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SPRING 2012

HISTORY 300

CONTEMPORARY REVOLTS IN THE MIDDLE EAST

TTh 2:30–3:45—Mundelein–203

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The revolts or uprisings that sprawled across the Arab world, beginning with Tunisia in December 2010 (the self-immolation of the fruit-seller Muhammad Bouazizi which set off the riots), which were soon to be seconded by Egypt, Bahrain, Yemen, Libya, Syria, with brief interludes in Oman, Algeria and Morocco, took everyone by surprise, including the protagonists themselves. Yet, whatever the initial judgments on such inconclusive events, opinions by laymen or pundits alike have tended to portray such revolts either as convincingly original, signaling an “Arab awakening” that is innovative in both concept and practice (“the people are asking for their dignity and freedom”), or else as already aborted attempts, which could not possibly expunge in one stroke decades of abrasive and immature political practices to dislodge authoritarian régimes that have been set in motion in the wake of the Second World War and decolonization.

Delving into the causes of the French Revolution, Alexis de Tocqueville famously noted that régimes overthrown in revolutions tend to be less repressive than the ones preceding them. Why? Because, de Tocqueville surmised, though people “may suffer less,” their “sensibility is exacerbated.” As usual, Tocqueville was onto something hugely important. From the Founding Fathers to the Jacobins and Bolsheviks, revolutionaries have fought under essentially the same banner: advancement of human dignity. There are all kinds of indicators that economic data for growth and income across the Arab world are not worse off today than they were a decade or two ago, and this is particularly true for the countries that initiated the uprisings. The Tunisian economy had grown between 2 and 8 percent a year in the two decades preceding the revolt, and Tunisian society is one of the most advanced in the region when it comes to women’s rights, education, and arts. With high oil prices, Libya on the brink of uprising also enjoyed an economic boom of sorts. Both are reminders that in the modern world, economic progress is not a substitute for the pride and self-respect of citizenship.

Of course, the magnificent moral impulse, the search for truth and goodness, is only a necessary but not a sufficient condition for the successful remaking of a country. It may be enough to bring down the *ancien régime*, but not to overcome, in one fell swoop, a

deep-seated authoritarian national political culture. The roots of the democratic institutions spawned by morally charged revolutions may prove too shallow to sustain a functioning democracy in a society with precious little tradition of grassroots self-organization and self-rule. This is something that is likely to prove a huge obstacle to the carrying out of the promise of the Arab revolts, as it has proved elsewhere. We tend to ignore that when people take to the streets and consciously revolt against their political institutions and leaders, they unconsciously are more at odds with their own culture and mores, from religious obscurantism, excessive masculine domination, a repressive education and sexuality, to work habits and forms of knowledge and speech. Herein lies the ambiguity of revolts: if in street action the state symbols, beginning with the presidency or monarchy, constitute the prime targets, which is perfectly understandable, beneath the surface something else is going on, which would take decades to unravel: everything that relates to micro-power relations of the lifeworld would be at stake here, even if that remains conspicuously unknown, but such relations are the hardest to elucidate and track down.

Rethinking the Arab revolts

Rather than wage a war on either full scale optimism or pessimism, this research proposes to tackle the Arab revolts (with a focus on Syria) within historical and sociological *longue durée* perspectives. In line with the towering figures of Max Weber, Barrington Moore, and Reinhard Bendix, I want to rethink state formations in conjunction with landlordism and the status of the peasantry, on the one hand, and the possibilities of “reactionary” associations between landlords and urban manufacturers and financiers on the other. We tend to dismiss all too easily, as if in a gesture of embarrassment, that Middle Eastern societies, located for the most part on the eastern Mediterranean, were under Ottoman rule for four centuries. The collapse of the old Ottoman order, both in its political and cultural connotations, established, amid the Sykes–Picot agreements in 1916, a British–French colonial order, which meant moving, quite abruptly, from Empire to nation-state. New states with hastily drawn “borders” (“lines in the sand”) were thus formed, such as Lebanon, Syria, Palestine, Iraq, Jordan and Kuwait, whose territories were previously set within the “frontiers” of a multi-ethnic empire. The post-Ottoman colonial order was therefore the *first* attempt in the modern era of the nation-state to have delved into that awkward territory of a sovereign state, with predefined national boundaries, in conjunction with a national bourgeoisie of rentiers, manufacturers and financiers (the ex-Ottoman urban notables), which inevitably dominated politics and government. This liberal order of the colonial powers, which coopted the nascent national bourgeoisie into its ranks, persevered until the Second World War. The first indication of the dislodgment of such political and economic order was, indeed, the free officers revolution in Egypt in 1952. With that single event the social roots for an upcoming *second* political and economic order were already in full motion. It is indeed that kind of statist rule that predominates the region until now, which presumably the current revolts are attempting to extricate. But is the Middle East at large ready for a *third* order? With Gamal Abdul Nasser coming to power in 1952, Egypt would opt for a series of statist measures that would ultimately establish themselves as a blueprint for the Arab world at large. Thus, the

undermining of the power of the colonial bourgeoisie by means of actions that confiscated or nationalized its rural, urban, manufacturing, financial and educational assets, led to the establishment of an economy dominated by the state, and where the state's security was anticipated not only by means of an ever growing army, but also thanks to paramilitary groups, intelligence services, whose ranks and effectives have been continuously swelling.

The dismantlement of the colonial liberal order was therefore quick to happen across the Arab world. In 1958 the coup of Abdul-Karim Qasim, another disgruntled officer, placed a sudden and bloody end to the rule of the Hashimite monarchy which had been ruling Iraq since the 1920s, that is, since its inception by the British in the aftermath of the First World War (the same Hashimites are still in power in neighboring Jordan). In 1963 the Baath Party came to power in both Iraq and Syria, whose rule had been further brutally consolidated in the 1970s with Hafiz al-Asad in Syria and Saddam Hussein in Iraq. In 1969, a coup led by an unknown and young officer by the name of Mu'ammar al-Gadhafi, deposed the long and stable Idrissi monarchy in Libya. By 1978–79 this “second political and economic order” was sealed and further consolidated thanks to the Iranian revolution, which terminated Pahlavi monarchism, and its association to Shi'ism since the early sixteenth century, instituting an Islamic Republic for the first time in the Middle East and West Asia.

The Syrian paradox

Let us consider Syria as a recent “paradoxical” paradigm of failed statist modernization. As a newly formed nation-state under the French mandate, Syria now thought of itself as a territory with internationally acknowledged borders, rather than as a “province” appended to a multi-ethnic empire. But this also implied seeking for a certain degree of *homogeneity*, which was not there in the world of Empire. The heterogeneous nature of Syrian society was soon to be consolidated on a couple of pitfalls. Firstly, the mandate inherited the Ottoman *millet* system, whereby “communities” lived on their own, in specific neighborhoods of the city, with their own schools, businesses, and “representatives” protecting their rights. Secondly, the nation-state implied the formation of a *single* political territory, which de facto entailed a minimum degree of cohesiveness among regions. In the Ottoman system, the central axis of the four major Sunni cities of Damascus, Hims, Hama, and Aleppo, was the one which strengthened the core of the traditional rentiers class, the manufacturing of the craft guilds, linking the trade routes and their merchant classes from Jerusalem to Baghdad and beyond. With the newly formed nation-state that core economic axis had to be attached with two additional ones: the western Mediterranean strip of Tartus, Banyas, Jablah, and Latakia (the predominantly Alawi mountainous and coastal regions), and the northern-eastern region of Hasakeh, Qamishli and Dayr al-Zor. It is safe to say that all Syria's modern history hinges, on the one hand, on the relations between the confessional groups, through the established economic domination of Sunnis and Christians, and, on the other, on the imbalance between the main central urban axis of the four major cities and the two regional axes affixed to them, which remain predominantly rural.

Such socio-economic strains could be foreseen in the current disturbances. Even though the uprisings across the region may share some common ground, each one, once set within its social and political parameters, stands on its own. The “Syrian revolt,” whose fateful date was March 18, 2011, when a small group of youngsters in the southern city of Dar‘a, bordering Jordan and Israel, filled the walls neighboring their school with graffiti urging “the fall of the corrupt régime,” already points to the marginalization of rural communities under the Baath.

In spite of the dissemination of the insurgency to many cities and regions, some areas have nonetheless been remarkably unaffected, in particular Syria’s two largest cities, Aleppo and Damascus, each with an estimated population of 3 million. But while the north has been thus far been nearly silent, in the coastal region only Latakia, whose population is mostly Alawi, has erupted as a major problem, with troops dispatched in mid-August to quell what seems to have been riots in the Sunni neighborhoods and one of the Palestinian camps at the edges of the city. The geographic pattern of the revolt points, on its own, to the economic disparities alluded to earlier: Syria’s two largest cities have benefited the most from the reinstatement of the traditional entrepreneurial groups in the 1990s and later (amid the demise of the former Soviet communist bloc), receiving as much as 75 percent of the total private investments in the last couple decades. As to the north, which includes Aleppo and its province, its share of Christians and Kurds is higher than the national average, two “minority” groups which have decided to remain “withdrawn” from the conflict.

A crisis of representation

Even though the present conditions are very much different from nineteenth-century Europe, I find a parallel between the Arab revolts with post-Napoleonic Europe in 1815–1870, with the 1848 interim revolts serving as a common ground. With the loss of a center of power in the figure of the monarch, the French Revolution had ushered a complete *crisis of representation*: instead of a monarch “embodying” the will of his “subjects,” modernity in revolutionary France and Europe implied popular participation and representation. Thus, in the wake of the Revolution, the major transformation consisted in bourgeois empowerment *without popular participation*, and an economic loss of privileges for the aristocracy without its total extinction. The goal was therefore impeding the French revolutionary model, which required the gradual absorption of antagonistic elements in society, while leaving the question of representation up for grabs (even though the Revolution opted for universal male suffrage, but its effective application in France and Switzerland was left to the aftermath of the 1848 revolts), which culminated in incomplete revolutions (what Antonio Gramsci had dubbed as the “passive revolution”).

The parallelisms between nineteenth-century Europe and the Arab world today could be narrowed down to their most striking element, namely, the crisis of representation. Arab “societies” are typically described as lacking the “civil” element into them, that is, there is a “society” without a “civil society.” The prolonged era of dictatorships, which is far from

over, led to a poor system of representation for the social groups which have evolved since the demise of the Ottoman era and decolonization: liberals, nationalists, communists, Islamists, and workers organizations, have been routinely suppressed to give place to the one-party ideological template inaugurated by Nasser in Egypt in 1952 and reproduced in other Arab countries. Arab societies suffer therefore from a poor articulation between what forms civil society per se—everyday routine, the use of space, and economic experience—and the political sphere. But the formation of political society—the integration of people into the state and citizenry—takes time, and may be subject to all kinds of reactionary pitfalls. In other words—and herein is my main point—the collectivity has to be remade continuously through hegemonic projects which integrate economic relations with religion, gender relations, the desire for political unity, and people’s love for their leaders.



GENERAL

There are weekly readings in conjunction with films that we'll discuss collectively in class. Your participation is essential for the success of the course. You will be asked to do presentations of individual chapters or topics (see below).

In addition to the two-draft free-topic paper (see below the section on papers), you'll have to submit two interpretive essays based on our films and weekly readings: you'll receive sets of questions for each. *Each paper counts as 25 percent of the total. **All interpretive essays are take-home and you'll be given a week to submit them.** The purpose of the interpretive essays is to give you the opportunity to go "beyond" the literal meaning of a film/text and adopt interpretive and "textual" techniques. A failing grade in all interpretive essays means also a failing grade for the course, whatever your performance in the term-paper is. **All essays and papers must be submitted on time according to the set deadlines.***

First Interpretive Essay: due March 1	25%
Final Interpretive Essay: due May 3	25%
Term-paper: 2 drafts 10–15% each	25%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First draft due on March 29 • Second draft on May 3 	
Presentations, Blackboard postings, and class attendance and participation	25%

- It is essential that you complete all readings on time, and that you come to class well prepared. **Always come to class with the required book:** we'll discuss all readings extensively.
- The first and final interpretive essays are based on our weekly readings. They all consist of a single essay for which you'll receive the appropriate questions at the dates above, and you'll submit them in class a week or two later.
- All papers should follow the format outlined below in the section on papers.
- Essays are to be submitted only in class. Do not email or fax any material. Do not submit your papers outside the classroom.
- It's your responsibility to submit all essays *in class* on time at the deadlines below. Late papers will be graded accordingly, and papers submitted a week after the deadline will be graded F.
- You must also submit, in addition to the printed hard copies, an identical electronic file of each paper on Blackboard.
- Each non-submitted paper will receive the grade of F, and your final grade will be averaged accordingly.
- The mid-term paper is a free-topic exercise based on a topic of your own choice.
- Presentation assignments will be posted on Blackboard every week and by email one week in advance. They consist of individual chapter assignments; the same chapter could be assigned to more than one student, and a minimum 500-word synopsis must be posted individually by each student on Blackboard forum 2 at least 24 hours before the presentation.

TENTATIVE SCHEDULE

All dates and readings are tentatively scheduled and could be subject to change pending on our progress throughout the semester. Any change will be posted beforehand on Blackboard. Additional readings might be posted on Blackboard.

- Week 1: January 17–19

Introduction to the modern middle east

Kurzman, Charles. *The Unthinkable Revolution in Iran*. Harvard University Press, 2005. 0674018435

- Week 2: January 24–26

Kurzman (continued)

- Week 3: January 31 & February 2

Ismail, Salwa. *Political Life in Cairo's New Quarters: Encountering the Everyday State*. Univ Of Minnesota Press, 2006. 9780816649129

- Week 4: February 7–9

Ismail (continued)

- Week 5: February 14–16

Bayat, Asef. *Life as Politics: How Ordinary People Change the Middle East*. Stanford University Press, 2009.

- Week 6: February 21–23

Bayat (continued)

- Week 7: February 28–March 1

Bayat (continued)

First essay: to be submitted March 15

- Week 8: March 13–15

Herb, Michael. *All in the Family*. State University of New York Press, 1999. 0791441687

- Week 9: March 20–22

Herb (continued)

- Week 10: March 27–29

Ahmida, Ali Abdullatif. *The Making of Modern Libya: State Formation, Colonization, and Resistance, 1830–1932*. State University of New York Press, 2000, 2nd ed. 2011.

- Week 11: April 3–5

Ahmida (continued)

April 5: First term-paper draft

- Week 12: April 10–12
Dresch, Paul. *Tribes, Government, and History in Yemen*. Oxford University Press, USA, 1994. 0198277903
- Week 13: April 17–19
Dresch (continued)
- Week 14: April 24–26
Wedeen, Lisa. *Peripheral Visions: Publics, Power, and Performance in Yemen*. University Of Chicago Press, 2008.

Final essay: to be submitted May 3 with term-paper

PAPERS

You are requested to write one major research paper to be submitted on May 3. You will have to submit, however, a first draft of this paper on April 5. *The first draft should be as complete as possible and follow the same presentation and writing guidelines as your final draft*, and it will count as 10% of your total grade unless the final draft is of superior quality. The purpose of the first draft is to let you assess your research and writing skills and improve the final version of your paper. It is advisable that you choose a research topic and start preparing a bibliography as soon as possible. I would strongly recommend that you consult with me before making any final commitment. It would be preferable to keep the same topic for both drafts. You will be allowed, however, after prior consultation, to change your topic if you wish to do so.

Papers must be related to the middle east and *should be analytical and conceptual*. Avoid pure narratives and chronologies and construct your paper around a main thesis.

Kate L. Turabian, *A Manual for Writers of Term Papers, Theses, and Dissertations*, 5th ed., Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1987. Intended for students and other writers of papers not written for publication. Useful material on notes and bibliographies.

May 3: FINAL DRAFT DEADLINE

Keep in mind the following when preparing your preliminary and final drafts:

- once you've decided on a paper-topic and prepared a preliminary bibliography, post an abstract and bibliography of your topic on blackboard <blackboard.luc.edu> (see below). Your abstract should include: (i) title; (ii) description; (iii) sources; (iv)

methodology (e.g. suggestions on how to read sources). **Your preliminary draft will not be accepted unless you've submitted an on-line abstract by April 1.**

- preliminary drafts should be submitted on time, April 5.
- preliminary drafts should be complete and include footnotes and an **annotated bibliography**. (The Turabian reference above is annotated: it briefly spells what the book is about and to whom it might be useful.)
- do not submit an outline as a first draft.
- incomplete and poorly written first drafts will not be accepted, and you'll be advised to revise your first draft completely.
- if you submit a single draft, you'll receive F for 10% of the total and your final grade will be averaged accordingly.
- **your final draft should take into consideration all the relevant comments provided on your earlier draft:**
 - all factual and grammatical mistakes should be corrected, in addition to other stylistic revisions.
 - passages indicated as "revise" or "unclear" or "awkward" should be totally revised.
 - when specific additional references have been suggested, you should do your best to incorporate them into your material.
 - there might be several additional suggestions in particular on your overall assumptions and methodology. It will be up to you to decide what to take into consideration.
- if you're interested in comments on your final paper and interpretive essay, request an appointment by e-mail.

Please use the following guidelines regarding the format of your papers:

- use 8x10 white paper (the size and color of this paper). Do not use legal size or colored paper.
- only type on one side of the paper.
- should be double spaced, with single spaced footnotes at the end of each page and an *annotated bibliography* at the end (see bibliography below).
- keep ample left and right margins for comments and corrections of at least 1.25 inches each.
- all pages should be numbered and stapled.
- **a cover page should include the following: paper's title, course number and section, your name, address, e-mail, and telephone.**

ELECTRONIC FORUM

This course is listed on the Loyola Blackboard webpage to freely post messages and conduct discussions: login at <blackboard.luc.edu> and follow the instructions.

- You must post each week a message on national or world events, with a particular

- focus on the Middle East and Islam.
- By the end of the semester each student should have posted 14 messages.
 - Posted messages, presentations, and class attendance and participation count as 25% of the final grade.

SELECTIVE BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. *Islam & The Early Empires—General*

The *Qur'ân* is the holy book of the Muslims (in all their different factions and sects) delivered by God in Arabic to the community of believers (*umma*) through the “medium” of the Prophet Muhammad in sessions of “revelation” (*wahî*). Thus Arabic is not only the language of the *Qur'ân* (and the Sunna), but also a divine language, the language of God. All translations of the *Qur'ân* are thus considered as illegitimate and inaccurate. There are several such “translations”/“interpretations” available. A classical one would be that of A.J. Arberry, *The Koran Interpreted* (Oxford University Press). For a recent “reading” of the *Qur'ân*, see Jacques Berque, *Relire le Coran* (Paris: Albin Michel, 1993).

R. Stephen Humphreys, *Islamic History. A Framework for Inquiry* (Princeton University Press, 1991), is a long annotated and commented bibliography thematically organized. Recommended for all those looking at the best in the field for sources available in English, French and German. Some references to primary sources, mainly Arabic medieval sources, are also included. The problem with this “inquiry” is that it excludes from its field of investigation all publications in modern Arabic, as well as Turkish and Persian. In short, this book is an excellent tool for a primary survey on the status of the Middle Eastern Studies field in Europe and North America.

Marshall G. S. Hodgson, *The Venture of Islam*, 3 vols. (Chicago University Press, 1974), is a landmark study on the “origins” of Islam and its historical evolution into empires. Recommended for those interested in Islam within a comparative religious and geographical perspective.

Ira Lapidus, *A History of Islamic Societies* (Cambridge University Press, 1988), is a complete fourteen-century history of Islamic societies. Chapters vary in depth and horizon. No particular focus—Tedious to read.

Bernard Lewis (ed.), *The World of Islam* (London: Thames and Hudson, 1976), is a thematically organized book with chapters on literature, jurisprudence, sufism, the cities, the Ottoman and modern experiences. Includes hundreds of illustrations and maps.

Watt, W. M., *Muhammad at Mecca* (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1953); *Muhammad at Medina* (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1956), both are classics describing the life of the Prophet and his first achievements in Mecca and Medina.

Franz Rozenthal, *A History of Muslim Historiography* (Leiden: E.J. Brill, 1952); 2d rev. ed., 1968.

Roy Mottahedeh, *Loyalty and Leadership in an Early Islamic Society* (Princeton University Press, 1980), an excellent book, based on primary sources from Southern Iraq that describe the process and concept of *bay'a* in early Islamic thought.

Hugh Kennedy, *The Early Abbasid Caliphate: A Political History* (London: Croom Helm, 1981).

Jacob Lassner, *The Shaping of Abbasid Rule* (Princeton University Press, 1980).

Lassner, Jacob, *Islamic Revolution and Historical Memory: An Inquiry into the Art of 'Abbâsid Apologetics* (American Oriental Series, number 66.) New Haven: American Oriental Society. 1986.

The History of al-Tabarî (State University of New York Press, 1989), is a multi-volume series of the translation of the “History” of Tabarî, one of the major historians and interpreters of the *Qur'ân* of the early Islamic and empire periods.

al-Shâfi'î, *Risâla. Treatise on the Foundations of Islamic Jurisprudence*, translated by Majid Khadduri (Islamic Texts Society, 1987). Shâfi'î was the founding father of one of the four major schools of Sunni jurisprudence and the *Risâla* contains some of his major theoretical foundations on the notions analogy, *qiyâs*, and the *ijmâ'*, consensus of the community.

Martin Lings, *Muhammad. His Life Based on the Earliest Sources* (Rochester, 1983).

Newby, Gordon Darnell, *The Making of the Last Prophet: A Reconstruction of the Earliest Biography of Muhammad* (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1989).

Maxime Rodinson, *Muhammad* (Pantheon, 1971), is an interesting interpretation of the early Islamic period based on a social and economic analysis of the Arabian Peninsula at the dawn of Islam.

M. A. Shaban, *Islamic History. A New Interpretation*, 2 vol. (Cambridge University Press, 1971), is an attempt towards a new interpretation of the 'Abbâsîd Revolution of the eight century as a movement of assimilation of Arabs and non-Arabs into an "equal rights" Empire.

Mohammad Hashim Kamali, *Principles of Islamic Jurisprudence* (Cambridge, 1991). See also the great classic of Joseph Schacht, *The Origins of Muhammadan Jurisprudence* (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1950).

Ignaz Goldziher, *Introduction to Islamic Theology and Law* (Princeton University Press, 1981).

Fred Donner, *The Early Islamic Conquests* (Princeton University Press, 1981), reconstructs the early Islamic Conquests (*futûhât*) from a wealth of Arabic chronicles and literary and ethnographic sources.

Bernard Lewis, *The Political Language of Islam* (Chicago University Press, 1988), discusses the notion of "government" and "politics" in Islamic societies.

Ann Lambton, *Continuity and Change in Medieval Persia. Aspects of Administrative, Economic and Social History, 11th-14th Century* (The Persian Heritage Foundation, 1988).

Dominique Urvoy, *Ibn Rushd (Averroes)* (Routledge, 1991). Henry Corbin, *Avicenna and the Visionary Recital* (Princeton University Press, 1960), is an analysis and interpretation of Hayy ibn Yaqzân.

Salma Khadra Jayyusi, editor, *The Legacy of Muslim Spain* (Leiden: Brill, 1993). See also L. P. Harvey, *Islamic Spain, 1250 to 1500* (Chicago University Press, 1990).

2. The Ottoman Empire

• REFERENCE

For a general social history of The Ottoman Empire, see H.A.R. Gibb and Harold Bowen, *Islamic Society and the West*, Volume One, 2 parts (London: Oxford University Press, 1950-57).

For a general chronological history of the Ottoman Empire, see Stanford Shaw & Ezel Shaw, *History of the Ottoman Empire and Modern Turkey*, 2 vols., (Cambridge, 1977). See also M. A. Cook (ed.), *A History of the Ottoman Empire to 1730* (Cambridge University Press, 1976).

Paul Wittek, *The Rise of the Ottoman Empire* (London, 1963). A short monograph on the nature of early Ottoman expansion.

For a narrative account of the rise of the Ottoman Empire viewed from the standpoint of historical geography, see Donald Edgar Pitcher, *An Historical Geography of the Ottoman Empire. From earliest times to the end of the Sixteenth Century with detailed maps to illustrate the expansion of the Sultanate* (Leiden: E. J. Brill, 1972).

George Young, *Corps de droit ottoman*, 7 vol. (Oxford, 1905-6) contains selections from the Ottoman judicial code.

• GENERAL HISTORIES

Robert Mantran (ed.), *Histoire de l'Empire ottoman* (Paris: Fayard, 1989).

Barbara Jelavich, *The Ottoman Empire* (Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1973).

Halil Inalcik, *The Ottoman Empire* (New York: Praeger Publishers, 1973).

Norman Itzkowitz, *Ottoman Empire and Islamic Tradition* (New York: Knopf, 1972)

Peter Mansfield, *The Ottoman Empire and Its Successors* (New York: St. Martin's Press, 1973).

William Miller, *The Ottoman Empire and Its Successors, 1801-1927* (New York: Octagon Books, 1966).

Smith William Cooke, *The Ottoman Empire and Its Tributary States* (Chicago: Argonot, 1968).

• THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE IN THE INTER-STATE SYSTEM

Alexander H. de Groot, *The Ottoman Empire and the Dutch Republic* (Leiden, 1978).

Leopold von Ranke, *The Ottoman and the Spanish Empires in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries* (New York: AMS Press, 1975).

Gustav Bayerle, *Ottoman Diplomacy in Hungary* (Bloomington: Indiana University, 1972).

J. C. Hurewitz, *Diplomacy in the Near and Middle East. A Documentary Record*, 2 vol. (Princeton, 1956), contains a selection of administrative documents, edicts, and treaties since 1535.

• *WORLD-SYSTEM THEORY*

There has been numerous studies within the last two decades that describe in economic terms how the Ottoman societies have reacted to what is now known as the process of “incorporation” of the Ottoman Empire in the world-economy. Despite their merits, “world-systems” analyses are weak in understanding and interpreting cultures and social structures. See for example, Immanuel Wallerstein & Resat Kasaba, “Incorporation into the World-Economy: Change in the Structure of the Ottoman Empire, 1750-1839,” in J.-L. Bacqué-Grammont & Paul Dumont, eds., *Économie et sociétés dans l'Empire ottoman* (Paris: CNRS, 1983), 335-54. Some of the most recent titles in “world-systems” include the following:

Huri Islamoglu-Inan, ed., *The Ottoman Empire and the World-Economy* (New York: Cambridge University Press, 1988).

Caglar Keyder, ed., *Ottoman Empire: Nineteenth-Century Transformations*, in *Review*, 11(1988).

Caglar Keyder, *State and Class in Turkey: A Study in Capitalist Development* (London & New York: Verso, 1987).

Resat Kasaba, *The Ottoman Empire and the World Economy: The 19th Century* (Albany, NY: SUNY Press, 1988).

Pamuk, Sevket, *The Ottoman Empire and European Capitalism, 1820-1913: Trade, Investment, and Production* (Cambridge & New York: Cambridge University Press, 1987).

• *SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC HISTORY*

Halil Inalcik, *Studies in Ottoman Social and Economic History* (London: Variorum Reprints, 1985), is a reproduction of a series of articles on the “beginnings” of the Ottoman Empire, the impact of the *Annales* school on Ottoman historiography, etc., by a leading figure in the field of Ottoman studies. See also by the same author his collected studies under the title *The Ottoman Empire: Conquest, Organization and Economy* (London: Variorum Reprints, 1978).

Halil Inalcik, “Military and Fiscal Transformation of the Ottoman Empire, 1600-1700,” *Archivum Ottomanicum*, 6(1980), 283-337, reproduced in Inalcik (1985), discusses the transformation of the Ottoman tax-farming system from the *timâr* to the *iltizâm*. See also Bruce McGowan, *Economic Life in Ottoman Europe. Taxation, Trade and the Struggle for Land, 1600-1800* (Cambridge University Press, 1981).

Kemal H. Karpat, *Ottoman Population: Demographic and Social Characteristics* (Madison: The University of Wisconsin Press, 1985). This book attempts, on the basis of original archive materials, to show the demographic dimension of Middle Eastern and Balkan societies under Ottoman rule in the 19th century. See the review of Inalcik in *IJMES*, 21/3 (1989).

Ömer Lütfi Barkan, “The Price Revolution of the Sixteenth Century: A Turning Point in the Economic History of the Near East,” *IJMES*, 6(1975), 3-28. A classical article which analyzes the effects of one of the first debasements of the Ottoman currency in the 16th century.

Uriel Heyd, *Studies in Old Ottoman Criminal Law*, ed. by V. L. Ménage (Oxford, 1973) discusses, among others, the relation between the Islamic *shari‘a* and the Ottoman *qânûn*.

Benjamin Braude & Bernard Lewis (eds.), *Christians and Jews in the Ottoman Empire: The Functioning of a Plural Society*. Volume 1, *The Central Lands*; Volume 2, *The Arabic-Speaking Lands*. (New York, 1982), contains a wide range of articles on “minority” groups in the Ottoman Empire.

On women in the Ottoman Empire, see Fanny Davis, *The Ottoman Lady. A Social History from 1718 to 1918* (New York: Greenwood Press, 1986).

Ehud R. Toledano, *The Ottoman Slave Trade and Its Suppression* (Princeton University Press, 1982), stresses the key role of the British in the elimination of the trade in black slaves from Africa and the importance of the Ottoman’s own actions in abolishing trade in white slaves from the lands around the Black Sea.

Suraiya Faroqhi, *Towns and Townsmen of Ottoman Anatolia. Trade, Crafts and Food Production in an Urban Setting, 1520-1650* (Cambridge University Press, 1984).

Charles Issawi, *Economic History of Turkey* (Chicago, 1980), is an account, mainly based on the European consular correspondence of the 19th century, of the Turkish economy during the period of Western colonialism and imperialism.

Gabriel Baer, "The Administrative, Economic and Social Functions of Turkish Guilds," *IJMES*, 1(1970), 28-50. Haim Gerber, "Guilds in Seventeenth-Century Anatolian Bursa," *Asian and African Studies* (AAS), 11(1976), 59-86. Orhan Kurmus, "Some Aspects of Handicraft and Industrial Production in Ottoman Anatolia, 1800-1915," *AAS*, 15(1981), 85-101. Edward C. Clark, "The Ottoman Industrial Revolution," *IJMES*, 5(1974), 65-76. Bernard Lewis, "The Islamic Guilds," *Economic History Review*, 8(1937), 20-37.

Jacques Thobie, *Intérêts et impérialisme français dans l'empire Ottoman* (Paris, 1977) focuses on the effects of French imperialism on the Ottoman Empire in general and on some Arab Provinces in particular (Syria and Lebanon).

• *THE STATE, IDEOLOGY, & RELIGION*

Serif Mardin, *The Genesis of Young Ottoman Thought* (Princeton University Press, 1962) studies the effects of Western "liberal" thought on the Ottoman intelligentsia of the 19th century and the "origins" of the *Tanzimat* reforms of 1839. See also by the same author, "Ideology and Religion in the Turkish Revolution," *International Journal of Middle East Studies* (*IJMES*), 2(1971), 197-211. See also R. C. Repp, *The Müfti of Istanbul: A Study in the Development of the Ottoman Learned Hierarchy* (London: Ithaca, 1986) and J. R. Barnes, *An Introduction to Religious Foundations in the Ottoman Empire* (Leiden: E.J. Brill, 1986). Richard L. Chambers, "The Ottoman Ulema and the Tanzimat" in Nikki R. Keddie (ed.), *Scholars, Saints, and Sufis: Muslim Religious Institutions Since 1500* (Berkeley-Los Angeles: University of California Press, 1972).

Cornell H. Fleisher, *Bureaucrat and Intellectual in the Ottoman Empire: The Historian Mustafa Ali, 1546-1600* (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1986). The Ottoman 16th century through the eyes of the historian Mustafa Ali. See the critical review article (especially on the much debated issue of "decline") by Rhoads Murphey, "Mustafa Ali and the Politics of Cultural Despair," *IJMES*, 21(1989), 243-255; idem, *Regional Structure in the Ottoman Economy* (Wiesbaden: Otto Harrassowitz, 1987). A Sultanic memorandum of 1636 A.D. concerning the sources and uses of the tax-farm revenues of Anatolia and the coastal and northern portions of Syria.

Cornell H. Fleisher, "Royal Authority, Dynastic Cyclism, and 'Ibn Khaldûnism' in Sixteenth-Century Ottoman Letters," *Journal of Asian and African Studies*, 18/3-4(1983), 198-220.

Bernard Lewis, *The Emergence of Modern Turkey* (Oxford University Press, 1968[1961]) A survey of the first Turkish pan-movements till the proclamation of the Turkish Republic and its aftermath. See also Uriel Heyd, *Foundations of Turkish Nationalism* (Westport, Conn.: Hyperion Press, 1979).

Kemal H. Karpat, "The Transformations of the Ottoman State, 1789-1908," *IJMES*, 3(1972), 243-81.

Carter Findley, *Bureaucratic Reform in the Ottoman Empire. The Sublime Porte, 1789-1922* (Princeton University Press, 1980); idem, *Ottoman Civil Officialdom. A Social History* (Princeton University Press, 1989) reassesses Ottoman accomplishments and failures in turning an archaic scribal corps into an effective civil service.

For a political anthropology of the Ottoman Empire and the cultural barriers for its development, see Ilkay Sunar, *State and Society in the Politics of Turkey's Development* (Ankara, 1974).

3. The Arab Provinces. General.

The work of Charles Issawi gives the best synthesis of the economic development of the Arab provinces of the Ottoman Empire (Iraq, Syria, Lebanon, Palestine, Egypt). Among his numerous works, *Economic History of the Middle East* (Chicago, 1966), *Economic History of the Middle East and North Africa* (New York, 1982), *The Fertile Crescent, 1800-1914, A Documentary Economic History* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1988).

Another excellent work of economic synthesis is Roger Owen's *The Middle East in the World Economy* (London: Methuen, 1981).

William Polk & Richard Chambers, eds., *Beginnings of Modernization in the Middle East* (Chicago, 1968) contains some key articles by Karpat, Chevallier, Berque, Hourani, and others. Highly recommended.

4. Syria, Lebanon, & Palestine

The Lebanese historiography did not progress much beyond the classical works of Chevallier (1971), Harik (1968), and Smilyanskaya (1965), despite a number of interesting recent publications in the field.

Dominique Chevallier, *La société du mont Liban à l'époque de la révolution industrielle en Europe* (Paris, 1971) is a complete study on the economic, cultural, and political effects of the industrial revolution on Mount Lebanon during the 19th century. See also by the same author, *Villes et travail en Syrie, du XIXe au XXe siècle* (Paris, 1982).

Iliya Harik, *Politics and Change in a Traditional Society, Lebanon, 1711-1845* (Princeton, N. J., 1968), is very powerful in analyzing the cultural transformations of the societies of Mount Lebanon. The chapters on the process of "rationalization" (in the sense of Weber) of the Maronite Church are among the best in the field.

I. M. Smilyanskaya's thesis, *Krestyanskoe dvizhenie v Livane* (Moscow, 1965), is unfortunately only available in the original Russian with a complete Arabic translation (Beirut, 1971). Some chapters are translated in English in Issawi (1966 & 1988). Smilyanskaya's thesis is an attempt to explain the peasant's movements of the 19th century in terms of class struggle rather than inter-confessional struggles.

Boutros Labaki, *Introduction à l'histoire économique du Liban* (Beirut, 1984), focuses mainly on the production of silk in Mount Lebanon during the 19th and early 20th centuries.

Leila Fawaz, *Merchants and Migrants in Nineteenth Century Beirut* (Cambridge, Mass., 1983), covers the rapid evolution of Beirut during the 19th century from a small provincial town to a key commercial city.

William Polk, *The Opening of South Lebanon* (Cambridge, Mass., 1963), is another classical study of Mount Lebanon.

Mikhâyl Mishâqa, *Murder, Mayhem, Pillage, and Plunder. The History of the Lebanon in the 18th and 19th Centuries*, translated from the Arabic by Wheeler M. Thackston, Jr. (Albany: State University of New York Press, 1988), is a 19th century chronicle by Mishâqa (1800-1888) who among other things served as financial comptroller to the Shihâb emirs of Hâsbayyâ and in his later years was a physician and consul to the United States in Damascus.

Thomas Philipp, *The Syrians in Egypt, 1725-1975* (Stuttgart, 1985), discusses the immigration of Syrians (mainly Christians) to Egypt starting with the Ottoman period.

A.L. Tibawi, *American Interests in Syria* (Oxford, 1961), analyzes the role and function of the Protestant missionaries in Syria from the 1820s till the opening of the Syrian Protestant College in Beirut in 1866.

Abraham Marcus, *The Middle East on the Eve of Modernity. Aleppo in the Eighteenth Century* (New York: Columbia University Press, 1989), would be interesting to compare with Brown, *People of Salé* concerning the social and economic structures of Arab/Islamic cities. See also Bruce Masters, *The Origins of Western Economic Dominance in the Middle East. Mercantilism and the Islamic Economy in Aleppo, 1600-1750* (New York University Press, 1988).

Karl K. Barbir, *Ottoman Rule in Damascus, 1708-1758* (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1980), focuses on the politics of the notables during the 18th century, the governorship of the 'Azm, and the political and economic importance of the pilgrimage for Damascus.

Philip Khouri, *Urban Notables and Arab Nationalism* (Cambridge, 1983), discusses the formation, during the *Tanzimât* period and after the Land Code of 1858, of provincial bureaucracies composed mainly of Damascene land-owners belonging to the traditional notable's class.

Linda Schatkowski Schilcher, *Families in Politics. Damascene Factions and Estates of the 18th and 19th Centuries* (Stuttgart, 1985), is a more complete version of Khouri's thesis on Damascus. Her division of the city in three "conflicting" parts and the maps provided are the best parts of the book.

William Polk (ed.), "Document: Rural Syria in 1845," *Middle East Journal*, 16(1962), 508-14.

Roger Owen, ed., *Studies in the Economic and Social History of Palestine in the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries* (Carbondale, Ill., 1982), contains a series of well written articles on the effects of foreign investments in Palestine.

Neville J. Mandel, *The Arabs and Zionism Before World War I* (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1976) focuses on the Arab and Ottoman reactions (mainly by leading politicians and intellectuals) to Jewish immigration to Palestine during the last four decades of Ottoman rule.

Kenneth Stein, *The Land Question in Palestine, 1917-1939* (Chapel Hill, N.C., 1984) is in some aspects a complementary study to Mandel's *Arabs and Zionism*. Highly recommended for those interested in the social and economic dimensions of the Arab-Israeli conflict. See also Gershon Shafir, *Land and Labor and the Origins of the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict, 1882-1914* (Cambridge University Press, 1989).

David Kushner (ed.), *Palestine in the Late Ottoman Period* (Jerusalem-Leiden, 1986), has a number of interesting articles on the economy of Palestine at the turn of this century. Problems related to the demography, the system of *iltizâm*, and the *waqf* (Gabriel Baer), are well covered. See also Moshe Ma'oz (ed.), *Studies on Palestine During the Ottoman Period* (Jerusalem: The Magnes Press, 1975). On the Jews of the Arab Provinces of the Ottoman Empire, see Norman A. Stillman, *The Jews of the Arab Lands. A History and Source Book* (Philadelphia: The Jewish Publication Society of America, 1979).

Gabriel Baer, "The Dismemberment of Awqâf in Early 19th Century Jerusalem," *AAS*, 13(1979), 220-41. This article, based on the law-court registers of Jerusalem, shows that the process of the "dismemberment" of the *waqf* is only a judicial device to transform it to the status of a quasi private property.

Philip Matar, *The Mufti of Jerusalem. al-Hajj Amin al-Husayni and the Palestinian National Movement* (Studies of the Middle East Institute, 1988), offers a comprehensive biography of Muhammad Amin al-Husayni, the principle leader of Palestinian nationalism during the British Mandate.

Muhammad Muslih, *The Origins of Palestinian Nationalism* (Institute for Palestine Studies, 1988).

Justin McCarthy, *The Population of Palestine. Population Statistics of the Late Ottoman Period and the Mandate* (Institute for Palestine Studies, 1990), shows that Arabs were a large majority in Palestine up to 1947.

Avi Shlaim, *The Politics of Partition. King Abdullah, The Zionists, and Palestine, 1912-1951* (Columbia University Press, 1990), focuses on the secret Arab-Zionist agreement to partition Palestine.

Zouhair Ghazzal, *L'économie politique de Damas durant le XIXe siècle. Structures traditionnelles et capitalisme* (Damascus: Institut Français de Damas, 1993).

5. Iraq

Hanna Batatu, *The Old Social Classes and the Revolutionary Movements of Iraq* (Princeton University Press, 1978), covers extensively the rise and fall of the Iraqi Communist Party (ICP) in the 1940s in the second part of the book, while the first part is an introduction to the Iraqi society from a profile of its landowning and other social "classes." Finally, a third part deals, though less extensively than for the Communists, with the formation of the Ba'ath and the coming to power of Saddâm Husayn. The three parts seem like three different narratives without a major thread to bring them together. Extensive use of the Foreign Office archives that the British left in Iraq.

Samir al-Khalil, *Republic of Fear. The Inside Story of Saddam's Iraq* (Pantheon, 1989), analyses the logic of Iraqi "totalitarianism." Important insights on the ideology of the Ba'ath party, its organization, and its links with other state organizations such as the army, the *mukhâbarât*, etc. See also by the same author, *The Monument. Art, Vulgarity and Responsibility in Iraq* (University of California Press, 1991).

6. Iran

Roy Mottahedeh, *The Mantle of the Prophet. Religion and Politics in Iran* (Pantheon, 1985), is an analysis of some of the main intellectual movements in Iran prior and during the Islamic Revolution in 1978 as seen through the eyes of a "character" under the pseudonym of Ali Hashemi. However, despite this focus on the education and becoming of a single Iranian 'âlim, the overall point of the book remains unclear.

Ervand Abrahamian, *Iran Between Two Revolutions* (Princeton University Press, 1982).

7. Turkey

Serif Mardin, *Religion and Social Change in Modern Turkey. The Case of Bediüzzaman Said Nursi* (SUNY, 1989), raises the question of religious fundamentalism in Turkey through the case of Said Nursi and his movement.

Aktan, Reşat. "Problems of Land Reform in Turkey." *Middle East Journal* 20, no. 3 (Summer 1966): 317-334. <http://www.jstor.org/flagship.luc.edu/stable/4324024>.

- Altınay, Ayşe Gül. *The Myth of the Military-Nation: Militarism, Gender, and Education in Turkey*. Palgrave Macmillan, 2005.
- Bozdoğan, Sibel. *Modernism and Nation Building: Turkish Architectural Culture in the Early Republic*. University of Washington Press, 2002.
- Bozdoğan, Sibel, and Reşat Kasaba. *Rethinking modernity and national identity in Turkey*. University of Washington Press, 1997.
- Cinar, Alev. *Modernity, Islam, and Secularism in Turkey: Bodies, Places, and Time*. 1st ed. Univ Of Minnesota Press, 2005.
- Cizre, Ümit, and Erinç Yeldan. "The Turkish Encounter with Neo-Liberalism: Economics and Politics in the 2000/2001 Crises." *Review of International Political Economy* 12, no. 3 (August 2005): 387-408. <http://www.jstor.org.flagship.luc.edu/stable/25124028>.
- Ebaugh, Helen Rose. *The Gülen Movement: A Sociological Analysis of a Civic Movement Rooted in Moderate Islam*. Springer, 2009.
- Göktürk, Deniz, Levent Soysal, and Ipek Türeli. *Orienting Istanbul: Cultural Capital of Europe?* Routledge, 2010.
- Keyder, Çağlar. *The Definition of a Peripheral Economy: Turkey 1923-1929*. 1st ed. Cambridge University Press, 2009.
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- Keyman, E. Fuat, and Berrin Koyuncu. "Globalization, Alternative Modernities and the Political Economy of Turkey." *Review of International Political Economy* 12, no. 1 (February 2005): 105-128. <http://www.jstor.org.flagship.luc.edu/stable/25124010>.
- Magnarella, Paul J. "The Reception of Swiss Family Law in Turkey." *Anthropological Quarterly* 46, no. 2 (April 1973): 100-116. <http://www.jstor.org.flagship.luc.edu/stable/3316746>.
- Rabasa, Angel. *The Rise of Political Islam in Turkey*. RAND Corporation, 2008.
- Reisman, Arnold. *Turkey's Modernization: Refugees from Nazism and Ataturk's Vision*. New Academia Publishing, LLC, 2006.
- White, Jenny B. *Islamist Mobilization in Turkey: A Study in Vernacular Politics*. University of Washington Press, 2003.
- Yavuz, M Hakan. *The Emergence of a New Turkey: Democracy and the AK Parti*. 1st ed. University of Utah Press, 2006.
- Yavuz, M. Hakan. *Islamic Political Identity in Turkey*. Oxford University Press, USA, 2005.

8. Egypt

André Raymond's seminal work *Artisans et commerçants au Caire au 18ème siècle* (Damascus, 1973-4) in 2 volumes is a must for the economic history of Egypt during the 18th century. Compare with Marcus (1989) and Brown (1976) on the concept of Arab/Islamic cities.

For the 19th century and in particular the Muhammad Ali experience in "modernization," a revisionist work is Afaf Lutfi al-Sayyid Marsot, *Egypt in the Reign of Muhammad Ali* (Cambridge, 1984).

Judith Tucker, *Women in Nineteenth Century Egypt* (Cambridge University Press, 1985), discusses the problems in the historiography of women in Middle Eastern societies.

Bryon Cannon, *Politics of Law and the Courts in Nineteenth-Century Egypt* (University of Utah Press, 1988), explores the interaction between local and international factors, both political and economic, that affected the establishment of an effective civil and criminal court system in Egypt during the last decades of the nineteenth century.

Timothy Mitchell, *Colonizing Egypt* (Cambridge University Press, 1988), examines the peculiar methods of order and truth that characterize the modern West through a re-reading of Europe's colonial impact on 19th century Egypt.

Beinin, Joel and Zachary Lockman, *Workers on the Nile: Nationalism, Communism, Islam, and the Egyptian Working Class, 1882-1954* (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1987).

Peter Gran, *Islamic Roots of Capitalism. Egypt, 1760-1840* (University of Texas Press, 1979). Gran's main hypothesis is that the output of the 'ulamâ' marked "developments in secular culture and were supportive of capitalism."

Gabriel Baer, *Egyptian Guilds in Modern Times* (Jerusalem, 1964).

Juan R.I. Cole, *Colonialism and Revolution in the Middle East. Social and Cultural Origins of Egypt's 'Urabi Movement* (Princeton University Press, 1993), focuses on the 'Urâbî movement as a broadly based social revolution hardly underway when it was cut off by the British. A challenge to traditional élite-centered theories.

9. *The Maghreb*

What is interesting in the Moroccan case is that this society has not been subject to Ottoman rule. Hence it could be used as a background for a comparative analysis with the Ottoman societies.

Abdallah Laroui's *Les origines sociales et culturelles du nationalisme marocain, 1830-1912* (Paris: Maspero, 1977), is a monumental study on how the idea of Moroccan "nationalism" evolved through the existence of "internal" institutions (mainly the Makhzen). Highly recommended.

Schroeter, Daniel J., *Merchants of Essaouira: Urban Society and Imperialism in Southwestern Morocco, 1844-1886* (New York: Cambridge University Press, 1988). An account of Essaouira in its heyday, as the city was opening to foreign penetration, sheds light on the problems of traditional societies in the age of European economic imperialism. Compare with the classical study of Kenneth L. Brown, *People of Salé. Tradition and Change in a Moroccan City, 1830-1930* (Harvard University Press, 1976).

Edmund Burke III, "The Moroccan Ulama, 1860-1912: An Introduction" in Nikki R. Keddie (ed.), *Scholars, Saints, and Sufis: Muslim Religious Institutions Since 1500* (Berkeley-Los Angeles: University of California Press, 1972).

Carl L. Brown, *The Tunisia of Ahmad Bey, 1837-1855* (Princeton University Press, 1974).

Peter Von Sivers, "The Realm of Justice: Apocalyptic Revolts in Algeria (1849-1879), *Humaniora Islamica*, 1(1973), 47-60.

10. *The Modern Middle East Within an Anthropological & Historical Perspectives*

Roger Owen, *State, Power and Politics in the Making of the Modern Middle East* (Routledge, 1992), presents the state, society, religion and the military within a comparative perspective.

Dale F. Eickelman, *The Middle East. An Anthropological Approach*, 2nd. ed. (Prentice-Hall, 1981, 1989), covers a wide variety of topics from the villages and cities to self, gender and sexuality. Depth of treatment varies from one chapter to another—some chapters, like the one on the cities, are purely disappointing while others fail to come up with an approach from the multitude of secondary studies that the author relies on. A crucial book for an overview on the current state of anthropological literature on the Middle East.

Pierre Bourdieu, *The Logic of Practice* (Stanford University Press, 1990), originally published in Paris as *Le sens pratique* (1980), is a pioneering study on the social "practices" of the Kabyles in Algeria, based on a field work in the 1950s, and with tremendous philosophical, epistemological and anthropological implications. Recommended for those who would like to take account of the most recent discoveries in the "social sciences," and most notably anthropology and combine them with their own historical findings.

Dresch, Paul, *Tribes, Government and History in Yemen* (Oxford University Press, 1990).

Goldberg, Harvey E., *Jewish Life in Muslim Libya: Rivals and relatives* (Chicago University Press, 1990).

Haeri, Shahla, *Law of Desire: Temporary Marriage in Iran* (Tauris, 1990), on the status of women and the types of marriages (in particular the *mut'a*, pleasure marriage) in contemporary Iran.

Rosen, Lawrence, *The Anthropology of Justice: Law as Culture in Islamic Society* (Cambridge UP, 1989), is an important study on the practice of law in Morocco. Rosen starts with the basic assumption that law in every society is part of the cultural system, and then proceeds to show that "bargaining" is an essential "concept" towards an understanding of the "practice" of Islamic law. A breakthrough in the study of law in general.

Brinkley Messick, *The Calligraphic State. Textual Domination and History in a Muslim Society* (California University Press, 1992), discusses the transmission, conservation and interpretation of the *fiqh* (jurisprudence) literature from one generation to another in the context of an Islamic society like Yemen. Focuses on details that historians usually avoid. Recommended for those interested in history within an anthropological perspective.

Michael Fischer and Mehdi Abedi, *Debating Muslims. Cultural Dialogues in Postmodernity and Tradition* (Wisconsin University Press, 1990). Written in a post-modernist Derridean style, this book is supposed to show that all kinds of Islamic practices wherever they're located are always in a permanent process of adaptation and re-adaptation to the social realities of a particular period. This is done through a re-assessment of the previous mainly "textual" traditions. Thus, according to our authors, it is the various hermeneutical traditions that save Islam (or any other religion for that matter) from any dogmatism—even though they note a fear of *différance* in the Islamic traditions. Shortly prior to publication, the authors have added an annex on Salman Rushdi's *The Satanic Verses* which is probably the best thing ever written on this highly controversial book. For one thing, the authors show quite convincingly that Rushdi's knowledge of his "Islamic material" was very close to the "authoritative sources" of Islam.

Smadar Lavie, *The Poetics of Military Occupation. Mzeina Allegories of Bedouin Identity Under Israeli and Egyptian Rule* (California University Press, 1990). This book, based on extensive fieldwork on the South Sinai desert, borrows several post-modernist and deconstructionist approaches from literary criticism and creatively applies them to the Mzeina Bedouins. Thus the book is constructed around several "allegorical characters"—the Shaykh, the mad-woman, the old-woman, the ex-smuggler, and the "one who writes about us," i.e. the author herself who had decided at one point to leave the Bedouins and *write* about them at Berkeley. The "allegorical characters" are supposed to show the Bedouins-in-transition between their old kinship and survival oriented ideology towards "modernity," i.e. the male Bedouins as part of a cheap and under-paid Israeli labor-force. Her text is inserted with large "dialogues"—or "interviews"—to emphasize the author's "textual" approach: translate practices into "texts" with meaning.

Lila Abu-Lughod, *Veiled Sentiments. Honor and Poetry in a Bedouin Society* (University of California Press, 1986), reflects on the politics of sentiment and the relationship between ideology and human experience.

Virginia R. Domínguez, *People as Subject, People as Object. Selfhood and Peoplehood in Contemporary Israel* (Wisconsin University Press).

11. Gender, Women, The Family & Sexuality

Lois Beck and Nikki Keddie, eds., *Women in the Muslim World* (Cambridge University Press, 1978).

Turkish Cinema

Bayrakdar, Deniz. *Cinema and Politics: Turkish Cinema and the New Europe*. New edition. Cambridge Scholars Publishing, 2009.

Dönmez-Colin, Gönül. *Turkish Cinema: Identity, Distance and Belonging*. Reaktion Books, 2008.

Dönmez-Colin, Gönül. *The Cinema of North Africa and the Middle East*. Wallflower Press, 2007.

Suner, Asuman. *New Turkish Cinema: Belonging, Identity and Memory*. I. B. Tauris, 2010.

Iranian cinema

Hamid Dabashi, *Close Up*, Verso 1859843328.

Jonathan Rosenbaum, *Abbas Kiarostami*, Illinois 0252071115.

Hamid Reza Sadr, *Iranian Cinema*, I.B. Tauris 1845111478.

Geoff Andrew, *10*, BFI Publishing 1-84457-069-X.