

Arab Nationalism In The Twentieth Century From Triumph To Despair

Arab nationalism

Dawisha, Arab Nationalism in the Twentieth Century, p.317 *Dawisha, Arab Nationalism in the Twentieth Century, p.330*
Charles Smith. "The Arab-Israeli Conflict"

Arab nationalism (Arabic: القومية العربية, romanized: al-qawmīya al-ʿarabīya) is a political ideology asserting that Arabs constitute a single nation. As a traditional nationalist ideology, it promotes Arab culture and civilization, celebrates Arab history, the Arabic language and Arabic literature. It often also calls for unification of Arab society. It bases itself on the premise that the people of the Arab world—from the Atlantic Ocean to the Arabian Sea—constitute one nation bound together by a common identity: ethnicity, language, culture, history, geography, and politics.

One of the primary goals of modern Arab nationalism is ridding the Arab world of influence from the Western world, and the removal of those Arab governments that are considered to be dependent upon Western hegemony....

Arab-Islamic nationalism

Adeed. Arab Nationalism in the Twentieth Century: From Triumph to Despair. Princeton University Press, 2003. pp. 59–62. Devlin, John F. The Baʿth Party:

Arab-Islamic nationalism (Arabic: القومية العربية الإسلامية) is a political and religious ideology that fuses Arab nationalism, which is otherwise generally secular in nature, with Islamism. It is prevalent among some Arab Muslims on the basis of the early Muslim conquests and the accompanying socio-cultural changes across West Asia and North Africa and beyond. It may be closely associated with pan-Arabism, as evidenced by the pan-Arab colours that are derived from the legacy of the caliphates during the spread of Islam: black and white for the Rashidun, Abbasids, and Umayyads; green for Islam; and red for the Hashemites.

Sati' al-Husri

Dawisha, Adeed; Dawisha, Adeed (2016-02-16). Arab Nationalism in the Twentieth Century: From Triumph to Despair (1 ed.). Princeton University Press. p. 2

Abu Khaldun Sati' al-Husri (Arabic: ساطع الحصري; August 1880 – 1968) was a Syrian intellectual who is mostly recognized for creating the idea of a united Arab nation built on shared language and culture rather than religion.

Arab Nationalist Movement

political competitors in the mid-twentieth century was the Ba'ath Party. The ANM was based strongly on the influence of the Arab nationalist ideology of

The Arab Nationalist Movement (Arabic: حركة القوميين العرب, Harakat al-Qawmiyyin al-Arab), also known as the Movement of Arab Nationalists and the Harakiyyin, was a pan-Arab nationalist organization influential in much of the Arab world, particularly within the Palestinian movement. It was first established in the 1950s by George Habash with the primary focus on Arab unity.

Young Muslims Association

Association. Dawisha, Adeed (2002). Arab Nationalism in the Twentieth Century: From Triumph to Despair. Princeton University Press. ISBN 0-691-10273-2 v

The Young Muslims Association (Arabic: جمعية الشبان المسلمين) was a group founded in 1927 in Egypt at the impetus of Muhibb al-Din al-Khatib that was a predecessor organization to the Muslim Brotherhood and included Hassan al-Banna in its founding members. After a few month, al-Banna left the group to found his own organization, the Muslim Brotherhood, but continued writing in the Young Muslims Association's Magazine. The early activities of the group during the late 1920s and 1930s are quasi-indistinguishable from those of the Muslim Brotherhood.

The leader of the YMA in Palestine was Izz al-din Qassam.

Muhib ad-Din al-Khatib had participated in the founding of several similar political associations before, beginning with the Young Arab Society (al-Arabiya al-Fatat) founded in Paris 1911...

Abd al-Rahman al-Kawakibi

“Arab Nationalism in the Twentieth Century: From Triumph to Despair”, 2003, Princeton University Press, Princeton, NJ Tauber, Elizer Islam and the challenges

'Abd al-Rahman al-Kawakibi (Arabic: عبد الرحمن الكواكبي, romanized: ʿAbd ar-Raḥmān al-Kawākibī, c. 1854–c. 1902) was a Syrian author, a liberal thinker, and Pan-Arab solidarity supporter. He was one of the most prominent intellectuals of his

time; however, his thoughts and writings continue to be relevant to the issues of Islamic identity and Pan-Arabism. His criticisms of the Ottoman Empire eventually led to Arabs calling for the sovereignty of the Arab Nations, setting the basis for Pan-Arab nationalism. Al-Kawakibi articulated his ideas in two influential books, *The Nature of Tyranny and the Struggle Against Slavery* (طبايع الإستبداد ومصارع الإستعباد) and *Mother of All Villages* (أم القرى). He died in 1902 of "mysterious" causes. His family alleged that he was poisoned by Ottoman agents...

1964 Arab League summit (Cairo)

ISBN 978-0-86131-827-8. Dawisha, Adeed (2009), *Arab Nationalism in the Twentieth Century: From Triumph to Despair*, Princeton: Princeton University Press, ISBN 978-0-691-10273-3

The 1964 Arab League summit was the first summit of the Arab League, held in Cairo, Egypt, on 13–16 January 1964 and attended by all fourteen of the then member states: United Arab Republic (Egypt), Iraq, Lebanon, State of Palestine, Syria, Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Yemen Arab Republic, Libya, Sudan, Morocco, Tunisia, Kuwait and Algeria.

At the summit, held on the initiative of the United Arab Republic (modern-day Egypt only, following the 1961 secession of Syria from the union), it was decided to carry out planning to resolve inter-Arab conflicts and to adopt common principles regarding the struggle against imperialism and the "aggressive policies" of Israel.

The key resolutions from the summit were expanded and recorded in a letter to the United Nations eight months later at the 1964 Arab League...

Voice of the Arabs

Broadcasting in the Arab World. Ames, Iowa: Iowa State University Press. p. 316. ISBN 0-8138-0468-X. Dawisha, Adeed (2003). *Arab Nationalism in the Twentieth Century*:

Voice of the Arabs or Sawt al-Arab (Arabic: صوت العرب) (621 kHz on medium wave to Egypt, 9800 kHz, and many other frequencies on shortwave to the Middle East, the rest of Europe and North America) was one of the first and most prominent Egyptian transnational Arabic-language radio services.

Based in Cairo, the service became known to many Arabs and non-alike, as the main medium through which former Egyptian president Gamal Abdel Nasser spread his messages on Arab unity and revolutions across the Arab world. Despite its unmatched popularity in most of the 1950s and 1960s, the service no longer commands a large audience and does not play a significant role in domestic Egyptian or regional politics.

Pharaonism

October 2023. Dawisha, Adeed (2005) [2003]. *Arab Nationalism in the Twentieth Century: From Triumph to Despair*. Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press

Pharaonism is an ideology that rose to prominence in Egypt in the 1920s and 1930s. A version of Egyptian nationalism, it argued for the existence of an Egyptian national continuity from ancient history to the modern era, stressing the role of ancient Egypt and incorporating anti-colonial sentiment. Pharaonism's most notable advocate was Taha Hussein.

History of the Ba'ath Party

Arab nationalism in the Twentieth Century: From Triumph to Despair. Princeton University Press. ISBN 978-0-691-12272-4. DeFronzo, James (2009). *The Iraq*

This article details the history of the Arab Socialist Ba'ath Party from its founding in 1947 to its dissolution in the 1960s.

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