Conflicts And Tensions In Islamic Jurisprudence

Conflicts And Tensions in Islamic Jurisprudence - Noel James Coulson 1969 Professor Coulson's method is to examine the principal currents of Islamic legal thought through a series of conflicting concepts. The six polarizations he has devised are revelation and reason, unity and diversity, authority and liberty, realism and idealism, law and morality, and stability and change. Although clearly relevant to general Islamic studies, this book is intended primarily as a study in comparative law. This follows the trend of recent developments in the Islamic legal system itself. In the past, Muslim law has been regarded essentially as a brand of religious studies. Now, however, it is being separated from religion and becoming a province of legal science rather than a matter of religious expertise.

Conflicts And Tensions in Islamic Jurisprudence - Noel James Coulson 1969

Islamic Jurisprudence on the Regulation of Armed Conflict - Nesrine Badawi 2019-10-01 In Islamic Jurisprudence on the Regulation of Armed Conflict, Nesrine Badawi offers a survey of key Islamic legal texts on the subject and analyses the relationship between their deductive structures and the contexts witnessed at the time of their development.

A History of Islamic Law - N. J. Coulson 2011 The classic introduction to Islamic law, tracing its development from its origins, through the medieval period, to its place in modern Islam.

Democratization and Islamic Law - Johannes Harnischfeger 2008 When democracy was introduced to Nigeria in 1999, one-third of its federal states declared that they would be governed by sharia, or Islamic law. This work argues that such a break with secular constitutional traditions in a multireligious country can have disastrous consequences.

Identity and Social Conflict in France and Britain - Sean Michael Castilla 2008 Social tensions and conflicts between Muslims and non-Muslims in France and Britain have escalated in recent years. Examples include the 2001 British race riots and the 2005 French riots. Many scholars posit that these tensions are the result of an unavoidable clash of Western and Islamic civilizations. Contrary to such arguments, the hypothesis of this research is that the failure of France and Britain to provide adequate social identity for their Muslim communities is the catalyst for social conflict between French and British Muslims and non-Muslims. Issues for Islam and the accommodation of the Islamic faith in state-schools in France and Britain are analyzed to support this hypothesis.

Culture, Religion and Conflict in Muslim Southeast Asia - Joseph A. Camilleri 2013 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.

Islam in Global Politics - Bassam Tibi 2012-03-12 Reaching beyond traditionally politico-scientificized scholarship to provide a unique perspective on the place of religion and culture in global and local politics, this book examines the impact of Islam on 'civilizational' relations between different groups and polities. Bassam Tibi takes a highly original approach to the topic of religion in world politics, exploring the place of Islam in society and its frequent distortion in world politics to the more radical Islamism. Looking at how this becomes an immediate source of tension and conflict between the secular and the religious, Tibi rejects the 'clash of civilizations' theory and argues for the revival of Islamic humanism to help bridge the gap. Chapters expand on: inter-civilizational conflict in global politics dialogue between religious and secular, East and West, the role of Islam and the diaspora in Europe, the interplay of religion in politics, the role of Muslims in the global politics of the Middle East. This book is an essential read for scholars and students of international politics, Islamic studies and conflict resolution.

Muslim Civic Cultures and Conflict Resolution - John N. Paden 2006-03-30 The question of whether Islam is compatible with democracy may best be answered not from the classical sources or even from the cauldron of Middle East politics but from the lived experiences of Muslim communities around the world. In large and diverse countries, the varied political values of different cultures can make or break the democratic experiment. Regardless of the contextual transitions, from military to civilian rule, the role of Muslims in the new government is still an open question. This book provides a significant contribution to a better understanding of the political and religious processes of democratic transition in Muslim societies around the world, and the book's argument is that a democratic understanding of Islam is the key to achieving this goal. The book is a highly original approach to the topic of religion in world politics, exploring the place of Islam in society and its frequent distortion in world politics to the more radical Islamism. Looking at how this becomes an immediate source of tension and conflict between the secular and the religious, the book rejects the 'clash of civilizations' theory and argues for the revival of Islamic humanism to help bridge the gap. Chapters expand on: inter-civilizational conflict in global politics dialogue between religious and secular, East and West, the role of Islam and the diaspora in Europe, the interplay of religion in politics, the role of Muslims in the global politics of the Middle East. This book is an essential read for scholars and students of international politics, Islamic studies and conflict resolution.

Religious Conflict from Early Christianity to the Rise of Islam - Wendy Mayer 2013-08-29 Conflict has been an inescapable facet of religion from its very beginnings. This volume offers insight into the mechanisms at play in the centuries from the Jesus-movement's first attempts to define itself over and against Judaism to the beginnings of Islam. Profiling research by scholars of the Centre for Early Christianity, this volume offers insight into the mechanisms at play in the centuries from the Jesus-movement's first attempts to define itself over and against Judaism to the beginnings of Islam. Profiling research by scholars of the Centre for Early Christianity, this book offers an introduction to a wide range of topics, including the origins of conflict, the causes of conflict, the dynamics of conflict, the impact of conflict, and the consequences of conflict. The book is a highly original approach to the topic of religion in world politics, exploring the place of Islam in society and its frequent distortion in world politics to the more radical Islamism. Looking at how this becomes an immediate source of tension and conflict between the secular and the religious, the book rejects the 'clash of civilizations' theory and argues for the revival of Islamic humanism to help bridge the gap. Chapters expand on: inter-civilizational conflict in global politics dialogue between religious and secular, East and West, the role of Islam and the diaspora in Europe, the interplay of religion in politics, the role of Muslims in the global politics of the Middle East. This book is an essential read for scholars and students of international politics, Islamic studies and conflict resolution.

Crescent and Dove - Qamar-ul Huda 2010 Crescent and Dove looks at the relationship between contemporary Islam and peacemaking by tackling the diverse interpretations, concepts, and problems in the field of Islamic peacemaking. It addresses both theory and practice by delving into the intellectual heritage of Islam to discuss historical examples of addressing conflict in Islam and exploring the practical challenges of contemporary peacemaking in Arab countries, Turkey, Iran, Pakistan, and Indonesia.

Seeds of Conflict - 2004
Islam, Ethnicity, and Conflict in Ethiopia--Terje Østebe 2020-09-30 Focusing on the role of religion and ethnicity in times of conflict, Terje Østebe investigates the Muslim-dominated insurgency against the Ethiopian state in the 1960s, shedding new light on this understudied case in order to contribute to a deeper understanding of religion, inter-religious relationships, ethnicity, and ethno-nationalism in the Horn of Africa. Islam, Ethnicity and Conflict in Ethiopia develops new theoretical perspectives on the interrelations between ethnic and religious identities as mutually exclusive categories by applying the term peoplehood as an analytical tool, one that allows for more flexible perspectives. Exploring the interplay of imagination and lived, affective reality, and inspired by the ‘materiality turn’ in cultural- and religious studies, Østebe argues for an integrated approach which recognizes and explores embodiment and emplacement as intrinsic to formations of ethnic and religious identities.

Cultures and Globalization--Helmut K Anheier 2007-04-13 This first volume in the five volume Cultures and Globalization series analyses conflicts and tensions: the cultural dimensions of conflict and the conflictual dimensions of culture.

The Clash of Civilizations and the Remaking of World Order--Samuel P. Huntington 2007-05-31 The classic study of post-Cold War international relations, more relevant than ever in the post-9/11 world, with a new foreword by Zbigniew Brzezinski. Since its initial publication, The Clash of Civilizations and the Remaking of World Order has become a classic work of international relations and one of the most influential books ever written about foreign affairs. An insightful and powerful analysis of the forces driving global politics, it is as indispensable to our understanding of American foreign policy today as the day it was published. As former National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski says in his new foreword to the book, “I have been a platoon leader of a never-ending war that produces ever new analysts and writers, and yet I still turn to the book.”

How Violence Shapes Religion--Ziya Meral 2018-08-23 Religion and violence are intrinsic to the human story. By tracing their roots in human experience, Meral reveals that it is violence that shapes religion.

The New Sectarianism--Geneive Abdo 2016-12-01 “The New Sectarianism considers the causes for growing Sunni-Shi’a animosity in countries such as Iraq, Syria, Yemen, Iran, and Saudi Arabia. It illustrates how the two groups perceive one another after the Arab uprisings, how these perceptions have affected Arab life, and how these contestations pose a serious threat to the stability of regional states and to stakeholders in the wider world.”

Islam and the West--Bernard Lewis 1994-10-27 Hailed in The New York Times Book Review as “the dean of Modern Turkey,” The Political Language of Islam, and The Muslim Discovery of Europe. Eminent French historian Robert Mantran has written of Lewis’s work: “How could one resist being attracted to the books of an author who opens for you the doors of an unknown or misunderstood universe, who leads you within to its innermost secrets? Religion, ways of thinking, conceptions of power, culture—an author who upsets notions too often fixed, fallacious, or partisan.” In Islam and the West, Bernard Lewis brings together in one volume eleven essays that indeed open doors to the innermost secrets of Islam. Lewis ranges far and wide in these essays. He includes long pieces, such as his capsule history of the interaction—in war and peace, in commerce and culture—between Europe and its Islamic neighbors, and shorter ones, such as his deft study of the Arabic word watan and what its linguistic history reveals about the introduction of the idea of patriotism from the West. Lewis offers a revealing look at Edward Gibbon’s portrait of Muhammad in Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire (unlike previous writers, Gibbon saw the rise of Islam not as something separate and isolated, nor as a regrettable aberration from the onward march of the church, simply as a part of human history); he offers a devastating critique of Edward Said’s controversial book, Orientalism, and he gives an account of the impediments to translating from classic Arabic to other languages (the old dictionaries, for one, are packed with scribal errors, misreadings, false analogies, and etymological deductions that pay little attention to the evolution of the language). And he concludes with an astute commentary on the Islamic world today, examining revivals, fundamentalism, the role of the Shi’a, and the larger question of religious co-existence between Muslims, Christians, and Jews. A matchless guide to the background of Middle East conflicts today, Islam and the West presents the seasoned reflections of an eminent authority on one of the most intriguing and little understood regions in the world.

Islam: Theological Evidence and Historical Context--Theodore E. Bowers 2017-02-14 What do you know about the Islamic religion? This book provides a non-technical overview of the religion. It also provides some insights into the tensions and conflicts between Islam and the Juda-Christian religion. Who was Muhammad? Who is Allah? Is Islam a religion of peace? Does Jihad always involve violence? Besides the conflicts in the Middle East and Africa, what makes the Muslim emigration to Europe and United States so dangerous? This book will provide some timely information regarding the world events of today.

Violent Conflicts and Tensions in Islamic Jurisprudence--Tim Epkenhans 2016-10-26 In May 1992 political and social tensions in the former Soviet Republic of Tajikistan escalated to a devastating civil war, which killed approximately 40,000-100,000 people and displaced more than one million. The enormous challenge of the Soviet Union’s disintegration compounded by inner-elite ideological conflicts, illegitimate power plays and state fragmentation triggered a downward spiral to one of the worst violent conflicts in the post-Soviet space. This book explains the causes of the Civil War in Tajikistan with a historical narrative recognizing long term structural causes of the conflict originating in the Soviet transformation of Central Asia since the 1920s as well as short-term causes triggered by Perestroika or Glasnost and the rapid dismantling of the Soviet Union. For the first time, a major publication on the Tajik Civil War addresses the many contested events, their sequences and how individuals and groups shaped the dynamics of events and responded to them. The book scrutinizes the role of nationalism, political Islam, masculinities and non-state actors in the momentous years between Perestroika and independence with important repercussions for violence in Tajikistan. The book provides a historical and cultural understanding of violence in Tajikistan and the role of Islam in the conflict.

Muslims and the West: Conflict & Coexistence--Charles A. Coppel 2006-04-07 Indonesia is currently affected by many serious conflicts which have arisen as a result of a variety of ethnic, religious and regional tensions. Presenting important new thinking on violent conflict in the world’s largest Muslim-majority nation, this book examines a selection of conflicts in detail and discusses the nature of violence and the reasons behind violent outbreaks. Chapters include analysis of conflicts in Aceh, East Timor, Moluku, Java, West Kalimantan, West Papua and elsewhere. The contributors provide analysis of political, ethnic and nationalistic killings, with a concentration on the post-Suharto era. The book goes on to examine vital questions concerning the way in which violence in Indonesia is represented in the media, and explores ways in which violent conflicts could be resolved or prevented. The last section turns the focus onto victims of violence and forms of justice and retribution.

The Origins of the Civil War in Tajikistan--Tim Epkenhans 2016-10-26 In May 1992 political and social tensions in the former Soviet Republic of Tajikistan escalated to a devastating civil war, which killed approximately 40,000-100,000 people and displaced more than one million. The enormous challenge of the Soviet Union’s disintegration compounded by inner-elite ideological conflicts, illegitimate power plays and state fragmentation triggered a downward spiral to one of the worst violent conflicts in the post-Soviet space. This book explains the causes of the Civil War in Tajikistan with a historical narrative recognizing long term structural causes of the conflict originating in the Soviet transformation of Central Asia since the 1920s as well as short-term causes triggered by Perestroika or Glasnost and the rapid dismantling of the Soviet Union. For the first time, a major publication on the Tajik Civil War addresses the many contested events, their sequences and how individuals and groups shaped the dynamics of events and responded to them. The book scrutinizes the role of nationalism, political Islam, masculinities and non-state actors in the momentous years between Perestroika and independence with important repercussions for violence in Tajikistan. The book provides a historical and cultural understanding of violence in Tajikistan and the role of Islam in the conflict.
Ethnic Conflict and Civic Life—Ashutosh Varshney 2008-10-01 What kinds of civic ties between different ethnic communities can contain, or even prevent, ethnic violence? This book draws on new research on Hindu-Muslim conflict in India to address this important question. Ashutosh Varshney examines three pairs of Indian cities—one city in each pair with a history of communal violence, the other with a history of relative communal harmony—to discern why violence between Hindus and Muslims occurs in some situations but not others. His findings will be of strong interest to scholars, politicians, and policymakers of South Asia, but the implications of his study have theoretical and practical relevance for a broad range of multisectarian societies in other areas of the world as well. The book focuses on the networks of civic engagement that bring Hindus and Muslim urban communities together. Strong associational forms of civic engagement, such as integrated business organizations, trade unions, political parties, and professional associations, are able to control outbreaks of ethnic violence, Varshney shows. Vigorous and communally integrated associational life can serve as an agent of peace by restraining those, including powerful politicians, who would polarize Hindus and Muslims along communal lines.

The Shia Revival: How Conflicts within Islam Will Shape the Future—Vali Nasr 2007-04-17 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 Shiias and Sunnis and shedding crucial light on its modern-day consequences.

Inexorable Conflict Or Opportunity—Kurt D. O’Rourke 2012 The Middle East has been a source of conflict since recorded time. It is the locale of the struggle for Muslim identity and legitimacy. The Christian West and the United States have played a causal role in Muslim setbacks there. In the eyes of Middle Eastern Muslims, current issues and problems are mystically, emotionally, and eternally tied to the past—a past that has been threatened by Western advancement and progress. Such perceptions in the Muslim Middle East have led to resentment and disaffection toward the West. The challenge for the United States and the world’s leading superpower, is to formulate a sound, effective strategy to remove the sources and conditions of Islamic extremism and to assuage discontent and disaffection in the Arab world. The United States and the West must acquire a greater cultural understanding of the region and in order to ease current tensions and contribute to regional stability. The United States and its allies must understand the effects of their actions and policies on Middle Eastern Muslims. They must acknowledge a modern Muslim identity which is deeply and emotionally tied to its past—a past greatly influenced by history, Western Christianity, and modern U.S. policies.

Islam’s Predicament with Modernity—Bassam Tibi 2009-02-25 Islam’s Predicament with Modernity presents an in-depth analysis of whether Islam as a political force is potentially strong, and if so, how this might be peacefully resolved. Looking at the issue of modernity from an Islamic point of view, the author examines the role of culture and religion in Muslim society under conditions of globalisation, and analyses issues such as law, knowledge and human rights. He engages a number of significant studies on political Islam and draws on detailed case studies, rejecting the approaches of both Orientalists and apologists and calling instead for a genuine Islamic pluralism that accepts the equality of others. Situating modernity as a Western product at the crux of his argument, he argues that a separation of religion and politics is required, which presents a challenge to the Islamic worldview. This critical analysis of value conflicts, tensions and change in the Islamic world will be of interest to scholars and advanced students of international relations, social theory, political science, Islamic studies and Middle Eastern studies.

Black Wave—Kim Ghattas 2020-01-28 A New York Times Notable Book of 2020 “[A] sweeping and authoritative history” (The New York Times Book Review). Black Wave is an unprecedented and ambitious examination of how the modern Middle East unraveled and why it started with the pivotal year of 1979. Kim Ghattas seamlessly weaves together history, geopolitics, and culture to deliver a gripping read of the largely unexplored story of the rivalry between Saudi Arabia and Iran, born from the sparks of the 1979 Iranian revolution and fueled by American policy. With vivid detail and acute insight, Ghattas looks at things never seen before: how religious fundamentalism and international conflict feed off each other, becoming a permanent fixture of Middle Eastern politics. She offers an essential new understanding of the Iran nuclear deal and the rise of the Arab Spring, the Afghan war, and the Syrian conflict. Ghattas shows how they used and distorted religion in a competition that went well beyond geopolitics. Feeding intolerance, suppressing cultural expression, and encouraging sectarian violence from Egypt to Pakistan, the war for cultural supremacy led to Iran’s fatwa against author Salman Rushdie, the assassination of countless intellectuals, the birth of groups like Hezbollah in Lebanon, the September 11th terrorist attacks, and the rise of ISIS. Ghattas introduces us to a riveting cast of characters whose lives were upended by the geopolitical drama over four decades: from the Pakistani television anchor who defied her country’s dictator, to the Egyptian novelist thrown in jail for indecent writings all the way to the murder of journalist Jamal Khashoggi in the Saudi consulate in Istanbul in 2018. Black Wave is both an intimate and sweeping account of history at the region’s periphery, and a profound and illuminating shelf to how the conflicts of the Middle East unfolded and how they shape the world today.

Constituting Religion—Tamir Moustafa 2018-07-25 Constituting Religion examines how constitutional provisions for both Islam and liberal rights catalyze conflicts over religion in Malaysia and feed a “rights-versus-rites” binary. This title is also available as Open Access.

Creda & Grievance—Abdul Rauful Mustapha 2018 Analyses the complexities of Christian-Muslim conflict that threatens the fragile democracy of Nigeria, and the implications for global peace and security.

Fields of Fire—2009 *Fields of fire*—an atlas of ethnic conflict provides a concise, authoritative commentary on each of the many conflicts of the 1970s, with a new summary of key events and demographic data, together with specially drawn maps providing a geographical context. —Amazon.co.uk

Dialogue and Conflict Resolution—Pernille Rieker 2016-03-09 Dialogue is typically hailed as a progressive force fostering mutual understanding and resolving conflicts. Can it really carry such a burden? Does dialogue really resolve conflicts? In this unique volume international experts critically assess the political role of dialogue, its opportunities and limitations. Bringing fascinating insights to bear they examine the theoretical underpinnings and conceptual boundaries of dialogue as a tool for conflict resolution. Major recent crises such as the Russo-Georgian war in 2008, the breakdown between Western powers and Mahmoud Ahmadinejad’s Libya, arguments over Iran’s nuclear programme, religious tensions in Egypt after the Arab Spring, the Afghan case, the Sudanese experience and the recent Russo-Ukraine conflict are all considered and the conflict resolution attempts discussed. Using these case studies the contributors explore in depth the nature of the dialogue between conflict actors, the extent to which it worked and what determined its impact.

Muslim-Christian Conflicts—Suad Joseph 2020-11-25 This book focuses on tensions between Christians and Muslims in one part of the large area where the two religions meet: the Eastern Mediterranean and the Nile Valley. It addresses the questions: What does religion mean in people's daily lives? In what ways is it a component of ethnic identity?

The Martyrs of Cerdoba—Jessica A. Coope 1995-01-01 Between 850 and 859 (Christian Era), the Muslim government of Cerdoba ordered the execution of forty-eight Christians. With few exceptions, these Christians invited execution by committing capital offenses: some appeared before the Muslim authorities to denounce Mohammed, others, Christian children of mixed Islamic-Christian marriages, publicly proclaimed their Christianity. Coope investigates the origins of this “martyrs’ movement” in Cerdoba, then flourishing as a center of Islamic culture. She cites the fears of the Christians that conversions to Islam were on the increase and that still radical Christians were being assimilated into Arab Muslim culture. These fears were well-founded, and the executions further divided Cordovan Christians: some believed the executed to be martyrs, others argued that these were not martyrs but fanatics and troublemakers. For their part, the Muslim authorities, disposed to be tolerant, would have preferred sectarian peace; the martyrs were given every opportunity to recant. Using Christian sources (particularly the hagiographies of St. Eulogius) and Arabic accounts to understand the complex tensions in Muslim Spain between and among the Muslim majority and Christian minority. Coope presents a valuable and fresh view of this society at the apogee of al-Andalus, Muslim Spain. Jessica A. Coope is an assistant professor of history at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln.

Contesting Symbolic Landscape in Los Angeles—Yitzhak Reiter 2014-05-07 In 2000 a dispute broke out regarding an initiative by the Simon Wiesenthal Center in Los Angeles (backed by Israeli authorities) to construct a Museum of Tolerance (MoT) in West Jerusalem. The museum was to be built on a plot of land that in the past had been part of the historic Muslim Mamilla Cemetery, which since the 1880s has served as a municipal parking lot. Debate centered on whether construction of a museum dedicated to human dignity on Muslim cemental land was justified. The Northern Islamic Movement and a group of 70 academics and eight Israeli civil society organizations (including rabbis) opposed the project, but their petition to Israeli High Court of Justice failed. Yitzhak Reiter presents the public and legal dilemmas at the individual level (an act of insensitivity to the Muslim minority in Jerusalem); at the political level (the right of equal treatment by the state and the right to administer holy properties [waqf] according to religious law and rulings of sharia [Islamic law] courts); and at the universal level (can conflict over a holy place be addressed objectively from the ideological/political positions that the place symbolizes, and is a secular civil court competent/appropriate to adjudicate a religious conflict). Research for this book integrates a multi-disciplinary approach involving history, identity politics, and conflict
resolution. Sources include documents obtained from the Sharia Court of Jerusalem and Israel's High Court of Justice, as well as Islamic law and Israeli civil law literature, reports of experts submitted to the courts, and personal participation of the author, including discussions with key players and informants. The Mamilla dispute reflects a microcosm of conflicts over religious and national symbols of cultural heritage as well as Jewish majority–Arab minority tensions within Israel.

Contemporary Turkey in Conflict - Tahir Abbas 2017 New perspectives on ethnic relations, Islam and neoliberalism have emerged in Turkey since the rise of the Justice and Development Party (AKP) in 2002. Placing the period within its historical and contemporary context, Tahir Abbas argues that what it is to be ethnically, religiously and culturally Turkish has been transformed. He explores how issues of political trust, social capital and intolerance towards minorities have characterised Turkey in the early years of the 21st century. He shows how a radical neoliberal economic and conservative outlook has materialised, leading to a clash over the religious, political and cultural direction of Turkey. These conflicts are defining the future of the nation.

The Middle East in Turmoil: Conflict, Revolution, and Change - William M. Habeeb 2012-02-14 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

Business in Islam - Robert J. Stefan 2019 "Christian mission organizations have enthusiastically embraced "business" as a means of entry for Christian workers who might not otherwise be able to get into these nations, especially MMNs. However, the embracing of business raises some immediate concerns. In light of existing tensions between business and Islam, won’t missions-connected businesses be under the same cloud of conflict? More importantly, isn’t the Gospel put under this cloud, thereby negatively impacting the spread of the kingdom of God? Also, if the business-and-mission companies’ expatriate owners and employees are western (especially American) won’t the conflicts inevitably intensify? And if so, are there ways such entities can be operated in order to minimize the conflict with Islamic sensitivities? This book will address these and other related questions. “—Publisher.

Islamic Marriages and Related Matters - South African Law Commission 2000
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