

## 1.1. Passage

### The Historian's work\*

A historian needs manuscript as a brick - setter needs bricks. Without them he can do no work at all. However ready a good brick - setter may be to use concrete breeze blocks, or stone in appropriate parts of his building, he relies on bricks for the main construction, and spends most of his working hours patiently and skillfully laying courses upon course. In the same way a good historian, especially if he is medievalist or an ancient historian, will use Archaeological place name, numismatic, topographical evidence, whenever he finds it relevant and useful. He may not appreciate the technique of the archaeologist or serial photographer, and he will probably fall to follow the linguistic argument of the place - name scholars, but he will eagerly consider the conclusion of these experts to see if they supplement and verify his own knowledge. Yet, for him, nothing can take the place of the written word. Field- patterns, place, names, potsherds, and coins are impersonal compared with the most formal manuscript, and since the historian is essentially concerned with people, their lives, thoughts, actions and beliefs, his truest and most valuable material must always be the words and the pictures which men and women have written and drawn on clay, stone parchment, and paper.

To acquire manuscript is only the beginning of the historian's work. All writing is subjective, and consequently liable to error and personal bias, so that historian's who is himself subject to prejudice and capable of mistaken interpretations, has to attempt to assess the value of each piece of his raw material and fit it into his general picture of the age he is describing. It is essentially his pictures, and the reader is free to accept or reject it according to his own preconception and knowledge of the period.

\* Bagley, J. J., historical interpretation, London, 1965; p.11-12.

## 1.2. Vocabulary

Manuscript.  
Brick-setter  
Breeze- blocks.  
Appropriate.  
Construction.  
Patiently  
Skillfully  
Medievalist historian.  
Archaeological  
Numismatic.  
Topography.  
Serial photographer.  
Verify.  
Potsherd.  
Impersonal.  
Formal.  
Essentially.  
Clay.  
Parchment.  
Acquire.  
Subjective.  
Consequently.  
Liable to.  
Error.  
Personal bias.  
Prejudice.  
Mistaken interpretations.  
Asses.  
Raw material.  
Preconceptions.

مخطوطة  
اللبنة الاساسية، البناء (البناء الذي يقوم بعملية البناء)  
نوع من الاجر مصنوع من الاسمنت وفحم الكوك  
مناسب  
بناء ، انشاء  
بصير  
بمهارة  
مؤرخ مختص بالعصور الوسطى  
علم الاثار  
المسكوكات، ذو علاقة بالنقود او العملة  
وصف التضاريس، السمات الشخصية لموضع او اقليم  
مصور اثري  
يتحقق، يثبت، يؤكد صحة الشيء  
كسرة من ابناء خزفي  
تجريدي، غير متأثر بالشعور الشخصي  
اصطلاحي، شكلي، رسمي  
بصورة أساسية  
طين  
رق  
ينال، يحصل، يقتني  
ذاتي او شخصي  
تبعاً لذلك  
قابل لـ، عرضه لـ  
خطأ  
تحيز شخصي  
متحيز  
تفسيرات خاطئة  
يقدر، يعين هوية الشيء  
مادة خام  
تحيز، تحامل، افكار متصورة مسبقاً



### 1.3. comprehension

**A. State whether the following statements are accurate or inaccurate according to the information provided by the passage:**

- a. A history never relies on archaeological or topographical evidence
- b. Place- names, potsherds and coins are impersonal compared with manuscripts.
- c. To acquire manuscripts is the end of the historian's work.
- d. The reader must accept the historian's interpretations.

**B. Answer the following questions briefly:**

- a. What does a medievalist study?
- b. What do we call a scholar who studies ancient history?
- c. Why will a good historian consider the conclusion of the archaeologist?
- d. What is the main concern of a historian?
- e. Why is all writing liable to error and personal bias?
- f. What does a historian do with each piece of his raw material?
- g. Must the reader accept every interpretation provided by a historian?  
Why?

## 1.4. Synonyms

Manuscripts:

Documents

Skillfully:

Beautifully

Patiently:

Quietly

Formal:

Regular



## 2.1. Passage

### Arabia\*

At some time between 1000 and 500 B.C., two strong kingdoms rose to prominence in the Yemen, those of Ma'in and Saba. The former sent their caravans northward the Mediterranean markets; a big Minaean colony was settled at Dedan or Daydan in the Tihama, and Minaean inscriptions have been found as far afield as Memphis in Egypt and Delos in the Greek archipelago. The latter expended westward towards Africa; their ships controlled the straits of Bab al-Mandab; they colonized Abys - Sinai (whose name is said to be derived from Habasht, an Arabic word perhaps meaning a confederacy), and for many ages poured a silent stream of Arab migration into the African coastlands from Cape Guardafui to Sofala, which have retained to this day a strongly marked semitic character.

Saba ultimately absorbed Ma'in and two smaller principalities, Aswan and Kataban; her kings, known as mukarribs, combined the function of prince and priest, and her wealth was largely expended in the beautifying of her capital Ma'rib, which lay at junction of caravan routes nearly four thousand feet up in the Yemen hills. Ma'rib was celebrated not only for its temples and palaces, but above all for the dam which was built a few miles outside its walls to catch and distribution the waters of its local river, the Wadi Dhana, and so to irrigate abroad ex -panse of the surrounding countryside. So remarkable a feat of Hyd-raulit engineering argues a high degree of technical skill among the Sabaeen people.

\* J. J. Saunders, a history of medieval islam, London, 1980, pp. 5-6.

## 2.2. Vocabulary

Rose to prominence.

The former

Colony

Inscriptions

Archipelago

Expanded

Derived

Confederacy

Poured

Migration

Coastlands

Retained

Ultimately

Absorbed

Principalities

Combined

Functions

Expend

Junction

Routes

Was celebrated

Temples

Distribute

Irrigate

Abroad expanse

Feat

Hydraulic engineering

اشتهرت

الأولى

مستعمرة

نقوش

الأرخبيل

امتدت

مشتق

تحالف

تدفق

هجرة

الأراضي الساحلية

احتفظت

في نهاية الامر

امتصت

ولايات

جمع

وظائف

صرفت

ملتقى الطرق

طرق

اشتهرت

معابد

يوزع

يروى

مساحة واسعة

عمل فذ

الهندسة الهيدروليكية



## 2.3. Comprehension

**A. State whether these statements are correct or incorrect, according to the information provided by passage. Give the correct answer.**

- a. The two kingdoms which rose to prominence in Yemen between 1000 and 500 B.C are those of Ma'rib and Saba.
- b. the capital of Saba lay at the junction of carven routes nearly four thousand feet up in the Yemen hills.
- c. Ma'rib was celebrated for its temples and palaces only.

**B. Answer the following questions briefly.**

- a. When did the kingdoms of Ma'in and Saba rise to prominence?
- b. which of the two kingdoms sent its caravans towards Mediterranean markets?
- c. Ultimately, what happened to the kingdom of Ma'in?
- d. Who were mukarribs?
- e. what were the function of the mukarribs?
- f. Where did the Ma'rib lie?
- g. What does Ma'rib dame tell you about Sabaean people?

## 2.4. Synonyms

Colony.

Migration.

Routes.

Expended.

Dominion

Movement

Approach

Dispense

8

5



### 3. 1. Passage

#### The prophet\*

Early in 630 Mecca capitulated. Since the failure of the siege of Medina in 627 it had been clear that peace would have to be made with Muhammed, and with the tide now running strongly in favor of Islam, the Kuraish leader, Abu Sufyan, the head of the Omayya clan, undertook to arrange for a peaceful occupation of the city by the Muslims. An army of 10,000 men marched on Mecca; Abu Sufyan offered his submission, and apart from a minor clash, no blood was shed, and the prophet took possession of his birthplace in placid triumph. He demolished the idols of the Kaaba and dedicated the building afresh to the worship of the one true God. To his former foes he displayed the tact, moderation and humanity of a born statesman, and most of the Kuraish chiefs, who had so bitterly opposed him, were won over to his side.

Almost immediately he found himself in the awkward position of having to defend Mecca against attack from two tribes the Hawazin and the Thakif, who were probably alarmed at the growth of this strange new power in Arabia, Khalid won his first victory for Islam when he crushed this confederacy at Hunain, a few miles east of Mecca, a battle which convinced Arabia that resistance to the new religion was vain. Delegations poured in - to Medina (whither Muhammed returned after the submission of Mecca) from all quarters of the land; the chiefs of distant Oman and Bahrain accepted Islam even the Persian governor of the Yemen is said to have accorded some form of recognition to the Prophet.

The pagans of Taif were among the last to give in. They offered to submit if their deity the goddess al-lāt, were spared for three years. Three years! exclaimed Muhammed, no, not a day! And with a signal blow of the axe the image was smitten to the ground. At the pilgrimage of 651 the prophet proclaimed that in future no pagan would be permitted to approach the Kaaba, and a Koranic revelation urged the faithful: "fight against them that believe not in God!"

\* J. J. Saunders, a history of medieval Islam, London, 1980, pp. 32-33.

## 3.2. Vocabulary

Early	مبكر
Capitulated	استسلم
Failure	فشل
Siege	حصار
Tide	مد وجزر، تيار
Running	جاري، متدفق
In favour of	مؤيد، مصلحة في
Clan	جماعة، عشيرة
Arrange	بمرت، ينظم
Occupation	احتلال
Marched	سار، زحف
Offered	عرض، قدم
Submission	خضوع، اذعان
Apart from	بصرف النظر عن
Minor	غير مهم، ثانوي
Clash	تصادم
Shed	يتزف، يريق
Possession	امتلاك، استيلاء
Birthplace	محل الولادة
Placid	هادئ، واثق
Triumph	نصر
Demolish	مُر، هدم
Idols	أوثان
Dedicat	خصنص، كرّس
A fresh	من جديد، ثانية
Worship	عبادة
Foe	عدو، خصم
Displayed	أظهر، أظهر
Tact	نوق، لباقة
Moderation	اعتدال
Humanity	انسانية
Bitterly	بشدة، بقسوة
Opposed	عارض
Won	كسب، ربح
Odd	عرضي، غريب
Tribes	قبائل



Alarmed  
Strange  
Crushed  
Convinced  
Resistance  
Vain  
Delegations  
Poured in to  
Whither  
Persian  
Governor  
Accorded  
Recognition  
Pagans  
Give in  
Deity  
Goddess  
Spar  
Exclaimed  
Single  
Blow  
Axe  
Image  
Smitten

ارتقب خطرا وشيكا، ارتاع  
غير مألوف، غريب  
طحن ، سحق  
أقنع  
معارضة ، مقاومة  
عقيم ، لا جدوى منه  
وفود  
تدفقت  
حيث  
فارسي  
حاكم  
أعطى ، منح  
اقرار ، اعتراف  
وثنيون  
يستسلم  
الالهة او اله  
اللاهة، معبود  
يبقي على ، يصفح عن  
هتف ، صرخ ، صاح  
وحيد ، منفرد  
ضربة  
فأس  
تمثال ، صنم  
مضروب

### 3.3. Comprehension

A. Complete the following using information from the passage:

- a. It had been clear that peace would have to be made with the Prophet since the.....
- b. There was no blood shed apart.....
- c. The prophet found himself in the odd position of having to defend Maccā against.....

B. Answer the following question briefly:

- a. What did Abu Sufyan arrange for?
- b. When did the Prophet take occupation of his birthplace?
- c. How did the prophet treat his former foes?



## 5.1. Passage

الاقتصاد الأموي

### Omayyad's Economy\*

The economic history of the Omayyad age is very imperfectly known . There seems to have been a considerable though patchy prosperity ; big fortunes were made and invested principally in land , and enormous sums were expended in buildings , from mosques to the Omayyad desert palaces which have been excavated from the sand in recent years . The disappearance of the Euphrates frontier , which for seven centuries had separated the Roman from Persian world , created a huge free trade area in which goods could circulate and from which cūstoms barriers were absent ; the Arab navy protected the commerce of the Indian Ocean ; the conquest of North Africa and Spain flooded the East with treasure , goods and slaves , and it is possible that gold from the mines of the Wadi al-Allaki , near Aswan in Nubia , was already reaching the Caliphate .

On the other hand , any sudden increase in circulation of the precious metals must have raised prices and brought about a financial crisis ; the defeat of the expedition against Constantinople and the cessation of conquest in the West must have seriously depleted the Treasury , and the vast inequalities of personal wealth , which were now becoming obvious , fostered social discontent . The first attempt to tackle the Mawali problem was made by Omer II , who succeeded his cousin Sulaiman in 717 . This man , a grandson of the first Omer , made an extraordinary impression on his age , despite the brevity of his reign . Of austere morals and deep piety , he recognized no distinction of race or party: he boldly set out to remove the economic grievances of the Mawali . this involved something like fiscal revolution, hitherto Muslims landowner had paid ushr on their estates , and non-Muslims a different impost .

\* J. J. Saunders, a history of medieval islam, London, 1980, pp. 96-97.

من جانب آخر فان اي زيادة مفاجئة في كمية المعادن المتعددة  
كانت يجب ان تسبب رفع الاسعار وتبني ازمة مالية  
مثل الحملة العسكرية ضد الفكتيفيين وتوقفت عمليات  
تومي في الغرب انزك الخزانة تدريجياً اوسبب التضخم  
لفوارق الواضحة في حجم الرواتب الشخصية والتي اصبحت  
الذات سائما تجت على قوائم اسنظر الاصبهان

ان اول محاولة لمعالجة مشكلة الموالى كانت على يد  
عمر الثاني الذي خلى ابن عمه سليمان وعضو عمر  
الاولا (بن الخطاب) ~~ك~~ <sup>تم</sup> عمر نفسه انضباطا زنا  
استتابيا او غير عادي لعصره على الرغم من قصر  
فترة ساعده / محان ملتزمًا بجملة افلاها وفضه  
على وده ونفوى ميسوق ، هو كم يفرق او غيره  
بين جماعة وافرنى (فرقة صبيحة) على اساسه  
او العرقار

وبجراة وسجاعة شريفة ازالة المظالم اللفنة  
التي عانت منها الموالى ، اجراءاته و ~~هذا~~ تضمنت  
بالثورة المالية ، من اليوم فان ملاك الاراضى  
يدفون رسوما معينة من املاكهم فى حين عمر  
العلمى يدفعون فريشا من نفوسهم



## 5.2. Vocabulary

Economy	اقتصاد
Imperfectly known	معرفة ناقصة ، معروف جزئيا
Seems	يظهر ، يبدو
Considerable	كبير ، مهم
Though	على الرغم
Patchy	متجانس غير
Prosperity	رخاء
Fortunes	ثروات
Invested	استثمرت
Principally	في المقام الاول
Enormous sums	مبالغ ضخمة
Expended	استهلك ، انفق
Mosque	الجامع ، المسجد
Desert	صحراء
Palaces	قصور
Excavate	يكشف فربالغ
Sand	الرمل
Recent	جديد ، حديث
Disappearance	اختفاء
Frontier	حد
Centuries	قرون
Separated	فصلت
reated	أنشأ ، خلق
Huge	كبير ، ضخ
Trade	تجارة
Area	مساحة ، منطقة
Goods	بضائع
Circulate	ينتشر ، يروج
Customs	كمارك
Barriers	عوائق ، حواجز
Absent	مفقد ، غائب
Navy	بحرية
Protected	وقى ، حمى
Commerce	التجارة
Conquest	انتزاع ، فتح
Flooded	فاض ، غمر
Treasure	ثروة
Slaves	العبيد ، الرقيق
Mines	مناجم
Already	قبل الآن ، سابقا
Calivate	الخلافة
Sudden	فجأة

Increase  
Precious  
Metals  
Raised

# British occupation and political situation in Iraq

زيادة  
نقيسة  
معادن  
نصب

British annexing of the three provinces of Mosul, Baghdad and Basra into one political entity and the creation of a nation out of the diverse religious and ethnic elements inhabiting these lands was accomplished after World War I undertaken by the British military authorities during the war and the upsurge of nationalism after the war helped determine the shape of the new Iraq state and the course of events during the postwar years, until Iraq finally emerged as an independent political entity in 1932.

يحدث  
معا  
التي  
انقطاع  
أنتيك، أفرغ  
الخرانة

The Monarchy when was established in March 1921 it was the first step in the establishment of a national regime in Iraq. Two other steps followed immediately: the signing of a treaty of alliance with Great Britain and the drafting of a constitution. It was deemed necessary that a treaty should precede the constitution and define relations between Iraq and Britain. The treaty was signed on Oct. 10, 1930.

واسع  
التدابير  
ظهور، وأوجه  
تصبح

Without direct reference, it reproduced most of the provisions of the 1925 Mandate. Iraq undertook to respect religious freedom and missionary enterprises and the rights of foreigners, to treat all states equally, and to cooperate with the League of Nations. Britain was obligated to offer advice on foreign and domestic affairs such as military, judicial, and financial matters (defined in separate and supplementary agreements). Although the terms of the treaty were open to periodic revision, they were to last 20 years. In the meantime, Britain agreed to prepare for membership in the League of Nations "as soon as possible."

يحل  
المشاور  
المستمر  
السودان  
على الترتيب من

From the establishment of a national government, there was keen interest in organizing political parties. Three parties organized in 1921, one by the group in power and two by opposition parties, had similar social and economic views and essentially the same political objective: termination of the mandate and the winning of independence. They differed, however, on the means of achieving the objective. After the achievement of independence in 1932, these parties dissolved because their raison had disappeared. It was only when social issues were discussed that new political groupings, even if not formally organized as political parties, began to emerge. The power struggle among these groups became exceedingly intense after World War II.

أر  
صارم، مقدمات  
ورع، تقوى  
فروق وطنية  
مقدم  
تقوى، مقدمات  
تضمن، انطى  
حتى اليوم  
ملاك لأراضيا  
املاك  
رسم، ضريبة

<http://www.angelfire.com/nt/Gilgamesh/1918.html>



### 5.3. Comprehension:

A. State whether these statements are correct or incorrect, according to the information provided by the passage. Give the correct answer.

- (a) The economic history of the Omayyad age is very perfectly known.
- (b) The disappearance of the Euphrates frontier created a huge free trade area.
- (c) The first attempt to tackle the Mawali problem was made by first Omer.

B. Answer the following questions briefly.

- (a) Where the big fortunes were invested ?
- (b) What had the disappearance of Euphrates done ?
- (c) By whom the first attempt to tackle the Mawali problem was made ?

### 5.4. Synonyms :

Imperfectly : Incomplete

Patchy : Inconsistent

Sums : Amount

Separated : Detached

## 6.1. Passage

### British occupation and political situation in Iraq\*

The merging of the three provinces of Mosul, Baghdad and Basra into one political entity and the creation of a nation out of the diverse religious and ethnic elements inhabiting these lands was accomplished after World War I. Action undertaken by the British military authorities during the war and the upsurge of nationalism after the war helped determine the shape of the new Iraqi state and the course of events during the postwar years, until Iraq finally emerged as an independent political entity in 1932.

Monarchy when was established in March 1921 it was the first step in the establishment of a national regime in Iraq. Two other steps followed immediately: the signing of a treaty of alliance with Great Britain and the drafting of a constitution. It was deemed necessary that a treaty should precede the constitution and define relations between Iraq and Britain. The treaty was signed on Oct. 10, 1922. Without direct reference, it reproduced most of the provisions of the mandate. Iraq undertook to respect religious freedom and missionary enterprises and the rights of foreigners, to treat all states equally, and to cooperate with the League of Nations. Britain was obligated to offer advice on foreign and domestic affairs, such as military, judicial, and financial matters (defined in separate and subsidiary agreements). Although the terms of the treaty were open to periodic revision, they were to last 20 years. In the meantime, Britain agreed to prepare Iraq for membership in the League of Nations "as soon as possible."

From the establishment of a national government, there was keen interest in organizing political parties. Three parties organized in 1921, one by the group in power and two by opposition parties, had similar social and economic views and essentially the same political objective: termination of the mandate and the winning of independence. They differed, however, on the means of achieving the objective. After the achievement of independence in 1932, these parties dissolved, because their raison had disappeared. It was only when social issues were discussed that new political groupings, even if not formally organized as political parties, began to emerge. The power struggle among these groups became exceedingly intense after World War II.

\* <http://www.angelfire.com/nt/Gilgamesh/1918.html>



## 6.2. Vocabulary

Merging.	أدمج
Provinces	محافظة أو إقليم
Religious	ديني
Accomplished	بارع
Authorities	سلطات
Determine	فصل ، اتخذ قرار
Monarchy	ملكية
Constitution	دستور
Deemed	اعتبر
Reproduced	تكاثر
Provisions	احتياط
Missionary	تبشيري
Cooperate	تعاون
Obligated	ملزم
Domestic	وطني
Judicial	شرعي
Subsidiary	ثانوي
Opposition	معارضة
Essentially	جوهريا
Achievement	إنجاز
Dissolved	انحل
Disappeared	اختفى
Exceedingly	بإفراط

### 6.3. Comprehension

**A. Complete the following using information from the passage:**

- a. the treaty between Iraq and Britain was signed on .....
- b. Iraq undertook respecting religious freedom and missionary enterprises and the rights of foreigners, to treat all states equally, and to cooperate with the .....
- c. Although the terms of the treaty were open to periodic revision, they were to .....
- d. The power struggle among these groups became exceedingly intense after.....

**B. Answer the following question briefly:**

- a. How many provinces in Iraq?
- b. When was the monarchy established in Iraq?
- c. How many political parties organized in Iraq in 1921?
- d. When did Iraq get independence?

### 6.4. Synonyms

deemed : start

Monarchy : kingdom

provisions : board

obligated : committed

11



## 7.1. Passage

### The Feminist Movement in the United States\*

There have been several feminist social movements in this country's history: in the 1830s, in the 1890s, in the 1920s, and in the 1960s. Each period has brought into being new organizations, some of which have endured to the present. For example, the League of Women Voters was founded in 1920 to educate and organize women for the purpose of using effectively their newly won right to vote. Though a strong sense of purpose may lead to the creation of organizations, each will strive to find some incentive that will sustain it over the long haul. These permanent incentives will affect how the organization participates in politics.

There are at least three kinds of feminist organizations. First, there are those that rely chiefly on solidary incentives, enroll middle-class women with relatively high levels of schooling, and to support those causes that command the widest support among women generally. The League of Women Voters and the Federation of Business and Professional Women are examples. Both supported campaign to ratify the Equal Rights Amendment (ERA), but... they were uneasy with the kind of intense, partisan fighting displayed by some other women organizations and with the tendency of more militant groups to link the ERA to their issues, such as abortion. The reason for their uneasiness is clear: to the extent they relied on solidary incentives, they had a stake in avoiding issues and tactics that would divide their membership or reduce the extent to which membership provided camaraderie and professional contacts.

Second, there are women's organizations that attract members with purposive incentives. The National Organization for Women (NOW) and the National Abortion Rights Action League (NARAL) are two of the largest such groups... The third kind of women's organizations is the caucus that takes on specific issues that have some material benefit to women. The

Women's Equity Action League( WEAL ) is one such group. Rather than relying on membership dues for financial supported, it obtains grants from foundations and government agencies. Freed of the necessity of satisfying a large rank-and-file membership, WEAL has concentrated its efforts on bringing lawsuits aimed at enforcing or enlarging the legal rights of women in higher education and other institutions. In electoral politics the National Women's Political Caucus work to get more women active in politics and more women elected or appointed to office.



\* James Q.Wilson and John J.Dilulio , Jr. , American Government,  
Boston,2004 ,pp.232-233.

## 7.2. Vocabulary

Feminist	المنادي بالمساواة بين الجنسين
Endured	بقي ، دام
League	عصبة
Voters	مقترعون
Sense	فهم ، ادراك
Strive	يكافح
Incentive	حافز ، دافع
Sustain	يدعم ، يساند
Haul	يسحب ، يجذب
Endured	بقي ، دام
Permanent	مستمر ، دائم
Solidary	متضامن ، متماسك
Enroll	نفسه يسجل ، يسجل
Command	يثير ، يقود ، يأمر
Campaign	حملة
Ratify	موافقة ، مصادقة
Uneasy	مضطرب ، مرتبك ، صعب
Partisan	النصير ، الموالي
Stake	عصى
Camaraderie	ألفة ، مودة

Purposive	مفيد ، هادف
Caucus	مرشحين لاختيار حزبي ترموز
Equity	انصاف ، عدالة
Dues	ضروري ، مطلوب
Grants	هبة ، منحة
Satisfying	ارضاء ، اشباع
Rank-and-file	أفراد ، قاعدة
Lawsuits	قضائية دعوى

### 7.3. Comprehension

A. State whether these statements are correct or incorrect t. Give the correct answers:

(a)The League of Women Voters founded in 1920.

(b)The second kind of women's organizations is the caucus that takes on specific issues that have some material benefit to women.

(c ) In electoral politics the National Women's Political Caucus work to get more women active in politics and more women elected or appointed to office.

**B. Answer the following questions :**

(a)How long had the organizations endured ?

(b)Why was the League of Women Voters founded in 1920?

(c) What does the first kind of feminist organizations rely on?



#### 7.4. Synonyms:

Ratify : approve

League : alliance

command : order

Equity : justice