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THE ORIGINS & EVOLUTION OF THE GLOBAL JIHAD MOVEMENT

SSA

Knowledge is Power

- We will explore two main categories of this knowledge that you need to master
 - The Relevant History of Islam
 - The Islamist Leaders and Groups of the Global Jihad Network

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Who should lead the community after Muhammad?

First Great Fitna (656-661):

Mu'awiyah

'Ali

Supporters believed that any member of the Quraysh tribe could be caliph.

'Ali and his male descendants through Muhammad's daughter, Fatima, are the legal successors to Muhammad

Rejected both Mu'awiyah and 'Ali, believed any suitable Muslim could be Caliph

SUNNI

SHIA

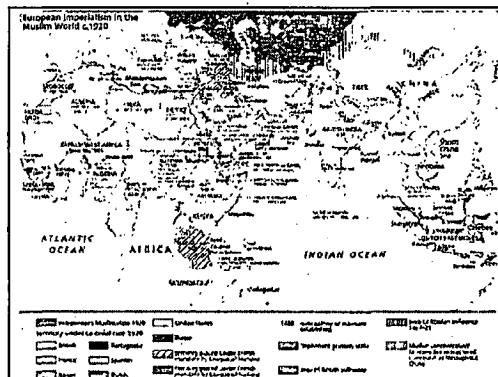
KHARIJIS

Emergence of fault lines in early Islamic history

- Who should lead?
 - A descendent of Muhammad?
 - A member of Muhammad's tribe?
 - Anyone who is faithful to Muhammad's Ideals?
- 1st and 2nd Great Fitnas (Civil wars)
 - Continuing disputes was over the succession to the caliphate.
 - Emergence of Sunni, Shia and Kharijis
- Ethnic tensions—Arab v. Persian
 - Non-Arabs converted to Islam, called Mawali, discriminated against by Arabs under Umayyads.
 - Persians and Berbers especially resented Arab superiority.

Collapse of Caliphate

- In 1924 the Caliphate was disbanded as part of a series of radical reforms by Kamil Ataturk, brought an end to the collapsing Ottoman Empire.
- The Muslim world became divided —emergence of nation states.
 - No single international authority.
- The end of the Caliphate was seen as a disaster by many Muslims who emphasized the necessity of unity of the Ummah (Khilafat movement in India).
 - Groups such as Hizb ut-Tahrir are working towards the re-establishment of the Caliphate.



Colonial Period

- By 1910, of the 250 million Muslims in the world, only 35 million were under Muslim rule –the rest were under the rule of Christians.
 - Whereas the caliph ruled over about 18 million Muslims, the King of England ruled over 80 million.
- The question for Muslims was how to explain this weakness and how to overcome it.

The Longing for Revival

- A recurring theme in the history of Islam.
- A constant quest to return to the roots of Islam and purify it.
- Looking back to a golden age of Islam
- Removing "innovations", corruption, and superstition to revitalize Islam
 - God will send this (Muslim) community, every hundred years, someone/some people who will renew [yujaddidu] its religion.

Hadith reported by Abu Dawud

Reform Movements

- The early Salafi movement
 - Founded by Rashid Rida (1865-1935), a Syrian based in Egypt.
 - Return to the sources and classical Islam
 - Rida held that Islam did not need to imitate the West, and that *shari'a* could only be properly implemented under a truly Islamic government.
 - The contemporary Salafi Movement has often combined with Wahhabism and is very influential in the Muslim world.

Revival Movements

- Wahhabism in the Arabian Peninsula
 - Alliance with political power (House of Saud), establishment of Wahhabi state, expansion by jihad against Muslim neighbors branded as heretics.
 - Rejection of all later developments such as Sufism, Shi'ism and Folk Islam as heretical.
 - Conquest of most of Arabian Peninsula in early 20th century.
 - Billions of Saudi petro-dollars are largely responsible for the wide spread of Wahhabi/Salafi Islam in the Muslim world today
- Sudan
 - The mahdi (ibn Sayyid Abd-Allah) in Sudan (1844-1885)
 - Proclaimed a jihad against the Ottomans, British, and Egyptians
 - Aimed to establish a Islamic state in Sudan.
 - Hassan Al Turabi joined forces with Bin Laden in the 1990s
 - Helped fully establish the Global Jihad Network that we combat in the modern era of terrorism

Reform movements

- Movements in South Asia
 - Barelwi movement (founded by Ahmed Raza Khan – 1856-1921)
 - Movement associated with Sufism, veneration of Muhammad, and traditional religion.
 - Followers have clashed with Deobandis
 - Deobandi movement (founded, 1867, by Muhammad Qasim Nanautawi and Rashid Amin Gangohi)
 - Founded by reformist Sufis who rejected the shrine cult and saint veneration as non-Islamic.
 - Return to strict interpretation of shari'a law
 - Modern day Taliban and Pakistani Islamist movements have roots in Deobandi movement

Post-Colonialism

- Post-colonial states were often modeled upon Western style nation states:
 - Constitutions borrowed from Western models
 - Western style civil and criminal law rather than Shari'a
 - Sometimes democratic political system and elections
 - Nationalism as the main source of identity rather than Islam
 - Arab nationalism/ local nationalism –influenced by importation of Western ideas, and often pushed by non-Muslim (mostly Christian) intellectuals.

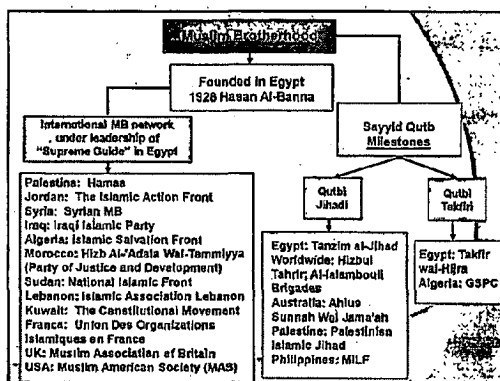
The Muslim Brotherhood

- The Muslim Brotherhood founded in Egypt in 1928 by Hassan al-Banna (1906-1949).
 - Liberation of Muslim homeland from all un-Islamic control by jihad.
 - Revive Islamic consciousness of masses as first stage towards Islamic state under Sharia
 - Aim: an Islamic state under Sharia



The Muslim Brotherhood

- Sayyid Qutb (1906-1966)
 - The main ideologue of the Muslim Brotherhood whose writings became an important reference for many radical Islamic movements.
 - He'd that all Muslim societies had reverted to pre-Islamic paganism (*jahiliyya*)
 - Promoted the Khariji doctrine of *takfir*.
 - He had not just for defense, used to replace backslidden Muslim states with true Muslim governments



Jamaat-e Islami (JI)

- Abul A'la Mawdudi (1903-1979) initiated a reform movement in British India called the Jamaat-e Islami.
 - Its ideology was similar to that of the Muslim Brotherhood.
 - But more elitist than the very inclusive grassroots Brotherhood which was open to the masses.



The Islamist Movements

- The larger Islamist movements are the foundation out of which Islamic terrorist groups originate, and with which they continue to exist in a symbiotic relationship:
 - The Wahhabi-Salafi movement (Al Qaeda; Al-Shabaab; Taliban; Islamic Jihad)
 - The Muslim Brotherhood (Hamas, FIS)
 - The Jamaat-e-Islami
 - The Deobandi movement
 - Ahl-i-Hadith
 - The Shia revolutionary Islamist movement founded by Muhammad Baqir al-Sadr, Ayatollah Khomeini and Ali Shariati (later created Hezbollah in Lebanon, PJ in Palestine)

The Iranian Revolution

The Iranian Revolution refers to events involving the overthrow of Iran's monarchy under the Shah and its replacement with an Islamic republic under Ayatollah Khomeini, the leader of the revolution. It has been called an event that "made Islamic fundamentalism a political force from Morocco to Malaysia."

The revolution was populist, nationalist and later a Shia Islamic Republic. It was in part a conservative backlash against the Westernizing and secularizing efforts of the Western-backed Shah, and not so-conservative reaction to social injustice and other shortcomings of the ancient regime. The Shah was perceived by many as beholden to a non-Muslim Western power whose culture was contaminating that of Iran.

IRAC: In 1980, the Iraqi army invaded Iran, precipitating the Iran-Iraq War which lasted six more years until 1988. Khomeini, in his words, "drank the cup of poison" and accepted a truce mediated by the United Nations.

Iran went on to control Syria and Lebanon, the only other countries in the Middle East that had strong Shia populations. As a result, Iran helped form and fund HEZBOLLAH, to fight Israel on behalf of the Shia population in Lebanon and Syria.

Iran now is the largest funder of HEZBOLLAH, and the 2nd largest funder of HAMAS, both FTOs as designated by the USG. Iran is also a constant resource for the insurgency in Iraq against U.S. forces.



Abdullah Azzam - Sheikh

Considered to be the Godfather of the modern Global Jihadist Movement

In Jordan, Azzam participated in paramilitary operations against the Emirate of Mutasil but became disillusioned with the secular and providential nature of the Palestinian resistance coalition held together under the umbrella of the PLO. He is believed to have had a role in founding the Hamas movement in Palestine as a member of the Palestinian MB in Jordan.

Azzam envisioned a pan-Islamic trans-national movement that would transcend the political map of the Middle East drawn by non-Islamic colonial powers.

In 1979 Ben Laden joined Azzam to fight the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and lived for a time in Peshawar.

In 1984, Azzam and Ben Laden established Maktab al-Khidmat, which funneled money, arms and Muslim fighters from around the Arab world into the Afghan war. Through al-Khidmat, Ben Laden paid for air tickets and accommodation, dealt with paperwork with Pakistani authorities and provided other such services for the jihad fighters, while Azzam led the military operations.

In 1989, Azzam was assassinated in Peshawar.



Revival Movements

- This trend continues with modern Salafism.^{12a}
- Stressed the importance of returning to the pure Islam practiced by the *salaf* (pious ancestors i.e. Muhammad, his companions and the first four caliphs).
- Emphasize the need to purify Islam (tasfiya) from forbidden elements:
 - Innovation (bid'a)
 - Idolatry (shirk)
 - Superstition (khurafat).

Osama Bin Laden - Al Qaeda

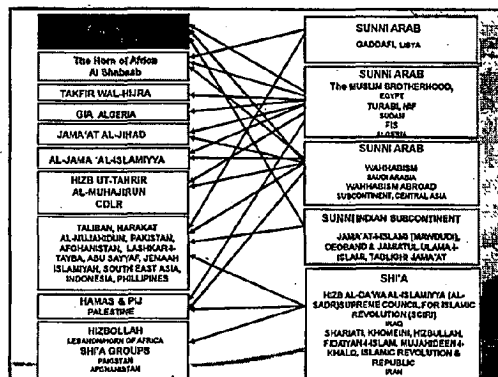
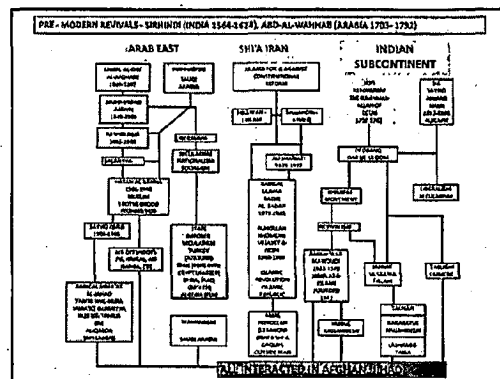
By 1988, Ben Laden had split from Maktab al-Khidmat, and created Al Qaeda while Azzam continued to support Afghan fighters. Ben Laden wanted to have a military role, and not just be a financier. One of the main leading points to the split and the creation of al-Qaeda was the insistence of Azzam that Arab fighters be integrated among the Afghan fighting groups instead of forming their separate fighting force.

Ben Laden believes that the restoration of Sharia law will correct the Muslim world, and that all other ideologies - pan-Arabism, socialism, communism, democracy - must be opposed. This notion is derived from Qutbism.

Ben Laden has consistently dwelt on the need for violent jihad to right what he believes are injustices against Muslims perpetrated by the United States and sometimes by other non-Muslim states, the need to eliminate the state of Israel, and the necessity of forcing the US to withdraw from the Middle East. He has also called on Americans to "reject the immoral acts of homosexuality, infanticide, gambling, and usury."

He espouses that civilians, including women and children, are legitimate targets of jihad.

He also espouses that Shia Muslims have been listed along with other heretics, America and Israel, as the four principal "enemies of Islam."

The Modern Global Jihad Network

- AL QAEDA
 - Core - Pakistan & Afghanistan
 - Bin Laden
 - Arabian Peninsula - Yemen
 - Sudan
 - Iraq
 - Horn of Africa - Somalia - Al Shabaab
 - Jihad Muslims
 - Asia - Malaysia, Indonesia, Philippines
- TALIBAN (Afghanistan, Pakistan)
- HAMAS/HEZBOLLAH
- Many others

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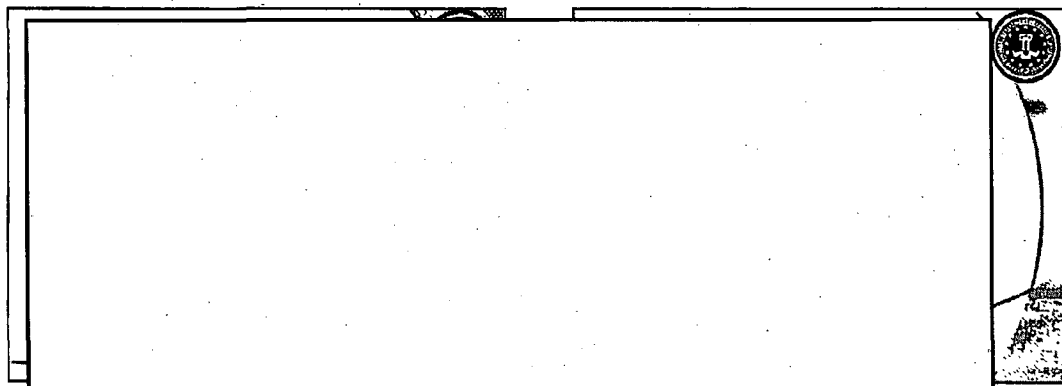
Islamist Core Beliefs =

Abrogation

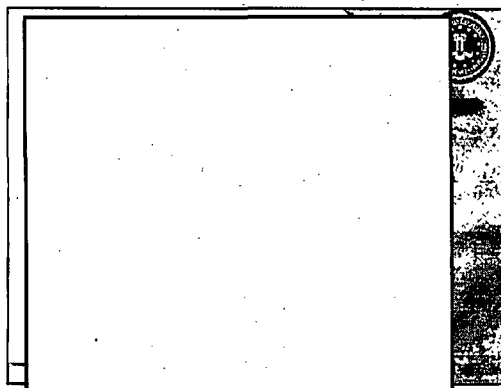
- One God – Allah
 - (Safafi vs. Sufi Interpretations)
- One final prophet – Muhammad
 - (Orthodox Muslims vs. Ahmadiyya)
- One final revelation – the Qur'an
 - (Eternal.....not created)
- One law for all – the Shari'a
 - (Islamic jurisprudence (fiqh) – development of different schools of law (Madh'hab) and different interpretations)
- One perfect model – Muhammad
 - (Debates about authenticity of sources, i.e. the Hadith)
- One people of God – The Ummah (devout Muslims)
 - (Global Identity vs. national, ethnic, local)

Factors Promoting Unity in Islamist Ideology

- Why different Islamist groups cooperate
 - Common enemies = Israel and the West
 - Hamas & Hezbollah
 - Hamas & Iran
 - Al Qaeda & the Taliban
 - Global Jihad against non-Muslims – protecting Muslim lands
 - Afghanistan
 - Iraq
 - Pakistan/Kashmir
 - Yemen/Horn of Africa
 - Soon to be Iran ????
 - Shared beliefs and creed
 - Shared sources: Qur'an, Hadith, Sunnah
 - Emphasis upon identity as the Ummah
 - Shared legal, social and political norms derived from Shari'a
 - Knowledge of and usage of Arabic language



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Questions ???

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