

What the Muslims knew

Piero Scaruffi

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- The Safavid and Ottoman age
- The Jews after the Middle Ages

What the Muslims knew

- Bibliography

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What the Muslims knew

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What the Muslims knew

Early Turkic-speaking empires of the steppes:

- Kok empire (552-741): Kol Tigin inscription: peace message from China general Kol Tigin (732)
- Uigur empire (741-1229): Manicheist, Tariat inscription of 9th c (stele on turtle)

What the Muslims knew

Methods of Islamic expansion



What the Muslims knew

1031: the Umayyad caliphate collapses

1055: The Seljuks (sunni) defeat the Buyids (shiite) and conquer Baghdad

1071: the Seliuqs capture Jerusalem and establish a sultanate in Anatolia

1092: the Seliuq empire breaks up into independent kingdoms in Iran, Iraq, Syria and Anatolia (Rum)

1172: the Almohads conquer Andalucia and move the capital to Sevilla

1169: Saladin, a Kurdish general, founds the Ayubbid dynasty

1187: Saladin retakes Palestine, Jerusalem and Syria from the Crusaders



What the Muslims knew

- 1248: Ferdinand III of Castilla conquers Sevilla, capital of the Almohads
- 1252: Egypt is overthrown by the Mamluks ("military slaves")
- 1258: the Mongols destroy the Abbasid caliphate of Baghdad
- 1260: The Mamluks defeat the Mongols at Ayn Jalut and stop the Mongol expansion
- 1301: Osman founds the Ottoman dynasty in Anatolia
- 1354: the Ottomans occupy Gallipoli, first outpost in Europe
- 1453: the Ottomans of Mehmet II capture Constantinople / Istanbul

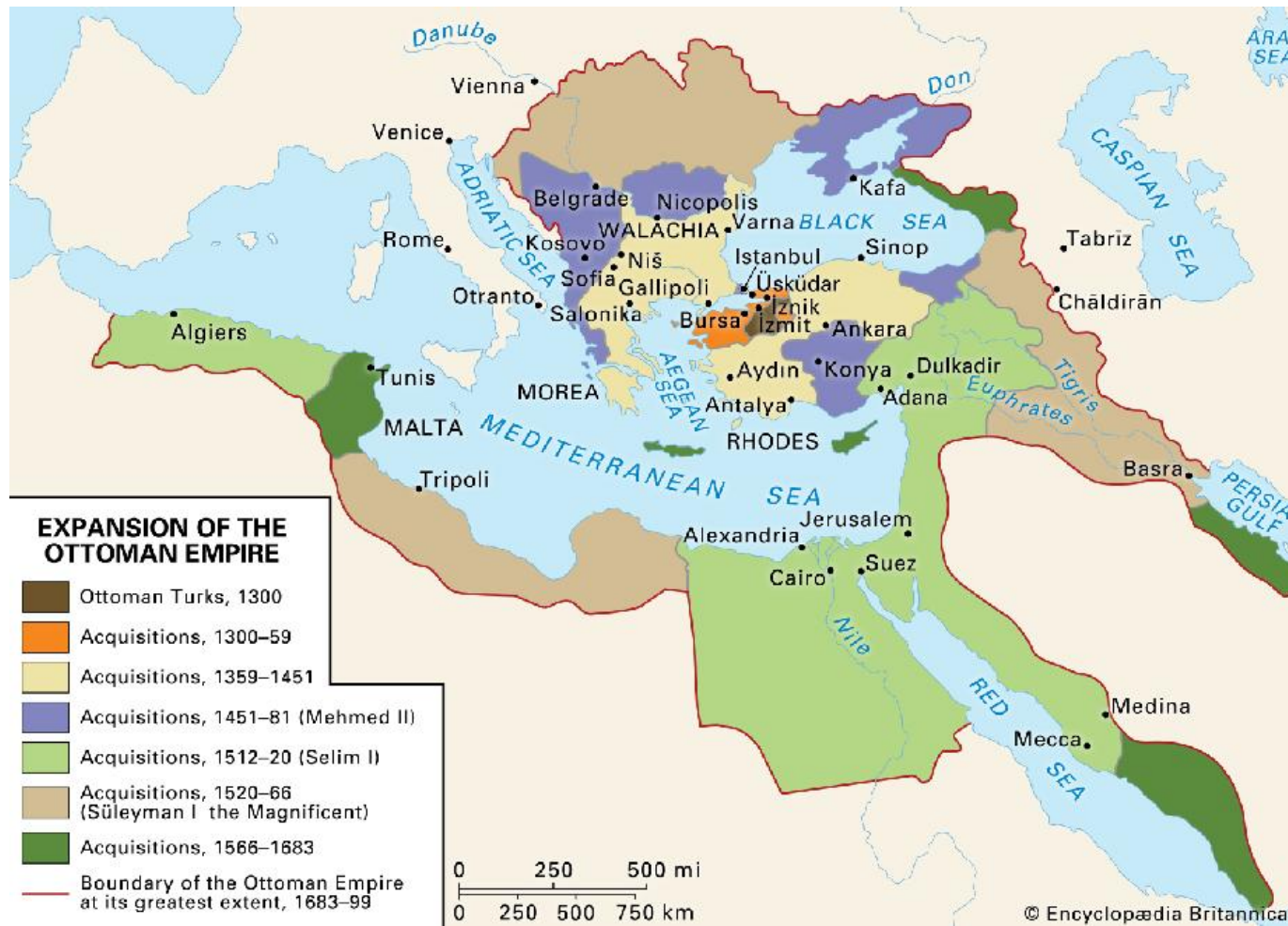
What the Muslims knew

When Columbus discovers America, Islam is the largest world religion, expanding rapidly in three continents

What the Muslims knew

1492: the Christian kingdoms reconquer all of Spain

1516: the Ottomans defeat the Mamluks and annex Syria, Palestine, Egypt



What the Muslims knew

- The Ottomans succeed in doing what the Byzantines had failed to do: reunite Byzantium, Asia Minor, Balkans and northern Africa
- Selim I is also appointed caliph of Sunni Islam
- Suleyman II rules over approximately the same territory of the East Roman Empire under Justinian
- The Ottomans are **successors of both the Roman emperors and the Muslim caliphs**
- The Ottomans dominate the Mediterranean with their fleets of galleys
- The Black Sea becomes a “mare nostrum” of the Ottomans

What the Muslims knew

- 1520: Suleyman becomes the ruler of the Ottoman empire
- 1526: the Ottomans defeat the Hungarian army at the battle of Mohacs
- 1529: the Ottomans besiege Wien (Vienna)
- 1534: the Ottomans capture Baghdad
- 1571: Spain, Venezia and Genova destroy the Ottoman navy at Lepanto, the first major battle in which gunpowder determines the outcome
- 1587: Safavid king Shah Abbas I creates a gunpowder empire in Persia
- 1683: the Ottomans besiege Vienna
- 1699: the Ottomans lose Hungary to Austria ("Treaty of Carlowitz")
- 1729: the first book is published in the Ottoman empire
- 1774: the Russians defeat the Ottomans and annex Crimea



Rabat, Morocco, 1200



Alhambra, Granada, Spain, 14th c

Iran

- 900 BC - 550 BC: Medes
- 700 BC - 331 BC: Achaemenids
- 312 BC - 141 BC: Seleucids
- 141 BC - 224 AD: Parthians
- 224 AD - 650 AD: Sassanids
- 650 AD - 650 AD: Arabs
- 749 AD - 879 AD: Abbasids
- 879 AD - 1038: Buyids/Abbasids
- 1038 - 1194: Seljuks/Abbasids
- 1258 - 1335: Mongols
- 1365 - 1501: Timurids
- 1501 - 1722: Safavids
- 1794 - 1979: Qajar
- 1979 - : Islamic republic

What the Iranians knew

- Persian poetry
 - Ferdowsi (b 932): "Shah-nameh" (1010)
 - Omar Khayyam (Persia, 1050): "Rubaiyat"
 - Muslih al-Din Sadi (1184): "Bustan" (1257)
 - Jalal al-Din Muhammad Rumi (Afghanistan/Anatolia, 1207): "Mathnawi" (125#)
 - Hafez (1324): "Divan"

What the Iranians knew

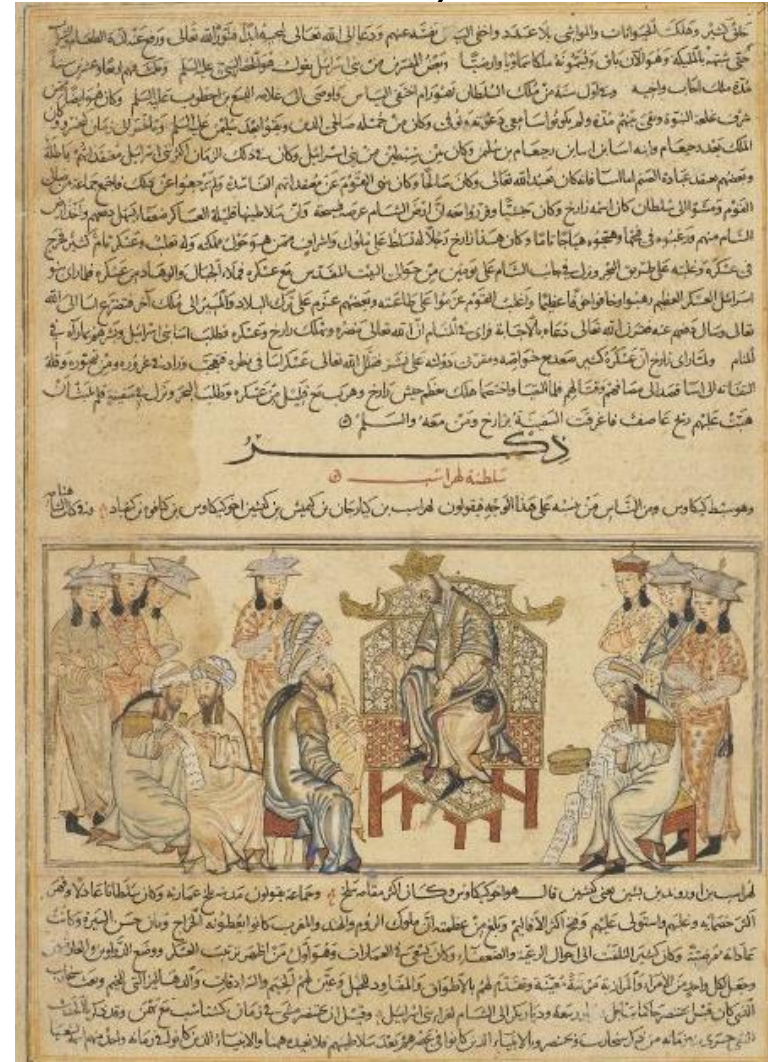
- Iran under Turkic occupation
 - Seljuqs 1038-1194
 - Mongols (Ilkhanate) 1263-1335
 - Timurids 1370-1469
 - Safavids 1501 - 1722
 - Afghans 1722-1779
 - Qajar 1779 - 1979 (originally Turkish vassals)

What the Iranians knew

- Iran under Turkic occupation
 - Ilkhanate 1263-1335
 - Ghazan (1295-1304) allies with the ulama, converts to Islam and engineers an economic revival
 - Rashid al-Din/ Rashideddin (Jew of Persia, 1247):
“Jami al-Tawarikh/ Compendium of Histories”
(Muslim, European, Indian and Chinese history)
 - Mausoleum of Oljeytu (1317) at Sultaniya/
Soltaniyeh
 - Tabriz becomes an artistic center, especially for painting and manuscript illustration

What the Iranians knew

- Rashid al-Din/ Rashideddin (Jew of Persia, 1247)



“Jami al-Tawarikh/ Compendium of Histories”

What the Iranians knew

- Rashid al-Din/ Rashideddin (Jew of Persia, 1247)



Portraits of Mohammed

What the Iranians knew

- Iran under Turkic occupation
 - Timurids 1370-1469
 - Ulug Beg (1317-): Transoxania becomes a center of poetry, philosophy, music, art, science
 - Husayn (1469-1506): Herat becomes a center of (Turkish) literature

What the Iranians knew

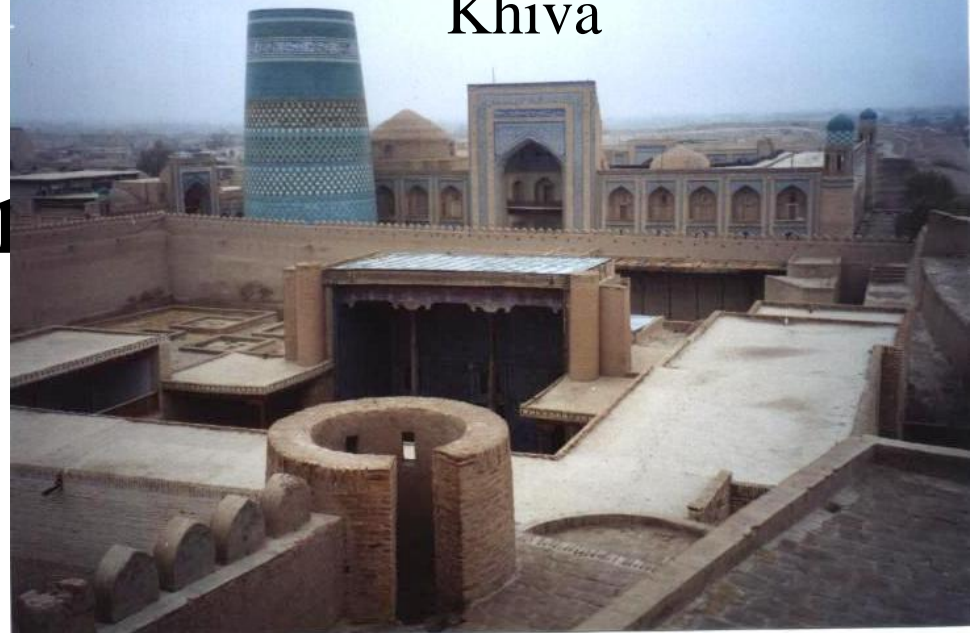
- Persian Art
 - Timurid art (1389-1501)
 - Architecture (Samarqand, Herat)
 - Book printing and manuscript illumination
 - Painting and calligraphy (Shiraz)
 - 1510: School of painting moves from Herat to Tabriz
 - Jahanshah Qara-Quyunlu (1439-67)
 - Darb-i Imam in Isfahan (1454)
 - Blue Mosque in Tabriz (1465)

Kashgar



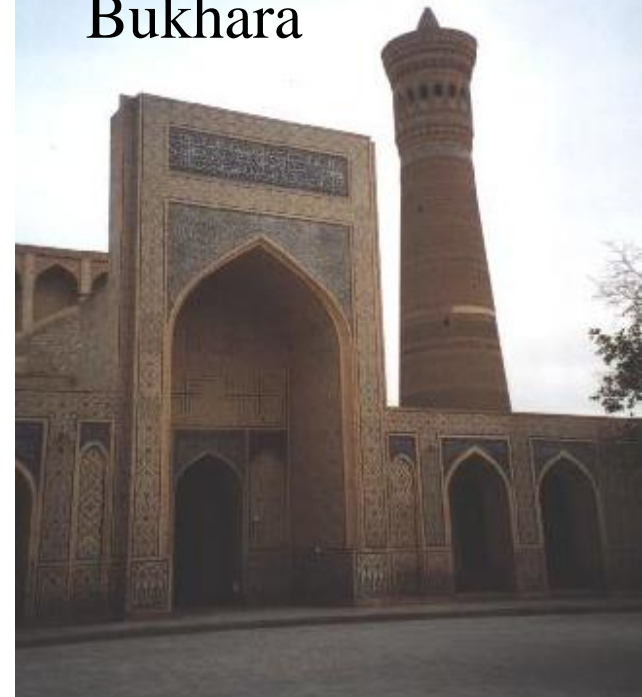
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Khiva



Samarkand

Bukhara



What the Iranians knew

- **Persian Art**



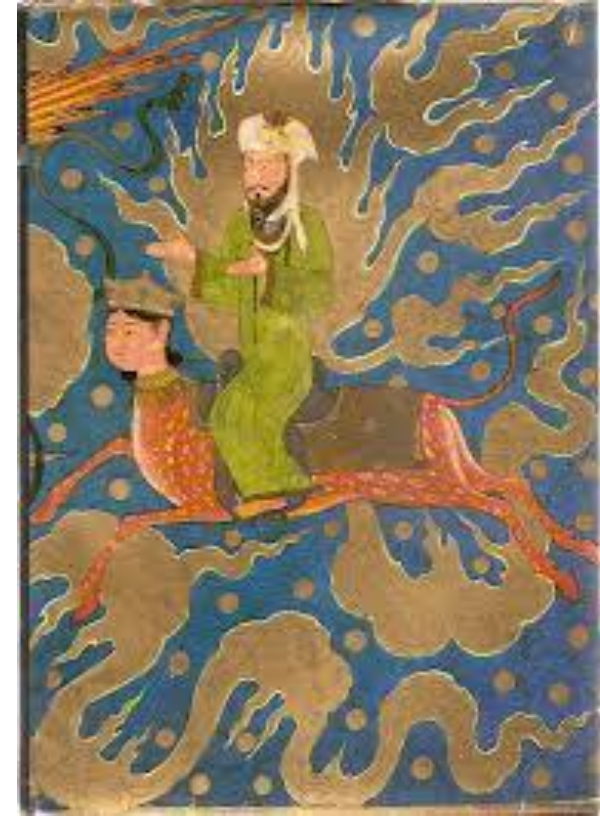
(Iran, 13th c, Kuwait Museum)



(Iran, 14th c, Kuwait Museum)

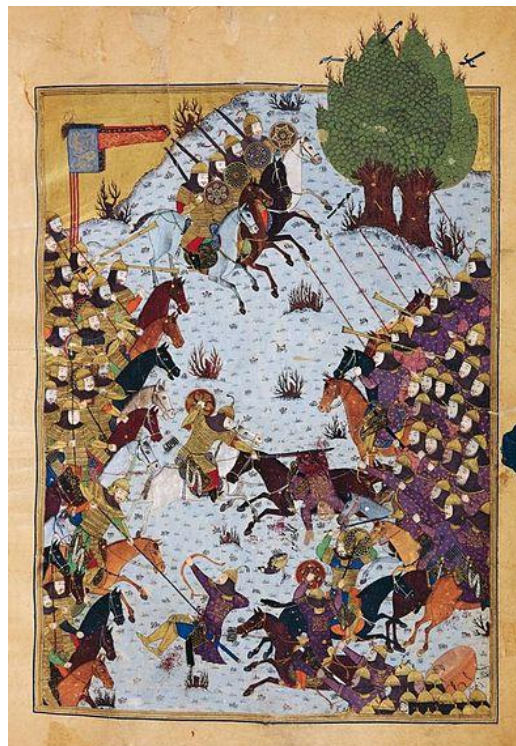
What the Iranians knew

- Persian Art
 - Manuscript illumination
 - “Miraj Nameh/ Night Journey of the Prophet” (15th c)



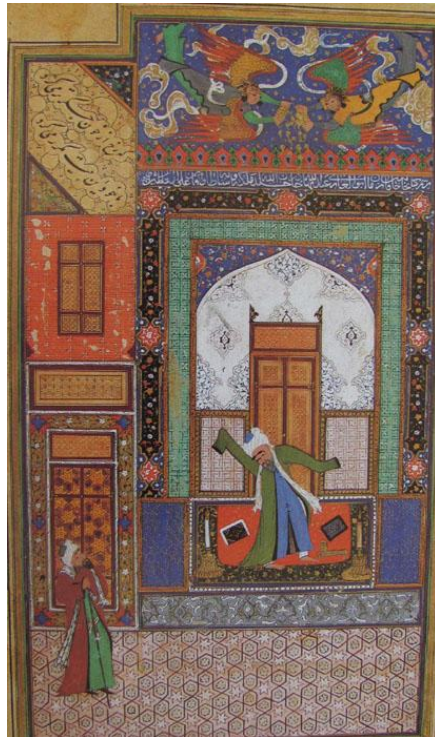
What the Iranians knew

- **Persian Art**
 - **Manuscript illumination**
 - **Jafar Baysonghori's Illuminated edition of Ferdowsi's "Shah-nameh" (1429)**

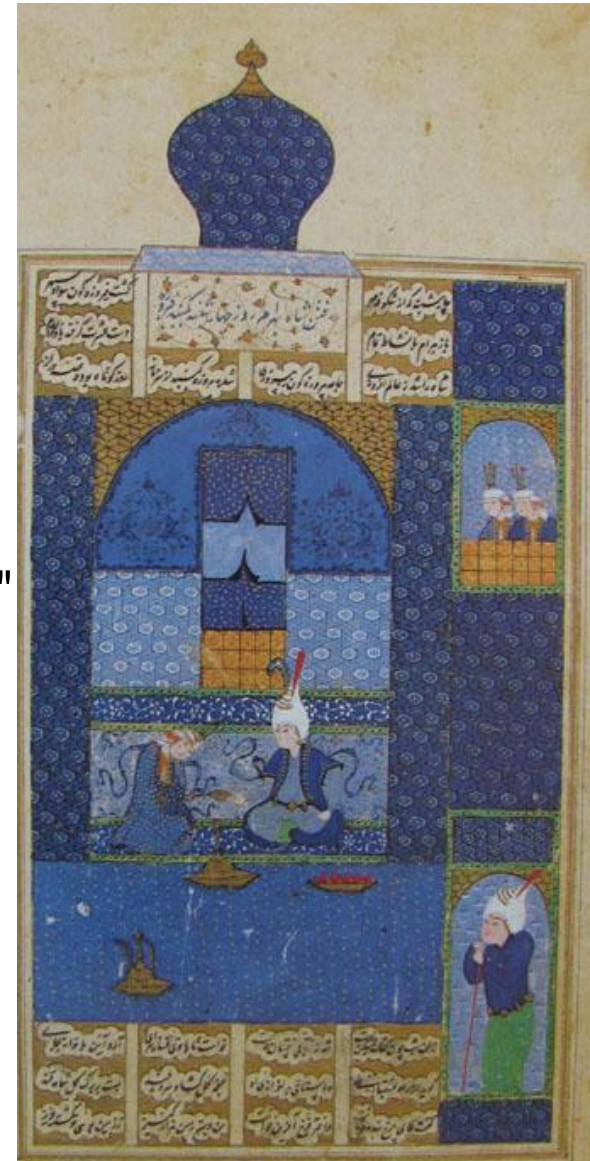


What the Iranians knew

- **Persian Art**
 - **Manuscript illumination**



Manuscript of Jami's "Subhat al-Abrar"
(Bukhara, 1496, Kuwait Museum)



Manuscript of
Nizami's "Khamseh"
(Iran, 1537, Kuwait
Museum)

What the Iranians knew

- Iran under Turkic occupation
 - Sufi brotherhoods (tariqa): the veneration of shrines (of the qutb, of the perfect human being) becomes the prevalent form of Islamic worship, but Sufis represent a heterogeneous theology
 - Kubrawi order in western Iran (14th c), intellectual, both Sunni and Shia
 - Hurufiya order (15th), exoteric
 - Sarbadar order (14th c), apocalyptic
 - Safavid order (14th c), messianic (and turns into a military movement)

What the Iranians knew

- Iran under Turkic occupation
 - Ulama: the formal scholastic learning, madrasa-style education, schools of law, administration of justice; not as popular as the Sufis but politically more influential in pre-Safavid Iran

What the Iranians knew

- Iran under Turkic occupation
 - Safavid order (14th c)
 - 1301: Shaykh Safi al-Din, of Kurdish descent, founds a Sunni Sufi order in Uzbekistan
 - 1334: Sadr al-Din, Safi's son, claims to be a descendant of the founder of Islam, Mohammed
 - 1447: Shaykh Junayd transforms the Sufi order into a military movement
 - 1501: Shah Ismail proclaims that he is the hidden imam, a descendant of the seventh imam, a reincarnation of Khird and the spirit of Jesus and even assimilates legends from Buddhism and Zoroastrianism
 - 1502: Ismail has rebuilt the Persian empire

What the Iranians knew

- Iran under Turkic occupation
 - 1509: Ismail converts Iran to Twelver Shiism and persecutes Sunnis (that are the majority of the population)
 - The ulama report to the sadr who reports to the Safavid shah
 - The shah grants land to the religious establishment (patronage of the shrines) and the religious establishment becomes part of the landowning aristocracy
 - The administration of law also reports to the shah
 - Note: Both Safavids and Mughals were founded by teenagers

What the Iranians knew

- Iran under Turkic occupation
 - Waves of persecutions against Sunnis and Sufis throughout the 17th c
 - Forced conversion of Jews (1656)
 - Forced conversion of Zoroastrians (1690s)
 - Exceptions: Armenians and Georgians (providing traders and military slaves)
 - Main religious symbols: the shrines of Mashhad and Qum, pilgrimage to Karbala, the hidden imam (instead of the Sufi qutb), processions with flagellation during the month of Muharram

What the Iranians knew

- Safavid Iran
 - Military elite created by Ismail after the Ottomans (but defeated by Ottomans at Chaldiran in 1514)
 - Slave forces from the Caucasus and gunpowder become the pillars of power under Abbas (1587)
 - 1597: New capital at Isfahan (Abbas' grandeur)
 - Abbas revives the economy: carpets, silk, ceramics (mainly from Isfahan), a network of roads and caravanserais, and Armenian merchants to sell luxury goods abroad
 - 1622: Abbas conquers Portugal's ports in the Persian Gulf

What the Iranians knew

- Safavid Iran
 - 1623-39: War with the Ottomans for Mesopotamia (won by the Ottomans)
 - 1700: Europeans control Iranian trade
 - It is not Europeans that conquer Iran (as it will happen in the rest of the Islamic world) but Iran that implodes and gets controlled by Europeans
 - 1722: Afghans conquer Isfahan

What the Iranians knew

- Iran under Turkic occupation
 - Persian Art
 - Safavids (1501 - 1722)
 - Ali Qapu in Qazvin (16th c)
 - Chihil Sutun in Qazvin (16th c)
 - Jannat Saray, Ardabil (1540)
 - Caravanserai for the tomb of the Eighth Imam in Mashhad (16th c)
 - Masjid-i Shah in Isfahan (16th c)
 - 1666: Isfahan has 162 mosques, 48 colleges, 182 caravansaries, 273 public baths

Royal Mosque, Isfahan, Iran, 1629



Illuminated edition of Ferdowsi's "Shah-nameh" (by Jafar Baysonghori, 1429)

What the Turks knew

- Turkification of Central Asia
 - Xsiung-nu (Mongolia): 200BC-48AD
 - Tribute empires (Central Asia): 209BC-551AD
 - Ashina Kaghanate (Chinese Turkestan, 552-659)
 - Second Turk Kaghanate (Chinese Turkestan, 682-744)
 - Cosmopolitan (Buddhism, but also Zoroastrianism and Taoism)
 - Sogdian script (Aramaic-like), eg Tonyukuk inscription (725)
 - Uigur state (Chinese Turkestan, 744-846)
 - Cosmopolitan (Manicheism, but also Buddhism, Zoroastrianism and Taoism)
 - Sogdian script

What the Turks knew

- Turkification of Central Asia
 - Karakhanid state (Transoxania, 846-
 - 955: converted to Islam
 - “Wisdom of Royal Glory” (1069) first major Turko-Islamic literature

What the Turks knew

- Islamification of the Turks
 - Forced conversion (8th-10th c)
 - 751: Battle of the Talas river between Arabs and Chinese
 - 819: the Samanids recruit Turkish slaves ("ghulam")
 - 833: Abbasids create a regiment of Turkish slaves ("ghulam")
 - 962: A Turk slave soldier of the Samanids overthrows the Samanids and founds the Ghaznavid state

What the Turks knew

- Seljuk empire (985-1092)
 - 985: The Seljuks invade Transoxania
 - 1038: The Seljuks defeat the Ghaznavid in Persia
 - 1055: The Seljuks (sunni) defeat the Buyids (shiite) and conquer Baghdad
 - 1071: the Seljuks defeat the Byzantines, capture Jerusalem and establish a sultanate in Anatolia (capital in Isfahan)
 - Seljuk empire (1038-1092): process of Sunni reunification
 - A dynasty of Central Asian nomads acquires control over an ancient agrarian culture
 - Armenians, Georgians, Abbasids, Qarakhanids and Gaznavids are vassals of the Seljuks

What the Turks knew

- Seljuk empire (985-1092)
 - The Seljuk Empire broke into these successor states:
 - Khorasani Seljuks (Transoxania, Marv)
 - Iraqi Seljuks (Iraq and Azerbaijan, Hamadan)
 - Syrian Seljuks (Syria, Damascus, later Aleppo)
 - Kermani Seljuks (Iran, Kerman)
 - Rum Seljuks (Anatolia, Iznik/Nicaea, later Konya)
- Rum state of Anatolia (1092-1243): one million Turks move to Anatolia

What the Turks knew

- Turkish epics
 - “Kitab-i Dede Qorqud” (9##)
 - “Koroglu Destani” (10##)
 - “Battal-name” (11##)
 - “Danismend-name” (120#)

What the Turks knew

- Mongol empire (1243-1365)
 - Karakorum
 - Horses
 - Siege warfare
 - Catapult
 - Biological warfare (animal and human corpses)
 - Scribes in Karakorum produced documents in Chinese, Persian, Uighur, Tibetan, Tangut, Mongolian
 - Census taking
 - Taxation

What the Turks knew

- Mongol empire (1243-1365)
 - Capitals
 - Karakorum
 - Batu's Blue Horde: Sarai (southern Russia)
 - Hulegu's Ilkhanate: Baghdad
 - Kublai's Yuan dynasty: Beijing



What the Turks knew



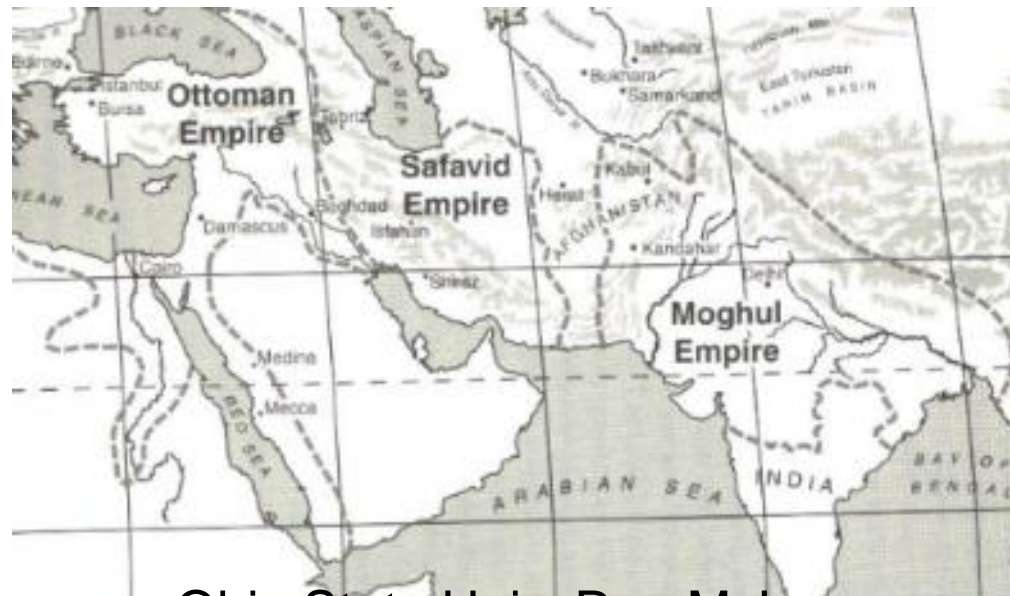
- Mongol empire (1243-1365)
 - Pax mongola: safe passage from Crimea to Beijing
 - The merchants of Venice who sell exotic commodities have never been in India or China themselves until the Mongols create a free trade and free movement area from the Middle East to China
 - Religious tolerance (Catholics, Nestorians, Armenians, Manicheans, Buddhists, Muslims)
 - 1245: Pope dispatches Pier del Carpine to the Mongol capital
 - 1253: William of Rubruck visits the Mongol khan
 - Protection of free trade
 - Printing press

What the Turks knew

- Islamification of the Turks
 - Timurid empire (1365-1506)
 - Founded by a Muslim (Timur/Tamarlane)
 - Samarkand
 - Heavy cavalry (instead of the Mongols' light cavalry)
 - Patronage of Islam
 - Chinese-style government based on meritocracy
 - Ulug Beg's astronomical observatory
 - Registan
 - Husayn Baykara's patronage of the arts at Herat (till 1506)

What the Turks knew

- Islamification of the Turks
 - Gunpowder empires of Turkic descent
 - Ottoman Empire (Edirne, later Istanbul)
 - Safavid Empire (Isfahan in Iran)
 - Moghul Empire (Fatehpur Sikri in north India)



What the Turks knew

- Islamification of the Turks
 - Ottoman Empire
 - Orhan: Bursa (1326), Gallipoli (1354), Kosovo (1389)
 - Murad I: Adrianopole/Edirne (1361)
 - Bayazid: Bulgaria (1393)
 - Murad II: Serbia (1439)
 - Mehmet II: Constantinople/Byzantium (1453 - when he was 20), Greece (1460), Bosnia (1463)
 - Selim I: Arabia from the Safavid Empire of Persia (1514), the Mamluk Empire of Egypt, Palestine, Syria (1516)

What the Turks knew

- Islamification of the Turks
 - Ottoman Empire
 - Major peace treaties that defined the boundaries of Ottoman influence
 - 1580 divides the Mediterranean
 - 1606 divides the Balkans
 - 1639 divides the Middle East



What the Turks knew

- Islamification of the Turks
 - Ottoman Empire
 - See logos2

What the Turks knew

- Ottoman Empire/ Society
 - Istanbul was one of the few cities in the world (before the USA) that attracted immigrants from all over the world (Europe, Asia, Africa)
 - Conquered Greeks
 - African, European and Central Asian slaves
 - Jews fleeing persecution in Europe
 - Armenians fleeing racism/poverty in Anatolia
 - Slavs fleeing from Catholic Austria
 - Slavs fleeing from Russia
 - Arabs looking for better life
 - Western merchants looking for opportunities
 - Muslims from Central Asia fleeing Russian expansion

What the Turks knew

- Ottoman Empire/ Society
 - Higher castes
 - Turkish soldiers
 - Arab and Persian scholars
 - Balkan Christian lords
 - Greek aristocracy (prominent merchants)
 - Leaders of the Orthodox Greek Church
 - Jewish immigrants from Iberia (eg Yasef Nassi)
 - Dhimmi population
 - Non-Muslim communities regulates themselves

What the Turks knew

- Ottoman Empire/ Society
 - Muslim population
 - Organized around schools of law, Sufi brotherhoods (especially in rural societies), urban religious orders (e.g., the Mevlevi, i.e. whirling dervishes)
 - Both ulama and Sufi orders absorbed into the Ottoman state bureaucracy by the 16th c
 - Dhimmi population
 - Non-Muslim communities regulates themselves
 - Guilds
 - Guilds report to state bureaucracy too (even guilds for entertainers and prostitutes)

What the Turks knew

- Ottoman Empire/ Society
 - Ottoman empire vastly better organized and more powerful internally than the Safavid empire

What the Turks knew

- Ottoman empire
 - Causes of decline
 - Uneducated sultans (kept in isolation during childhood from 1617 on)
 - Western naval routes to the Far East that bypass the Ottoman empire
 - Russian expansion
 - See logos2

What the Turks knew

- Ottoman empire
 - Causes of decline
 - Islam
 - Belief that everything in the Islamic world is superior to anything in the non-Muslim world
 - Western technology anathema
 - » 1580: A fanatical mob destroys the astronomical observatory of Istanbul (the next one will be built only in 1868)
 - Western books anathema
 - The Quran is a transcendent book that exists in the heavens and can only be transmitted by being copied by hand like it was done since the beginning

What the Turks knew

- Ottoman empire
 - Causes of decline
 - No scientific revolution
 - No industrial revolution

What the Turks knew

- Ottoman empire
 - Establishment of a Turkish high literary culture
 - Imperial vision of Islamic expansion

What the Turks knew

- Ottoman empire
 - Urban planning
 - Kulliye: unit of urban expansion built around a mosque
 - Citadel: administrative center
 - Bazaar: commercial center, built around the Friday mosque

What the Turks knew

- Ottoman empire
 - Urban planning
 - Kulliye of Mehmed II



(Melchior Lorichs)

What the Turks knew

- Poetry
 - Navai (1441): "Hamsa" (1501)
 - Fuzuli (1483): "Dastani Leyli vu Mecnun/
The Epic of Layla and Majnun" (15##)
 - Baki (1526): "Mersiyei Hazreti Suleyman
Han/ Elegy for His Excellency Suleyman
Khan"" (15##)
 - Nedim (1681): "Sarki/ Songs" (17##)

What the Turks knew

- Poetry
 - Nedim's Divan



What the Turks knew

- Jerusalem



Pilgrims entering Jerusalem ("Passages d'Outremer", 1472)

What the Turks knew

- Selim Sinan (1489, Ottoman architect)
 - Tekiya, Damascus (1554)
 - Selimiye, Edirne (1574)
 - Suleymanyeh, Istanbul (1587)
 - Blue Mosque, Istanbul (1619)

Istanbul, Turkey, 1616

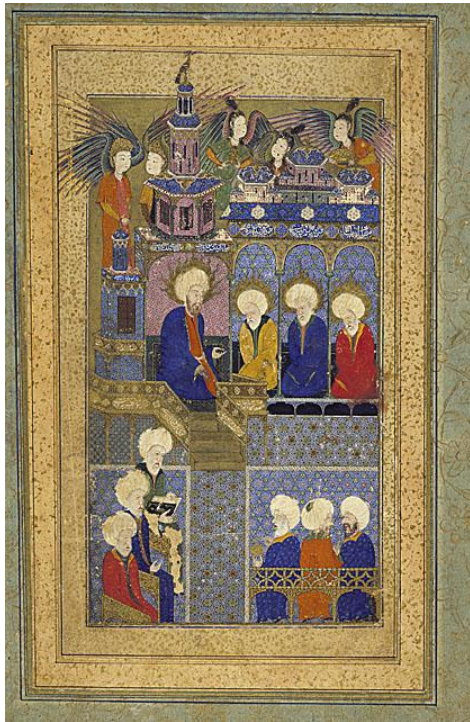


Blue Mosque (1619), Istanbul



What the Muslims knew

- **Illuminated manuscripts**



Arifi: “Shahname-i al-i 'Osman/ Book of Kings of the House of Osman” (16th c)

What the Muslims knew

- **Sadr al-Din al-Shirazi (Persia, 1572)**
 - **Four journeys of the soul:**
 - **from the Creation (al-Khalq) to the Supreme Reality (al-Haqq)**
 - **to Reality**
 - **to Creation**
 - **to Reality as manifested in Creation**

What the Muslims knew

- **Sadr al-Din al-Shirazi (Persia, 1572)**
 - **Philosophy is divided in two disciplines**
 - **Practical philosophy: improving one's soul to become more like Allah**
 - **Theoretical philosophy: knowing the nature of the world**
 - **Philosophy was founded by Seth/Shiith and Hermes/Idris/Enoch who initiated and spread the study of wisdom**

What the Muslims knew

- **Sadr al-Din al-Shirazi (Persia, 1572)**
 - **Application of Greek and Sufi concepts to Shiite theology**
 - **The world is generated through a series of manifestations, first ones being the Shiite “fixed entities” (intelligible forms) that form the Shiite “world of command” (intelligible world)**

What the Muslims knew

- **Sadr al-Din al-Shirazi (Persia, 1572)**
 - **Suhrawardi's Illuminationism**
 - **The soul is a mixture of light and darkness**
 - **The soul is the link between the intelligible and material world**
 - **The world is made of concentric spheres, each with a different degree of light corresponding to the degree of manifestation and knowledge of “Allah's face”**

What the Muslims knew

- Sadr al-Din al-Shirazi (Persia, 1572)
 - Time and the world are not infinite: they were created, they undergo continuous change, and they will perish

What the Muslims knew

- Mir Damad (Persia, 17th c)
 - School of philosophy that creates a Shiite version of Sufism
 - Neo-Platonic
 - Three stages: dahr (eternal divine world), sarmad, zaman (temporary material world)

What the Muslims knew

- Mulla Sadra (Persia, 17th c)
 - School of philosophy that creates a Shiite version of Sufism
 - Neo-Platonic
 - The Necessary (God) vs the contingent
 - God is pure existence without quality or property
 - God bestows existence upon contingents
 - Existence is pure goodness
 - Its absence constitutes evil

What the Muslims knew

- Mulla Sadra (Persia, 1627)
 - Gradation of existence: existence is both singular and multiple; existence is singular with degrees of intensity
 - Existence is in motion towards perfection
 - One's existence is a process of reversion to the One

What the Muslims knew

- **Compass and sundial (Istanbul, 1749)**



What the Muslims knew

- **Decline of Islamic civilization**
 - **Economy: the discovery of new routes from Europe to the Far East and the discovery of America hurts the economies of the Islamic world**
 - **Culture: the Turkish invasions de facto replaces the Greek-Jewish-Persian-Indian synthesis with the culture of the Central Asian steppes**
 - **Muslims are an absolute majority minority (the “inshallah” syndrome prevails)**

What the Muslims knew

- **Mecca in the 19th c**



What the Jews knew

- The Jews are the only people in the world who can trace their ancestry back thousands of years
- Jews penetrated most societies of the world.
- Writing a history of the Jews entails writing a history of the world.

What the Jews knew

- Still waiting for the Messiah
- After 70AD rise of the rabbi (a religious scholar who is also a working Jew), who replaced the priests
- The intellectual is not separated from political power as in Christian and Islamic societies

What the Jews knew

- Jews in the Islamic world
 - Kairouan (Tunisia) from the 7th c
 - Granada (Spain) from the 8th c
 - 25% of the population of Baghdad under the Abbasids from the 8th c
 - Cairo (Egypt)
 - Jews lived in separate quarters
 - Jews were mainly traders and scholars
 - In medieval times Jews constituted the main economic link between the Islamic and Christian worlds, operating as far as China

What the Jews knew

- Jews in the Islamic world
 - Jews expelled from Spain in 1492 resettle are welcome in the Ottoman Empire and help the Ottomans wage war against the Christian powers

What the Jews knew

- Jews in the Christian world
 - Jews sometimes demanded to live in separate quarters
 - Jews were mainly traders and financiers
 - In medieval times Jews constituted the main economic link between the Islamic and Christian worlds, operating as far as China
 - After the Crusades the Knights Templar of Jerusalem become the first Christian bankers and make the Jews less relevant for Europe
 - Jews banned from universities (create their own schools)

What the Jews knew

- Jews in the Christian world
 - Jews persecuted (continuous emigrations, mainly towards Eastern Europe)
 - Persecutions led by Franciscan and Dominican friars (the most educated Christians)
 - Jews expelled from Spain in 1492 are welcome in the Ottoman Empire and help the Ottomans wage war against the Christian powers
 - Jews expelled from Spain in 1492 move to Italy
 - Poland becomes the safest country for Jews (150,000 Jews out of seven million people in 1575)
 - Jews move into the underdeveloped lands of Eastern Europe (Poland, Lithuania, Ukraine) and develop them

What the Jews knew

- Jews in the Christian world
 - Food-supply chain of Eastern Europe: andowners were (Polish) Christians, port managers were (German) Protestants, ship owners were (Dutch) Calvinists, Jews funded and ran the food-producing estates
 - Legend of the "Wandering Jew" (first published in 1223 in Italy but boom of books in the 16th c)
 - Jews accepted oppression and discrimination as long as it came with stable, definite rules
 - Jews welcomed segregation (meant to protect Christians from Jewish influence) when it protected them from persecution (and from un-Jewish secular lifestyles)

What the Jews knew

- Jews in the Christian world
 - The Reformation eliminates the friars (the Jews' main enemies) from Protestant countries
 - After the Reformation Jews are welcome based on their usefulness
 - Jews help fund the big European wars (Thirty Year War, Austro-Turkish wars) supplying all the powers
 - Vienna saved from the Ottomans (1683) by Samuel Oppenheimer who equips the Austrian troops
 - William of Orange invades Britain (1688) with money from Lopez Suasso
 - Jewish loans finance the great projects of the new nation states

What the Jews knew

- Persecution of Jews
 - Christians think Jews crucified the son of god
 - Muslims think Jews sin for rejecting Mohammed (but did not crucify him)
 - Christians and Jews have different traditions (circumcision, diet, etc)
 - Arabs and Jews have similar traditions (circumcision, diet, etc)

What the Jews knew

- Persecution of Jews

7th c: Visigoths massacre Jews and force them to convert to Christianity

711: Jews help Muslims invade Spain

1096: Pogroms in France and Germany during the first Crusade

1215: Anti-Jewish code of the Lateran Council

1278: Mass arrests of Jews in England

1290: England expels all Jews

1421: Mass expulsion of Jews from Austria

1442: Mass expulsion of Jews from Bavaria

1481: Dominicans set up the Spanish Inquisition that burns hundreds of Jews in the next twelve years

1489: Expulsion of Jews from Milano

1492: Mass expulsion of Jews from Spain after the Christian "Reconquista"

What the Jews knew

- **Persecution of Jews**

1494: Expulsion of Jews from Firenze

1495: Mass expulsion of Jews from Poland and Lithuania

1497: Mass expulsion of Jews from Portugal

1516: Venezia decides to confine the Jews in a "ghetto" (2,400 Jews out of a population of 98,000) and charge them special taxes

1518: Ottomans massacre Jews in Hebron

1541: Jews expelled from Napoli

1557: The Pope creates a ghetto for Jews in Roma

1597: Expulsion of Jews from Milano

16th c: Russian czar Ivan the Terrible orders to drown Jews who refuse to convert to Christianity

1648: Thousands of Jews are massacred by peasants in Poland-Ukraine

What the Jews knew

- Kabbalah
 - The numbers associated with the letters of the torah provide a way to perceive god
 - Based on the “zohar”, a mystical commentary on the torah
 - First appears in Spain in the 13th c
 - Initially an esoteric discipline limited to an elite but after 1492 a popular superstition
 - 1558 a full edition of the zohar is printed in Italy
 - Popular in Poland because of Jewish printing presses

What the Jews knew

- The Messiah
 - The 1492 expulsion from Spain seen as the prodrome to the coming of the Messiah
 - Between 1500 and 1530 several false Messiahs
 - Legend of the Golem (that comes to life when God's secret name is pronounced)
 - The greater the tragedies affecting the Jews, the greater the belief in the imminent coming of the Messiah
 - Excitement peaks after the 1648 pogroms
 - 1665: Shabbetai Zevi announced as the Messiah in Gaza (forced to convert to Islam by the Ottomans!)

What the Jews knew

- Isaac Luria (Israel, 1534)
 - Jewish philosopher (Kabbalah)
 - It projects the drama of the Jewish expulsion from Iberia onto the divine world
 - The En Sof withdraws into itself at the outset of creation, making room for the world, but also for a cosmic catastrophe that yields evil
 - Humans are the ones who can redeem the world
 - By their prayers and piety they can hasten the coming of the Messiah

What the Jews knew

- Jews in the Christian world
 - 1648: Following the massacres in Poland-Ukraine, Jews resettle in the West
 - 1649: Puritans (filo-Jewish) seize power in England
 - 1655: England de facto readmits Jews
 - 1688: Most stock brokers are Jewish

What the Jews knew

- Jews in the Christian world/ USA
 - 1664: New Amsterdam falls to the British (New York) that grants freedom of worship
 - The USA is the first country in which Jews achieve full integration with the other religious groups
 - 1776: The USA is the first (non-Israeli) country in which Jews are not vulnerable (they are protected by the constitution)
 - 1792: Jews help set up the New York Stock Exchange

What the Jews knew

- **Persecution of Jews**

1756 Voltaire writes that Jews are “a totally ignorant nation”

1770 Holbach writes that Jews are “the enemies of the human race”

1791: Russia confines Jews to Pale of Settlement

1819: “Hep Hep” riots in Germany

What the Jews knew

- Jews in the Christian world
 - Jewish bankers benefit from the financial needs of the wars of the Napoleonic age
 - 1806: Napoleon recognizes Jews as French citizens
 - 1812: Prussia emancipates the Jews
 - 1815: Jewish bankers well positioned to take advantage of the peace (e.g. Rothschilds)
 - Demise of the ghetto

What the Jews knew

- Jews in the Christian world/ 18th-19th century
 - Jews criticized for their financial innovations, but slowly society accepts them
 - Jews pioneer advertising and marketing
 - Jews specialize in low-quality low-price products for the masses
 - Jews open general stores that sell everything
 - Jews de facto pioneer the economy of scale
 - Jews dedicated to education (printing presses and libraries in every ghetto)
 - Many Jews convert to Christianity in order to be accepted in society

What the Jews knew

- Jews in the Christian world/ Britain
 - 1827: Britain protects Jews who settle in Palestine
 - 1848-70: Emancipation of Jews in various regions of Italy
 - 1858: Jews are admitted to the British parliament
 - 1866: Jews outnumber Muslims in Jerusalem
 - 1868: Benjamin Disraeli (a Jew converted to Christianity) becomes prime minister of Britain
 - 1910: Edwin-Samuel Montagu is appointed undersecretary of state for India and champions India's independence

What the Jews knew

- Jews in the Christian world/ France
 - Pseudo-scientific theories of Jewish racial inferiority
 - Joseph de Rabineau's "Essai sur l'Inegalite des Races Humaines" (1853)
 - Ernst Renan's "Vie de Jesus" (1863)
 - Jews are successful despite being inferior because there is a "Jewish conspiracy"
 - "Panama scandal" in France (1892) exposes a financial network of Jews
 - Alfred Dreyfus affair (1894-1906), won by the Dreyfusard (pro and anti Dreyfus salons in Paris)

What the Jews knew

- Jews in the Christian world/ France
 - Boom of Jewish population in France (120,000 refugees from Russia after 1881)
 - French Jews at the vanguard of ballet (Ballets Russes), painting (Chagall, Modigliani, Pissarro), philosophy (Bergson)

What the Jews knew

- Jews in the Christian world
 - The European population of Jews increases from two million to seven million between 1800-80
 - Largest Jewish communities in 1880: Warsaw (150,000), Odessa (100,000), Vienna (50,000), Budapest (50,000), Berlin (50,000)
 - Notable exception: Russia scientifically persecutes Jews (especially in 1881)
 - 1881-1906: More than one million Jews leave Russia
 - 1881-1914: More than two million Jews emigrate to the USA

What the Jews knew

- Jews in the Christian world/ Germany
 - German Jews are the best assimilated in Europe
 - Converted Jews: Heinrich Heine, Karl Marx (anti-Semitic), Gustav Mahler
 - Boom of Yiddish
 - German Jews at the vanguard of science (Einstein, Freud), of music (Schoenberg), literature (Kafka, Broch, Doebelin, Zweig), theater (Schnitzler), cinema
 - Germany is the cultural center of Jewish intellectual life
 - German is the official language of Zionist congresses

What the Jews knew

- Jews in the Christian world/ Germany
 - Richard Wagner: “The Jewish race is the born enemy of humanity”
 - Wilhelm Marr founds the Anti-Semitic League (1879)
 - First International Anti-Jewish Congress (1882)

What the Jews knew

- Jews in the Christian world/ Zionism
 - 1881: First exodus (“aliyah”) of Russian Jews towards Palestine
 - 1881: Eliezer ben Yehuda migrates to Palestine and adopts Hebrew as his family’s language (first Hebrew-speaking household since antiquity)
 - 1896: Theodor Herzl’s “Der Judenstaat”
 - Jews can end their exile by themselves
 - An independent Jewish state in Palestine is the best protection against Christian anti-semitism
 - 1897: Zionism: the Jewish goal shifts from assimilation in the Christian world to establishment of a Jewish homeland

What the Jews knew

- Jews in the Christian world/ Zionism
 - Theodor Herzl' "Der Judenstaat" (1896)
 - Herzl views Britain as the sponsor of a Jewish homeland in Palestine
 - The Rothschilds run the Jewish colonies in Palestine
 - 1904: Second exodus ("aliyah") of Russian Jews towards Palestine
 - 1909: First kibbutz in Palestine
 - 1911: To counter British influence, France supports the creation of Al Fatah in Paris

What the Jews knew

- Jews in the Christian world
 - World War I
 - Jews fight in the German army against Russia (their mortal enemy) and in Poland hail German troops as liberators
 - Defeat of the Ottomans and victory of the British opens opportunity for a Jewish state in Palestine
 - After 1917 (collapse of Russia and British conquest of Palestine), Jews turn to the British as their protectors (“Balfour Declaration”)

What the Jews knew

- Jews in the Christian world
 - 1914: 5.5 million Jews live in Russia, 2.5 in Austria-Hungary, 4 million in the USA
 - 1917: 100,000 Jews live in Palestine (out of a total of 600,000 people)
 - 1920: 1.6 million Jews live in New York
 - 1922: Jews are 11% of Palestine's 750,000 inhabitants (British census). More than 300,000 Jews arrive in the next 15 years.
 - 1925: 4.5 million Jews live in the USA

What the Jews knew

- Jews in the Christian world
 - Jews associated with Bolsheviks
 - Dreyfusards in France
 - Karl Marx in Germany
 - Leon Trotsky, Zinoviev, Kamenev, Rykov, Radek in Russia (1917)
 - Bela Kun in Hungary (1919)
 - Kurt Eisner in Bavaria (1918)
 - Rosa Luxemburg in Berlin (1919)
 - Leon Blum in France (1936)
 - Jews organize the communist parties in Germany, Poland and Romania

What the Jews knew

- Jews in the Christian world
 - Jews associated with Bolsheviks
 - The anti-Semitic reprisals for the activities of politicized Jews hit the non-political Jews
 - “Red Scare” of 1919 in the USA targets Jews as Bolsheviks

What the Jews knew

- Jews in the Christian world
 - Jews create modern entertainment in the USA
 - Broadway, radio and tv shows
 - Amusement arcades
 - Nickelodeons
 - Hollywood (six of the big eight were Jewish)
 - German cinema and theater

What the Jews knew

- Jews in the Christian world/ Palestine
 - 1920: British mandate over Palestine
 - 1921: Mohammed Amin al-Husseini's campaign against Jews and Arab moderates

What the Jews knew

- **Persecution of Jews**

1871: Pogrom in Odessa, Ukraine

1881: Pogroms and mass expulsion in Russia

1887: Theodor Fritsch's "Anti-semitic Catechism"

1898: anti-Semitic riots in Paris and Algiers

1904: Pogroms in Russia

1905: Pogrom again in Odessa, Ukraine

1915: William Simmons founds the Ku Klux Klan in the USA

1917: 70,000 Jews murdered by the Mensheviks in Ukraine

1919: Judaism is banned in the Soviet Union

1919: Mensheviks hold Jews responsible for communism and kill 100,000

1921: 43 Jews killed in riots in Palestine

1924: Hitler's "Mein Kampf"

1929: Arab mobs kill 133 Jews in Palestine

1930s: Jews are among the main victims of Stalin's purges

What the Jews knew

- Jews in the Christian world
 - Anti-Semitism in Germany
 - Between 1870 and 1933 Germany was the best educated nation in the world
 - First country to achieve universal adult literacy
 - Best universities in the world in most disciplines
 - Berlin is the cultural capital of the world until 1933, followed by Vienna
 - Until 1933 Germany won more Nobel Prizes than any other nation (about one third to Jews)
 - German ascent as a power paralleled Jewish ascent as a powerful class within Germany

What the Jews knew

- Jews in the Christian world
 - Anti-Semitism in Germany
 - 1930s: Jews represent 16% of lawyers, 11% of doctors, 2.6% of teachers
 - Greatest success of anti-Semitic theories is among German students
 - Jews are viewed as Bolsheviks
 - Biggest crime the Jews are accused of: kidnapping German culture (“Kulturbolschewismus”)
 - Jewish philosophers (Walter Benjamin, Herbert Marcuse, Theodor Adorno, Erich Fromm) are Leftists
 - Great Depression blamed on Jews (1929)

What the Jews knew

- Jews in the Christian world
 - Anti-Semitism in Germany
 - Adolf Hitler (1933) blames all German problems on Jews
 - Dual policy of persecution: lawless gang violence and discriminatory state laws
 - As the German economy recovers, the Jewish economic power is scientifically destroyed
 - Business collaborates with Hitler, profiting from the persecution of Jews (especially banks)
 - Ordinary people silent

What the Jews knew

- Jews in the Christian world
 - Anti-Semitism in Germany
 - World War II (1939) blamed on the Jews
 - German war operations paralleled by giant bureaucracy to kill Jews, as if the latter helped winning the former
 - Invasion of the Soviet Union (1941) justified to destroy the center of Jewish-Bolshevik aggression
 - Hitler's regime kills six million of the nine million Jews living in German-occupied territories (3.3 million in Poland alone)

What the Jews knew

- Jews in the Christian world
 - Anti-Semitism in Germany
 - Killing the Jews becomes detrimental to winning the war
 - Massive waste of resources to carry out the deportations, jailing and killings
 - Loss of highly-skilled Jewish workers
 - Highly educated Jews join the enemy
 - Mobilization of world Jews to fight Hitler

What the Jews knew

- Jews in the Christian world
 - Anti-Semitism in Germany
 - Jews oppose minimal resistance
 - Century-old experience that resistance is more likely to increase rather than decrease the number of deaths
 - Militant Jews were more interested in emigrating to Palestine than fighting Hitler
 - Germans devised elaborate deceptions in order not to alarm Jews
 - Devout Jews believed that it was God's design, that it was martyrdom to fulfil God's plan

What the Jews knew

- Jews in the Christian world
 - Collaboration with Hitler
 - 1. Austria contributed disproportionately to the SS and to the deportations
 - 2. Romania was more brutal than Germany in the extermination campaign (they also tortured and raped)
 - 3. France (preexisting anti-Semitism, eg Celine's "Bagatelle pour un massacre" of 1937, plus Vichy regime's collaboration)

What the Jews knew

- Jews in the Christian world
 - Collaboration with Hitler
 - 4. Britain and the USA tolerated the extermination campaign
 - Fear of mass Jewish emigration to Anglo-saxon countries
 - Anti-Semitic sentiment of USA leaders (president Franklin Roosevelt even justified German grievances against the Jews, general George Patton called them “lower than animals”)
 - Agreement with Jewish leaders that defeating Hitler was the best way to help the Jews

What the Jews knew

- Jews in the Christian world
 - Collaboration with Hitler
 - Notable exception: Italy
 - Jews widespread in the government (two prime ministers in 1906 and 1910), army (first Jewish general in 1888) and even in the Fascist Party
 - Ordinary Italians frustrate German raids to arrest Jews despite retaliations against civilians
 - Holland and Denmark too saved thousands of Jews

What the Jews knew

- **Persecution of Jews**

1933: “Krystallnacht” in Germany

1933: First concentration camp at Dachau

1936: Arabs massacre almost all the Jews in Hebron

1937: Celine’s “Bagatelle pour un massacre”

1938: German Jews are expelled from schools and lose driver licenses

1939: The first gas chamber opens in Brandenburg

1941: The German “Einsatzgruppen” (mobile killing troops) kill more than one million Jews in one year throughout Russia and Ukraine

1941: Romanians massacre 200,000 Jews in Bessarabia and burn 30,000 alive in occupied Odessa (Ukraine)

1944: Romanians massacre 217,000 Jews in Transnistria (mostly from Russia)

What the Jews knew

- **Persecution of Jews**

1945: Of the nine million Jews in German-controlled territory, about six million have been exterminated (two million at Auschwitz, 1.4 million at Majdanek, 800 thousand at Treblinka, 600 thousand at Belzec)

Poland 2.6 m	France 83,000
Russia 750,000	Latvia 70,000
Romania 750,000	Austria 63,000
Hungary 400,000	Greece 63,000
Czechoslovakia 277,000	Yugoslavia 60,000
Germany 180,000	Bulgaria 40,000
Lithuania 104,000	Belgium 28,000
Netherlands 106,000	Italy 9,000

What the Jews knew

- Jews in the Christian world
 - Reasons for Jewish persecutions over the centuries
 - Indifference towards national borders
 - Indifference towards the plights of gentiles
 - Higher learning, thus preeminence in business, technology, science, arts
 - Gospels accused Jews of killing God

What the Jews knew

- Jews in the Christian world
 - Between the two world wars Jews are considered responsible for both communist and capitalist conspiracies (most of the communist leaders in Europe are Jews, many bankers and businessmen are Jews)

What the Jews knew

- Jews in the Christian world
 - The massacres of 1492 led Jews to colonize Eastern Europe and amass huge fortunes
 - The massacres of 1648 led to the return of Jews to Britain and to America
 - The massacres of 1881 and 1906 led to Zionist migration to Palestine
 - The massacres of World War II led to the creation of Israel

What the Jews knew

- Jews in Palestine
 - Three Zionist strategies
 - Chaim Weizmann: obtain Palestine from Britain through diplomacy
 - Ben Gurion (the Haganah): win the war against Hitler first
 - Menachem Begin (the Irgun): use terrorism to drive Britain out of Palestine
 - Terror campaign works: Britain leaves, but it also leaves the Jews unprotected against the Arab armies

What the Jews knew

- Jews in Palestine
 - Creation of Israel
 - Jews are a minority used to be conquered and ruled
 - Arabs are a majority used to conquer and rule
 - Arabs refuse to negotiate
 - Israel goes from 20% of Palestine (1937 partition plan) to 50% (1947 partition plan)

What the Jews knew

- Jews in Palestine
 - Creation of Israel
 - The anti-Semitic Roosevelt dies and is succeeded by filo-Semitic Truman who pushes for the United Nations to recognize Israel and an Arab Palestine
 - USA oil companies oppose the creation of Israel
 - The Soviet Union supports the creation of Israel in order to weaken Britain (first country to recognize Israel, and Czechoslovakia arms Israel)

What the Jews knew

- Jews in Palestine
 - First Arab-Israeli war
 - “This will be a war of extermination” (Azzam Pasha, secretary-general of the Arab League)
 - Israel obtains 80% of Palestine
 - 650,000 Arabs leave Palestine
 - 567,000 Jews are expelled from Arab countries (1948-57)
 - Arabs again refuse to negotiate
 - Permanent threat from the Arabs transforms Israel from a pacifist, socialist utopia into a militaristic state

What the Jews knew

- Jews in Palestine
 - First Arab-Israeli war
 - 1953: Nasser allies with the Soviet Union and the Arab-Israeli conflict becomes part of the Cold War
 - 1956: Second Arab-Israeli war: Israel conquers Sinai and Gaza
 - 1967: Third Arab-Israeli war: Israel conquers Jerusalem, West Bank and Golan Heights
 - 1973: Fourth war: status quo
 - The Arabs can afford to lose many wars, Israel cannot afford to lose one

What the Jews knew

- Jews in Palestine
 - Israel
 - Growing economic importance of oil-producing Arab countries isolates Israel on the world scene
 - Population grows from 650,000 in 1947 to 3 million in 1972 (685,000 immigrants only in the first three years)
 - Melting pot: Russians, Eastern Europeans, Western Europeans, Arabs, Ethiopians, Indians...
 - Hebrew is the unifying force

What the Jews knew

- Jews in Palestine
 - Israel
 - Largest Jewish communities: USA (almost six million), Soviet Union (almost two million)
 - For the first time 50% of Jews live in the Americas (6.6 million out of 13.5 million)

What the Muslims knew

- Abd Wahab (1750)
 - Return to Ibn Hanbal (strict obedience to the Koran and the Hadith)

What the Muslims knew

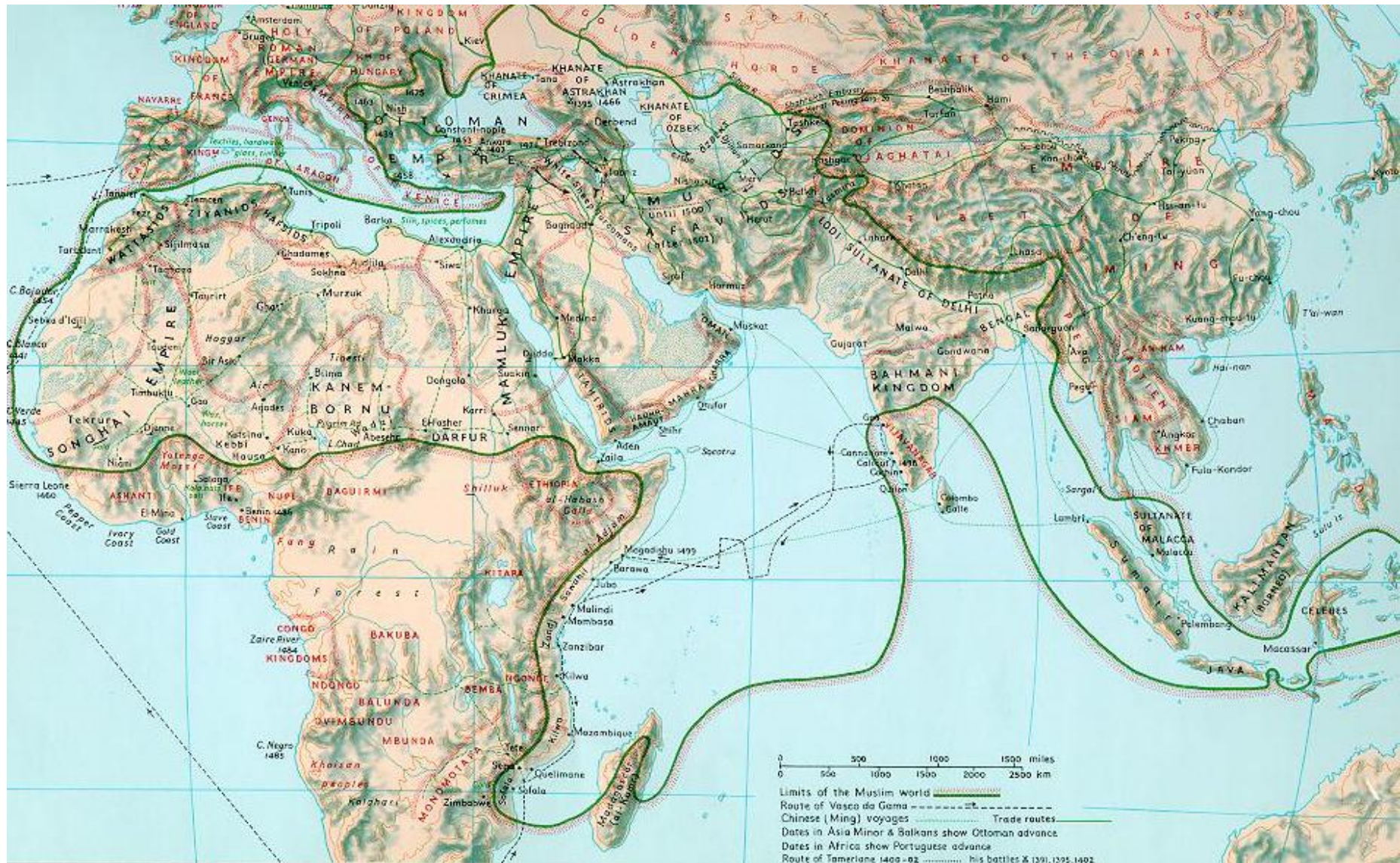
- History of the Wahabi sect
 - 1760: Abd Wahab allies with Muhammad Ibn Saud of Diriyya and founds the Saudi state in Arabia
 - 1804: Wahabis of the Saudi state capture Mecca and Medina
 - 1902: Abdul al-Aziz conquers Riyadh and unites Arabia under the puritanical Wahabi Islamic order
 - 1988: Osama bin Laden in Afghanistan creates Al Qaeda, inspired by Mohammad ibn Abd al-Wahab
 - 1996: the Taliban militia installs a Wahabi regime in Afghanistan with help from Osama bin Laden
 - 1996: Osama bin Laden calls for a terrorist campaign against the USA

What the Muslims knew

- **The Turkic world in 1900 (Ottoman, Iran, China, Russia)**



Islam in 2002



A short history of the Middle East

622-755: A unified caliphate expands from Arabia to Spain, Iran, Transoxania

756-912: Spain, Tunisia, Iran, Egypt become independent caliphates

992-1194: Seljuqs invade Iran, Iraq, Turkey, Syria, Palestine

1220-1301: Mongols (Ilkhanate) invade Transoxania, Iran, Iraq

1301-1574: Ottomans conquer Turkey, Greece, Balkans, Syria, Palestine, Egypt, Arabia, Tunisia

1301-1722: Safavids conquer Iran, Afghanistan, Transoxania

1497-1858: the Moguls conquers Afghanistan, Pakistan and India (Mughal empire)

1747-1973: Durrani conquer Afghanistan

1749-1760: Formation of the kingdoms of the Gulf: Saudi Arabia, Oman, Kuwait

1794-1921: Qajars conquer Iran and Transoxania

A short history of the Middle East

1811-1918: Disintegration of the Ottoman empire: Greece, Serbia, Romania, Bulgaria, Turkey, Yemen

1830-1919: France conquers Algeria, Tunisia, Morocco, Lebanon, Syria

1868-1919: Russia conquers Transoxania

1882-1919: Britain conquers Egypt, Sudan, Iraq, Palestine, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait

1885-now: Jews emigrate to Palestine (Zionism)

1922-1971: Independence of British colonies: Egypt 1922, Iraq 1932, Saudi Arabia 1932, Jordan 1946, Israel 1948, Libya 1952, Sudan 1956, Kuwait 1961, UAE 1968, Oman 1971)

1943-1962: Independence of French colonies: Syria 1943, Morocco 1956, Tunisia 1956, Algeria 1962)

1921-1979: Iranian republic

1923-now: Turkish republic

A short history of the Middle East

1927: Oil discovered in the Middle East

1928-1980: Muslim Brotherhood (establish Islamic republic)

1931-1946: Jewish terrorism (against British rule)

1936: Palestinian intifada (against British rule)

1939: Arab countries supply 5% of the world's oil

1941: Baath party (unify the whole Arab world)

1945: League of Arab States (Egypt, Iraq, Syria, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Yemen)

1948: First Arab-Israeli war: Israel defeats Egypt, Jordan, Syria, Lebanon, Iraq

1949: 620,000 Palestinians leave Israel, 180,000 remain

1952-now: Egyptian republic

1956: Second Arab-Israeli war: France, Britain and Israel defeat Egypt

1956: Israel's nuclear program

A short history of the Middle East

1958-now: Iraqi republic

1960: OPEC

1961-1991: Kurdish liberation war in Iraq (200,000 dead)

1962-2002: Christian liberation war in Sudan (1.1 million dead)

1963-now: Syrian republic (Baath)

1964-now: Palestinian guerrilla (PLO)

1967: Third Arab-Israeli war: Israel defeats Jordan, Egypt, Iraq, Syria

1969-now: Libyan republic (Qaddafi)

1969-1989: International Palestinian terrorism

1970: Palestinians expelled from Jordan

1973-1996: Afghani republic

1973: Fourth Arab-Israeli war: Israel defeats Egypt and Syria

1973: OPEC oil embargo

1975-now: Sahrawi liberation war in Morocco

A short history of the Middle East

1975-1990: Civil war in Lebanon

1978-now: Peace process between Palestinians and Israel

1979-now: Islamic republic of Iran

1979: Peace treaty between Egypt and Israel

1979-now: Saddam Hussein

1979-1988: Soviet invasion of Afghanistan

1980-now: Berber liberation war in Algeria

1980-1988: Iraq invades Iran (one million dead)

1987: First intifada

1988-now: Al Qaeda holy war

1990-1991: Gulf War

1992-1999: Civil war in Algeria (150,000 dead)

1996: Al Jazeera

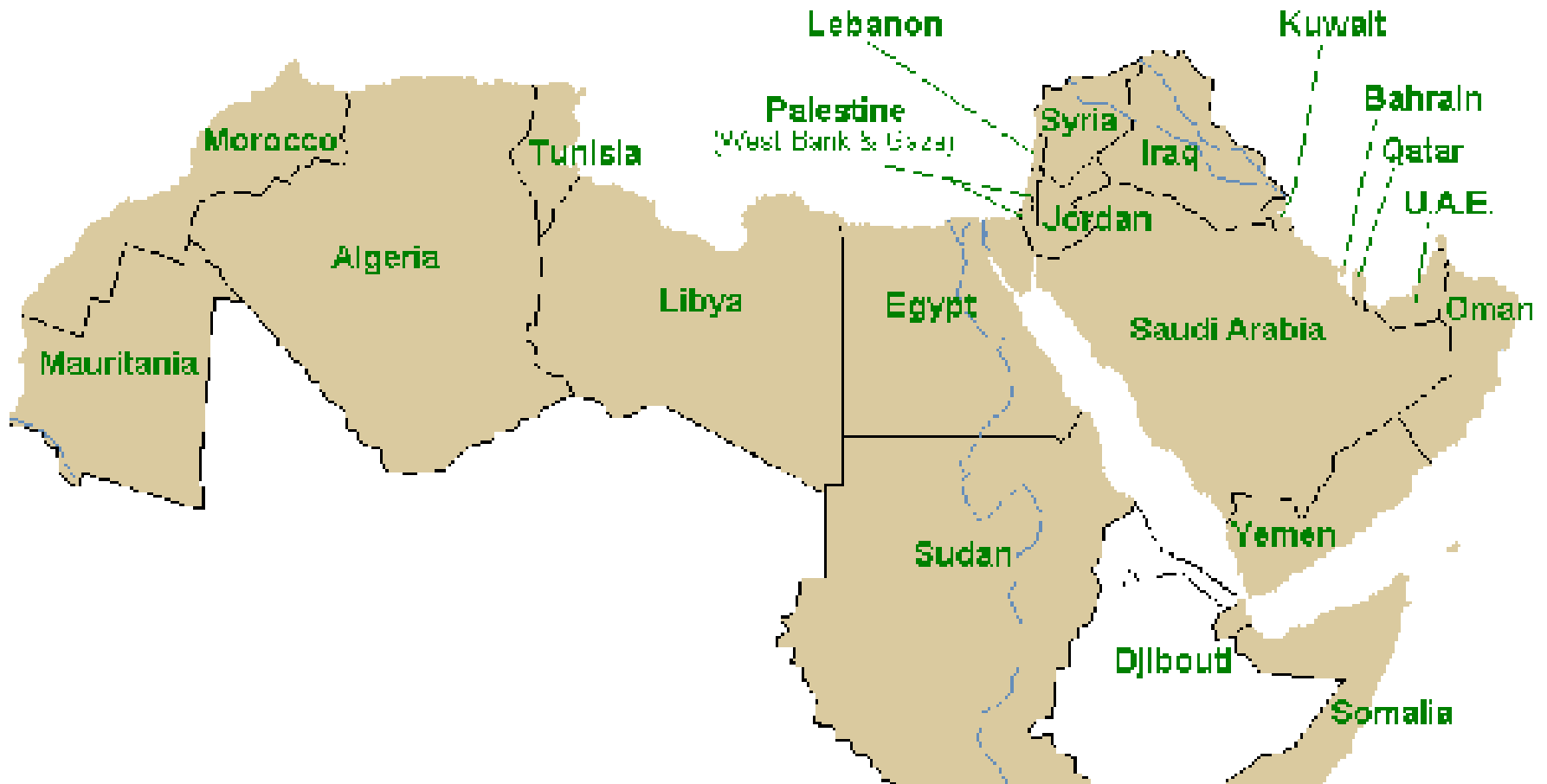
1996-2001: Taliban

2000-now: Second intifada (2,000 dead)

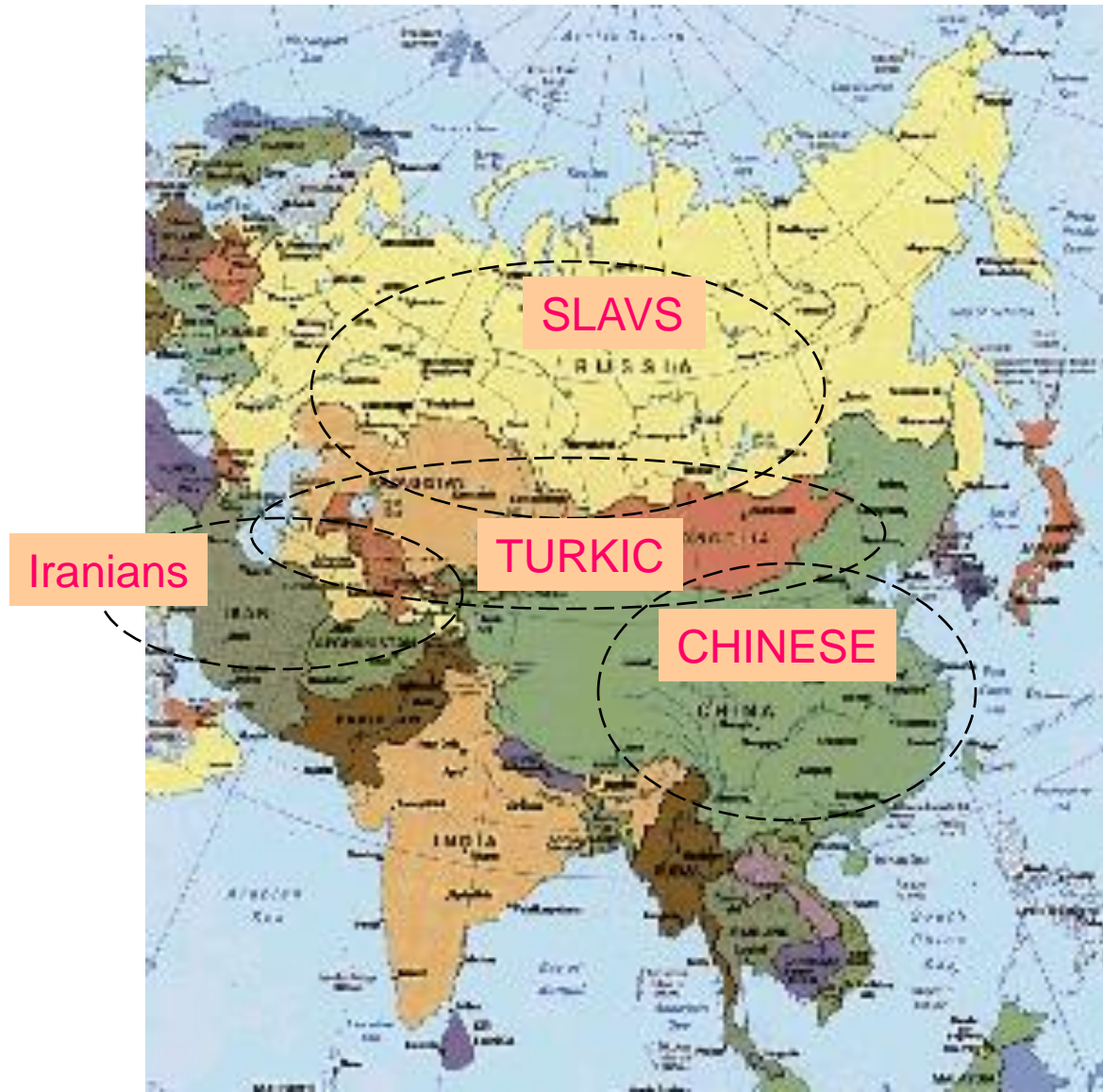
What the Muslims knew

- **Arab nationalism (Nasser)**
- **Arab terrorism (Arafat)**
- **Islamic republic (Khomeini)**
- **Al Jazeera**
- **Al Qaeda**

The Arab world



Central Asia



What the Muslims knew

Piero Scaruffi

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