

Abstract :

Tyranny is an intellectual, social, and political phenomenon. It is a form of injustice that most societies, especially Arab ones, have suffered from throughout history. Many philosophers, thinkers, and politicians have dealt with its analysis, criticism, and deconstruction. Therefore, tyranny is an important and vital topic and it has existed throughout history. Thus, from this standpoint, the researcher chooses to study this phenomenon as an intellectual study. It touches human life in all its dimensions and affects its happiness and unhappiness. So, tyranny as a pathological phenomenon leads to harm even the humanity of human being. Throughout history, the fire of tyranny has surrounded philosophers and free-thinkers because philosophy and tyranny are two opposites that have never been met. That is, philosophy means freedom, which is the opposite of tyranny, and it means relying on mind and thought, which are also the opposite of tyranny. Therefore, thinkers and philosophers must address the phenomenon of tyranny and criticize it radically considering it as an inhuman phenomenon. It is the opposite of freedom and a person without freedom means a person without humanity. Contemporary Arab thinkers deal with the phenomenon of tyranny and attempt to know its causes and its social and cultural roots.

This thesis, entitled (The attitude - Towards in Contemporary Arab Thought), consists of an introduction and four chapters. Each part concerned with defining a specific idea, as follows:

- Introduction: It defines the concept linguistically and terminologically, with clarification of the linguistic root of the concept. It deals with several definitions of the concept and also a definition of concepts that are close to this concept aiming at distinguishing and clarifying the meaning that research seeks to.
- Chapter One: It presents the concept historically, starting with Greek myth, then Greek philosophy and medieval (Christian) philosophy. The research also sees that it is necessary to address the concept in Arab-Islamic thought because the research is written for Arab readers. So, we decided to write a section in this regard for its scientific importance as well as to prove Leadership of Arab thinkers in this field.
- Chapter Second: It revolves around three sections: the first is a presentation of the opinions of the conciliatory movement, in which discuss three important characters: Rifa'a al-Tahtawi, Khairaldin al-

Tunisi, and Abd al-Rahman al-Kawakibi, and their position that rejecting tyranny. As for the second section, it is about the Islamic movement and its position on tyranny, and in it we showed the two most prominent thinkers of the Islamic movement, namely Jamal Al-Din Al-Afghani and Muhammad Abduh, and we explained their idea about the just tyrant, and finally the third topic, which is the secular movement, in which we explained the movement's position on tyranny through Shibli Shumail and Salama Musa.

- Chapter Three: It introduces the positions of contemporary Arab intellectual currents on tyranny. It is divided into two sections. In the first section, the researcher discusses the position of the Islamic current (Muslims Brotherhood) through its thinkers, namely, Hassan Al-Banna, Sayyid Qutb, and Muhammad Al-Ghazali. As for the second section, it is the nationalist movement that shows the most important proposals of this current regarding the concept of tyranny.

- Chapter Four: It discusses a sample of the positions of the thinkers, namely Ali Abdul-Razek, Nassif Nassar, Burhan Ghalioun, Imam Abdul-Fattah Imam. It has also discussed, in some detail, the most prominent proposals of the thinkers.

In the conclusion, the researcher shows the most important results that the present study has reached.

My success is only by Allah

Researcher