Volume 5 of *The New Cambridge History of Islam* examines the history of Muslim societies from 1800 to the present. Francis Robinson, a leading historian of Islam, has brought together a team of scholars with a broad range of expertise to explore how Muslims responded to the challenges of Western conquest and domination across the last two hundred years. As their contributions reveal, the social, economic, political and historical circumstances which influenced these responses have, in many instances and in different parts of the world, empowered Muslim societies and encouraged transformation and religious revival. The volume offers a fascinating glimpse into the local dimensions of that revival and how, by extension, regional connections have been forged. Synthesising the academic research of the past thirty years, as well as offering substantial guidance for further study, this book is the starting-point for all those who wish to have a serious understanding of modern Muslim societies.

The New Cambridge History of Islam offers a comprehensive history of Islamic civilisation, tracing its development from its beginnings in seventh-century Arabia to its wide and varied presence in the globalised world of today. Under the leadership of the Prophet Muhammad, the Muslim community coalesced from a scattered, desert population and, following his death, emerged from Arabia to conquer an empire which, by the early eighth century, stretched from India in the east to Spain in the west. By the eighteenth century, despite political fragmentation, the Muslim world extended from West Africa to South-East Asia. Today, Muslims are also found in significant numbers in Europe and the Americas, and make up about one-fifth of the world’s population.

To reflect this geographical distribution and the cultural, social and religious diversity of the peoples of the Muslim world, The New Cambridge History of Islam is divided into six volumes. Four cover historical developments, and two are devoted to themes that cut across geographical and chronological divisions – themes ranging from social, political and economic relations to the arts, literature and learning. Each volume begins with a panoramic introduction setting the scene for the ensuing chapters and examining relationships with adjacent civilisations. Two of the volumes – one historical, the other thematic – are dedicated to the developments of the last two centuries, and show how Muslims, united for so many years in their allegiance to an overarching and distinct tradition, have sought to come to terms with the emergence of Western hegemony and the transition to modernity.

The time is right for this new synthesis reflecting developments in scholarship over the last generation. The New Cambridge History of Islam is an ambitious enterprise directed and written by a team combining established authorities and innovative younger scholars. It will be the standard reference for students, scholars and all those with enquiring minds for years to come.
THE NEW CAMBRIDGE
HISTORY OF
ISLAM

VOLUME 5
The Islamic World in the Age of Western Dominance

Edited by
FRANCIS ROBINSON
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Note on transliteration

Since many of the languages used by Muslims are written in the Arabic or other non-Latin alphabets, these languages appear in transliteration.

The transliteration of Arabic and Persian is based upon the conventions used by *The Encyclopaedia of Islam*, second edition, with the following modifications. For the fifth letter of the Arabic alphabet (فح), *j* is used (not *dj*), as in *jumla*. For the twenty-first letter (قاف), *q* is used (not *k*), as in *qâdi*. Digraphs such as *th*, *dh*, *gh*, *kh* and *sh* are not underlined.

For Ottoman Turkish, modern Turkish orthography is used.

For terms and names in other languages, the individual chapter contributors employ systems of transliteration that are standard for those languages.

Where there are well-accepted Anglicised versions of proper nouns or terms (e.g. Nasser, Baghdad, Sufi), these are used instead of strict transliterations.
Chronology

1762  Death of Shāh Wali Allāh, the founder of the reforming tradition in Indian Islam.
1792  Death of Muhammad ibn ‘Abd al-Wahhāb, inspirer of the reforming tradition in Arabia and ally of the Saʿūdī family in their search for power.
1798  French invasion of Egypt.
1799  British conquest of Mysore, the last major independent Muslim power in India.
1803  Beginning of the Padri wars in Sumatra, in which economic issues mingled with Islamic reform until 1837.
1804  ‘Usman dan Fodio launches his reforming jihad in West Africa, leading to the formation of the caliphate of Sokoto.
1818  Britain becomes the paramount power on the Indian subcontinent.
1821  Ḥājjī Shari‘at Allāh founds the Farā‘iḍī movement, the first of a continuing process of reform in Bengal.
1825  Prince Dipanagara declares jihad in central Java to purify Islam and expel the heathen; the war lasts until 1830.
1830  The French invade Algeria.
1831  Death at Balakot of Sayyid Aḥmad Barēlwi, who by means of jihad founded a state on India’s North-West Frontier. His Ṭariqa-yi Muhammadī inspired subsequent reforming activity.
1834  Imām Shāmil begins his thirty-year jihad against Russian expansion in the Caucasus.
1839  Beginning of the Westernising reform era in the Ottoman Empire, the Tanzimat.
1852  Al-Hājī ‘Umar Taal begins a reforming jihad in the Senegambia region of West Africa which leads to the foundation of several Muslim states.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1856</td>
<td>Du Wenxiu leads a Muslim rebellion in Yunnan which establishes a Muslim state in half the province until 1873.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1857–8</td>
<td>Indian Mutiny Uprising, and the deposition of the last Mughal ruler of India.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1862</td>
<td>Muslim rebellion begins against Chinese rule in Gansu and Shaanxi in the context of which Ma Hua-long tries to establish a Muslim state.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1864</td>
<td>Completion of the Russian occupation of the Caucasus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1866</td>
<td>Foundation of the Deoband madrasa in northern India.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1867</td>
<td>Ya'qub Beg leads a rising against Chinese rule in East Turkistan and founds a khanate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1869</td>
<td>Opening of the Suez Canal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1873</td>
<td>Jihad against Dutch rule begins in the north Sumatran province of Aceh, which does not end until 1912.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1877</td>
<td>Foundation of Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh, the focus of the modernising Aligarh movement among Indian Muslims.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1881</td>
<td>France declares Tunisia a protectorate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1882</td>
<td>British occupation of Egypt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1885</td>
<td>Death of Muhammad Ahmad al-Mahdi, who by means of a reforming jihad founded a Mahdist state in the Sudan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1895</td>
<td>Completion of the Russian conquest of Central Asia, beginning with the conquest of the Kazakh lands in 1854. Protectorates established over the ancient khanates of Khiva and Bukhara.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1897</td>
<td>Death of the influential Islamic modernist Jamāl al-Dīn al-Afghānī.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1898</td>
<td>Death of Sayyid Ahmad Khān, creator of the Aligarh movement and leading thinker of Islamic modernism, who laid the basis for the separatist strand in Muslim politics, which led to the foundation of the All-India Muslim League in 1906 and ultimately to Pakistan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1905</td>
<td>Death of Muhammad ‘Abduh, the leader of Islamic modernism in Egypt, and influential in the wider Muslim world.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1905</td>
<td>The Iranian constitutional revolution begins, leading to the promulgation of a constitution and the establishment of a parliament. In 1911 the new regime was destroyed by Russian intervention.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1912</td>
<td>The French declare Morocco a protectorate.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chronology

1912 Italy conquers Libya.
1912 The reformist Muhammadiya organisation founded in the Dutch East Indies.
1917 The Balfour Declaration offers British support for the creation of a Jewish homeland in Palestine.
1919 The Anglo-Persian Agreement makes Iran virtually a British protectorate.
1919 Beginning of the Turkish War of Independence. Nationalist forces under Mustafa Kemal (Atatürk) by 1922 drive Greek invaders out of Turkey and resist European attempts to dismember the land.
1920 The League of Nations gives mandates to France to rule the former Ottoman territories of Syria and the Lebanon and to Britain to rule the former Ottoman territories of Iraq, Transjordan and Palestine.
1924 Mustafa Kemal (Atatürk) abolishes the caliphate.
1925 Reza Khan, after taking control of the army and police and bringing most of the country under his rule, declares himself shah of Iran.
1927 Mawlānā Muhammad Ilyās founds the Tablīghī Jamāʿat in India, which comes to have a worldwide reach.
1928 Foundation of the Islamist Muslim Brotherhood by Ḥasan al-Bannā.
1932 Foundation of the kingdom of Saudi Arabia by ‘Abd al-‘Azīz ibn Saʿūd, the outcome of a campaign to restore Saudi power which he had waged since 1902.
1932 Iraq granted independence.
1938 Death of Mustafa Kemal (Atatürk), founder of modern Turkey.
1938 Death of the Islamic modernist poet-thinker Muḥammad Iqṭābī, whose ideas provided substance for Muslim separatism and the creation of the state of Pakistan.
1941 Foundation of the Islamist Jamāʿat-i Islāmī by Mawlānā Mawdūdī.
1946 Syria achieves independence.
1946 Jordan (formally Transjordan) achieves independence, but remains under pronounced British influence until 1956.
1947 Partition of British India and the emergence of the independent states of India and Pakistan.
End of the Palestine mandate; the United Nations approves the partition of Palestine and the creation of Israel. First Arab–Israeli war.

Indonesia achieves independence from Dutch rule.

Libya achieves independence from British rule.

Free Officers coup in Egypt leads to the Arab nationalist regime of Gamal Abd al-Nasser from 1954.

An Anglo-American-engineered coup overthrows the National Front government of Mosaddegh in Iran.

Sudan achieves independence from British rule.

Anglo-French invasion of Egypt to secure the Canal Zone fails; second Arab–Israeli war.

The Malay states achieve independence from British rule, becoming Malaysia in 1963.

Morocco achieves independence from France.

General Muhammad Ayub Khan declares martial law in Pakistan, beginning a process of regular military intervention in Pakistani politics.

The Turkish military intervene in Turkish politics, setting a pattern which was to be repeated in 1971, 1980 and subsequently.

Nigeria achieves independence from Britain and Chad, Niger, Upper Volta, Ivory Coast, Senegal, Mali and Mauritania from France.

Algeria achieves independence from France.

General Suharto seizes power from President Sukarno in Indonesia and maintains his ‘New Order’ regime until he is forced to resign in 1998.

Egyptian regime executes Sayyid Qutb, theoretician of the ‘second phase’ in the development of the Muslim Brotherhood.

Third Arab–Israeli war leads to Israel’s conquest of the Sinai Peninsula, the West Bank of the Jordan and East Jerusalem and the Golan Heights.

The Organisation of the Islamic Conference founded in reaction to an arson attack on the al-Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem. It becomes the second-largest international organisation after the United Nations.

Death of Nasser.

East Pakistan breaks away from Pakistan to become the independent state of Bangladesh.
Chronology

1973  Fourth Arab–Israeli war, in which Egypt achieves a ‘moral’ victory over Israel.

1973  The great oil price rise engineered through OPEC (Organisation of Oil Exporting Countries) brings new wealth to Muslim oil-producing countries.

1979  Revolution in Iran leads to the overthrow of the government of Mohammad Shâh Pahlavi and the installation of a religious regime under the leadership of Ayat Allâh Khomeini.

1979  Russian invasion of Afghanistan.

1979  By the Camp David Accord between Anwar Sadat and Menachim Begin Egypt recognises Israel in exchange for the return of the Sinai Peninsula.

1981  Assassination of President Anwar Sadat of Egypt by a splinter group of the Muslim Brotherhood.

1990  The former Muslim Soviet republics of Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Azerbaijan achieve independence.

1990  Saddam Hussein invades Kuwait, leading to the first Gulf War.

1992  Hindu revivalist forces demolish the Bâbri Mosque at Ayodhya in northern India, leading to fears for the position of Muslims within the Indian republic.

1996  Ethnic Pashtûn Taliban forces capture power in Afghanistan and impose a strict Islamic regime.


2001  US forces destroy the Taliban regime in Afghanistan.

2002  The Islamist Justice and Development Party wins power in the Turkish elections on a platform of democracy, human rights, good economic management and EU entry. The victory was repeated in the elections of 2007.

2003  The second Gulf War, in which the Anglo-American invasion of Iraq leads to the overthrow of Saddam Hussein.
1. European imperialism and the Muslim world c. 1920
The achievement of independence in the Muslim world.

- Territories under Portuguese control
- Territories under Spanish control
- Territories under Italian control
- Territories under Russian control
- Territories under Dutch control
- Territories under French control
- Date of independence

2. The achievement of independence in the Muslim world.
Islamic reform and resistance movements in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries
4. Muslim population by percentage of total population c. 2000
6. The settlement of the Middle East, 1919-21

The H.usayn–McMahon Understanding 1915
The Sykes–Picot Agreement (1916) and the Balfour Declaration (1917)
The new arrangements in the Arab lands, 1920–21

The settlement of the Middle East, 1919-21
2. North Africa in the nineteenth century

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9. Iran and Afghanistan to the mid-twentieth century

RUSSIA
OMAN
ARABIA
AZERBAIJAN
BRITISH INDIA
SIND
BASRA
TIFLIS
GANJA
TABRIZ
GILAN
KHURA-SA-N
Tehran
Mashhad
KOHISTAN
KIRMANSHA-H
QAZVIN
BUSHIRE
SHIRAZ
IFAHAN
KASHAN
ABA-DAN
QANDAHAR
BADAKHSHAN
HELMAND VALLEY
HINDUKUSH
KABUL
HERAT
HAZARA-T
NU-RISTAN
PAKTIA
KOHMAN

10. Central Asia and the Caucasus to 1990