

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910458708503321
Autore	Burke Edmund <1940->
Titolo	The ethnographic state : France and the invention of Moroccan Islam / / Edmund Burke
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Oakland, California : , : University of California Press, , 2014 ©2014
ISBN	0-520-95799-7
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (288 p.)
Collana	Fletcher Jones Foundation Humanities Imprint
Classificazione	LB 26475
Disciplina	964.04
Soggetti	Islam and state - Morocco - History - 20th century Islam - Morocco French - Morocco - Intellectual life Electronic books. Morocco History 1912-1956 France Colonies Africa, North Religion Morocco Religious life and customs
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Bibliographic Level Mode of Issuance: Monograph
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Front matter -- Contents -- Acknowledgments -- Map -- Introduction: Inventing Moroccan Islam -- One. France and the Sociology of Islam, 1798-1890 -- Two. The Algerian Origins of Moroccan Studies, 1890-1903 -- Three. The Political Origins of the Moroccan Colonial Archive -- Four, When Paradigms Shift -- Five. Tensions of Empire, 1900-1912 -- Six. Social Research in the Technocolony, 1912-1925 -- Seven. Berber Policy -- Eight. Urban Policy -- Nine. The Invention of Moroccan Islam -- Ten. From the Ethnographic State to Moroccan Islam -- Abbreviations -- Notes -- A Note on Sources -- Bibliography -- Index
Sommario/riassunto	Alone among Muslim countries, Morocco is known for its own national form of Islam, "Moroccan Islam." However, this pathbreaking study reveals that Moroccan Islam was actually invented in the early twentieth century by French ethnographers and colonial officers who were influenced by British colonial practices in India. Between 1900 and 1920, these researchers compiled a social inventory of Morocco that in turn led to the emergence of a new object of study, Moroccan Islam,

and a new field, Moroccan studies. In the process, they resurrected the monarchy and reinvented Morocco as a modern polity. This is an important contribution for scholars and readers interested in questions of orientalism and empire, colonialism and modernity, and the invention of traditions.
