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| Edizione | [Course Book] |
| Descrizione fisica | 1 online resource (356 pages) |
| Collana | Princeton studies on the Near East |
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| Soggetti | Social classes - Egypt - History - 19th century Egypt History Tawfiq, 1879-1892 |
| Lingua di pubblicazione | Inglese |
| Formato | Materiale a stampa |
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| Nota di bibliografia | Includes bibliographical references (p. [321]-334) and index. |
| Nota di contenuto | Front matter -- Contents -- Tables and Map -- Acknowledgments -- Introduction -- One. Material and Cultural Foundations of the Old Regime -- Two. Economic Change and Social Interests -- Three. Body and Bureaucracy -- Four. The Long Revolution in Egypt -- Five. Political Clubs and the Ideology of Dissent -- Six. Guild Organization and Popular Ideology -- Seven. Of Crowds and Empires: Euro-Egyptian Conflict -- Eight. Repression and Censorship -- Nine. Social and Cultural Origins of the Revolution -- Conclusion -- Notes -- Select Bibliography -- Index |
| Sommario/riassunto | In this book Juan R. I. Cole challenges traditional elite-centered conceptions of the conflict that led to the British occupation of Egypt in September 1882. For a year before the British intervened, Egypt's viceregal government and the country's influential European community had been locked in a struggle with the nationalist supporters of General Ahmad al-`Urabi. Although most Western observers still see the `Urabi movement as a "revolt" of junior military officers with only limited support among the Egyptian people, Cole maintains that it was a broadly based social revolution hardly underway when it was cut off by |

the British. While arguing this fresh point of view, he also proposes a theory of revolutions against informal or neocolonial empires, drawing parallels between Egypt in 1882, the Boxer Rebellion in China, and the Islamic Revolution in modern Iran. In a thorough examination of the changing Egyptian political culture from 1858 through the `Urabi episode, Cole shows how various social strata--urban guilds, the intelligentsia, and village notables--became "revolutionary." Addressing issues raised by such scholars as Barrington Moore and Theda Skocpol, his book combines four complementary approaches: social structure and its socioeconomic context, organization, ideology, and the ways in which unexpected conjunctures of events help drive a revolution.
