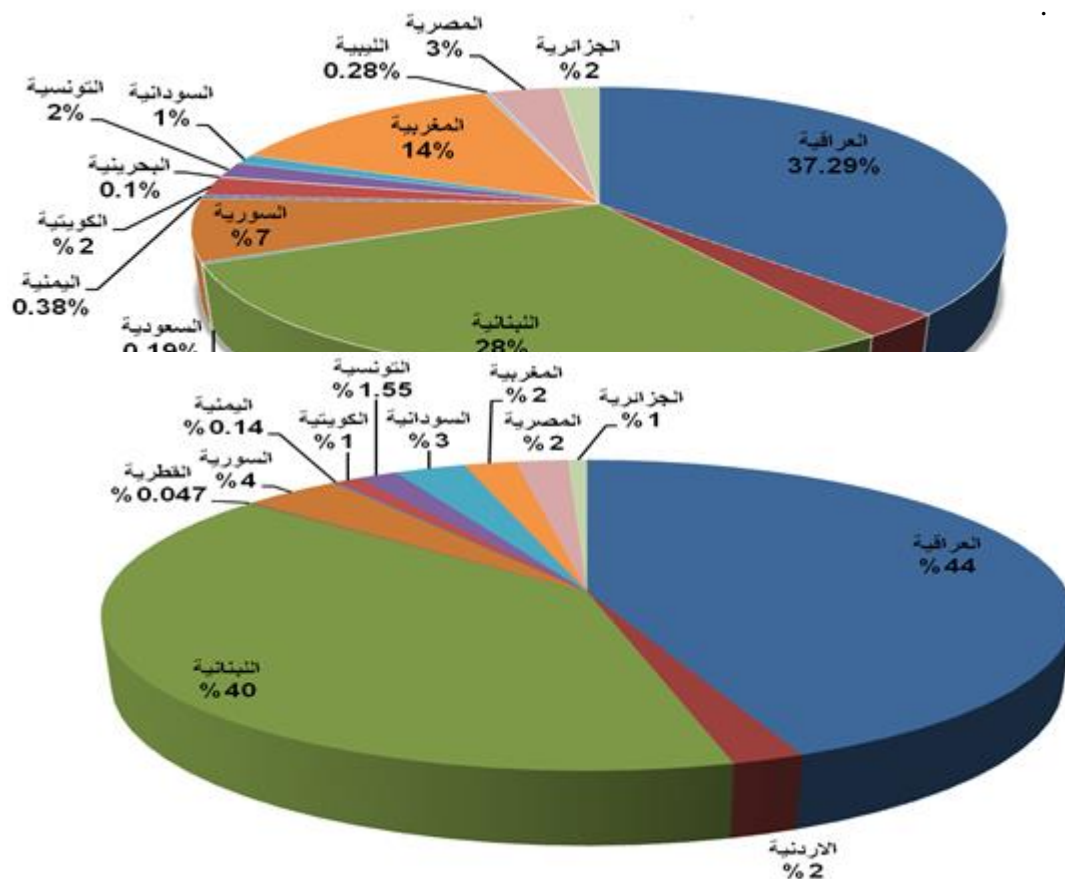
The Arab community in Olburk

Third. The study sample

Current research sample group of people with diabetes both types and medically diagnosed and both sexes, Were selected by the intentional method Numbered 50 people, members of the Arab community Residing in the city Olburk in Denmark Males 25 and 25 females with diabetes

The research sample

Age groups			smoking	Case of injury		is working		Social status		number	Sex
60 - 51	50 - 36	35 - 20		Disease	heredity	Works,	retired	Single	Married		
9	7	9	19	14	11	20	5	10	15	25	Males
9	8	8	9	12	13	17	8	11	14	25	Female

The equivalent sample

Age groups			smoking	is working		Social status		number	Sex
60 - 51	50 - 36	35 - 20		Works,	retired	Single	Married		
9	7	9	20	21	4	11	14	25	Males
9	8	8	11	17	8	12	13	25	Female

Fourthly. Search tools

The researcher prepared a standards required
1. Psychometric unit of measurement

Dimensions of Psychometric Unit Scale

Paragraph numbers	Type dimension
30 · 29 · 28 · 27 · 21 · 16 · 10 · 4 · 3	Negative perception of self and lack of self-confidence
24 · 23 · 14 · 13 · 2	Social rejection
34 · 33 · 25 · 22 · 11 · 7 ·1	The inability to establish social relations
32 · 31 · 19 · 17 · 6 · 5	Lack of social communication
26 · 20 · 18 · 15 · 12 · 9 · 8	Social Aid

Correlation coefficients of paragraphs

Indicate at level	Value R	Paragraph number	Indicate at level	Value R	Paragraph number	Indicate at level	Value R	Paragraph number
0,01	0,512	25.	0,01	0,612	13.	0,01	0.459	1.
0,05	0,291	26.	0,05	0,293	14.	0,05	0.293	2.
0,01	0,374	27.	0,01	0,404	15.	0,01	0,322	3.
0,05	0,281	28.	0,01	0,332	.16	0,01	0,373	4.
0,01	0,348	29.	0,05	0,276	.17	0,01	0,412	5.
0,01	0,345	30.	0,01	0,344	18.	0,01	0,418	6.
0,05	0,277	31.	0,01	0,553	19.	0,01	0,429	7.
0,05	0,288	32.	0,05	0,287	20.	0,05	0280,	8.
0,05	0,275	33.	0,01	0,682	21.	0,01	0,526	9.
0,01	0,759	34.	0,01	0,568	22.	0,01	0,480	10.
			0,05	0,277	23.	0,01	0,382	11.
			0,05	0,282	24.	0,01	0,544	12.

And to compare them at the level of 0.05, all correlation coefficients were statistically significant

Value T	Value R	Sequence	Value T	Value R	Sequence
3,06	0,344	18.	3,22	0.459	1.
6,42	0,553	19.	3,23	0.293	2.
3,04	0,287	20.	3,12	0,322	3.
7,10	0,682	21.	3,28	0,373	4.
6,20	0,568	22.	3,47	0,412	5.
3,25	0,277	23.	3,58	0,418	6.
2,56	0,282	24.	3,44	0,429	7.
6,70	0,512	25.	3,50	0,280	8.
3,39	0,291	26.	6,48	0,526	9.
3,97	0,374	27.	4,26	0,480	10.
2,98	0,281	28.	3,25	0,382	11.
3,49	0,348	29.	5,20	0,544	12.
3,30	0,345	30.	6,44	0,612	13.
3,26	0,277	31.	2,84	0,293	14.
3,13	0,288	32.	3,76	0,404	15.
2,86	0,275	33.	3,39	0,332	16.

Correlation coefficients for each dimension in the psychological unit scale 7.

Link coefficient value	Type dimension
0,384	With negative outlook and lack of self-confidence
0.309	Social rejection
0.483	The inability to establish social relations
0.349	Lack of social communication
0.373	Social Aid

2. Scale of sleep disorders .

A table showing the dimensions of each dimension of the sleep disturbance scale

Numbers Phrase	Number of Phrases	Type dimension	Sequence
10 ، 9 ، 8 ، 7 ، 6 ، 4 ، 3 ، 1	8	Insomnia disorder	.1
27 ، 15 ، 14 ، 13 ، 11 ، 5	6	Hyperactivity disorder	.2
33 ، 31 ، 29 ، 2 ، 18 ، 17	6	Sleep cycle rhythm disorder	.3
30 ، 28 ، 26 ، 19	4	Night nightmare disorder	.4
32 ، 23 ، 22 ، 21 ، 20 ،16	6	Nighttime panic disorder	.5
34 ، 25 ، 24 ،12	4	Trouble walking at night	.6

Correlation coefficients for paragraphs scale sleep disorders

Value R	Paragraph number	Value R	Paragraph number	Value R	Paragraph number	Value R	Paragraph number
0,283	28.	0,289	19.	0,307	10.	0,477	1.
0,670	29.	0,377	20.	0,279	11.	0,434	2.
0,346	30.	0,426	21.	0,480	12.	0,284	3.
0,278	31.	0,318	22.	0,284	13.	0,685	4.
0,384	32.	0,288	23.	0,400	14.	0,469	5.
0,679	33.	0,489	24.	0,486	15.	0,321	6.
0,293	34.	,0481	25.	0.691	16.	0,286	7.
		0,340	26.	0,295	17.	0,508	8.
		0,363	27.	0,354	18.	0,624	9.

The fourth chapter

Search Results and Discussion

The achievement of the basic goals of the search be by answering the following questions

1. Are there differences between the scores of people with diabetes and non-infected for the sense of psychological loneliness?

The existence of this variable (psychological unit) in the injured more than the healthy

2. Are there differences between the scores of people with diabetes and non-infected For sleep disorders?

The presence of sleep disorders in the infected more than in the healthy

3. Is there a correlation between psychological loneliness and sleep disorders In people with diabetes?

The great relationship between these two variables

4. Are there statistically significant differences depending on the gender variable in people with diabetes for feelings of psychological loneliness?

The presence of psychological unity in males more than females

5. Are there statistically significant differences depending on the gender variable In people with diabetes for sleep disorders?

The presence of sleep disorders in infected males more than in females

Conclusions:

1. Individuals with diabetes have a more sense of psychological loneliness Compared to non-infected.
2. The suffering of individuals with diabetes from sleep disorders more than the suffering of healthy individuals.
3. There is a positive correlation between the two variables of psychological loneliness and sleep disorders in the sample of people with diabetes.
4. Males are more sensitive to female psychological unity In the sample of people with diabetes.
5. Males are more prone to sleep disorders of the female sample of people with diabetes.

Recommendations

1. Opening cultural centers and guidance.
2. Open social centers concerned with the Arab family To solve problems.
3. Help the children of the Arab community to understand their problems in various fields.
4. Organizing seminars, lectures and other social activities.

5. Use some psychological treatment methods to break isolation collar.

6. Health awareness necessary to control the quality of nutrition.

7. Raising awareness and encouraging the practice of sports of all kinds, especially walking.

Proposals

1. Conduct a similar study on a sample in other Western countries, In order to know the existence of this relationship or not.

2. Conducting a study in the various Arab countries to study the relationship between sleep disorder and the psychological unity of people with diabetes.

3. To study the relationship between the variables of psychological unity and sleep disorder for people with physical mental illness.

4. Study of the relationship between stressful life events and depression in people with diabetes.

5. Studying the importance of social and psychological support in alleviating feelings of psychological loneliness.

6. Obesity and its relation to mental disorders.

References

1. The Holy Quran.

2. Abu Hijleh, Nizam (1998), Psychiatry, Amman: Zahran House.

3. Al-Banna, Anwar Mahmoud (2008), Stressful life situations and their relationship to sleep and wakefulness disorders among married and unmarried students of Al-Aqsa University in Gaza Governorate, Humanitarian Studies, (Volume 16), (P2), pp. 585-630.

4.Purple, Alexander (1992), The Secrets of Sleep, translated by Ahmed Abdulaziz .

5. Taylor, Anne (1996), Introduction to Psychology, Psychological Studies,

Damascus: Publications of the Ministry of Culture.

6. Jawdeh, Amal (2007), Psychological Unit and Depression among a Sample of Deaf and Ordinary Adolescents, A Comparative Study, Special Education Conference between Reality and Expectations, held at Benha University from July 16-17, 2007, published in the conference proceedings, Part 2, pp. 416-460 .

7. Al-Helou, Buthaina Mansour (1995), The strength of personality and its relationship to methods of dealing with life pressures, unpublished doctoral thesis, University of Baghdad.

8. Hamdi, Anwar (1987), To Sleep Happy (Studies in Sleep, Dreams and Hypnosis), The Islamic Office, Beirut: Al-Khani Library.

9. Khader, Ali Al-Sayed and Al-Shennawi, Muhammad Mahrous (1988), The feeling of psychological loneliness and mutual social relations, p. 25, The Arabian Gulf Message.

10. El-Desouki, Magdy Mohamed (1998), Psychological Unit Scale, Cairo: Egypt, The Anglo-Egyptian Library.

11. Al-Razad, Fays (2000), Psychosomatic Diseases (Diseases of the Time), Beirut: Lebanon, Dar al-Nifaas.

12. Rifaat, Muhammad (1981), Diabetes and its treatment, Beirut: Lebanon, Dar Al-Ma'rifah for Printing and Publishing.

13. Rochlin, L. (1971), Sleep, Hypnosis, Dreams, translated by: Shawky Jalal, Ahmed Okasha, Egypt, Egyptian General Authority for Authorship and Publishing.

14. Al-Subaie, Hoda (2003), Psychological unit and social sensitivity of primary school children in government and foreign schools in the State of Qatar, Journal of the Faculty of Education, Assiut University, Egypt.

15. Al-Suleiman, Hani (2003), Defects of the Character, Jordan: Dar Al-Israa.

16. Saber, Fatima Awad and Khafaja, Mervat Ali (2002), Foundations and Principles of Scientific Research, 1st Edition, Alexandria: Al-Ishaa Art Library and Press.

17. Saleh, Qasim Muhammad (2005), Gay Psychology and Mental and Psychological Disorders, Erbil: Iraq, Salah al-Din Press.

18. Al-Sagheer, Abdul-Zahra (1968), Al-Nawm (Scientific, Philosophical and Linguistic Research and Opinions), Baghdad: Al-Zahra Press.

19. Al-Abbasi, Abla Bint Hussein (1999), Deprivation and its Relation to the Feeling of Psychological Loneliness among Adolescent Girls Residing in Social Welfare Homes in the Western Region, an unpublished master's thesis, King Abdulaziz University, Madinah.

20. Abdel Mohsen, Yusra (1987), A Journey with Psychology, Akhbar Al-Youm Foundation, (p. 63).

21. Abdel Moati, Hassan (1989), The psychological impact of life events as perceived by psychosomatical patients, Journal of Psychology, (p. 9), Cairo: General Book Authority.

22. Al-Azmawi, Ibrahim Kazem (1988), Milestones from the Psychology of Childhood, Adolescence and Youth, Baghdad: House of General Cultural Affairs, "Arab Horizons".

23. Okasha, Ahmad (1992), Contemporary Psychiatry, Cairo: The Anglo-Egyptian Library, Revised Edition

24. Okasha, Ahmad (1982), Physiological Psychology, Cairo: House of Knowledge.

25. Al-Feki, Hamid Abdel-Aziz (1988), Studies in the psychology of growth, Kuwait: Dar Al-Qalam.

26. Kashkosh, Ibrahim Zaki (1983), The Experience of Sense of Psychological Loneliness, Yearbook (P2), Faculty of Education, Assiut University, Egypt.

27. Qashqoush, Ibrahim Zaki (1988), A measure of the psychological loneliness of university students, Cairo: Egypt, The Egyptian Anglo Library.

28. Kamal, Ali (1990), Chapter of Sleep and Gate of Dreams, Baghdad: House of Books and Documents.

29. Langen, Dietrich (1984), Sleep and its disturbances, translated by Helmy Najm, Baghdad: Iraq, Ministry of Culture and Information Publications.

30. Conner, Hetal. (1984), **Diabetes in Practice**, New York. Chic Hestet John Wiley.

31. Dale, M.D., F.A.C.P., David C & Federman, M.D.C.P Daniel D. (200**3), Medicine, Scientific American**, United States of America, web MD Inc.

32. Eysenk, Michael W. (2000**), Psychology, A Student's Handbook**, Hong Kong, Psychology Press Ltd..

33. Gelder et al (2001**), Psychiatry, Shorter Oxford Textbook** (4th ed.), New York, Oxford University.

34. Gelder, M.G. et al (2004**, Psychiatry, New Oxford Textbook** (4th ed.), New York, Oxford University.

35. Halonen, Janes & Santrock, John W. (1999**), Psychology, Contexts and Applications** (3rd ed**.**), United States of America, McGraw-Hill College.

36. Harkreader, Helen (2000, **Fundamentals of Nursing, Caring and Clinical Judgment**, United States of America, Snan Ders.

37. Lahey, Benjamin B. (2001), **Psychology, an Introduction** (7th ed.), University of Chicago, Mc Graw-Hill Education.

38. Lisa Carstensen & Kirsten Møller.(2009**), Social – og Sundheds Hjælper**, Munksgaard Danmark, 6.udgave.

39. Lust man, PJ. Et al. (1997), **the role of psychotherapy to contral hyper glyciemic**, general hospital of Psychiatry, vol 19.

40. Myers, David G. (1998**, Psychology** (5th Ed.) Hope College, Holl and, Michigan, Worth, Inc.

41. Myers, H.F, et al.(1983) **Life stress, health and blood pressure in black college students** . Journal of black psychology,Feb. Vol.9,No.2,pp.1-25

42. Passer, Michael W. and Smith, Roland E. (2001**), Psychology, Frontiers and Applications**, New York, McGraw-Hill Higher Education.

43. Rathus, Spencer A. (2001), **Essentials of Psychology** (6th ed.), USA: Harcourt Brace College.

44. Regenstein, Q. and Monk, T. (1995). **Delayed Phase syndrome, are view of its clinical aspects**, America Journal of Psychiatry, 152, p.602-608. http://en,wikpedia.org

45. Rutter, Michael et al (1997**), Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, Modern Approaches,** (3rd Ed.) Britain, Blackwell Science Ltd.

Objectivity in the issuance of monetary judgments against the heads of positions
A comparative study
The unique contracts in the works of Al-Ayyan al-Maqrizi
(845 AH / 1441 CE) are a model

Prepared by

Dr. Ahmed Oleiwi Sahib
College of Education - Al-Imam Al-Kadum University
For Islamic Sciences - Iraq
ahmeda8888s@gmail.com

Abstract

There are some influences that have been done in the judgments of some critical historians towards translators, such as the relationship of kinship, or proximity to the poles of power and others, although a few cases, but it remains one of the negative historians, but find our historian has exceeded those negatives, To the positions of the sultans, judges and ministers; who knew them closely, sometimes they were relatives or acquaintances, or those who knew them due to administrative friction, because Al-Maqrizi had held several administrative positions made him know more than other historians.

The researcher divided the study into several axes. The first topic was: The biography and scientific status of al-Maqrizi. The second axis was the criticism of the authority, any political decision makers. The third axis came to highlight the critique of the judges. And society, and finally touched on criticism of the administrative side of the ministers.

Key Words: Monetary Rulings - Positions - Al-Maqrizi,

Introduction:

The purpose of the study was to investigate the accuracy of criticism when Maqrizi, And the extent of objectivity, The most important pillars on which it was based on the, So we note the methodology Taqi al-Din Maqrizi To a certain extent characterized by objectivity, scientific honesty and non-courtesy, Criticized the men of power did not stand when showing the positive and negative aspects, But went beyond the judgment of many sultans and princes And the heads of positions in the Mamluk administration.
The researcher relied on the method of comparison and analysis in the presentation of historical novels, In terms of compatibility or opposition to the Maqrizi.

The first topic
Biography and scientific status of Al- Maqrizi, In terms of his name, birth, and origin and the positions held by, His scientific writings.
- His name:
Is the historian, Abul Abbas, Taqi al-Din Ahmed bin Ali bin Abdul Qadir Ibn Muhammad ibn Ibrahim ibn Muhammad ibn Tamim ibn Abd al-Samad, Known as Maqrizi In relation to the Al-Maqarza neighborhood in Baalbek in the Levant.
- Birth and death:
Maqrizi Egyptian-born and home and death, was born in Cairo in the Burjouan neighborhood the year 760 AH / 1359 AD, His death Thursday afternoon, the nineteenth of Ramadan Year 845 AH / 1441 AD.
Jobs filled:
Al-Maqrizi was respected by the statesmen of his time, and they offered him the names of positions in the year 788 AH / AD 1386 AD became a site of the Diwan, He was twenty-two years old, And then appointed a deputy of the judges of the judge Shafei, Then Khatib in the Mosque of Amr ibn al-Aas, Then took over the front of a mosque ruling by order of God Fatimid, In the year 816 AH /

1413, Al-Maqrizi traveled to Damascus He studied at the two schools and Alakabbalah Ashrafieh, And after his return from Damascus to Cairo ,He became full-time free to reading, studying and writing.

- His works:

Al-Maqrizi was a lover of history, Wrote in the general history, and in plans, and has become one of the most important sources to study the history of Egypt and its effects.

Books that describe Egypt:

- Holding the jewels of Asfat in the news of the city of Fustat, A book missing.
- The behavior to know the countries of kings.
- Al waseet

Books Translations:

AL Mukaffa al kabeer

Durrar Al Oqud AL fareda

Small Messages:

The messages of al-Maqrizi are many and very important, was written in the end of his life, a multi-purpose messages addressed to various arts of science and literature

The second topic:

Criticism of political decision-makers (owners of power)

The methodology of historical criticism at al-Maqrizi has to some extent been characterized by scientific objectivity and non-courtesy.

The third topic:

Highlights criticism of the judges layer because this job is sensitive in building the state and society.

The fourth topic: Criticism of Ministers:

Monitoring the general behavior of some ministers, and the distinction between administrative policy, and low ethical behavior, and those of the Minister Ibn Abi Shaker Abdul Wahab, Maqrizi mentioned advantages, saying the work of the ministry and well-tuned, then he mentioned his negativity, He was engrossed in pleasures, a fraudster, Bad subcontractor, Gdara, unjust. As he mentioned Sakhaawi saying Start work in the ministry Good and thanked the whole people But did not last long but died after nine months, We note that Maqrizi when criticizing Egyptian ministers It uses words to refer to injustice and evil.

Epilogue:

We came up with a set of results

1. Criticism Almaqrizi people who lived with them and their owner

2. The critique of religious behavior and ethical behavior of the interpreter

3. Most ministers have Astgloualemnsb in the injustice of the parish

4. Maqrizi was characterized by scientific honesty in his criticism of the interpreter for him, and not courtesy.

References:

1. Al-Abshihi, Shihab Al-Din Muhammad (1986 AD), The Extreme in Every Prospect of Art, 2nd Edition, Editing, Mofid Muhammad Qumaiha, Beirut: Dar Al-Kutub Al-Ilmiyya.

2. Ibn Taghri Bardi, Jamal Al-Din Abi Al-Mahasin Yusef (1998 AD), The Healing Evidence for Al-Manhal Al-Safi, 2nd Edition, Verification, Fahim Muhammad Shaltout, Cairo: Dar Al-Kutub Al-Masrya.

3. Ibn Taghri Bardi, Jamal Al-Din Abi Al-Mahasin Yusef (1993 AD), Al-Manhal Al-Safi and Al-Muwafi after Al-Wafi, edited by Muhammad Muhammad Amin, Cairo: Dar Al-Kutub Al-Masrya.

4. Ibn Taghri Bardi, Jamal al-Din Abi al-Mahasin Yusef (1992 AD), The Prosperous Stars in the Kings of Egypt and Cairo, Beirut: Dar al-Kutub al-Ilmiyya.

5. Ibn al-Jazri, Shams al-Din Abu al-Khair Muhammad ibn Muhammad ibn Yusuf (1933 CE), The End of the End in the Layers of Reciters, Ibn Taymiyah Library

6. Ibn Hajar, Shihab al-Din Ahmed bin Ali bin Muhammad al-Asqalani (1998 AD), the news of immersion in the news of age, investigation, Hassan Habashi, Cairo.

7. Ibn Hajar, Shihab al-Din Ahmad bin Ali bin Muhammad al-Asqalani (1993 AD), the pearls lurking in the notables of the Eight Hundred, Beirut: Dar Al-Jeel.

8. Ibn Hajar, Shihab al-Din Ahmed bin Ali bin Muhammad al-Asqalani (1961 AD), relieving Egypt's judges, investigation, Hamid Abdel-Majid and others, Cairo: Al-Amiriya.

9. Al-Khatib Al-Tabrizi, Abu Abdullah Muhammad Ibn Abdullah (1983 AD), Explanation of the Court of Abi Tamam, 3rd Edition, Verification, Muhammad Abdo Azzam, The Arab Ammunition Series, Cairo: Dar Al-Ma'arif.

10. Al-Sakhawi, Shams al-Din Muhammad ibn Abd al-Rahman (1896 CE), the dust molten at the tail of al-Suluk, Cairo: the Amiriya Press.

11. Al-Sakhawi, Shams al-Din Muhammad Ibn Abd al-Rahman (1966 AD), The Bright Light of the People of the Ninth Century, Cairo: The Library of Life House.

12. Al-Suyuti, Jalal al-Din Abd al-Rahman ibn Abi Bakr (1967 AD), Hassan Lecture in Egypt and Cairo News, Cairo: House of Revival of Arab Books.

13. Al-Sayrafi, Al-Khatib Al-Jawhari, Ali Bin Dawood (1970 AD), The Journey of Souls and Bodies in the History of Time, Verification, Hassan Habashi, Cairo: Dar Al-Kutub.

14. Ibn Qadi Shahba, Taqi al-Din Abu Bakr Ahmad (1987 AD), Tabaqat al-Shafi'iism, Beirut: Dar al-Nadwa al-Jadidah.

15. Al-Maqrizi, Ahmad bin Ali bin Abd al-Qadir al-Husayn (1996 CE), Al-Hanfah's Instruction of the News of the Fatimid Imams, the Caliph, Edition 2, Verification, Jamal al-Din al-Shayal, Cairo: Al-Ahram Commercial Press.

16. Al-Maqrizi, Ahmad bin Ali bin Abd al-Qadir al-Hussein (2002 AD), Dirar of Unique Contracts in the Translations of Useful Notables, Verification by Mahmoud al-Jalili, Dar al-Gharb al-Islami.

17. Al-Maqrizi, Ahmed bin Ali bin Abd al-Qadir al-Hussein (1936 AD), The Conduct to Know the Mamluk State, Investigation, Mustafa Ziada, Cairo: The Egyptian House of Books.

18. Abu Zaid, Siham Mustafa (1986 AD), The Calculus in Islamic Egypt from the Arab Conquest to the End of the Mamluk Era, The Egyptian General Book Authority.

19. Salim, Mahmoud Rizk (1962 AD), The era of the Mamluk Sultans and its scientific and literary output, Cairo: Literature Library.

20. Mustafa, Shaker (1979 AD), Arab History and Historians, Beirut: House of Science for the Millions.

Self-compassion as an indicator of predicting both academic procrastination and test anxiety among students at Sultan Qaboos University

Prepared by

Youssef Salem Saif Al-Nadabi
PhD student at Muhammad the First University
Faculty of Arts and Humanities , Oujda (Kingdom of Morocco)

ys.loyal24@gmail.com

Abstract

The study aimed to explore the relationship between Self-compassion, academic procrastination and test anxiety among a sample of students of Sultan Qaboos University (Sultanate of Oman), as well as the differences between these variables by year (first and last year), gender (male and female) (Scientific, human). The sample consisted of (287) male and female students, 123 students from scientific colleges and 164 male and female students from humanitarian colleges. For this purpose, the researcher used the following tools: Self-compassion scale, academic procrastination scale, and the test anxiety scale.

The results of the study showed a negative relationship between self-compassion, academic procrastination and test anxiety, and a positive relation between procrastination and test anxiety. The results also showed differences in the basic variables of study, and each of the demographic variables (gender, specialization, year of study).

The regression analysis showed that Self-compassion is a predictor of gender, specialization, academic year and test anxiety, but it is not a predictor of academic procrastination.

Keywords: Self-compassion, academic procrastination, test anxiety, University students.

Introduction:

Many college students have a list of goals to achieve academic success which are an integral part of their university life However, some may fail to complete academic duties in a timely manner, and this may negatively impact their lives Academic anxiety, the tension and a sense of hopelessness, Because of the difficulty of performing these duties on time.

I have found, Beswick et al (Beswick et al., 1988) a negative relationship between academic procrastination and academic achievement Students who postpone their studies for the time of the test, and therefore concerned before the date of the test, Several studies have indicated Most college students suffer from academic procrastination, Steele said(Steel, 2007: 65-94) ,that 75% of university students, They acknowledge that they delay in the performance of academic duties, Research results have shown(Al-Ahmad, 2010) that (40% -30%) Of students considered

procrastination a critical problem hinder their personal balance and perform their academic work thus increasing the level of tension and feeling anxious.

As demonstrated by the results of studies (Steel, 2007),، (Solomon & Rothblum, 1984)، (Özer et al., 2009), Procrastination has to do with personality traits Such as fear and anxiety, and weak self-efficacy, and the control center, Obsessions and neurotic.

Some students may resort because of fear of tests to escape from the situation or absence from the test, all defensive means used by the student to protect him from that position.

People who are sorry for themselves when they have painful experiences or cases of failure they may look themselves into an understanding look and harmony and kindness rather than exaggerated monetary judgment or self-flagellation of what happens to them (Neff, 2003b: 85-102).

With regard to the connection between self-pity and anxiety, Compassion itself can be seen as a valuable emotional organizational strategy, Self-pity can be a protective source against test anxiety And the academic delay of many students especially in their different educational stages (Neff, 2003a:223-250).

The problem of the study and its justifications:

There is a problem many students face in their academic life Related to the weakness of motivation towards the study, which is Procrastination; Students use this concept for short-term benefits, but in fact has detrimental effects on their health, personal well-being and academic performance. (Zuckerman & Tsai, 2005:411-442) Procrastination is a widespread phenomenon in all societies, and has a direct impact on individuals and university students; University students who have higher procrastination they are characterized by a low level of achievement with high level of anxiety and tension.(Tice & Baumeister, 1997) This anxiety and procrastination is sometimes due To the inability of the student to deal with the requirements of his life Cognitive, emotional and academic flexibility and self-pity In the face of life's difficulties (Neff et al., 2005)، (Williams et al., 2008)

The researcher formulated the problem of his study in the following question:

Is it possible to predict the dimensions of self-pity (Positive and negative) In relation to both academic procrastination and test anxiety to a sample of students of Sultan Qaboos University?

The importance of the study:

The importance of the study is as follows:

1. A new variable of psychology has been shown, which is, a self-pity which is a protective factor to meet students' requirements to achieve their academic goals, and to shed light on this concept and its relation to some personal and psychological variables (Academic procrastination, test anxiety) it may help to understand and know some of the factors that affect it.
2. Targeted sample in research, Students of Sultan Qaboos University Scientific and humanitarian faculties.
3. The study presents three important measures in the academic field, Self-pity, Academic and procrastination, and test anxiety among university students.
4. Few studies have been addressed to self-pity and its relationship to academic procrastination and the concern of the test at the Sultan Qaboos University Students.
5. The results of this research can be used in building outreach programs relating to the development of self-pity to university students who are characterized as academic procrastination by overcoming its disadvantages.

Objectives of the study:

1. Shed light on the concept of self-pity and its relationship with some psychological and personal variables.
2. Exploring the relationship between self-pity and academic procrastination the anxiety test of the study sample.
3. Knowledge of the differences in both self-pity and academic procrastination and test anxiety among sample members Depending on the academic year and academic specialization, and gender (males and females).
4. Know the differences between high and low self-pity in the sample each of academic procrastination and test anxiety.

5. Knowledge of the interaction effect of variables test anxiety and academic procrastination Gender and specialization and the academic year and their mutual interaction with compassion itself.

Terminology of study and procedural definitions:

Self –Compassion

Self-pity foretells many aspects Positive self-esteem and psychological performance, such as increased happiness and optimism (Neff et al., 2007), decreased symptoms of depression and anxiety, Improve motivation (Breines & Chen, 2012), and increased satisfaction with the relationship (Baker & McNulty, 2011). So compassion itself is the strongest predictor of good academic performance and adapt to academic work requirements (Leary et al., 2007)

Definition of Self-compassion: "Openness to personal suffering, and test the sense of care and kindness towards the self, Take an attitude of nonjudgmental understanding towards shortcomings and failures, and that one's experience is part of the common human experience(Neff, 2003a :224)

The researcher knows self-pity procedurally: The degree obtained by the examinee on this scale and consisting of (26) paragraphs with its six dimensions.

Academic Procrastination:

Describe Ferrari (Ferrari et al., 1995) that academic procrastination of the student may be the result of three behavioral manifestations
1. Poor performance, intent or behavior
2. discrepancy between intention and behavior
3. Student preference for non-competitive activities

Some studies have shown (Steel, 2007) procrastination is related to a person's weak motivation and the difficulty of self-regulation, it is also associated with lying.

The researcher knows academic procrastination procedurally

"It is postponement or avoidance of achievement and the implementation of academic duties on time, which can be measured by non-submission of duties on time, and attend to written and oral tests.

Test-anxiety

That test anxiety may not be present alone but with other forms of psychological distress such as depression. (Esther et al., 2013)

Test anxiety: It "a set of physiological factors and behavioral responses that come with anxiety on possible negative consequences (Zeidner, 1998: 411-442)

Definition of test anxiety procedurally: The case felt by the student before and during the test, and includes a number of symptoms including moodiness of tension and speed of arousal, and cognitive symptoms such as difficulty concentrating and exaggeration in interpretation and low self-efficacy, and motivational symptoms, such as avoiding situations and increasing reliability the desire to escape from the test positions, increase in physiological symptoms, such as: heart palpitations difficulty breathing and dry mouth.

Previous studies:

There are many studies, the study (Murat, 2011) differences between males and females have been shown in compassion and academic delay, and troubled attitudes, a study (Sirois, 2014) aimed to the verification of self-pity as a mediator of the relationship between procrastination and psychological pressures, and search (Golpour et al., 2015) Disclosure of the role of self-pity in the prediction of procrastination among students.

Study Hypotheses:

1. There is a statistically significant relationship between self-pity both academic procrastination and test anxiety of the total sample.
2. There are statistically significant differences between the average scores of each of the pity itself Academic procrastination and test anxiety depending on the specialization (scientific, humanitarian) the school year (first, last), and gender (males, females).
3. There are statistically significant differences between the mean scores high and low self-pity depending on the variables of academic procrastination and test anxiety.
4. There is a statistically significant interaction of test anxiety variables, and academic delay, Specialization and academic year type and interaction between them on the particular compassion of the study sample.

Methodology and procedures of the study

Follow the researcher in his study descriptive approach, in order to identify the relationship between compassion itself every academic procrastination and test anxiety in a sample of students from Sultan Qaboos University, as well as to identify differences between males and females, Specialty (scientific, humanitarian) , and the school year, and the predictive ability of study variables to self-pity.

Study Society:

The study population consists of all students (males, females) Students at Sultan Qaboos University In all scientific and humanitarian colleges, for the first semester of the academic year 2018/2019.

The study sample:

The study sample was randomly selected of Sultan Qaboos University students (287) students, Their ages range from (18-24) years, Number of males (151) students, and 136 students, and the number of students in the first year (90) students, and 197 students from the last year, and the number of students in scientific colleges (123) students, while swallowing the number of students in humanitarian colleges (164) students.

Study Tools:

1. **Scale Self –compassion**

It consists of (26) is, divided into three positive elements and three negative elements are:

A. Self -Kindness , In exchange for Self-Judgment
B. Common Humanity, in exchange for Isolation
C. Mindfulness, In exchange for Over-Identification.

Study proposals:

1. Conduct studies on students (male, female) in their different educational stages especially at the undergraduate level to know the level of self-pity and test anxiety and academic delays in some Omani universities.
2. Conduct studies on academic procrastination in public life and its relationship to some variables, Such as self-regulation and wisdom and the rationale for procrastination.

3. Conducting comparative studies among university students of various disciplines in academic procrastination and some other variables, such as gender, age, and geographical environment

4. Develop guidance programs based on self-pity to reduce the phenomenon of academic procrastination and test anxiety among university students.

References

1. Abu Ghazal, Muawiya (2012). Academic procrastination: its prevalence and causes from the university students' point of view. The Jordanian Journal of Educational Sciences, Jordan, 8 (2), 131-149.

2. Ahmed, Attia (2008). Academic reluctance and its relationship to the motivation for achievement and satisfaction with studying among students of King Khalid University in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Retrieved from website: www.gulfkids.com

3. Al Jabir, Suleiman (2011). The relationship between procrastination and self-esteem among university students. Imam Muhammad Ibn Saud Islamic University Journal, Humanities and Social Sciences, Saudi Arabia, (20), 23-282.

4. Al-Selmi, Tariq Abdel-Ali (2015). The level of academic procrastination and self-motivation and the relationship between them among students of Makkah Al-Mukarramah and Al-Leith colleges in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Journal of Educational and Psychological Sciences, 16 (2), 639-664.

5. Al-Asimi, Riyadh (2011). Self-Compassion Scale, Al-Bayan Library, Damascus.

6. Al-Asimi, Riyadh (2014). Self-compassion and its relationship to personality traits among high school students at King Khalid University, Damascus University Journal of Educational and Psychological Sciences, 30 (1), 17-56.

7. Al-Asimi, Riad; Al-Zoubi, Ahmed (2015). Self-compassion and its relationship to both academic hope and depression among a sample of students with high and low

academic achievement in secondary schools in Damascus governorate. Damascus University Journal of Educational and Psychological Research, 1 (31), 55-90.

8. Al-Hawari, Maher and El-Shenawi, Muhammad (1987). The measure of the trend towards tests, the message of the Arab Gulf, (22).

9. Al-Ahmad, A. (2010). Academic Procrastination and its Relationship with Motivation and Efficiency among Qatari School Students. MA Thesis. Qatar.

10. Alpert, R., & Haber, R. N. (1960). Anxiety in academic achievement situations. The Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology, 61(2), 207-215.

11. Akinsola, E.F., & Nwajei, A. D. (2013). Test anxiety, depression and academic performance: assessment and management using relaxation and cognitive restructuring techniques. Psychology, 4(06), 18. https://www.scirp.org/journal/PaperInformation.aspx?PaperID=33504

12. Baker L.R, McNulty, J.K.(2011).Self-compassion and relationship maintenance: the moderating roles of conscientiousness and gender. J Pers Soc Psychol. 2011 May;100(5):853-73

13. Beswick, G., Rothblum, E.D., & Mann, L. (1988). Psychological antecedents of procrastination student procrastination. Australian Psychologist, 23, 207-217.

14. Breines, J. G., & Chen, S. (2012). Self-compassion increases self-improvement motivation. Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin, 38(9), 1133-1143.

15. Cassady, J.C.,& Johnson, R.E.(2002) .Cognitive !test anxiety and academic performance ., Contemporary ,Educational Psychology, 27,270–295.

16. Ferrari, J. R., Johnson, J. L., McCown, W. G., & McCown, W. G. (1995).Procrastination and Task Avoidance-Theory, Research and Treatment. Publisher: Plenum Press.

17. Golpour, R., Amini, Z.M., Kasraie, S., & Senobar, L.(2015).The Role of Self-Compassion Components on Prediction Procrastination and Depression in Students, J. Educ. Manage. Stud., 5(4): 204-210.

18. Hajiazizi, A., & Ho, R. (2015). The Relationship between Self-Compassion and Academic Procrastination Being Mediated by Shame and Anxiety. The International

Journal of Indian Psychology, Forthcoming. Available at SSR,: https://ssrn.com/abstract=2703405

19. İskender, M. (2011). The influence of self-compassion on academic procrastination and dysfunctional attitudes. Educational Research and Reviews, 6(2), 230-234

20. Jaradat, A.(2013).Test anxiety and academic procrastination:Theory, research and treatment, Book·January.

21. Leary, M. R., Tate, E. B., Adams, C. E., Allen, A. B., & Hancock, J. (2007). Self-compassion and reactions to unpleasant self-relevant events: The implications of treating oneself kindly. Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 92, 887-904.

22. McCloskey, J. & Scielzo, S.A. (2015). Finally!: The development and validation of the academic procrastination scale. Research Gate. DOI: 10.13140/RG.2.2.23164.64640.

23. Neff, K., & McGehee, P. (2010). Self-compassion and Psychological Resilience Among Adolescents and Young Adults, Self and Identity, 9, 225–240.

24. Neff, K. D. (2003a). The development and validation of a scale to measure self-compassion. Self and Identity, 2(3), 223-250.

25. Neff, K. D. (2003b). Self-compassion: An alternative conceptualization of a healthy attitude toward one self . Self and Identity, 2(2), 85-102.

26. Neff, K. D. (2004). Self-compassion and psychological well-being. Constructivism in the Human Sciences, 9(2), 27-37.

27. Neff, K. D., Hsieh, Y., & Dejitterat, K. (2005). Self-compassion, achievement goals, and coping with academic failure. Self and Identity, 4, 263-287.

28. Neff, K. D., Kirkpatrick, K., & Rude, S. S. (2007). Self-compassion and adaptive its link to psychological functioning. Journal of Research in Personality, 41, 139-154.

29. Ozer, B., Demir, A., & Ferrari, J. (2009). Exploring Academic Procrastination among Turkish Students: Possible Gender Differences in Prevalence and Reasons. Journal of Social Psychology, 149(2), 241- 257.

30. Salehzadeh, E., Golnaz D., & Mohammadreza, N. (2017).The Mediating Role of Self-Compassion in the Relationship Between Anxiety and Procrastination , Zahedan J Res Med Sci.; 19(9):e11773.

31. Sarason, I.G. (1984) Stress, anxiety, and cognitive interference: Reactions to Tests. Journal of Personality and Social Psychology ,46. 929-938.

32.Scott, C., Woodruff, Carol, R., Glass, Diane, B., Arnkoff, Kevin, J., Crowley, Robert, K., Hindman, Elizabeth W., & Hirschhorn.(2013).Comparing Self-Compassion, Mindfulness, and Psychological flexibility as Predictors of Psychological Health, Mindfulness. DOI 10.1007/s12671-013-0195-9.

33. Senecal, C., Lavoie, K., & Koestner, R. (2003). Trait and situational factors in proctastination: An interactional model. J. of Soc. Behav. And Personality, Vol. 12, 4.

34. Sirois, F.M. (2014). Procrastination and Stress: Exploring the Role of Self-compassion. Self and Identity, 13 (2). 128 - 145.

35. Skoda, A. (2011). Self-compassion, Depression and Forgiveness of others. University of Dayton .ohio.

36. Solomon, L.J. & Rothblum, E.D.(1984). Academic procrastination .Academic procrastination: frequency and cognitive-behavioral correlates. Journal of Counseling Psychology, 31, 503–509.

37. Steel, P. (2007). The nature of procrastination: a meta-analytic and theoretical review of quintessential self-regulatory failure. Psychological bulletin, 133(1), 65-94.

38. Tatum, Kelsie J.)2014). Adherence to gender roles as a predictor of compassion and self-compassion in women and men. http://hdl.handle.net/2104/8527.

39. Tice, D. M., & Baumeister, R. F. (1997). Longitudinal study of procrastination, performance, stress, and health: The costs and benefits of dawdling. Psychological Science, 8(6), 454- 458.

40. Williams, G.J., Stark, S.K., & Foster, E.E.(2008).The Relationships Among Self-Compassion, Motivation, and Procrastination, American Journal of Psychological Reswrch, 4, 1,37-45.

41. Yarnell, L. M., Neff, K. D., Davidson, O. A., & Mullarkey, M. (2018). Gender Differences in Self-Compassion: Examining the Role of Gender Role Orientation, American Institutes for Research, 1000 Thomas Jefferson St., NW, Washington, DC 20007-3835, USA.

42. Yildirim , F. & Ayhan, D. (2015). Self-Handicapping among university students: The role gender, self-esteem, Procrastination, test anxiety, Self-compassion. https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/0033294118825099.

43. Zeidner, M. (1998). Test anxiety: The state of the Art. New York: Plenum.Personality, 73(2), 411-442.

44. Zhang, Y., Luo, X., Che, X., & Duan, W. (2016). Protective Effect of Self-Compassion to Emotional Response among Students with Chronic Academic Stress.Front, Psychol. Nov 22,7:1802.

45. Zuckerman, M., & Tsai, F. F. (2005). Costs of self-handicapping. Journal of Personality, 73(2), 411-442.

Imam al-Hassan (u) between fairness and prejudice in Orientalist studies (the Italian Orientalist Laura Veccia Vaglieri model)

Prepared by

Dr. Hassan Jasim Mohammad Al-Khakani
College of Education - Al-Imam Al-Kadum University
For Islamic Sciences - Iraq
Babylon Sections / History Department
hassanjasem632@gmail.com

Abstract

The Italian orientalist Laura Veccia Vaglieri, born in 1893, is one of the oriental orientalists of Islam, the Prophet of Islam, and the successors of the Prophet, especially in her book Defending Islam. She also described Imam Hassan Ibn Ali Ibn Abi Talib, despite some historical lapses Some of the Islamic sources, or reflect the opinion of the orientalist itself, and based on the study of the orientalist in the Department of Islamic knowledge in 1986, which dealt with Hassan through seven paragraphs, the first was entitled the first years, and the second Hassan in the succession of Ali, and the third paragraph addressed the succession of Hassan , Either the And the fifth paragraph organized the events that occurred after his departure from the caliphate, and the sixth the physical qualities of the good, and concluded the study of the seventh paragraph, which dealt with the opinion of the Shiites in Hassan, the researcher dealt with the study of Orientalism analysis and criticism.

Key words: Imam Al-Hassan (PBUH) - Oriental Studies - Laura Vichea Vagleri.

Introductio

First paragraph
The study dealt with a study Italian Orientalist Laura Veccia Vaglieri Imam Hassan (AS), Vaglieri is one of the orientalists who are fair to Islam in general And Imam Hassan (AS), in particular, , And began her study entitled the first years In reference to the birth of Imam Hassan (AS) that the birth of Imam Hassan (AS) was the year 3 AH / (624-625 m) and his name, And the ratio of Sharif, And the kindness of the Prophet (P) , Also it came to the role of al-Hasan (AS) in succession Abu Bakr and Omar (Rez) And I considered negative for the young age of al-Hasan (AS) , And considered to agree with the objections of his father Imam Ali (AS) On the policy of the third Caliph Osman (Rez) , But that did not prevent Imam Ali (AS) To send his parents to protect Osman (Rez) And supply it with water.

Third paragraph

Hassan succession (AS)

It happened with the same mistake as other orientalists Not to the commandment of Imam Ali to his son Hassan Khalifa after him But came as a result of the call of Obeidullah bin Abbas, I also spoke about the most prominent supporters of Imam Hassan They Qais bin Saad bin worship, And then touched to prepare for the battle details With Muawiya and exchanged messages And the position of the people of Kufa (Army of the Imam) From the battle and let them down for the Imam, And then their revolution on the Imam when he wanted reconciliation with Muawiyah.

Fourth paragraph

I spoke about the terms of reconciliation where additions are intended to polish the image of Al Hassan (AS) Such as taking the succession after the death of Muawiyah. The temptations of Muawiyah was not far from the reach of Vaglieri, And also discussed the motives of Imam Hassan (Rez) in reconciliation adopting a number of opinions far from the truth the other really true.

Fifth paragraph

After his departure from the caliphate, I spoke the same words of those who hate the Hassan (AS) Of Muslims and orientalists such as marriage and divorce, and live in luxury.

Sixth paragraph

Qualities of Imam Hassan (AS) physical and moral

Research results

After completing the writing of this research, the researcher reached a number of results, the most important of which are:

First: - The Orientalist Vagleri was able to diagnose many things that Muslim writers overlooked, including identifying the major deficiencies in the army of Al-Hassan (PBUH), which led as a result to Al-Hassan (PBUH) reconciling with Muawiyah, such as treachery and low motivation in fighting.

Second: - In this research, Fagleri was able to break out of the prevailing framework in the Orientalist writings related to Hassan, especially the writing of the Belgian priest Henry Lamance, and the English Orientalist Dwight Donaldson, which was filled with prejudice against him unjustly, so its writing came to restore the truth to its proper place.

Third: - Despite what we referred to in the previous paragraph, Vagleri made many mistakes that were pointed out during the search and responded to them in proportion to telling the truth.

Fourth: - Vagleri relied on a good number of Islamic sources, and from the two teams, and conducted an objective study through which she was able to come up with such a balanced study to a large extent

References

1. The Holy Quran

2. Ibn al-Atheer, Ali bin Muhammad al-Jazri (d.630 AH / 1233 CE). The Complete History, Dar Sader, (Beirut -1386 AH / 1966 CE).

3. Al Yassin, Radi (2010). Solih Al-Hassan, Al-Alamy Publications, (Beirut 1431 AH / 2010 CE).

4. Al-Bukhari, Muhammad bin Ismail (d. 256 AH / 870 AD). Sahih Al-Bukhari, Dar Al-Fikr for Printing, (Beirut -1401 AH / 1981AD).

5. Al-Baladhari, Ahmad bin Yahya, (d. 279 AH / 892 CE). Ansab Al-Ashraf, translated by: Muhammad Hamid Allah, Dar Al-Maarif, (Cairo -1379 AH / 1959 AD).

6. Ibn Hajar. Ahmed bin Ali (d. 852 AH / 1449 AD). Fath Al-Bari in Sharh Sahih Al-Bukhari, ed. 2, Dar Al-Marifa, (Beirut - B. T).

7. Al-Hamwi, Yaqut Muhammad bin Abdullah (d.626 AH / 1229 CE). Dictionary of the Countries, House of Revival of Arab Heritage, (Beirut - 1399 AH / 1977 CE).

8. Ibn Saad, Muhammad bin Saad bin Manea (d. 230 AH / 785 AD). The great classes, Dar Sader, (Beirut - B. T).

9. Al-Shahroudi, Ali Namaz. Mustadakat Science Men of Hadith, Shafak Press, (Tehran - 1412 AH / 1991 AD).

10. Al-Tabari, Muhammad bin Jarir (d. 310 AH / 923 AD). The History of the Apostles and Kings, Under: Elite of Scholars, Al-Alamy, (Beirut -1403 AH / 1983AD).

11. Al-Tous, Muhammad Ibn al-Hasan, (d. 460 AH / 1067 CE). Al-Ghaybah, translated by Abd Allah al-Tahrani, Ali Ahmad Nasih, Bahman Press, (Qom-1411 AH / 1991 CE).

12. Ibn Abd al-Barr, Yusuf bin Abdullah bin Muhammad (d. 463 AH / 1070 CE). Al-Absim, Under: Muhammad Al-Bedjaoui, Dar Al-Jeel, (Beirut -1412 AH / 1992 AD).

13. Ibn Asaker, Ali Ibn Al-Hussein (d. 571 AH / 1175 AD). The history of the city of Damascus and mentioning its merits and naming it who settled in it from among the

similar or passed through its aspects from its ward and its people, under: Ali Sherry, Dar Al Fikr, (Beirut -1415 AH / 1995AD).

14. Al-Omari, Ali bin Muhammad Al-Alawi (from the influential fifth century). Al-Majdi from the Ansab of Al-Talibiya, Tah: Ahmad Al-Mahdawi Al-Damghani, Sayed Al-Shuhada Press, (Qom - 1409 AH / 1989 AD).

15. Al-Aqiqi, Naguib Al-Orientalists, 5th Edition, Dar Al-Maarif, (Cairo-1427 AH / 2006 AD).

16. Fagleri, Laura Vecchia (1998). Al-Hassan Research, Summary of the Department of Islamic Knowledge, Sharjah Center for Intellectual Creativity, (Sharjah - 1418 AH / 1998 AD).

17. Fagleri, Laura Vecchia (1981). Defending Islam, translated by: Mounir Al-Baalbaki, 5th Edition, Dar Al-Alam Al-Malayn (Beirut - 1401 AH / 1981AD).

18. Abu Al-Faraj Al-Asfahani, Ali Ibn Al-Hussein (d. 356 AH / 966 AD). Al-Aghani, House of Revival of Arab Heritage, (Beirut - BT).

19. Al-Qurashi, Baqir Sharif. The Life of Imam Reza, Mehr Press, (Qom-1386 AH / 1966 CE).

20. Al-Kulayni, Muhammad Ibn Ya`qub, (d.329 AH / 940 AD). Al-Kafi, ed: Ali Akbar Al-Ghafari, 5th Edition, Haidari Press, (Tehran -1411 AH / 1991AD).

21. Al-Masoudi, Ali Ibn Al-Hussein (d. 346 AH / 957 AD). Mourouj Al-Dhahab and the equivalent of Al-Jawhar, translated by: Yusef Asaad Dagher, 2nd Edition, Dar Al-Hijrah (Qom -1404 AH / 1984 AD).

22. Muslim, Abi Al-Hussein Muslim Bin Al-Hajjaj (d. 261 AH / 875 AD). Sahih Muslim, Dar Al-Fikr „ (Beirut -1348 AH / 1930 AD).

23. Ibn Manzur, Muhammad bin Makram bin Ali (d. 711 AH / 1311 AD). Lisan Al-Arab, Literature Al-Hawza, (Qom-PT).

24. Al-Nasa'i, Ahmad bin Shuaib Abu Abd al-Rahman (d. 303 AH / 915 CE). Al-Sunan Al-Kubra, Dar Al-Fikr, (Beirut -1348 AH / 1930 AD).

25. Al-Yaqoubi, Ahmad Ibn Abi Ya`qub Ibn Ja`far Ibn Wahb Ibn Wāhid (d. After 292 AH / 905 AD) History, translated by: Khalil Al-Mansour, Sitara Press, (Qom-1428 AH / 2008 CE).

Cry of torment in the Koran (stun a model)

Prepared by

Haider Khazal Fahad Ekab
Educational Directorate of Dhi Qar

p888p0@gmail.com

Abstract

Through the grace of Allah and through his success, we reached the following results:

The punishment of torment is a worldly, advanced utopia before the time of the Day of Judgment: God has singled out the peoples and nations that cast the earth in your land to be a lesson to other nations and nations: Perhaps they will beware of their jealousy and disbelief. The lightning is most likely: it is a bright flash that obscures the sight: it may blind it. The thunderbolt represents a group of punishments: I have accumulated one punishment, such as: aching, shouting, shuddering and torment. D: The punishment is more shocking and frightening: as happened to the two hypocrites who escaped from the Messenger of Allah (pbuh).

The lightning was answered in eight verses: in ten verses: and in several versions. Thunder is accompanied by thunder, lightning and clouds and synchronized with it: the entire king of thunder, where he will. And hurt the will of God Almighty.

key words: The agony shout – Thunderbolt- Flickering

Introduction:

The aim of the creation of mankind and the jinn, And despite his creation of man free in his actions However, he did not leave him in the ground tampering how what he wants but sent his prophets and apostles Arushdouna As well as giving him the mind Nevertheless, Human was divided.
The first is worshiping God with a sincere religion.
The second was a disbeliever, who rebelled against heavenly teachings, and the infidels and the rebels have God's punishment, and worldly sanctions stun.

Thunderbolt:

Means death, and every torment is deadly

Description of this thunderbolt:
I struck the children of Israel with the most lightning and violence To be proportionate to the offense committed by this group, It included thunderbolt A loud voice destroys the ears And lightning shining Blind eye And a violent earthquake He shook the ground with them And all suffer death.

Hooray

It's only one vote He will take them from the first house to the other house, Do not return them to life ever.

The tyrant:

A shout that went beyond the fashionable limit of votes For her strength they all died.

Flurry

Here means the quake to hit their homes Vohalha to ruin.

The torment

Suffering from fear and terror, Anxiety

Rumble

It means vague and vague words

Alhesb:

Are the stones

References

1. The Holy Quran

2. Bin Manzoor, Jamal al-Din Muhammad bin Makram (711 AH). Lisan Al Arab, 4th edition, new edited edition, Beirut.

3. Al-Dimashqi Abu al-Fida, Imad al-Din (774 AH). Stories of the Prophets, 11th floor, Beirut, Lebanon.

4. Al-Tabarsi, Abu Ali al-Fadl (600 AH). Majma 'al-Bayan fi Tafsir al-Qur'an, Muhammad Ali Publications, Dar al-Kutub al-Ilmiyya, Beirut.

5. Al-Najjar, Abd al-Wahhab (1930 AD). Stories of the Prophets. Their stories were a lesson to the first-minded people, 2nd Edition, Dar Al-Jeel N Beirut.

6. Al-Nisaburi, Muslim (1955 AD). Sahih Muslim, investigation by Muhammad Fuad Abd al-Baqi, Cairo.