

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910797876203321
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Titolo	The making of Salafism : Islamic reform in the Twentieth Century // Henri Lauziere
Pubbl/distr/stampa	New York : , : Columbia University Press, , 2016 ©2016
ISBN	0-231-54017-5
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (328 p.)
Collana	Religion, Culture, and Public Life
Classificazione	BE 8620
Disciplina	297.83
Soggetti	Salafiyah - History Islamic fundamentalism - History
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Front matter -- Contents -- Acknowledgments -- Introduction -- 1. Being Salafi in the Early Twentieth Century -- 2. Rashid Rida's Rehabilitation of the Wahhabis and Its Consequences -- 3. Purist Salafism in the Age of Islamic Nationalism -- 4. The Ironies of Modernity and the Advent of Modernist Salafism -- 5. Searching for a Raison d'Être in the Post independence Era -- 6. The Triumph and Ideologization of Purist Salafism -- Conclusion -- Notes -- Bibliography -- Index
Sommario/riassunto	Some Islamic scholars hold that Salafism is an innovative and rationalist effort at Islamic reform that emerged in the late nineteenth century but gradually disappeared in the mid twentieth. Others argue Salafism is an anti-innovative and antirationalist movement of Islamic purism that dates back to the medieval period yet persists today. Though they contradict each other, both narratives are considered authoritative, making it hard for outsiders to grasp the history of the ideology and its core beliefs. Introducing a third, empirically based genealogy, The Making of Salafism understands the concept as a recent phenomenon projected back onto the past, and it sees its purist evolution as a direct result of decolonization. Henri Lauzière builds his history on the transnational networks of Taqi al-Din al-Hilali (1894-1987), a Moroccan Salafi who, with his associates, participated in the

development of Salafism as both a term and a movement. Traveling from Rabat to Mecca, from Calcutta to Berlin, al-Hilali interacted with high-profile Salafi scholars and activists who eventually abandoned Islamic modernism in favor of a more purist approach to Islam. Today, Salafis tend to claim a monopoly on religious truth and freely confront other Muslims on theological and legal issues. Lauzière's pathbreaking history recognizes the social forces behind this purist turn, uncovering the popular origins of what has become a global phenomenon.

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