

THE NEW CAMBRIDGE HISTORY OF
ISLAM

*
VOLUME 5

The Islamic World in the Age of Western Dominance

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.

FRANCIS ROBINSON is Professor of the History of South Asia in the Department of History, Royal Holloway, University of London, and Sultan of Oman Fellow, Oxford Centre for Islamic Studies, and Visiting Professor in the History of the Islamic World, University of Oxford. His previous publications include *The Mughal Emperors and the Islamic Dynasties of Iran and Central Asia 1206–1925* (2007), *Islam and Muslim History in South Asia* (2000) and, as editor, *The Cambridge Illustrated History of the Islamic World* (1996).

THE NEW CAMBRIDGE HISTORY OF

ISLAM

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 Muḥammad, 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.

Cambridge University Press & Assessment
978-1-107-45706-5 — The New Cambridge History of Islam
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MICHAEL COOK, CLASS OF 1943 UNIVERSITY PROFESSOR OF
NEAR EASTERN STUDIES, PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

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Grants made from an award to the General Editor by the
Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, and from the National Endowment
for the Humanities RZ-50616-06, contributed to the development of
The New Cambridge History of Islam. In particular the grants funded
the salary of William M. Blair who served as Editorial Assistant
from 2004 to 2008.

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Edited by
FRANCIS ROBINSON



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UNIVERSITY PRESS

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Edited by Francis Robinson
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CAMBRIDGE
UNIVERSITY PRESS

Shaftesbury Road, Cambridge CB2 8EA, United Kingdom

One Liberty Plaza, 20th Floor, New York, NY 10006, USA

477 Williamstown Road, Port Melbourne, VIC 3207, Australia

314–321, 3rd Floor, Plot 3, Splendor Forum, Jasola District Centre, New Delhi – 110025, India

103 Penang Road, #05–06/07, Visioncrest Commercial, Singapore 238467

Cambridge University Press is part of Cambridge University Press & Assessment,
a department of the University of Cambridge.

We share the University's mission to contribute to society through the pursuit of
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Information on this title: www.cambridge.org/9781107457065

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First published 2010

3rd printing 2015

First paperback edition 2023

A catalogue record for this publication is available from the British Library

ISBN 978-0-521-83826-9 Volume 5 Hardback

ISBN 978-0-521-51536-8 Set of 6 Hardback Volumes

ISBN 978-1-107-45706-5 Paperback

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Contents

<i>List of maps</i>	<i>x</i>
<i>List of contributors</i>	<i>xi</i>
<i>Note on transliteration</i>	<i>xv</i>
<i>Chronology</i>	<i>xvi</i>
<i>Maps</i>	<i>xxi</i>

Introduction	1
FRANCIS ROBINSON	

PART I THE ONSET OF WESTERN DOMINATION C. 1800 TO C. 1919

1 · The Ottoman lands to the post-First World War settlement	31
CARTER VAUGHN FINDLEY	

2 · Egypt to c. 1919	79
KENNETH M. CUNO	

3 · Sudan, Somalia and the Maghreb to the end of the First World War	107
KNUT S. VIKØR	

4 · Arabia to the end of the First World War	134
PAUL DRESCH	

5 · Iran to 1919	154
ALI M. ANSARI	

Contents

6 · Russia, Central Asia and the Caucasus to 1917 180

ADEEB KHALID

7 · Afghanistan to 1919 203

NAZIF M. SHAHRANI

8 · South Asia to 1919 212

FRANCIS ROBINSON

9 · South-East Asia and China to 1910 240

WILLIAM GERVASE CLARENCE-SMITH

10 · Africa south of the Sahara to the First World War 269

ROMAN LOIMEIER

PART II

INDEPENDENCE AND REVIVAL c. 1919
TO THE PRESENT

11 · Turkey from the rise of Atatürk 301

REŞAT KASABA

12 · West Asia from the First World War 336

CHARLES TRIPP

13 · Egypt from 1919 372

JOEL GORDON

14 · Sudan from 1919 402

CAROLYN FLUEHR-LOBBAN AND RICHARD A. LOBBAN, JR.

15 · North Africa from the First World War 417

KENNETH J. PERKINS

16 · Saudi Arabia, southern Arabia and the Gulf states
from the First World War 451

DAVID COMMINS

Contents

17 · Iran from 1919	481
MISAGH PARSA	
18 · Central Asia and the Caucasus from the First World War	517
MURIEL ATKIN	
19 · Afghanistan from 1919	542
NAZIF M. SHAHRANI	
20 · South Asia from 1919	558
VALI NASR	
21 · South-East Asia from 1910	591
ROBERT W. HEFNER	
22 · Africa south of the Sahara from the First World War	623
JOHN H. HANSON	
23 · Islam in China from the First World War	659
DRU C. GLADNEY	
24 · Islam in the West	686
HUMAYUN ANSARI	
Glossary 717	
Bibliography 727	
Index 775	

Maps

1	European imperialism and the Muslim world c. 1920	<i>page</i> xxi
2	The achievement of independence in the Muslim world	xxii
3	Islamic reform and resistance movements in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries	xxiii
4	Muslim population by percentage of total population c. 2000	xxiv
5	Decline of the Ottoman Empire, 1683–1923	xxv
6	The settlement of the Middle East, 1915–21	xxvi
7	North Africa in the nineteenth century	xxvii
8	Arabia in the nineteenth century	xxviii
9	Iran and Afghanistan to the mid-twentieth century	xxix
10	Central Asia and the Caucasus to 1990	xxx
11	South Asia to independence	xxxi
12	South East Asia to independence	xxxii
13	The jihad states of sub-Saharan Africa	xxxiii
14	East Africa in the nineteenth century	xxxiv
15	China in the twentieth century	xxxv

Contributors

ALI M. ANSARI is Reader in Modern History at the School of History, University of St Andrews. He is the author of *Iran, Islam & democracy: The politics of managing change*, 2nd edn (London, 2006); *Modern Iran since 1921: The Pahlavis and after* (London, 2003); *Confronting Iran* (London, 2006); and 'Persia in the Western imagination' (2006).

HUMAYUN ANSARI is Professor of the History of Islam and Cultural Diversity in the Department of History; Royal Holloway, University of London. He is the author of '*The infidel within*': *Muslims in Britain Since 1800* (London, 2004); *Muslims in Britain* (London, 2002); and *The emergence of socialist thought among North Indian Muslims, 1917–1947* (Lahore, 1990). He has also published several articles dealing with the experiences of Muslims living in Great Britain.

MURIEL ATKIN is Professor of History in the Department of History, George Washington University. Her publications include *The subtlest battle: Islam in Soviet Tajikistan* (Philadelphia, 1989); 'Tajikistan: The status of Islam since 1917', *Encyclopædia Iranica* (2005); 'The rhetoric of Islamophobia' (2000); and 'Islam as faith, politics, and bogeyman in Tajikistan' (1995).

WILLIAM GERVASE CLARENCE-SMITH is Professor of the Economic History of Asia and Africa in the Department of History, School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London. He has published *Islam and the abolition of slavery* (London, 2006); *Hadhrami traders, scholars and statesmen in the Indian Ocean, 1750s to 1960s*, co-edited with Ulrike Freitag (Leiden, 1997); and 'Middle-Eastern entrepreneurs in Southeast Asia, c.1750–c.1940' (2005).

DAVID COMMINS is Professor in the Department of History, Dickinson College. He is the author of *Islamic reform: Politics and social change in late Ottoman Syria* (New York, 1990); *Historical dictionary of Syria*, 2nd edn (Lanham, 2004); and *The Wahhabi mission and Saudi Arabia* (London, 2006).

KENNETH M. CUNO is Associate Professor of History in the Department of History, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. He is the author of *The Pasha's peasants: Land, society, and economy in Lower Egypt 1740–1858* (Cambridge, 1992). He has also published numerous articles on the social and economic history of Egypt.

List of contributors

PAUL DRESCH is University Lecturer at the Institute of Social and Cultural Anthropology, University of Oxford. His publications include *Tribes, government, and history in Yemen* (Oxford, 1989); *A history of modern Yemen* (Cambridge, 2000); and *The rules of Barat: Tribal documents from Yemen* (Sanaa, 2006).

CARTER VAUGHN FINDLEY is Humanities Distinguished Professor in History at Ohio State University and an honorary member of the Turkish Academy of Sciences. He is the author of *The Turks in world history* (New York, 2005); *Ottoman civil officialdom: A social history* (Princeton, 1989); *Bureaucratic reform in the Ottoman Empire: The Sublime Porte, 1789–1922* (Princeton, 1980); and numerous articles. He is the co-author with John Rothney of *Twentieth-century world*, 6th edn (Boston, 2006).

CAROLYN FLUEHR-LOBBAN is Professor of Anthropology at Rhode Island College. She has published many articles and books on Sudan, Islam, *shari'a*, race and identity, including *Islamic law and society in Sudan* (London, 1987); *Race and identity in the Nile Valley* (co-edited with K. Rhodes) (Trenton, 2005); with Richard Lobban and Robert Kramer, *Historical dictionary of the Sudan*, 3rd edn (Lanham, 2002); *Islamic societies in practice*, 2nd edn (Gainesville, 2004); and *Against Islamic extremism: The writings of Muhammad Sa'id al-Ashmawy* (Gainesville, 1998, 2001).

DRU C. GLADNEY is currently President of the Pacific Basin Institute at Pomona College and Professor of Anthropology. He is author of the award-winning book *Muslim Chinese: Ethnic nationalism in the People's Republic* (Cambridge, MA, 1996 [1991]) as well as *Ethnic identity in China: The making of a Muslim minority nationality* (Fort Worth, 1998); *Making majorities: Constituting the nation in Japan, China, Korea, Malaysia, Fiji, Turkey, and the US* (editor) (Stanford, 1998); and *Dislocating China: Muslims, minorities, and other subaltern subjects* (Chicago, 2004).

JOEL GORDON is Professor of History at the University of Arkansas. He is the author of *Nasser's blessed movement: Egypt's Free Officers and the July revolution* (New York, 1992); *Revolutionary melodrama: Popular film and civic identity in Nasser's Egypt* (Chicago, 2002); and *Nasser: Hero of the Arab nation* (Oxford, 2006).

JOHN H. HANSON is Associate Professor in the Department of History, Indiana University. His publications include *After the jihad: The reign of Ahmad al-Kabir in the western Sudan*, an anthology of Arabic documents, edited, translated and annotated by John Hanson and David Robinson (East Lansing, 1991); *Friday Prayers at Wa* (multimedia unit in CD-ROM format) in Patrick McNaughton, John Hanson, dele jegede, Ruth Stone and N. Brian Winchester, *Five windows into Africa* (Bloomington, 2000); and *Migration, jihad and Muslim authority in West Africa: The Futanke colonies in Karta* (Bloomington, 1996).

ROBERT W. HEFNER is Director of the Program on Islam and Civil Society at the Institute on Culture, Religion, and World Affairs, at Boston University. His recent works include *Schooling Islam: The culture and politics of Muslim education*, with Muhammad Qasim Zaman (Princeton, 2007); *Remaking Muslim politics: Pluralism, contestation, democratization* (Princeton, 2005); *The politics of multiculturalism: Pluralism and citizenship in Malaysia*,

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 978-1-107-45706-5 — The New Cambridge History of Islam
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Singapore, and Indonesia (Honolulu, 2001); and *Civil Islam: Muslims and democratization in Indonesia* (Princeton, 2000).

REŞAT KASABA is Professor of International Studies at the University of Washington. He is the author of *The Ottoman Empire and the world economy* (Albany, 1988) and the editor of *The Cambridge history of Turkey*, vol. iv: *Turkey in the modern world* (Cambridge, 2008). He co-edited *Rules and rights in the Middle East* (Seattle, 1993) and *Modernity and national identity in Turkey* (Seattle, 1997). He has also published many articles dealing with the Ottoman Empire, modern Turkey, and the Middle East.

ADEEB KHALID is Professor of History at Carleton College. He is the author of *The politics of Muslim cultural reform: Jadidism in Central Asia* (Berkeley, 1998); and *Islam after Communism: Religion and politics in Central Asia* (Berkeley, 2007).

RICHARD A. LOBBAN, JR., is Chair and Professor of Anthropology and African Studies at Rhode Island College, and he is the founding President (1981) and the current Executive Director of the Sudan Studies Association. His publications on Sudan include co-editor, 'The Sudan: 25 years of independence', *Africa today* (1981); co-author of entry on 'Sudan', *Africa contemporary record* (1989–90); editor, *Middle Eastern women and the invisible economy* (Gainesville, 1998); co-editor, 'The Sudan under the National Islamic Front' (2001), co-author, *Historical dictionary of the Sudan*, 2nd and 3rd edns (Metuchen, NJ, 1992, and Lanham, 2002); and *Historical dictionary of ancient and medieval Nubia* (Lanham, 2004).

ROMAN LOIMEIER is at the Centre for Modern Oriental Studies, Berlin. His publications include *Islamic reform and political change in northern Nigeria* (Evanston, 1997) and *The global worlds of the Swahili: Interfaces of Islam, identity, and space in 19th and 20th century East Africa*, co-edited with Ruediger Seesemann (Berlin, 2006).

VALI NASR is Professor of International Politics at the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy of Tufts University. He is the author of *The Shia revival: How conflicts within Islam will shape the future* (New York, 2006); *Democracy in Iran: History and the quest for liberty* (Oxford, 2006); *The Islamic leviathan: Islam and the making of state power* (Oxford, 2001); *Mawdudi and the making of Islamic revivalism* (New York, 1996); *The vanguard of the Islamic Revolution: The Jama'at-i Islami of Pakistan* (Berkeley, 1994); an editor of the *Oxford dictionary of Islam* (Oxford, 2003); and co-editor, *Expectation of the millennium: Shi'ism in history* (Albany, 1989).

MISAGH PARSA is Professor of Sociology at Dartmouth College. He is the author of *Social origins of the Iranian revolution* (New Brunswick, 1989) and *States, ideologies, and social revolutions: A comparative analysis of Iran, Nicaragua, and the Philippines* (Cambridge, 2000).

KENNETH J. PERKINS is Professor in the Department of History at the University of South Carolina. His publications include *A history of modern Tunisia* (Cambridge, 2004); editor, *The Maghrib in question: Essays in the history and historiography of North Africa* (Austin, 1997); *Tunisia: Crossroads of the Islamic and European worlds* (Boulder, 1986); and *Qaids, captains, and colons: French military administration in the colonial Maghrib, 1844–1934* (New York, 1981).

List of contributors

FRANCIS ROBINSON is Professor of the History of South Asia in the Department of History, Royal Holloway, University of London, and Sultan of Oman Fellow, Oxford Centre for Islamic Studies, and Visiting Professor in the History of the Islamic World, University of Oxford. His publications include *Islam and Muslim history in South Asia* (Delhi, 2000); *The 'ulama of Farangi Mahall and Islamic culture in South Asia* (Delhi, 2001); *Islam, South Asia and the West* (Delhi, 2007); and *The Mughal emperors and the Islamic dynasties of India, Iran and Central Asia 1206–1925* (London, 2007).

NAZIF M. SHAHRANI is Professor of Anthropology, Central Asian and Middle Eastern Studies at Indiana University. His publications include *The Kirghiz and Wakhi of Afghanistan: Adaptation to closed frontiers and war* (Seattle and London, 2002) and *Revolutions and rebellions in Afghanistan: Anthropological perspectives*, edited with Robert L. Canfield (Berkeley, 1984).

CHARLES TRIPP is Reader in Politics with reference to the Middle East in the Department of Politics and International Studies, School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London. He has written *A history of Iraq* (Cambridge, 2007) and *Islam and the moral economy: The challenge of capitalism* (Cambridge, 2006).

KNUT S. VIKØR is Professor in the Department of History at the University of Bergen. He is the author of *Sufi and scholar on the desert edge: Muhammad b. 'Ali al-Sanusi and his brotherhood* (London, 1995); *The oasis of salt: The history of Kawar, a Saharan centre of salt production* (Bergen, 1999); *The exoteric Ahmad ibn Idris: A Sufi's critique of the madhahib and the Wahhabis*, with B. Radtke, R. S. O'Fahey and J. O'Kane (Leiden, 2000) and *Between God and the sultan: A history of Islamic law* (London, 2005).

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 (*jīm*), *j* is used (not *dj*), as in *jumla*. For the twenty-first letter (*qāf*), *q* is used (not *k*), as in *qāḍī*. 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 Walī Allāh, the founder of the reforming tradition in Indian Islam.
- 1792 Death of Muḥammad ibn ‘Abd al-Wahhāb, inspirer of the reforming tradition in Arabia and ally of the Sa‘ūdī 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 Ḥājī Shari‘at Allāh founds the Farā‘īdī 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 Barēlwī, who by means of jihad founded a state on India’s North-West Frontier. His Ṭarīqa-yi Muḥammadi inspired subsequent reforming activity.
- 1834 Imām Shāmīl 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-Ḥājj ‘Umar Taal begins a reforming jihad in the Senegambia region of West Africa which leads to the foundation of several Muslim states.

Chronology

- 1856 Du Wenxiu leads a Muslim rebellion in Yunnan which establishes a Muslim state in half the province until 1873.
- 1857–8 Indian Mutiny Uprising, and the deposition of the last Mughal ruler of India.
- 1862 Muslim rebellion begins against Chinese rule in Gansu and Shaanxi in the context of which Ma Hua-long tries to establish a Muslim state.
- 1864 Completion of the Russian occupation of the Caucasus.
- 1867 Foundation of the Deoband *madrasa* in northern India.
- 1867 Ya'qūb Beg leads a rising against Chinese rule in East Turkistan and founds a khanate.
- 1869 Opening of the Suez Canal.
- 1873 Jihad against Dutch rule begins in the north Sumatran province of Aceh, which does not end until 1912.
- 1877 Foundation of Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh, the focus of the modernising Aligarh movement among Indian Muslims.
- 1881 France declares Tunisia a protectorate.
- 1882 British occupation of Egypt.
- 1885 Death of Muḥammad Aḥmad al-Mahdī, who by means of a reforming jihad founded a Mahdist state in the Sudan.
- 1895 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.
- 1897 Death of the influential Islamic modernist Jamāl al-Dīn al-Afghānī.
- 1898 Death of Sayyid Aḥmad 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.
- 1905 Death of Muḥammad 'Abduh, the leader of Islamic modernism in Egypt, and influential in the wider Muslim world.
- 1905 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.
- 1912 The French declare Morocco a protectorate.

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 Muḥammad Ilyās founds the Tablīghī Jamā‘at 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 Sa‘ūd, 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 Iqbāl, whose ideas provided substance for Muslim separatism and the creation of the state of Pakistan.
- 1941 Foundation of the Islamist Jamā‘at-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.

Chronology

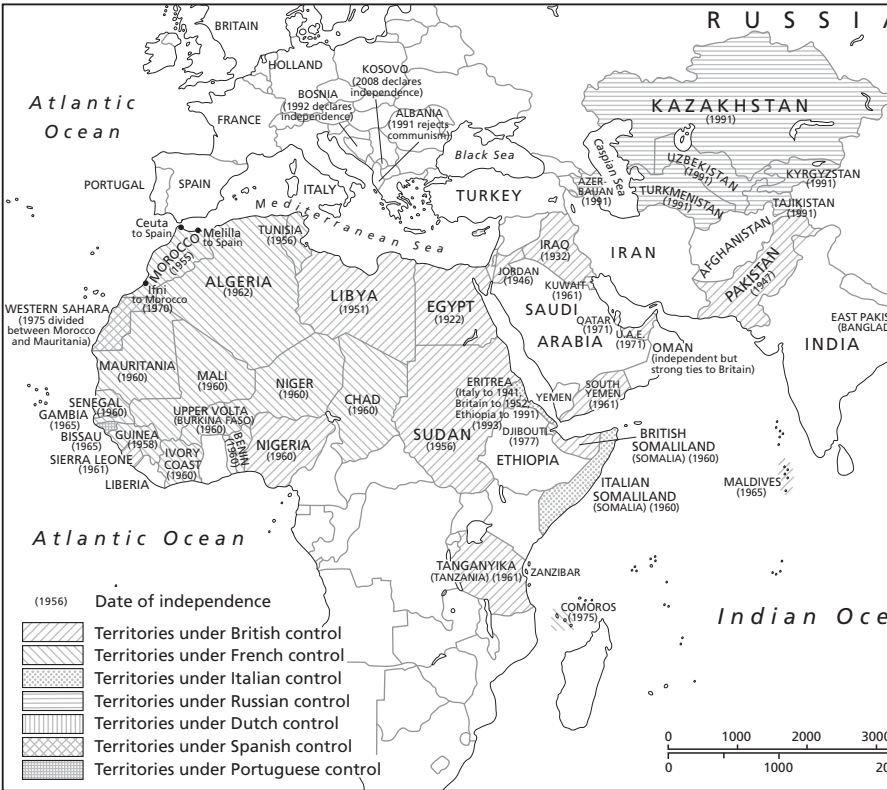
- 1948 End of the Palestine mandate; the United Nations approves the partition of Palestine and the creation of Israel. First Arab–Israeli war.
- 1949 Indonesia achieves independence from Dutch rule.
- 1951 Libya achieves independence from British rule.
- 1952 Free Officers coup in Egypt leads to the Arab nationalist regime of Gamal Abd al-Nasser from 1954.
- 1953 An Anglo-American-engineered coup overthrows the National Front government of Mosaddegh in Iran.
- 1956 Sudan achieves independence from British rule.
- 1956 Anglo-French invasion of Egypt to secure the Canal Zone fails; second Arab–Israeli war.
- 1957 The Malay states achieve independence from British rule, becoming Malaysia in 1963.
- 1958 Morocco achieves independence from France.
- 1958 General Muhammad Ayub Khan declares martial law in Pakistan, beginning a process of regular military intervention in Pakistani politics.
- 1960 The Turkish military intervene in Turkish politics, setting a pattern which was to be repeated in 1971, 1980 and subsequently.
- 1960 Nigeria achieves independence from Britain and Chad, Niger, Upper Volta, Ivory Coast, Senegal, Mali and Mauritania from France.
- 1962 Algeria achieves independence from France.
- 1966 General Suharto seizes power from President Sukarno in Indonesia and maintains his ‘New Order’ regime until he is forced to resign in 1998.
- 1966 Egyptian regime executes Sayyid Quṭb, theoretician of the ‘second phase’ in the development of the Muslim Brotherhood.
- 1967 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.
- 1969 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.
- 1970 Death of Nasser.
- 1971 East Pakistan breaks away from Pakistan to become the independent state of Bangladesh.

Chronology

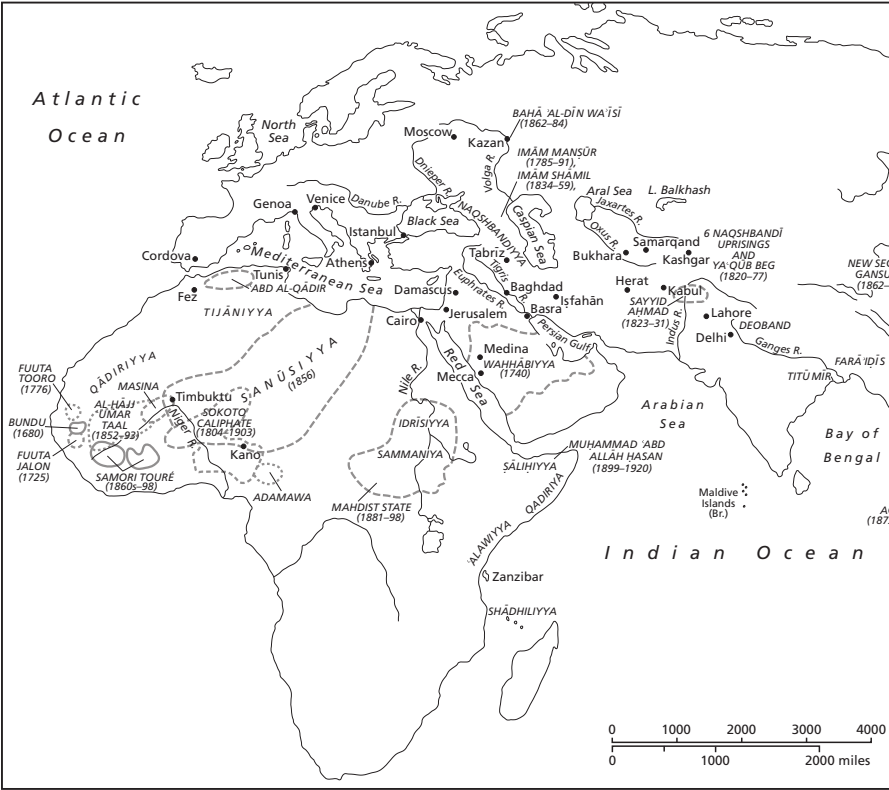
- 1973 Fourth Arab–Israeli war, in which Egypt achieves a ‘moral’ victory over Israel.
- 1973 The great oil price rise engineered through OPEC (Organisation of Oil Exporting Countries) brings new wealth to Muslim oil-producing countries.
- 1979 Revolution in Iran leads to the overthrow of the government of Mohammad Shāh Pahlavi and the installation of a religious regime under the leadership of Āyat Allāh 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 Bābrī Mosque at Ayodhya in northern India, leading to fears for the position of Muslims within the Indian republic.
- 1996 Ethnic Pashtūn Taliban forces capture power in Afghanistan and impose a strict Islamic regime.
- 2001 On 11 September civilian aeroplanes flown by Muslims affiliated with al-Qā‘ida crash into the World Trade Center in New York and the Pentagon in Washington.
- 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.



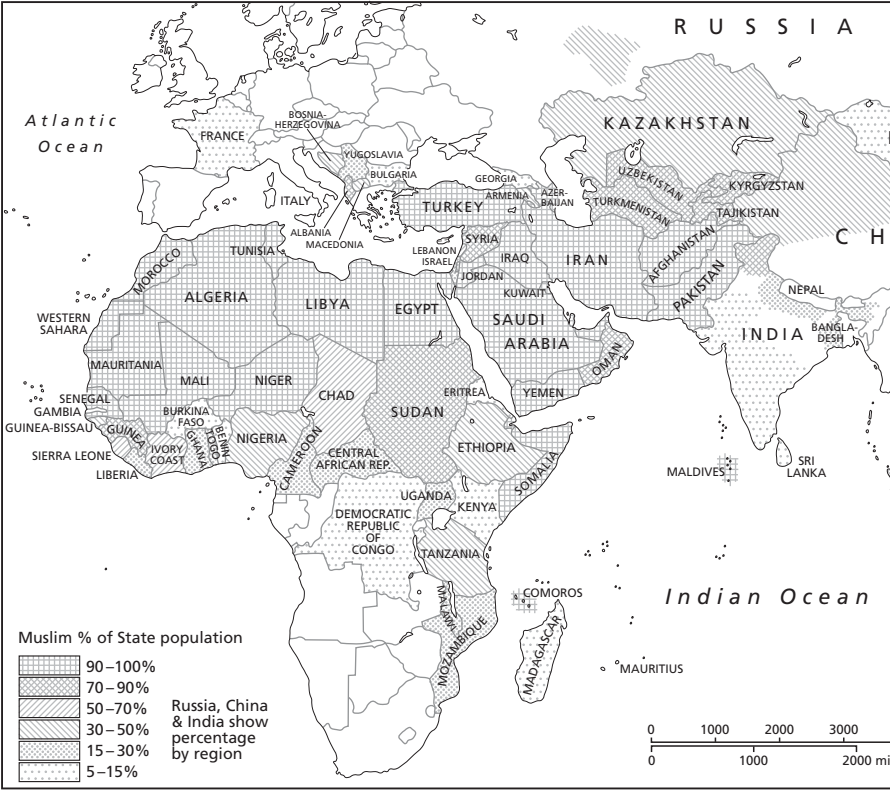
1. European imperialism and the Muslim world c. 1914



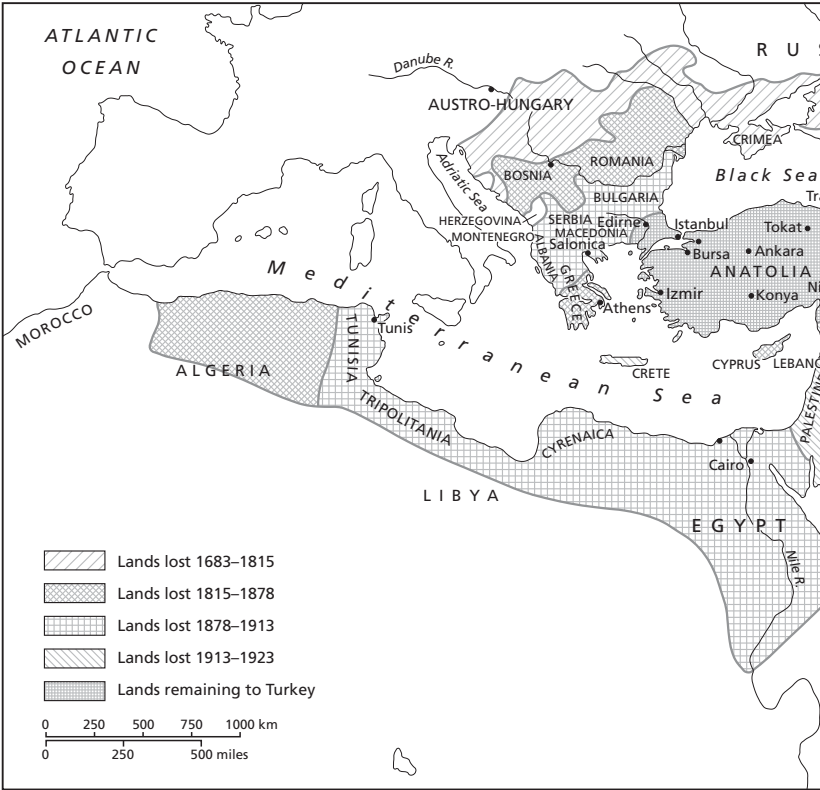
2. The achievement of independence in the Muslim world



3. Islamic reform and resistance movements in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries



4. Muslim population by percentage of total population



5. Decline of the Ottoman Empire, 1683–1923



6. The settlement of the Middle East, 1915–21