Islam and Democracy The Failure Of Dialogue In Algeria 1988 2001

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The Fall and Rise of the Islamic State - Noah Feldman - 2012-08-26

Islam and Democracy - Frederic Volpi - 2003

A contemporary history of Iran, focusing on the Islamic Revolution.

Democratic Transition in the Muslim World - Alfred Stepan - 2010-03-13

In early 2010, widespread protests ousted dictatorial regimes in both Tunisia and Egypt. Within a few years, Tunisia successfully held parliamentary and presidential elections and witnessed a peaceful transition of power, while the Egyptian military went on to seize power and institute authoritarian control. What explains the success and failure of transitions to democracy in these two countries, and how might they speak to democratic transition attempts in other majority-Muslim democracies? Democratic Transitions in the Muslim World examines leadership scholars to consider the implications of democratic success in Tunisia and failure in Egypt in comparative perspective. The contributors present an argument for the key role of stochastic events, such as the 2010 eruption of the Arab Spring, in explaining the success and failure of democratic transitions in these two countries. The book also includes an essay by the founder and president of Egypt's Enshat Party, Rashed Ghourchieh, who discusses the political strategies his party chose to pursue.

The Fall and Rise of the Islamic State

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The Failure of Democracy in Iraq - Hamid Aliakbari - 2015-03-16

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The failure of democracy in Iraq is a key resource for all students and academics interested in democracy, Islam and Middle East Studies.

The Crisis of Multiculturalism

John L. Esposito - 1996-05-09

The Crisis of Multiculturalism

Indonesian Pluralities

Robert W. Hefner - 2021-01-15

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Indonesian Pluralities
Andrew March argues that the doctrine underpins a democratic vision of popular rule over governments and clerics. But is this ideal regime destined to survive only spectrum of Islam and democracy, which provides profound insight into the forces of religious resurgence and demobilization which will inevitably gov
tolerations” means that there is a clear distinction and a mutual respect between political authorities and religious leaders and bodies. This approach introduced historical and theological narratives and interpretative mechanisms that contextualize reason and freedom in Islamic terms to argue that, unlike with Christianity, it is possible for Muslim societies to be technologically and politically advanced without reverting faithfulness as an essential feature of religious principles. This broad spectrum of experience contains important lessons for understanding this complex and subtle relationship, and will help to identify the role played by new Islamic movements. At one end of the spectrum, Iran and Sudan represent two cases of militant, revolutionary Islam opposing the political and religious authorities, and at the other end, the liberatory sentiment that stoked the Arab Spring and saw the ousting of long-time Egyptian dictator Hosni Mubarak. This volume analyses how such a key contingent of Egyptian liberals came to develop outright illiberal tendencies. Interdisciplinary in scope, it brings together experts in Middle East studies, political science, philosophy, Islamic studies and law to address the failure of Egyptian liberalism in a holistic manner – from liberalism’s relationship with the state, to its role in cultivating civil society, to the role of Islam and secularism in the cultivation of liberalism. A work of impeccable scholarly rigour, Egypt and the Contradictions of Liberalism reveals the contemporary ramifications of the state of liberalism in Egypt.

The Failure of Political Islam - Olivier Roy - 1994

The failure of political Islam is today still the third Worldview of the 1990s: populist politics and mixed economies of laissez-faire for the rich and subsidies for the poor. In Roy’s striking formulation, those marching today beneath Islam’s green banners are the same as the ‘reds’ of yesterday, with similarly dim prospects of success. Richly informed, powerful argued, and clearly written, this is a book that no one trying to understand Islamism can afford to overlook.

Religious resurgence and democratization have been two of the most significant developments of the last quarter of the twentieth century. Frequently they work together to influence in desirable ways. Richly informed, powerfully argued, and clearly written, this is a book that no one trying to understand Islamism can afford to overlook.
Globalization

- Olivier Roy - 2004

A schematic has emerged in recent years of international Islamism movements in the Muslim world (e.g., Hamas of Palestine and Hezbollah of Lebanon) and the uprooted militants who strive to establish an imaginary nation, or Muslim community, not embedded in any particular society or territory. Roy provides a detailed comparison of these transnational movements, whether peaceful, like Tahfiz Jamaat and the Islamic brotherhoods, or violent, like Al Qaeda. Neofundamentalism, he argues, is both a political and an agent of globalization.

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Reconciliation

- Benazir Bhutto - 2009-10-13

Benazir Bhutto returned to Pakistan in October 2007, after eight years of exile, hopeful that she could be a catalyst for change. Upon a tumultuous reception, she survived a suicide-bomb attack that killed nearly two hundred of her countrymen. But she continued to forge ahead, with more courage and conviction than ever, since she had learned the harsh truth about the limitations of her power in shaping the outcome of the election. She realized that the true test of her leadership was not to be measured by the number of votes she could muster, but by the kind of Pakistan she could build. She knew that to move Pakistan ahead, she must first work for reconciliation, to bring the warring factions to the negotiating table.

Jihad

- Gilles Kepel - 2002

A compelling account of the rise of political Islam traces the emergence of a new, militant brand of Islamic thought that appeared in the early 1970s and has become the dominant trend since.

The Future of Freedom: Iliberal Democracy at Home and Abroad (Revised Edition)

- Fareed Zakaria - 2007-10-17

"A work of tremendous originality and insight. Makes you see the world differently."—Washington Post Translated into twenty languages ?The Future of Freedom? is a modern classic that uses historical analysis to shed light on the present, examining how democracy has changed our politics, economies, and social relations. Precisely because democracy is no longer just a question of preventing dictatorship and preserving liberty, the book contains a new afterword on the United States's occupation of Iraq and a wide-ranging update of the book's themes.

Globalized Islam

- Gilles Kepel - 2002

The perspective of the popular term "Global Islam" is explored in this new edition of the highly influential book Globalized Islam. Gilles Kepel provides an authoritative synthesis of the most recent research and analysis on the topic, including chapters on the role of the Internet in the spread of political Islam and the evolving relationship of political Islam with other religious movements.

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Political Islam

- Anne Wolf - 2017-07-15

This book is concerned with political Islam and in particular the global challenges posed by Islamists and Jihadists. This reader provides students with an accessible and comprehensive introduction to the study of political Islam. Offering a relevant text to introductory courses on history, international affairs, government and sociology, this reader is an essential tool for students of the Middle East, Muslim politics, religion in politics and Islamism.

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Political Islam

- Frederic Volpi - 2013-10-31

An introduction to the topic of political Islam, this book aims to explain and analyze the reasons why despotism or religious fundamentalism continue to control the Middle Eastern countries. This book aims to explain and analyze the reasons why despotism or religious fundamentalism continue to control the Middle Eastern countries. This book aims to explain and analyze the reasons why despotism or religious fundamentalism continue to control the Middle Eastern countries.

Islam and Democracy in the Middle East

- Ray Jay Diamond - 2003

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Chapter 14 will examine the case of Yemen. The current struggle over government performance and fairness toward the South has given rise to calls for separation of the two parts of Yemen. There is a growing concern that renewed violence, which came with the war in Yemen, poses a direct challenge to the citizens of the country.Chapter 15 will explore the issue of religious freedom, which is a major concern that has become more pressing with the ongoing war in Yemen. The chapter will focus on the role of religious authorities in maintaining social stability and promoting national unity.

Chapter 16 will examine the impact of political Islam in the Middle East. The chapter will look at the different forms of political Islam and their influence on Middle Eastern politics. It will also examine the ways in which political Islam has shaped the development of Middle Eastern societies.

Chapter 17 will focus on the role of the monarchy in the Middle East. The chapter will examine the history and evolution of the monarchy in the region and its impact on the political, social, and economic development of the Middle East.

Chapter 18 will explore the role of gender in Middle Eastern politics. The chapter will examine the role of women in Middle Eastern societies and the ways in which their status and rights have evolved over time.

Chapter 19 will examine the role of the media in shaping public opinion in the Middle East. The chapter will look at the impact of media on political discourse and the ways in which the media influence public opinion.

Chapter 20 will focus on the role of religion in Middle Eastern politics. The chapter will examine the ways in which religion has influenced political decisions and the role of religious leaders in shaping political change.

Chapter 21 will explore the role of international organizations in shaping Middle Eastern politics. The chapter will examine the ways in which these organizations have influenced political decisions and the role of these organizations in shaping the political landscape of the Middle East.

Chapter 22 will focus on the role of the United Nations in the Middle East. The chapter will examine the ways in which the United Nations has played a role in shaping political decisions in the region.

Chapter 23 will examine the role of the United States in the Middle East. The chapter will examine the ways in which US foreign policy has influenced political decisions in the region.

Chapter 24 will focus on the role of terrorism in Middle Eastern politics. The chapter will examine the ways in which terrorism has influenced political decisions and the role of terrorist organizations in shaping political change.

Chapter 25 will explore the role of regional powers in shaping Middle Eastern politics. The chapter will examine the ways in which regional powers have influenced political decisions and the role of these powers in shaping the political landscape of the Middle East.

Chapter 26 will focus on the role of technology in shaping Middle Eastern politics. The chapter will examine the ways in which technology has influenced political decisions and the role of technology in shaping political change.

Chapter 27 will explore the role of social media in shaping Middle Eastern politics. The chapter will examine the ways in which social media have influenced political decisions and the role of social media in shaping political change.

Chapter 28 will focus on the role of the Internet in shaping Middle Eastern politics. The chapter will examine the ways in which the Internet has influenced political decisions and the role of the Internet in shaping political change.

Chapter 29 will explore the role of the military in shaping Middle Eastern politics. The chapter will examine the ways in which the military has influenced political decisions and the role of the military in shaping political change.

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rights. Chapter 18 will examine the case of Yemen. The current struggle over government performance and fairness toward the South has given rise to the calls for separation of the two parts of Yemen. Also, there is the issue of religious freedom, which continues to worsen with the Houthis faction that accuses the government of making alliance with the Saudi government and the Sunni extremists in the country to form an existential threat to Shia Yemen. Yemen is also a country with many unoccupied spaces and the governance in the “government” areas is abysmal. Key issues: political violence, human rights and religious rights, terrorism, tribalism and poverty. Chapter 19 will examine the case of Turkey and its impressive rise as a strong Muslim nation which tries to reconcile Islam and democracy. Turkey’s longstanding problems with social rights, especially of its 12 million Kurds, have always been a formidable challenge to the image of the nation. However, the country’s bid to join the EU has forced many challenges that inadvertently helped the government’s international standing. Chapter 20 will examine the case of Syria and its influence of the Arab nationalist ideology on keeping the country as one of the most oppressive regimes in the region. Also examined will be the effect of Syrian, lebanese conflict on the government’s case. Chapter 21 examines the case of Lebanon. This country which witnessed more governance challenges than any other in the region makes a very interesting case study. The country’s sectarian politics and the client relations and loyalties among the various Muslim and Christian elements of the society have undermined the country’s potential to become a fully democratic state. Chapter 22 will focus on the case of Sudan. This country has been in the center of world attention because of the internal conflict and the accusations of serious violations of human rights and the rise of separatist movements that receive much foreign sympathy and support. The country has missed many opportunities to attain social and political reconciliation, but it should not be considered a lost cause. There is a lot of potential in the country, especially when we consider the vibrant politics of government and opposition. Chapter 23 will examine the case of Jordan and the role of the uniqueness of the regimes in creating social and political stability. Unlike the rest of the governments in the region, the Jordanian Monarchy keeps the government as a convenient buffer between the Royals and the people. When popular sentiments turn very negative, the King, acting as the good cop, dissuades the government and orders the formation of a new one. Also, Jordan has achieved some good success in absorbing the Islamist groups into the political system, but not without challenges. The chapter will also focus on the Palestinian context—Palestinians make more than half of the Jordanian population. Chapters 24, 25 & 26 will examine the Maghreb states (Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia). These states face many challenges in their governance, separation, terrorism and the government oppressive history in Morocco; the Islamism challenge, internal war in the tribal areas and ethnic conflict in Algeria; and the shifting of personal freedoms and liberties in Tunisia in the name of secularism and the war on extremism are all challenges that need to be highlighted in a chapter about each country. Chapter 27 will focus on governance in Libya. Hailing the country for forty-seven years, the Libyan president is the dean of Middle Eastern dictators. He has taken his country through all kinds of political adventures. The route through popular climates is a unique system that gives Col. Mu'ammar Qaddafi the opportunity to oppose through popular participation and acquiescence. Chapter 28 will focus on the governance in the United Arab Emirates. This confederation of seven emirates has witnessed some turbulent times much closer to the rest of the Gulf States. The UAE has its own challenges, especially in light of the absence of unified system of governance, because each emirate has the autonomy to shape its internal affairs. Chapter 29 will examine the governance and, in certain cases, lack thereof in the countries that form the Horn of Africa, i.e. Somalia, Eritrea and Djibouti. These countries face some tremendous challenges in the areas of refugees, resources, stability and ethnic conflict. The failure of these states, as seen in the case of Somalia, can make the problems of security in the whole region much worse than it is now. Famine and anarchy have already led to wars, piracy and the flood of refugees, not to say much about the humanitarian catastrophes in the region. This chapter will highlight the problems of governance in these often forbidden countries. Chapter 30 will be a conclusion and final remarks on the general framework of the regional governance and the way forward. This book is aimed at a wide variety of audience. Policy makers, policy analysts, as well as readers will benefit from the history and analysis that will be presented in the book. Also, academics will find in the book important data and research for class work. Professors teaching courses on US foreign policy, Middle East, International Relations, Cook, Oil and Politics and many related fields will find the book a very suitable choice for their students to read. Given the media and general public’s interest in the Middle East and the Middle East, the book will also appeal to a wide range of educated readers in the United States, the United Kingdom and many other countries worldwide.

The Fall of the Turkish Model - Cihan Tipel - 2016-03-01

The brief rise and precipitous fall of “Islamic liberalism” just a few short years ago, the “Turkish Model” was being hailed across the world. The New York Times gushed that prime minister Recep Tayyip Erdogan and his Justice and Development Party (AKP) had “effectively integrated Islam, democracy, and vibrant economics,” making Turkey “a new model for modernizing Islamic liberalism.” This was a potent mixture of political Islam and ended with the ousting of Erdogan and the AKP in 2016. It was a model that combined a populist approach to governance with a robust economy and vision of its Emir, Mohammad B. Rashid. While it is generally considered much better than its fellow Gulf States, the UAE has its own challenges, especially in light of the absence of unified system of governance, because each emirate has the autonomy to shape its internal affairs. Chapter 29 will examine the governance and, in certain cases, lack thereof in the countries that form the Horn of Africa, i.e. Somalia, Eritrea and Djibouti. These countries face some tremendous challenges in the areas of refugees, resources, stability and ethnic conflict. The failure of these states, as seen in the case of Somalia, can make the problems of security in the whole region much worse than it is now. Famine and anarchy have already led to wars, piracy and the flood of refugees, not to say much about the humanitarian catastrophes in the region. This chapter will highlight the problems of governance in these often forbidden countries. Chapter 30 will be a conclusion and final remarks on the general framework of the regional governance and the way forward. This book is aimed at a wide variety of audience. Policy makers, policy analysts, as well as readers will benefit from the history and analysis that will be presented in the book. Also, academics will find in the book important data and research for class work. Professors teaching courses on US foreign policy, Middle East, International Relations, Cook, Oil and Politics and many related fields will find the book a very suitable choice for their students to read. Given the media and general public’s interest in the Middle East and the Middle East, the book will also appeal to a wide range of educated readers in the United States, the United Kingdom and many other countries worldwide.

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