Muslim National Communism in the Soviet Union: A Revolutionary Strategy for the Colonial World

Muslim National Communism in the Soviet Union - Alexandre A. Bennigsen 1980-09-15
In this study, Bennigsen and Wimbush trace the development of the doctrine of national communism in Central Asia and the Caucasus. At the heart of this doctrine—as elaborated by the Volga Tatar, Mir-Said Sultan Galiev—was the concept of "proletarian nations," as opposed to the traditional notion of a working class. With such ideological innovations, Sultan Galiev and his contemporaries were able to reconcile Marxist nationalisms and Islam and devise an "Eastern strategy" whereby the national revolution was to be spread. The authors show that the ideas of Muslim national communism persist in the land of their birth and have spread to such developing societies as China, Algeria, and Indonesia. This doctrine is an important factor in the ideological split and increasing tensions between industrial and nonindustrial nations, East and West, and now North and South, which grip the world communist movement.

Muslim National Communism in the Soviet Union - Alexandre A. Bennigsen 1979
In this study, Bennigsen and Wimbush trace the development of the doctrine of national communism in Central Asia and the Caucasus. At the heart of this doctrine—as elaborated by the Volga Tatar, Mir-Said Sultan Galiev—was the concept of "proletarian nations," as opposed to the traditional notion of a working class. With such ideological innovations, Sultan Galiev and his contemporaries were able to reconcile Marxist nationalisms and Islam and devise an "Eastern strategy" whereby the national revolution was to be spread. The authors show that the ideas of Muslim national communism persist in the land of their birth and have spread to such developing societies as China, Algeria, and Indonesia. This doctrine is an important factor in the ideological split and increasing tensions between industrial and nonindustrial nations, East and West, and now North and South, which grip the world communist movement.

Muslim National Communism in the Soviet Union - A. A. & Wimbush Bennigsen (S. E.) 1980
Popular uprisings have taken many different forms in the last hundred or so years since Muslims first began to grapple with modernity and to confront various systems of domination both European and indigenous. The relevance of studies of popular uprising and revolt in the Muslim world has recently been underlined by shattering recent events, particularly in Egypt, Yemen, Tunisia and Libya. The book consists of a close analysis of the problématique of the Qur’an, showing the openness of the text to Islamic reform and renewal; the role of Islam in creating a specific form of communism in Albania and Kosova; the Chechen revolts against Russian rule after the collapse of the Soviet Union, and the short-lived period of alliance between communism and Islam in the early 1920s; the history of alliances between British Muslims and socialists since the 1950s. The book also traces the evolution of the Muslim-Communist alliance during the twentieth century, analyses the driving forces behind it, looks at the new situation created by the democratic revolts of 2010-11 in the Middle East and attempts a prognosis for future relations between these and existing communist groups. This volume contributes to the debate over the aims and methods of these popular uprisings. This book was published as a special issue of the Journal of Communist Studies and Transition Politics.

Islam and the Russian Empire-Helene Carrere D'Encausse 1988-01-01 "A particularly valuable work. In my judgment, it contains the best account of nineteenth-century Muslim societies in Central Asia. It is, I think, indispensable to an understanding of the events that
followed."--Ira Lapidus, co-editor of Islam, Politics and Social Movements

Islam, Nationalism and Communism in a Traditional Society - Gabriel Warburg 2013-12-19 First Published in 1978. Routledge is an imprint of Taylor & Francis, an informa company.

Pan-Islamism in Russia 1905-1930 - Elmira Akhmetova 2014 The research examines Pan-Islamic movement in Russia between 1905-1930, the main factors behind its appearance, peculiarities and its impact on other leading ideologies of that time such as Pan-Turkism, Pan-Turanism and Muslim National Communism through analyzing the official documents from Tsarist and Soviet sources, records of the All-Russian Muslim Congresses between 1905-1924, as well as the thoughts and activities of Russia's Muslim intellectuals, mainly 'Abd al-Rashīd Ibrahimov, Musa Jārullāh, Ismail Gaspralı and Mir Said Sultan-Galiev. In order to examine the works of Ibrahimov, Jārullāh and Gaspralı, the researcher adopted an inductive and textual analysis method. The research found a huge gap between the official portrait of Pan-Islam, designed by the Tsarist and then enriched by the Soviet authorities, and its real appearance in Russia. The Tsarist gendarmerie and secret service departments defined the entire intellectual, religious, social, educational and political activities of Russia's Muslims after 1905 as 'Pan-Islamism' or 'Pan-Turkism,' an anti-government movement. Yet, as the research exposes, Pan-Islamism in the thoughts of Russia's Muslim intellectuals was formulated as a peaceful ideology, no more than emphasizing the necessity for fraternity and solidarity among all Muslims of the world. Also, the research suggests that the extensive mushrooming of the call for Muslim unity at the beginning of the twentieth century in Russia should not be studied in isolation from the fundamental Islamic thoughts and universal values of Islam such as solidarity, justice, brotherhood and responsibility of the spiritual and political leaders toward other Muslims. Pan-Islamism in a Russian context was an attempt of local Muslims to reinstate the political dimensions of Islam in order to strengthen their legal, economic, religious, social and cultural positions against the danger emanating from Russian Imperialism. Moreover, it establishes that the consideration of Pan-Islamism as an interim period in the universal ideological development of nation formation process and the rise of nationalism is not applicable to the Russian case. Up to the 1920s, the large-scale movement towards unity of all layers of Muslim society of Russia went parallel with the growth of nationalism among the people, who claimed to be firstly Muslim, then Turkic. Also, there was never, in the Russian case, a natural decline in the hold of religion due to the rise of ethnic national awareness. Lastly, the study underlines that the Western classical approach of 'modeling' Europe for every small or big event that occurred in other parts of the world led to the distortion of the original shape of Pan-Islamism in the Western (Russian) scholarship. Thus the research emphasizes on the need for an alternative approach for studying Pan-Islamism, as well as other political and social developments occurring in the Muslim world.
**National Communism in the Soviet Union, 1918-28** - Baruch Gurevitz 1980-09-15

The Jewish Communist Workers' Party, the Poale Zion, provides a unique perspective on the question of how Marxism and the early Soviet Union dealt with issues of nationalism. According to Bolshevik ideology, when anti-Semitism disappeared in the new Socialist society, Jews would assimilate. In reality, such assimilation would be a very long, slow process. The Poale Zion supported the socialist struggle against oppression and exploitation of classes and nations, but it called for the formation of an international organization that would recognize the right of Jews to emigrate freely to Palestine and work for the creation of a democratic republic where people could retain their national identities and have both autonomy and representation in the union. Gurevitz analyzes the Soviet Poale Zion as representative of Jewish communism as nationalism in its purest form, and he traces the complex contradictions between Jewish nationalism and the Communist ideal of assimilation in the early years of the Soviet Union.

**Nationalism and Internationalism in Liberalism, Marxism and Islam** - Tahir Amin 1991

The Western World is moving beyond the confines of nation-states and towards the formation of a supra-national community. The Marxist World, threatened by ethno-national movements with disintegration, is going through a basic transformation and is in process of liberating itself from its intellectual legacy. The Muslim World is caught up between two trends: loyalty to the nation-state and to the wider loyalty of the ummah. The cold war is over, and yet- thanks to the clash of ideas and the conflict of ethnic and national loyalties- the world might be heading for a major re-shaping of its political map. This study seeks to come into grips with the dilemma of nationalism versus internationalism in three major traditions of the world – liberalism, Marxism and Islam. The work underscores the necessity of a genuine international understanding and dialogue as a necessary step towards building a more peaceful world order.

**Making Uzbekistan** - Adeeb Khalid 2015-11-20

In Making Uzbekistan, Adeeb Khalid chronicles the tumultuous history of Central Asia in the age of the Russian revolution. He explores the complex interaction between Uzbek intellectuals, local Bolsheviks, and Moscow to sketch out the flux of the situation in early-Soviet Central Asia. His focus on the Uzbek intelligentsia allows him to recast our understanding of Soviet nationalities policies. Uzbekistan, he argues, was not a creation of Soviet policies, but a project of the Muslim intelligentsia that emerged in the Soviet context through the interstices of the complex politics of the period. Making Uzbekistan introduces key texts from this period and argues that what the decade witnessed was nothing short of a cultural revolution.


Contains a collection of 34 declassified National Intelligence Estimates and memoranda.
representing the United States Intelligence Community's most authoritative analysis of Yugoslavia, spanning four decades from the 1948 break with the Soviet Union until 1990 and the eve of the nation's collapse.

Problems of Communism- 1972

The Formation of the Uzbek Nation-state-Anita Sengupta 2003 The Formation of the Uzbek Nation-State is a detailed and insightful examination of the process of nation-state formation in the Central Asian region in the post-October revolution period, based on a case-study of Uzbekistan. Author Anita Sengupta examines the role of language and religion in the formation of the Uzbek nation-state and demonstrates the continuous transition involved in such a process.

The New Woman in Uzbekistan-Marianne Kamp 2011-10-01 Winner of the Association of Women in Slavic Studies Heldt Prize Winner of the Central Eurasian Studies Society History and Humanities Book Award Honorable mention for the W. Bruce Lincoln Prize Book Prize from the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies (AAASS) This groundbreaking work in women's history explores the lives of Uzbek women, in their own voices and words, before and after the Russian Revolution of 1917. Drawing upon their oral histories and writings, Marianne Kamp reexamines the Soviet Hujum, the 1927 campaign in Soviet Central Asia to encourage mass unveiling as a path to social and intellectual "liberation." This engaging examination of changing Uzbek ideas about women in the early twentieth century reveals the complexities of a volatile time: why some Uzbek women chose to unveil, why many were forcibly unveiled, why a campaign for unveiling triggered massive violence against women, and how the national memory of this pivotal event remains contested today.

A Dictionary of 20th-Century Communism-Silvio Pons 2012-03-04 The first book of its kind to appear since the end of the Cold War, this reference provides encyclopedic coverage of communism and its impact throughout the world in the 20th century. With the opening of archives in former communist states, scholars have found new material that has expanded and sometimes altered the understanding of communism as an ideological and political force. The book explains what communism was, the forms it took, and the enormous role it played in world history from the Russian Revolution through the collapse of the Soviet Union and beyond. It examines the political, intellectual, and social influences of communism around the globe, and features contributions from an international team of 160 scholars. It includes more than 400 entries on major topics, such as: Figures: Lenin, Mao, Stalin, Ho Chi Minh, Pol Pot, Castro,
Identity in Formation - David D. Laitin 1998

Laitin portrays these Russian-speakers as a "beached diaspora" since the populations did not cross international borders; the borders themselves receded. He asks what will become of these populations. Will they learn the languages of the republics in which they live and prepare their children for assimilation? Will they return to a homeland many have never seen? Or will they become loyal citizens of the new republics while maintaining a Russian identity?

A History of Islamic Societies - Ira M. Lapidus 2002-08-22

An accessible worldwide history of Muslim societies provides updated coverage of each country and region, in a volume that discusses their origins and evolution while offering insight into historical processes that shaped contemporary Islam and surveying its growing influence. Simultaneous. (Social Science)

The Politics of Islamic Reassertion (RLE Politics of Islam) - Mohammed Ayoob 2014-03-26

The Iranian Revolution has catalysed the preconceptions holding sway in the Western World about the character of Islam and its politics, based as they are on a mixture of imagined cultural superiority and a latent fear of a resurgence similar to the Arab conquests of the seventh and eighth centuries of the long Ottoman domination of Eastern Europe. This book constitutes a counterweight to such monolithic perceptions of Islam. It surveys the nature of opinion and of government in the larger Muslim regions of the world, and the position of Muslims in states where they are not the dominant population. Each contributor expresses his own assessment of the regional data, and the editor’s concluding chapter draws together the threads of a work which will form an important contribution to international understanding and a first breach in the ‘Green Curtain’ dividing East and West. First published in 1981.

Commissar and Mullah - Glenn L. Roberts 2007-05

During the revolutionary period the Soviets came into political and cultural conflict with Russia's Muslims. Despite indications that the majority of Muslims desired political unification based on their Islamic heritage, the Party divided them into separate "nationalities" along narrow ethnic lines, incorporated most into the RSFSR, and attempted to uproot traditional Islamic institutions and customs under the aegis of class war. Resistance took the form of pan-Muslim nationalism, a reformist political conception with roots in the Near East. This conflict not only aborted the export of revolution to the Islamic world, contributing...
to the passing of the revolutionary era in Russia, but aided Stalin's rise to power. Soviet policy succeeded politically, defining the terms of interaction between Russians and Soviet Muslims for the next 70 years, but failed culturally in 1921-22, when the Party was forced to suspend its "war on Islam" as the price of political control.

Interpreting Islam-Panteleimon Krestovich Zhuze 1996 Jawzi offered the first Marxist interpretation of the history and development of Islamic thought. Sonn's translation brings to life his skillful and entertaining critique.

When the Soviet Union Entered World Politics-Jon Jacobson 1994-11-07 The dissolution of the Soviet Union has aroused much interest in the USSR's role in world politics during its 74-year history and in how the international relations of the twentieth century were shaped by the Soviet Union. Jon Jacobson examines Soviet foreign relations during the period from the end of the Civil War to the beginning of the first Five-Year Plan, focusing on the problems confronting the Bolsheviks as they sought to promote national security and economic development. He demonstrates the central importance of foreign relations to the political imagination of Soviet leaders, both in their plans for industrialization and in the struggle for supremacy among Lenin's successors. Jacobson adopts a post-Cold War interpretative stance, incorporating glasnost and perestroika-era revelations. He also considers Soviet relations with both Europe and Asia from a global perspective, integrating the two modes of early Soviet foreign relations—revolution and diplomacy—into a coherent discussion. Most significantly, he synthesizes the wealth of information that became available to scholars since the 1960s. The result is a stimulating work of international history that interfaces with the sophisticated existing body of scholarship on early Soviet history.

Marxism and the Muslim World-Maxime Rodinson 1979

The Social Legacy of Communism-Wwcs Millar 1994-08-26 This book analyzes the social impact of the transition from communism in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union.

The Communist Movement in the Arab World-Tareq Y. Ismael 2004-12-22 This book examines the communist movement in the Arab world from the time of the Russian revolution until after the collapse of the Soviet Union. It traces the interaction of the world communist movement which was characterized by an uncritical acceptance of Marxism-Leninism, and local communists, who moved
from initial dependence on Moscow to a position more adapted to local circumstances and sensitivities that could be characterized as a distinctive 'Arab communism'. It goes on to trace the impact of 'Arab communism' on a range of issues in the region, arguing that the role of Arab communist parties was highly significant, and disproportionate to the relatively small numbers of communists in the countries concerned.

**The Making of the Georgian Nation** - Ronald Grigor Suny 1994 "... the best study in English to date for an understanding of Georgian nationalism." —Religious Studies Review "... the standard account of Georgian history in English." —American Historical Review "... tour de force research... fascinating reading." —American Political Science Review Like the other republics floating free after the demise of the Soviet empire, the independent republic of Georgia is reinventing its past, recovering what had been forgotten or distorted during the long years of Russian and Soviet rule. Whether Georgia can successfully be transformed from a society rent by conflict into a pluralistic democratic nation will depend on Georgians rethinking their history. This is the first comprehensive treatment of Georgian history, from the ethnogenesis of the Georgians in the first millennium B.C., through the period of Russian and Soviet rule in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, to the emergence of an independent republic in 1991, the ethnic and civil warfare that has ensued, and perspectives for Georgia's future.

"**Soviet in Public, Azeri in Private**"- Nayereh Esfahlani Tohidi 1995 "This paper focuses on the intersection of gender, state socialism, nationality, and religion in Soviet and post-Soviet policy towards the "national question" and the "woman question" is demonstrated in the Muslim Azerbaijani context. It shows that although Muslim Azeri women have accomplished an impressive level of emancipation, their overall status remain flawed with contradictions and duality. Similar to women of several other countries in the Muslim world confronting colonial domination or simi-colonial intrusion, Azeri women's liberation has been held hostage to their assigned responsibility as the primary repositories of tradition, ethnic and national identity. At the end, gender dynamics of recent changes and new search for national identity in the ethnically contested and war-stricken context of newly independent Azerbaijan is briefly explored."

**Borders and Brethren**- Brenda Shaffer 2002-10-02 The Azerbaijani people have been divided between Iran and the former Soviet republic of Azerbaijan for more than 150 years, yet they have retained their ethnic identity. The collapse of the Soviet Union and the emergence of an independent Azerbaijan have only served to reinforce their collective identity. In Borders and Brethren, Brenda Shaffer examines trends in Azerbaijani collective identity from the period of the Islamic Revolution in Iran through the Soviet breakup and the
beginnings of the Republic of Azerbaijan (1979-2000). Challenging the mainstream view in contemporary Iranian studies, Shaffer argues that a distinctive Azerbaijani identity exists in Iran and that Azerbaijani ethnicity must be a part of studies of Iranian society and assessments of regime stability in Iran. She analyzes how Azerbaijanis have maintained their identity and how that identity has assumed different forms in the former Soviet Union and Iran. In addition to contributing to the study of ethnic identity, the book reveals the dilemmas of ethnic politics in Iran.

**Tatarstan: A 'Can-Do' Culture**-Ravil Bukharaev 2006-10-26 In 1994, the term ‘Tatarstan model’ came into use to describe the path which one of Russia’s constituent republics had adopted. Since then, this particular model of development has attracted increasing attention from both domestic Russian and international observers, not least on account of its enduring ethnic and religious multiculturalism.

**Turkey and the World**-Sedat Laçiner 2001

**The Politics of Culture in Soviet Azerbaijan, 1920-40**-Audrey Altstadt 2016-06-23 The early Soviet Union’s nationalities policy involved the formation of many national republics, within which “nation building” and “modernization” were undertaken for the benefit of “backward” peoples. This book, in considering how such policies were implemented in Azerbaijan, argues that the Soviet policies were in fact a form of imperialism, with “nation building” and “modernization” imposed firmly along Soviet lines. The book demonstrates that in Azerbaijan, and more widely among western Turkic peoples, the Volga and Crimean Tatars, there were before the onset of Soviet rule, well developed, forward looking, secular, national movements, which were not at all “backward” and were different from the Soviets. The book shows how in the period 1920 to 1940 the two different visions competed with each other, with eventually the pre-Soviet vision of Azerbaijani culture losing out, and the Soviet version dominating in a new Soviet Azerbaijani culture. The book examines the details of this Sovietization of culture: in language policy and the change of the alphabet, in education, higher education and in literature. The book concludes by exploring how pre-Soviet Azerbaijani culture survived to a degree underground, and how it was partially rehabilitated after the death of Stalin and more fully in the late Soviet period.

**Caucasus: Oxford Bibliographies Online Research Guide**-Oxford University Press 2010-05-01 This ebook is a selective guide designed to help scholars and students of Islamic studies find reliable sources of information by directing them to the best available
scholarly materials in whatever form or format they appear from books, chapters, and journal articles to online archives, electronic data sets, and blogs. Written by a leading international authority on the subject, the ebook provides bibliographic information supported by direct recommendations about which sources to consult and editorial commentary to make it clear how the cited sources are interrelated. A reader will discover, for instance, the most reliable introductions and overviews to the topic, and the most important publications on various areas of scholarly interest within this topic. In Islamic studies, as in other disciplines, researchers at all levels are drowning in potentially useful scholarly information, and this guide has been created as a tool for cutting through that material to find the exact source you need. This ebook is a static version of an article from Oxford Bibliographies Online: Islamic Studies, a dynamic, continuously updated, online resource designed to provide authoritative guidance through scholarship and other materials relevant to the study of the Islamic religion and Muslim cultures. Oxford Bibliographies Online covers most subject disciplines within the social science and humanities, for more information visit www.aboutobo.com.

**Bukhara and the Muslims of Russia**-Allen J. Frank 2012-09-14 In Bukhara and the Muslims of Russia Allen Frank examines the relationship between Muslims in Russia and the city of Bukhara, examining paradoxes emerging the city’s Sufism-based Islamic prestige, and the emergence of Islamic reformism in Russia.

**Pan-Islam in British Indian Politics**-M. Naeem Qureshi 2021-10-11 This book deals with the Khilafat movement (1918-1924) in British India, which aimed at mobilizing pan-Islam for saving Ottoman Turkey from dismemberment and securing political reforms for India. It also examines the gradual transition of Muslim politics from pan-Islam to territorial nationalism.

**The Contested Country**-Aleksa Djilas 1991 Published amid the unraveling of the second Yugoslavia, The Contested Country lays bare the roots of the idea of Yugoslav unity--its conflict with the Croatian and Serbian national ideologies and its peculiar alliance with liberal and progressive, especially Communist, ideologies.

**Speaking Soviet with an Accent**-Ali Igmen 2012-07-31 Speaking Soviet with an Accent presents the first English-language study of Soviet culture clubs in Kyrgyzstan. These clubs profoundly influenced the future of Kyrgyz cultural identity and fostered the work of many artists, such as famed novelist Chingiz Aitmatov. Based on extensive oral history and archival research, Ali Igmen follows the rise of culture clubs beginning in the 1920s, when they were established to inculcate Soviet ideology and create a sedentary lifestyle among
the historically nomadic Kyrgyz people. These “Red clubs” are fondly remembered by locals as one of the few places where lively activities and socialization with other members of their ail (village or tribal unit) could be found. Through lectures, readings, books, plays, concerts, operas, visual arts, and cultural Olympiads, locals were exposed to Soviet notions of modernization. But these programs also encouraged the creation of a newfound “Kyrgyzness” that preserved aspects of local traditions and celebrated the achievements of Kyrgyz citizens in the building of a new state. These ideals proved appealing to many Kyrgyz, who, for centuries, had seen riches and power in the hands of a few tribal chieftains and Russian imperialists. This book offers new insights into the formation of modern cultural identity in Central Asia. Here, like their imperial predecessors, the Soviets sought to extend their physical borders and political influence. But Igmen also reveals the remarkable agency of the Kyrgyz people, who employed available resources to meld their own heritage with Soviet and Russian ideologies and form artistic expressions that continue to influence Kyrgyzstan today.
Related with Muslim National Communism In The Soviet Union A Revolutionary Strategy For The Colonial World:

- infinite divisibility of probability distributions on the real line
- industrial conflict in britain
- infant communication development assessment and intervention
Thank you for downloading **muslim national communism in the soviet union a revolutionary strategy for the colonial world**. Maybe you have knowledge that, people have search hundreds times for their favorite novels like this muslim national communism in the soviet union a revolutionary strategy for the colonial world, but end up in harmful downloads.

Rather than enjoying a good book with a cup of coffee in the afternoon, instead they juggled with some infectious bugs inside their desktop computer.

muslim national communism in the soviet union a revolutionary strategy for the colonial world is available in our digital library an online access to it is set as public so you can get it instantly.

Our book servers spans in multiple countries, allowing you to get the most less latency time to download any of our books like this one.

Merely said, the muslim national communism in the soviet union a revolutionary strategy for the colonial world is universally compatible with any devices to read.