

## The Shia Revival How Conflicts Within Islam Will

This book sheds new light on the emergence and fluctuation of Iran's connections with non-state entities in the Middle East. Iran's involvement with political-militant non-states has shaped international and regional security policy for more than three decades. The author analyzes Iran's non-state foreign policy by focusing on specific geopolitical and geocultural threats that have pushed Tehran to build strategic ties with the Iraqi Kurds and the Lebanese Shia. This project will appeal to multiple audiences interested in geopolitics of the Middle East, Iran's foreign policy, and international relations.

Conflict, Identity, and Reform in the Muslim World highlights the challenges that escalating identity conflicts within Muslim-majority states pose for both the Muslim world and for the West, which has received scant attention in policy and academic circles.

This book looks into the different aspects of Islam and culture, and how culture rather than Islam is affecting Muslims, today. It will examine the conflict between Islamic values, and the West. How Islam has always been seen as a religion of oppression and terrorism through the Western eyes, this book will illustrate the factors which created those stereotypes and impressions. It explores the events and life in the Islamic world, Kuwaiti society and the wrongdoings of Muslims. It also finds out how Muslims are influenced by the surrounding circumstances and their ancestors whether living amongst their compatriots or expatriates. The book refers to some practices of Muslims briefly by extracting religious texts: The Quran, The Sunnah, and the Hadith, and corrects the misconception of those referred texts by fanatics and very conservative Muslims. The book compiled information and references about different Islamic topics such as social relations, Islam and the modern world. It also explores how Islam is compatible with the past, present and future. The Intertwined Conflict: The reason I chose this title for my book The Intertwined Conflict is that the conflict most of Arab countries have when it comes to culture, tradition and religion. Everything is embedded with Islam when it has nothing to do with it. It is all about making Islam the center when it is all about culture, tradition and the wrongdoings of the real means of Islam. People take Islam as an excuse to cover up what they believe in and what they think is right. Fanatics mostly misunderstand Islam, the Quran and the Sunnah and tend to decipher things according to their preference. Matrimony and divorce vs. Islam: Marriage is the most common thing affected by traditions of the country in where one lives. Different countries have different interpretations of Islam and marriage. Different tribes, ethnic groups and races in a country have different interpretations of marriage. In terms of marriage, in Islam, the conjugal right is as much a woman's right as it is a man's right because one of the purposes of marriage is to protect and provide for women. This right is also based on the fact that if a woman does not have the right to sexual intercourse, it would not have been mandatory in Islamic law for both spouses to insure the fulfillment for each other. Racism and Islam: Racism in Islam is forbidden and in the sight of Allah no man is superior to another by color, race, class or ethnicity. Indeed, all human beings are created equal and what distinguishes them from another is their good deeds, religious commitments, good manners and following and obeying the Quran and the Sunnah. Equality is one part of the foundation of its fundamental bricks. Equality is embedded in most of the Islamic manners and rules. Women, their role and Property Owning: Women in Islam have the full right to own property in whatever manner they prefer. They do not transfer their possessions to their husbands once they get married. They get to keep their money and belongings, and the husband still has to pay the expenses, such as the household, her children and whatever she needs as a woman, not extravagantly but fairly. Islam and Neighborhood: Neighborhood is one of the important things that we should pay attention to. It is one of the things that we should not neglect. Taking care of your neighbor urges peace, love and tolerance. Not only Islam exhorts it, but also Prophet Muhammad is an example to all of us Muslims in all matters and this matter too. He uses the example of the Prophet Muhammad to show us how to live and how to deal with others.

This book is designed to present a fully developed theory of international crisis and conflict, along with substantial evidence of these two closely related phenomena. The book begins with a discussion of the topics at a theoretical level, defining and elaborating on core concepts: international crisis, interstate conflict, severity, and impact. This is followed by a discussion of the international crisis, with significant illustrations, the Berlin Blockade crisis (1948) and the India-Pakistan crisis over Kashmir (1965-66). The book then presents a unified model of crisis, focusing on the four stages of a crisis, which incorporate the four periods of foreign policy crises for individual states. Findings from thirteen conflicts representing six regional clusters are then analyzed, concluding with a discussion of the evidence on conflict onset, persistence, and resolution.

Islam

Geen weg terug

De Koude Oorlog

Military Review

Muqtada

A Century of Crisis and Conflict in the International System

The Shah of Iran, the Iraqi Kurds, and the Lebanese Shia

A New York Times Bestseller "Historically incisive, geographically broad-reaching, and brimming with illuminating anecdotes."—Max Rodenbeck, New York Review of Books Iranian-born scholar Vali Nasr has become one of America's leading commentators on current events in the Middle East, admired and welcomed by both media and government for his "concise and coherent" analysis (Wall Street Journal, front-page profile). In this "remarkable work" (Anderson Cooper), Nasr brilliantly dissects the political and theological antagonisms within Islam, providing a unique and objective understanding of the 1,400-year bitter struggle between Shias and Sunnis and shedding crucial light on its modern-day consequences.

Historically incisive, geographically broad-reaching, and brimming with illuminating anecdotes. Max Rodenbeck, Review of Book"

Nog voor de huidige crisis blies Naomi Klein de mythe op dat de ' vrije markt ' voor ' vrije mensen ' zorgt. Klein onthult de gedachten, het geldspoor en de werkelijke macht achter de meest aangrijpende crises en oorlogen van de afgelopen veertig jaar. Op deze manier laat zij zien dat onze wereldmarkt wordt gedomineerd door een ideologie waarin radicale beleidsveranderingen

bewust worden ingevoerd in de nasleep van een schok: de shockdoctrine.

“ Historically incisive, geographically broad-reaching, and brimming with illuminating anecdotes. ” —Max Rodenbeck, New York Review of Books One of America ’ s leading commentators on current events in the Middle East, Iranian-born scholar Vali Nasr brilliantly dissects the political and theological antagonisms within Islam in this “ smart, clear and timely ” book (Washington Post). Still essential and still timely ten years after its original publication, The Shia Revival provides a unique and objective understanding of the 1,400-year bitter struggle between Shias and Sunnis and sheds crucial light on its modern-day consequences. A new epilogue elucidates the rise of ISIS and ongoing tensions between Iran and Saudi Arabia.

The Dark Side of the Crescent Moon

Regional Peacemaking and Conflict Management

The Roots of Sectarianism in a Changing Middle East

Political Tribes

The Kurdish Question Revisited

The Shias of Pakistan

Understanding Sectarian Violence in the Middle East

***We leven in een tijdperk van zelfmoordaanslagen: de afgelopen vijf jaar zijn hierdoor bijna evenveel mensen omgekomen als in alle jaren ervoor. Hoe zijn we op dit punt gekomen? Wat drijft mensen tot dit soort daden en wat voor gevolgen hebben ze voor de maatschappij? Wat kunnen we doen om deze vorm van geweld tegen te gaan? Deze vragen leidden prijswinnend onderzoeksjournalist Iain Overton naar een wereldwijde zoektocht. Hij sprak onder andere artsen, veteranen, veiligheidsexperts, plegers van mislukte zelfmoordaanslagen en mensen die bij aanslagen aan de dood ontsnapten. Hij toont hoe zelfmoordterroristen een cruciale rol hebben gespeeld in enkele van de invloedrijkste bewegingen en periodes van de wereldgeschiedenis. Ook reflecteert hij kritisch op hoe er door regeringsleiders is gereageerd op terreurdreiging. Het resultaat is een uniek en indringend verhaal over hoe zelfmoordterrorisme de wereld heeft veranderd.***

***Time magazine listed him as one of its "100 People Who Shape Our World." Newsweek featured him on its cover under the headline "How Al-Sadr May Control U.S. Fate in Iraq." Paul Bremer denounced him as a "Bolshevik Islamist" and ordered that he be captured "dead or alive." Who is Muqtada al-Sadr, and why is he so vital to the future of Iraq and, arguably, the entire Middle East? In this compellingly readable account, prize-winning journalist Patrick Cockburn tells the story of Muqtada's rise to become the leader of Iraq's poor Shi'ites and the resistance to the occupation. Cockburn looks at the killings by Saddam's executioners and hit men of the young cleric's father, two brothers, and father-in-law; his leadership of the seventy-thousand-strong Mehdi Army; the fierce rivalries between him and other Shia religious leaders; his complex relationship with the Iraqi government; and his frequent confrontations with the American military, including battles that took place in Najaf in 2004. The portrait that emerges is of a complex man and a sophisticated politician, who engages with religious and nationalist aspirations in a manner unlike any other Iraqi leader. Cockburn, who was among the very few Western journalists to remain in Baghdad during the Gulf War and has been an intrepid reporter of Iraq ever since, draws on his extensive firsthand experience in the country to produce a book that is richly interwoven with the voices of Iraqis themselves. His personal encounters with the Mehdi Army include a tense occasion when he was nearly killed at a roadblock outside the city of Kufa. Though it often reads like an adventure story, Muqtada is also a work of painstaking research and measured analysis that leads to a deeper understanding both of one of the most critical conflicts in the world today and of the man who may well be a decisive voice in determining the future of Iraq when the Americans eventually leave. For more than a century successive US and UK governments have sought to thwart nationalist, socialist and pro-democracy movements in the Middle East. Through the Cold War, the 'War on Terror' and the present era defined by the Islamic State, the Western powers have repeatedly manipulated the region's most powerful actors to ensure the security of their own interests and, in doing so, have given rise to religious politics, sectarian war, bloody counter-revolutions and now one of the most brutal incarnations of Islamic extremism ever seen. This is the utterly compelling, systematic dissection of Western interference in the Middle East. Christopher Davidson exposes the dark side of our foreign policy – dragging many disturbing facts out into the light for the first time. Most shocking for us today is his assertion that US intelligence agencies continue to regard the Islamic State, like al-Qaeda before it, as a strategic but volatile asset to be wielded against their enemies. Provocative, alarming and unrelenting, Shadow Wars demands to be read – now.***

***The bestselling author of Battle Hymn of the Tiger Mother, Yale Law School Professor Amy Chua offers a bold new prescription for reversing our foreign policy failures and overcoming our destructive political tribalism at home Humans are tribal. We need to belong to groups. In many parts of the world, the group identities that matter most – the ones that people will kill and die for – are ethnic, religious, sectarian, or clan-based. But because America tends to see the world in terms of nation-states engaged in great ideological battles – Capitalism vs. Communism, Democracy vs. Authoritarianism, the “Free World” vs. the “Axis of Evil” – we are often spectacularly blind to the power of tribal politics. Time and again this blindness has undermined American foreign policy. In the Vietnam War, viewing the conflict through Cold War blinders, we never saw that most of Vietnam’s “capitalists” were members of the hated Chinese minority. Every pro-free-market move we made helped turn the Vietnamese people against us. In Iraq, we were stunningly dismissive of the hatred between that country’s Sunnis and Shias. If we want to get***

*our foreign policy right – so as to not be perpetually caught off guard and fighting unwinnable wars – the United States has to come to grips with political tribalism abroad. Just as Washington’s foreign policy establishment has been blind to the power of tribal politics outside the country, so too have American political elites been oblivious to the group identities that matter most to ordinary Americans – and that are tearing the United States apart. As the stunning rise of Donald Trump laid bare, identity politics have seized both the American left and right in an especially dangerous, racially inflected way. In America today, every group feels threatened: whites and blacks, Latinos and Asians, men and women, liberals and conservatives, and so on. There is a pervasive sense of collective persecution and discrimination. On the left, this has given rise to increasingly radical and exclusionary rhetoric of privilege and cultural appropriation. On the right, it has fueled a disturbing rise in xenophobia and white nationalism. In characteristically persuasive style, Amy Chua argues that America must rediscover a national identity that transcends our political tribes. Enough false slogans of unity, which are just another form of divisiveness. It is time for a more difficult unity that acknowledges the reality of group differences and fights the deep inequities that divide us.*

*Beyond Sunni and Shia*

*Frankenstein in Bagdad*

*Islamisme en islam*

*Fearing a 'Shiite Octopus' Sunni-Shi'a relations and the implications for Belgium and Europe (Egmont Papers 35)*

*Twenty-First Century Jihad*

*Sectarian Politics in the Persian Gulf*

*A Comparative Approach*

The term 'jihad' has come to be used as a byword for fanaticism and Islam's allegedly implacable hostility towards the West. But, like other religious and political concepts, jihad has multiple resonances and associations, its meaning shifting over time and from place to place. Jihad has referred to movements of internal reform, spiritual struggle and self-defence as much as to 'holy war'. And among Muslim intellectuals, the meaning and significance of jihad remain subject to debate and controversy. With this in mind, *Twenty-First Century Jihad* examines the ways in which the concept of jihad has changed, from its roots in the Quran to its usage in current debate. This book explores familiar modern political angles, and touches on far less commonly analysed instances of jihad, incorporating issues of law, society, literature and military action. As this key concept is ever-more important for international politics and security studies, *Twenty-First Century Jihad* contains vital analysis for those researching the role of religion in the modern world.

Hadi de voddeman struint de straten van het door de VS bezette Bagdad af op zoek naar achtergelaten lichaamsdelen. Hij naait ze aan elkaar zodat de overheid het geheel als stoffelijk overschot moet erkennen en het lichaam officieel begraven kan worden. Maar dan verdwijnt het lichaam, en krijgt Bagdad te maken met een serie mysterieuze moorden. De gruwelijkste geruchten doen de ronde, over een afzichtelijk wezen dat niet gedood kan worden. En Hadi realiseert zich dat hij een monster heeft gecreëerd...

Autobiografische opstellen, waarin de Russisch-Amerikaanse auteur (1899-1977) zijn leven beschrijft tot 1940.

This volume examines mechanisms for regional peacemaking and conflict management in Europe and the Middle East. To date little research has been devoted to uncovering the conditions for peace, and the factors that contribute to stabilizing the state of peace. This volume assesses the factors that contribute to regional pacification, the incentives that motivate states in establishing peaceful relations, and most importantly, how regions become peaceful. It discusses the conditions under which various types of 'peace' might emerge on a regional level and the factors most likely to determine the outcome. The book takes an innovative approach through a systematic comparison of two regions that are particularly prominent and important for the subject of regional pacification: Europe and the Middle East. While many believe that the European case is the indispensable model for peacemaking, others believe that these two regions are too different for Europe to be a useful framework for the Middle East. This volume occupies a middle ground between these two extreme positions. It argues that while a mindless copying of European models will not lead to peace in the Middle East, important insights can be gained from the most successful case of regional peacemaking to date. This work will be of much interest to students of regional security, peacemaking, conflict management, Middle East politics, European security and IR in general.

*mijn strijd tegen de Islamitische Staat*

*Leven, verlies en hoop in Syrië*

*The Sunni-Shia Conflict*

*The Middle East in Turmoil: Conflict, Revolution, and Change*

*The Difference Between Culture and Religion*

*The Pakistan Paradox*

*Afghanistan, Iraq, and Post-Conflict Governance: Damoclean Democracy?*

"Sunni-Shia relations in the GCC countries are analysed by the contributors in the wake of recent protests in Bahrain, Saudi Arabia and elsewhere"--

Through the lens of a new interpretation of criminal justice history Sectarian Order in Bahrain focuses on a cache of colonial criminal cases dated 1924 to 1940. It outlines major shifts in notions of the social order, highlighting a sectarianism modus operandi within the colonial criminal justice system. The Shias of Pakistan are the world's second largest Shia community after that of Iran, but comprise only 10-15 per cent of Pakistan's population. In recent decades Sunni extremists have increasingly targeted them with hate propaganda and terrorism, yet paradoxically Shias have always been fully integrated into all sections of political, professional and social life without suffering any discrimination. In mainstream politics, the Shia-Sunni divide has never been an issue in Pakistan. Shia politicians in Pakistan have usually downplayed their religious beliefs, but there have always been individuals and groups who emphasised their Shia identity, and who zealously campaigned for equal rights for the Shias wherever and whenever they perceived these to be threatened. Shia 'ulama' have been at the forefront of communal activism in Pakistan since 1949, but Shia laymen also participated in such organisations, as they had in pre-partition India. Based mainly on Urdu sources, Rieck's book examines, first, the history of Pakistan's Shias, including their communal organisations, the growth of the Shia 'ulama' class, of religious schools and rivalry between "orthodox" "ulama" and popular preachers; second, the outcome of lobbying of successive Pakistan governments by Shia organisations; and third, the Shia-Sunni conflict, which is increasingly virulent due to the state's failure to combat Sunni extremism.

A comparative study is made of how conflict-terminating negotiations led to maiden democratic elections in Afghanistan and Iraq, pointing various thresholds out through specific chapters, invoking negotiations theories/stages to deepen interpretations, and prospecting the Bush Doctrine's future mileage in democratizing the Middle East.

Army History

The Shia Revival

de opkomst van rampenkapitalisme

The Shia Revival (Updates)

Military Law Review

The Islamization of Europe and its Impact on American/Russian Relations

An Assertive and Beleaguered Minority

**The Shia Revival: How Conflicts within Islam Will Shape the Future** W. W. Norton & Company

Nachtelijke bombardementen en militaire klopjachten, vreedzame protesten die in geweld eindigen, we zijn er als lezer op intense wijze getuige van. De bekroonde journalist Rania Abouzeid neemt ons mee naar haar ontmoetingen met rebellen en ballingen, radicale islamisten en hun slachtoffers. Mohammed, vader van twee kinderen, net vrijgelaten uit de gevangenis, zag in de onrust een kans voor het uitvoeren van duistere plannen. Dichter Abu Azzam werd in Homs commandant van het uit burgers bestaande Vrije Syrische Leger. In de provincie Idlib ontwrichtte de meedogenloze reactie van het regime een gezin, toen een argeloos negenjarig meisje de deur opendeed en er militairen binnenvielen, waardoor haar vader moest vluchten. Abouzeid weet de wirwar van ideologische stromingen en loyaliteiten in het Syrische conflict feilloos te ontleden. Geen weg terug is de neerslag van vijf jaar heimelijke verslaggeving aan de frontlinie. Een aangrijpend verslag van de oorlog dat ook laat zien dat zelfs tijdens een van de grootste humanitaire rampen aan het begin van de 21e eeuw de hoop levend blijft.

Zelfs de vijanden van James Bond zitten niet meer bij de KGB tegenwoordig. Je kunt je afvragen waar we 45 jaar lang zo bang voor zijn geweest. De Koude Oorlog, de strijd tussen democratie en kapitalisme (het Westen) en het internationale communisme (het Oosten), werd door iedereen als een grauwe en gevaarlijke periode ervaren. De aanleg van een kerwapenarsenaal door de beide wereldmachten zorgde in vele landen voor - achteraf bekeken - hilarische brochures en tips van de Bescherming Burgerbevolking ('Wenken voor de bescherming van uw gezin en uzelf'). In 2006 kan Lewis Gaddis opgelucht schrijven dat de Koreaoorlog eigenlijk het hoogtepunt van de strijd is geweest. Als Margaret Thatcher, Ronald Reagan, Michail Gorgatsjov, Paus Johannes Paulus II en Lech Walesa dat hadden geweten, was het IJzeren Gordijn dan eerder gevallen?

The battles within Islam are not rooted in theology, but in timeless geopolitical struggles

Religious and Political Networks in the Gulf

Shadow Wars

Sectarian Order in Bahrain

Group Instinct and the Fate of Nations

Law, Society and Military Action

Professional Journal of the United States Army

The Shia Revival: How Conflicts within Islam Will Shape the Future

**Islam is de tweede grootste religie in India, met 14,2% van de bevolking van het land of ongeveer. 200 miljoen mensen die zich identificeren als**

aanhangers van de islam (schatting 2018). Het maakt India het land met de grootste moslimbevolking buiten landen met een meerderheid van moslims. De meerderheid van de Indiase moslims behoort tot de soennitische sekte van de islam, terwijl de sjiïeten een aanzienlijke minderheid vormen. De Barwada-moskee in Ghogha, Gujarat gebouwd vóór 623 CE en de CheramanJuma-moskee in Methala, Kerala, zijn twee van de eerste moskeeën in India die werden gebouwd door zeevarende Arabische kooplieden. Na een expeditie door de gouverneur van Bahrein naar Bharuch in de 7e eeuw CE, begonnen immigranten Arabische en Perzische handelsgemeenschappen uit Zuid-Arabië en de Perzische Golf zich te vestigen in de kust van Gujarat. Ismaili Shia Islam werd geïntroduceerd in Gujarat in de tweede helft van de 11e eeuw, toen Fatimid Imam Al-Mustansir Billah in 467 AH / 1073 CE zendelingen naar Gujarat stuurde. Het sektarische conflict tussen Palestijnse Joden en Arabieren ontstond in de jaren 1920, met een hoogtepunt in een burgeroorlog in 1947 en transformeerde in de Eerste Arabisch-Israëliëse Oorlog in mei 1948, na de Israëliëse Onafhankelijkheidsverklaring. Grootschalige vijandelijkheden eindigden meestal met de staakt-het-vuren-overeenkomsten na de Yom Kippur-oorlog van 1973. In 1979 werden vredesakkoorden getekend tussen Israël en Egypte, wat resulteerde in de Israëliëse terugtrekking uit het Sinäischiereiland en de afschaffing van het militaire bestuursstelsel op de Westelijke Jordaanoever en de Gazastrook, ten gunste van het Israëliëse burgerlijkbestuur en de daaruit voortvloeiende eenzijdige annexatie van de Golanhoogten en Oost Jeruzalem. Het is bijna niet voor te stellen, maar soennitisch Saoedi-Arabië en sjiïtisch Iran waren lange tijd bondgenoten. En toen brak in 1979 de Iraanse revolutie uit, werd de Heilige Moskee in Mekka belegerd en trok de Sovjet-Unie Afghanistan binnen. Saoedi-Arabië en Iran werden felle tegenstanders en exploiteerden religie in hun rivaliserende strijd. Het gevolg: sektarisch geweld, het ontstaan van groeperingen als Hezbollah, de 9/11-aanslagen en de opkomst van IS. Zwarte golf beschrijft deze vlammende veertigjarige periode, waarbij de basis van het boek wordt gevormd door persoonlijke verhalen, zoals van een Pakistaanse ankerman, een Egyptische romanschrijver en de vermoordde journalist Jamal Khashoggi. Kim Ghattas legt hiermee de focus op de pluriforme, tot zwijgen gedoemde meerderheid die vooruitgang wil en vecht tegen de maatschappelijke duisternis sinds 1979.

This collection seeks to advance our understanding of intra-Islamic identity conflict during a period of upheaval in the Middle East. Instead of treating distinctions between and within Sunni and Shia Islam as primordial and immutable, it examines how political economy, geopolitics, domestic governance, social media, non- and sub-state groups, and clerical elites have affected the transformation and diffusion of sectarian identities. Particular attention is paid to how conflicts over distribution of political and economic power have taken on a sectarian quality, and how a variety of actors have instrumentalized sectarianism. The volume, covering Syria, Iraq, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia and the Gulf, Iran, and Egypt, includes contributors from a broad array of disciplines including political science, history, sociology, and Islamic studies. Beyond Sunni and Shia draws on extensive fieldwork and primary sources to offer insights that are empirically rich and theoretically grounded, but also accessible for policy audiences and the informed public.

From Islamic extremism in Algeria to civil war in Iraq, this volume provides in-depth coverage of political and cultural conflict in the Middle East. • Supplies an introductory chapter that describes the critical factors that have shaped Middle East politics over the past half century, providing a lead-in to the complex discussions for non-expert readers • Assesses the potential sources of internal conflicts and division within individual countries or subregions as well as its external conflicts, thereby identifying the links between these internal and external points of contention • Specifically addresses Egypt, the Gulf states, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, the Maghreb, Saudi Arabia, Syria, and Yemen in dedicated chapters • Recognizes and explains the prominent role of nonstate actors—including national liberation movements, transnational political movements, militant political parties, and terrorist organizations—and of foreign powers in determining Middle East politics

How Conflicts Within Islam Will Shape the Future

The Professional Bulletin of Army History

Ik zal de laatste zijn

De invloed van zelfmoordterrorisme op onze samenleving

Transnational Shia Politics

Theory and Evidence: Intellectual Odyssey III

een autobiografie herzien

Examines the history of Pakistan from its creation by elite Urdu-speaking Muslims who sought to maintain their dominance to the current rise of Islamists and ethnic separatists.

'Ik zal de laatste zijn' is het schokkende maar tegelijk inspirerende verhaal van mensenrechtenactiviste Nadia Murad over haar vlucht uit de handen van Islamitische Staat. Voor het eerst vertelt Nadia Murad in detail over haar levensgevaarlijke vlucht naar de vrijheid. Ondanks de verschrikkingen die ze heeft ondergaan, is ze strijdbaar. Met hulp van Yazda, een non-profit organisatie die Yezidi slachtoffers helpt, wil ze de Islamitische Staat aansprakelijk stellen voor genocide en misdaden tegen de mensheid. Ze wordt daarin vertegenwoordigd door niemand minder dan de beroemde advocaat Amal Clooney. 'Ik zal de laatste zijn' is een verhaal van ongekende moed en veerkracht.

In The Shia Revival, Professor Nasr gives a penetrating and historical account of sectarian conflict in the Muslim world and argues that, although many in the West may see Iraq as the

beginning of this violent struggle, this conflict actually dates back to 632 A.D. with the death of the prophet Muhammad and disagreements over who should be his successor. He writes that, "like the Protestant-Catholic conflict that marked the transition to modernity in the West, the Muslim world is undergoing a transformation between rival religious communities." While it's true that history and theology fuel the dispute, Professor Nasr tells us that the debate is less about doctrinal differences and more about the desire for political power and recognition. The Dark Side of the Crescent Moon constitutes a historical and political analysis of the growth of radical Islam throughout the world. It shows how the spread of radical Islam in Europe drove the United States and Russia to become allies of necessity, in order to confront a shared danger. Georgy Gounev provides readers with a detailed assessment of the people, countries, and global movements that factor into Islam's mounting threat. From the evolution and history of radical Islam to the role of the United States and Russia in the rise of Islam, the author lays out the factors contributing to this global phenomenon. Taking the reader from Chechnya and Kosovo, to Sudan and Somalia, to Afghanistan and Iraq, Gounev explores the motivations that lurk beneath the surface of active conflict, and extend the threat to the shores of Britain, Russia, and even the United States. He illuminates the vast network that is actively transmitting the political and religious dogma of radical Islam. Casting a cold eye on the theocratic fundamentalism emanating from Iran and Saudi Arabia, Gounev sounds an alarm about a growing threat both outside and inside our borders.

Islam: van India tot het Arabisch-Israëliëse conflict

Muqtada al-Sadr, the Shia Revival, and the Struggle for Iraq

Geheugen, spreek / druk 1

Zwarte golf

The Intertwined Conflict

Conflict, Identity, and Reform in the Muslim World

*This is a nuanced study of Shiite politics in the Gulf region which looks at the increasing visibility of Shiism there beyond the stereotyped narratives of sectarian conflict, minority identity and Iranian policy that are generally invoked to describe the character of Arab Shiism.*

*The Kurds, once marginal in the study of the Middle East and secondary in its international relations, have moved to centre stage in recent years. The contributors to The Kurdish Question Revisited offer insights into how this once seemingly intractable, immutable phenomenon is being transformed amid the new political realities of the Middle East.*

*The Secret Struggle for the Middle East*

*De shockdoctrine*

*Challenges for U.S. Engagement*

*Conflict, Revolution, and Change*

*Instability and Resilience*

*The Social and Colonial Origins of Criminal Justice*

*De prijs van het paradijs*