The Politics of Islamic Revivalism

While Muslims in Indonesia have begun to turn towards a strict adherence to Islam, the reality of the socio-religious environment is much more complicated than a simple shift towards fundamentalism. In this volume, contributors explore the multifaceted role of Islam in Indonesia from a variety of different perspectives, drawing on carefully compiled case studies. Topics covered include religious education, the increasing number of Muslim feminists in Indonesia, the role of Indonesia in the greater Muslim world, social activism and the middle class, and the interaction between Muslim radio and religious identity.

Religion and Politics in Muslim Society

In This Remarkable Study Based On More Than Two Years Of Ethnographic And Archival Research, Vazira Fazila-Yacoobali Zamindar Argues That The Combined Interventions Of The Two Postcolonial States Were Enormously Important In Shaping These Massive Displacements. She Examines The Long, Contentious, And Ambivalent Process Of Drawing Political Boundaries And Making Distinct Nation-States In The Midst Of This Historic Chaos. Zamindar Crosses Political And Conceptual Boundaries To Bring Together Oral Histories With North Indian Muslim Families Divided Between The Two Cities Of Delhi And Karachi With Extensive Archival Research In Previously Unexamined Urdu Newspapers And Government Records Of India And Pakistan. She Juxtaposes The Experiences Of Ordinary People Against The Bureaucratic Interventions Of Both Postcolonial States To Manage And Control Refugees And Administer Refugee Property. As A Result, She Reveals The Surprising History Of The Making Of The Western Indo-Pak Border, One Of The Most Highly Surveilled In The World, Which Came To Be Instituted In Response To This Refugee Crisis, In Order To Construct National Difference Where It Was The Most Blurred. In Particular, Zamindar Examines The Muslim Question At The Heart Of Partition. From The Margins And Silences Of National Histories, She Draws Out The Resistance, Bewilderment, And Marginalization Of North Indian Muslims As They Came To Be Pushed Out And Divided By Both Emergent Nation-States. It Is Here That Zamindar Asks Us To Stretch Our Understanding Of Partition Violence To Include This Long, And In Some Sense Ongoing, Bureaucratic Violence Of Postcolonial Nationhood, And To Place Partition At The Heart Of A Twentieth Century Of Border-Making And Nation-State Formation. A Product Of Outstanding Historical-Ethnographic Research, Vazira Fazila-Yacoobali Zamindar’S Book Tells Like No One Has Done Before The Maddeningly Tangled Story Of How, In The Years After The Partition Of 1947, India And Pakistan Actually Came To Separate Their Territories, Properties, And Peoples Into Two Sovereign States. Zamindar’S Ability To Weave Into A Single Narrative The National And The Local, The Administrative And The Personal, The Everyday And The Epochal, Is Truly Remarkable. This Is A Path Breaking Contribution To Modern South Asian Studies. Partha Chatterjee, Author Of The Politics Of The Governed: Reflections On Popular Politics
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The Body in Asia

The past few decades have seen growing interest in the study of the body, not least thanks to Michel Foucault's historical studies of medicine in the 1970s, which inspired the initial development of the contemporary study of the human body. However, the increasing number of exciting and influential publications has primarily, if not exclusively, focused on the body in Western cultures. The various works produced by Asian scholars remain largely unknown to Western academic debates even though Asia is home to a host of rich body cultures and religions. The peoples of Asia have experienced colonization, decolonization, and now globalization, all of which make the "body in Asia" a rewarding field of research. This volume is unique, as it brings together into a single volume a number of scholars who work on East, Southeast and South Asia and presents original and cutting-edge research on the body in various Asian cultures.

Defeating Political Islam

By examining the sometimes surprising and unexpected roles that culture and religion have played in mitigating or exacerbating conflicts, this book explores the cultural repertoires from which Southeast Asian political actors have drawn to negotiate the pluralism that has so long been characteristic of the region. Focusing on the dynamics of identity politics and the range of responses to the socio-political challenges of religious and ethnic pluralism, the authors assembled in this book illuminate the principal regional discourses that attempt to make sense of conflict and tensions. They examine local notions of "dialogue," "reconciliation," "civility" and "conflict resolution" and show how varying interpretations of these terms have informed the responses of different social actors across Southeast Asia to the challenges of conflict, culture and religion. The book demonstrates how stumbling blocks to dialogue and reconciliation can and have been overcome in different parts of Southeast Asia and identifies a range of actors who might be well placed to make useful contributions, propose remedies, and initiate action towards negotiating the region's pluralism. This book provides a much needed regional and comparative analysis that makes a significant contribution to a better understanding of the interfaces between region and politics in Southeast Asia.

Making Modern Muslims

In Cambodia’s Muslims and the Malay World Philipp Bruckmayr examines the development of Cambodia’s Muslim minority from the mid-19th to the 21st century. Particular attention is paid to Malay influence, Islamic factionalism and the minority context.

Creating the Desired Citizen

Nasr examines the life and thought of Mawlana Mawdudi, one of the first and most important Islamic ideological thinkers. Mawdudi was the first to develop a modern political Islamic ideology, and a plan for social action to realize his vision. The prolific writings and indefatigable efforts of Mawdudi’s party, the Jamaat-i-Islami, first in India and later in Pakistan, have disseminated his ideas far and wide. His views have informed revivalism from Morocco to Malaysia. Nasr discerns the events that led Mawdudi to a revivalist
Where To Download Making Modern Muslims The Politics Of Islamic Education In perspective, and probes the structure of his thought, in order to gain fresh insights into the origins of Islamic revivalism. He argues that Islamic revivalism did not simply develop as a cultural rejection of the West, rather it was closely tied to questions of communal politics and its impact on identity formation, discourse of power in plural societies, and nationalism. Mawdudi's discourse, though aimed at the West, was motivated by Muslim-Hindu competition for power in British India. His aim, according to Nasr, was to put forth a view of Islam whose invigorated, pristine, and uncompromising outlook would galvanize Muslims into an ideologically uniform and hence politically indivisible community. In time, this view developed a life of its own and evolved into an all-encompassing perspective on society and politics, and has been a notable force in South Asia and Muslim life and thought across the Muslim world.

The Fall and Rise of the Islamic State

"Noah Feldman tells the story behind the increasingly popular call for the establishment of the sharia--the law of the traditional Islamic state--in the modern Muslim world. Feldman goes back to the roots of classical Islamic law, under which executive power was balanced by the scholars who interpreted and administered the sharia. That balance was destroyed under Ottoman rule, resulting in the unchecked executive dominance that continues to distort politics in so many Muslim states. Feldman argues that a modern Islamic state could provide political and legal justice to today's Muslims through sharia--but only if new institutions emerge that restore this constitutional balance of power. In a new introduction, Feldman discusses developments in Egypt, Tunisia, Libya, and other Muslim-majority countries since the Arab Spring and describes how Islamists must meet the challenge of balance if the new Islamic states are to succeed."--P. [4] of cover.

The People on the Edge

This book is mainly based on primary sources like archival materials, oral evidence, newspapers and so on. Chapter 1 of the thesis analyses the gap between political leaders and the people they led, with reference to views and activities surrounding the Cabinet Mission to India. While the political leaders talked about the future of India, the people suffered communal violence and hunger. The people could not understand and even join in the discussions that were to determine their future. Chapter 2 concentrates on the Urdu journalism around 1947. This is a comparative study of three Urdu newspapers with different perspectives on the same issues. Chapter 3 describes the Muslim refugees in Delhi. Not only the refugees, but the Islamic culture was in danger at that time. The purpose of the present study is to understand and explain the hardship of those people who could not celebrate their 'Independence' from bottom of their hearts. This analysis may be of some help in understanding the status of the Muslim minority in India in the present day.

Islam in Indonesia

Why and how did Islam become such a political force in so many Muslim-majority countries? In this book, Jocelyne Cesari investigates the relationship between modernization, politics, and Islam in Muslim-majority countries such as Egypt, Iraq, Pakistan, Tunisia, and Turkey - countries that were founded by secular rulers and have since undergone secularized politics. Cesari argues that nation-building processes in these states have not created liberal democracies in the Western mold, but have instead spurred the politicization of Islam by turning it into a modern national ideology. Looking closely at examples of Islamic dominance in political modernization, this study provides a unique overview of the historical and political developments from the end of World War II to the Arab Spring that have made Islam the dominant force in the construction of the modern states, and discusses Islam's impact on emerging democracies in the contemporary Middle East.

Muslims and the Politics of the 1940s in India

Studies in History and Politics
This analysis of Muslim unrest is based on an extended case study of northwestern Pakistan. Professor Ahmed examines power, authority, and religious status as the critical intermediary level of society: that of the district or Agency, which was the key unit of administration in British India. Amhed has joined his insights as anthropologist with his experience as a political agent in Waziristan to produce an innovative and detailed work. The book focuses on the emergence of a mullah in Waziristan who challenges the state. A religious leader’s challenge of the state is not new; but contemporary Muslim society’s widespread concern over these conflicts reveals that the influence of religion in a traditional society undergoing modernization is greater than many scholars have assumed. The author identifies three types of leaders: traditional leaders, usually elders; representatives of the established state authority; and religious functionaries. From this analysis he constructs an ‘Islamic district paradigm,’ which he uses not only in making sense of contemporary Muslim society, but also in understanding some aspects of the legacy of the colonial encounter.

**Mawdudi and the Making of Islamic Revivalism**

“Southeast Asia offers unique opportunities for the comparative analysis of democratization. The Routledge Handbook of Southeast Asian Democratization provides a comprehensive overview of the development of democracy in the region and shows that political and structural factors differ strikingly across countries. Combining theory and case studies, it is structured in three major sections: Social segments and change processes - Institutions - Country cases and democratic guises. Contributing to on-going debates in the field, this interdisciplinary reference work explores the value systems, social structures and institutions which can affect democratization. At the same time, it tracks the pattern of fragile unfolding and gradual stabilization of democracy, as well as its resultant cost, rollback or even breakdown in the region. Bringing together over 25 key international experts in the field, this cutting-edge Handbook is designed to disaggregate, then order, the many variables that punctuate Southeast Asia’s socio-political and economic terrain, and to produce a detailed account of the mixed fortunes of democracy in the region”--

**Routledge Handbook of Contemporary Indonesia**

Sayeed explores the kinds of resistance Western hegemony has provoked in the Middle East and shows that, although Islamic fundamentalism cannot provide a viable alternative to Western political, cultural, and economic systems, some of the major Islamic ideas can do so.

**Islam in the Third Millennium**

Unparalleled in its range of topics and geographical scope, the sixth and final volume of The New Cambridge History of Islam provides a comprehensive overview of Muslim culture and society since 1800. Robert Hefner’s thought-provoking account of the political and intellectual transformation of the Muslim world introduces the volume, which proceeds with twenty-five essays by luminaries in their fields through a broad range of topics. These include developments in society and population, religious thought and Islamic law, Muslim views of modern politics and economics, education and the arts, cinema and new media. The essays, which highlight the diversity and richness of Islamic civilization, engage with regions outside the Middle East as well as within Islam’s historic heartland. Narratives are clear and absorbing and will fascinate all those curious about the momentous changes that have taken place among the world’s 1.4 billion Muslims in the last two centuries.

**Routledge Handbook of Southeast Asian Democratization**

Steve Howard departed for the Sudan in the early 1980s as an American graduate student beginning a three-year journey in which he would join and live with the Republican Brotherhood, the Sufi Muslim group led by the visionary Mahmoud Mohamed Taha. Taha was a religious intellectual who participated in the early days of Sudan’s anticolonial struggle, but quickly turned his movement into a religious reform effort based on his radical reading of the Qur’an. He was executed in 1985 for apostasy. Decades after returning to the life of an academic in the United States, Howard brings us this memoir of his time with the Republican Brotherhood, who advocated, among other things, equality for women. Modern Muslims describes Howard’s path to learning not only about Islam and Sufism but also about Sudan’s history and culture. When the Brotherhood was thrust into confrontation with Sudan’s then-president Jaafar Nimeiry, Howard had a front-line perspective on the difficult choices communities make as they try to reform and practice their faith freely. As
well as a story of personal transformation, the book offers an insider’s perspective on a modernist nonviolent Islamic movement that thrived and was brutally suppressed. An important book for our times, Modern Muslims yields significant insights for our understanding of modern Islam, African history, and contemporary geopolitics.

How Islam Created the Modern World

This book continues to serve as an excellent introduction for new-comers to the modern history and politics of a region that is usually portrayed as mysterious, unpredictable and violent.

For Love of the Prophet

It is great luck to come across a book like Moorthy S. Muthuswamy’s Defeating Political Islam. It contains all the answers to the questions looming over our widening and deepening presence in “AfPak” and more. Mr. Muthuswamy’s must-read chapter about India’s debilitating fight against political Islam makes a compelling case for the United States to elevate India’s role in fighting global jihad. It all makes perfect sense; in some ways, it’s even obvious. Which isn’t to say that if it won’t come as eye-popping revelation to its readers. I only hope they won’t take the book’s urgent message to heart too late.-WASHINGTON TIMES

Here is a thorough and provocative discussion of the threat of the global jihad and Islamic supremacism in all its dimensions. Moorthy Muthuswamy deserves our gratitude for presenting a solidly argued exposition of what must be done in order to fight, and win, this conflict on ideological and political grounds, defending human rights and religious freedom from the threat posed to them by the jihadists. We can only hope that our political leaders and those of all the nations that are threatened by the jihad will heed his wise counsel before it is too late.-Robert Spencer, author of The Politically Incorrect Guide to Islam (and the Crusades) and The Truth About Muhammad

This book argues just the opposite: that in fact terrorism is the logical outgrowth of an international Islamic political agenda that is endorsed and funded by Islam’s major players-Saudi Arabia, Iran, and Pakistan. Author Moorthy S. Muthuswamy labels these nations the Axis of Jihad. For decades, he says, they have been devoted to extending their spheres of influence in the name of religion. Utilizing a recent groundbreaking statistical analysis of Islamic doctrines and an analysis based upon the outlook of Muslims, he discusses the possibility that Islam is less a religion and more an ideology of conquest. Muthuswamy also emphasizes the importance of a largely non-Muslim

Muslim Professional Associations and Politics in Southeast Asia

How do modern Muslims adapt their traditions to engage with today’s world? Charles Tripp’s erudite and incisive book considers one of the most significant challenges faced by Muslims over the last sixty years: the challenge of capitalism. By reference to the works of noted Muslim scholars, the author shows how, faced by this challenge, these intellectuals devised a range of strategies which have enabled Muslims to remain true
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to their faith, whilst engaging effectively with a world not of their own making. The work is framed around the
development of their ideas on Islamic socialism, economics and the rationale for Islamic banking. While
some Muslims have resorted to confrontation or insularity to cope with the challenges of modernity, most
have aspired to innovation and ingenuity in the search for compromise and interaction with global capitalism
in the twenty-first century.

Making Modern Muslims

Designed for undergraduate and graduate courses in Indian civilization and history, this text provides a
sweeping look at the long and varied history of India and how this complex legacy has shaped, and is
shaping, the nation’s modern polity. It offers unique political-historical coverage of India from pre-history into
the 21st century. Part I offers an overview of Pre-modern India from pre-history to 1857. Part II covers India
under the British from 1859 to 1947. Part III, the major portion of the text, looks at Independent India after
1947. An Epilogue brings the book full circle, with a portrait of modern India contrasted to modern China,
mirroring the comparison of traditional India with traditional China in the opening chapters.

The Making of India

State Power and Politics in the Making of the Modern Middle East

The Islamic State in the Post-Modern World is a study of the political development of Pakistan. This study
consists of three parts. The first addresses the concept of the ‘state’ as it has evolved historically, the second
section focuses on the creation of Pakistan as an experiment in bridging the gulf between the demands of the
modern state and the philosophical-spiritual attraction of the Islamic model, and the third part considers
international issues from the beginning of the 21st century especially the conflicts in Iraq and Afghanistan.

Cambodia’s Muslims and the Malay World

Muslims and Citizens

Drawing upon Muslim Europe’s own voices, institutions, and experiences, this compelling work reframes the
debates on European secularism, the historic role of Shari’a law in diverse European states, Muslims and
Nazis, Muslims and Communists, and the contributions of Muslims to Europe today.

Modern Muslims

Jamal al-Din al-Afghani (1838-1897) and his well-known Egyptian disciple Muhammad Abduh (1849-1905),
the Mufti of Egypt and Lord Cromer’s friend, have been generally considered pious and devoted Muslims
who initiated the reform and rejuvenation of Islam after a stagnation of centuries. In this classic essay,
reissued in hardback and paperback some thirty years after its first appearance, Elie Kedourie argues that
Afghani and Abduh should be considered subverters rather than reformers of Islam. Kedourie addresses the
spread of concealed unbelief and atheism in Muslim society towards the end of the nineteenth century, and
shows how both Afghani and Abduh, while making a show of their piety, really held esoteric beliefs quite
incompatible with orthodox and traditional Islam. Professor Kedourie also discusses the two men’s political
activities in Egypt before and during Urabi’s revolt and in the process throws new light on the parties and
factions which were involved in Egyptian politics in the 1870s. He also gives a summary account of Afghani’s
relations with the European Powers, an account which shows him to have been a Russian agent and
possibly a French one - and to have offered his services to the British, which, in view of his anti-British record
and reputation, adds piquancy to this man’s strange career.

The Islamic State in the Post-Modern World

When students from a Muslim boarding school were convicted for the 2002 terrorist bombings in Bali, Islamic
schools in Southeast Asia became the focus of intense international scrutiny. Some analysts have warned
that these schools are being turned into platforms for violent jihadism. Making Modern Muslims is the first book to look comparatively at Islamic education and politics in Southeast Asia. Based on a two-year research project by leading scholars of Southeast Asian Islam, the book examines Islamic schooling in Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand, Cambodia, and the southern Philippines. The studies demonstrate that the great majority of schools have nothing to do with violence but are undergoing changes that have far-reaching implications for democracy, gender relations, pluralism, and citizenship. Making Modern Muslims offers an important reassessment of Muslim culture and politics in Southeast Asia and provides insights into the changing nature of state-society relations from the late colonial period to the present. It allows us to better appreciate the astonishing dynamism of Islamization in Southeast Asia and the struggle for Muslim hearts and minds taking place today. Timely and readable, this volume will be of great interest to teachers and specialists of Islam and Southeast Asia as well as the general reader seeking to understand the great transformations at work in the Muslim world. Contributors: Esmael A. Abdula, Bjørn Atle Blengsli, Joseph Chinyong Liow, Robert W. Hefner, Richard G. Kraince, Thomas M. McKenna.

**Muslims and the Making of Modern Europe**

ARE western Muslims an endangered species, or are they the future of Islam? The accelerated adaptation and change western Muslims are pushed to make in order just to survive has galvanized them into a serious effort of rethinking and reflection. This has, in turn, moved the worldwide debate on Islamic reform into a new higher gear. While Muslim intellectual activism in the West had deep historical roots, the claims of the new emerging movements and intellectual figures to moral, intellectual and religious leadership of the Ummah are unprecedented in their boldness and pride in their specifically western/modernist credentials. Moreover, it is paradoxical that what is in essence a response to the precariousness of the increasingly vulnerable Muslim presence in the West is at the same time trying to present itself as the most authoritative interpretation of Islam. This paper traces the historical roots of western Muslim intellectual activism, and assesses its success in attracting support both within the West and the wider Muslim world.

**Long Partition and the Making of Modern**

In 1502, a decade of increasing tension between Muslims and Christians in Spain culminated in a royal decree that Muslims in Castile wanting to remain had to convert to Christianity. Mary Elizabeth Perry uses this event as the starting point for a remarkable exploration of how Moriscos, converted Muslims and their descendants, responded to their increasing disempowerment in sixteenth- and early-seventeenth-century Spain. Stepping beyond traditional histories that have emphasized armed conflict from the view of victors, The Handless Maiden focuses on Morisco women. Perry argues that these women's lives offer vital new insights on the experiences of Moriscos in general, and on how the politics of religion both empowers and oppresses. Drawing on archival documents, legends, and literature, Perry shows that the Moriscas carried out active resistance to cultural oppression through everyday rituals and acts. For example, they taught their children Arabic language and Islamic prayers, dietary practices, and the observation of Islamic holy days. Thus the home, not the battlefield, became the major forum for Morisco-Christian interaction. Moriscas' experiences further reveal how the Morisco presence provided a vital counter-identity for a centralizing state in early modern Spain. For readers of the twenty-first century, The Handless Maiden raises urgent questions of how we choose to use difference and historical memory.

**Islam and Development**

**The Awakening of Muslim Democracy**

Few countries as culturally rich, politically pivotal, and naturally beautiful as Indonesia are as often misrepresented in global media and conversation. Stretching 3,400 miles east to west along the equator, Indonesia is the fourth most populous country in the world and home to more than four hundred ethnic groups and several major world religions. This sprawling Southeast Asian nation is also the world's most populous Muslim-majority country and the third largest democracy. Although in recent years the country has experienced serious challenges with regard to religious harmony, its trillion-dollar economy is booming and its press and public sphere are among the most vibrant in Asia. A land of cultural contrasts, contests, and contradictions, this ever-evolving country is today rising to even greater global prominence, even as it
redefines the terms of its national, religious, and civic identity. The Routledge Handbook of Contemporary Indonesia offers an overview of the modern making and contemporary dynamics of culture, society, and politics in this powerful Asian nation. It provides a comprehensive survey of key issues in Indonesian politics, economics, religion, and society. It is divided into six sections, organized as follows: Cultural Legacies and Political Junctures Contemporary Politics and Plurality Markets and Economic Cultures Muslims and Religious Plurality Gender and Sexuality Indonesia in an Age of Multiple Globalizations Bringing together original contributions by leading scholars of Indonesia in law, political science, history, anthropology, sociology, religious studies, and gender studies this Handbook provides an up-to-date, interdisciplinary, and academically rigorous exploration of Indonesia. It will be of interest to students, academics, policymakers, and others in search of reliable information on Indonesian politics, economics, religion, and society in an accessible format.

**Canadian Islamic Schools**

**The Handless Maiden**

"Muslims have lived in Europe for hundreds of years. Only in 1878, however, did many of them become formal citizens of European states. Muslims and the Making of Europe shows how this massive shift in citizenship rights transformed both Muslims’ daily lives and European laws and societies. Starting with the Treaty of Berlin and ending with the eradication of the Shari'a legal system in Communist Yugoslavia, this book centers Muslim voices and perspectives in an analysis of the twists and turns of nineteenth and twentieth century European history, from early nation-building projects to the shattering of the European imperial order after World War I, through the interwar political experiments of liberal democracy and authoritarianism, and into the Second World War, when Muslims, like other Europeans, were caught between occupation and civil conflict, and the ideological programs of fascism and communism. Its focus moves from "Ottoman Europe" in the late nineteenth century to Yugoslavia, a multi-confessional, multi-lingual state founded after World War I. Throughout these decades, Muslims negotiated with state authorities over the boundaries of Islamic law, the nature of religious freedom, and the meaning of minority rights. As they did so, Muslims helped to shape emergent political, social, and legal projects in Europe"--

**Studies Combined: Social Media And Online Visual Propaganda As Political And Military Tools Of Persuasion**

For some, the idea of an Islamic state serves to fulfill aspirations for cultural sovereignty and new forms of ethical political practice. For others, it violates the proper domains of both religion and politics. Yet, while there has been much discussion of the idea and ideals of the Islamic state, its possibilities and impossibilities, surprisingly little has been written about how this political formation is lived. For Love of the Prophet looks at the Republic of Sudan's twenty-five-year experiment with Islamic statehood. Focusing not on state institutions, but rather on the daily life that goes on in their shadows, Noah Salomon’s careful ethnography examines the lasting effects of state Islamization on Sudanese society through a study of the individuals and organizations working in its midst. Salomon investigates Sudan at a crucial moment in its history—balanced between unity and partition, secular and religious politics, peace and war—when those who desired an Islamic state were rethinking the political form under which they had lived for nearly a generation. Countering the dominant discourse, Salomon depicts contemporary Islamic politics not as a response to secularism and Westernization but as a node in a much longer conversation within Islamic thought, augmented and reappropriated as state projects of Islamic reform became objects of debate and controversy. Among the first books to delve into the making of the modern Islamic state, For Love of the Prophet reveals both novel political ideals and new articulations of Islam as it is rethought through the lens of the nation.


A groundbreaking study of the role of Muslims in eighteenth-century France “This elegant, braided history of Muslims and French citizenship is urgently needed. It will be a ‘must read’ for students of the French
Where To Download Making Modern Muslims The Politics Of Islamic Education In Revolution and anyone interested in modern France. — Carla Hesse, University of California, Berkeley From the beginning, French revolutionaries imagined their transformation as a universal one that must include Muslims, Europe’s most immediate neighbors. They believed in a world in which Muslims could and would be French citizens, but they disagreed violently about how to implement their visions of universalism and accommodate religious and social difference. Muslims, too, saw an opportunity, particularly as European powers turned against the new French Republic, leaving the Muslim polities of the Middle East and North Africa as France’s only friends in the region. In Muslims and Citizens, Coller examines how Muslims came to participate in the political struggles of the revolution and how revolutionaries used Muslims in France and beyond as a test case for their ideals. In his final chapter, Coller reveals how the French Revolution’s fascination with the Muslim world paved the way to Napoleon’s disastrous invasion of Egypt in 1798.

The New Cambridge History of Islam: Volume 6, Muslims and Modernity: Culture and Society since 1800

Based on eighteen months of fieldwork and interviews with forty-nine participants, Canadian Islamic Schools provides significant insight into the role and function that Islamic schools have in Diasporic, Canadian, educational, and gender-related contexts.

Modern Muslim India in British Periodical Literature

Islam, after many centuries, in the world’s most open, intellectually developed, and creative civilization has lost its way for a long time. Muslims are now engaged in sectarian rivalries and mutually destructive activities, simultaneously developing a narrow view of the broader world—failing to make much progress for a long time and acting aimlessly they seem to be a misfit with other people. Along with the usual ideas of reformation of Islam, this book incorporates many lateral and radical thoughts. These may inspire Muslims to regain vitality, make progress, and live in harmony with other people for a peaceful world.

Western Dominance and Political Islam

For decades after the declaration of the Republic of Turkey in 1923, the Turkish state promoted the idea of a desired citizen. The Kemalist state treated these citizens as superior, with full rights; but the ‘others’, those outside this desired citizenship, were either tolerated or considered undesirable citizens. And this caused the marginalization of ethnic and religious minorities, religious Muslims and leftists alike. In this book, Ihsan Yilmaz shows how historical traumas, victimhood, insecurities, anxieties, fears and siege mentality have negatively impacted on and radicalised the nation-building projects of the two competing hegemonic ideologies/regimes (those of Ataturk and Erdogan) and their treatment of majority and minority ethnic, religious and political groups. Yilmaz reveals the significant degree of overlap between the desired, undesired citizen and tolerated citizen categories of these two regimes, showing how both regimes aimed to create a perception of a homogenous Turkish nation.

Muslims and the Making of Modern Europe

The study of Islam since the advent of 9/11 has made a significant resurgence. However, much of the work produced since then has tended to focus on the movements that not only provide aid to their fellow Muslims, but also have political and at times violent agendas. This tendency has led to a dearth of research on the wider Muslim aid and development scene. Focusing on the role and impact of Islam and Islamic Faith Based Organisations (FBOs), an arena that has come to be regarded by some as the ‘invisible aid economy’, Islam and Development considers Islamic theology and its application to development and how Islamic teaching is actualized in case studies of Muslim FBOs. It brings together contributions from the disciplines of theology, sociology, politics and economics, aiming both to raise awareness and to function as a corrective step within the development studies literature.

Afghani and ‘Abduh

I am presenting a book that shows various aspects of the functioning of the Muslim world, mainly in the modern day although a few texts also discuss history. Political, social, literary and cultural phenomena are
analysed because, despite wars and conflicts, Muslims do create new positive values. Not all of them are involved in armed operations, political crisis and social strife. Writers create literature, artists devote themselves to art. Of course, everyone is influenced by the atmosphere of conflict and wars but human beings are always able to find a niche where they create a kind of alternative world, different from what goes on around them. Aware of the above, the authors of this book analyse the detailed issues and try to present syntheses of significant research problems. Thus, an extremely interesting panorama of issues concerning the Muslim world is shown here. I am convinced that these texts will not be boring to anyone. On the contrary, they will broaden the image of the world of Islam and possibly encourage Readers to learn more and take a deeper interest in this fascinating part of the world, without which the functioning of the modern civilisation would be difficult to imagine.

Culture, Religion and Conflict in Muslim Southeast Asia

Islam and the Moral Economy


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