

Religion And Politics Under The Early Abbasids The Emergence Of The Proto Sunni Elite Islamic History And Civilization Studies And Texts V 16

Literature and politics in the English Reformation is a study of the English Reformation as a political and literary event. Focusing on an eclectic group of texts, unified by their articulation of the key elements of the cultural history of the period 1510-80, the book unravels the political, poetic and religious themes of the era. --book jacket.

Provides a systematic and accessible overview of church-state relations in the Soviet Union. This text explores the shaping of Soviet religious policy from the death of Stalin until the collapse of communism, and considers the place of religion in the post

The Book Throws Light On Some Broader Aspects Of The Religious Ethos Of The Saljuk Period Especially Sufism, Sunnism, Shi`ism. It Also Discusses The Political System And Political Theories Of The Saljuks Beside Analysing In Detail The Political Institutions Of The Period.

Confirming what historians have long suspected--that the influence of a court confessor could be crucial for the formation of policy--Bireley explores the relationship between Ferdinand and Lamormaini during the Thirty Years War. The author shows how Lamormaini planned for the restoration of Catholicism in Germany and documents in detail his influence on Ferdinand, his conflict with Ferdinand's first minister, and his relationships with other important figures in Vienna and Rome. Originally published in 1981. A UNC Press Enduring Edition -- UNC Press Enduring Editions use the latest in digital technology to make available again books from our distinguished backlist that were previously out of print. These editions are published unaltered from the original, and are presented in affordable paperback formats, bringing readers both historical and cultural value.

This book is a study of media texts in the Pakistani context, discussing the role and place of media in the country's social, political, religious, and historical contexts. It argues that the attitude developed under "parasitic landlordism" defines the role and scope of media, religion, politics, and social relations in Pakistani society.

This revised edition of Religion and Politics in South Asia presents a comprehensive analysis of the interaction of religion and politics in Afghanistan, Bangladesh, India, the Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka. The book highlights that in recent decades, religion, religio-political parties, and religious rhetoric have become dominant features of the political scenes in all seven countries. By presenting each country's political system and the socio-economic environment within which the interactions of religion and politics are taking place, chapters explore various factors that affect both the lives of people in the region and global politics. Designed in an easy-to-follow structure, the book includes sections on the history and politics, major religions and religious composition of the population, legal and constitutional provisions regarding religion, religious freedom and the treatment of minorities, the political landscape, and religio-political parties and groups within the countries. In doing so, the book addresses concerns including the effects of religio-political interactions on political stability, human rights, and the implications for internal and external security situations. A timely contribution written by experts in their field, this book is a useful guide to religion and politics and will be of interest to undergraduate and graduate students in South Asian politics, Asian politics, religion and politics, history, and international studies.

This book examines the shifting, non-linear relationship between religion, nationalism, and politics in the state of Jammu and Kashmir, India. In the wake of the revocation of Article 370, the state's plural and relatively harmonious society has come under multiple strains, with religion often informing day-to-day politics. The essays in this volume: Trace the formation of the political entity of Jammu and Kashmir and the seemingly secular politics of its three regions; Discuss the rise of militancy and resistance movements in the Kashmir Valley; Highlight the intersection between everyday life, nationalism, and resistance through a study of the literary traditions of Kashmir, contemporary resistance photography, and everyday communalism located in the changing food practices of Hindu and Muslim communities. Religion and Politics in Jammu and Kashmir will be an indispensable read for students and researchers of religion and politics, democratisation and democracy, secularism, sociology, cultural studies, and South Asian studies.

Religion and Politics in India During the Thirteenth CenturyOxford University Press, USA

Religion, History, and Politics in Nigeria is concerned with the problematic nature of religion and politics in Nigerian history. The book provides a lively and straightforward treatment of the relationship among religion, politics, and history in Nigeria, and how it affects public life today. By adopting various cultural, historical, political, and sociological perspectives, the text's contributors provide an excellent introduction to the volatile mix of religion and politics in Nigerian history, as well as a range of strategic choices open to religious adherents. The complexity of the relationship among religion, history, and politics is organized around four themes: indigenous values and the influence of Islam and Christianity, colonialism and religious transformation, the religious landscape of the post-colonial period, and the rise of evangelism and fundamentalism. The volume provides an insightful guide to contemporary history, contemporary religion, and contemporary politics, enabling the reader to reach informed and balanced judgments about the role in religion in Nigerian history and politics. This opens the door for serious examination and debate, and will be excellent for use by the general reader and in political science, history, and religion courses. This study takes advantage of the window provided by Xu Xuan's works to consider representations of religion by a member of the elite in the tenth century. It attempts to return Xu's works to the context in which they were written to reveal how the attitudes Xu Xuan expressed about religion and religious practice were tied to a specific understanding of politics, geography and history. Xu Xuan presents a particularly valuable subject for study due to the volume of his surviving works, which include temple inscriptions and Jishen lu, a collection of accounts of otherworldly events, both representing genres that are proving useful in the modern study of Chinese religion. Furthermore, he lived through a period of dramatic political reordering in China, serving under both the Southern Tang, a state outside traditional historical orthodoxy, and the Song, a recognized dynasty that was to see profound changes in Chinese culture and society. Two genres and two states provide ground for examining how Xu chose to represent different aspects of religion in varying circumstances.

In the post-communist era it has become evident that the emerging democracies in Eastern Europe will be determined by many factors, only some of them political. Throughout the region, the Orthodox, Roman Catholic, and Greek Catholic churches have tried to impose their views on democracy through direct political engagement. Moreover, surveys show that the churches (and the army) enjoy more popular confidence

than elected political bodies such as parliaments. These results reflect widespread disenchantment with a democratization process that has allowed politicians to advance their own agendas rather than work to solve the urgent socio-economic problems these countries face. In this penetrating study, Lavinia Stan and Lucian Turcescu investigate the interaction of religion and politics in one such country, Romania. Facing internal challenges and external competitions from other religions old and new, the Orthodox Church in Romania has sought to consolidate its position and ensure Romania's version of democracy recognizes its privileged position of "national Church", enforcing the Church's stances on issues such as homosexuality and abortion. The post-communist state and political elite in turn rely on the Church for compliance with educational and cultural policies and to quell the insistent demands of the Hungarian minority for autonomy. Stan and Turcescu examine the complex relationship between church and state in this new Romania, providing analysis in key areas: church collaboration with communist authorities, post-communist electoral politics, nationalism and ethno-politics, restitution of Greek Catholic property, religious education, and sexual behavior and reproduction. As the first scholars to be given access to confidential materials from the archives of the communist political police, the notorious Securitate, Stan and Turcescu also examine church archives, legislation, news reports, and interviews with politicians and church leaders. This study will move the debate from common analyses of nationalism in isolation to more comprehensive investigations which consider the impact of religious actors on a multitude of other issues relevant to the political and social life of the country. "Religious faith has been gaining in reach and influence throughout global politics over the last three decades, most prominently in the Middle East, and theologies of this nature are based on the understanding that faith in God is to be based, primarily and predominantly, on the realness of God's presence. The West, accustomed to its own discussion on religion and politics emphasizing democracy and individual freedoms, has been at a loss to explain and engage these rising religious polities. Through an innovative approach to the role of faith in politics, Faith and Politics in Iran, Israel, and the Islamic State considers political theologies of the real formulated during the twentieth century and proposes that, while religion in the West has been committed to absolutist vision, these theologies have drawn their strength from a commitment to their concrete, divinely infused reality."--

The War of Gods traces the intimate relationship between religion, politics and social issues in Latin America over the last three decades, as liberation theology has reinterpreted the vocation of the Catholic Church and as Protestantism has made inroads on traditional Catholic strongholds. In the 1960s liberation theology addressed itself to the problems of a continent racked by poverty and oppression. Comprising a network of localized communities and pastoral organizations, it soon became something much more than a doctrinal current. Liberationist Christianity defined itself in a multitude of social struggles, particularly in Brazil and Central America. Many of the most momentous events in the continent's recent history—the Nicaraguan revolution, the development of the PT (Workers' Party) in Brazil, the tortuous ascent of President Aristide in Haiti and the uprising in Chiapas—have borne witness to the influence of a distinctive liberationist Christianity. Michael Löwy proposes here a new interpretation—inspired by the sociology of culture—both of liberation theology and of the rival religious projects in Latin America.

The Masyumi Party, which was active in Indonesia from 1945 to 1960, constitutes the boldest attempt to date at reconciling Islam and democracy. Masyumi proposed a vision of society and government which was not bound by a literalist application of Islamic doctrine but rather inspired by the values of Islam. It set out moderate policies which were both favourable to the West and tolerant towards other religious communities in Indonesia. Although the party made significant strides towards the elaboration of a Muslim democracy, its achievements were nonetheless precarious: it was eventually outlawed in 1960 for having resisted Sukarno's slide towards authoritarianism, and the refusal of Suharto's regime to reinstate the party left its leaders disenchanted and marginalised. Many of those leaders subsequently turned to a form of Islam known as integralism, a radical doctrine echoing certain characteristics of 19th-century Catholic integralism, which contributed to the advent of Muslim neo-fundamentalism in Indonesia. This book examines the Masyumi Party from its roots in early 20th-century Muslim reformism to its contemporary legacy, and offers a perspective on political Islam which provides an alternative to the more widely-studied model of Middle-Eastern Islam. The party's experience teaches us much about the fine line separating a moderate form of Islam open to democracy and a certain degree of secularisation from the sort of religious intransigence which can threaten the country's denominational coexistence.

"Italy is an intriguing paradox: a center of Catholicism in which echoes of goddess worship resonate in everyday Christian ritual. In the Christian tradition, whiteness symbolizes purity, blackness evil. In the religions of Old Europe, however, blackness evoked the fecundity of the earth. White madonnas embody the church doctrine of obedience and patience; black madonnas, many of which have been retouched to appear white, symbolize the equality of all creatures." "In this fascinating study, Lucia Chiavola Birnbaum demonstrates that Italy's black madonnas represent a point of convergence between ancient and modern religious traditions. Drawing on a solid ground of original research, she argues that they are an amalgam of the Christian madonna, African and Asian dark woman divinities, and the ancient goddess of Old Europe. Through them, long submerged prehistoric religious and political beliefs have erupted, forming the core of twentieth-century Italian feminism." "Birnbaum has discovered that areas of radical political activity in Italy are often near archaeological sites of prehistoric goddess worship. And these sites are nearly always the locations of black madonnas. Following a thread of common themes - equality, resistance to injustice, and regeneration - Birnbaum demonstrates that the values associated with goddess worship are those that surround black madonnas. And the same themes are the backbone of left-wing political movements - from feminism to socialism to the green movement - in twentieth-century Italy." "Black Madonnas recounts the ways in which the church attempted to eradicate the popular beliefs of the peasantry and examines the traditions that have survived. The book catalogues the customs and rituals, ceremonies and celebrations, stories and songs, and the everyday lives of peasant women to uncover the traces of ancient practices that permeate modern Christian ritual."--BOOK JACKET.Title Summary field provided by Blackwell North America, Inc. All Rights Reserved

Based on extensive original research at the local level, this book explores the relationship between Russian Orthodoxy and politics in contemporary Russia. It reveals close personal links between politicians at the local, regional and national level and their counterparts at the equivalent level in the Russian Orthodox Church - priests and monks, bishops and archbishops - who are extensively consulted about political decisions. It outlines a convergence of conservative ideology between politicians and clerics, and also highlights that, despite the close working together, there are nevertheless many tensions. The book examines in detail particular areas of co-operation and tension: reform to religious education and a growing emphasis on traditional moral values, the restitution of former church property and the introduction of new festive days. Overall, the book concludes that there is much uncertainty, ambiguity and great local variation.

The impact of religion on the political process has come to the fore in recent years in a wide variety of societies. Yet the significant and varied ways in which the rapidly changing religious context has impacted on the politics of modern Africa is still a relatively neglected field. This book, which is designed to fill this gap in the teaching of African Politics, assembles and analyses an enormous amount of hitherto scattered material on the interaction between politics and religious groups in the post-independence, but also colonial, eras.

Should democratic politics and religion, political reason and faith be completely separated from each other, or should they be seen in a relationship of discursive interaction? The continuous presence of religion in the public sphere has undermined state-induced attempts to privatise faith, and it has raised anew normative and practical issues related to the place of religion in a democratic polity, generating spirited political debates. This textbook: Provides an introduction to,

and a critical appraisal of the major schools of political thought with a focus on the relationship between democracy and religion. Contains an analysis of different schools: political liberalism, postmodernism, and Christian thought, analytical and continental political theory. Discusses religion from the perspective of the emerging field of international political theory. Features reflections on the question of Islam and Islamism. Includes an analysis and appraisal of the issue of religion in contemporary republican thinking. Deals with the relationship between democracy and religion from the perspective of two opposing theologians, representing important theological trends. Teases out the political implications of post-modern thought in a jargon-free manner. This important text will be of great use to students of religion and politics in the fields of political and legal theory, and religious and theological studies.

Analysts and pundits from across the American political spectrum describe Islamic fundamentalism as one of the greatest threats to modern, Western-style democracy. Yet very few non-Muslims would be able to venture an accurate definition of political Islam. Fully revised and updated, *The Many Faces of Political Islam* thoroughly analyzes the many facets of this political ideology and shows its impact on global relations.

This book relates some of the major trends within religion and politics to offer a historical framework with which to assess their interactions and a point of departure for studies to come. The study of the interrelationship between contemporary religious practice and modern politics is divided between several scholarly disciplines, all embracing different terminologies as well as multiple theoretical and philosophical premises. Such diversity of perspectives is to be welcomed, but it can inhibit the ability of academics to form a cohesive and coherent dialogue around the subject. While critically assessing the historic, sociological, political, theological and anthropological aspects of religion and politics, the book demonstrates the crucial importance of recognising the capitalist economy as the framework for understanding their dynamic relationship. Moreover, it claims that humanism is the proper lens through which to critically engage with religion in society and must be the favoured point of departure for any study within the field. This book offers a unique overarching viewpoint for all these divergent scholarly trends and traditions. As such, it will be of significant use to academics in religious studies, political science, sociology and anthropology.

Over the last decade the once marginal extreme right of the Turkish ideological spectrum has grown in size as well as in influence and has effectively reshaped party competition in Turkey. Policy mandates and electoral bases of the rising extreme right rely on potentially explosive social cleavages in the country. One such confrontation is between the secularist and pro-Islamist forces, which has always been one of the centrepieces of modern Turkish politics. The rise of pro-Islamist electoral forces from a marginal to an undeniably imposing position in Turkish electoral politics has led many to worry that a deep-rooted schism has come to the forefront of Turkish politics. The frontline of this secularist vs pro-Islamist confrontation is quite widespread ranging from a debate around the ban of turban and headscarves in universities to religious education in the country, from Islamic principles in the economy to Turkish foreign policy towards the Middle Eastern countries. This volume was previously published as a special issue of the journal *Turkish Studies*. The increased interest in religion as a phenomenon and its various cultural contexts is encouraging a focus on the relationship between religion and politics. However, the political relevance of the religious and the interdependence between political and religious spheres has always been a major area of medieval research. The articles in this volume consider not only the principle inseparability of both spheres as previously established by research, but also the beginnings of a differentiation and relative autonomy of religion and politics within the framework of a comparison between Germany and the United Kingdom. This allows the identification of restrictions within the research traditions that are due to national histories and points to ways of overcoming these restrictions.

This sixth edition offers a comprehensive account of the role of religious ideas, institutions, and communities in American life. It contains expanded coverage of religion and gender politics and the politics of sexual diversity. Through a detailed review of the political attitudes and behavior of major religious and minority faith traditions, the book establishes that religion continues to be a major part of the American cultural and political milieu while explaining that it must interact with many other factors to influence political outcomes in the United States. This edition also reviews the role of religion in the 2008 election and includes fully up-to-date coverage of how religion informs the civil rights struggles of women and gay Americans. Although the text mainly covers religion and politics within the United States, a dialogue of the centrality and complexity of religious activism in Western liberal cultures provides a useful comparative framework.

Mainuddin (political science, North Carolina Central U.) argues that although there is a lot of discussion of the connections between Islam and politics, there is a need for a wider exploration of the connections between religion and politics. He presents nine papers that study cases in Nicaragua, Mexico, Haiti, Malawi, Israel, Algeria, Palestine, Chechnya, and Bangladesh. Most of the material is basically descriptive and the theoretical focus is on the institutional relations between and within church and state. Annotation copyrighted by Book News, Inc., Portland, OR

This book has been carefully planned to give a coherent account of the impact of religion in France over the last two hundred years. Most books in English dealing with the subject are now dated, and in any case concentrate on institutional questions of church-state relations rather than on the wider influence of religion throughout France. These essays summarise recent French research and provide a concise up-to-date introduction to the history of modern French Catholicism.

This Book Discusses At Length The Nature Of The Early Turkish State In India And The Significant Stages In The Evolution Of Islam In The Subcontinent. It Places The Early Delhi Sultanate Within The Context Of Its Central Asian Neighbourhood And The Wider Islamic World.

A history of modern Iran focuses on the revolution and its transformation of Iranian society two decades ago, assessing the impact of fundamentalist Islam on Iran. Original.

A lucid, comprehensive examination of the true relationship between Islam and global politics

A Tanzanian Muslim Dr. Hamza Njozi suggested in his book, *Mwembechai Killings*, that the killings were "a culmination of a long historical conspiracy between the Church and the Government: a twin alliance whose objective has always been to marginalize and oppress Muslims". The author of this timely book explains the rationale behind *The Cross versus the Crescent*. "It was partly because I was dissatisfied with Dr. Njozi's limited historical context of the crisis that I embarked on my own research. In doing so I was guided by the hope that a broader historical context might help a better understanding of current relations between the two faiths in Tanzania".

Religion and politics are never far from the headlines, but their relationship remains complex and often confusing. *Religion and Politics in America* offers a lively, accessible, and balanced treatment of religion in American politics. The authors explore the historical, cultural, and legal contexts that underlie religious political engagement while also highlighting the pragmatic and strategic political realities that religious organizations and people face today. Incorporating up to date scholarship and analysis of voting behavior through the 2008 elections, the fourth edition assesses the politics of conventional and not so conventional American religious movements. Features include contemporary case studies, useful focus study boxes, and timely discussions of Islam, Latinos, international affairs, and political culture.

Religion and Politics in a Global Society: Comparative Perspectives from the Portuguese-Speaking World, edited by Paul Christopher Manuel, Alynna Lyon, and Clyde Wilcox, explores the legacy of the Portuguese colonial experience, with careful consideration of the lasting impression that this experience has had on the cultural, religious, and political dynamics in the former colonies. Applying the insights derived from three theoretical schools (religious society, political institutions, and cultural toolkit), this volume brings together scholars from a variety of disciplines, offering in-depth case studies on Angola, Brazil, East Timor, Goa, Mozambique, and Portugal--societies connected by a shared colonial past and common cultural and sociolinguistic characteristics. Each chapter examines questions on how faith and culture interrelate, and how the various national experiences might resonate with one another. This volume provides a deeper understanding of the Lusophone global society, as well as the larger field of religion and politics.

"Title is somewhat misleading. While the work presents information on the conflict between church and state in the 1880s and examines the Peron regime's relationship with the Church, the heart of the book is much more tightly defined. Presents a detailed Russia is not only vast, it is also culturally diverse, the core of an empire that spanned Eurasia. This collection provides entry into the diversity of Russia's religious communities. It illuminates major political, social, and cultural-anthropological trends.

16 of Ireland's leading theologians and academics review the relationship between the states in Ireland and the churches in Ireland at the beginning of the 21st century. A Festschrift for Garret FitzGerald.

For several years now, Russia has been trying to justify her neo-imperialist policies towards Ukraine, promoting the vision of a common "Orthodox civilization," in reference to the religious and cultural spheres. The Russian Orthodox Church is an important element of "soft power," whose help the Kremlin authorities are seeking in conducting their policies towards the so-called "near-abroad." Ukraine comprises an exceptionally important place in this sphere. This book analyzes the role of religion and Eastern Christian communities in Ukrainian social and political life, and the political, social, cultural and civilizational conditions for the development of religious life in Ukraine. Particular attention is focused on the problem of institutionalizing Eastern Christian communities after the collapse of the USSR. This monograph presents the conditions under which this process in post-Soviet Ukraine is carried out and the way in which it is linked to the functioning of the Ukrainian political system. This allows one to gain a new perspective on this system and capture its essence more fully. Primarily, this concerns the question of its democratic or non-democratic character. The book is an interdisciplinary research monograph, and, as such, will be useful to researchers interested in the post-Soviet space from the perspective of various disciplines, including political sciences, history, sociology and religious studies. The research and editing of the book were supported by National Science Centre Poland – grant number 2011/01/B/HS5/00911.

In recent decades, Islamist political movements in many Arab countries have strategically invested in a political process that was stacked heavily against them. And, to the surprise of many, they have actually succeeded by gaining more seats in parliaments and demonstrating their position as the only opposition movements with a popular base. *Between Religion and Politics* is a broad, cross-national study of Islamist parties in Arab parliamentary elections. The book focuses on those movements that have cast themselves, at least in part, as electorally oriented political parties. It probes the environment in which the movements operate, the checkered relationship between Islamists and national rulers, the Islamists' political platforms, and efforts to build alliances with other opposition groups. By examining the debates within the Islamists movements, *Between Religion and Politics* is able to assess the party leaders' evaluations of their political experiences and their prospects for future participation. Contents include • The Egyptian Muslim Brotherhood: Islamist Participation in a Closing Political Environment • Jordan and Its Islamic Movement: The Limits of Inclusion? • Party for Justice and Development in Morocco: Participation and Its Discontents • Pushing toward Party Politics? Kuwait's Islamic Constitutional Movement • Between Government and Opposition: The Case of the Yemeni Congregation for Reform • Hamas: Battling to Blend Religion, Politics, Resistance, and Governance

This first study of faith-based development NGOs (FBOs) political roles focuses on how U.S. FBOs in international development educate and mobilize their constituencies. Most pursue cautious reformist agendas, but FBOs have sometimes played important roles in social movements. Nelson unpacks those political roles by examining the prominence of advocacy in the organizations, the issues they address and avoid, their transnational relationships, and their relationships with religious and secular social movements. The agencies that educate and mobilize U.S. constituencies most actively are associated with small Christian sects or with non-Christian minority faiths with historic commitments to activism or service. Specialized advocacy NGOs play important roles, and emerging movements on immigration and climate may represent fresh political energy. The book examines faith-based responses to the crises of climate change, COVID-19, and racial injustice, and argues that these will shape the future of religion as a moral and political force in America, and of NGOs in international development. Paul J. Nelson is Associate Professor of International Development at the Graduate School of Public and International Affairs (GSPIA), University of Pittsburgh, USA.

Discusses the impact of religious organizations at the ballot box and their influence on the framing of national agendas

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