

Religion And Politics In Egypt The Ulema Of Al Azhar

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Rethinking Salafism - Raihan Ismail 2021-10-01
Salafism has received scrutiny as the one of the main ideological sources for extremist violence perpetrated by jihadi groups. There is a significant corpus of literature discussing transnational jihadi networks, especially after the 9/11 attacks in the United States. These discussions include the radicalization of Salafi thought by jihadi

theoreticians and 'ulama. However, Salafism is not monolithic. It contains numerous streams, and an examination of these streams is crucial to understanding its influence on Muslim societies. Besides Salafi jihadist those who sanction violence there are two other broad trends in Salafism: quietist and activist. Quietist Salafis endorse an apolitical tradition and find political activism in any form

unacceptable. Activist Salafis advocate peaceful political change. Each stream is led by 'ulama, seen as the preservers of Salafi traditions. The quietist and activist 'ulama are active participants in their communities. Studies of such clerics have tended to be country-specific, focusing on the influence and nature of Salafism and its dynamics in those countries. In *Rethinking Salafism* Raihan Ismail assesses the origins, interactions, and dynamics of the transnational networks of Salafi 'ulama in the region comprising Saudi Arabia, Egypt, and Kuwait, showing how quietist and activist 'ulama work across borders to preserve and promote what they see as "authentic" Salafism while taking domestic circumstances of the 'ulama into consideration. The book offers a reassessment of the quietist/activist dichotomy, arguing that this dichotomy does not apply to such aspects of Salafi thought as attitudes towards the Shi'a and social matters in Muslim societies.

Islam and Social Change -
Yusny Saby 2005

Faith and Power - Bernard
Lewis 2010-05-05

Bernard Lewis is recognized around the globe as one of the leading authorities on Islam. Hailed as "the world's foremost Islamic scholar" (*Wall Street Journal*), as "a towering figure among experts on the culture and religion of the Muslim world" (*Baltimore Sun*), and as "the doyen of Middle Eastern studies" (*New York Times*), Lewis is nothing less than a national treasure, a trusted voice that politicians, journalists, historians, and the general public have all turned to for insight into the Middle East. Now, Lewis has brought together writings on religion and government in the Middle East, so different than in the Western world. The collection includes previously unpublished writings, English originals of articles published before only in foreign languages, and an introduction to the book by Lewis. Acclaim for *What Went Wrong? A New*

York Times Bestseller "Replete with the exceptional historical insight that one has come to expect from the world's foremost Islamic scholar." -- Karen Elliott House, Wall Street Journal Lewis has done us all--Muslim and non-Muslim alike--a remarkable service.... The book's great strength, and its claim upon our attention, [is that] it offers a long view in the midst of so much short-term and confusing punditry on television, in the op-ed pages, on campuses and in strategic studies think tanks." --Paul Kennedy, The New York Times Book Review Acclaim for From Babel to Dragomans "Lewis has long been considered the West's leading interpreter of Mideast culture and history, and this collection only solidifies his reputation."-- National Review "For more than four decades, Lewis has been one of the most respected scholars and prolific writers on the history and politics of the Middle East. In this compilation of more than 50 journal articles and essays, he displays the full range of his

eloquence, knowledge, and insight regarding this pivotal and volatile region."--Booklist

Recognizing Islam (RLE Politics of Islam) - Michael Gilsean 2013-06-03

Islam is more than a set of laws, rites and beliefs presented as a religious and social totality. As a word it covers a multitude of everyday forms and practices that are interwoven in complex, sometimes almost invisible ways in daily existence. Drawing exclusively on his own fieldwork in Egypt, South Arabia and the Lebanon, the author explores the nature of Islam and its impact on the daily lives of its followers; he shows that all the Western stereotypes of Islam and its practitioners need to be treated with considerable scepticism. He demonstrates also that the understanding of Islam is dependent on recognizing a variety of class tensions and oppositions within an Islamic society. These have become all the more crucial in recent years with the growth of a capitalist economy, in which

the forms and functions of the state have expanded considerably. This study focuses on the social and cultural divisions between very different groups and classes, ranging from the working masses of Cairo to the new bourgeoisie of Algeria and Morocco. The accent of the book is on the forms and transformations of Islam within these different societies. The impact of colonialism is discussed in this context, and reformist and radical Islamic movements are analyzed in relation to shifting structures in class and society at large. First published in 1982.

Islam and the Arab

Revolutions - Usaama Al-Azami 2021-11-15

The Arab revolutions of 2011 were a transformative moment in the modern history of the Middle East, as people rose up against long-standing autocrats throughout the region to call for 'bread, freedom and dignity'. With the passage of time, results have been decidedly mixed, with tentative success stories like Tunisia

contrasting with the emergence of even more repressive dictatorships in places like Egypt, with the backing of several Gulf states. Focusing primarily on Egypt, this book considers a relatively understudied dimension of these revolutions: the role of prominent religious scholars. While pro-revolutionary ulama have justified activism against authoritarian regimes, counter-revolutionary scholars have provided religious backing for repression, and in some cases the mass murder of unarmed protestors. Usaama al-Azami traces the public engagements and religious pronouncements of several prominent ulama in the region, including Yusuf al-Qaradawi, Ali Gomaa and Abdullah bin Bayyah, to explore their role in either championing the Arab revolutions or supporting their repression. He concludes that while a minority of noted scholars have enthusiastically endorsed the counter-revolutions, their approach is attributable less to premodern theology and more to their

distinctly modern commitment to the authoritarian state.

Guardians of Faith in Modern Times - Meir Hatina 2009

This collective volume provides an integrative historical and contemporary discussion of Sunni UlamaE3/4 in the Middle East in both an urban and a semi-tribal context. The various chapters reinforce a renewed interest in the position of the UlamaE3/4 in modern times and offer new insights as to their ideological vitality and contribution to the public discourse on moral and sociopolitical issues.

' *Ulama*', *Politics, and the Public Sphere* - Meir Hatina 2010-12-31

Traces the diverse Ulama reactions to late nineteenth and early twentieth century state building and national cohesion in Egypt.

Islam and Modernism - Vanessa Martin 1989

The 1906 revolution established the Iranian state-a constitution, legal and political systems, and a Western--style economy--separate from the religious institutions of Shi'ia.

Martin (history, London U.) examines the role played by the ulama, the traditional body of the clerical elite, in this change, and surveys the relations between the ulama and the state until the 1979 revolution restored religious primacy. Annotation copyrighted by Book News, Inc., Portland, OR

Islam, Authoritarianism, and Underdevelopment -

Ahmet T. Kuru 2019-08

Analyzes Muslim countries' contemporary problems, particularly violence, authoritarianism, and underdevelopment, comparing their historical levels of development with Western Europe.

Awakening Islam - Stephane Lacroix 2011-08-15

With unprecedented access to a closed culture, Lacroix offers an account of Islamism in Saudi Arabia. Tracing the last half-century of the Sahwa, or "Islamic Awakening," he explains the brand of Islam that gave birth to Osama bin Laden—one that has been exported, and dangerously

misunderstood, around the world.

Recognizing Islam - Michael Gilson 1982

The recent crises in the Arab world have flooded the media with sensationalist portraits of Islam as a threatening and irrational presence that moves whole societies to cultural assertiveness, political intransigence, and economic frenzy. In *Recognizing Islam*, Michael Gilson, a historian and anthropologist, offers an original and much-needed understanding of the complex role of religion in the turbulent Middle East--a powerful challenge to the Western view of Islam as monolithic and all-determining, the key to the "Arab mind" and to a whole series of otherwise inexplicable events and institutions.

Drawing extensively on twenty years of fieldwork in cities, villages, and tribal communities in the Middle East, Gilson explores a variety of social worlds that all claim Islamic affiliation: the feudal aristocracy of northern Lebanon, the working-class

Sufi brotherhoods of Egypt, the new bourgeoisie of Algeria and Morocco. In each, he shows how Islam evolves in relation to shifting social, political, economic, and class structures even as it helps to shape them. Gilson restores to Islam and Islamic societies the variation and breadth of a living tradition that we grant, as a matter of course, to Christian religion and Christian society. At once evocative and informative, his work provides the nuanced portrait of Islam that is now more indispensable than ever.

Bonaparte in Egypt and the Egyptians of To-day - A.

Browne (Haji.) 1907

Islam and the Politics of Resistance in Algeria, 1783-1992 - Ricardo René Laremont 2000

"This multi-disciplinary work helps explain why Algeria, at the turn of the millennium, remains the focus of profound struggle concerning the role of religion in politics. For more than two hundred years, Islam has motivated a great variety

of political movements within Algeria. Different kinds of political leaders - with widely disparate agendas - have invoked Islam in one form or another within Algeria to obtain mass support for their policies. This study, which begins in 1783 and ends in 1992, recounts how these political actors all utilized and shaped Islam in the contested terrains of politics, culture and religion."--BOOK JACKET.Title Summary field provided by Blackwell North America, Inc. All Rights Reserved
Islamic Fundamentalism in Egyptian Politics - NA NA
2016-04-30
Among Egyptian fundamentalist groups, one of the most important ideological debates has been whether the Egyptian regime or the West should be the primary target of action. This classic work is updated to analyze how internal debates, coupled with the government's defeat of the insurgency through violence and cooptation, led many Egyptian radical fundamentalists to join Usama

bin Ladin and focus on attacking America. It includes excerpts and an analysis of the writings of Ayman al-Zawahiri, a veteran leader of the Egyptian movement who became Usama bin Ladin's right-hand man and helped plan the September 11, 2001 attacks on the United States.
Muslims and the New Media - Göran Larsson 2016-04-22
Scholars from an extensive range of academic disciplines have focused on Islam in cyberspace and the media, but there are few historical studies that have outlined how Muslim 'ulama' have discussed and debated the introduction and impact of these new media. *Muslims and the New Media* explores how the introduction of the latest information and communication technologies are mirroring changes and developments within society, as well as the Middle East's relationship to the West. Examining how reformist and conservative Muslim 'ulama' have discussed the printing press, photography, the broadcasting media (radio and

television), the cinema, the telephone and the Internet, case studies provide a contextual background to the historical, social and cultural situations that have influenced theological discussions; focusing on how the 'ulama' have debated the 'usefulness' or 'dangers' of the information and communication media. By including both historical and contemporary examples, this book exposes historical trajectories as well as different (and often contested) positions in the Islamic debate about the new media.

Modern Islamist Movements

- Jon Armajani 2011-09-09

Modern Islamist Movements provides a clear and accessible examination of the history, beliefs and rationale of Islamist Groups and their grievances with the West and governments within the majority-Muslim world, while examining some of these groups' visions for a global Islamic empire. A clear and accessible text that examines the history, beliefs and rationale for violence emerging from Islamist

movements, while examining some of these groups' visions for a global Islamic empire
Examines Islamist grievances against the West and modern governments in the majority Muslim world, while providing an overview of Islam's relations with the West from the period of the Crusades to the modern age
Discusses the historic development of Islamism in Egypt, the West Bank and Gaza, Saudi Arabia, Pakistan, and Afghanistan
Explains classic Islamic understandings of jihad and Bin Laden's, al-Qaida's, and other Islamists interpretations of this concept
Offers an historical account of the formative relationship between al-Qaida, other Islamists, and Islamic intellectual trends beginning in the eighteenth century
Appropriate for undergraduate and graduate students, as well as interested general readers
Speaking for Islam - Gudrun Krämer 2006-09-01
The present volume - grown out of an international symposium at the Free University, Berlin in 2002 - is

concerned with religious authorities, men and women claiming, projecting and exerting religious authority within a given context. The volume focuses on Middle Eastern Muslim majority societies in the period from the eighteenth to the twentieth centuries, and the papers collected therein highlight the scope and variety of religious authorities in present and past Muslim societies.

Africas Islamic Experiences-
History, Culture, and Politics -

Ali A. Mazrui 2012-06-01

"Africas Islamic Experiences-
History, Culture, and Politics
Edited by Ali A. Mazrui, Patrick
M. Dikirr, Robert Ostergard Jr.,
Michael Toler & Paul Macharia
This volume is rich in historic
surprises about the fortunes of
Islam in African experience,
Islam first arrived in African
while the Prophet Muhammad,
the Founder of the religion,
was still alive, Ethiopia
provided asylum to early Arab
Muslims on the run from
persecution by fellow Arabs in
pre-Islamic Mecca, Today
Nigeria has more Muslims than

any Arab country, including
Egypt. This volume explores
not just Islam's impact upon
Africa but also Africa's impact
on Muslim history. The book
explores the geographical
expansion of the religion, the
revival of ancient Muslim
rituals, and the politicization
and radicalization of Islam in
both colonial and pre-colonial
Africa. Is Islam compatible with
democracy? Can African Islam
peacefully coexist with
Christianity? How has Islam in
Africa influenced architecture,
Literature, race relations,
gender relation, and cultural
interpenetrations between
Arabs and Black Africans? In
this era of globalization is
Islam a positive vanguard force
or a trigger for parochialism
and backward-looking
nostalgia? In this era of
terrorism and counter-
terrorism can Islam be
mobilized as a force for
stability or has the religion
been irretrievably hijacked by
its own worst radicals? This
volume does not try to answer
all the questions, but it helps to
lay the basic groundwork for

understanding Islam much better in this new age.

The Socio-political Role of the Ulama in Egypt (1798-1870) - Sayyid M. Yunus Gilani 2007

The Reformers of Egypt - M.A. Zaki Badawi 2023-01-20
First Published in 1976 The Reformers of Egypt deals with the views of three major leaders of the Reform School in Egypt - Jamal Al-Din Al-Afghani, Muhammad 'Abduh and Rashid Ridha. The first was the Socrates of the movement. He wrote little but inspired a great deal. It is difficult to be certain, with regard to the early contributions of 'Abduh, what emanated from Al-Afghani and what's exclusively 'Abduh's. The relationship between 'Abduh and Ridha is even more complex, especially when it is realized that Ridha sometimes read into 'Abduh's thought what was entirely his own. This book is a must read for scholars of Islam, Religion and Egyptian history.

The Ulama in Contemporary Islam - Muhammad Qasim Zaman 2010-12-16

From the cleric-led Iranian revolution to the rise of the Taliban in Afghanistan, many people have been surprised by what they see as the modern reemergence of an antimodern phenomenon. This book helps account for the increasingly visible public role of traditionally educated Muslim religious scholars (the `ulama) across contemporary Muslim societies. Muhammad Qasim Zaman describes the transformations the centuries-old culture and tradition of the `ulama have undergone in the modern era--transformations that underlie the new religious and political activism of these scholars. In doing so, it provides a new foundation for the comparative study of Islam, politics, and religious change in the contemporary world. While focusing primarily on Pakistan, Zaman takes a broad approach that considers the Taliban and the `ulama of Iran, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, India, and the southern Philippines. He shows how their religious and political discourses have evolved in often unexpected

but mutually reinforcing ways to redefine and enlarge the roles the `ulama play in society. Their discourses are informed by a longstanding religious tradition, of which they see themselves as the custodians. But these discourses are equally shaped by--and contribute in significant ways to--contemporary debates in the Muslim public sphere. This book offers the first sustained comparative perspective on the `ulama and their increasingly crucial religious and political activism. It shows how issues of religious authority are debated in contemporary Islam, how Islamic law and tradition are continuously negotiated in a rapidly changing world, and how the `ulama both react to and shape larger Islamic social trends. Introducing previously unexamined facets of religious and political thought in modern Islam, it clarifies the complex processes of religious change unfolding in the contemporary Muslim world and goes a long way toward explaining their

vast social and political ramifications.

Awakening Islam - Stéphane Lacroix 2011-04-15

Amidst the roil of war and instability across the Middle East, the West is still searching for ways to understand the Islamic world. Stéphane Lacroix has now given us a penetrating look at the political dynamics of Saudi Arabia, one of the most opaque of Muslim countries and the place that gave birth to Osama bin Laden. The result is a history that has never been told before. Lacroix shows how thousands of Islamist militants from Egypt, Syria, and other Middle Eastern countries, starting in the 1950s, escaped persecution and found refuge in Saudi Arabia, where they were integrated into the core of key state institutions and society. The transformative result was the Sahwa, or "Islamic Awakening," an indigenous social movement that blended political activism with local religious ideas. *Awakening Islam* offers a pioneering analysis of how the movement

became an essential element of Saudi society, and why, in the late 1980s, it turned against the very state that had nurtured it. Though the "Sahwa Insurrection" failed, it has bequeathed the world two very different, and very determined, heirs: the Islamo-liberals, who seek an Islamic constitutional monarchy through peaceful activism, and the neo-jihadis, supporters of bin Laden's violent campaign. *Awakening Islam* is built upon seldom-seen documents in Arabic, numerous travels through the country, and interviews with an unprecedented number of Saudi Islamists across the ranks of today's movement. The result affords unique insight into a closed culture and its potent brand of Islam, which has been exported across the world and which remains dangerously misunderstood.

[The Future of Islam](#) - Wilfred Scawen Blunt 2015-02-22

This is a short but comprehensive look at Islam's past and future from a Western

perspective. From the preface: "These essays, written for the *Fortnightly Review* in the summer and autumn of 1881, were intended as first sketches only of a maturer work which the author hoped, before giving finally to the public, to complete at leisure, and develop in a form worthy of critical acceptance, and of the great subject he had chosen. Events, however, have marched faster than he at all anticipated, and it has become a matter of importance with him that the idea they were designed to illustrate should be given immediate and full publicity. The French, by their invasion of Tunis, have precipitated the Mohammedan movement in North Africa; Egypt has roused herself for a great effort of national and religious reform; and on all sides Islam is seen to be convulsed by political portents of ever-growing [Pg vi]intensity. He believes that his countrymen will in a very few months have to make their final choice in India, whether they will lead or be led by the

wave of religious energy which is sweeping eastwards, and he conceives it of consequence that at least they should know the main issues of the problem before them. To shut their eyes to the great facts of contemporary history, because that history has no immediate connection with their daily life, is a course unworthy of a great nation; and in England, where the opinion of the people guides the conduct of affairs, can hardly fail to bring disaster. It should be remembered that the modern British Empire, an agglomeration of races ruled by public opinion in a remote island, is an experiment new in the history of the world, and needs justification in exceptional enlightenment; and it must be remembered, too, that no empire ever yet was governed without a living policy. The author, therefore, has resolved to publish his work, crude as it is, without more delay, in the hope that it may be instrumental in guiding the national choice. He is, nevertheless, fully aware of its

defects both in accuracy and completeness, and he can only hope that they may be pardoned him in view of the general truth of the picture he has drawn. Since the last of these essays was written, their author has returned to Egypt, and has there had the satisfaction of finding the ideas, vaguely foreshadowed by him as the dream of some few liberal Ulema of the Azhar, already a practical reality. Cairo has now declared itself as the home of progressive thought in Islam, and its university as the once more independent seat of Arabian theology. Secured from Turkish interference by the national movement of the Arabs, the Ulema of the Azhar have joined heart and soul with the party of reform. The importance of this event can hardly be overrated; and if, as now seems probable, a liberal Mohammedan Government by a free Mohammedan people should establish itself firmly on the Nile, it is beyond question that the basis of a social and political Reformation for all

Islam has been laid. It is more than all a hopeful sign that extreme moderation with regard to the Caliphate is observed by the Egyptian leaders. Independence, not opposition, is the motto of the party; and no rent has been made or is contemplated by them in the orthodox coat of Islam. Abd el Hamid Khan is still recognized as the actual Emir el Mumenin, and the restoration of a more legitimate Caliphate is deferred for the day when its fate shall have overtaken the Ottoman Empire. This is as it should be. Schism would only weaken the cause of religion, already threatened by a thousand enemies; and the premature appearance of an Anti-Caliph in Egypt or Arabia, however legitimate a candidate he might be by birth for the office, would divide the Mohammedan world into two hostile camps, and so bring scandal and injury on the general cause. In the meantime, however, liberal thought will have a fair field for its development..."

Muslim Extremism in Egypt -

Gilles Kepel 2003-05

"Perhaps more than any other, this book gives the background necessary to understand the purpose and mindset of today's religious radicals. In this classic study of the roots of Islamic extremism, Gilles Kepel demonstrates the pivotal role of the Egyptian connection. He skillfully traces the story of Islamic anti-modernism in Egypt from the early part of the 20th century to its tragic involvement in some of the most violent incidents in recent years, including the terrifying attacks on the World Trade Center in 1993 and 2001. Kepel's treatment is even-handed and sensitive, though the world he uncovers is the dark side of today's global culture."—Mark

Juergensmeyer, author of *Terror in the Mind of God: The Global Rise of Religious Violence*

Politics of Piety - Saba Mahmood 2012

An analysis of Islamist cultural politics through the ethnography of a thriving, grassroots women's piety

movement in the mosques of Cairo, Egypt. Unlike those organized Islamist activities that seek to seize or transform the state, this is a moral reform movement whose orthodox practices are commonly viewed as inconsequential to Egypt's political landscape. The author's exposition of these practices challenges this assumption by showing how the ethical and the political are linked within the context of such movements.

Recognizing Islam - Michael Gilsean 1992

Recent crises in the Middle East have flooded the media with sensationalist and inaccurate portraits of Islam. This revised edition of Gilsean's classic work shows that Islam covers a multitude of forms and practices which are woven into daily existence in complex and sometimes almost invisible ways. Gilsean explores a variety of social worlds all claiming Islamic affiliation: the feudal aristocracy of northern Lebanon, the working class Sufi brotherhoods of Egypt,

and the new bourgeoisies of Algeria and Morocco.

Islamic Reform - David Dean Commins 1990

This book examines Syria's religious, intellectual, and political history during the period of transformation before World War I. Focusing on an attempt to reform Islamic belief and practice at the turn of the century, Commins shows how the reformers used debates over the religious law of Islam to advance their visions of a progressive Islamic state. Based on a wide variety of previously unpublished sources, the book will shed new light on a period that is of considerable importance for the modern history of the Middle East. -- Publisher description.

State and Religion in the Arab World - Khair El-Din Haseeb 2017-12-22

This collection focuses on the controversial relationship between religion and the state within the Arab Spring context and the evolving debates on democratic transition. In this book, democracy is not

questionable; it is hailed by all those vocal on the political scene. The array of opinions presented here varies from a call for a secular state based on Islamic philosophy to a call for setting democratic institutions before working on solving this religion-state dichotomy.

Meanwhile some prefer to have an ambiguous stand on which side to back up, the liberals or the Islamists, despite a detailed criticism of the ossified ways of those calling for a religious state (Al-Majd). The book starts with an analysis and a detailed account of how the sensitive issue of the relationship between state and religion developed in Arab though and society and it goes on to employ less the religious discourse in presenting their positions thus focusing on actual cases of this struggle for power in different Arab countries such as Tunisia and Egypt. The collection also provides insights and analysis of the ongoing debates and views on the role of religion in Libya and provides an analysis of the case of Morocco. In

addition to this there is a special chapter that deals with how Muslim communities living in the West adapt to secular state politics. The collection ends with a thorough discussion by a number of Arab intellectuals and activists, Muslims and Christians alike, whereby core issues related to the debate on state and religion are presented. This discussion, in addition to reflecting the Islamist-secular dichotomy, demonstrates the richness of the ongoing debates that extend well beyond the discourse on this dichotomy. This book is a compilation of articles published in Contemporary Arab Affairs.

Pan-Islam - Jacob M. Landau
2015-07-24

Few ideas have excited such passions over the years as Pan-Islam, and few have been the subject of so many contradictory interpretations. Based on a shared religious sentiment, the politics of Muslim unity and solidarity have had to contend with the impact of both secularism and

nationalism. Professor Landau's study, first published in 1990 as *The Politics of Pan-Islam*, is the first comprehensive examination of the politics of Pan-Islam, its ideologies and movements, over the last 120 years. Starting with the plans and activities of Abdülhamid II and his agents, he covers the fortunes of Pan-Islam up to and including the marked increase in Pan-Islamic sentiment and organization in the 1970s and 1980s. The study is based on a scholarly analysis of archival and other sources in many languages. It covers an area from Morocco in the west to India and Pakistan in the east and from Russia and Turkey to the Arabian Peninsula. It will provide a unique reference point for anyone wishing to understand the impact of Pan-Islam on international politics today.

Religion and Politics in Egypt - Malika Zeghal 1999

Bonaparte in Egypt and the Egyptians of To-day - Haji A. Browne 1907

Islam in the Indonesian

World - Azyumardi Azra 2006

The early history of Islam in Indonesian world is bewilderingly complex, not only in the context of the spread of Islam in the area, but also in the terms of its institutional formation. This book, therefore, discusses such themes as the early introduction of Islam to the Indonesian archipelago, the development of Islamic learning, educational, and legal institutions. Not least important, the book also reveals the religious, intellectual and political relations between Islam in the archipelago with that of the Arabian world "Professor Azyumardi Azra is a brilliant authority in Islam in Indonesia. No one interested in Indonesian Islam can afford to be without this book."

—Professor Dr. M.C. Ricklefs
Department of History National University of Singapore Author of acclaimed book, *A History of Modern Indonesia since c. 1200* (third edition, 2002) "This well researched book should be

a required reading for anyone who would like to comprehend the dynamic of Islam in Indonesian and in Southeast Asia as a whole.” —Professor DR. Taufik Abdullah

Sejarahwan and member of Akademi Ilmu Pengetahuan Indonesia (AIPI) [Mizan, Pustaka, Religion, Islam, Refrention]

Making Islam Democratic - Asef Bayat 2007

This book looks anew at the vexing question of whether Islam is compatible with democracy, examining histories of Islamic politics and social movements in the Middle East since the 1970s.

A Learned Society in a Period of Transition - Daphna Ephrat 2000-08-03

Addresses the social significance of orthodox Islam during the medieval period in Baghdad.

Scholars, Saints, and Sufis - Nikki R. Keddie 1972

Middle East officially Near East.

Bonaparte in Egypt and the Egyptians of To-day - Abdullah Browne 2022-09-15

This work provides a clear understanding of Egypt's place in the 21st century. A descriptive account of Egypt as it experienced French and then British occupation is presented in the book. Anyone interested in Egyptian history can find a medium that will appeal to their needs in this work.

The Future of Islam - Wilfrid Scawen Blunt 1882

Islam, Authoritarianism, and Underdevelopment -

Ahmet T. Kuru 2019-06-30

Why do Muslim-majority countries exhibit high levels of authoritarianism and low levels of socio-economic development in comparison to world averages? Ahmet T. Kuru criticizes explanations which point to Islam as the cause of this disparity, because Muslims were philosophically and socio-economically more developed than Western Europeans between the ninth and twelfth centuries. Nor was Western colonialism the cause: Muslims had already suffered political and socio-economic problems when colonization began. Kuru

argues that Muslims had influential thinkers and merchants in their early history, when religious orthodoxy and military rule were prevalent in Europe. However, in the eleventh century, an alliance between orthodox Islamic scholars (the ulema) and military states began to emerge. This alliance gradually hindered intellectual and economic creativity by marginalizing intellectual and bourgeois classes in the Muslim world. This important study links its historical explanation to contemporary politics by showing that, to this day, ulema-state alliance still prevents creativity and competition in Muslim countries.

Political Thought in the Mamluk Period - Mohamad El Merheb 2022

Covers the political thought produced by legal theorists, jurists, judges and administrators of the late Ayyubid and early Mamluk period as they tackled a central question: how best to govern their communities.

Muslim Politics - Dale F. Eickelman 2018-06-05

In this updated paperback edition, Dale Eickelman and James Piscatori explore how the politics of Islam play out in the lives of Muslims throughout the world. They discuss how recent events such as September 11 and the 2003 war in Iraq have contributed to reshaping the political and religious landscape of Muslim-majority countries and Muslim communities elsewhere. As they examine the role of women in public life and Islamic perspectives on modernization and free speech, the authors probe the diversity of the contemporary Islamic experience, suggesting general trends and challenging popular Western notions of Islam as a monolithic movement. In so doing, they clarify concepts such as tradition, authority, ethnicity, pro-test, and symbolic space, notions that are crucial to an in-depth understanding of ongoing political events. This book poses questions about ideological politics in a variety

of transnational and regional settings throughout the Muslim world. Europe and North America, for example, have become active Muslim centers, profoundly influencing trends in the Middle East, Africa, Central Asia, and South and Southeast Asia. The authors examine the long-term cultural and political implications of this transnational shift as an emerging generation of Muslims, often the products of secular schooling, begin to

reshape politics and society--sometimes in defiance of state authorities. Scholars, mothers, government leaders, and musicians are a few of the protagonists who, invoking shared Islamic symbols, try to reconfigure the boundaries of civic debate and public life. These symbolic politics explain why political actions are recognizably Muslim, and why "Islam" makes a difference in determining the politics of a broad swath of the world.